The Sun.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant arrived last night from the West, and took a cab at the depot, driving directly to his house. He was accompanied by the members of his family, and by Gens. Comstock and Smith, Col. Badeau, and Mr. J. Russell Jones. The party took breakfast this morning at Altoona, and arrived at Harrisburg at noon. Notwithstanding the caution with which all the travelling arrangements were made, the party going all the way through from Galena to this city on special trains, information of the General's approach reached Harrisburg before the arrival of the train, and a large crowd had assembled to greet him. To repeated and enthusiastic calls the General appeared on the platform of the car and bowed his thanks for the welcome. The train left at half past one o'clock, arrived in Baltimore at forty-seven minutes past six, and at Washington at a quarter past 8 o'clock, when the General and his party left the train. So well was the passage to Washington managed, that scarcely a dozen persons were aware of the General's arrival, and the good result of all these precautions was, that after an hour spent in exchanging congratulations, the General retired to rest, while the whole city slumbered in profound ignorance of his presence.

CARRYING THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Upon the written opinion of Attorney-General Evarts, Postmaster-General Randall has decided to make no contract with the American Steamship Company for carrying foreign mails as per recent act of Congress. Mr. Evarts took ground that if an American line was established under this act of Congress, and only ran out one vessel per week, that the Postmaster-General could only send one mail per week, and that by this Company, as the bill provided that the mails should be given to said Company. To this the Company replied that there was a clause in the bill which stipulated that the mails should not be detained to go in this line, and that to make it more sure they would in their contract waive any right, real or imaginary, that they might have, to have the mails delayed for their benefit; that all they wanted was to secure the mails when they sailed the same day as the foreign steamer. Mr. Evarts, however, decided that they could not waive it, and Mr. Randell consequently will not make any contract with them unless Congress makes it mandatory, it now being optional with him. The statement that the act of making a contract with the American Company was a question involving the credit of the Government to the amount of several millions is incorrect, of one section of the bill provides that nothing in it shall be so construed as to render the Government liable in any manner for any portion of principal or interest of any bonds issued by said Company—the only object of the bill being to guarantee to an American company that if they would build and run within one year a line of seven first-class steamers, they should have that mail pay which is now given to French and English lines, and no more nor no less.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The intimations of Reverdy Johnson in England that the Alabama claims were virtually settled or were likely to be satisfactorily adjusted are not warranted by any knowledge in the possession of the State Department. Mr. Johnson has made several propositions to the English Government which they would not accept, and they have made propositions which Mr. Seward would not accept, and there has been some telegraphing lately upon the subject; but nothing has been agreed upon, nor does there seem to be any probability of getting England into a position where that little bill will be paid by her.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Secretary McCulloch stated yesterday that he would authorize Mr. Van Dyck to buy from five to ten millions of Government bonds, and pay for them in three per cents if he found the market in such a condition that the Government was suffering at any time.

PERSONAL.

Speaker Colfax is to arrive here on Tuesday morning to adjourn the House of Representatives *sine die*.

Senator Wade is expected on Monday afternoon for the same purpose.

Secretary McCulloch has concluded not to be a candidate for a seat in Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

THE TREATY WITH BAVARIA.

The treaty between the United States and Bavaria is officially proclaimed. It is provided that the citizens of Bavaria who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Bavaria to be American citizens and treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States to be Bavarians and treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one or the other country has not for either the effect of naturalization. A naturalized citizen of the one party, on his return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action committed before his departure from the country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment. The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals is retained in force for such cases, committed on the territories of the United States on the one part and Bavaria on the other part, the 12th day of December, 1853, remains in force without change.

THE REISSUE OF REDEEMED NOTES.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury believes he has power to reissue notes redeemed but not cancelled, it is not determined what he will do, as this will depend upon circumstances; and, according to what is believed here of an improved condition of the market, it may not become necessary to resort to that measure in order to afford relief.

FEES FROM STEAMBOATS.

