TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Female Suffrage in England—Miss Becker Before the Court.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1868.

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.

Estimated Liberal Majority in Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1868.

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 100.

Fire at Sea—Loss of the Bark Kate Darton.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 1868.

Information has been received here, stating that the bark Kate Darton, Captain Slocum, of St. John, New Brunswick, from Liverpool July 13 for Bombay, was burned at sea on the 28th 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.

FRANCE.

Ex-Queen Isabella in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1868.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and suite have arrived here.

SPAIN.

Spain will Not Dispose of Cuba to the United States.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7, 1868.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belg* writes to that journal that the provisional government of Spain will entertain no proposal from the United States tending to the purchase of Cuba.

Insurrection in Cuba—Troops Sent to Suppress it.

MADRID, Nov. 7, 1868.

On the advice of the generals of the army the provisional government will immediately despatch a force of 9,000 men, with four batteries of artillery, to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection there.

PORTUGAL.

Severe Reverses in Mozambique—Serious Loss of Troops and Arms.

LISBON, Nov. 7, 1868.

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 sea coast with their lives.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Repairs to the Welland Canal Completed.

ST. CATHARINES, Nov. 7, 1868.

The repairs to the break 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.

The Alleged Kidnapping Case in St. John to be Investigated.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 7, 1868.

The Lieutenant Governor has issued instructions to the police magistrates of St. John to investigate and report upon the kidnapping of Mills by American detectives, for the information of the general government.

Departure of Lord Monck.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1868.

Lord Monck sails for England next week.

General Wyndham will be sworn in as administrator of the government until the arrival of Sir John Young.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor Orr Appointed Judge.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7, 1868.

Ex-Governor J. L. Orr has accepted a judgeship under the present South Carolina State government.

No further particulars from the Whitehall riot.

LOUISIANA.

Departure of Troops from New Orleans—Republican Defence of General Rousseau.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1868.

All the troops sent to reinforce General Rousseau during the excitement previous to election have been returned to their command.

The *Republican* has a leader defending General 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 those views and wishes, we propose to do a gallant soldier the justice of placing him correctly before the world. General 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 violence or riot threatened its worse consummation the troops at his command were a mere handful. To the request that forces be despatched to Franklin and Opelousas he responded by an order directing the troops immediately to those points, but before they could move the disorders in the city increased to such a degree that not a musket 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 General Gillem to despatch at once from Mississippi all the troops that could be spared. Through the leaders of the different parties he made constant efforts to quiet club and faction. In justice to him, therefore, it requires us to say to our friends that he was earnest and true in his endeavors to protect life and prevent a riot.

OHIO.

Oil Explosion and Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7, 1868.

An oil explosion at Messrs. Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler's refinery last night burned several boys severely and killed one man. The property was slightly damaged by fire.

Moore, Cahoon & Co.'s planing mill was burned later in the evening. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured.

MICHIGAN.

The Post Office Frauds—The Accused Honorably Discharged.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7, 1868.

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

KANSAS.

Novel Bet—A Dignified Senator.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 7, 1868.

A sensation was made here last evening by the fulfilment of a pledge made by Senator Pomeroy before election that if Leavenworth county gave a republican majority he would walk bareheaded through the streets of this 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 bareheaded through the streets.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant at Harrisburg—An Enthusiastic Reception.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7, 1868.

General Grant arrived at Harrisburg, Pa., at noon to-day. He was presented to a large assemblage, but merely bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers that greeted his appearance.

He left for Washington at half-past one P. M.

General Grant's Unexpected Arrival at the Capital—A Flank Movement on the Politicians—Disappointment of Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1868.

The question whether General Grant will be received by a grand military and civic demonstration of welcome on his arrival in this city has been finally settled by the arrival of the General here at a quarter-past eight o'clock, thus executing one of his famous flank movements on the aspiring politicians of this city, who expected to make considerable capital by overwhelming the President elect with a gorgeous reception display.

General Grant was accompanied by the members of his family and by Generals Comstock and Smith, Colonel Badeau and Mr. J. Russell Jones. The party took breakfast this morning at Altona 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 eight o'clock, when the General and his party left the train. Here they entered carriages which were in waiting and proceeded immediately to his residence on I street, where the members of his staff were in waiting to receive him. 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.

FLORIDA.

