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WASHINGTON.

MR. SEWARD DISGUSTED WITH THE OTHER JOHNSON—GEN. GRANT AND HIS VISITORS—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S RETURN—THE OPENING OF THE MYSTERIOUS BOX—THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION—MR. PERRY FULLER—MR. SEWARD NOT IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—THE NEW-ORLEANS LEVEES—PARDONED—THE FILLIBUSTERS—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

It is asserted on authority claiming to be official that the United States Government has given no instructions whatever to Minister Reverdy Johnson since his departure for Europe, to guide him in his negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and that all the credit attaching to his course during the past six weeks is due wholly to himself. I have the same authority for adding that Secretary Seward is disgusted with the new Minister, and says that his own disgust is equalled by that only of the American people. Neither the President nor the Secretary of State has yet received any confirmation of *The London Times's* reports, as published in Cable telegrams to-day. Mr. Seward favors the appointment of a mixed commission, with an arbiter to settle points of disagreement, but he thinks that Mr. Johnson should be able to settle himself all general principles involved, leaving only minor matters for the Commission. The probabilities are that the whole question, together with the voluminous correspondence since Mr. Johnson's arrival in England may be submitted to Congress early in the session, for such action as may seem necessary.

Gen. Grant's headquarters was again the scene of much interest to-day. More than the usual number of visitors paid their respects to the General, and the usual efforts were made to obtain information of him regarding topics belonging to the future. It is needless to say that all such efforts brought forth the usual result. The President-elect was cheerful and courteous, but he avoided all allusions to Cabinet matters and questions of future policy. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Gen. Canby (who goes hence, to-morrow, for Austin, Texas, to relieve Gen. Reynolds), Secretary Schofield, Gen. Townsend, and one or two Congressmen called upon Gen. Grant to-day. Gen. Longstreet also had an interview.

The arrival of Admiral Farragut in New-York has furnished material for various speculations in the newspapers, regarding the cause of his return. It has been said that he was summoned home by orders from the Secretary of the Navy; another gratuitous surmise is that his coming was in consequence of intimations from Gen. Grant and other leading Republicans that he would be called to the councils of the incoming Administration in the capacity of Secretary of the Navy. The fact is that Admiral Farragut's signal services to the country were taken into consideration by the Department, and he was permitted to take his own course; and so, at his own request, he was nominally assigned to the command of the European squadron; but it was understood that he was to be the authority for his own movements. After following his inclinations in his extended cruise he came home because he preferred to do so, and the Department has given him no orders whatever, and has no intention of assigning him to any duty unless he desires it. He will in a few days haul down his flag from the masthead of the Franklin, and the ship will go out of commission. His position will then be that of any officer of the Navy waiting orders; but Secretary Welles to-day said that as long as he is at the head of the Navy Department, Admiral Farragut will be his own master. It may be mentioned here that the Department has in preparation a long report of the Admiral's cruise, made up from his dispatches and from other sources of information, giving, among other matters of interest, a detailed account of his reception by the various nations that he has visited. This report will be submitted to Congress and published in book form. The Admiral is expected in Washington this week.

Several months after the close of the war a tin box was given to Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, by Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, for safe keeping. The box was said to contain about $30,000 in gold, and Mr. Spinner carefully locked it away in the vaults of the Treasury. About a year ago a certain national bank suspended, with a heavy indebtedness to the Government. A United States Quartermaster who had got into trouble in his official capacity was indebted to this bank in the sum of $30,000, and the box deposited with Spinner was said to contain that amount of money belonging to said Quartermaster. The bank engaged the services of an eminent lawyer of New-York City as its attorney, and he immediately began proceedings to have the box opened and the money taken out and paid over to the Government to liquidate a part of the bank's indebtedness. The attorney has been striving for more than a year to accomplish his object, but it was not until to-day that success attended his efforts. He had been to Secretary McCulloch, who referred him to Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant hadn't the authority, but thought Stanton was the person. Mr. Stanton referred him back to Mr. McCulloch, who asked time to consider. Several months thus passed, and Mr. McCulloch laid the case before the President, and he thought it a fit subject for a Cabinet consultation. It was accordingly discussed in Cabinet meeting, but before a conclusion could be reached the impeachment complication occurred, and changes were made in the Cabinet. It was then found necessary to bring the subject before the Cabinet again with its new members. This was done, and it was decided that the power to open the box lay with the Secretary of War. To-day the War Secretary detailed Gen. Hardee of his staff to accompany the bank attorney and have the contents of the box examined. They found that the rules of the Treasury Department required a law officer of the United States to be a witness, and Assistant District-Attorney Wilson was sent for. Gen. Spinner then summoned several of his confidential clerks as additional witnesses, and the whole party, headed by the hopeful and triumphant attorney, went to the vaults. The box was brought out from a dusty corner, for inspection. It was locked and sealed, but there was no key. After some delay a locksmith was secured and the box was opened, and found to contain an old calico dress, and a woman's shawl and waterproof cloak, labelled as follows: "Taken from the person of Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture by Col. Pritchard of the U. S. A." Gen. Hardee at once departed for the War Department. The attorney has gone to New-York, and Gen. Spinner is still laughing at the greatest joke of the season.

