# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

**The Invasion of the Papal Territory Continued, and the Situation Serious—The Town of Orte Captured by the Revolutionists—Railroad Communication Between Rome and Florence Severed—The People Clamor for Rome—An Iron-Clad Squadron for the Roman Ports.**

FLORENCE, Friday, Oct. 18—Night.

The latest despatches received in this city from the Roman territory describe the situation as more serious. Garibaldian volunteer invaders are daily crossing the frontier line and marching to points of insurgent rendezvous, and a great many of the inhabitants, subjects of the Pope, and others temporarily resident in the States of the Church are joining the revolutionary ranks.

The insurgent troops have also had successes in the field. They have captured the town of Orte, situated fifteen miles east of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber, and hold possession of it. Although Orte is merely a decayed township of the Papal States, having less than three thousand inhabitants, its occupation by the Garibaldians just now is a matter of much consequence, as it gives them possession of the railroad at that place and enables them to sever the communication between Rome and Florence, which they have done.

The reports from the city of Rome, from Papal sources, give accounts of defeats of the insurgents by the Pope's troops in the field.

The Italian press and people clamor, with almost one voice, for the occupation of Rome by the government. The Italian Cabinet is thus placed in a critical dilemma between the necessity of observing the September Convention and at the same time paying respect to the popular will.

The King's officers continue to arrest Garibaldians and Garibaldian subjects as they attempt to cross the frontier towards Rome.

Admiral Robolti, of the Italian navy, has mustered a royal squadron, consisting of eight iron-clad war vessels, which he will take to the Roman waters by order of the King.

## FRANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

**Napoleon Offended with the Action of the Italian Cabinet—The Pope to be Defended—Naval and Military Musters at Toulon.**

PARIS, Oct. 18—Night.

Napoleon and his ministers complain that the efforts made by King Victor Emanuel and his Cabinet for the execution of the terms of the September Convention with respect to the inviolability of the Papal territory from revolutionary invasion are not vigorous, and consequently not effective.

Napoleon has decided to defend the Pope with the power of France, and the army and navy of the empire are prepared for action in this direction if required.

The Mediterranean squadron has already arrived at Toulon to await orders, and the whole fleet is now ready to sail.

Fears are entertained that a collision may take place between the French and Italian forces which are being despatched Romeward, as Paris remains excited and the Italian troops are ready to advance at any moment into the Papal territory or the Eternal City itself.

## SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

**A Royal Frigate for the Roman Ports.**

MADRID, Oct. 18, 1867.

The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid has sailed for the Roman ports. It is supposed she will anchor at Civita Vecchia.

## ENGLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

**Rumor of a Revolution in Rome—A Franco-Italian Occupation Spoken of.**

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Oct. 18—Evening.

There are reports in circulation of a revolution having taken place in Rome last night, and that great excitement prevails in Florence.

Rumors are also afloat to the effect that France and Italy intend to arrange for a joint occupation of Rome.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

**When Italy Will March to Rome—The Insurgent Successes—Fenian Attempts at Incendiarism in Chester—Gold from Australia.**

LONDON, Oct. 19—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, asserts that the Italian Prime Minister, Rattazzi, is pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French fleet sails.

It seems that the place held by the insurgents is not the seaport Ostia, as telegraphed last evening, but the town of Orte, on the Tiber and in the province of Viterbo.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Noon.

The Fenian alarm does not abate. Last evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the police station at Chester, and thus release some of their comrades who are there confined. The fire was in every instance extinguished before any damage was done.

The government is on the alert and precautions are everywhere taken to guard against surprise.

The steamship from Melbourne, which arrived to-day, brought £500,000 sterling in gold.

**Cable Tolls Reduction.**

LONDON, Oct. 19—Evening.

It is understood that an arrangement has been perfected between the Anglo-American Company and the Atlantic Company, whereby the present rates by the cable will be reduced fully fifty per cent.

