

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion. For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust, \$10.00. Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

INVITE the attention of the trade to the offer on liberal terms and the lowest

PRESENT STOCK  
Barrels "Powdered" and "Crushed" Sugar  
Barrels "A" and "Office" Sugars,  
Barrels "C" and "Dark Brown" Sugars,  
Bags Rio and Java Coffee,  
Green Tea, different qualities,  
Choice Black Tea,  
Barrels Sugar House Syrup,  
Muscovado Molasses,  
Sorghum Syrup,  
Boxes "Colgates" and other brands Soap  
Adamantine, Sporn  
And Paraffine Candles,  
Boxes "Pearl"  
And "Duryeas" Starch,  
Sacks Liverpool Salt,  
Boxes Table Salt,  
Barrels, Half-Barrels and Kits  
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

Hhds. Prime Baltimore Sides,  
Bbls. Cincinnati

LIQUORS,  
Quarter Casks Sherry, Madeira and  
3 Barrels N. C. Corn Whiskey  
Quarter Cases Domestic  
10 Cases Super  
20 Cases

Gunny and Dundee Bagging,  
Manilla and Hemp  
100 Lb

COTTON BOUGHT  
oct 27-1f

ARRIVED

From Washington  
The Tribune, in publishing the following, says: "We print the news from Washington with some degree of reluctance. It is of so important a nature that we should like to have official assurance of its truth."  
There are important rumours in circulation to-day, that I have traced to an authority which, if not official, justifies me in sending them to you. The President and Cabinet, instead of changing the domestic policy of the administration, in obedience to the will of the people as expressed in the October elections, are now intended to create a new and popular foreign policy, to affect the November elections. At the last Cabinet meeting, it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by the rebel privateers which were fitted out in England. This is said to have been the decision of the Cabinet, and to carry out this decision instruction were sent out to Mr. Adams last Thursday. If England suggests the propriety of calling a commission, our Government will not acquiesce.  
It is also stated, on the same good authority, that, on Wednesday last, President Johnson, General Grant and Secretary Seward held a meeting, and it was determined to recommend as a measure of the Administration, that we should pay the French claims in Mexico, and receive Mexican territory in exchange, probably in the neighborhood of Guaymas. Lewis Campbell will shortly depart for Mexico. The Juarez Government will be recognized, and no other. As I have said, I do not give this information as official, but as rumors coming from high authority, and generally believed. The Administration hopes, by this change of policy, to make amends with the people for its disastrous course on reconstruction questions.  
I am informed that General Sherman has made a second surrender to the rebels, more disastrous to his fame than his celebrated surrender to Joe Johnston. We all know that the General is conservative, but despite Grant's order not to interfere with politics, he makes his

conversation political. He has written to the President, endorsing the policy unequivocally, sustaining the President's course since Lee's surrender, and making no allusion to the amendment. This letter is held in reserve, and will be printed just before the New York election, in the hope of carrying over some half-and-half Republicans.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having been telegraphed for by the President. He has been closeted with the President and Secretary Seward all the evening. It is evident that the Mexican question will soon be definitely settled. Minister Campbell will leave here soon to carry into effect the new state of affairs. The holders of Mexican bonds are jubilant over the state of affairs.

Notwithstanding the petulant denial of the Press, in Philadelphia, it is very certain that Mr Stanton will retire from the Cabinet, being relieved at his own request. Sherman will go into the war office Stanton is said to have expressed a desire to go to Spain. The entreaties of his friends may induce him to change his mind, but his retirement from the war office is fixed.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, arrived here from Annapolis last Saturday. He is still here. On Saturday, he had interviews with the President, General Grant and the Secretary of War. Swann is endeavoring to have the President sustain him in the removal of the Police Commissioners of his State. Nothing definite is known about the results of the interviews, but is intimated that the President refused to interfere. This is not certain, however, and nothing can be known until the time arrives. There is a good deal of excitement here, owing to the condition of affairs in Baltimore. All kinds of rumors are afloat, and there is a painful uneasiness among many.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Quartermaster's Department has received orders to provide quarters in this District for 10,000 troops. The shipment and sales of commissary stores that had been accumulated here during the war has ceased by direction, within the past two months.