Messrs. Fullerton and Yeaton are here, and still pursuing their investigations into the supposed corruption among United States Revenue officials in New-York. Both were with the President, Attorney-General Evarts, and Secretary McCulloch, to-day. District-Attorney Samuel G. Courtney has been telegraphed for by the President, to come on here at once to answer charges against him for acts done in his official capacity. Courtney's opponents assert that the President will suspend him from office and send the case to the Senate. They add that Marshal Murray and Collectors Bailey and Callahan will share Courtney's fate.

Perry Fuller, Collector of the port of New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, and was closeted with the President to-night. The Fuller and Steedman "Ring" in New-Orleans want to control the appointment of a Supervisor for Louisiana, and Fuller is here to see that one of the "Ring" secures the position. John Hancock, a brother of the General, is understood to be Fuller's choice.

The report that the Secretary of State has sent a secret agent to make purcheses of the Government of San Domingo is emphatically denied by Mr. Seward. He says that since his troubles in procuring the payment for Alaska, he has become convinced that Congress is opposed to any further transactions in real estate by the Secretary of State on account of the Government, and that the tone of the general public also appears to be opposed to any additional dealings in that direction. He has therefore taken due notice, and will govern himself accordingly.

From a gentleman who arrived here to-day from New-Orleans I learn that the citizens of that place are preparing to send a big lobby here this Winter to urge Congress to make an appropriation for the repair of the levees of the Mississippi River. Uncommon difficulty is experienced in securing a loyal man to join the lobby. Previous to the recent election no loyal man was allowed to express his opinions, on penalty of death. Now, circumstances alter cases.

The President, to-day, pardoned Benjamin F. Okie, who was convicted, in the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New-York, at the October term, 1867, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, for embezzling from the Post-Office Department. The pardon was recommended by Mayor Hoffman, Congressmen Brooks, Fox, Chanler, and Stewart, and by nine of the jurors, who pronounced him guilty. The Executive clemency was extended in consequence of the previous good character of the prisoner, his present failing health, and the destitution of his wife and children.

The New-York fillibustering movement has stirred up the Spanish Minister here, and he has been talking with the Secretary of State about it. It is understood that Mr. Seward has written to our representatives in Cuba that the United States will continue to recognize the authorities in that island who are recognized by the new Government of Spain, and that the substance of this declaration was also made to the Minister here. Mr. Seward, as it is added, further assured him that our Government is cognizant of the fillibustering proceedings in New-York, and will not suffer the departure of any expedition that may threaten the peace of the island.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster General; Brevet Major Gen. D. H. Rucker, Asst. Quartermaster General, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Col. F. J. Crilly, Asst. Quartermaster of all money and property in his possession, and from further duty at the Philadelphia depot. Col. Crilly has been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan.

Judges Johnson and James are codifying the statutes of the United States, a work which will require three or four years. Fifteen volumes are to be reduced to three.

The President has accepted the 20 mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad, 390 miles east of Sacramento, Cal.

Major-Gen. Canby will embark for his command in the Department of Texas to-morrow.

That retrenchment and reform will be the order under Gen. Grant's administration is indicated in the following, his latest order to the army:

