"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

Mr. E. C. Fort is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Mr. John C. Love, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. F. L. Lowery, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

Registration in Caddo Parish.—Total number, 3572. Whites, 1413; blacks, 2159.

Callamura.—Hyams & Kennedy, druggists and booksellers, on Texas street, are in receipt of a full supply of the above popular work.

The Election.—The election yesterday passed off very quiet. All places of business were closed and everybody went to church, at least, that was our impression, for it appeared to us like Sunday. We have never known an election to pass off more quietly than that of yesterday. Both white and black went to the polls and voted as they pleased, without being molested. The following is the result in our parish, as far as heard from:

Shreveport—(Official)—For Seymour and Blair, 1122; Grant and Colfax—1. For Congress—M. Ryan, 1112; J. P. Newsham, 1.

Greenwood—reported 300 majority for Seymour and Blair. Summer Grove—reported 300 majority for Seymour and Blair. Rush Island—reported 100 majority for Seymour and Blair.

The majority in our parish for Seymour and Blair will be about 2500. The reports from Bossier parish indicate almost a unanimous vote for Seymour and Blair.

Killed in a Riot.—Among the killed in the late riot in New Orleans was Joseph Antoine, (colored), aged 10 years, son of C. C. Antoine, Senator from Caddo.

Carried Back for Trial.—The Natchitoches Times of the 31st, says the three negroes confined in the parish jail for taking an active part in the late riot in Bossier parish, have been turned over to the civil authorities of the latter parish for trial.

Daily Mail to New Orleans.—The prospect of a daily mail between here and New Orleans, by the way of Vicksburg, are bright and encouraging. From the lights before us, we predict that it will be in operation in less than thirty days.

Cotton Receipts.—The receipts of cotton at this port for the month of October reached 9637 bales, against 599 bales for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts since the 1st of September amounted to 12,962 bales, against 1210 bales for the same period of time last year, making a difference of 11,752 in favor of this year. Stock on storage last Saturday night 1792 bales.

The Parish Court.—We are authorised by his Honor, Judge Creswell, to say that the large and accumulating docket of the Parish Court will require its regular monthly session on the 2d Monday of this month, notwithstanding the fact that the District Court will be in session at the same time. Attorneys and litigants will do well to remember this, and be prepared for it. This Court having jurisdiction of all probate matters, involving the rights of widows, orphans and interdicts, the responsibilities of their guardians, and the rights of their creditors besides its jurisdiction of all sums less than $500, is likely to have the bulk of the business of this parish, and as it begins its existence with a very heavy docket, transferred from the District Court, we feel assured his Honor, the Judge, has correctly decided upon losing no time in the disposal of the old business thus transferred, and putting himself in readiness for the new.

Saturday morning, on the conclusion of a hearing before Justice Markham, Mr. Leopold Loeb was committed for trial. The law requires that the magistrate should be persuaded that there is probable reason to believe a party accused guilty—that is, that the crime by the evidence is sufficiently brought home or attached to the accused—to require a more thorough investigation. The commitment is not evidence of guilt—neither is the finding of a bill of indictment by a grand jury—nor does the magistrate or grand jury pronounce upon the guilt of a party accused. Their action only is had in the interest of the public, and goes to the extent of requiring a trial with all the power and requirements of law before a competent court—no further. In cases not capital bail can be obtained, and Mr. Loeb's counsel have made application. At this stage of prosecution no one has a right to pronounce an accused guilty, and although it not unfrequently happens that a crime may be committed which awakens popular interest and discussion, still it is the part of individuals and of the press to withhold judgment until a fair trial has been had. Any other course, by rendering it impossible to obtain an impartial jury, impedes the course of justice, defeats its ends, and deprives a prisoner of that sacred right of trial by an impartial jury of his peers which is the greatest safeguard of the rights and liberties of the citizen, and therefore to be guarded, cherished, and protected with scrupulous and ceaseless care and vigilance.

We therefore refrain from any notice of this case—and trust that the prisoner may have a speedy and fair trial, to the end that he may establish his innocence, or that, if guilty, the ends of public justice may be obtained.

Since the above was written, we lean that upon a writ of habeas corpus, Loeb was brought before Judge Levisee and admitted to bail in the sum of $1200.

