### Monday, November 12, 1866.

Ir IS A PROFITLESS, as it would be an interninable task, to expose the ever recurring outrages of the Standard. We confess our utter inability to do justice to the subject. At home its influence for evil is powerless. At the North, it has done, and is doing, us great harm. That, however, is its too evident purpose,

Knowing, therefore, its status in North Caroline, we shall not cumber our columns with daily refutations of its libels. Were we to attempt to notice them 'ell, we should not, have space or time for aught else. We prefer labors nore profitable and congenial. But for the inon of those who do not read the organ of Radicalism in this State, we make the following grouping of some of its later utterances, that they may see the lengths to which it is going :

It publishes, in its same of the 6th., a communication, over the signature of "Restoration," without dissent from the views of the writer, in which negro suffrage is indirectly, if not positively, advocated;

It endeavors to frighten the people into the support of the Howard amendment, by threatening the abrogation of all pardons and a consequent insecurity of all titles to real-estate ; It repeats the slander that Union men and

negroes are the objects of persecution and hostility in the State; It declares the civil authorities inadequate to the protection of life and property; and, therefore, it wants martial law and more troops in

the State; ces the "reconstructed State gov ernment" a failure ; and, therefore, it desires that it should be remanded to a provisional or terri-

torial condition ; It deplores the immunity from punishment enjoyed by what it calls "conscious traitors." Knowing what it means by that designation, it is plain that it would like to see a pretty gener-

al system of hanging and confiscation employed. This is some of the poison. The actidote will be found in the destestation of all good and true Southern Union men.

On Drr.—That a negro regiment is to be brought to this City, in the course of a few days, for the purpose of being mustered out. We sincerely hope that the rumor is without foun-

If a negro regiment should be mustered out here, it is fair to presume that the General in and will see to it that they conduct them command will see to it that they conduct them-selves properly, should they show a disposition not to do so. Wherefore this attempt to excite prejudice against colored men? These colored troops, if mustered out here, will probably trade in our stores and shops, and leave a conamount of greenbacks among us.

That "head centre" of all mischief in North Carolina, only second to Beelzebub himself, the Standard, thus perverts a short and very plain paragraph of the Sentinel,

We presume the duliest reader of our columns perfectly understood us. Our remark was prompted by a regard for the welfare of both races. There are already here more colored men than can find profitable employment. This is palpable to every one. Our own colored population, that belong here, are more entitled to our sympathy than strangers, and unless there was mployment for all, we prefer that our own people should be sustained. Moreover, the colored regiments were not mustered into the service here. If brought here to be disbanded, they, soldier-like, would spend their money, and in a few weeks would be unable to get home. Indeed, we learn that a white Federal soldier has remarked here, that the object of bringing the negro regiments South to disband is that they are not wanted at the North, and that, ence here, they cannot get back. Further, our police find but little difficulty in managing our present population, white or black, but a large ddition of any class of men, who cannot find employment, would greatly increase their diffi-

Tue Standard has such a bad opinion of us (for which we cannot sufficiently express our grief,) that it could not be induced, under any ances, it intimates, to "vote" for us for anything. Holden says that he- would "vote" for Gen. Cox before he would vote for us. Considering the estimate in which he holds us, (for which again we must pause to weep awhile,) our gallant friend, the General, will hardly take the declaration as a compliment.

If we never get Holden's "vote" until we ask for it, the "crack o' doom" will find us without that most damaging support. The support of the Standard has killed its hecatombs. Here in North Carolina its support is justly regarded as an evil as devoutly to be dreaded as the cholera or the small-pex. Its support is like the poisonous exhalation of the Upas,-death to all that pass under it. All that is necessary to secure the defeat of any man is to get the Standord to endorse him, and lo! the thing is done. What a precious showing this is, to be

"When the worst comes, as it certainly will, member our warning. Do not hold us re-onable for what is in reserve for you."—Stan-

If the worst should come, you will be, and deservedly be, held as much responsible for it as any man in the country. To say nothing of your having taught secession for years before the war, you have persistently invited Radical agexists towards North Carolina, for alleged "disloyalty," has been more your work than that of any other man South of Mason and Dixon's line, -Brownlow and Hamilton not excepted.