The records of divisions, departments and districts show a very large number of soldiers employed on extra duty, as clerks, messengers and orderlies, at their headquarters. This is probably in some degree due to the difficulty of obtaining and keeping the necessary number of efficient and reliable men under the present uncertain system of details. Accordingly, the Commanding Generals of military divisions and departments, and of the military districts, are hereby authorized to enlist a detachment of general-service men—in no case exceeding one sergeant, one corporal and ten privates, and as much less as the actual necessities of the service will permit—to be employed as clerks at their headquarters; and they are authorized to discharge them from time to time when they are not required as clerks. It is expected that the efficiency of clerks thus obtained will greatly diminish the necessity for a large number. If it be necessary to employ any men in excess of the number above authorized, the Commanding Generals must detail them from regiments deserving within their commands; and in this case the men will not be dropped from the rolls of their companies. Extra pay and commutation of rations, fuel and quarters, will be allowed under this order for the number of men and at the rates laid down in the following table. For any detailed men in excess of such number, only the cost price of the regulation allowance of rations, fuel and quarters, and no extra pay will under any circumstances be authorized: Grade clerks, general service, number allowed, 13; extra pay, per diem, 35 cents; commutation rations, per diem, 75 cents; fuel, per month, $8; quarters, per month, $10. Grade messengers, detailed from companies, number allowed, 5; extra pay, per diem, 20 cents; commutation rations, per diem, 50 cents; fuel, per month, $8; quarters, per month, $10. Muster and pay rolls of the detachments will be made as prescribed in the army regulations for companies. The general-service men and detailed men will all be mustered on the same rolls, with remarks showing to what commands or companies they properly belong. The detailed men who receive extra-duty pay and allowances will be distinguished from those detailed in excess of the authorized number. This order will begin to go into effect immediately on its receipt, and the reductions to be made under its provisions must be fully completed by January 1, 1869.

The War Department publishes the following:

The Attorney-General of the United Seates having given his official opinion that the power conferred upon the Judge-Advocate of a Court-Martial or Court of Inquiry by the 25th Section of Act approved March 3, 1863, to issue the like process, to compel the attendance of witnesses before such military court, as is issued by local courts of criminal jurisdiction, includes also the power to execute such process through some officer who shall be especially charged with its execution, it is ordered that Judge-Advocates of military courts, who may hereafter issue such process to compel the attendance as witnesses of persons not in military service, formally direct the same, by name, to some military officer who shall be designated by the Department Commander as available for that purpose; and the nearest Military Commander will thereupon furnish a sufficient force for the execution of the process, whenever such force shall be actually required. It will be noted, however, that, whereas a process of attachment can only be enforced as herein directed, the preliminary summons or subpena may be served by any person whatsoever.

Appointments have been made as follows:

Storekeepers—George U. Barnes, Ninth Kentucky; G. C. West, Seventh Kentucky; C. S. Mansfield, Montana; Jas. A. Mann, Sixth Missouri; S. Barton, Ninth Kentucky; Jos. C. Carr, Sixth Illinois; Edward Keyser, Second Pennsylvania. *Gangers*, Joseph Kelly, Fifteenth Ohio; John J. McLean, Twelfth Illinois; George E. Slatehower, Second Maryland; Leonard Martin, First Missouri; Geo. M. Haws, Dakota; Jasper H. Altemus, Fifth Pennsylvania; Thos. Leddy, Florida.

James P. Bailey has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Territories of Washington, Montana, Idaho, and the State of Oregon.

MESSRS. COLFAX AND WADE IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President elect, and the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, President pro tem of the United States Senate, arrived here at about 1 o'clock p. m. and spent this afternoon in Harrisburg, as the guests of the Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator. During their stay a number of prominent citizens called upon them and congratulated them on the recent success in the cause of Union and Right. During the afternoon Mr. Colfax distinctly said that both the President and Vice-President elect would observe the rotary principle in office, so far as they are personally concerned.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—This evening's *Times* has an article relative to the Cuban fillibustering expedition. It says that an organization exists in this city which has been in correspondence with the Cuban insurrectionary leaders for some time. The real headquarters of the movement are in this city, and the leader is not as alleged Gen. Henningsen. It adds that the report that 300 men will leave this city in fifteen days will probably turn out to be true; that a number of persons engaged in this expedition have already gone hence with passports for Cuba, and that on Tuesday evening two meetings were held in this city by the fillibusters.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH PRIMARY CONVENTION.

UTICA, Nov. 11.—The Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Rector. After preliminary religious exercises Bishop Coxe delivered an able sermon. At the afternoon session the special order was the choice of a Bishop for the new Diocese. The leading candidates were the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen of Utica, and the Rev. Dr. Leeds of Baltimore. After five ballots the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn of Brooklyn was chosen. This evening the members of the Convention are enjoying a grand reception in the Butterfield House.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 11.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias adjourned their annual session last evening, to meet in the City of Richmond, Va., on the second Tuesday in March. A constitution was adopted for the entire Order. The ritual was amended, and many important changes were made. The most important action during the session was the refusal to recognize the proposed branch of the Order styled "Conclaves."

THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY (PENN.) Y. M. C. A.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—The County Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has been in session the whole day. The meeting in the evening was crowded, and stirring addresses were delivered by clergymen and laymen

THE ELECTION IN THE SOUTH

GEORGIA.

