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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1868.

THE FIRST EMANCIPATIONIST IN LOUISIANA.

The present editor of the *Republican* of this city having claimed to have been the first to advocate emancipation in Louisiana, the *Tribune* (lately revived) demurs, and awards that *distinction*, if distinction it be, to Thomas J. Durant. The *Times*, however, shows that both claims are unfounded in fact, and that General Phelps, of the Federal army, who it will be remembered by many of our readers, came to Louisiana with Butler's expedition and was stationed for some time at Fort Parapet, above Carrollton, was the first open, avowed practical emancipationist of any note in this State. Phelps and Butler quarrelled on this very subject, and the former either resigned or was removed from his command on account of Butler's opposition to his proceedings. At this time, we believe, no member of what was called the Union Party in Louisiana, openly favored the National Government interfering with the system of slavery. The correspondences between Butler and Phelps is interesting. The curious in such matters will find it in Parton's book "Butler in New Orleans," which contains some interesting historical facts, derived from authoritative sources. Butler, after the time spoken of, himself became a convert to the emancipation doctrine and went farther even than Gen. Phelps. This book can be found in the public library and at any bookstore.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To night Donizetti's opera of *La Favorite* is announced, and on this occasion, being the debut of Miss Bourgeois, whose farewell of a New Orleans audience is said to have been taken in the character of *Leonore*, she will assume the same role. Mr. Picot takes the character of *Fernand*, Mr. Peront that of *King Alphonse*, Mr. Van Hoffien that of *Balthazar*, Mr. Chauvet that of *Jose*.

La Favorite, we need not say, has always been much admired for the melody of the music and the impassioned character of the drama. With the distribution given above we feel sure the best points of the opera will be brought out to the satisfaction of the audience.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.—We have received a printed statement, signed by the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, exhibiting the actual debt of the State. In our next we propose to examine this statement, and offer some observations upon the present condition of the State finances.

THE LATE ELECTION AND THE OFFICIAL COURT.—We published in our issue of yesterday a table of the vote of the various parishes of the State at the late election, which we copied from the official journal, under the supposition that the figures given by it were correct, and that the count had actually been completed by the authorities, from the language used by that paper. It seems now that the Governor has asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to certain irregularities connected with the making of the returns. The Attorney General, it is stated, is of the opinion that the returns in Orleans parish should have been made to the Supervisors of Registration and not to the Sheriff.

We suppose this is preparatory to throwing out the vote of this parish.

A MISTAKE.—It is not Mr. E. A. Pollard, the author of several works on the war, who has been killed in Richmond, but Mr. H. Rives Pollard, editor of the "*Southern Opinion*," who is, we believe, either a brother or cousin of the first named individual.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mr. James A. Raynor, President of this company, advertises for sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the road between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile.

This looks as if the company were ready to commence operations. We wish them all success.

Can it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great wish of many persons of the timid sex who desire to see Mlle. Tournour in her daring trapeze note, and yet object to seeing her precious little self expose her life as she does, has induced the management to arrange a net beneath the trapeze for the gratification of such persons during her perform ances this evening. The "White Fawn" and the usual variety entertainment will be given.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Pool Play" was repeated to a fine house last night, and will be given again tonight. Miss Price is gaining rapidly in favor with the lovers of fine acting in the legitimate drama.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Under the Gas Light" was played for the last time last night. "Arrah-na-Pogue" is to be given for the first time to-night.

ARMS' MUSEUM.—This Museum is now open day and night at 42 St. Charles street. The Man-Frog, the Two-Headed Girl, and other rare natural and artificial curiosities are on exhibition and attract great attention.

The Jackson Railroad Company.

One of our cotemporaries yesterday morning reported a decision by the Supreme Court on Monday, in the case of the State against the Directors of this Road, adverse to them, and refusing to allow them to retain their office. The same paper in the evening edition gives the following explanation of the decision and the present status of the parties to the suit. The Directors remain in office:

The suit was brought to vacate the election of the directors chosen in 1867, for alleged error, in refusing to receive the votes of the Governor and the Mayor on the State and city stock. Before that suit was decided, the term of the board elected expired by limitation. In the meantime, a new law had gone into effect, by which the subject in controversy was adjusted. The State and city surrendered the right to vote on stock. The board now in office was chosen under the new law. The suit was subsequently decided in favor of the State, that the vote of the State was improperly excluded in 1867.

