

By Telegraph.

New York, 31.

A Messilla, Mexico, letter, of the 1st, to the *Herald*, states that Juarez was then at El Paso, and the French were on their way to that place, and expected in a few days.

The English capitalists gave a banquet to their American friends last night.

Norwalk, Conn., 31.

A fire last night totally destroyed Byngton & Weed's frame building.

New York, 31.

The *Express* prints the following:—The Havana steamer, at this port this afternoon, brings confirmatory news of the uprising of the negroes in Jamaica against her whites; Her Majesty's consulate at this port, it is said, is in receipt of dispatches of the utmost importance; many revolting murders had been perpetrated by the negroes; a white magistrate had been shockingly mutilated, his fingers and toes cut off and thus murdered, after which a negro woman ripped open his bowels. The mutiny was spreading rapidly at last accounts, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the whites.

The *Commercial's* special says it is understood that Secretary McCulloch will recommend Congress to substitute a tax on salts for income tax. It is probable the important charge in the premiership, caused by the death of Lord Palmerston, will be a subject of discussion before the Senate, so far as it relates to Fenian organization.

Liverpool, 18.

Lord Palmerston is dead; he had been seriously ill for some days from the effects of a cold, and his symptoms had been very alarming, but he steadily improved; on the night of the 17th, however, a bulletin was issued to the effect that he had become worse since morning, and that it could not be disguised that he was seriously ill. Telegrams were constantly being sent to the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Palmerston would have completed his 81st year on the 20th of October.

The Paris papers say the deaths from cholera in that city averaging 200 per day.

New York, 31.

The *Herald's* dispatch says the action of South Carolina, in electing Wade Hampton as Governor of the State, and advocating the payment of the rebel war debt, and of Mississippi in refusing to take up and pass the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, are believed to have seriously effected the future policy of the president concerning those States, and to have endangered the admission of their delegates in the next Congress. Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment a general amnesty would have at once been declared in favor of all the rebels, but as it is, but few amnesties will in all probability hereafter be granted to citizens of that State. The same is true of Georgia and South Carolina. The actions of their conventions have not justified the president's confidence, and the rigors of military government and martial law will be the consequence.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Mr. Torbert, formerly president of the Bank of Tennessee and an applicant for pardon, was loudly declaiming, last evening, at a hotel, against the justice of any interference in the matter of the Southern States paying their debts. The Freedmen's Bureau is making an extensive report relative to the school system among the freedmen.

Several bogus notes of a large denomination have been received at Washington, having passed through the hands of several of the sub-treasurers.

The president has not yet taken up the Wirz case.

Detroit, 31.

The late fire in the Michigan Central Railroad freight depot, in this city, causes no detention of their business; the facilities for hauling freight are as good as ever.

New Orleans, 30.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting the negro troops, mustered out of the service, from purchasing their arms.

Well-informed gentlemen from Mississippi say a good deal of old cotton is still there; and a great quantity of bacon is shipped to Memphis, for lack of railroad facilities to New Orleans or Mobile. Much cotton is in the fields in Central Texas, of the new crop, but the freedmen will not pick on the finest plantations. Lower Texas is no better; the same complaints come from Mississippi, that the freedmen will not work.

New Orleans, 31.

Gen. Steele arrived from the Rio Grande to-day.

Dispatches from Weitzel to Steele, of

the 25th, say a fight occurred around Matamoras, which lasted three hours; the Liberals succeeded in carrying part of the works, but the Imperialists charged and re-took the works, punishing the Liberals severely; the Imperial loss is several wounded and less than a dozen killed; the Liberal loss is 59 taken prisoners and a large number killed and wounded. Gen. Espencha, second in command of the Liberal force, was killed. Reports from Brownville say the Liberal loss exceeds 500 wounded, and at last accounts the Liberals were flying, closely pursued by the Imperialists.

New York, 31.

The *Herald's* Washington special says all members of the 8th corps, having papers of service in that corps, are requested to forward them to Gen. Chamberlain at Brunswick, Maine.

Col. Dahlgren's body has arrived, and two veteran regiments will escort the remains to the City Hall, where they will lie in state.

New York, 31.

Gen. Briscoe's case is still before the Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. H. A. Barnum, formerly of the 20th army corps, and now commanding one of the districts of the District of the East, has been breveted Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers. Secretary McCulloch, the Commissioner of internal revenue, has under consideration a circular regulating trade between the U. S. and Canada; the circular will be issued in a day or two.

The Tunis Embassy entertained a large number of officers last night in this city.