The Treasury Department is informed that at most of the ports of delivery on Western waters, rather than incur the ire of the frontier, a great diversity of practice exists in the collection of fees from steamboats and other vessels; and also at most of said ports exorbitant fees are collected, for which the officers of customs have no warrant whatever in law. In order, therefore, to correct such abuses, the list of fees has been prepared, and is soon to be promulgated for the benefit of all concerned.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The appointment of Gov. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, as commissioner of Pensions, which was confirmed with remarkable unanimity by the Senate, seems to give universal satisfaction. Changes are being made in the clerical corps, and a system of rules adopted which cannot fail to elevate the standard of qualification and efficiency. Especial attention is given to frauds and irregularities, and extraordinary measures have already been instituted for the speedy and complete correction of these growing evils. Important suggestions, it is said, will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner, which, if concurred in by Congress, will not only greatly facilitate the onerous labors of the Bureau, but save millions of dollars to the Government.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8.—There was a large Republican demonstration in Norfolk on Thursday to rejoice over the result of the recent election. It was largely attended by whites and blacks. A large procession consisting of negroes paraded through the streets of the city, carrying flags and banners with suitable mottoes. The procession then proceeded to a vacant lot on Catharine street, where a stand was erected, and speeches were made by Gov. H. H. Wells, of Va., L. H. Chandler, late District Attorney, but now an aspirant for Congress on the Radical ticket, and some negroes.

A similar demonstration took place in Hampton, composed almost exclusively of negroes. Speeches were made by Colonel D. B. White, a delegate to the late Virginia Convention, Captain Titlow, and others.

The three companies of heavy artillery which were ordered to Columbia, Raleigh, and Atlanta, some three weeks ago, are expected to return here in a few days for duty, and resume their positions in the artillery school.

The Baltimore Pilots' Association has just completed a beautiful boat, which, in connection with the Maryland and Cleopatra, they intend to race in the bay. The new vessel is called the Henry W. Slicer, after a prominent sea captain of Baltimore, recently deceased. She left Baltimore on Thursday morning, under command of Captain Joseph Wilhe, with a small party of friends, and made the run to the capes in fifteen hours, which is a remarkably quick passage. She came into the Roads on Friday morning, gaily decked with flags and streamers. She is 54 tons burden (new measurement), 73 feet long, 20½ feet beam, and has 7½ feet depth of hold. She is a poop deck vessel, and is admirably shaped for the purpose for which she was built. Her cabin is very large, and finished off with rosewood, black walnut and mahogany. She can accommodate fourteen men, and has two extra staterooms. Altogether she is one of the neatest craft ever seen in these waters, and is more like a fast clipper than the old-fashioned pilot boat. She cost the association over $12,000.

Snow Storm.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 8.—A heavy snow storm has been prevailing here all day and the ground is now covered with snow.

THE SOUTH.

Impeachment of Gov. Reed, of Florida—The Charges—Anticipated Riot.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7.—The case of Gov. Reed against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Secretary Alden, before Judge Coke this afternoon, was put over until Friday next.

The following proclamation has been issued:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7.

Whereas, The Assembly of Florida, as a body organized in extraordinary session, held by virtue of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Florida on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, have impeached Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, the said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is debarred from exercising the functions of the Executive of the state, and the administration thereof devolves upon the Lieutenant-Governor

Now, therefore, I, William H. Gleason, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Florida, do issue my proclamation taking possession of the Executive Department of the Government in all its parts, and I hereby call upon all citizens of the State to support the Government only by the laws of the State, and preserve peace and quiet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. GLEASON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor.

Attest: GEORGE ALDEN, Secretary of State.

The following are the articles of impeachment:

First. He has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.

Second. Leaving him with incompetency in much as he has filled commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons having issued them.

Third. He has issued a proclamation declaring many seats in the Legislature vacant, before the members who were duly elected and returned had resigned, or their legal term of service expired.

Fourth. He has been guilty of embezzlement, having taken from the State Treasury securities and money, and sold such securities, and then failed to return a portion or all of the proceeds of the sale to the Treasury.

Fifth. He has been guilty of corruption and bribery, he having bartered and sold prominent offices in the State to study persons for money to him in hand paid, and the nomination of such persons to the senate for confirmation. For and in consideration of these and many other crimes and misdemeanors which have come to my knowledge, I ask at the hands of the Assembly the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors, of Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida.

HORATIO C. JENKS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 7, 8.

To the Sheriff of Leon County, State of Florida:

SIR: I am, under the Constitution and laws of the State, the rightful Governor thereof, and shall continue to exercise the power and authority, and discharge the duties belonging to the office of the Executive Department, until the judicial tribunals of the state shall determine otherwise. To the decoronation of the judiciary I will, like every other good citizen, yield peaceful and immediate obedience.