MR. DAVIS' CASE.—NO TRIAL FOR MONTHS TO COME.—The following dispatch was doubtless dictated, or at least suggested, by District Attorney Chandler, and may, therefore, be regarded as an official announcement:  
FORTRESS MONROE, October 24.—For the present, at least, and perhaps for months to come, the case of Jefferson Davis will occupy just the same position, and another term of the United States Circuit Court will be suffered to go by without any action to try the prisoner being taken by the judicial authorities. The legal difficulties in the way of holding the court at Richmond, in consequence of the adjournment from Norfolk in June last, are a serious detriment to its proceedings, and it is hardly doubtful now that the court will not assemble next month in Richmond, as was before generally supposed. This involves a further postponement of the trial of Davis under the indictment of treason presented at the last term of the Circuit Court, and in all probability he will be kept in confinement the entire winter and until the spring term of the Circuit Court, unless Executive clemency grants him a parole, and releases him from his confinement. In December, when the Supreme Court of the United States meets, Judge Chase will be too busy to attend to any other than legal matters, and the advocates of a speedy trial of Davis, both in the North and South, have nothing to hope for from the present actions of the judicial authorities. Neither is it likely that a writ of habeas corpus will be issued upon the commandant of the Fortress, demanding his deliverance to the United States Marshal, for incarceration in a Virginia State jail. As long as he remains a prisoner in the hands of the United States Government, he will be retained in a Government prison, and guarded beyond all possibility of escape.

There are 320 brick stores in course of construction at Atlanta, Ga.

Startling Exposure of Radical Plots.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1866.—When President Johnson was on his late trip in the West, a United States Senator and two Major-Generals of the army, who belonged to his party, were approached at Indianapolis by a prominent conservative republican, who had been Colonel of an Indiana regiment during the late war and who is now a Captain in the regular service, and who made the following startling statement: He had been making speeches for the Republicans in Indiana in August last, and at the request of Governor Fletcher of Missouri, visited that State and made one or two conservative speeches. He was told by Gov. Fletcher that his speeches were too tame; that the most radical of declarations were wanted in Missouri; that the people must be told that the republicans had decided that the rebels should not vote, and that the State was to be carried by force of arms if necessary. Gov. Fletcher also told him that he had thirty thousand muskets in the State in loyal hands, and that they should be used if necessary to carry the State. The Indianan told Gov. Fletcher that he was a republican in principle, but did not approve of such measures and would not advocate them. Governor Fletcher thought him merely weak-kneed, and answered him that he would come into the harness after a while. A few nights subsequently he was present on invitation at a secret meeting of Radical leaders at the Lindell Hotel. About fifty prominent Radical leaders were present, including Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Yates and John A. Logan of Illinois. The whole plan of the impeachment of the President was discussed, even to the arrangement of filling Washington with an armed force of "Boys in Blue," to protect Congress, and also to decide who should succeed Johnson in case Vice-President Foster, as his successor, should not prove equally positive and pliable to the will of the Jacobins. Butler, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and others were discussed. Butler was looked upon as lacking in courage, and Morton was feared as being too ambitious for the purposes of the conspirators. Gen. Grant was mentioned as too conservative, and Sherman was scouted as a copperhead. Finally Senator Yates was decided upon as possessing more stamina and less scruples than any other available man. If President Johnson offered serious resistance to Foster did not act vigorously, Yates was to be put in to control affairs.