It is further understood that the reduction will go into effect on the 15th of November.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 19—Evening.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 68¾, ex coupons. Illinois Central Railway shares, 77⅞. Erie Railway shares, 45½.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 19—Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 73½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer and more active, owing in part to a more favorable trade report from Manchester. The sales have exceeded the estimate made at the opening by 5,000 bales, the total sales being 20,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. Prices have advanced ⅛d. on the lower qualities of American, and closed as follows:—Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—The market closed dull. Corn has declined 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 45s. 9d. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. per cental for California, and 14s. 6d. for red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 3s. 10d. per bushel. Peas, 51s. per 504 lbs.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—The provision market closed heavy. Beef has declined to 120s. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork, 71s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 54s. 6d. per cwt. for American. Bacon, 45s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut middles. Cheese, 52s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—The market for articles of American produce closes quiet without material alteration. The usual authorities quote as follows:—Common rosin has advanced to 9s. per cwt., while medium is steady at 12s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Turpentine, 27s. Spirits petroleum, 1s. 2d., and refined, 1s. 5½d. Sugar, 28s. Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed cakes, £10 15s. Linseed oil, £40 10s. Sperm oil, £116. Whale oil, £38.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Oct. 19—Noon.—Sugar, No. 12 Dutch standard, 26s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. per imperial quarter. Linseed cakes, £10 15s. per ton, for feeding. Linseed oil, £40 10s per ton. Whale oil, £38 per 252 gallons. Linseed oil, £116.

ANTWERP PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 19—Evening.—Petroleum—The market closed steady; standard white is quoted at 52 francs, 50 centimes.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, Oct. 19.—The Anchor Line's steamship Venezia, Captain Smith, which left Halifax on the 5th of October, arrived here late last evening.

DISASTER AT SEA.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—Despatches have been received which state that the cargo of the bark Oriental, which recently sailed from Quebec, and which was subsequently reported as having been spoken disabled, will be saved, although in a damaged condition.

## CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

**A Masonic Lodge in Havana Surprised by the Police—Attempt of Criminals to Force the Prison at Santiago—Collision with the Troops—Several Casualties.**

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 17, VIA KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 19, 1867.

The police to-night surprised a Masonic lodge while assembled for business, and took the members into custody, the Lieutenant Governor of Sagua being prominent among them. Owing to a "Peninsula" alarm cry all the officers were discharged.

The Havana lodge took the precaution, on learning of the raid, to suspend its meetings.

In Santiago de Cuba, on the night of the 9th instant, two hundred and eighty of the criminals imprisoned there attempted to force their way outside by making a determined attack upon their guards with cudgels. They were frustrated, however, by the troops, who killed one and wounded three.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

**Wind and Weather About Havana.**

HAVANA, Oct. 19—8 A. M.

The weather is fair and cool. Wind light from the northeast. Thermometer 78; barometer 29.81. It blowed very hard last night.

## CANADA.

**Steamboat Accident near St. Croix—Bark Ashore.**

QUEBEC, Ontario, Oct. 19, 1867.

The steamer Canada was disabled while opposite St. Croix last evening, from the burning of her boiler and leaking of the steampipe. The machinery was damaged, but no person was hurt. The passengers were brought back to this city by the steamer Quebec.

The bark Orderlee, from London, for Quebec went ashore at Fox river on the 13th inst. The crew were saved.

**Petitions in Behalf of the Fenian McMahon.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 19, 1867.

Ten petitions, bearing the signatures of six thousand persons, have been presented to the Governor General for the release of Father McMahon.

## VIRGINIA.

**The Stay Law to be Pronounced Unconstitutional—General Schofield Declines to Pass Upon the Eligibility of Individual Candidates Until After the Election.**

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19, 1867.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia will on Monday announce an opinion declaring the Stay law unconstitutional. The question came up in the proceedings of Franklin vs. Stearns.

Colonel Stanton, the Paymaster of this district, received to-day $50,000 towards the payment for registration in Virginia, and $75,000 to pay off the troops.

General Schofield announces to-night that he will give no official opinion as to the eligibility of individual candidates to the State Convention until after the election.

## THE PLAINS.

**Indian Depredations in Montana.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19, 1867.

Montana dates to the 8th instant say that the Flatheads and other tribes of Indians threaten a serious outbreak. They are already stealing stock, plundering settlements and running off horses. They threaten to kill or drive out all the settlers. Four men were recently killed near Flathead lake and all the farm products for miles around burned.

Two hundred stands of arms have been distributed among the settlers of Platte Valley. The stage coming from the west on Saturday was chased by Indians, near Riverside, but escaped.

## OHIO.

**Jay Cooke in Defence of the National Banking System.**

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1867.

The Sandusky *Daily Register* this evening contains a five column letter from Jay Cooke in defence of the National Banking System, explaining its origin and merits and urging its perpetuation.