(Signed) HARRISON REED, Governor.

About 9 o'clock last night, citizens to the number of one hundred or more were summoned by the city and county authorities to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any riot. At 11 o'clock there were no indications of trouble, and the posse was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders of Gov. Reed and Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, and fears were entertained that the colored people would be called on to support the action of the Legislature. The citizens were uneasy to-day, but they will not interfere, except to aid in preserving the peace, when they will render prompt assistance. Immense throngs of negroes arrived to-day at the plantation negroes have been notified to come in to-night, but the report may be doubted.

One company of the Seventh Regiment has been posted here, about thirty strong.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until January, there being a quorum present. When the impeachment bill passed, several members held seats and voted, whose seats had been declared vacant by the proclamation of the Governor, by reason of members accepting and occupying other public offices.

Gov. Reed refuses to recognize the action of the Legislature, and declares it an illegal body.

Lieut.-Gov. Gleason this morning demanded possession of the Executive Department, and was refused by Gov. Reed, who has brought suit against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, and Alden, Secretary of State, before the Circuit Judge, for conspiring against the Government, and they are now under arrest. The general impression seems to be that Gov. Reed is in the right.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7.—The Radicals claim Pulaski county by 2,200, Sebastian by 7, Hempstead by 300, Desha by 200, Pike by 200, and Jefferson by 1,800 majority. The Democrats carry Salina by 600, White by 1,500, Prairie by 1,000, and Ouachita, Drew, Union, Columbia, and Woodruff counties by large majorities. It is conceded that Rogers, Dumas, and Malone are elected in the Second District to Congress. The First and Third Districts are doubtful. Democrats charge that the Governor's martial law proclamation was made to justify the stopping of the election in eleven Democratic counties. Reports from Woodruff, Craighead, and Little River counties show that fraud and violence prevails among the citizens of all parties and colors. Martial law will be proclaimed in Little Rock and Pulaski counties on Monday.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7.—Returns from thirty counties in this State give Seymour and Blair majorities of 14,521, and Grant majorities of 23,600. Nearly all of the inhabitants of the remaining counties are white, and will probably give a majority sufficient to overcome the majorities of the negro counties. The returns indicate that the result is doubtful.

The Legislature spent the whole day in discussing whether this is the beginning of a new session or the continuation of the old session.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—All the troops sent to reinforce Gen. Rousseau during the excitement previous to election have been returned to their command.

The *Republican* has a leader defending Gen. Rousseau from the attacks of the Radical Press North. It says:

"His recent position has been a most difficult one; and, knowing as we do what were his views, his wishes, and the means at his disposal to enforce these views and wishes, we propose to do a soldier's justice of placing him correctly before the world. Gen. Rousseau, recently from civil life, was well known as a decided Democrat; and it is part of the justice we render to say that he disavowed with promptitude any partisan bias in the administration of his command. When the violence and riot threatened its worst consummation, the troops at his command were a mere handful. To the request that forces be despatched to Franklin and Opelousas, he responded by his order directing the troops immediately to those points, but before they could move the disorders of the city increased to such a degree that not a mounted guard could be spared. Feeling his weakness, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War, earnestly demanding that more troops be immediately sent to him. The secretary ordered Gen. Gillem to detach at once from Mississippi all the troops that could be spared. Through the leaders of the different parties, he made constant efforts to quiet the factions of his time; here, justice requires us to say to our friends that he was earnest and true in his endeavors to protect life and prevent a riot."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Gen. Rousseau repudiates the phraseology, the offensive terms, and a portion of the substance of the late conversation reported as having occurred between him and the *Herald* correspondent, in a letter of the latter dated the 28th ult. Up to three or four days previous to the election it was his opinion, as well as that of every one, that trouble would occur on election day, but on a pledge from the Democratic clubs to exert themselves for the preservation of order and the protection of all voters, no further apprehension was felt, and the sequel proves his confidence was well founded.

