

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXI. No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Boulevard street near Sixth Avenue.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Broadway.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 54 Broadway.

DODD FORTY-HALL, 80 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 555 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Fifth Avenue.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINISTERS, 100 Broadway.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Broadway.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Broadway Hall.

STREINWAY HALL, East Fourteenth street.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLY OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

GRAVINA'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Thursday, November 1, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report, with financial, commercial and marine intelligence dated Tuesday, October 30, in the evening.

The London Times again urges on England as a matter of good policy to accede to the settlement of the Alabama claims by an international commission.

The reports from the seat of war in Canada are deemed unreliable, but continued fighting is reported.

The King of Prussia proclaims a solemn peace fete to be observed on the 11th of November.

A despatch from Trieste dated October 16, in the evening, says—Intelligence received here from Miramar states that no change has taken place in the health of the Empress Charlotte.

Consols were at 89 1/2, for money, in London on Tuesday. Five-twenty was on 65 1/2 the same day.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady yesterday, with middling upland at fifteen pence.

There was an active trade in provisions, with pork declining. Broadstuffs firm.

THE CITY.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday. A letter was received from Mother Jerome acknowledging in handsome terms the receipt by the Sisters of Mercy of the donation of \$500 from the Board for services rendered cholera patients.

Two cases of cholera occurred in the city yesterday, one of which proved fatal.

Bernard Smith was assaulted on Tuesday night by John Burns and two brothers named Hart, at the corner of Eighteenth street and First Avenue, and severely wounded.

The divorce case of Ellsworth vs. Ellsworth came up again yesterday morning before Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, and after hearing several affidavits the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday. Erie, Michigan Southern and the Northwestern shares leading the upward movement. Gold closed at 149 1/2.

Commercial affairs remained without special change yesterday, though there were some important changes, particularly in domestic produce. On Change four advanced 1/2, to 20c, but closed quiet. Wheat advanced 1/2, to 80c, under an active inquiry. Corn reached and sold 5c. Pork was "cornered" and advanced half a cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our dates from Panama are to the 23d ult. A serious earthquake had occurred in Aspinwall. All the buildings on the wharf of the New York steamer to the Head House were destroyed, the United States Hotel being among them.

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intends to make one or two excursions in the neighborhood of the city, after which he will pay a visit to Yoo-do, where the building of the British Legation will be placed at his disposal.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners was taken up in Toronto yesterday. John Quinn, the first of the Americans, being brought in. On account of the absence of witnesses the case was postponed until November 13.

The trials of the other American prisoners were also postponed for the same reason, and the court adjourned until Saturday, when the Rev. Mr. Lomenax will be tried. A Cabinet council will be held in Ottawa today to discuss the Fenian question. The Canadian papers quote the execution of Beal, Kennedy and others during our late war in defence of the intended execution of the Fenians. Large demonstrations in condemnation of the action of the Canadian courts were held in St. Louis and Washington on Tuesday night.

General Sir John Michel, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Canada, made a speech at a public dinner in Montreal, on Tuesday night, in which he recommended the fortification of Montreal, Kingston and other points in the province.

The trial of the Police Commissioners at Annapolis was continued yesterday. Mayor Chapman and other officials were examined. The Governor will doubtless render his decision today, by which it is almost certain the Commissioners will be removed. A company of regular cavalry had arrived, and there was an increased prospect of trouble.

The Navy Department states that no Monitors have been sold by the United States government to foreign Powers.

The brig Emma Dean, Captain Atkinson, from Caracas, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to October 14th. She sailed from New York August 21, and arrived off Curacoa harbor September 10th, all on board well, and was ordered to Little Curacoa to perform quarantine. She was not permitted to enter port until the 24th of October.

The trial of the Adams Express robbers was continued at Danbury on Monday. The evidence for the prosecution was closed, and the defence opened. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, but nothing new was elicited.

The Next Presidency and the Southern States. Will the ten Southern States excluded from the present Congress, viz—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, be allowed to vote in the next Presidential election? This is a question of some importance to those States and to the country at large; but we think that it may be even now decisively answered. We have no doubt whatever that the admission of said States into the Presidential election of 1868 will depend upon their admission beforehand into Congress, and that this admission will depend upon the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment by each State directly concerned or by the constitutional three-fourths of all the States required to make the amendment part of the supreme law of the land.