A Conflict of Authorities Feared—Governor Reed Refuses to Recognize the Legislature—Adjournment of the Legislature—The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State Arrested for Conspiracy.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7, 1868.

About nine 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 eleven o'clock there were no indications of trouble, and the posse was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders of Governor Reed and Lieutenant Governor 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. Rumors were on the street to-day that the plantation negroes have been notified to come in to-night, but the report may be doubted.

One company of the Seventh regiment have been posted here, about thirty strong.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until January, there being no quorum present. When the impeachment 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.

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

Lieut. Governor Gleason this morning demanded possession of the executive office, and was refused by Governor Reed, who has brought suit against Lieutenant Governor 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 Governor Reed is in the right.

Lieutenant Governor Gleason Proclaims Himself Governor—Counter Proclamation by Governor Reed—Articles of Impeachment Against the Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7, 1868.

The following proclamation has been received:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7, 1868.

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 office 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, obey 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 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM H. GLEASON,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
GEORGE ALDEN, Secretary of State.

It will be seen by the following communication that Governor Reed is determined to exercise the functions of Governor until the judicial tribunals of the State shall decide otherwise:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7, 1868.

To the SHERIFF of Lion 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 determination of the judiciary I will, like every other good citizen, yield peaceful and immediate obedience.

HARRISON REED, Governor.

The following are the articles of impeachment brought against Governor Reed:—

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—I charge him with incompetency, inasmuch 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 of the Legislature vacant before the members 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 sundry 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. MORATIO C. JENKS.

Governor Reed occupies the Executive rooms in the Capitol as heretofore. There has been no guard at the Capitol from one o'clock this morning until half-past seven this evening. Apparently the citizens fear trouble to-night, but as no one could profit by it it is hoped that none will occur.

The case of Governor Reed against Lieutenant Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden, before Judge Coke, this afternoon, was put over until Friday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

At Buffalo Kate Johnson, the murderess, was sentenced yesterday morning to be hung December 18.

A Providence, R. I., democrat wheeled a barrel of apples from that city to Boston in payment of an election wager, reaching that city yesterday.

The shovel and hammer works of Brown, Sherman & Washburn, in Middleboro, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is heavy. The amount has not been ascertained; insured for $16,000.

The National bank and commission warehouses of A. B. Rucker and George D. Davis & Sons, at Lynchburg, Va., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is heavy, and is but partially insured.

The fish oil and glue factory of Pincus, West & Co., at Sandusky, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will amount to about $12,000; no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PAYING AN ELECTION BET.—A Jersey cow was brought into Houlton on Saturday last by a farmer, who resides in an adjoining town, to pay a bet made on the result of the Maine election. The owner, making the best of the "lost cause," had the names of Seymour and Blair inscribed in large letters on a strip of paper attached to the horns of the animal, when she was passed over to the winning party.—*Aroostook (Me.) Times, Oct. 30.*

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1868.

The Reported Sale of Five-Twenty Bonds Officially Denied.

The statement made in the "money article" published in a New York paper of yesterday that Secretary McCulloch had sold about eight millions of five-twenty bonds within the past ten days was officially denied to-day. The Treasury authorities assert that on the contrary the Secretary has purchased bonds within the time specified, with a view of relieving the great stress in the New York market.

Reissue of Loan Certificates.

Mr. McCulloch to-day ordered $10,000,000 of the three per cent temporary loan certificates to be reissued, and states that more will be reissued if necessary to relieve the existing financial pressure.

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.

The Removal of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The rumors of ostensible differences between the President and Secretary McCulloch have a real foundation in fact. The Secretary of the Treasury has not at any time supported the President to any great extent other than by "lip service." A large radical vote has at all times been absolutely necessary to carry out the designs of McCulloch's favorite Treasury ring; therefore, while he has been for the past three years constantly entertaining the President with public and private expressions of profound esteem, a select few radical members of Congress could at any time get their favorites into good places in the Treasury Department, provided always they supported the "on to specie payment" contraction policy and other schemes of the ring. Now the members of that close corporation known as the Treasury ring are very anxious to have President Grant keep Secretary McCulloch in his present position during the next four years. I have heretofore shown that a few gentlemen in that most fortunate organization of operators in government contracts, bonds, &c., have already made, during and since the rebellion, over $25,000,000 by manipulating the contents of our national treasury. With their experience in the business it is safe to say they would double the sum if they could get another four years' lease. The prize is certainly worth a struggle.