Southern Pacific Railroad—*Another New Locomotive.*—By the kind courtesy of Col. Hall, the President of the road, we enjoyed, on Saturday, with our colleague of the Gazette, a pleasant trip to Marshall, drawn by the new locomotive named in honor of that city. The locomotive is the second new one which has been placed on the road this season, and is perfect in all particulars, having been manufactured at the Paterson iron works, New Jersey, and brought here at an expense of four thousand dollars. Mr. Hewitt, the accomplished Superintendent of the road, on our return, mounted us astride the iron horse and gave us an abundant opportunity for an enjoyable and delightful realisation of its power. On Sunday the train consisted of eight cars, one a passenger car, and brought down two hundred bales of cotton. How encouraging to our people and merchants who have hitherto seen a train of only three open cars, and have never known more than 140 bales to be brought here on any one trip. The bed of the road is being rapidly improved; new platform and box cars rapidly constructed. We saw for ourselves, and were convinced that the road is now under the management of those who have the determination and power to develop its capacity, to push it forward beyond Marshall at an early day, and thus in the most essential and important conceivable manner aid in advancing the progress, growth, and welfare of our city and portion of the country.

The people of Marshall expect to receive over twenty thousand bales, some estimating as high as twenty-five thousand. The yield of Texas cotton is abundant, so much so, that its precise amount is not yet estimated. It has just commenced to come in, and from points more than one hundred miles west of Marshall. This is glorious news for both Marshall and Shreveport, and these two cities so closely connected in interest have mutual cause of congratulation that the railroad which is their bond of union is now an assured and reliable success.

"The So-called Government of Louisiana."

We have headed our article with a popular phrase or title, which alone embodies the sentiments and opinions of the people of Louisiana as to the nature and character of their present government. Popular phrases are always significant and full of meaning. During the war it was the universal custom in the North to allude to the Confederate Government as the so-called Confederate Government, and in describing officers or soldiers of the Confederate army they were described as now or late of the so-called Confederate army. We have never heard that anybody raised any objection to these phrases. They were understood to involve and mean on the part of those who used them, simply an unwillingness to recognise the legality or existence of a Confederate Government and to deny it. This question was settled by the results of the war.

Now the New Orleans Republican dislikes this use of language as applied to those whose organ it is. It seems to smart under its infliction, and has recently asserted that "in the face of the certain election of Gen. Grant, it is useless to talk of the so-called government of Louisiana."

Let us argue that point a little. The people of Louisiana style their present State Government a "so-called government," because they do not recognise it as a government which ever has been or ever can be recognised by them as the "government of the people of Louisiana." If not the government of the people, it is not the government of the State. It assumes to be, and it is "so-called;" but it has been forced upon the people of this State by certain reconstruction laws which we believe to be unconstitutional. Since its inauguration it has not commended itself to the acceptance of our people, but, odious in its origin, it has become still more odious from its administration. Now does the Republican believe that we ever mean to recognise it as having any claim to legitimacy? We have no hesitation in asserting that under the Constitution of the United States the people of each State and organised political community have the right to govern themselves, and regulate their own internal and domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. This is the principle upon which any claim of legality, of a rightful existence, of legitimacy, can alone be founded. Tried and judged by this great principle of the Constitution, illustrated by every page of our history, we deny the legitimacy of the present State government, and therefore, with one voice and one sealain pronounce it a so-called government.

But does the Republican think that the election of Gen. Grant will in any way change our convictions upon this subject? Will the sentiments and belief of the people of Louisiana be any way modified, *ipso facto*, by that event? Will the law upon the subject be any way altered?

While the Constitution exists General Grant will be powerless to interfere in any way with the people of Louisiana, so long as he admits that they are *in the Union*, and we would like to know by what precise process he intends to drive the State out of the Union. To inaugurate war upon the people of Louisiana he will first have to trample upon the Constitution and to destroy it. Now the people of Louisiana do not intend that he or the party he represents shall have any plausible pretext to violate their rights or to oppress them. We simply mean to keep united in conviction and opinion, to deny the legality of the present State government—to refuse to recognise it, but we do not intend to overthrow it by violence, or to establish by our own action a new and a different government of our own. We mean to devote ourselves to the development of our resources—to preserve peace, harmony and good order to the extent of our ability—and to wait patiently for the day and hour when by the ordinary process of popular action, admittedly had under existing laws only to avoid the semblance of revolution, disloyalty, or resistance to the Constitution, we can gain the power to establish a government of our own?

Will the so called Governor Warmoth and his Legislature hold over after their constitutional terms have expired? If they attempt it, then and not till then will we, by presenting the question of two governments existing at the same time, give the party in power any lawful right to inquire into our domestic affairs, or to attempt any interference.

We will avoid any of the contingencies contemplated by the Constitution, as authorising action on the part of the national government. We regret that the Republican, and in fact its entire party do not quite seem to understand this question. Having frankly stated our position we would like to have it answered.