## MISSOURI.

**Robbery of Jewels, Laces, &c., in St. Louis—Disappearance of an Advertising Agent.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19, 1867.

It has just transpired that the house of General Clinton B. Fisk was robbed several days ago of jewels, laces and other articles, valued at about $2,000. No clue has been obtained as to who the robbers were.

A man named Floyd suddenly left town to-day, after receiving several thousand dollars, in sums of from one to two hundred and fifty dollars, from merchants for advertisements, which were to be inserted in a new railroad guide he professed to be about to publish. He has been operating here about six weeks and collected the money in advance.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**Murder Near Fitchburg.**

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1867.

The citizens of Fitchburg are greatly excited by finding the body of Frederick Powers, of that town, buried in a sand bank. The body of the dead man exhibited several stabs, and a wooden gag was found in his mouth. He has been missing for several days. Two Frenchmen and an American have been arrested on suspicion of his murder.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Prize Fight at East Hartford.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19, 1867.

A prize fight came off at daylight this morning in East Hartford, between George Carey and Henry Mumford, two sports of this city, for $75 a side. Eleven rounds were fought, when Carey's friends threw up the sponge for him. Carey was badly beaten. A large crowd was present.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

**Alleged Illegal Transactions—Arrest of Two Brothers in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1867. 11:50 o'Clock P. M.

An arrest of considerable importance to the firm of Gomez, Wallis & Co., of New York, was made here to-day. On an order purporting to have been executed by the firm of S. R. Van Duzen & Co., the above named house gave into the possession of two men several cases of licorice paste, used in the manufacture of tobacco and valued at $1,200 in gold. The property was shipped to this city, and at five o'clock this afternoon two brothers by the name of Taylor called for the cases and were arrested.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

**The Reported Seizure of the Quaker City Oil Refinery Contradicted.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1867.

The proprietors of the Quaker City Oil Refinery, which is located here, deny the truth of the despatch from Pittsburg that there has been a seizure of their property by the government. There has been no such seizure, no frauds have been alleged against the refinery, and the erroneous statement published to the foregoing effect is supposed to have been prompted by parties to suits growing out of a "corner" in the oil market several months since, when some sellers of oil for future delivery failed to fill their contracts in consequence of the rise in price.

## NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

**Projected Prize Fight at Buffalo Between Novices.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 19, 1867, 9:45 o'Clock P. M.

Articles were signed to-day between Dan McDade, of this city, and J. Cummins, of Rochester, to fight in a twenty-four foot ring, according to the new rules of the English prize ring, on December 21, for $1,000. They are both novices in the prize ring.

One hundred to fifty was offered on Cummins this evening and accepted by the friends of McDade. The fight is to take place at some point in Canada, not over fifty miles from Fort Erie.

**Base Ball at Syracuse—Match Game for the Championship of Western and Central New York.**

SYRACUSE, Oct. 19, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played here to-day between the Knickerbocker Club, of Albany, and the Central City Club, of Syracuse, for the gold ball and championship of Western and Central New York, resulting in a victory for the Central City Club by a score of 34 to 17. Five thousand people witnessed the game.

## MAINE.

**Champion Game of Base Ball at Brunswick.**

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19, 1867.

The Pennesseewassee Base Ball Club, of Norway, went to Brunswick this afternoon and took the champion silver ball away from the Bowdoins by a score of 29 to 8.

# THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**The Army.**

A NEW MILITARY DEPOT IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

General Grant has ordered the creation of a new military depot, to be located at Jeffersonville, Ind. Large quantities of army material are being sent thither from Washington.

MUSTER OUT OF A COLORED REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment United States infantry, colored troops, which has been stationed at the forts in New Mexico since the close of the war, is now on its way to Louisville, Ky., to be mustered out of service.

**The Navy.**

ORDERED.

Surgeon J. Winthrop has been ordered to the Pensacola as Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Squadron. Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Vormeulen to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife to the Portsmouth.

WAITING ORDERS.

Commander John Irwin has been detached from his command of the Lenapee and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander Francis B. Blake, detached from the command of the Nipsic and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander J. R. Bartlet, detached from the Nipsic and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander F. J. Waite, Assistant Surgeon John A. Ramsey and First Assistant George Gillespie, detached from the Lenapee and waiting orders.