THE SAVANNAH RIOTS AND THEIR NATURAL SEQUENCE—WHO MADE RIOT—THE TRUTH AT LAST—THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME FOR A VICTORY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—The only object of this letter is to give the simple truth in regard to the barbarous measures adopted by the Seymour and Blair Democracy to carry this city and county on Tuesday last. You have heard of the shooting and killing done here on that day, and that ought to have prepared you, if it did not, to expect the natural sequence—Savannah gave an overwhelming Democratic majority. It is unnecessary to go back of the morning of the election, except to remark that circumstances, such as the boasts of those with more bravado than discretion—the rumored recent organization of old *Clubs* (supposed to be nothing more than the resuscitation of former military companies), and the whispered arrival of repeating rifles, had created many suspicions that an organized, desperate effort would be made to overawe and, if need be, overpower the Republicans at all hazards. Subsequent events have shown that this suspicion was too well founded. Through our city press, aided by sympathizing agents of the Associated Press, it has been published to the country, no doubt, that the negroes of this place, led on and incited by "incendiary white men," are solely responsible for the deeds of violence and bloodshed which disgraced our streets at an early hour on Tuesday morning. To the lasting infamy of those who have circulated such falsehoods; a brief narrative of a few prominent and indisputable facts, which thousands of truthful, law-abiding citizens, white and colored, stand ready to substantiate, and which the Democrats themselves have not so much as attempted to deny, will satisfy any one that a blacker lie never emanated form the mouths of a professed Christian people. Here are the facts stripped of all garnishment that might in any manner tend to the prejudice of either side.

The polls were opened at 7 a. m.—there being but three boxes for the whole city and all these at the Court House. The negroes began to assemble as early as 3 o'clock. As the hour for opening approached, they formed in line opposite the several entrances, and when the doors were opened, moving quietly forward, proceeded to cast their votes. There was no struggle on the part of the negroes to obtain the advantage. Few white men were present at the time and they—the negroes—gained their position by virtue of that most remarkable patience they have always manifested under such circumstances. There was no disturbance, no demonstration, no exultation, not even the ordinary excitement, until about 8½ o'clock, when quite a large number of railroad employés marched up in a body and an attempt was made to open a way through the solid ranks of the negroes, to enable these Democrats to reach the polls. This favor, it was proposed by certain officials, to grant the employés, in order, it is alleged, that they might not lose their day's work by waiting quietly their turn—by placing themselves behind either of the lines and moving up in their regular order, like other people. The object of opening the way was not explained to the negroes, and, of course, was not understood by them, and might have been just as strenuously resisted by them if it had been explained. First came confusion and jostling. Blows followed; clubs were used, and so on, through the regular mob gradations, until the final resort to firearms, with the usual result when freedmen *attacked* their former masters: One white man killed four more or less wounded, five negroes killed, and 20 to 30 wounded. The negroes, in compliance with the repeated instructions of their leaders, had gone to the polls, with very few exceptions, unarmed, and were consequently unprepared to offer any great resistance. The struggle was short. They were driven from the polls, and, fleeing for their lives in every conceivable direction, were pursued for squares by citizens and police, and fired on whenever opportunity offered. Only a small number of the negroes ventured to return to the polls, and they stood at a distance, and finally left the vicinity altogether. The Democrats by this time had rallied by thousands, and now pressed forward in lines the same as the negroes had done, crowding every avenue of approach, so that it was utterly impossible, if indeed it had not been a reckless exposure of life, under the then existing excitement and bloodthirsty rage of the crowd, for a colored Republican to attempt to reach the polls.

The only question to be decided in order to fix the responsibility of the whole affair is, could the negroes of right, by any authority whatever, be forced to yield the vantage ground their timely appearance at the polls had given them? No one pretends that courtesy enters very largely into American politics, particularly when it comes to granting such peculiar favors to the opposition. The same may be said of *pressing business engagements*. Clearly the whole proceeding was without a shadow of authority. The negroes were entitled to their position—no power from any source could rightfully deprive them of it, and those who made the attempt, from the highest city official down to the poor, ignorant white man who for pay permits himself to be made the tool in such murderous deeds, are responsible for it.

The city press, in endeavoring to shift the responsibility from the proper shoulders, raises the old cry of Who fired first? who first resorted to violence?—as if that closed the case. Who authorized, and who did perform an unwarranted illegal and outrageous action, are questions far more easily answered and equally more important. Who fired first may never be settled to the satisfaction of all parties of either side, but so strong do the Republicans feel in their ability to present a clear record in this, as in other matters, that they not only do not shrink from, but, on the contrary, court the most searching investigation.