The radical members and supporters of the Treasury ring, in and out of Congress, our smooth-tongued Secretary can count upon for support at any and all times. Now, then, if he can at the eleventh hour get up a brisk quarrel with President Johnson—real or feigned, either will answer—it is possible he may bridge over the gulf that now exists between him and the honest members of Congress of both parties, and remain in his present position another four years. On failing in that he might acquire political capital enough to get a member of the Treasury ring for a successor—the next best thing he could do for himself and friends, but the worst that could be done for the country.

Weekly Report of the Currency.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $630,200.

Shipments for the week to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $15,000; to national banks, $252,995.

The following amounts are held in trust for the national banks:—

As security for circulating notes, $341,495,600; for public deposit, $38,060,350; national bank currency issued during the week, $83,600; total to date, $310,450,876. Mutilated bills returned, $9,680,670; notes of insolvent banks redeemed, $834,331. Actual circulation at this date, $299,935,875.

A New Sensation at the Capital—Specific Charges Preferred Against High Officials.

The arrival here to-day of Judge Fullerton and Charles C. Yeaton, of New York, stirred up another breeze anent Internal Revenue fraud 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 they 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 District Attorneyship (telegraphically of course)—Marshal Murray was treated to a like streak of good luck—Fullerton was commission to succeed Courtney—Yeaton was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Smythe "or any other man" was called to the Treasury. Such were the stories set afloat, with just the thinnest possible foundation. But still such 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.

The Redistillation of Whiskey.

Attorney General Evarts yesterday was in consultation with the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau on the question submitted to him for solution, whether distillers of whiskey have a right, according to the law, to redistill without being liable to a second tax. Although the opinion has not yet been rendered, there is every reason to believe that the statement heretofore given in these despatches is entirely correct. The Attorney General, it is understood, has seen no reason to change the opinion then given.

Revenue Appointments To-Day.

Gaugers.—David B. Hall, Fourth district of Connecticut; James M. Driscoll, First district of California; Hugh Lynch, Thirteenth district of Ohio; R. W. Arnold, Fourth district of Ohio.

Storekeepers.—R. L. Ireland, Fifth district of Kentucky; A. G. Goel, Second district of Pennsylvania; Thomas Jordan, Jacob A. Graham, Stephen Keepers, James R. Dunbar, Thomas B. Griffith and John A. Wilson, Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania; David M. Good, Fourth district of Maryland.

Supervisor Appointment for Ohio.

Secretary McCulloch has confirmed the nomination of Charles Bedges as Supervisor for the Northern district of Ohio, and he was to-day appointed to that office.

Discharge of Treasury Clerks.

The process of cutting down the clerical force of the Treasury Department still continues, and there are indications that the official guillotine will be busily at work throughout the whole of the coming winter. The Second Auditor's and the Register's offices are the only ones affected by the economical fit of Congress, however, as yet, but there are dim foreshadowings that several other bureaus will soon receive a visit from it. The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Register Jeffries to prepare another list of fifty female clerks and counters for discharge on the 1st of December next, as before that time arrives the work of the bureau will be so far diminished that it will be impossible to find employment for them. Another list of clerks for discharge on the 1st of January next, numbering about two hundred, is being prepared at the office of the Second Auditor. The large force that has been employed in this office since the war has rapidly disposed of the work which accumulated during the war and since, in the shape of disbursing officers' accounts filed there to be audited and settled and the claims for bounty and arrears of pay for deceased soldiers. The pressure upon the Secretary for the reinstatement of the discharged clerks is very great indeed, but the demand for reduction is imperative and cannot be avoided.

Naturalization Treaty with Bavaria.

The treaty between the United States and Bavaria is officially proclaimed. It is provided that the citizens 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 be 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 as citizens and be 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 punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Bavaria on the other part the 12th day of September, 1853, remains in force without change.

Army Bulletin.

Brevet Brigadier General Horace Brooks, Colonel of the Fourth United States artillery, now in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., is next in rank to General Canby, late Commander of the Department of Washington, and therefore succeeds General Canby in command of this department.

Brevet Major General S. S. Carroll, by an order issued from the War Department to-day, retains his position as Inspector General on the staff of General Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Personal.