The point in controversy having been disposed of by legislation, the only remaining question was one of costs. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, and it appears, have been also defeated there. The only effect of the judgment is to carry the costs against them, which, we apprehend, will not be found to be a trifle.

Vote of the Large Cities.

	SEYMOUR	GRANT.	TOTAL
New York	107,968	47,772	155,447
Philadelphia	56,714	51,262	107,976
Brooklyn	34,011	30,956	64,717
Chicago	17,596	22,845	40,441
Cincinnati	15,241	16,053	31,294
Baltimore	21,161	9,614	30,775
St. Louis	13,419	16,115	29,534
Boston	12,512	16,239	28,751
San Francisco	13,507	11,264	24,771
New Orleans	23,807	276	24,083
Buffalo	8,307	9,191	17,498
Newark, New Jersey	8,410	9,316	17,726
Albany	8,158	6,456	14,614
Cleveland	5,793	7,893	13,686
Pittsburg	6,362	6,976	13,338
Detroit	6,444	5,918	12,362
Milwaukee	6,868	4,987	11,855
Brooklyn, New York	5,147	5,466	10,613
Louisville	5,874	4,717	10,591
New Haven, Conn.	3,586	2,688	6,274
Troy, New York	4,020	2,285	6,305
Utica, "	1,931	4,141	6,072
Jersey City, "	3,450	5,291	8,741
Indianapolis	3,554	4,953	8,507
Charleston, South Car.	5,106	3,186	8,292
Allegheny, Pennsylvania	2,398	3,632	6,027
Syracuse, New York	3,507	4,205	7,712
Memphis	2,552	4,816	7,368
Hartford, Connecticut	3,375	2,961	6,336
Providence	3,746	4,771	8,517
Columbus, Ohio	3,426	5,015	8,441
Utica, New York	3,012	2,179	5,191
Toledo, Ohio	2,446	2,924	5,370
Portland	1,395	3,740	5,035
Cambridge, Massachusetts	1,974	1,367	3,341
Nashville	882	4,973	5,855
Worcester, Massachusetts	1,966	2,901	4,867
Lowell, Mass.	1,882	3,154	5,036
Charleston, Mass.	1,296	2,641	3,937
Quincy, Illinois	2,174	2,449	4,623
Springfield, Mass.	1,166	2,365	3,531
Wilmington, N. C.	1,196	2,281	3,477
Peoria, Illinois	1,852	1,280	3,132
Dubuque, Iowa	1,795	1,427	3,222
Oswego, New York	1,398	2,271	3,669
St. Paul, Minnesota	1,646	1,497	3,143
Hartford, Connecticut	1,842	1,639	3,474
Omaha, Nebraska	1,395	1,577	2,972
Leavenworth, Kansas	1,407	1,543	2,950

The tobacco crop of Cuba for 1868, it is reported, will be twenty-five per cent less than that of last year, while the price will be twenty to twenty-five per cent higher. The quantity of tobacco shipped from Havana since the first of January, 1868, is about 4,000,000 pounds, of which about 2,700,000 pounds went to the United States.

The Boston *Post* says that "Secretary Seward's marriage is said to have been prevented by the remonstrances of his family against his ringing that little belle."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,608.

Louisiana Items.

[From The Morehouse Parish St. John Baptist Nov. 21.]

All sugarhouses are shooting forth their wreath of white and black smoke, as they did in ante-bellum times. Sugar canes do their duty pretty well, and the following figures are reported to us: J. B. Haydell, 6 arpents, 11 hogsheads; Theodule Shexnydre, 5 arpents, 6 hogsheads; Ursin Laurent, 1¾ arpents, 2 hogsheads; J. B. Caillet, 12 arpents, 15 hogsheads; J. Lacase, 25 arpents, 30 hogsheads; Sylvestre Breaud, 5 arpents, 9 hogsheads.

Mr. James W. Godsey, Jr., had made 115 hogsheads up to the beginning of this week. The yield on his place is 1¾ hogshead per arpent. Mr. Jimmy is his own sugar maker, and if we were not afraid to hurt his modesty, we would say that he beats his elders by several knots. His sugar was sold for 14½c., and his molasses for 52c.