Two MEGROES are elected to the Legislature of Massachusetta. This is Radical theory reduced to practice, and this is what the Radicals would on the South. In electing negroes to them, these Puritan Radicals virtually lmit them to be their own equals in morality and intelligence. No one will contest the point,

The Northern Elections.

The elections for members of Congress and State officers take place in twelve of the States, North of us, to-day. The present representstion in Congress from those States is largely Radical or Republican. The opposers of the President in those States have for months been rallying all their forces to maintain their present strength. Every possible partizes effort has been employed, and large sums of money have been expended, to accomplish their ends In Baltimore, and, indeed, generally, the most corrupt and extraordinary efforts have been made to keep the Conservative voters' from the polls, and to-day every subterfuge or scheme which partizan trickery can invent will be enployed against them.

In the meantime the Conservative Republicans and Democrats have not been idle. A better and a more closely contested canvass has pever been made by the friends of the Constitution and the Union. So well-fought a field de serves success, yet we cannot hope for the suc cess we desire for them. They have right, and the Constitution, and the peace of the Union, to prompt their zeal and energy and courage yet the untoward history of past events does not justify the expectation always of the succesof the right. We therefore advise our readers not to be too hopeful of results. Yet, whatever may transpire, if it bodes ill, should neither shake our confidence in the right nor turn to from the plain path of duty. Let the South, in any event, obey the laws and reflere to the Constitution, and learn to rely more upon the results of an honorable and honest and persever ing personal effort to do right, and to work out our own good fortune, and upon the wise and merciful arrangements of an overruling Providence, than upon anything else.

We are not permitted to take any active part in the agitations and excitements of National politics. We are held to the necessity of being mere spectators of the scenes which are now transpiring, yet we cannot be indifferent spec tators. Every Southern man, who loves his people and the Union, who desires peace and quiet, and who has a spark of real Southern honor and sympathy, must desire the success of that party and that cause, which is most patriotic, most devoted to the Constitution and a real Union, and which promises the South the speediest deliverance from the burdens and humiliations of its present condition. That party no one can mistake.

If we can judge of the status of the popular feeling from the newspapers, and from the tone of persons, generally, coming from the North the past three weeks, we think the evidence is manifestly in favor of a growing conservatism in the North, and we are not without hope that the elections of to-day will indicate that a sober and steady re-action has begun to set in, in invor of the right, and that the bitterness of Rudicalism is working its own cure upon the body politic.

#### Vermont's Condition of Union.

A few days ago, Mr. WALDO BRIGHAM, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House, of the Vermont Legislature, offered the following resolution :

Whereas, It is most desirable that the Union of all the States should become perfect at the earliest moment consistent with the peace and welfare of the nation, that every State should become fully represented in the national councils, and take its share in the legislation of the country; and,

Whereas, The possession and exercise of more than the just share or power by any section is injurious, and its tendency is distracting and demoralizing, as well to that section as to all others; therefore,

Res ood, by the Senate and House of Represen tatives, That if the Southern States, lately in insurrection, will adopt, in order to terminate our national difficulties, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, on the 13th day of June, 1866, no further conditions should be required to entitle the Southern States to be immediately and fully represented in the national councils, except that their representatives be loyal men.

Of course, Mr. BRIGHAM's resolution was not expressive of his sentiments, or those of any Conservative in Vermont. He believes in no conditions of representation, except the right of representation under the forms prescribed by the supreme law. But he gave the Vermont Legislature a chance to say to the South, with as much weight as their voice carries : "Pass How-Akp's amendments, "and you shall have representation in Congress without further conditions except loyalty in the individual representative." On the 81st of October the representatives of Vermont voted this preamble and resolution down, thus declaring the amendment not a condition of Union, and adopted one declaring the ten States out of the Union, and that they should not enter the Union except on the condition of universal suffrage! What says the Standard? Does he "go it" with his Vermont brethren and allies?