ORDERED.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin W. Hart, detached from the Lenapee, and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, detached from the Nipsic and ordered to settle his accounts. First Surgeon Samuel Jackson, detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Powhatan. First Surgeon John Ruderstein, detached from the Powhatan; Assistant Surgeon William J. Bowers, detached from the navy yard at Washington and ordered to the Powhatan. Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, detached from the Saginaw; Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Wheedon, from the naval rendezvous at New York and ordered to the Saginaw; Assistant Surgeon Ernest D. Martin, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the Powhatan; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Fort and Assistant Surgeon H. M. Randlette, detached from the Powhatan; Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the Pawnee.

THE SUBJECT OF ECONOMY IN COAL.

A new sectional canal barge has lately been built to run on the Susquehanna and Tidewater canal from Columbia to tidewater, as a coal carrier. The complete success of this barge is likely to lead to the most important results in the coal trade of the Susquehanna valley, since it is now demonstrated that, with barges of this class, the cost of transportation per ton will be sensibly diminished. The new barge is constructed in two sections—each section is eighty feet in length, by fifteen feet in width—and when loaded carries 225 tons, which is a gain in tonnage of more than double that of the old barges, which carry but ninety-five tons. The steering apparatus, which is very simple, is at the point of connection of the two sections, and consists merely in the applied power to move the sections to the right or left at this point, the slightest angle thus effected giving instant direction to the course of the barge. The same number of mules and hands manage this section barge that are required by one of the old 95 ton barges. The problem solved is that by this new method 225 tons of coal are moved with about the same expense as 95 tons are moved by one of the old barges. At present, until the locks of the upper canals are enlarged, this improved barge can only be run, without being disconnected, on the Tidewater canal, where all the locks are 180 feet long by 17 feet wide. The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company contemplate adding another foot of water to the depth of their canal, and when this is done new barges like the one described, carrying 300 to 350 tons, can be passed at a single lockage. This is the only sectional barge that can be advantageously used upon crooked as well as straight canals, and by employing it the cost of transportation can be lessened one-half; this is demonstrated by facts and can be shown by figures. The peculiarities of this barge consist in working one boat or section steering the other one, and in dispensing with one-half the men, mules, or horses used in the ordinary way of navigating boats. These barges are now employed upon the Susquehanna canal, and consist of two sections of 160 feet each in length, and of a capacity of 100 tons each. It is contemplated to increase the length and capacity to 200 tons each, or 400 tons to a train of two sections. At present the propelling is done by mules, and only one additional mule is required for the increased freight. Steam can be applied, and with an engine of five horse power, a train with a freight of 600 tons may be propelled. At the present rate of freight and expenses, the difference between this and the ordinary barge will give a profit, per train of two sections, of $7,000 in a single year. Arrangements are in progress to build a number of these sectional barges this winter, in time for the opening of navigation in spring.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

**Exercise vs. World.**

The home and home game between the above clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Satellite Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., and resulted in a victory for the Exercise club by a score of thirty-two to twenty-three runs, in a game of eight innings. The darkness prevented the playing of a ninth inning. The following is the score:—

EXERCISE. WORLD.

| Players. | O. | R. | Players. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powers, c | 3 | 4 | A. Gaughan, 1st b | 2 | 4 |
| Delaney, p | 1 | 6 | Shay, c. f | 2 | 3 |
| Drew, 2d b | 4 | 3 | Openshaw, 2d b | 2 | 2 |
| Milligan, s. s | 4 | 4 | Winnacott, 3d b | 4 | 2 |
| Bowers, l. f | 3 | 2 | Picka, c | 5 | 1 |
| McNaught, c. f | 2 | 3 | Jones, l. f | 5 | 2 |
| O'Connor, 1st b | 1 | 4 | Daly, r. f | 1 | 2 |
| Pool, 3d b | 3 | 7 | Roach, s. s | 2 | 5 |
| Van Name, r. f | 3 | 3 | T. Gaughan, p | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 24 | 32 | Total | 24 | 23 |

INNINGS.

| Clubs. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exercise | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 7 | —32 |
| World | 3 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | —23 |

Flycatches—Powers, 3; Delaney, 1; Drew, 1; Milligan, 1; Bowers, 2; McNaught, 1; O'Connor, 1; Pool, 1—Exercise, 11. Winnacott, 2; Hicks, 2; Daly, 1; T. Gaughan, 1—World, 6.

Fouls caught—Exercise, 8. World, 3.

Flys missed—World, 7.