North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7.—The returns now in are sufficient to show that the State has gone for Grant by a considerable majority, though the Conservatives have made large gains. It is believed the estimate of the *Morning Star*, given on Wednesday, approximates correctness. That gave the State to Grant by 9,000 majority. Returns received from the Mountain District to-night show the election of Plato Durham, Conservative, for Congress. The delegation stands five Republicans, two Conservatives, a Democratic gain of one. The official count increases the Republican majority of New Hanover county, including Wilmington, to 167, being a Republican gain of 245.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic majority. From present indications it will reach 40,000.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Returns from eighty-five counties, part of them official, give Grant 17,828 majority. The estimated returns from the remaining counties will increase this about 3,500. The same counties gave Hecklow (Radical) for Governor 13,543, which will be increased to about 16,000.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Republican majority in this State now foots up 28,392, thirty counties having been heard from officially and the rest estimated. It is believed when the other thirty-six counties are heard from officially the majority will be nearly 40,000.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 7.—A sensation was made here last evening by the fulfillment of a pledge made by Senator Pomeroy before election, that if Leavenworth county gave a Republican majority, he would walk barefooted through the streets of the city. He was followed by an immense crowd with torches and transparencies. Citizens of all political opinions were anxious to see the novel spectacle of our senator trudging barefooted through the streets.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Republican vote in Kentucky has increased to a surprising extent. Seymour's majority will be from 60,000 to 70,000. Grant's vote will reach 45,000. The Democratic majority of Governor Stevens in August was 90,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Massacre of Portuguese Soldiers in Mozambique—Six Hundred Slaughtered and all their Arms Captured.

LISBON, Nov. 7.—Accounts have just been received here, announcing the almost complete annihilation of a Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. This expedition, which consisted of about 600 soldiers, with artillery, &c., was sent into the interior of that country, where it was attacked by the natives. Nearly all the soldiers were killed, and their artillery, small arms, and ammunition were captured. Barely sixty escaped to the seacoast with their lives.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Liberal party, in view of present indications of the pending campaign, estimates that it will have a majority in the new House of Commons of at least one hundred.

The case of Miss Becker, who appeared before a Registration Board some time since, and claimed the right to vote in the coming election, and was refused by the Registrars, has been taken before the Court for adjudication. This movement was made on behalf of the women of the district to establish a precedent for female suffrage. The case was argued at great length to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, full bench, Sir G. Bovell presiding, Mr. Coleridge supporting the claim and Mr. Mellish opposing. There is considerable anxiety to learn the decision of the Court, which will be rendered on Monday next.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Information has been received here stating that the bark Kate Darton, Capt. Slocum, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, July 13, for Bombay, was burnt at sea on the 26th of September last. The captain, second mate, and ten of the crew had arrived at St. Helena, but the fate of the rest of the crew was unknown.

Spain.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes to that journal that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposal from the United States looking to the purchase of Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—On the advice of the Generals of the army, the Provisional Government will immediately despatch a force of nine thousand men, with four batteries of artillery, to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection there.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and suite have arrived here.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Marshal Serrano has confirmed the appointment of General Prim as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain.

A brigade of this country will sail for Havana on the 15 inst. Gen. Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba until December.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of Republicans in this city yesterday, it was decided that the party should vote against monarchy at the coming elections.

Gen. Prim has issued a circular to military commanders reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political meetings.

Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Despatches from Italy report that the Papal army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

The New Dominion.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 7.—The Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to the Police Magistrate of St. John to investigate and report upon the kidnapping of Mills by American detectives, for the information of the General Government.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—Lord Monck sails for England next week. Gen. Wyndham will be sworn in as administrator of the Government until the arrival of Sir John Young.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Nov. 7.—The repairs to the breach in the Welland Canal at Allanburg have been almost completed. The propeller Lawrence was taken out of the lock to-day. Navigation will be resumed on Monday.

Consecration of a Bishop.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—The imposing ceremony of consecrating a Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, the Bishop elect of Buffalo, took place at St. Joseph's cathedral to-day. The celebrant was the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, with the Right Rev. J. Loughlin of Brooklyn, and John Lynch of Toronto, Canada, as assistant Bishops. The Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General of Buffalo, acting assistant priest; the Revs. Rode and Colton, deacons of honor; the Rev. John McEvoy, deacon of the mass, with the usual sub-deacons, assistants, &c. The cathedral, which will seat 7,000 people, was filled to its utmost capacity by persons of all denominations, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. The choir for the occasion consisted of eighty persons, selected from among the best vocalists of the different Catholic choirs in the city. The weather being unfavorable, the usual outdoor procession was dispensed with. At 9 o'clock a procession of about two hundred robed priests and others, with the Archbishop, assistant Bishops, and the Bishop elect, bearing various emblems and insignia of office, entered the cathedral and proceeded through the main aisles to the altar, where the performance was begun.