### The Constitutional Amendment in South

Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 5, 1866. Ex-Provisional Governor Perry publishes a long letter addressed to Charles W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, urging South Carolina to ratify the nstitutional amendment. Governor Perry takes the ground that the Southern States may be ruined, but cannot be dishenored and disgraced except by their own acts. He exses the conviction that the amendment nover gain the assent of three-fourths States. He reviews sections of the smeadment scriation, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letin these words :- "Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be, and as powerless as you say she is to pro tect herself, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor unsul-lied, and will never voluntarily accept her own

Col. A. J. Fletcher, the Secretary of State of Tennessee, has been intrusted with a large portion of the executive business, owing to the leeble health of Gov. Brownlow, and the Nashville Staats Zeitung carnestly recommends him cal candidate for Governor at the

"We deem it not at all improbable that the Southern States may assent to, even if they do not themselves propose, the admission of col-ored men to the right of suffrage upon some terms of qualification,—such, for example, as are now prescribed by the constitution of the State of New York. As we have more than once pointed out, all their interests will lead them in that direction. Whenever that shall happen, we venture to predict that a party will eveloped in New England opposed to the Union at all. There is already a very strong conviction within those six compact and ambitious little commonwealths that the Union can be better governed, and will be really more homogeneous and better adapted to their purposes, without the South than with it."

The foregoing remarkable extract is taken rom a late number of the New York Times .-Raymond, the Editor of that paper, spoke against the Howard amendment in Congress and then voted for it. He now urges the South o,accept it, but at the same time tells them it will probably not avail them anything in the way of restoration, but would probably cause the creation of a party on the basis of their perpetual exclusion. This is comforting in the extreme to those "patriots" in the South, who affect to see, in the ratification of the Howard mendment, a sure and short road to the fold of the Union. There is now no party, aroundly at least, in favor of the perpetual exclusion of the Southern States, but Raymond tells us that, if the amendment and kindred measures are dopted, there will be,

Each successive abasement and humiliation on the wart of the South, has been followed by fresh and more galling requirements. When the last dregs of self-degradation shall be drained, according to the authority quoted, we re to be fluxlly flouted and spurned as a clog to the Union and a useless and unworthy member of the national circle. And in that event our treatment will be no more than we should

Immediately after the surrender, and upon he assembling of our State Convention, so apparently carnest were the assurances that, upon he fulfilment of the then stipulated conditions, or full reconciliation would be accomplished, that the President of that body, in fancied vison of the paternal gates swinging open on golden hinges," exclaimed, with feeling, that we were going home." With the honest credulity that waits on sincerity of purpose we all thought and believed it. We judged others by ourselves. We thought, because our own atentions were good, that others could not be false and trescherous, "Home" is in full view, but the portals are closed, and we are now warned that they will be barred, and doubleocked the closer, in proportion as our supplications to be admitted assume the most pasal and whining intonations.

If the "conviction" is gaining ground that the Union can be better governed, &c., "without the South than with it," it is a thousand pities that this conviction did not fasten itself upon the Northern mind and heart in 1861. It would have saved countless treasure and hundreds of thousands of inestimably valuable lives. It would have left the page of history instained by the bloodiest chronicle that ever was written-since time began. It would have put civilization forward a century, instead of its being dragged back in darkness and chains.

But the so called "conviction" comes too late. They may be denied their just and sacred rights for a time, but the States of the South will yet occupy their proper and equal place in the Union. They may pass through much of affliction, but all will be right in the end. Returning sense of justice and the reign of reason will finally expel prejudice, lence and hate. At least that is our hope. And we are not sure but what the re-action will be so thorough and complete, that it may result in "conviction" that the "six compact and homogeneous little commonwealths" would be better (for all parties) out of the Union than in