The whole number of the States of the Union is now thirty-six. Within another year or so Colorado and Nebraska may be admitted, which will make the whole number thirty-eight. But take it at thirty-six, the three-fourths required to consummate a constitutional amendment will be twenty-seven, the number upon which the Secretary of State officially proclaimed the amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery part and parcel of the federal constitution. In addition, therefore, to the twenty Northern States, so called, we shall need seven of the Southern or late slave States to make this new amendment part of the constitution. If we can get those seven the other nine may be admitted without a ratification on their part, for the amendment, as part of the supreme law, will be equally binding upon all the States. But in the meantime, according to the precedent of Tennessee, any excluded State, upon its ratification of said amendment, will be restored to its full membership in the government with its restoration to Congress. In other words, Virginia, for example, by ratifying the amendment comes at once into the partnership for the next Presidency and the Congress to be elected in the same campaign; but by holding off she must await as an "outsider" the full ratification by three-fourths of all the States.

This is the case plainly stated, and we think it will admit of no appeal. The amendment passed by the present or Thirty-ninth Congress will be sustained and adhered to by the Fortieth or the next Congress. This is as certain as anything in the future of human affairs can be. The next Congress will exercise its authority over the question of the admission of the outlying States, and according to its action they will be admitted to participate in or be excluded from the Presidential election. The constitutional power over this business is vested in Congress, and as the complexion and decision of Congress may now be considered as settled to the end of President Johnson's term of office, the simple alternative presented to the excluded States is whether they will accept the terms of restoration now offered by Congress and the North or await outside in the cold the issue of the next Presidential election.

In this practical view of the matter one would think that every consideration of sound policy and common sense would operate with the South in favor of the pending amendment. But the case is in the hands of the excluded States each for itself to make its choice. Taking it for granted that the whole twenty of the Northern States will ratify the amendment, New Jersey having already done so, the question recurs what seven of the late slave States shall we count for the ratification? Tennessee is one, already secured; Missouri may be counted as another, and West Virginia another. Delaware and Maryland ought to come next; but which are to be the other two? Kentucky may be one, and South Carolina, the instigator of and leader in the rebellion, or Virginia, its main reliance, will suit exactly to make up the requisite three-fourths. If they can make this sacrifice of their old notions concerning "niggers," State rights and chivalry, the rest of their confederates may be excused.

What a glorious opportunity for genuine civility is here presented! Why not seize it? Sooner or later than the next Presidential election every outlying State will have to come to it and recognize the terms of this amendment as the law of the land. Old things are done away with and all things in our political affairs are becoming new. The old sectional party of slaveholding oligarchy of the South, which impeded the government from the time of Jefferson to the breakup at Charleston, are demolished, dead and buried. The New England faction of radicals aspires to take its place; but the great Northern Central States, from New York to Illinois, have the reins in their hands, and this constitutional amendment is their work. They, henceforth, are to be the controlling geographical element in the government and the balance of power against all sectional extremists, East, West, North or South. Southern politicians and statesmen, looking not to the dead past, but to the present exist-

ing state of things, will do well to take this important fact into their calculations as to what they shall do for the future.

THE COUNTY TICKET.—There are two tickets in the field for county officers to be elected on Tuesday next—the republican and the democratic tickets. The principal offices to be filled are those of Recorder, Surrogate and Register. The tickets stand thus:—

Recorder—John Sedgwick, Democrat. Surrogate—James M. Smith, Democrat. Register—Gen. Charles G. Halpine, Democrat.

The names of Hackett, Tucker and Halpine receive the support of the conservative republicans and all the democratic elements which have by common consent combined against the coalition of Tammany and Mozart—the "ring" and the bargain makers. There is an independent element, which refuses to be led by the rump of Tammany or the tricksters of the Mozart faction, that will sustain the gentlemen above named on principle, because they are the best qualified candidates in nomination. Mr. Hackett and Mr. Tucker have been tried in their respective offices of Recorder and Surrogate, and have given abundant evidence of their capacity for these positions. As able lawyers and conscientious public officers they proved themselves entirely satisfactory and entitled to a re-election. Mr. Sedgwick, the republican candidate for Recorder, is a very nice and very promising young man. He made a pretty respectable Assistant District Attorney. But the public do not know much about him. Some ten or fifteen years hence he may probably make a promising candidate for Recorder. As to Mr. J. M. Smith, Jr., the little that we know of him is not much to his advantage, and in comparison with his rival candidate for Surrogate, Gideon J. Tucker, whose record is altogether satisfactory, Mr. Smith has no show to make.