The Archbishop was vested in full pontificals. The Bishop elect wore the amict, alb, cincture, stole, sandals, &c. On being seated in the sanctuary, he was surrounded by attendants. The assistant Bishops, clothed with capes and wearing mitres, presented the Bishop elect to the Bishop consecrator. The apostolic commission was read by the Rev. J. Hayden. The oaths of duty and fidelity were administered, the preparatory examination had, and the emblems of authority delivered with the usual solemn ceremonies. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated high pontifical mass, assisted by the Bishop consecrator, filled by the Rev. William Ryan, of St. Louis. The ceremonies occupied over five hours.

Charges Against High Officials.

(*Special Washington Despatches to the Herald.*)

The arrival here to-day of Judge Fullerton and Charles C. Yeaton, of New York, stirred up another breeze anent Internal Revenue fault matters. Fullerton was with the President—Yeaton was with the President. Fullerton saw Evarts—Yeaton saw Evarts. Fullerton flew about mysteriously—Yeaton flew about mysteriously. Fullerton stopped at Willard's—Yeaton ditto; but nobody could see either at the designated hotel or elsewhere, except in meteoric flashes, and nobody had a chance to shake Fullerton or to shake Yeaton by the hand, or to ask either Yeaton or Fullerton "What's up about the impending whiskey fraud disclosures?" It was generally agreed, however, that something decidedly was up, and something big too at that; but exactly what was enveloped in the thick cloud which seems to have hung about all these whiskey and other revenue investigations that have got homeopathically before the public. Whenever there is an inkling here in Washington that something startling is about to occur, and real facts cannot be got at, the canard mongers are sure to ply their vocation to some purpose. So fancy did to-day. A batch of sensational absurdities were soon on the market here. Rollins was removed—McCulloch had resigned—Courtney was kicked out of his Collectorship—Fullerton was in the telegraph office—Marshal Murray was treated to a like streak of good luck—Fullerton was commissioned to succeed Courtney—Yeaton was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Smythe "or any other man" was called to the Treasury. Such are the stories set afloat, without just the slightest possible foundation. But still each had its believers, who were wise and confident, and knew whereof they spoke. The whole thing, so far as I am able to make out, is this: Fullerton has made specific charges against certain United States officials, and laid them before the President. These charges are something more weighty than those which have already been preferred, and have been required by the President as a preliminary step to the arraignment and trial of these certain officials. Fullerton having done this, picked up his traps again and cleared for New York, leaving Yeaton the field to himself.

General News by Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 8.—William H. Salisbury, physician, of this city, committed suicide with prussic acid yesterday, aged 26 years.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 8.—Four white men and a negro attempted to cross the river from Kentucky at this place last night in a leaky skiff. Within about fifty yards of the Indiana shore the boat filled with water and sank. One white man named Edward Broad and the negro were drowned. The other three escaped by swimming ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 7.—The United States steamer Contoocook, flying the flag of Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrived in the Roads to day from Norfolk. She is now adjusting her compasses, preparatory to a cruise. Her officers declare that the steamer Maryland, for Baltimore, brig Grace M. Robins, for Norfolk.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—To-day in moving the entry of a *nolle prosequi* upon an indictment against Messrs. Howard & Johnson, of Buffalo, in the matter of the Post Office frauds, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Longyear, the counsel for the Government stated that a full and careful investigation of the case satisfied the Government that Messrs. Howard & Johnson were entirely clear of any complicity in the frauds, and it was but just to them; publicly to state the fact. An order of *nolle prosequi* was therefore entered.

Rejoicing Over the Election.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 8.—The Republicans of Bangor held a meeting last night to give expression to their joy at the result of the Presidential election. Addresses were made by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Hon. John Peters, and others. Salutes, fireworks, and illuminations were among the methods employed to testify their gratification at their victory.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—The Republicans celebrated their victory by a brilliant torchlight procession last night, closing with an enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall. Ex-Gov. Washburn presided and addressed the meeting; also, the Hon. John Lynch and Gen. Shepley. A salute of one hundred guns was fired.

The Next Cabinet.