If by securing the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union by a Radical Congress under a Constitution which they thought would give them a perpetual lease of power, they have made a mistake, and lamentably failed, why not be frank enough to admit that failure. If we commend their own poisoned chalice to their own lips why refuse to drink. Is this magnanimous?

Prof. Dimitry.—The New Orleans Republican, in its issue of the 15th ult., in an article headed "Chaste and Beautiful," attempts the impressive irony of a caustic, but familiar and vulgar criticism of a speech of Prof. Dimitry, by saying, "though Prof. D. is doubtless known to the civilised world, yet every one may not be aware of the fact that he now occupies the important position of Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in this city," and "when our friends in the North read the foregoing synopsis (i.e. the following extract) of the Professor's classic oration, and then learn that our schools are presided over by a savan so eminently fitted, doubtless they will envy our favored people." Our friends in the North! our schools! our favored people! This verges towards the sublime of scalawag impudence and Yankee wit. Alexander Dimitry, a native of this State, with his unsullied character, his singular erudition, his glowing patriotism and his tropical genius, is to be thus "hawked at" by the *favored* editor of the *favored* journal of *our* people!—an imported scalawag, who knows less of the people of Louisiana and has less in common with them to-day, than the classic Dimitry knows of the Athenian people in the best days of Athens. But there is no punishment for the offense, the covert and insulting attack, of the Republican, to which its editor is not already familiar—the scorn of his own race in Louisiana which blushes to own a common origin with him, and repudiates and disowns any authority he has to speak in the name or on behalf of *our* people. He is none of us, but the miserable spawn of another section, a rat of Egypt, who does not fitly represent the decency of his own people. Begging our readers' pardon for this rather extended opinion of the Egyptian in question, we add the synopsis of the speech of Prof. D.:

Mr. Dimitry alluded to the reconstruction acts and to Thad. Stevens, who "died a dog's death;" of what these laws brought about, and what they portended; of the bondholders and the taxes which the people—the poor people—paid; and he recited the accumulated evils which Radicalism brought about. He spoke of Warmoth—he believed that was the fellow's name. Was he from Louisiana? No, he was from Iowa; starving on its barren prairies, and looking around, says, "Where shall I go to get fat? O, there's Louisiana." (Laughter.) He reviewed in a scorching manner the names of the State officers, and compared them one by one with those who had formerly filled those offices in Louisiana. Now the men who held these offices came upon the country as the rats came in Egypt.

We learn from a reliable source that Dr. Trabue, who was under arrest at Carthage, Texas, under the charge of having murdered a Mr. Cherry, in attempting to make his escape was shot and killed by his pursuers. It is said that a very intimate relation planned and assisted in what came very near his successful escape.

Rumored Suspension of the New Orleans Republican.—The New Orleans Picayune of last Wednesday, says it was rumored in the city the night before, that in consequence of threats which had been made against the life of Gen. Lee, the proprietor of the New Orleans Republican, he had decided to discontinue the issue of that paper.

Registration in Natchitoches Parish.—The Times of last Saturday, says the total registration in that parish is 3774. As nearly as can be ascertained, 1333 are whites, and 2441 blacks. At the last election this parish gave a Radical majority of 1500.

A Large Reward.—Gov. Warmoth has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $10,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, late of St. Mary's parish.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

London, Nov. 3, noon.—Consols 94⅞; Bonds steady at 74¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 3, noon.—Cotton firm; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 3, afternoon.—Cotton firm.

Havre, Nov. 3.—Low middling cotton afloat easier.

New York, Nov. 3, noon.—Money 7 ⅌ct. Sterling 9¼. Gold 133⅜. Cotton quiet; uplands 25½c.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Cotton easy and but little done on account of the election; middling 23⅝c; sales 1400, receipts 3087 and exports 5580 bales. Sterling 45@46½; New York sight ½@¾ct. discount. Gold 134½@134⅝. Sugar and molasses—fair demand, but prices unchanged. Flour dull; superfine $6 75 and choice $9@11. Bran unchanged. Hay—choice held at $25. Pork firm at $32 50. Bacon—market nearly bare; shoulders 14½@15, rib 18⅜ and clear sides 19⅝c. Lard scarce; tierce 19@19½ and keg 22c. Coffee unchanged. Cattle and sheep unchanged.

New York, Nov. 3, evening.—Cotton steady; sales 1800 bales at 25½c. Money stringency unabated. Gold steady at 133½. Sterling tends down, 9⅝. Stocks closed weak and unsettled; government securities firm.