## 1.-

Information Wanted.: Our Newbern cotemporaries have published everal accounts of outrages committed in the lower Counties of a diabolical and wicked character. It is represented that bands of desperadoes are committing these outrages, upon all classes and colors. So far as we can learn, no organized effort has been made to arrest them. We believe the civil authority is ample to put them down and break them up. Recently a correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, writing from Newbern, but who, we are inclined to think, resides in Washington city, urged that two or three thousand cavalry are needed in this State for the preservation of order. Today, the Standard utters the same sentiments. which we believe unwarranted by the facts. "If this state of things exists, Gov. Worth has received no official information of it, and it is proper that the civil authorities in those Counties should lodge with him correct information about the matter. We ask the attention of our Newborn cotemporaries to the article of the Standard of to-day. Gov. Worth has the pledge of the general government to aid him in suppressing all disorder which the civil government cannot quell and remove, and he should know the facts:

### West Virginia.

The report of Radical gains in this State turns out to be, like all other first telegrams about the

recent State elections - false. The Conservatives have made large gains throughout the State. In the First Senatorial District, they elect all their delegates and senators. They claim to have elected the Supreme Court Judge, a member of Congress in the Third District, and to have swept the Jacobins in Ohio county, where they claimed a gain.

This is pretty well for a State where a majority of the best citizens are disfranchised

The World truly remarks, if the Radicals be-lieve all that is published about the crucity to freedmen in the South, it is the best evidence of officiency of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that that incubus upon the South should at once

#### EXTRACT FROM THE Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland

Delivered at Townsontown, on the 3rd. inst., on the questions connected with the condition of "No domestic trouble was ever soon or ever

happily terrainated by other than peaceful means. Conciliation, when the exigency does not sternly demand force, can alone accomplish This all history proves. As long as subjugation of Scotland was attempted by war, every crag and fastness contained what England called a rebel, and in arms. Her policy was changed. Force failing, conciliation was resorted to, and the happy effect was electrical. The struggle at once ended . Scotchmen were placed on the same footing with Englishmen, and from that period to this, peace has reigned on her whole border, and in the councils and on the field. Scotchmen have equally contributed to the civil and military renown of the kingm. Towards Ireland, the policy of force and exclusion from participation in the Government was pursued, and for ages they have produced their uniform fruits-tumult, violence, insurrec tions. Ireland, consequently, has been but an expense and a weakness to the kingdom, instead of being, as she might have been made by the opposite policy, a source of its wealth and power, Even now the fleets of England are hovering around the Green No., and her armies traversing her fields, to guard against an appre-hended outbreak, and wherever Irishmen are to be found they are offering their treasure and their arms, and avowing a determination to re cover at all hazards what they assert has been long lost through oppression-their liberty. These two instances, if there were no other furnish a lesson that should guide us. Treat the South as England ultimately freated Scot land, and all will be peace and prosperity. Treat it as Ireland was once treated, and by he sons is said now to be treated, and our fleets must hover around our Southern coast, and our armies fill the Southern fields. A few words more in connection with this sufficet and I shall leave it. President Johnson is assailed with a make

nant violence never exhibited in our past point cal contests. Every abusive epithet that the most depraved imagination can suggest is applied to him. He is even charged with treason to the country. His heretofore public life furnishes him no impunity. To such men it is immaterial that in his whole antecedent career he exhibited a pure love of our land and devo tion to its institutions. To them it is immaterial that at the outbreak of the insurrection he, almost alone in the Senate, denounced, and in the most indignant eloquence, the contemplated treachery and the parties engaged in it. immaterial that during the war he subjected himself to constant peril, and devoted every faculty he possessed to its success. Immaterial that the measures which he has adopted and recommends for the restoration of the Union are, in all substantial respects, the same as thos adopted and recommended by Mr. Lincoln, and which at the moment of his death, as far as his power extended, he was carrying out. It is in material that although Mr. Lincoln was bit terly censured by the leaders of the present era sade against Mr. Johnson, who vainly encleaved ed to defeat his renomination, that he was so nominated and elected, and that Mr. Johnson is pursuing the policy of that lamented states man. For so doing treason to his country and to his party are alleged against him, and his ex pulsion by impeachment is demanded. The enlightened sentiment of the world is known to be with him. Not a vessel arrives from abroad that does not bring evidence of this, and that the course of his revilers is strongly condemned, Party, for a time, seems to make these men forgetful of their country, its peacy, and its honor Will they be able to make the country forget-ful? If they shall, sad and dear will be the cost to us all. In the judgment of the world we will have proved incapable of self government, and at the same time prove that man nowhere is capable-for if we are not who are Monarchy or despotism [for men must have government] will take the place of the republi can form; and the liberty we have been taught to know and value will for ages, if not forever, be lost to mankind. I told you in the outset that the condition of our country is alarmingis it not so? The impeachment of the Presi dent, and his suspension during its pendency, are threatened for advising measures