The record in the Wirz case reached the President this evening, but has not yet been acted upon. Conservative people take heart at the prevalent rumor in reference to the sentence of Wirz; statements are made that the President has the Andersonville jailor's case under close advisement, with a view to mitigate, as much as possible, his punishment. Since Wirz' trial did not bring out as much as was expected, to implicate the rebel authorities in the Andersonville atrocities, the trial was a sort of failure, according to the views of the radicals; those who know the feelings of the executive authorities say Wirz' punishment will not be death by hanging.

Wirz, who has lately been fed on hospital diet at the old Capitol, was yesterday put back upon regular army rations, in consequence of the surgeon's pronouncing him recovered; when breakfast was presented he flew into the greatest rage, pronouncing the feeding of a prisoner with such food an outrage upon him and disgraceful to a great nation.

Freedmen's affairs on the western frontier of Arkansas are represented unfavorable. Garrett Davis and Brutus Clay having sued Generals Palmer and Birdseye for abducting slaves. A counter suit has been brought before the Freedmen's Bureau against Davis and Clay, for holding blacks to labor without pay in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is understood that Gen. Longstreet arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and is anxiously desirous of obtaining a pardon, in order that he may be a candidate for Governor of his State, or be president of an express company.

One hundred females and 24 males were discharged from the Treasury Department to-day, partly on account of work and partly to make vacancies for the soldiers; a similar discharge was made yesterday, from Gen. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the district of the east.

The Navy Department has ordered, by telegraph, the sea race to take place between the Algonquin and Winooski, as soon as the former's engines can be put in order.

The Post Office Department yesterday transferred the great southern mail to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac line, by which it reaches Richmond some hours sooner than by any other route.

Gen. Spinner to-day ordered that the tax upon deposits, of a default in a national bank, ceases the moment the bank fails to pay its liabilities; up to the present time but one has failed.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Herald* states that B. Fabian, charged with frauds in the New York Custom House, has been arrested there; it is alleged he was connected with the recent unlawful shipments of alcohol.

Paymaster Binney has been offered the alternative of restoring to the Government certain funds and being honorably discharged, or to take the chance of a trial.

Liverpool, 14.

The English papers generally have articles on the correspondence between Adams and Russell; they regard it as

most important. The *Times* says it is the most important discussion in reference to the rights and duties of neutrality, that has been carried on for many years between the representatives of two great maritime powers. The *Times* can hardly doubt that Russell's proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, as the most satisfactory method of adjusting outstanding claims between the two nations; no foreign Sovereign nor State could have entered into all the details of each specific claim and counterclaim, for it must not be forgotten that we too have long bills against the U. S. for damages incurred by British subjects during the war; still less could we have consented, as Russell points out, to submit both sides of our government or the legal competency of our law affairs, to the judgment of any foreign government; the best, if not the only solution of the difficulty, therefore, was that suggested by Russell; we earnestly hope it will be the means for the termination of the controversy which, but for the forbearance shown by both parties, certainly would have led to a rupture between Great Britain and the U. S. The candid, friendly tone of argument so elaborately conducted by Russell and Adams, justifies this expectation. The *Times* concludes:—They, (pointing to the Fenian movements in America, as threatening a breach of foreign enlistment) will help us look at such proceedings from the American point of view, and help our cities look at them from our point of view; in the meantime let us agree to differ amicably, and not allow a transient feeling of jealousy to prejudice a permanent settlement of the question in which all maritime nations are equally concerned.

The *Times*, in another article, contends that, if England chose the angry or inconsiderate side, she would have greater reason to complain of America's position as a neutral, in the Fenian movement, than ever America had in regard to England and the South, inasmuch as the Fenian plot wormed in America, and among American citizens, although the conspirators may have been mostly of Irish extraction. The *Times*, however, admits that the American Government has acted, in regard to the movements of the Fenians, with all possible openness, notwithstanding the secret filibustering plots of its citizens.

The *Post* thinks Russell's proposition to the American Government will probably be accepted.

The British Minister has distinctly declared that the question is to have her Majesty's Government's attention with good faith and honesty; if this be so, the public will agree with the Foreign Minister that it cannot be entertained or referred to any potentate or body whatever. The *Daily News* continues: If it be absolutely necessary to British honor and dignity that the claims be met by a negative, the Parliament and people must maintain that position; it hopes, however, that good sense and modern statesmen may, before long, find a solution for the difficulties which may be serious, but surely not irrepressible.