Home runs—Delaney, 1; McNaught, 1.

Umpire—Mr. Butler, Oriental Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Townley, for the Exercise, and Thompson, for the World.

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

**The New Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Nova Scotia—The Speakers of the Federal Senate and House of Commons—Leadership of the Opposition—Economy Preached by the Government of Quebec.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 14, 1867.

The new Lieutenant Governor of the province of Ontario will, it is reported, be Judge Wilmot, of New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia General Doyle succeeds General Williams as Lieutenant Governor. The Speaker of the federal Senate will be M. Couchon, of Quebec, who has been led to expect something under confederation and whose support is of some consequence to the government. Mr. Cockburn is to be Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Cockburn was a member of the late government of Canada, and had to be thus provided for. Both Speakers receive salaries, so the situation is not an empty one.

Mr. Howe has chosen his seat on the opposition benches, opposite to that of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of the Ministry. He thus appears to assume the position of leader of the opposition. Having a more numerous following than Mr. Dorion, and being a man of talent, Mr. Howe has perhaps the best right to the position of leader of the opposition. If Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, of Ontario, were the admitted leader for that province, his following might entitle him to the position of chief. As it is, he will be one of the leaders, the chief of whom will be Howe and Dorion, then Mackenzie. The press of Canada is now reflecting upon the exclusiveness of the Governor General, and generally thinks he should be on more intimate terms with his Ministers. He seems to forget that he is in Canada—not England—at present, where his aristocratic manner is a little out of place.

The Ottawa *Citizen* and Montreal *Gazette* thus speak of Lord Monck's official conduct:—

The Ottawa *Citizen* has made a noteworthy discovery—viz: that if our Governor General attends at his office and does a certain amount of office work, he is entitled to his salary, and it is nobody's business whether he attends to his ceremonial duties or dispenses State hospitalities or no. That is the true republican notion. If we adopt it, let us do so in its entirety. The Governor's actual work is less than that of one of his ministers, and his salary should not be more than $5,000 per annum, like those of the Governors of neighboring States. But the monarchical idea is quite other than that of our contemporary. It is felt to be a serious grievance in England that a monarch with several palaces maintained at the public expense, with a regal allowance, and staff and surroundings, does not entertain in regal fashion. We pay our Governor General a higher salary than is paid to the President of the United States. What for? Not for office work.

From this it would appear that $50,000 per annum is given Lord Monck, more to maintain his state than for remuneration for his services; yet $25,000 is enough for the Executive of a far greater country to maintain his state with. State also is out of place in Canada.

The *Minerve*, French organ of the government of Quebec, has the following on the patronage and economical intentions of the government. It says:—

The government of Quebec and Ontario are hastening to complete their organization before the approaching session of the federal Legislature, and must get through before the 6th of November, seeing that the greater part of the ministers of the local governments are also members of the Commons. Everything is going well in the province of Quebec, and all will be completed in two or three weeks. Our ministers are much farther forward than those of Ontario, who are yet at their first acts. The work of organization is very difficult; and the ministry will deserve great credit if they accomplish the task to the general satisfaction. The very extent and importance of patronage become a danger. The more places there are, the more aspirants; and, if places were made for everybody, all would be public servants, and the public to be served would have to be imported. There is a tendency among our youth towards positions ready made, and a good deal of disinclination to rely only upon themselves. So many have been shipwrecked in the world that they like to embark in a vessel as staunch as that of the State, and it is very convenient to have a salary regularly paid in legal money. It is not so in other pursuits. In professions fees often fail to prevent empty purses; in commerce insolvency is always to be feared; in business capital is required; and in agriculture there are many theoretical beauties which educated youths like to contemplate at a distance.

We would not say too much in favor of the public service. The salaries are moderate, and there is little hope of advancement. No rich men there, and little thanks for services rendered. In entering public offices one's wings are clipped, which is a misfortune for the country, it thereby losing much talent. There are, however, men just fitted for the public service. They do that well; but are fit for nothing else. To these the door should be opened at once. For the rest, the government, like all other governments, will, of course, serve its friends. But we strongly deprecate the idea of making patronage a party engine at the expense of the country. We must have men of capability, and in serving friends the public interest must not be lost sight of. There are some individuals who have rendered sufficient service to deserve sinecure places created for them. There are, however, many who will not be willing to be temporized with, and we are certain that the government of Quebec will incur the enmity of many for having refused them positions to which they thought themselves entitled.