The whole land is heaving in agitation. A political earthquake threatens us with destruc-Ten States, it is said, are afrenchy destroyed, and are so dealt with by Congress. They are alleged to be a more heap of chaotic materials, to be brought into cohesion and with such shapes as Congress may devise. It this be so, so far as these States are concerned, the glorious work of our fathers is destroyed. All the stars and stripes which from the first of our country have "braved the battle and the breeze are said not now to belong to our national stan dard. And yet, yet amidst all this gloom, led us not despair. There are still grounds for Let us nerve ourselves to the effort of meeting the danger; kindle our patriotism by the remembrance of that of our fathers; catch the pure spirit of love of country which guided and animated and strengthened them during their perils. Let us invoke Heaven to endow us with their wisdom and firmness, and above all, to cause us to listen to the counsels, imitate the conduct and keep ever before us the memory of Washington, and all may yet be well-quiet soon take the place of agitation, and friendship and brotherly affection of estrangement and enmity. And each State, as our fa-thers intended, and as it has heretofore done, form a part, and an equal part, of the great constellation, and retain its long honored place in the symbol of our united power. It cannot be, let us reverently believe, that Providence will permit the folly and wickedness of man to destroy what for the good of mankind it employed the wisdom and virtue of man to establish. In its inscrutable wisdom it may suffer the work to be apparently in peril, its light to be eclipsed, but let us confidently hope, and in that hope find consolation, that it will not allow it to be extinguished. It has been a light to us and the world, and though now partially concealed, its return in all its brilliancy may assuredly be looked for.

more than one-half of the people of the United

States approve.

# "No star is ever lost: We once have seen; We always may be What we once have been,"

Two NEGROES NOMINATED FOR THE MASSA CHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. - Two gentlemen of African descent have been nominated by the Republicans for the next General Legislature. Charles J. Mitchell, a self-educated negro, and a printer by trade, was nominated in the weal-thlest and most aristocratic ward in the city. against one of the leading white lawyers of Boston. The Ward is the home of Congressman Sam. Hooper. An attempt is being made by some of the Republicans to prove that there was a wrong count in the ballots. The other negro nominee is E. G. Walker, of Charlestown, a man reputed to be equal in talent to any of the Radicals yet nominated for the Legislature. Both will probably be elected,

The Vermont House of Representatives has ratified the constitutional amount of 190 to 11. dment by a vote

### TELEGRAPHIC.

The Baltimore Imbroglio,

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, P. M. Judge Bartol to-day decided that the War den would have three days in which to return the writs.

An establishment containing 150 boxes of the rms and ammunition was seized to-day by the Police. Resistance was offered to arrest and

ne man was shot. Gen. Grant, acting in a private capacity, made he following proposition to the old Commis-ioners, which it is supposed will be accepted That the Conservatives have one Judge of elecons and a Clerk in each precinct, and, according to the legistry law, that there be boxes for rejected hallots,—one to be placed at every precinct. Grant was acting as ive of Gov. Swann in the matter.

All quiet at present. No trouble apprehend

#### Penian.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. Affidavits to prove the innocence of the Rev Mr. McMahon, now under sentence of death in Teronto, have been forwarded to Washington.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5. There was considerable excitement at For Eric, last night, in expectation of a Penian raid arrival of the U. S. steamer Michigan, which has come to restore the Fenian arms captured last June, and the Fenian demonstration on Sunday afternoon, where prominent Fenians made speeches,

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, NOV. 5. Consols 89]. Fives 681.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5. Cotton firmer Sales of 1600 bales middling

-d MADRID, Nov. 5. The Queen of Spain has made to the Pope ar

offer of residence at Granada, and Spanish war vessels will be blaced at his disposal in case of