"Rapidan," the New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, writes as follows concerning President Grant's cabinet:

Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, a few days ago, is understood here to have been a bit for a new lease of the State Department. It will be remembered that when the question of veracity between Grant and Johnson came up, the cunning old Secretary was the only member of the cabinet who avoided committing himself against Grant. Even at that time, his shrewd eyes foresaw that Grant would be Johnson's successor, and he resolved to save himself if possible. During the canvass he has been secretly in favor of Grant, though careful not to commit himself too boldly; and his speech at Auburn was part of the intrigue whereby he hopes to retain his place in the cabinet. Grant is understood to have a pretty strong liking for Seward, and a desire to keep him at his right hand when he enters the White House; but the active Radicals will object strongly to the detention of Seward, and, in order to avoid a quarrel at the outset, Grant will probably let him go. This will be equivocal to signing his death warrant, for the old man cannot live long out of office.

A. T. Stewart can certainly have the Treasury, if he wants it. His friends say, however, that he has no ambition of that sort.

His soul is in his business, and he could hardly be induced to go away from it. The Treasury will certainly be offered to Stewart, and if he declines, either John Sherman or Senator Fessenden will be asked to take it. Grant is perfectly satisfied with Gen. Schofield's administration of the War Department, and will probably retain him there. Schofield has been an outspoken supporter of Grant all through, and expects to be remembered. Horace Greeley has an eager eye to the Post Office. He has done good service during the campaign, though rather against his will, and his friends will try hard to have him made Postmaster-general. It is believed that Grant will make this concession, at least to the extreme wing of the party. If either Stewart or Greeley goes into the Cabinet, Evarts will have to leave, for New York can not have more than one state place. Should Evarts go out, the Attorney-generalship will be offered to a man of his own standing in politics, but probably hailing from the West. Farragut is expected to get Welles' place in the Navy Department, and the Department of the Interior will be given to New England. As yet all is mere speculation as regards the material of Grant's Cabinet, but the general opinion among politicians is that it will be composed of four Conservative Republicans and two extreme Radicals.

A Woman Sentenced to be Hanged.

Kate O'Brien, who murdered Bridget McDermot in Buffalo, was on Saturday sentenced to be executed on the 15th of December next. When asked if she had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be passed upon her, she arose and delivered an incoherent appeal to the Court. She spoke in a low voice, and her words were broken by sobbing, so that it was impossible to catch all that she said. The substance was that she had killed Bridget McDermot, but that she was so much under the influence of liquor that she did not remember the commission of the deed. She was out of her senses. She spoke of her children, of whom she has two, a boy and girl, and expressed the wish to be permitted to see them. She alluded to John Sheehan, "the witch of the patch," in whose house the foul deed was perpetrated, and charged that she was the cause of the murder, because she had furnished the liquor. Nellie, the murderess said, was a bad woman. Next she alluded to the woman in whose house she had obtained the axe, charging the responsibility of the crime upon her because she did not take the weapon from her, and made incoherent mention of some other woman, from whom an axe had been taken under similar circumstances. At this point she broke down, sobbing piteously, but recovered partial command of herself in a few moments, and went on in a rambling appeal to all present. She said there were several old men on the jury who might meet their Maker before she did, and they would then know what she had suffered. She invoked compassion, saying that she had worked for many respectable people, mentioning Dr. Rochester, Mr. Fillmore, and others, and they would all testify to her good character. In the course of her remarks she alluded to the possibility of her never coming out of prison, which showed that she did not expect the extreme sentence of the law.

At the conclusion of her remarks Judge Masters pronounced the sentence, and as the last words were spoken the trembling woman seemed to realize her doom and burst into a passion of weeping, the sound of her sobs filling the court-room as she was led away.

Ambitious to be a Judge.

(*From the Rochester Chronicle.*)

The Hon. Noah Davis, member of Congress elect, resigned his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District, previous to the election—the resignation to take place Nov. 1. His term would not have expired until Jan. 1, 1871. The Constitution of this State contains the following provision:

In case the office of any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or of the Supreme Court shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by the Governor until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, which it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Now, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Davis was not filled by the Governor, as it occurred only one day previous to the election, and an obscure lawyer of Erie county, George W. Cothran, by name, conceived the idea that it would be a good thing were the terms to depend upon his shoulders. So he privately caused ballots to be prepared with his name upon them as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. And he managed to find one or two hundred persons in Erie county who consented to become parties to his scheme by depositing these ballots in the boxes at the polls on election day. As there was no other candidate, Cothron was, of course, elected, if such an election be legal, and there are lawyers who say it is. A great fuss is being made about the matter by the Buffalo papers, and no wonder, for there can be very little hope that a man who is capable of descending to such a trick will make a satisfactory judge.