London, Nov. 3, evening.—Consols 94⅝; Bonds 74½.

Frankfort, Nov. 3.—Bonds weak at 79⅜@79⅝.

Liverpool, Nov. 3, evening.—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales.

THE ELECTION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—The total vote will be smaller than in October, though it is generally conceded that Grant will have a majority in the city. Complete returns from the tenth ward—Grant 833 majority. At the same hour in October, 607.

[The above is from Radical source. The following is from important sources]:

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Everything quiet. Large vote being polled. Republican judges are throwing out naturalisation papers, and Democratic judges receiving them. The vote will stand about the same as at the last election. The result in the city is considered doubtful.

New York, Nov. 3.—The election is progressing quietly here. Brooklyn voting quiet. The poll will reach within 15,000 of the registration. No indication of riots anywhere. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the peace. Some, but very few, arrests for illegal voting. The weather continues delightful.

Washington, Nov. 3.—5th ward, Philadelphia—Democratic loss 145. 2d ward, New York—Democratic loss 21. Private dispatch says Allegany county has gone 11,000 for Grant. Partial returns from Philadelphia, indicate 9000 Radical majority. Portland, Maine—Republican majority, 1092; Republican gain, 414; Bath—Republican majority, 675; gain of 41. Saco, Maine—Republican majority, 486; gain 84.

Eighteen points in North Carolina reported, only six of which show Democratic majorities, and light as compared with Republican majorities at other points. New Hampshire and Connecticut go for Grant. Butler is elected. Radical majority in Maine estimated at 30,000. Rhode Island gives Grant an increased majority. All Republican wards of Philadelphia show an increased majority for Grant. Eighth ward, New York, Democratic majority, 2485. Boston gives 4000 Republican majority. Third ward, Philadelphia—Democratic majority, 1544; 7th ward, Republican majority, 71; 8th ward, 246; 15th ward, 1315. Altoona, Penn., gives 64 Republican gain; 16th ward, Philadelphia—Democratic majority, 124. A. Grow, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, claims the city by 2000 majority.

Returns from half New York city show 55,000 majority. Chester City, Pa., shows Republican gain of 21. Wallace, chairman of Democratic committee, concedes Philadelphia to the Radicals by a decided majority. Fourteen wards show 2884 Radical gain.

Montgomery, Ala., Republican majority 4000; Dallas, 5000; Barbour, 1500. State doubtful so far.

Columbia, Pa., Republican majority 94; Getteysburg, 116.

Connecticut—Thirty-one towns show 1000 Republican gain. New Haven city gives 571 Republican gain.

Chester county, Pa., Republican majority 2400. New Hampshire about 900 for Grant. Ohio and Indiana show increased Republican gains on October election.

Allegheny county, 44 districts show Republican gain of 1200. Hartford, Conn., Democratic majority 614, Republican gain 42.

Poughkeepsie, New York, shows 342 Republican gain; Auburn ditto 265; Binghamton ditto 152; Lockport ditto 133; Elmira ditto 95; Troy ditto 116. Norwich, Republican majority 98, a Republican gain of 86; Oxford, Republican majority 86, Republican gain 41; Boonesville, Oneida county, Republican majority 171, Republican gain 54; Madison county, first district, Republican majority 189, Democratic gain, 9; Broom county, Binghamton, Republican majority 100; Columbia county, Hudson, Democratic majority 225, Democratic gain 73; New York city, 8th ward, Democratic majority 2485, Republican gain over 1866 of 54. West Chester county, Democratic majority 200, Democratic gain 111; Mount Kis county, Republican majority 98; Poughkeepsie, Republican majority 308, Republican gain 274; Ketchum, Radical, elected to Congress and Hedgeman, Republican, to the Assembly. City of Lockport, Democratic majority 59; 16th ward, New York city, Democratic majority 1241, Democratic gain 188. Auburn city gives a Republican majority of 672.

York county, Penn., Democratic majority 2700, Republican gain 400; Allentown, Penn., Democratic majority 15, Republican gain 76; Wilksbarre borough, Penn, Republican majority 57.

New York City—Total vote will not be far from 150,000. Seymour's majority 25,000.

Maine—full returns show Republican majority of 30,000.

Philadelphia—Twenty wards show Republican gain of 2000. Three out of five of the other eight wards are Republican wards.

Erie city, Penn.—Republican majority 460, Republican gain 65; Carlisle City, Penn., Democratic majority 136, Republican gain 28.

North Carolina—Returns from 20 towns show a Republican majority of 1074.