There must be good salaries in the public service in order to obtain good men; and quality is of much more importance than quantity. Two good clerks are far better than three indifferent ones. It is not salaries that weigh down a government, but scandalous jobs which ruin both the public purse and public morals. We believe the government of Quebec is going to adhere strictly to these principles, and therefore we write rather for the public than for the ministry. From the number of applications that rain down from all quarters we foresee a number of disappointments, and we wish to soften their bitterness a little in advance. The enemies that will grow out of refusals will, it is hoped, calm down; but at all events the public will sustain the government in such a course. We are inaugurating a new *regime*, and we must start on principles that the most strict integrity and patriotism will sanction. Such a policy will certainly be found best in the long run.

All this is very fine; but the true cause of the economy is not from moral convictions, but because the public money of Ontario, late Canada West, is no longer at the mercy of this poor province, which will mainly have to rely upon the fund of $70,000, to be received from the general government to meet its expenses.

The mountain at the back of the city reminds us that that the long winter is coming upon us. The leaves are changing their hues. The maple changed three weeks ago, and now one by one the others are also changing to the sear and yellow leaf. The mountain is prettily decked by nature, yellow and blood red being the predominating colors.

**Politics Dull but an Important Crisis—The Strength of the People and Narrow Views of the Leaders—The Situation Before and Since Confederation—Hints to the United States.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17, 1867.

Canadian politics are unquestionably dull just at present. Dull, I suppose, you think them at the best of times, compared with the feverish excitement produced by the political struggles in the United States. Still at the present moment there is a degree of tranquillity in our political world which is quite unexceptional. The chief reason for this is, that the country has definitely made up its mind to enter upon its new course with a clear sheet; that is to say, to forget all past causes of quarrel and allow a fair chance to its public men to redeem their past errors and show whether or not they are sincerely desirous of preserving an honest and patriotic course in the future. This determination upon the part of the public has been manifested decisively at the polls. One small knot of politicians in the West were foolish enough to imagine that, in spite of the palpable fact that the circumstances of the country were entirely altered, they could pursue their opponents with the same weapons as of old, and turn all the old party cries against them with as much effect as ever. In this, however, they were signally and miserably disappointed. Their great leader, Brown, was defeated in a county in which he had made sure of election; and their next strongest man, McKellar, met the same fate in his own county, though he has since contrived to get a seat elsewhere.

There is a lesson in this which may perhaps be as useful in the United States as in Canada. Politicians are always apt to suppose that the people are as quarrelsome and as vindictive as themselves. They cannot rise above their own petty personal enmities, and they imagine the country cannot either. They make no allowance—don't know how to make allowance—for the operation of general causes which influence public feeling in one direction or another, and the consequence is that when they come to appeal to the people for support they find themselves ever so much behind the times, clinging to notions and ideas which the people have utterly discarded. This was exactly the case here. The old union of Upper and Lower Canada was an anomalous one in many respects. Two communities, fundamentally different, were brought together under a common government. One Legislature was required to make laws for both—for the rude, self-asserting Protestants of the West, and the milder but not less tenacious Catholics of the East. A not unnatural jealousy soon sprung up between the two sections—a jealousy which went on increasing with the rapid growth of population in the Western provinces. The constitution of 1841 had guaranteed an equal representation in the Legislature to both provinces, though, however, Canada at that time had a considerable preponderance in population.

The Upper Canadians, however, when they found by the census of 1851 that the balance of power had gone over to their side, were not content with this arrangement and began to agitate for representation by population. Their demand was met by Lower Canada with an indignant refusal. As years wore on, however, and the disproportion between the wealth and population of the two provinces was continually increasing, the question became more and more serious; until at last it almost the brought government to a standstill. It is easy to understand how difficult the position of a Ministry would be under these circumstances. Upper Canada, having what she considered a great grievance to complain of, was almost always in opposition; and for a considerable number of years the Ministry of the day derived its support from a few Upper Canadian followers, combined with a solid phalanx of nearly all the lower Canadians. The upper province not unnaturally complained that it was in reality being ruled by the lower, or, at least, by Ministries in which it had no confidence, but which were kept in power by Lower Canadian votes.