As additional and circumstantial evidence going to prove that the riot was either a part of the Democratic programme or its legitimate result, certain other matters will bear recital. The managers at all three of the polls, with one or two exceptions, were Democrats, and consequently the opportunity was favorable for running the affair to suit themselves. The most prominent among these magistrates had declared his intention, before the election, to challenge every Republican voter, and the same Justice also stated that Gov. Bullock's proclamation suspending the collection of taxes would be disregarded, and all who had not paid their poll tax would not be permitted to vote. It was well known, at the same time, that the polling facilities were wholly inadequate; that all could not vote even if all were allowed to pass unchallenged. While the negroes were in possession the *challenging* was strictly carried out, but it soon became evident that while nine-tenths of the Republican vote would be rejected, the programme was destined to defeat the object of its originators, by excluding the whole Democratic vote, as the day would be consumed with the negroes. An important figure had been dropped in their calculations. They had been based on the supposition that the Democracy would be first at the polls. A radical change was therefore very necessary. This could only be accomplished by force, and there was no hesitation in bringing it into requisition. The *change was effected* and challenging immediately ceased, to be resumed, it may well be believed, when the negroes should return to vote. Is there not here a loop whereon to hang a doubt of the purely innocent motives of those who gave and enforced the order to clear the way for the gentlemen with *pressing business*—the previously arranged entering-wedge that was to split the Republican ranks, preparatory to their complete dispersion?

Having been driven from the polls, the negroes rallied at their headquarters in New-st., and, after listening to the advice of their friends, unanimously resolved that, inasmuch as they were powerless to change the aspect of affairs for the better, and any further attempt to vote would result in further bloodshed, it was advisable to retire peaceably to their homes. This was done greatly to the disappointment of the Democracy. And yet men whose faith in obtaining justice from the future is as strong as this action shows it to be, are accused of having willfully provoked a riot that might have raged till this hour with unabated fury, but for their wise forbearance. From the time of taking possession until after the closing hour the Democrats had everything their own way. There was no one to molest or make them afraid, and they held high carnival. Everything had been literally devoured—there was nothing to do now but to smack their lips and join in congratulations over the rich morsel the eventful day had afforded them.

THE ENCOUNTER AT NIGHT ON THE OGEECHEE ROAD.

During the day a large Grant and Colfax banner, painted in New-York at a cost of $75, and belonging to the Republican Club of this city, had hung suspended in the Court House Square. As night came on the parties in charge took it down and were in the act of placing it in a carriage when it was forcibly seized by a party of men, mounted and armed, who had been racing and screaming through the public streets for fully an hour, like perfect demons. As evidence of how anxious they were to be again in the field against Grant & Co., they tore it into a thousand pieces—tore it—yes, almost cut it with their sharp teeth, so great was their rage and so stupendously great the occasion requiring it.

The night air was thick with black and horrid rumors, circulated, it is thought, for the purpose of keeping the evil disposed worked up to the proper killing humor Among other preposterous things, it was said that 300 negroes, all armed to the teeth, and under the leadership of the irrepressible Bradley, was marching in on the Ogeechee road to attack the city. Major Anderson became *infected*, and sent out a special mounted force of citizens—fair specimens of which, as just stated, demolished Grant and Colfax before starting—for the purpose of *ordering* them to *disperse*. The *specials* went out about two miles from the city, (Query—How far does the jurisdiction of city mayors in general extend?) and meeting the advancing army, exchanged shots, and came back with the loss of one of their number. A sad loss, it is true, and one to be deplored for several reasons. But who is to blame? Said army is supposed to have been Bradley, with his usual escort on such occasions, returning peaceably from a visit to the Ogeechee, where they had been to see how the election was progressing.

Have we peace in Georgia? Let Congress and Gen. Grant answer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE—REBEL FRAUDS.

The Charleston Republican (freedmen's organ), after figuring out 19,102 Republican majority in South Carolina, says that Whittemore's (Rep.) majority for Congress in the Ist District will reach 6,000; Bowen's (Rep.) in the IId, 2,300; Reid's (Dem.) in the IIId, 5,500 "by fraud," and Simpson's (Dem.) in the IVth, 4,500 "by fraud." *The Republican* says:

Messrs. Whittemore and Bowen have each made a splendid campaign. They have spoken often and effectively in every part of their districts, and toiled every day and night with unremitting energy. The triumph they have won has been well deserved. Messrs. Hoge and Wallace have done the best they could. They will occupy seats in the next Congress. We hope that the majority in South Carolina will exceed 20,000. The estimated Democratic majorities for the up-country counties seem extravagant. But no real election was held in those counties. The Democrats voted as early and as often as they pleased. A few Republicans were permitted to vote, to keep up appearances. That is the whole story. Scores of men have been shot down for the temperate exercise of the right of free speech; hundreds have been beaten and maimed, and hundreds more driven from their homes and cheated of their pay for voting according to conscience and duty, while thousands were kept from the polls by threats of murder and injury. But in spite of all these things we have, by the blessing of God, won the victory. And now the Republican party must take such measures as to punish crime, to educate public sentiment, and make free schools, free speech, free labor, and free ballot come to all as unquestioned and unobstructed as the air we breathe. This is the duty which victory and power imposes on us. We must do it or be false to republicanism. We can best do it by teaching our people by precept and example, these principles. Let us be faithful. We now turn to the third and fourth districts. J. P. Reid said in his speech accepting the nomination, that he did not expect to be elected. He said that up in his section he would take measures to have the negroes vote the Democratic ticket, or keep them at home. If the "niggers" had "the courage and impudence to come out and vote as they pleased," he could not win. He took the measures spoken of. Simpson, though not announcing it in a manner so public took the same. The result is before us. We learn from Lauren Courthouse, from our correspondent, that "last Sunday night H. McDaniel, member of the Legislature, was shot in his own house, and severely wounded, by a band of K. Ks. Monday night two young Democrats, Shell and Barksdale, were at a fork road for the same purpose, and were shot. Shell was killed, and Barksdale wounded. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock a. m., I was riding along the road and was shot at twice by some persons concealed in a bunch of cedars at the way side. Fortunately, my horse dashing off suddenly, I escaped unhurt. All kinds of threats were resorted to. The Rebels commenced shooting all over the County about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At the polls in the country the Rebels drew their pistols and drove the freedmen off by the scores. At one box in the town they voted the whites first, but when the freedmen wanted to vote, they pretended they could not find their names. Terrible intimidation! No use to attempt to carry on the election according to law. The Rebels "*went for*" Mr Crews yesterday morning, but could not find him. The Democratic majority will be seven or eight hundred. There is no civil law here. We cannot get a man arrested. This is a graphic picture of what we hear from every Democratic county. Scores of scoundrels rode from poll to poll, and voted as often as they pleased. Congress will take care that Messrs. Reed and Simpson get nothing but infamy from the villainy of their partizans. The Republican Legislature must see that the candidates for Solicitors in those districts gain nothing. Every Republican candidate must, in the upper districts, notify his opponent immediately, that he will contest the election before the Legislature. The Legislature will throw out the vote of every precinct, where intimidation or fraud is proven. Thus only can the right of free ballots be vindicated. The same course must be pursued by every Republican candidate to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives from those districts. Let no Democrat be shot by a bullet into Martin's seat. In the South Carolina House of Representatives there is a free ballot. Whenever there is a legal remedy, we must use it promptly and unsparingly. Let no Republican candidate defeated by violence and fraud, fail to remember and to act. In Edgefield, there was no election. It is perhaps well that none was attempted. A pestilent set of lawless Democrats infest that county. No fair vote could have been had. These men, however, rode to Lexington and Newberry Counties in great numbers, and voted there in defiance of law. There was a split in the ticket for Senator in Darlington County. Dr. John Lunney, the regular candidate, is elected. At Society Hill, Leavensworth, Swift Creek, and Huntsville, in Darlington County, no electoral vote was cast. This is attributed to the carelessness of the Chairman of the County Committee in forwarding ballots to proper parties. Perhaps he can explain the matter satisfactorily.

LAST OF LORD MONCK'S ADMINISTRATION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The last meeting of the Privy Council, under Lord Monck's administration, is to be held at Quebec on Friday. All the members of the Government are to participate. Chief-Justice Richards has been appointed Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, and Mr. Justice Hagarty Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. A deputation from the Legislature of Ontario, appointed to present an address to His Excellency Lord Monck, on his departure for England, went hence for Quebec this morning.

MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE MICHIGAN CANAL.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Nov. 10.—The Convention which was called by the Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota, to adopt measures to secure aid from Congress to improve the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, met to-day. The attendance was large, and included Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Gov. Merrill of Iowa, and several Members of Congress. Gov. Atwood of Madison was temporary, and Gov. Merrill of Iowa permanent President. The report of Gen. Warren, who has, under authority of Congress, made a survey of the Wisconsin River, is that the proposed improvement is practicable. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that since the report of Gen. G. K. Warren, the Engineer-in-chief, shows that a navigable water-channel of any depth connecting the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, can be made at a moderate cost, therefore the immediate opening of such channel is demanded by the interests of the entire country, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the several States are requested to urge the Government to undertake and complete the improvement at an early day.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OF HAVANA.