The *Times*, of the 4th, contains the following official statement:—"In order to guard against any misunderstanding, we are requested to state what proposal of Earl Russell to the American Government was conveyed, in the following words:—Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to said commission; these concluding words limit the subject of reference, since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the argument which induced it, to decline an arbitration to decide claims for losses by the Alabama and other vessels of the same character, to be brought before the commission for their decision; it must be understood, therefore, if any such commission is agreed on, that these cases are to be excluded from their jurisdiction."

Arrests of members of the Fenian Brotherhood and their examination and commitment for trial continued in Ireland; documents from America are largely mixed up in the proceedings against the Fenians. A number of Fenians are awaiting trial, and the number is daily augmenting.

The London *Herald* congratulates Russell on the tone and spirit of his dispatches to the American Minister.

Numerous deaths from cholera are reported at Epping near London.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrived in Paris, and proceeded thence to Brussels.

ITALY:—A dispatch from Rome de-

nies that any movement of French troops has yet taken place; the papal minister of war, however, had received notice from the French Government that the army of occupation will be concentrated at Rome, Civita Vecchia and Victorbo, in January.

The Italian Minister of Finance has signed a contract for the establishment of the bank of Italy, by the amalgamation of the Banks of Sardinia and Tuscany.

It is reported that the several Roman governments will shortly recognize the kingdom of Italy.

MADRID, Spain, 13:—There is a great increase in the cholera here; yesterday there were 540 cases, and 175 deaths during the day. A general panic prevails.

New Orleans, 24.

In reply to a communication from Gov. Wells, in regard to the threatened negro insurrection in North Louisiana, Gen. Canby says he will order an additional force to Shreveport, and that arrangements are already made to disabuse the negroes of any wrong impressions imposed upon them.

The friends of Ex-Gov. Allen persist in running him for Governor, against Wells.

The *Times'* Matamoras correspondent, 18th, says Cortinas and Caoules have 2,500 men and 12 cannon. The foreign pickets were driven in and pursued almost into town by Cortinas; for five months there had been a repetition of these scenes. Cortinas, with a force estimated at from 300 to 500, keeps Matamoras so closely besieged that no one dare stir an inch beyond the fortifications. There is no communication with Bagdad, except by the other side of the river, and none at all with Monterey and the interior. Gen. Mejia has ordered all communication closed with Brownsville, and the chapparel levelled for artillery. Mejia had about 1,700 men well armed and equipped, but lacks officers and gunners. The native population are decidedly in favor of the Liberals. It is believed the Liberal force is greatly exaggerated, it is hardly thought they will assault the town, but will probably besiege it and try to starve it into submission, or force the Imperialists to battle.

The convoy, so often driven back to Monterey, has at last started with an escort of a 1000 French troops and 800 Imperialists; it is reported that it brings two million dollars.

New York, 26.

The *Herald's* special from Toronto, says the Fenian excitement increases; great activity is manifested in military circles, drills, inspections, enrolling volunteers, etc., are going on. Many soldiers in the regular regiments are deserting to the States, and many are believed to be Fenians, many Scotchmen are joining the order in Montreal. Exodus from Canada to the States is just now very large; 3000 families left Rouse's Point last year for America.

In Sander's kidnapping case the judge strongly urged conviction on the jury, who, unable to agree, had been locked up since Saturday; the judge declares he will keep them confined until they give a verdict.

The commissioners of health together with the mayors of Chelsea, Jersey city and Brooklyn, and other health officers, met to-day to adopt precautionary measures against the introduction of the cholera; a resolution was adopted to ask of the General Government a site for a hospital, for the detention of patients and passengers from vessels infected with cholera.

Washington, 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following to H. H. Vanduyck, Assistant Treasurer of New York: Subscriptions for fifty million dollars of five twenties being full, the Assistant Treasurers of the National Banks will receive no further subscriptions, after this telegram comes to their notice.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH.

Subscriptions already made for the loan, in transitu, will be recognized.

New York, 26.

The *Tribune's* Jackson, Miss., correspondent says Gov. Sharkey's first order to his militia is that they shall search the houses of freedmen for arms and ammunition; the search has begun, and a negro who many have in his possession a shot gun or other arms is to give them up.

It is acknowledged that Justice Chase spoke at the reception of the English capitalists last evening, and said he believed the present differences between England and America could be settled without loss of honor to either.

Ex-rebel Gen. Imboden of Virginia, is now in town on business connected with the formation of a new express, to be called the National Express. It is to operate over the whole country, with headquarters at Richmond.