When he was about leaving St. Louis the informant in the case was requested by Gov. Fletcher to ask Gov. Morton, of Indiana, what number of arms he could spare to Missouri. Gov. Morton replied, when the message was delivered, that he could not say that he had any to spare; that there was about one hundred thousand stand with plenty of ammunition in the arsenal; he would see what could be shared, and confer with Gov. Fletcher. Out of this correspondence grew the conference of the Governors at Philadelphia, which few well known was for the purpose, among others, of distributing arms throughout the country. Outside of the statement of this officer here is indubitable evidence in the hands of President Johnson of the secret distribution of large quantities of arms throughout the Northwest on various pretexts, all of which, however, are legal and plausible enough.

While the startling character of this story causes it to be incredulously received by many, the character of the officer making the statement, the known desperate character of the leaders implicated in the scheme, and much corroborative evidence received, cause it to be generally believed among the President's adherents.—Cor. New York Herald.

NEBRASKA.—Advices from Nebraska state that the grain crop is larger than ever before, the average yield of wheat being forty bushels to the acre. General Sherman is hurrying forward troops to the scenes of Indian outrages.

Japan advices to September 12, have been received, and it is stated that there are rumors that the Tycoon had died at Jeddo. His successor is said to be a man of great energy of character, and in favor of foreign intercourse.

LORD BACON SAID.—"If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that the heart is no island cut out from the other lands, but a continent that joins them."

A citizen of Columbus, Ga., has invented a process whereby the resinous leaves of the Southern pine can be compressed into blocks and used for kindling wood.

Gen. Forrest, who, it will be remembered, killed a negro man, some months since, who was in the act of killing his wife, has been acquitted.

News Items.

From Baltimore—ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners commenced this morning. The Governor claims jurisdiction to try the case and pass judgment, and will exact decision not later than Wednesday. It is announced that if in the course of the investigation the innocence or guilt appears he would act instantly.

From Canada—TORONTO, Oct. 26.—It is rumored that an attempt will be made to rescue Lynch, who was yesterday sentenced to death.

Pardoned—WASHINGTON, October 26.—The President has ordered a pardon to be issued to Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury of the late Confederate States.

Fenian Prisoner Sentenced to be Hung—TORONTO, October 26.—Colonel Lynch, a Fenian prisoner, has been sentenced to be hung on the 18th of December.

Election in West Virginia—WHEELING, October 26.—The election yesterday shows gains on the vote for the Constitutional Amendment last May.

Boorman has been elected Governor and Hubbard to Congress.

A Herald Prediction.

The New York Herald disposes of the present political crisis in the following off-hand Podsnap manner:

A political revolution must, however, take place shortly that will mark the lines of the parties for the next quarter of a century in this country. In the Southern States, there will spring up two distinct factions—the one opposing the other favoring that settlement of the question of re-formation. The former will embrace all the old fire-eaters and worn-out political hacks who are set aside by the constitutional amendment, and who desire still to figure on the public stage and feed at the public crib. The latter will comprise the new generation—the young men of the South who went into the war through reckless gallantry, and the quiet, respectable citizens who desire to see peace and prosperity restored to their States. These parties will contend for a political mastery at the South among themselves, and it is easy to predict which side will win. In the Northern States, the lines will be drawn between the radical Jacobins and the Republicans. The former, probably at the next session, or certainly in the next Congress, led by Butler, Phillips and Stevens, will proclaim their programme of abolishing the Constitution, placing the executive as well as legislative power in the hands of Congress, and seizing upon the Governments of all the Southern States and holding them as subdued provinces. The Republicans will draw off in a distinct conservative party against the Jacobin radicals, and the late Democrats, totally demolished and wiped out as an organization in the elections of this year, will select their places in one or other of these new divisions. Eventually, the Southern constitutional amendment party will combine with the Republican party and form the great national organization that will elect the next President and rule the nation for the next quarter of a century.

This breaking up and reformation of political organizations will be more complete and distinct than anything of the kind that has occurred in this country, since the formation of the old Republican and Federal parties. It will be greater and more sweeping than that, as the nation is more powerful and the issues more vital than they were in those early days of the republic. This is the revolution that is in store for us. It will be a peaceful one; but who can estimate the importance of its results?