Connecticut—Returns indicate 2500 Republican majority. Catasagua borough 214 Republican majority, Democratic gain 2.

Pennsylvania will give a Republican majority of at least 20,000. G. A. Grow, Chairman State Republican Committee, says Pennsylvania will give 15,000 Republican majority.

Maryland—Baltimore gives about 13,000 Democratic majority.

Wallace, Chairman State Democratic Central Committe, gives Pennsylvania up for 15,000 Republican

Connecticut—56 towns show a Republican gain of 2357. State will give 2000 Republican majority.

Maryland—8 districts in Micomico county give a Democratic majority of 357.

Pennsylvania—Franklin county gives a Republican majority of 200; Republican gain of 150; Dauphin county, Republican majority, 2100; Republican gain 150; York county, Democratic majority, 3200; Democratic gain, 267; Scranton City, Democratic majority, 992; Democratic gain, 162; Millin county, five districts show Republican gains of 42.

West Virginia—20 townships show large Republican gains. The State probably gone 8000 for the Republicans.

Massachusetts—Banks and Boutwell, Republicans, reflected by increased majorities.

New Jersey—Mercer county, Democratic majority, 3600.

Pennsylvania—Nearly full returns from Philadelphia, show a Republican majority of 1900.

Ohio—The Republican majority will be over 35,000.

Indiana—All the counties in northern Indiana, show Republican gains.

Illinois—Chicago has gone Republican 2000 majority.

Kentucky—Louisville city, Democratic majority 7478. Twelve towns in Kentucky show a Republican gain of about 800.

Nebraska—Returns indicate the State has gone Republican by 4500.

Michigan—Returns indicate Republican majority of 25,000.

Losses and gains in New York are based on the election of 1866.

All returns from Ohio and Indiana, without exception, show large Republican gains. Indiana—returns from sixty-seven townships give Republican gain of 1018. Gains at the same ratio throughout the State will give a Republican majority of 12,000.

Returns from New York State come in slowly—Grant doubtless carries the State. Democratic gain for Governor. In Griswald county, Republican candidate for governor runs behind Grant about 10 per cent. Grant carries the State by about 10,000.

Wisconsin—From sixty towns indicate State has gone 5000 for Grant.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3.—Negroes appeared in great numbers when the polls opened, and took entire possession. Every white man who came to vote was clubbed away. Finally a fight commenced and the negroes were driven back, and the whites then commenced to vote. In a few minutes the negroes rallied and attacked the whites. A negro deliberately drew his pistol and shot a policeman in the stomach, mortally wounding him. Firing then became general in the crowd. The police then came to preserve order. The negroes fought then desperately. Finally the police used their pistols, when the negroes broke an run. Five negroes killed and several wounded. Four policemen wounded, one fatally. A young lady residing in a house, opposite the court house, was wounded by a ball which came in through a window, but not dangerously. Trouble anticipated to-night.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Election in this city passed off quietly. No trouble of any kind. No interference with voters. Negroes of this city abstained almost totally from voting. In the 4th district—the strongest Democratic district in the city—out of 4200 votes 4100 were Democratic. Throughout the country parishes negroes are voting freely; in some localities largely Democratic. Democratic majority from all localities heard from overwhelming. Will probably be able to give close approximate of the result to-night.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—Kentucky's majority for Seymour will be about 55,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Sheriff Campbell, of Brooklyn, has, under instructions of Mayor Radfiesh, sworn in two thousand deputies. Excitement at Police headquarters continues, but nothing additional relative to Superintendent Kennedy's order is made public.

McDowell has issued a circular requesting all officers from other commands visiting or temporarily residing in this city to report to his headquarters.

Report says the Erie Railroad bought Pike's Opera House for $850,000, and contemplate establishing their office in the front building, retaining the Opera House proper for legitimate purposes.

Grand jury have found nine additional indictments against persons charged with having disposed of fraudulent naturalisation papers. Five of them are against Rosenburg, based on naturalisation papers, and the others against persons yet unarrested. Alderman Pepper has been admitted to bail by commissioner Betts in $5000 on a similar charge. Several other parties have been treated likewise, both in New York and Jersey City. Sheriff O'Brien, as it is stated, has sworn in five thousand special deputies to preserve order to-morrow. United States Marshal, Murray, is said to have also appointed special officers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1868.

To Brev't. Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, Comanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

You are expected and authorised to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace, or of hostile collisions between citizens. Questions relating to the civil policy of the State must be left to the proper civil authorities for consideration and settlement. The object is to preserve peace and restore civil government to the people, according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. You are referred to instructions heretofore given, which were deemed full and ample for all just and lawful purposes.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[The above is published this morning by papers which buy news from W. W. Worden, the President's private Secretary.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—Full cabinet except Seward.