The great drawback with the planters is the want of fuel. They had calculated on burning three cords of wood per hogshead, but the canes are so green that it will average four cords instead of three.

The mode of fabrication is the sulphurous acid gas, and without disparagement to any other apparatus, it is but justice to state that Patterson's revolving cylinder gives universal satisfaction.

[From the Houma Civic Guard, Terrebonne Parish.]

The weather continues favorable for sugar making. The cane continues to improve in quality, and our planters, generally, are quite satisfied with the yield. The regret, now, is, that they have so small an area in cultivation. We understand, however, that most of the planters have put up an ample quantity of seed cane to insure nearly, or quite, a full crop for next year. We have had occasion to be out in the country most of our time, lately, and it affords us great pleasure to say that things look like business. The sugar houses, all over the country, are now in full operation, sending forth clouds of steam and smoke, sounds of the crushing canes, groans of the powerful machinery, the ceaseless cough of the escaping steam, mingled with the old time chorus of the laborers, which makes one think that, sure enough,

"There's life in the old land yet."

Business, in Houma is, also, looking up. The merchants are receiving large supplies of new goods, the freight wagons and boats daily arrive from the railroad laden with boxes, bales, sacks, trunks, bagsheads, kerses, handies, bales and packages of every imaginable shape, and contents. The heavy plantation wagons are constantly coming in from all points loaded with sugar and molasses, for shipment to New Orleans, bringing to mind old time prosperity.

The *Sun*, published in Franklin parish, says "there has never been a better cotton picking year than the present, so far—not a boll will be lost.

The *Sun* is opposed to the one per cent special State tax, and says it will be resisted in that parish.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* and *Comet* says:

The work on the Grosse Tête and Opelousas Railroad goes bravely on. The road in a few days will be in magnificent running order. We were informed this morning that the cars were running between the West Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville road, but later we were assured that such was not the fact. The cars, however, will be running between the Grosse Tête and Mississippi river some time this week.

One Measure for the Bondholders and the People.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 14.]

The bondholders and their organs never cease reiterating the plea that the Government should pay the full face of the bonds in gold, whether the obligation to do so is expressed or not, and whether the framers of the law intended compulsory payment to be made in gold or currency. It is urged that the Government would be dishonest and disgraceful to the country if it should not pay specie in full. The foreign press, and particularly the British, make the same argument, because there is a large amount of our bonds held abroad. By forcing specie payments, or by the Government declaring that all of its bonds shall be paid in gold the property of the bondholders would enormously increase in value, some thirty per cent. These highly virtuous individuals may well clamor for the full face of their bonds in specie, as their property would be increased so much in value. It is the virtue and honesty of Shylock over again. They will not listen to any abatement or compromise, however much the country may suffer or the burdens of the people be augmented.

Let us examine the exacting claims of the bondholders. First, then, it is well known that not more than sixty per cent. in specie on an average, was ever paid for the bonds. A large portion was obtained for less. More than half of the capital invested in them has already been returned in interest. Then nearly all the bondholders have had their other property vastly augmented in value through the appreciation of gold and the effects of the war. There is scarcely a real estate owner, for example, whose property has not doubled since the war commenced. In many cases it has been appreciated more than that. In fact, the Northern capitalist and property holder have become much richer from the war, while the masses of the people have become poorer and more heavily burdened. Had they suffered as the property holders of the South have their demands would be less unreasonable; but they have been made rich and ought to be satisfied, without wishing to tread upon their bondholding wealth thirty per cent. at the expense of the overburdened industrious classes.

As to the fine flourishes about national honor and invoices to Southern Mr. Beverly Johnson, the British press and the bondholders' organs here indulge in, they are all bosh. No great modern nation, except the United States, has ever paid its debt in specie. Hardly any have paid it at all. Even England with all her prestige of honesty, reduced the interest of her debt from 5 and 6 per cent. to 3 and 3½. She never can hope to pay the principal, and whenever the British Government has any surplus funds to apply to the liquidation of the national debt it does not feel bound to pay a hundred for the stocks nominally issued at a hundred. The National Debt Commissioners buy at the lowest rate they can and give only from 80 to 90 for consols, according to the market. Is that dishonest? Why, then, should the heavily burdened people of this country be required to pay the full face of the bonds in gold? Why should there be depreciated national bank notes for the people and specie for the bondholders? Justice and common sense call for the same currency—one measure—for both.