Looking at the two tickets for county officers, however, we find one man who is the roast beef and plum pudding and the Irish stew also of his ticket. That is Miles O'Reilly, "the bulldog boy," the candidate for Register, against McCool, Fernando Wood's white man Friday, who has enjoyed the emoluments of that office for two years to the tune of about eighty thousand dollars, less the percentage paid to his master Fernando. O'Reilly, alias Halpine, has a record of which he need not be ashamed. He made a brilliant career by his services rendered during the war. His qualifications for the office no one will doubt. A consistent conservative and in every respect a capable man for the office, there can be no hesitation in supporting him and the rival candidate, Wood's man McCool, who has already had enough of the spoils and ought to retire gracefully. We presume that the people have discrimination enough to select from these two tickets for county officers the most eligible candidates, and we have no doubt they will do so at the polls on Tuesday next.

THE RAILROAD JOB ON BROADWAY.—The railroad jobbers who perpetrated the outrage of tearing up Broadway and laying down a double railroad track from Fulton street across to Ann street last Sunday, are, it seems, to be permitted to obstruct the business of the city and to render its great thoroughfare impassable without let or hindrance from the city authorities. Yesterday, in the busy hours of the morning and afternoon, the confusion was beyond description, and all travel was interrupted, to say nothing of the imminent danger to life and limb attendant upon such a condition of affairs. But there seems to be no remedy for the evil. The Mayor of the city is off electioneering, instead of issuing orders to the Street Commissioner to remove the track and to replace every stone. The secret of the inaction of the city authorities is probably to be found in the fact that the supporters of the Mayor for Governor are the parties interested in the Dry Dock and Ninth Avenue Railroads. These are jobs to which Mr. Thurlow Weed and his friends are parties, and we cannot discover that they have authority in any of the laws they have lobbied through the Legislature to cross Broadway at Fulton and Ann streets. It seems as though they had taken advantage of the election to defy the city and to construct their track. The disgraceful scene enacted on the Sabbath, which came near producing a riot, proves how secure the railroad jobbers feel in the protection and co-operation of the Mayor of the city and the Street Commissioner's Department.

What are Mr. Hoffman and Street Commissioner Cornell in office for? What are their duties? Have they no power to prevent such an outrage as this Broadway railroad job of Thurlow Weed & Co.? The Mayor can defeat a public improvement for his own purposes. Can he not prevent a public obstruction and outrage? There are charges that the Street Commissioner has misappropriated thousands of dollars of the city's money in bogus jobs. Is he powerless to prevent the principal thoroughfare of the city from being torn up by a set of railroad jobbers? Let us know upon whom the responsibility for this outrage and its continuance rests.

THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION MEETING.—An event unprecedented in the history of political parties in this city occurred on Tuesday evening, when the Tammany democracy deserted their old-time headquarters at Tammany Hall to hold a meeting at Peter Cooper's Institute. It is evident from this fact that the foundations of Tammany are sinking. The base of that branch of the democracy, grown rotten by the corruptions of the "ring," has become shaky. The speeches, too, at the Cooper Institute meeting were weak dilutions of the oratory which once resounded in Tammany Hall. Stupid platitudes prevailed in the address of all the speakers. There was neither pith nor marrow in them. Eloquent ideas were raked up and dwelt upon as if we were not living a new political life. The object of the meeting was of course to give strength to the democratic State ticket; but the speakers assumed that the State election was based upon the great national issues of the day, with which it has really little or no connection. In the election of a governor and county officers we look for a reform in our State and municipal affairs, and if we can secure that the people will be satisfied. The election of Baron von Hoffman would do the democratic party no good as a controlling party in the affairs of the nation, because two-thirds of the next Congress will inevitably be republican, and nearly two-thirds of the next Assembly will be republican also. In trying to force an analogy between the coming State election and the vital issues involved in our national politics, then, the speakers at the Tammany Ratification meeting

only labored in vain. The election of next Tuesday is purely local, concerning only the government of the State and, necessarily, in a prominent degree, the interests of the metropolis as bound up in its corrupt municipal administration.

UPRISING OF THE FENIANS.—WARNING TO THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.—The trial and condemnation of the Fenian prisoners in Canada is creating a great excitement in every part of this country. Disturbances have commenced even in the colonies, as we see by the news from Brantford. But this is a very small affair compared with what will take place on the border if the British authorities should be so foolish as to execute the condemned Fenians. The uprising in this country has commenced, and it will swell to such vast proportions that neither the British nor our own government will be able to keep it down. From every quarter we see the Fenians are preparing for action on a much larger scale than ever. There are plenty of Americans, too, who are ready to join them in the event of the Canadian government carrying out the extreme measures threatened. Our own government will not be able to prevent an overwhelming invasion of the colonies, on account of the difficulties between the President and Congress, and because we have enough to attend to at home; and should any difficulty arise between England and ourselves in consequence, it would be far more serious to that Power than to us. We give both the colonial authorities and the home government warning that they are on the verge of overwhelming trouble if they do not act mercifully and prudently with the Fenian prisoners. They had better drop the whole of the trials and set those already condemned at liberty. This is our advice.