Motion to dismiss appeal in the Surratt case argued to day. Court reserved decision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court, decided the case of the Merchants' National Bank vs. State National Bank, that the Bank has no power to certify checks for third parties.

New York, Nov. 2.—Two buildings in the course of erection in Brooklyn, were demolished by the gale last night.

Three of the most expert counterfeiters in the country, Hector Augur, Geo. St. Michael, and Isaac Martin, have been arrested at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and taken to Boston for examination.

Havana, Nov. 2.—The Government has received information, which is published in the Gacetta, that several skirmishes had taken place between the troops and insurgents, in all of which the troops were successful. All disturbances had been confined to the locality in which they first broke out, and the number of revolutionists is diminishing. The troops stormed the town of Bicanca and defeated the insurgents, causing them to flee. The General commanding the Oriental Department, reports that Colquires met and defeated the insurgents between the town of Baire and Jiquanti, killing 13 and capturing many arms and horses. Several plantations yesterday and to-day commenced grinding. Heavy storm from the northeast expected.

New York, Nov. 3.—Sam. P. Betts, for forty years Judge of this Federal District, died of appoplexy. The election here and in Brooklyn passed off quietly; only a few small fights and several arrests for illegal voting.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 2.—The British Government declines to recognise rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Company in the territory between Canada and the Pacific coast.

The riots which occurred at Rotterdam Saturday, were not of a political character. A quarrel arose between citizens and police, in which the latter were overpowered. Troops were sent from the Hague to restore order, and a severe contest took place in the streets between the troops and the people. Three men killed and about one hundred wounded. Sixty arrests of parties implicated in the riot have been made. City quiet under guardianship of the military.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—A decree will soon be issued making a reduction in numbers of the standing armies.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The Government allows public meetings in places which pronounced for the new government. Barcelona desires Espartero, should the Cortes pronounce for monarchy.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—Large naval and military force preparing for Cuba, consisting of four frigates heavily armed, convoying a fleet of transports filled with troops. Dulce sails with fleet on the Ville de Madrid. Prim says the Government has not discussed successor to the Spanish throne.

[From Yesterday's Daily South-Western.]

Lndon, Nov. 2.—The formal dissolution of Parliament occurs on the 11th. Several distinct earthquakes in the western counties of England and Wales. Prince Alfred has departed in the Galatia for a voyage around the world.

Rotterdam, Nov. 2.—Serious riot drew fire from soldiers, killing several and wounding many citizens. Numerous arrests.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—American bark Bounding Billow, from Barcelona for New York, lost main, foretop and mizzen mast off the coast of Portugal, on the 13th of October.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The Provisional Government is about reinforcing Cuba.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.—This evening's Picayune exposes a swindle in the shape of a circular, designed for the evident purpose of creating a collision between the whites and blacks to-morrow. It is signed "Council of Seven," and its bombastic tone alone proves it a humbug. Though the Republican also publishes it, and treats it as genuine, closing its article with the intimation that the negroes will not vote to-morrow.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Seventy-five hundred tickets already sold to clerks going home to vote. Trains crowded to-night.

Bank returns of the Southern States show the following resources: N. Carolina, $2,250,000, including $26,000 specie; South Carolina, $2,250,000, including $26,000 specie; Georgia, $5,750,000, including $37,000 specie; Alabama, $1,114,000, including $37,000 specie; Mississippi, $148,000, no specie; Louisiana, $3,750,000, including $100,000 specie; Texas, nearly $2,000,000, specie $18,000; Arkansas, $1,029,000, specie $25,000; Virginia, $9,060,000, specie $86,000. Total United States bonds to secure circulation, $6,552,000 and compound interest notes $42,000.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Warrants for $22,735,000 coin issued from the Treasury to-day to pay interest of 5-20's.