General Kilpatrick paid his respects to President Johnson to-day. General Canby also had an interview.

BOOK NOTICES.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A good cook is an excellent thing to have around the house, and next to the cook himself is his experience in book form, especially when the author has been *chef de cuisine* in her British Majesty's household and has enjoyed the patronage of all the noble gourmands and epicures of Great Britain. Such is the author of this book, who learned his art, or profession, as he calls it, on the Continent, in the most excellent schools. An octavo volume of over 580 pages upon the single question of cooking dishes may be expected to furnish a pretty good bill of fare, and, in looking over this volume, we do not miss any contrivance for suiting the most delicate palate that a gentleman of Mr. Francatelli's experience could insert. To housekeepers and cooks the book is of course invaluable, while to those who dine at Delmonico's this "glossary," which is intended to explain what they are eating under uninteligible names, will be found very useful.

THE SEABOARD PARISH. By George Macdonald, LL. D.

Dr. Macdonald is now one of the big names in modern literature. More successfully than any living author has he preached Christianity through the medium of the novel. This has been the leading characteristic of all his books—of "David Elginbrod," of "Alec Forbes," of "Guild Court," of "Robert Falconer," and the rest. The "Seaside Parish" furnishes Dr. Macdonald with another opportunity of propounding his theological opinions. Dr. Macdonald's sentiments have always this to recommend them—that they are broad, generous and catholic in the true sense. A little more of this preaching, however, and we shall be sick of this novel-writing and somewhat clever theological Scotchman. It seems as if it would by and by become a necessity with this gentleman to take orders and preach after the old fashion. Preaching is perhaps more a bore in this new shape than in the old.

KATHRINA; HER LIFE AND MINE. BY J. G. Holland. Scribner, New York.

The peculiarity of this edition of Dr. Holland's now well known poem is that it is printed on toned paper, that it is profusely illustrated and that it is ornamentally and somewhat tastefully bound. We do not trouble ourselves at present with the merits of the poem. These we have already discussed. Indeed, we have but one thing to say, and that is that the illustrations reflect no honor on Messrs. Hennessy, Griswold and Lincoln. In our opinion they deface rather than adorn the book. We have no doubt, however, that the edition will have an extensive sale. It will be one of the Christmas books of the year.

THE HOLY COMMUNION; ITS THEOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE. By John Bernard Dalgairns, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. New York: The Catholic Publication House.

This work is the product of the few leisure hours of a London priest, and the author very frankly commits the book to the world with the hope that if it contains anything likely to aid sinning and suffering souls to see the truth, he prays that God may prosper it. It is a carefully written volume, the subject of which will commend itself to thousands of readers who regard it as of vital importance.

THE POETRY OF COMPLIMENT AND COURTSHIP, selected and arranged by John Williamson Palmer, editor of "Folk Songs," with illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A holiday book, 12mo., 219 pages, prettily bound, gold edged leaves, cream tinted paper, clear type. A thousand gems from half a thousand poets of both hemispheres. A very pretty thing for the centre table or as the young Corydon's assistant in his correspondence with Phillis, the fairest of the fair.

GROPINGS AFTER TRUTH; a Life Journey from New England Congregationalism to the one Catholic and Apostolic Church. By Joshua Huntington. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

A Catholic tract in the form of a neatly printed little book, bound in green; but a tract calculated rather to strengthen a believer in the Catholic faith than to convince a New England Puritan. The author is the only one we ever heard of who groped his way from New England Congregationalism to the one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

KING BROND, HIS LILY AND HIS ROSEBUD. By Anna M. Diaz. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1869.

An entertaining story for juveniles; written in an easy, graceful style, exceedingly pleasing and calculated to amuse and instruct.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. New York: American News Company, 1869.

This is another pleasing little work for young folks. It is written in words of one syllable. A perusal of the life and adventures of the castaway sailor on the uninhabited island will afford much pleasure.

PICTURE POETRY and the ALPHABET IN RHYME. New York: American News Company, 1869.

Two handsome little books, designed for Young America, neatly printed and elegantly illustrated. Nice presents for the holidays.

GROPINGS AFTER TRUTH. New York: The Catholic Publicatibn Society. 1868.

The office of this work is to describe the interior history of a mind travelling from Puritanism to the Catholic Church. The author, in a clear, terse manner, goes over his own experience and the results he arrived at after his struggles, doubts and anxieties were quieted.