MEMBER IN THE MANHATTAN CLUB.—A great hubbub has been created in the Manhattan Club by the proposal of the name of Mr. Thurlow Weed as a member. The elections are managed by a committee who are said to be favorable to the admission of the Veteran of the Lobby; but the members of the club do not want him among them, and make a great commotion over the matter. We think we can settle this tempest in a teapot without much difficulty. When the late John Van Buren first organized the club he called upon us and urged us to become a member, stating that there was a vacancy reserved for us. We declined the polite offer, not being desirous of becoming a member of any political club. Now, we are willing to assign the place reserved for us in the Manhattan Club to Mr. Thurlow Weed in the same way that he assigns his railroad jobs in the city to other parties—but, in our case, without a consideration. He must, however, agree to get clear of all his present jobs, keep clear of jobs in the future, and to conduct himself generally in a reputable manner. This proposition ought to settle matters amicably all round.

STRANGE BREAKS OF FORTUNE.—We understand that Manager Wheatley is making from two to three thousand dollars a night by his curious and immoral exhibition of fifty handsome women at the theatre on Broadway formerly owned by Mr. Niblo. At this rate Wheatley may retire in a few months with a fortune of half a million. It is strange that he should be rewarded so magnificently for displaying the charms of fifty handsome women to the prurient public, while for doing the same thing with ten handsome women the proprietor of a model artist establishment was dragged off by the police. We presume, however, that the manager who thus signally filled did not have women enough or did not show enough of them, and that Wheatley has just hit the correct mark. We commend this idea to the other members of the managerial association. They are being ruined while Wheatley is enriched; they have empty theatres while his is overcrowded; they are his victims and their losses are his gains. This is a splendid specimen of the results of associated management. One theatre is turned into a Pompeian show and all the others belonging to the association are completely deserted.

THE COUNTY AND CHARTER ELECTIONS.—The vote on the county ticket, which is to be cast on Tuesday next, is only the pioneer movement, the skirmish of the advanced guard of the great charter battle which will be fought in December. The direct issue between the Corporation "ring" and the friends of an honest municipal government is made on the nominees for the office of Register. John McCool represents the bargain between Fernando Wood and the "ring." General Halpine is the standard bearer of all the opponents of the band of Forty Thieves. He is the All Babu who is destined to destroy the robbers' den and to bottle them up and finally dispose of them. The other candidates on the county ticket are of no account, so far as this issue is concerned. But the bargain of the "ring" must stand or fall with the election or defeat of Fernando's man, McCool, who represents both the political and pecuniary interests of his principal. All who desire to break up the power of the "ring" should call a mass convention and agree to support General Halpine—the gallant "Private Miles O'Reilly"—who has fought in the ranks and won his stars by the force of his own merit alone. If McCool is defeated in November, Comptroller Brennan and the "ring" will be defeated in December. Every person who has become disgusted with the narrow, selfish, dishonest policy of the clique who now control the city government should support General Halpine and upset the corrupt bargain between Fernando and the "ring."

JOHN MORRISSEY AND THE MANHATTAN CLUB.—If there is any political advantage to be gained by admission to the Manhattan Club, Mr. John Morrissey is certainly better entitled than Mr. Thurlow Weed to be made a member. Mr. Morrissey is a candidate of the Manhattan Club party for Congress, which Mr. Weed is not. Mr. Morrissey did more than a dozen Thurlow Weeds to secure the nomination of the Manhattan Club's candidate for Governor. Mr. Morrissey has paid his thousands into the State Committee's hands, to aid in electing the Manhattan Club's ticket. The Manhattan Club should certainly elect Mr. John Morrissey a member in preference to Mr. Thurlow Weed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Let no voter forget to deposit his ballot next Tuesday in favor of a State Constitutional Convention. Our present constitution requires revision and amendment in order to restrict the "rings" in this city and to give us a good, honest, economical and beneficent State and

city government. These votes upon abstract issues are too often overlooked in the excitement about candidates and offices. But be sure and vote for the Constitutional Convention, no matter what candidate receives your suffrages.

A QUERY.—What have the rump organ and the Manhattan Club to say about the election of John Hoffman and John Morrissey on the same ticket? If the club is silent, the organ at least ought to speak out. There is some defection of the "force democratic" from John Morrissey, and the rump organ has no right to be silent. Let us know, and let John Morrissey's friends know, whether it heartily and cordially endorses his nomination for Congress.