Rousseau telegraphed Schofield all quiet in New Orleans, and no apprehensions for to-morrow. Reports from agents of the Freedmen's Bureau received, including one of Gen. Hatch, from Louisiana, who says it is mainly owing to the incompetency, inefficiency and misconduct of civilian employés of the bureau that it has become so unpopular, and the freedmen suffered much in many of the parishes. The failure of the crops of the last two years has prevented many of the planters from paying their hands, but they, (the negroes) seem not discouraged. Working for shares has proved a failure, and wages are being generally paid. The crops this year have been excellent, the failure of cotton the two previous years having caused planters to turn their attention to grain growing. This year the cotton crop has not been a failure, and the health of the negroes has been good. There are four hundred and eighty thousand blacks in the State. Gen. Hatch sums up his criminal calendar and shows one hundred and sixty-six murders have been committed and two hundred and twenty-five other outrages during the past year. In common with the rest, he urges the continuation of the bureau, on the ground that it is necessary for the welfare of the negroes.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—The Democratic mass meeting last night was addressed by Ben Hill, who called the attention of the Democratic party to the momentous issues at stake in the coming election. Said that Grant was nothing, Seymour nothing, save an instrument, the one of a centralised despotism, the other of constitutional liberty. It was for the Democracy to decide on Tuesday whether free government on this continent should live or die. He believed Seymour's chances for election was better than Grant's. Said that the Radicals built their hopes of success on the panic in the Democratic ranks, but if the Democrats came square up to their duty, Seymour would be elected and the Constitution vindicated.

L. L. Levy, a prominent Israelite of this city, comes out in a card supporting Seymour. He says: "I have reliable information from all sections of the country from my people, and they, as a class, are unanimous for Seymour and Blair." He assures the Democratic party he will use all honorable means to place at the head of this once free and independent nation the man who will defend the Constitution and give justice to all.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad was completed to Rome, Georgia, yesterday. A train, through from Selma to Rome, in twelve hours, brought two car loads of cotton, one for Boston and one for Philadelphia.

New York, Nov. 1.—Bank statement—decrease in loans and discounts, $1,313,000; increase in specie, $1,066,000; increase in circulation, $59,000; decrease in deposits, $4,104,000; decrease in legal tenders, $5,120,000.

Sub-treasury balance, $92,000,000. Specie shipments Saturday, $565,000. German bankers were free buyers of bonds.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Seward defended President Johnson's policy of reconstruction at great length, claiming that it was not different from the policy of Lincoln, and consisted simply in opening the easiest, shortest, and safest way for the return into the national family of the people of the Southern States, who were repentant for their attempted separation. He attacked violently the Radical plan of reconstruction, as proposed by Congress; denounced the impeachment project, and characterised the doings of the Radicals as wild and reckless, and the proceedings of the inconsistent leaders such as kept Mexico in a condition of anarchy through the period of forty years, and which has left hardly a stable or even a peaceful republic remaining in South America. After complimenting several Democrats with whom he has been acting, Seward said, that to confide the responsibilities of the government to the Democratic party in its present condition would be to continue and perhaps increase the lamentable political excitement which has delayed the complete restoration of the Union. The result of the election, if favorable to the candidates of our choice, will prepare the popular mind to expect now what it has heretofore objected to, namely the most practicable and easy solution of the national embarrassments. Seward ended by stating that throughout his life he had been an advocate of universal suffrage for exile, emigrant and slave, and had given to those classes the support and patronage which the Constitution permits and allows.

New York, Nov. 2.—Mayor Hoffman issued a proclamation yesterday to the people of this city, setting forth that unscrupulous, designing, and dangerous men have combined to prevent naturalised citizens from voting, under pretence that their papers had been fraudulently obtained. The United States marshal is declared to have appointed swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls for the purpose of overawing voters and otherwise interfere to prevent a fair election. Evidence is said to be accumulating which shows a determination on the part of certain parties to so excite the masses of the people in the city opposed to them, as to lead them to acts of disorder and violent resistance. The Mayor calls upon the people to keep quiet under the most aggravating circumstances, and offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the election laws of the State, or who may be convicted of having obstructed or intimidated any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 2.—The reports of riots and disturbances at Tuscaloosa and other points in this State, telegraphed within the last few days, are wholly false. There has been no disturbances or difficulties whatever in central Alabama. There never was less excitement on the eve of an election.

Alton, Nov. 2.—Five men discovered while robbing a bank, killed the watchman and escaped.

New York, Nov. 2.—The case of C. B. Lamar against Chas. A Dana, for one hundred thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment during the war, came up to-day in the Supreme Court. Motion was made to have the order removing the case to the Supreme Court set aside. Decision reserved.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—Indians removed a rail near Sidney, destroying a freight train and killing a fireman. Five desperadoes hung near Gilmore Friday by vigilance committee.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—The Republican has a dispatch from Arkansas, stating Hinds' death was the result of a female difficulty.

New York, Nov. 2.—Superintendent Kennedy has issued a general order directing the police to take persons arrested for illegal voting before United States Commissioners, instead of city and State courts, and two Police Commissioners have issued counter instructions.