The Magazines.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October contains interesting articles on China and the middle class schools. It has other papers on the landed tenure in the Highlands; poems by William Morris, and Spielhagen's novels.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE.—The papers in the October number sustain the reputation of this old substantial favorite. The third article on the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is of more than ordinary interest.

SEOAN'S ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND BUILDERS' JOURNAL.—No. 4 of the first volume of this periodical is out. It presents a good selection of articles on subjects of interest to all those connected with the building trades.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW.—This magazine improves with age. The present number is an excellent one. The subjects are well chosen, and the correspondence from the different States on matters appertaining to the Order is such as all good Odd Fellows will desire to read.

FOUND SICK.—Last evening, about seven o'clock, officer Fincke, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, found Hiram Irvine, aged sixty, sick at the Jersey City ferry. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Alaska will sail from this port on Monday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1868.

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.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7, 1868.

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 8,000 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.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7, 1868.

A despatch from Columbia says that by a close count it is positively asserted that South Carolina has gone democratic by 2,500 or 3,000 majority.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7, 1868.

Additional returns continue to increase the democratic majority. From present indications it will reach 40,000.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 7, 1868.

Returns from thirty counties 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.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 7, 1868.

The radicals claim Pulaski county by 2,200, Sebastian by 7, Hempstead by 300, Deshia 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 Oachita, Drew, Union, Columbia and Woodruff counties by large majorities. It is conceded that Rogers, democrat, is elected in the Second district to Congress. The First and Third districts are doubtful. The 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 the best feeling prevails among the citizens of all parties and colors. Martial law will be proclaimed in Little Rock and Pulaski counties on Monday.

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

With the usual farsightedness and shrewd good judgment of the HERALD, you have, in your Thursday's issue, suggested for General Grant a cabinet which cannot fail to strike the whole country as an unusually good one. And it would seem simple justice, at least, that he should heed the advice of that paper which was first to advocate his nomination. Of two of the gentlemen named my personal experience enables me to speak. No man in the South deserves more from a republican administration than William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina. No one has been more unsparingly abused or more liberally hated for adhering strictly to true democratic republican principles. A Douglas democrat in 1860, he never gave his heart to the secession movement or its leaders, and only acquiesced therein because of the boisterous tide which overwhelmed everything. He, like others, supposed that the new government was to be a democratic republic, with freedom of thought and speech. It proved a slave aristocracy. Disgusted with it, he became the acknowledged head of a party for the reunion of the States, and, as such, suffered more personal danger and abuse than any man of equal position in the Southern States. North Carolina is the only State where there is the permanent basis of a republican party—an intelligent white population in its favor—and that is mainly owing to the power of his pen and personal influence. Socially there is no more perfect nor better informed gentleman.

As to Henry G. Stebbins, the business men of New York know well his worth, and his record of patriotism during the war can well be looked upon by himself with pride and satisfaction and by others with admiration. With his quick, clear judgment having accomplished with one of the greatest railroads of this country what European heads failed to unravel, they acknowledge the superiority of American financial minds in selecting him as their representative. It is full time that some one should have charge of the Treasury Department who knows something about the money currents and waves, who is a business man and knows the business needs of the country, and New York, the great outgiver of the money and commerce of the country, has a right to that position, and I heartily agree with you that no worthier or more fit person could be selected for that place than Henry G. Stebbins. If General Grant adopts at least these two of your suggestions he will do well—he might adopt all and do still better.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—Consols close at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ a 94½ for the account. American securities close at the following quotations:—United States five-twenties, 73¾; Erie shares, 27¾; Illinois Centrals, 97.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Nov. 7—Evening.—The Bourse closed firmer; rentes, 71f. 15c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 7—Evening.—United States bonds firm at 78⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—The market closed steady at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Nov. 7—Evening.—The cotton market closed quiet. Sales were made of low middlings afloat and to arrive at 127f. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—Lard, 66s. 3d. per cwt. Cheese, 64s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—Corn is firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—Tallow, 51s. per cwt, Turpentine, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 7—2 P. M.—Tallow, 51s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Nov. 7—Evening.—Petroleum closed dull at 52¼f.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—The steamship Allemannia, from New York, arrived at this port at nine o'clock this morning.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS YESTERDAY.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Pennsylvania.—Miss Emily Yorston, Mrs Greenwood, C H Yorston, Master C H Yorston, Dr James Lillie, Dr William F Terry, Mrs William F Terry and child, Mrs Smith, Alexander Smith, Thomas Hutchinson, J M Hinlon, Frederick Hiller, Arthur Gale—and others in the steerage.

DERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL—Steamship Britannia.—Mrs William Carey and child, Miss McGowan, Rev J T Wills, Mrs Winingdon and child, Mrs E Gridin, William D Roberts, Thomas Norburn, Thomas H Wright, William Lochhead, P Malony, Jas Malony, John Jessiman, Mrs M A Ryan, Thomas Leonard, Mrs Leonard, Thomas Leonard, Jr, Miss Harken, F W Elsner, Captain Lange, Captain Olsen, Charles McBride, Mrs L Hoben, Alexander Price, Walter Forrest, Henry McIver, and other passengers in the steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Antwerp.—Mrs L E Fittleman, Mrs McKittrick, James Gordon Daff and wife, James Hunter and wife, C J Sims, George Morice, Alex Morice, J C Miller and wife, G J Loring, A G Findlay, J D Nelrow, Mr Caird, Mr Hester, Ernest Becker, John Elliott, C. Vincent, F Reuter, Julius Lowenthal, John Robinson, Ed K Hunt, Mrs Geo M Wells, Miss Mattie E Wells, Miss Mary Wells, Mr Bromwich, Robert Kent, Miss Agnes Hannah—and others in steerage.

SAVANNAH—Steamship San Salvador.—Mr and Mrs W H Allen and four children, Mr and Mrs Chas Bailey and three children and servant, Mr and Mrs J F Lawton and servant, Mr and Mrs L Borden and child, Mrs W H Gugel and infant, Mr and Mrs E D Bolt, Mr and Mrs John Ryan, Mr and Mrs J H Bordine, Mr and Mrs Remus Swain, E M Boulineau, Miss L P Auld, A H Stoddard, Miss A A Barker, William Pritchard, Mrs Charles Douglas, Raymond Mayer, Miss Annie Mayer, Edward Mayer, Miss M V Adams, Henry Mayer, Miss M Hayes, Dr E G Abbie, Mrs Mary Dyer, H T Thomas, Mrs E L Remington, P S Ybana, Mrs J D Mitchell, S W McCoy, Miss Carrie Rogers, J S Robinson, Mrs Stentiford, Dr. J T Adams, Mrs W Chatham, Mr. Bolt, Charles H Brown, Tobias Wynkopp, A Schmidt, C R Heizman, W J Bartlett, Rev R K Rogers, J Hasbrouck, J L Ostrander, Charles Doran, D Prevost, F Jolfan, Denis Haley, William Lillot, James Boyd, George Turner, J R Butts, Mrs O B Hart and daughter.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Montgomery.—J. J. Broad, Lyman L. Wilkinson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. H. S. Taft, J. A. Morrow, A. J. Chamber, Jos. T. Buckley, Wm. E. Vail, Wm. Reeve and four children, Mr. Nicholson, wife and child; B. P. Bishop and two children, A. J. Beech and wife, Wm. Bailey, John Deacy, J. C. Hearn, O. Johnson, John Turpin, John Norris, H. P. Gray, William Reynolds, Mrs. Ellen O'Hearn, S. Lewis, Robt. Jay, John W. Belmker, wife and two children; Mrs. J. McCall, Miss Porter, F. C. Dempsey and wife, Mrs. Florence Alden, nurse and child; Mr. Goodall, J. P. McNoreil, Mr Bates, Isaac Mansey, E. Kern and wife, O. Hearn and daughter, Samuel Gelston, John White, D. Ladd.

Meerschaum Pipes, &c., at Kaldenberg's. Lowest prices and best articles. Repairing, boiling, &c. Stores, 25 Wall street, No. 6 John and 71 Nassau street.

A.—A.—Japanese Hair Stain Colors the hair, whiskers and mustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., 199 Fulton street, and all druggists and perfumers.

At Adolph New's, 210 Sixth Avenue, Corner Fourteenth street, his celebrated $1 Kid Gloves and real Jouvin Kid, $1 50.

**A.—Save Fuel, Re