Nov. 2.—A severe encounter took place on the 25th ult. between the Spanish forces under Col. Quiros, numbering 1,000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, numbering 600, in the vicinity of Baire. According to official Spanish report, Col. Quiros, supposing that the patriots would fly at the first fire of the regular troops, at first only ordered an advance of a Company of the regiment "Corona," supported by one Company of regiment "Cuba," leaving the remaining forces in reserve. Speedily convinced that so far from waiting to be attacked, the patriots were about to attack him, he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one Company in reserve. Of the patriots 450 were mounted, armed only with machetes; 150 on foot, armed with rifles and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish troops, the 450 mounted patriots debouched on the main road, and charged the Spanish troops so furiously that they had no time allowed them to reload their muskets after the first fire, but were reduced to defending themselves with the bayonet, fighting, as the official report says, foot by foot to maintain their ground. After a desperate hand to hand encounter, which lasted one hour and three-quarters. The Spanish troops fell back to Baire, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded. The patriots lost 80. As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction, the news was not received until the 2d inst.

Nov. 3.—At Macho y Portilla, the Spanish schooner Anduluna captured a schooner that had just succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and ammunition for the patriots. A skirmish took place on the 26th ult. at Bicana between the Spanish troops under Comandante Rafael Jeren and a small body of patriots, with no important results, although the official report, as usual, claims that the patriots were repulsed.

Nov. 4.—By the American steamer Columbia, arrived this morning, the Spanish Government has received a small lot of Peabody rifles. The Spanish steamer Moctezuma, for Cuba via Nuevitas, was advertised to leave yesterday, but by order of the Captain-General was detained until the arrival of the Columbia. She left this afternoon, carrying the above-mentioned Peabody rifles and reënforcements for the Spanish troops, probably the last that it will be in the power of the Government to send, unless reënforcements should arrive from Spain, an event which we both expect and are prepared for.

Nov. 5.—The glorious news of a popular and extensive revolt against Spanish tyranny in Puerto Principe was received yesterday, and confirmed this morning. The Spanish authorities have published nothing on the subject as yet, but endeavor to suppress the news. Puerto Principe is the second town in importance; in the Eastern Department the population is 40,000, and the revolt general among all classes. By the time this reaches you the revolution will have broken out in the Western Department, not far from this city. We want no reforms. Our cry is "Independence of Spain, and annexation to the United States."

By order of the Revolutionary Junta, in session in the City of Havana, the 8th day of November, 1868.

The Secretary, ANTONIO SUCRE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE REVOLUTION MAKING NO PROGRESS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—A thousand rumors afloat. What is the true situation of matters in the country is somewhat difficult to find out. The friends of Cuban independence would have people believe that there are thousands down in the Tunas District, with arms in hand, ready to dispute, inch by inch, the control of this island. Commencing there, they are to go on, step by step, until the whole country shall have followed in the wake of the movement. On the other hand, it is believed by the Spaniards, and, really, by all or nearly all the foreign population, that the whole affair is at an end. There may be some robberies and murders committed, houses burned, and sugar apparatus destroyed, but as to the spread of the insurrection, notwithstanding the wonderful stories put afloat, the rest of the island, with the exception of the part above alluded to, is as tranquil as a Summer zephyr ruffled by the breeze. The Government has most probably succeeded in localizing the insurrection, and this would make it turn out to be a fiasco. The *Imparcial* of Trinidad informs us under date 3d inst.: "According to a letter received from Cuba in this city, * * * in a reunion convoked by the Commanding General it had been determined to form six batallions of militia volunteers so as to let go all the rest of the troops in that place. Besides the *subienados* there was a body of evil-doers, directed by one Perez, which was committing all classes of crimes. At Cuba and Manzanilla a great number of families were arriving, the greater part ruined and full of consternation." In Guanajay and Cienfuegos, and in other populations of importance, the country people have presented themselves ready to take up arms and defend, in case of need, the public order. The *Fenix* of the former place speaks of a volunteer company having been formed and equipped and doing duty since last Sunday. The same paper says that in Cabanas there was quite as much enthusiasm as at Guanajay. Various persons there had offered to get up a squadron of horse, arm and equip it, beside a company of infantry. The telegraphic communication is interrupted between Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, and no news can be had before the arrival of a steamer.