Registration of the city foots up one hundred and sixty-nine thousand.

List of Jurors.—*First Week, Nov. 2, 1868.*—John Fellows, colored, Herrod Parish c, Wm M Brown, Jas Hoss, Jacob Loyd c, Geo Westley c, R T Noel, Ellis Logan c, P A Hatkinson, J H Hocox, A T Mackerd, G Zoder, Aaron Richards c, Wm Strube, Geo Washington c, Toney Anderson c, Joe Wayne c, Jas Green c, Logan Avery c, G W Whittle, John Coleman c, D H Dyer, Wm Leonard, Charles Williams c, F C Cole, Willis Pitts c, T K Stephens, Tom Hill c, John Draydew c, Thomas Slaw c, Alonzo Flournoy, Chas Burnch, W W Longstreet c, B Michell, Richard McRady c, J W Barlow, A G Durkee, H Hunsicker, Henry Robinson c, Ed Bright c, C Schuler, A Conway, Reub Griffin c, Oliver Govan c, Squire Taylor c, Richard Johnson c, Jerry Herron c, G Cooper c.

Second Week, Nov. 16.—John Cutliff c, Henry Simon, Wm Goodrich c, Lem Gustine, Dave Roacher c, E P Attaway, N F Cox, Green T Teat c, Dan Moore c, W K Hall, Isaac Pickens c, Peter Stokes c, H E Allen, Wm Stedham, Robt Lewis c, Artwell Daniels c, Wm Lewis c, Jacob McKee c, Armsted Pegram c, Simon McCoy c, John Carey c, W G Boney, Lewis Johnson c, C McEachlan, E B Johnson, Monroe Coleman c, Jeff Thomas c, Shaw Harris c, Julius Clark c, W H Waldran, R Holden, Burough Butler c.

Third Week, Nov. 23—Arthur Reed c, P Youree, O Whitsell, Searcy Jackson c, J W Howard, Joe Straugh c, Elias Watson c, David Henderson c, W S C Gardner, G W Johnson, Simon Harrison c, J S Liles, C A Alston, Henry Havens c, Wm M Smiley, J A Willis, John Thompson c, Joseph Clarkston c, Wm Arthur c, Robt Scott c, Cuy Vance c, Peter Brown c, W A Bird, Jno Cooper c, J L Robinson, Henry Walker c, W S Davidson, Jas Ray c, J C Godley, Sam Fells c, R Beard, Walker Allen c.

Fourth Week, Nov. 30—Wm Irvin c, J T Wylie, Jas per McMillan, J M Wilson, Lewis Proxtar c, Jack Wheaton c, L Flournoy, J L Pyran, Jas Jacobs c, R Reid, Felix Owens c, J F Law, Vincent Davis c, John May c, Ed Evans c, H C Ward, Jack Richardson c, E D Williams, T M Mooring, Frank Randall c, A Attaway, Houston Scott, Daniel Boone c, Joe Grand, Philip Johns c, Jordan Webb c, Abraham Williams c, Clark Lanman c, Sam Ross c, Aleck Martin c, J B Harris, A M Ward.

Planters having freedmen in their employ, whose names appear as jurors, are requested to inform them that they must report to the Sheriff on the day designated.

Important to Cattle Dealers.—The following internal revenue decision has been published:

Office of Treasury Department,
Internal Revenue, Washington, Sept. 28.

C. S. Negrue, Esq., Assessor Second District, Ohio:

Sir—I reply to yours of the 22d inst. that your decision respecting liability on the part of those who sell cattle, "although only agents," and their liability to be assessed the duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on such sales, in excess of $10,000, is approved.

The person who buys, sells, or deals in cattle, sheep, or hogs, whether as agent or principal, is liable to a special tax of $10, and if he sells in excess of $10,000 yearly is required to make monthly returns of same to the assessor of the district in which such sales are made.

Returns of sales are to be made to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district where the same are made, and the assessor should then forward such lists to the collector of the district in which the party making the same resides, in order that the tax may be paid to the collector of said district; but the principal to any sale of cattle should nevertheless be required to return all sales made by or for him, and may then claim as a deduction such sales as he can show, to the satisfaction of the assessor, have already paid the tax. Respectfully, Thos. Harland,
Acting Commissioner.

National Thanksgiving Proclamation.—President Johnson has issued the following proclamation:

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granery and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devoton.

I therefore recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day of public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States and nations, no less than families and individual men, do move and live and have their being.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Arkansas.—We clip as follows from the Washington Telegraph, of the 21st:

The revival which has been for some time in progress here in the Methodist church