ADVERTISING FOR A FOREIGN POLICY.—Our contemporary the Tribune, not having much business advertising of its own, has taken to advertising, gratis, we suppose, for a Foreign Policy for Andrew Johnson. It may as well take the advertisement out of its columns. Mr. Johnson very evidently has a policy in relation to Mexico, France and England that is troubling the Tribune and kindred organs very much and will trouble them still more.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Trial of the Police Commissioners—Decision in the Case to be Rendered This Morning—The President Will Respond to Any Legal Demand to Preserve Order in Maryland, &c.

The evidence last night at Annapolis was, as to the respectability of the judges and special police, the quietude of the election and the use of boxes for rejected votes in certain precincts.

To-day is mainly devoted to rebutting testimony and argument of counsel.

Mayor Chapman and other city officials, judges of election, &c., were examined. All testified to the fairness of the election and their fidelity to law, and the spotless character of the special police. This was expected, and the prosecution did not deem rebutting testimony necessary.

Evidence was offered to show bad character on the part of some witnesses for the prosecution.

It was shown that in numerous instances boxes for rejected votes were not used.

At four o'clock this evening Mr. Latrobe opened for the people. At ten o'clock the argument, which was lengthy and able, was concluded.

Mr. Alexander in the course of his argument said that no matter what the decision of the Governor should be, he had determined before coming to the election to appoint one conservative judge of election in each precinct; not because there has been any unfairness on the part of the judges at the recent election, but because they desired to avoid every cause of dissatisfaction that might exist.

The Governor said he would reserve his decision until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

In reference to the result, there is more reason to apprehend trouble than a few days ago.

Stirling, counsel for the Police Board, anticipates their removal.

At the last interview between Governor Swann and the President Secretary Stanton was present, and the latter, on hearing the Governor's statement, expressed entire satisfaction with his course. The President will respond to any legal demand to preserve order in Maryland.

Sixty United States cavalry regulars from Carlisle barracks arrived to-day. Their ultimate destination is Galveston, Texas. They may be destined a few days.

The names of George C. Sangston, District Judge during the war, and former Clerk of the Superior Court, John E. Horn, merchant, and Union man, T. T. Marin, merchant, and other respectable names, are mentioned in connection with the names of the Commissioners, in case of their vacation.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Radicals Leaving the City in Anticipation of a Riot To-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1866. A number of radical Fourteenters, including Ouler, the leading spirit of the Convention of July 30, have left the city in expectation of a riot to-morrow. Ouler is the author of the report, made in writing, that the ex-rebels contemplate a general massacre of the Northern residents of New Orleans, and is generally ridiculed by everybody. To-morrow—All Saints' Day—will pass quietly, although the tombs of the dead be ornamented by their friends.

General Ortega's Verdict.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1866. The Mexican Consul in this city did call upon the commanding General, to learn what effect his order would have upon Ortega's attempt to enter Mexico, his denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. MAJOR GENERAL WOOL.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1866. Mrs. Major General Wool was struck with paralysis at the old headquarters of this department in this city to-day. Dr. James Thorn was immediately called to the venerable sufferer. It was found that her entire right side was paralyzed, and she was unable to move. Her fatal illness was, however, a relief to her, as she was unable to walk, and she will probably reach here to-morrow night. Mrs. Wool is a daughter of the late Howard Wright.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

DANVERS, Conn., Oct. 31, 1866. Four more witnesses in the defence in the recent examination to-day. There were five persons put upon the stand for the State, their testimony being merely corroborative of what had been testified to in the first trial. The names of George C. Sangston, District Judge during the war, and former Clerk of the Superior Court, John E. Horn, merchant, and Union man, T. T. Marin, merchant, and other respectable names, are mentioned in connection with the names of the Commissioners, in case of their vacation.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1866. The steamer Ontario was run into and damaged in the Arctic Ocean, September 27, by the bark Helix from Panama. The steamer was damaged. Eighteen thousand pounds of goods were saved.

The steamer Montana, which sailed to-day for Panama, has 1,200 bbls. of oil and 100,000 lbs. of coal.

The United States Sub-Treasurer shipped \$400,000 in treasure by the last steamer.

The bark Hartwood, from the Arctic Ocean, brings 500 bbls. of oil and 100,000 lbs. of coal.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mazatlan, October 20, brings \$200,000 in treasure.

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MUSICAL.

Brooklyn Academy—Opera Comique. The first subscription night of the Opera Comique at the Brooklyn Academy was not encouraging. The house was not more than one-third full, and the