Now there is no question that different governments were all but forced to resort to very doubtful means from time to time in order to keep themselves in power, threatened and harassed as they were perpetually by a clamorous and often unreasonable opposition. It was not in the power of any government to give Upper Canada what she was demanding, for the simple reason that Lower Canada, which had equal representation, would have voted against it to a man; and yet, until that question was settled, no government could hope to enjoy a moment's peace. Now, as I have already said, Mr. George Brown and a few other impracticable men in Ontario, determined within themselves that none of the sins of our former troubled and unnatural state of political existence should be forgotten, and so, when the government of the Dominion was placed in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald—the only man in whose hands it could have been placed at starting—the Toronto *Globe*, which is the organ of the clique, launched out in the most violent abuse of its old opponent, and called upon the country to condemn his government at once by returning men pledged to oppose it to the death. A hopeful beginning, this, for Dominion politics! If the country had not had more sense than these demagogues, we should have had a Cabinet crisis within a week from the meeting of the first Parliament. The country, however, had more sense, and by an overwhelming majority it has pronounced its opinion in favor of giving the Ministry a fair trial.

So much by way of a preliminary discourse. If any of your readers think Canadian politics worth studying, they will not, perhaps, object to be shown the connection between our present situation and our past history.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

**Progress of Conservatism—Enthusiasm Among the People—Meetings in the Interest of Conservatives—Radicalism on the Wane—Sentiment Among the People—Views of a Carolinian—Confiscation—Suffrage—Reconstruction—The Next Presidency and the National Debt Discussed—Popular Candidates—Repudiation—The Treatment of Prisoners, &c.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16, 1867.

If the elementary principle of the Reconstruction act, negro suffrage, forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet by radical legislation, is to be imposed upon the people of the North State, they are determined at least to avert the degradation of negro supremacy, and with it that horror, now so prevalent in the South, a war of races.

The defeat of the Howard amendment in Ohio has inspired the honest "tar heels" to renewed action and energy, and if, like Ohio, they cannot throw off the black demon of disruption and anarchy, they will assuredly defeat his domination and perpetuate a white man's government in the North State. A better illustration of the feeling of the people here than the following could not be found, and I give it as an evidence to the Northern people of the disposition here to act kindly and justly with the newly enfranchised race:—

We say to the colored people that their fears are groundless. Their freedom is safe beyond a peradventure. No power on earth can again enslave them. The Southern whites will never permit such a thing. Nor will they suffer any loss of right to the protection of life, person or property. But we tell them emphatically that the white race will rule North Carolina and will rule North America. Let them make up their minds to this and be good citizens, and their conservative white friends will never forsake them.

The above is from the *Sentinel*, whose proprietors were always true and consistent Union men, and as it is the leading organ of the conservatives here, the extract is particularly worthy of notice.

Conservatism rolls steadily onward, and an enthusiasm is awakened, since the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, unprecedented in the annals of this State. A mass meeting called some time past was held here a few nights since. It was unlike all other meetings of the kind recently held, or those previous to the war even. Conservatism was the motto of the assemblage; liberal instead of proscriptive ideas were advanced; joy beamed in every countenance and the large number of colored men present, whether stray sheep from the radical flock or of conservative sentiments, showed conclusively that they took a great interest in the proceedings that night. After organization the resolutions adopted by the conservatives at a former meeting were endorsed, which have been reported in the HERALD. An additional one, however, which received the unanimous approval of all present, was added. This forcibly expressed the enthusiasm created by the verdict in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The meeting viewed with the greatest interest the popular teachings in these great States. They regarded them as the harbingers of peace and substantial union among the States and people of all sections. They felt impressed that this was the beginning of a restoration of the constitution, and the triumph of reason and the "sober second thought" of the great conservative masses of the North over passion and prejudice; and as friends of constitutional liberty they pledged themselves by every means in their power to profit by those instructive teachings from the lovers of their country at the North. This in substance was the sentiment of this people's meeting in this city on Saturday night last. They rejoiced at the triumph over negro supremists and the prospect of a restored white man's country in all its integral parts.

Upon the adoption of the resolution, of which the above is the meaning, loud calls were made for ex-Governor Bragg, who came forward and addressed the meeting for two hours, giving the most excellent advice to both the whites and colored present. This was one of the most instructive speeches listened to by a Raleigh audience for a long period, and it created not only an enthusiasm but gratified all classes present.