#### Reported Abdication and Departure of Maximilian. &c. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Senor Romero has received a letter, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 26, via New Orleans, stating that Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 23rd., resigning verbally in favor of Gen. Ba-

#### From Baltimore-The Election Progressing Quietly. BALTIMORE, NOV. 6. M.

After a conference lasting up to 10 o'clock last night, between the Police Commissioners and # Committee representing the Conservative party, with a view to the latter having one ludge and Clerk for each precinct, according to the agreement made at the conference with Gen Grant, the Conservative Committee abandoned the whole matter and withdrew without maing any nominations to the Police board. Thus the list of judges and clerks stands a

The election is progressing quietly. As far as heard from, there is no disturbance any-

#### The Maryland Elections-Brilliant Conservative Victory ! The Radicals Foiled!!

BALTIMORE, NOV. 6, P. M. The returns indicate a Conservative majority in this City. The entire legislative Conservative ticket is elected. The election passed off quiet-

Jno. L. Thomas (Radical) is probably defeated by Archer in the 2nd. District. Phelps re elected to Congress in the 3rd. Dis

### Later.

Without hearing from other portions of the State, the result of the election in this City indicates that the Democrats and Conservatives anited will have in the next Legislature 15 Senators to 9 Republicans, and in the House 55 Representatives to 25 Republicans, a clear majority on joint ballot of 36!

### Massachusetts Elections.

Boston, Nov. 6, P. M. Bullock's majority for Governor will be abou 70,000, and the Radicals, of course, have elected the full Congressional delegation. Butler has nearly 5,000 majority, and Banks

### New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, NOV. 6, P. M. Moore, Republican, elected to Congress in the

st, District, Morriss county gives Hill, Rep., 600 majority over Rogers, Dem There are large Republican gains in th

### New York Elections.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 6. P. M. The returns received from New York are cry meagre and give no definite idea of results. Private dispatches from prominent democrats speak hopefully.

It is claimed that Hoffman has over 45,000 majority in New York City! ... A summing up of majorities thus far recei-

ved is thought in private dispatches to indicate a majority for the Conservatives in the State of from five to ten thousand!

The interior is yet to be heard from It is stated that a full Democratic delegation is elected from the City.

Later. Hoffman's majority in the City of New York

### By the Atlantic Cable.

will probably increase it!

LONDON, Nov. 6. Consols 891. Fives 681.

VIENNA, Nov. 6. The prospect for military reform in Austria ncludes universal liability to serve in the army, the use of breech-loxding arms and other meas

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6. Cotton quite active. Sales of 13,000 bales middling uplands at 15 d. BERLIN, Nov. 6th.

A royal dêcree reduces the Prussian force in Saxony to a peace footing. LONDON, NOV. 6, P. M. The rumor of an alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguay is denied.

### Maximilian Certainly Gone! Washington, Nov. 6. The State Department has official informa-

tion of the departure of Maximilian from the city of Mexico.

#### From New Orleans. NEW ORLEARS, NOV. 6, P. M.

The Episcopal Bishops of Vermont, Alabama, and Mississippi have arrived and will conse-crate, to-morrow, Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer as Bishop of Louislana, vice Bishop Polk.

## The State Elections - Radical victories in all the States but Maryland and Dela-

Washington, Nov. 7, M.
The Republicans have elected the full Conressional delegation in Massachusetts. Two negroes are elected to the Legislature one in Charlestown and one in Bos

### Missouri.

Piles elected to Congress in the 1st District,-Republican gain.

### Delaware,

The returns indicate heavy Republican losses. salisbury is elected Governor by 10,000 majority, and Nicholson to Congress, -- both Conserv

#### Illinois

In the 1st., 2nd., 3rd., 5th. and 6th. Districts Republicans are elected. In the 4th, Eldredge, Dem., has 3,000 maj. Rep. msj. ig the State

### Maryland.

Returns from the Western counties, compong the 4th. D strict, indicate the re-election

of Frank Thomas, Rep.
The Intelligencer has a Baltimore special, saying that the Conservatives, notwithstanding The cause of the panic seems to have been the all the adverse circumstances, achieved a great victory. Their majority in Baltimore is about 1200. Both Conservative members of Congress are elected and the entire legislative ticket. The returns from the various counties are all in favor of the Conservatives.