One of Washington's Supporters Votes for Grant.

(*From the Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.*)

Great enthusiasm was created at the Davenport township polls, on the Fair grounds, yesterday, by a spectacle which would have stirred the patriotic blood of every true-hearted American in the land. In the aft noon, a low-seated buggy was driven up to the polls by a beautiful young lady. By her side was seated Deacon Gilbert, father of E. S. Gilbert, Esq., after whom Gilbertown was named. Deacon Gilbert is upward of one hundred years of age. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1788, in the State of New York, for George Washington, and has voted at every Presidential election since that year. Miss Holmes assisted the centenarian to alight, and placing her arm in his, accompanied him to the polls. He handed an open, straight Republican ticket to the judges. As he did so the bystanders broke into cheers, which did not cease until three times three had been given for the aged Republican, followed by three more for the young lady who accompanied him. The citizens present gathered about the good old man, and as they did so he said: "Gentlemen, I voted twice for George Washington. He was the best man for the Presidency in his day. Now, I have voted for General Grant—thank God that I have lived so long—whom I believe to be the best man for President in this day. He was instrumental in saving the government which Washington founded." It was no wonder that as the venerable supporter of Washington and of Grant—what a leap in time!—made his way to the carriage again, with his beautiful friend upon his arm, many in the crowd uncovered their heads. As he seated himself the crowd again broke into cheers, which continued until Deacon Gilbert and his companion were out of sight.

Seeing His Notes.

(*From the Louisville Courier.*)

Friday last was a big day in the synod of Kentucky. The all-important question as to whether the synod would decide to be the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, or whether it should still maintain its neutrality, was being discussed with all the peculiar vim of religious controversy, and the First Presbyterian Church had something more than a Sunday congregation that day.

One of the principal disputants, holding a very high position in the Church, prefaced his remarks by requesting the two newspaper reporters not to take any notes of what he would say; for, he said, he knew the difficulty of correctly reporting extemporaneous remarks. If the reporters must take it, he wanted to see their notes before his remarks should go to the printer.

This did not set very well with the reporters, for, though it was intended in all kindness, it was to them an implication that they didn't know their business, and the consequence was that the only one who intended to take notes of the remarks of the eminent divine set to work to do it, vowing within himself that the minister should never see them, "if the court knew herself."

The other reporter having no knowledge of shorthand, was not stirred by the insinuation of the minister, as soon as the speaking commenced, began covering several papers with sprawling hieroglyphics resembling stenography, but which, however, had no signification whatever, and which he himself meant should represent nothing in the heavens above, or on the earth beneath. They looked like the first efforts of budding genius on a slate, or anything else of like comely proportions, but the enterprising youth, when the argument of the minister was over, felt for his toothpick, and assumed a complacent air, as he glanced down at his mysterious MSS.

The speaker was soon at his side, and politely requested the privilege of looking over his notes. Throwing himself upon his dignity he spoke:

"Doctor, I am not in the habit of permitting any one to look over my notes; but, of course, I will permit you to do it. Here they are, sir."

As he said this, he thrust the three sheets of meaningless hieroglyphics toward the minister, without once changing countenance. As the latter let his eye fall upon them his mouth tilted a little with perplexity, and then a very blank expression stole over his fine feature.

"What are these?" he asked.

"Why, them's my notes," replied the imperturbable knight of the pencil. "You are very welcome to them, sir."

The reverend gentleman subsided. He dropped the notes, walked off, and never say something to one of the brethren, and the reporters were not troubled again that day.

George D. Prentice and the Louisville Journal.

There has been considerable in the papers here of late in regard to the dismissal of the veteran editor, George D. Prentice, from the *Louisville Journal*, with which he has been identified for so many years. First it was stated that he had been dismissed, and then that he had not. The *Indianapolis Mirror* gives the following version of the matter. The relations of Mr. George D. Prentice with the *Louisville Journal* have been for some time an interesting topic of conversation in literary circles. From reliable parties we obtain the following facts: Mr. Henderson, of the *Journal*, did dismiss Mr. Prentice from the paper he built, and with which he had been identified so many years.

This was, perhaps, an economical stroke of business management on the part of Mr. Henderson, but the effect was most astoundingly different from what he expected. Instead of saving forty dollars a week—the amount of Prentice's salary—he found he had raised a hornet's nest about his ears.