WHO Began THE WAR.—At the recent mongrel soldiers' convention at Pittsburg, the following scenes occurred:

Major Wilson, of Indiana, said he observed the delegates from Virginia and Kansas sitting side by side in the convention. It would be remembered that the first fighting of the conflict, just ended, occurred between these two States, at Harper's Ferry. In order that the humble individual at the White House might have something to shed tears over, he suggested three cheers for Kansas and Virginia.

A Delegate—You may make them take a hug.

Major Wilson—Yes; I move that they take a hug.

The Chairman—Major Wilson moves that for effect. [Laughter.] The humble individual at Washington may have had cause to shed tears if the representatives of Virginia and Kansas, who took part in the first conflict, be greeted by the "Boys in Blue."

The John Brown party is finally getting honest. It owns up now that it commenced the war by a midnight thieving and out-thrust expedition into Virginia. It feels so sure of success that it has at last thrown off its hypocrisy. "But when a man thinketh he standeth, let him take heed lest he fall."—Day Book.

We learn that Thos. B. Lee, Esq., of Anderson, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and is now on a tour of inspection of the Northern prisons, to digest plans for erection of buildings.

THE AMENDMENT.—The New York Post commends the South, in a mild and conciliatory manner, to accept the constitutional amendment. The New Orleans Times says, in reply to the Post: We will very frankly inform the kindly Post why that amendment does not suit our views in this quarter, and why the adoption of it does not seem to afford us much prospect of additional comfort and advantage. In the first place, the people of the South, through the whole of their history, have been a Constitution-loving people, and the amendment in question having been proposed, as they conceive, by an illegally-organized Congress, is itself a wholly unconstitutional proceeding, to which no loyal people can, entertaining a proper respect for the Constitution, consent, without doing violence to their consciences. Second, even if the amendment were proposed under the regular forms of the Constitution, (which it is not,) Congress has given no assurance to the Southern States of their restoration to the Union, in consequence of their ratification of it. Thirdly, the amendment disfranchises and renders ineligible to any office, State or Federal, nearly the entire population of the Southern States.

NOT FRIGHTENED.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says:

"The President was told, the other day, by one of the most eminent of the conservative Republican Senators, that he would be impeached and removed; that nothing at his command could now prevent it. The President could not see it. He talks politics freely with all comers, who are chiefly office-beggars and sycophants, and are interested in deceiving him. His 'reliance upon the people' is still his leading characteristic, and the people are against him, except those whose aid can do him no good."

This is an admission that the President has not been disturbed by the threats of impeachment which have emanated from Wendell Phillips. They may pursue him with unflagging malice and hatred, but if he maintains his firmness and still further liberalizes the policy of the administration, he will defeat the machinations of personal and political foes, as well as redeem the country.

TUNNELING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The American Railway Times says:

The project of bridging the "Father of Waters" at St. Louis has met with such strenuous objection that it has been abandoned, and the railway companies whose roads centre there, have conceived the idea of tunneling the river. Consent to construct the work will be asked of Congress, and as soon as it is obtained, it is proposed to begin the work. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work three years. The tunnel will not be more than three-fourths of a mile long.

A common-sense writer of the South says, "we can no longer afford to buy with ready money every lucifer match, nail, axe, shoe peg, saddle, wagon, hat and everything else we need, from the North." That's it; make such things, and if you display half the genius and industry you exhibited during the war in the manufacture of powder and other war material, you will be reconstructed in spite of the politicians.

John Bright delivered a telling oration at a "monster" reform demonstration in Leeds. He advocates manhood suffrage and an ultimate union of the people of England and America. His sneer at a "descent from the Conqueror" may be regarded as a first warning to the hereditary aristocracy as a class, and a preliminary to an attack on the law of primogeniture.

"Paddy, where's the whiskey I gave you to clean the windows with?" "Och, master, I just drank it, and I thought if I breathed on the glass it would be the same!"