The radicals, particularly the Holden wing, are depressed, crestfallen and hopeless; their prestige is gone; discord reigns among them; leaners are in bad repute; secret meetings are held so frequently "fred stringfield" is terribly on the decline, and the aspect of the whole party is anything but cheering. The North Carolina Brownlow and counterpart of the Virginia Hunnicutt-Holden, first an ardent secessionist, then a Johnsonian Provisional Governor, his latest and most amusing *rôle* being the self-constituted leader of the negro supremacy party, is on the wane and promises soon to vanish from the popular view in a fizzle. This is another effect of the decree in Ohio, and will be a death blow to radicalism here.

The whites are correspondingly elated and enthusiastic, and leave no opportunity unused to give expression to the great questions of policy that now engage the attention of the people of the whole country. On the question of suffrage they seem to be agreed, and are willing to accord to the negro that privilege which was so rashly bestowed upon him; but their object now is to secure men to govern the State who will rise above a lust of power and carry out the great principles of liberty, justice and political equality.

A conversation with a leading and representative Carolinian recently disclosed the above views, and his replies to several questions were so pointed that I will give them:—

"What," I asked, "is your opinion of the threatened confiscation of Southern lands by Congress?"

"I believe that neither Congress nor the courts can confiscate the property of any citizen, and I regard as enemies of peace and good order all who advocate such lawless violence.

"How do you regard the suffrage question, not in relation to the negroes, but the State and federal authority?"

"I maintain the right of suffrage in this State belongs by every principle of natural justice to the citizens owing allegiance to the State, and I further think that to deprive any citizen of this right by the domination of majorities is an act oppressive, revolutionary and destructive of peace, order and good feeling throughout the country."

"Do you believe there is any constitutionality in the Reconstruction acts?"

"No—as emphatically as I can express it. But while I protest against these acts as a usurpation of power and an infraction of our rights, as the ablest jurists have defined them, yet I believe it to be the part of wisdom to submit to a power we are unable to resist until we can extricate the State from military rule."

"Would the removal of military rule be desirable to the people?

"Certainly it would. The people favor the practical restoration of civil government, assured that white people must always govern North Carolina."

"What effect will the next Presidential election have, do you suppose, at the South?"

"That is impossible to say. If Chase is elected as the ultra-radical candidate, that party may be retained in power and new outrages perpetrated on the Southern people, who have already suffered so much at their hands. Grant, I think, might, in view of the late elections, control that party and secure a moderate administration."

"Which of the two would be popular with the present voting population of the South?"

"Grant, decidedly, as a soldier. The white people would go unanimously for him, and many of the blacks who have been in the United States service. The majority of the latter, controlled as they are by political adventurers, would vote for Chase."

"What is the sentiment of the people on the subject of the national debt?"

"They know little about it, and have thought less, though burdened with excessive taxation. If the bondholders come down here and purchase the waste lands and bankrupt estates, giving the bonds in payment, the people would then begin to feel an interest in it, and, as holders of a portion of it, insist on its payment. They feel naturally an umbrage at the forced repudiation of their own debt, contracted in the same contest, and if the idea of repudiation was advanced by political candidates it might become popular. The negroes, understanding nothing about it, would at once, when the subject comes prominently before them, go for repudiation."

This ended our brief conversation; and the views of this gentleman, who is widely known and generally respected, may be taken as the North Carolina sentiment on the subjects discussed.

**SCANDAL ABOUT SENATOR SUMNER.**

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 17.]

The public know that some time since Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts got married—we believe to a widow lady of Boston, who was said to be possessed of considerable property. His marital relations, it seems, have become the subject of considerable scandal and gossip. The Washington *Intelligencer*, of the 14th inst., informs us of a rumor that Sumner's wife has abandoned him because of his lack of the attributes of manhood and for his domestic tyranny. It is said she will go to Europe and resume her own name. Would it not be among the strange hallucinations of the human mind, that a man whose sympathies are so acute that he is always prating about the wrongs of the negro and the horrors of slavery; who was ever ready to roar in the Senate if a negro was excluded from association with white people in a street car; whose "philanthropy" was ever ready to vote largesses to the negroes out of the people's treasury, should not have enough of ordinary decency, to say nothing of humanity and common kindness, to treat his own wife with courtesy and politeness? That such a creature should perpetrate a fraud upon a confiding woman, and, after practising such a fraud, compel her to flee from his unendurable tyranny, would be, we repeat, among the strange aberrations of the human mind. We do not comment on this rumor as though it were true, but, perhaps, we should not regard with astonishment