Yesterday evening His Excellency, the *Segundo Cabo* (or Second Captain-General), the Count of Balmaseda, accompanied by his Staff, left Havana for Batabano. Brig. Munoz is also of the party. The first-named would disembark at Manzanilla, and take command of all the troops. The second is going to Santiago de Cuba as commander of that department. The departure of these gentlemen has provoked comment. Some persons imagine that the Government looks upon the disturbance as somewhat more serious than at first supposed. But this proves nothing. The Count of Balmaseda is a military man, ambitious, and wants to be about where fighting is going on, and to gain, at the same time, some glory, if any is to be got in that section. On the Moctezuma a company of artillery embarked, also, yesterday; some pieces of cannon, suitable for mountain service, and a number of Remington rifles were likewise shipped. This steamer has sailed for a port near the field of operations. There are no fears at present in Havana growing out of the situation. All idea of a negro insurrection is forgotten. It is believed that the Government has sufficient forces to keep matters as they are until the arrival of 7,000 men from Spain, who are now on the way, or will be in a few days.

According to accounts that reach us from the United States, many people who intended coming here to spend the Winter, will be deterred from doing so because of fear of the consequences of war. This view of the matter, so serious in its import, is calculated to amuse. There is a string of forts around Havana, and thousands of troops here, and, really, it is well known that the insurgents themselves have not the slightest notion of attacking the city. They intend to keep away from the place, and at the greatest distance possible. Mr. Seward has, doubtless, received a number of documents from some of the natives, and perhaps from a foreigner or so, explaining what they expect to do, and asking him in case they make a sort of show of partial success to recognize *their* government as the legitimate one. The Sage of Auburn, after having demonstrated, conclusively, that the title of Alta Vela from long *user*, according to the run of the title papers, by right of discovery, &c., &c., vested with Saint Domingo, may now, if he wishes to interfere or mix up our Government in this affair, set all his international ideas to work, and see if he can make out a plausible case for the Cubans.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH.

....William Cornell Jewett is in Ottawa.

....Thanksgiving in Missouri, November 26.

....The Cole-Hiscock murder trial is on to-day.

....The miners of Montana have ceased operations for the Winter.

....St. Paul, Minn., is buried under six inches of snow which fell on Monday.

....Buffalo had a heavy snow-storm yesterday, and a severe gale swept the Lake.

....Frederick Miller's brewery, in Rochester, was burned yesterday. Loss, $16,000; insured for $8,000.

....Bristol & Engle's tannery, in Chicago, was burned last evening. Loss $40,000; insurance $29,000.

....Warner W. Thomas, a porter and bank watchman, committed suicide in Boston last evening.

....The school census of Chicago, just completed, makes the population of Chicago 252,054, an increase since April last of 9,671.

....About 300 Indians have gone from Maxwell's Ranch on an expedition against hostile Indians on the Plains.

....E. T. Darling, boat builder, of Port Jefferson, L. I., committed suicide on Tuesday morning by hanging. Recent business losses had unsettled his brain.

....Gov. Fenton has appointed George A. Lamont of Lockport, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, in place of Noah Davis, resigned.

....Miss Hannah O'Neill of Pittsburgh and Miss Martina J. Martin of Baltimore received the black vail at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Baltimore, on Tuesday.

....Miss Mary E. Magee, daughter of Capt. Magee of Troy, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself through the heart with her father's revolver. Temporary insanity was the cause. She was 20 years of age.

....Recorder Swift of St. Louis passed sentence, yesterday, upon James Jackson of 15 years in State Prison for attempting to murder a policeman. Having heard his sentence, Jackson insultingly addressed the Judge and said that he wanted only a chance to shoot the policeman.

....One hundred feet of the tow-path of the Erie Canal has gone out on the four-mile level, seven miles west of Schenectady. It will take four days to repair it. The water in the adjacent river (Mohawk) is very high and is still rising. All the surrounding flats are inundated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Queen's proclamation dissolving Parliament was promulgated to-day. The writs for the elections have been issued. They appoint the 10th day of December for the meeting of the new Parliament.

TURKEY.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES AND THE SUBLIME PORTE.

VIENNA, Nov. 11—The Vienna *Presse* says negotiations are now afoot for the purpose of amending the Treaty of Paris so as to make the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte over the Danubian Principalities less illusory.

RUSSIA.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMMISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11—The International Military Commission, called by the Emperor Alexander to draw up a convention for the mitigation of the horrors of war, has commenced its sessions in this city, under the Presidencey of the Rustian Minister of War.

ARABIA.

THE IMAM OF MUSCAT DETHRONED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Advices have been received here announcing that the Imam of Muscat has been dethroned without a struggle. The Chief of the Wahabees succ