The Board of Trade and the citizens were up in a moment. Measures were inaugurated to withdraw all patronage from the *Journal*, and to purchase a complete outfit for a new paper, with a fund to float it, and make it a present to Mr. Prentice. For a few days Mr. Henderson was in a bloody sweat of apprehension. He flew around like a hen with her head off, and made the most abject apologies to Mr. Prentice, with overtures for a resumption of amicable relations. Mr. Prentice rejected his overtures.

In the mean time Clarence Prentice met Henderson on the street, and reminded him that when he (Clarence) sold out his interest in the *Journal*, it was with the distinct understanding that his father should have a salary of $40 a week during life, whether he did anything to earn it or not.

This arrangement Mr. Henderson had disregarded, and young Prentice, in pursuance of Kentucky chivalry, asked him if he was armed. If not, he had better arm himself, as it was the deliberate intention of Mr. Clarence Prentice to eviscerate and claw him up. Mr. Henderson said he was not armed and did not intend to be; that he had treated Prentice *pare kis* shamefully, and wouldn't fight Prentice on any terms. On the contrary, he had made all the reparation he could to the old man, and negotiations were pending which he felt sure would make matters right. A Kentucky chivalry can't eviscerate and claw up a man who refuses to arm himself, and so the matter ended. Suitable arrangements have been made, and Mr. Prentice is again at work on the *Journal*.

The Mystery of an Old Fort.

A letter writer, in describing Fort Marion, one of the defences of St. Augustine, Fla., gives the following story:

Fort Marion has an old, solemn, and rather threatening warlike appearance. The outer wall, five feet thick, of the material called coquina (ko-ke-na), found in great abundance on the beach, near the lighthouse, has quite a slant or inclination, which gives it degrees from a perpendicular. An inner wall, two and a half feet, standing perpendicular, keeps in position a bank of some eight or ten feet thick, between the outer and inner walls. Behind these walls are arranged the casemates, strongly arched overhead and extending all around the building. Upon the arches and the walls a floor of brick, stone, and concrete is laid, whereon the heavy guns of the fort are placed. Very few are in position now. Within the inclosure of the fort below are piles of cannon balls, and quite a number of old Spanish guns, partly dismounted.

In 1836, while putting some heavy guns in position on the fort, an arch gave way, making a hole some five feet wide, disclosing a cell thitherto unknown to any person living. In this new and strange apartment were found one or two gun carriages, made of mahogany, finely wrought. Upon further excavations made by the officers, one of them accidentally discovered the appearance of a doorway that had been masoned up. They determined to test the reality of the suggestion, and removing a few stones revealed an opening into another cell, where was found a bedstead, on which lay the skeleton of a man chained to a huge staple in the wall; beside the bed stood an open mahogany chest five feet long, two and a half feet wide, sides of plank two inches thick, mounted with huge iron strap hinges and three enormous locks. No one has yet been found to the history of this case, or the offence of this terribly punished victim.

Mr. Gladstone's Mistake.

(*From the London Spectator.*)

Mr. Gladstone missed a great opportunity on Thursday. The single incident in his career which his followers would gladly forget, and which every now and then suggests a doubt whether his Liberalism is worth vitality, is the attitude he assumed toward the Southern rebellion. He believed that it would succeed, that a slave empire could be founded, that it was possible to elevate a caste of slaveholders into a nation, that in fact, as he said, the work had been accomplished, and he expressed his hatred of it in such a way that it brought him pleasure. His speech upon the subject gave deeper offence to English Liberals than even to the Americans, for it suggested that there was at least one subject upon which the moral vision of their leader, usually so clear, was clouded by prejudice; one corner of his mind in which his sympathies for the oppressed, usually so despotic, were not dominant; one region of politics in which his foresight, usually so keen, was arrested by some failure in his mind. He has, we doubt not, since then seen the matter in a different light, he perceives, we know, the enormous energy nations derive from extending popular privilege, but the enormous suffering which any compromise with slavery, any tolerance for that supreme wickedness, brings even upon states otherwise wisely organized. He should have known the sympathy afforded him by the banquet to Mr. Reverdy Johnson to announce the change, and clear his political character from its solitary stain, to prove that there was no point upon which men who love freedom could regard Mr. Disraeli as more generous than Mr. Gladstone. He made, indeed, an excellent speech, full of kindness toward the Union and its representatives