#### New York.

Competent judges place the Republican ma-jority in the State at 5,000. The Tribune claims

The Conservatives gain three members of Congress in the island counties, but lose three in the river counties.

### Wisconsin.

Estimated Republican majority 18,000. New Jersey.

The Congressional delegation stands four Republicans to one Democrat.

#### By the Atlantic Telegraph.

TRIESTE. The condition of the Empress Carlotta is na-ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.

17th, ult., between 20,000 Cretans and the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops, 30,000 strong. The latter was repulsed and Ismail Pasha wounded. The State Elections.

A great battle took place in Candia, on the

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, P. M. Gov. Fenton's majority will probably reach 13,000. The Congressional representation will stand the same as in the present Congress. Returns from Illinois indicate that the State has certainly given a Republican majority of upwards of 40,000.

The Republicans have carried every State that voted yesterday by increased majorities, with the exception of Maryland and Delaware, which show large Conservative gains.

#### Markets and Financial.

New York, Nov. 7. P. M. Gold \$1.47. Coupons of '52 \$110\frac{1}{2}. Do of '65, new issue, \$110. Do of '64 \$107\frac{1}{2}. Tens \$100\frac{1}{4}. Cotton dull at 38\frac{1}{2} for uplands. Flour dull. Wheat 1a2 lower. Pork heavy at \$28.12. Large transfer of the coupons of the c quiet and firm. Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 76a79. Rosin

\$5.50n\$18. The statement of the public debt, for the present month, compared with the last, shows that, during October, it was decreased \$2,206,-

### Fenians.

TORONTO, Nov. 7. The Fenian trials have been laid over until to-morrow, on account of witnesses being ab

Father McMahon and Col. Lynch, under sontence of death, have determined to make an appeal for a new trial.

#### Latest Markets and Financial. NEW YORK, Nov. 8, M.

Gold \$1.46\$. Exchange 9‡. Cotton quiet 38@39. Flour drooping \$12.-10@\$17.25. Wheat dull, 3@5 lower. Pork \$27.50. Lard 14@154.

#### MOBILE, Nov. 7, P. M. Cotton sales, to-day, 800 bales middling at 6. Market rather easier.

### From Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The Herald has the following specials: LONDON, NOV. 6, P. M American bonds ruled this morning at 68

68. Erie shares | per cent lower. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6, P. M. Cotton market opened at rates of last even-ing. Orleans middling 151.

### From Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 8. The Fenian trials were resumed this morning. R. McKenzie and J. J Fleming appeared in b half of the American government.

can consul was also present. Jno. Stevens, a deaf man, was placed on trial, and, after the examination of several witness who testified to having seen him carrying a rifle Hoffman's majority in the City of New York at Fort Eric, the Judge summed up the case, 46,125 with one district to hear from, which and the Jury, after a short absence, brought in

## a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hung Dec. 18th,

The Mexican Embassy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. Edw. L. Plum, Sccretary of Legation to Mex leo, in company with Gen. Sherman's Chief of Staff, left here to day for New York, where they will await the arrival of Minister Campbell and Gen. Sherman. They are expected in New York to-morrow or next day. The entire party will probably sail for Vera Cruz on Saturday upon the U. S. Steamer Susquehanna,

Among the arrivals at Boston by the China was the Princess Murat, who is on her way home to Florida, in company with the son of the late Commodore Dallas. She is the descendant of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and belongs in Florida, where she has long resided. At the close of the war, Louis Napoleon sent to At the close of the war, Louis Napoleon sent to know how site fured, and on receiving the re-quired information, settled on her for life the sum of 20,000 francs or about \$3,800 in gold, annually. She is also a relative of Gen. Wash-nerton, has a sent to the contract of the contract ington, her great grandmother having Washington's sister,

Taking them one with another, I belie congregation to be the most exemplary ob of the religious ordinances; for the poor b the fasts, and the rich keep all the feasts,—

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