But this agitation of the bondholders and their powerful allies (the national banks) for gold payments keeps the national currency depreciated. It makes it appear, in effect, that the legal-tenders, though based on the credit of Government, are not worth what they represent to be worth. If all this clamor were to cease and legal-tenders were accepted at their real worth we should soon have no more trouble about specie payments; for the circulating notes of this rich Government and country are as good intrinsically as specie. All that is wanted is a uniform currency and an established monetary system that would enable the people, in a few speculators or a combination of bankers. The fluctuations in the money market in this city for the last week or two show the necessity of some remedy. Many of the merchants and business men were brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the selfish and grasping operations of a few individuals. With a steady and sufficient currency beyond the control of such combinations, business would be steady and the country would go on in its natural career of prosperity.

Old Wine in New Bottles.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Sometime after the close of the late domestic war, in reply to some Radical paper that insisted on the danger of a second secession movement in the South, we took occasion to say that the Southern people had enough of that sort of thing for at least one generation—that they had poured out her bloody libation to the cause of free government and constitutional liberty, had failed, and that they would be unwise, *per force*, to take her chances in the political future with the North, and under Northern guidance of the Federal constitution, if we should add a prediction that the next example of secession to meet the recent Federal encroachment would appear in the West.

We are reminded of this on picking up a Cincinnati paper this morning—the *Commercial*—and reading an article entitled "How to Meet the Dangers." The article proposes the passage of an act of Congress embodying Mr. Sumner's principle of forcing negro suffrage on all the States, instead of aiming at that end through a change of the Constitution by a Constitutional process. The *Commercial* says:

"Will the Democracy (of Ohio) still continue to talk of resistance to the outrage to the Constitution? We had as well take position at once to such a wholesome destruction of the surplus by the diminution of white and the infusion of black. We would be tampering with the life of the body politic as a man would be tampering with his own life if he were to let out half his heart's blood, and inject his veins with water.

We entreat our readers to look to the imminent danger of that great change, and most decidedly to prepare themselves for bold and wise remedies to put it aside. We know of nothing else than the vote of the people of the State of Ohio, or her secession from the Union.

Cotton.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The question of the cotton supply is engaging the attention of many Southern papers, and it is not less interesting to the people of the North. From several reports we learn that the crop of this year has been over estimated. A correspondent of the New York *Times* in Georgia ridicules the idea that the crop will reach anything like three or four million bales, as some have supposed, and sets the amount down at two and a half million bales. An Alabama stockholder writes to the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, setting the amount very much below this. He estimates the damage by caterpillars at more than half a million bales, and thinks that more than 1,200,000 bales will not get to market. He calls attention to the fact that the large amount now coming into market do not furnish any criterion for the aggregate crop, as the crop is usually earlier in seeking the market in exterpillar years. Perhaps the real truth about the cotton supply is somewhere between these extreme estimates.

The writer in the Macon *Telegraph* adds to his statistics some advice to the planters. He calculates that Europe will want this year 1,000,000 bales of cotton and the Northern States fully 1,000,000 bales, the former being the same amount as last year, the latter an increase of 100,000 bales. According to either estimate of the supply the demand must exceed it, if the latter item has been calculated correctly. His advice, therefore, is that the holders of cotton refuse to sell except at an advance. He proposes that buyers shall be forced to fight for the cotton, and pay such prices as the European supply be shipped direct. If this plan could be carried out it would probably have the desired effect. We suspect, however, that the necessities of the South are too great to allow them to hold back for fancy prices, and that the holders there will sell whenever they can get a price that will remunerate them for planting.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Repertory.—A negro named Sam McCulloch had his leg broken. Yesday night, by falling from the gallery of 197 Canal street, of the third floor upon that of the second. He was found in the premises under suspicious circumstances, and a charge to this effect was made by citizen McCormick.

Tuesday night the house of a girl on Dauphin street, near St. Peter, was entered by a man dressed as a soldier, who seized a lamp that was burning and threw it on the floor. No words had at the time been spoken, or any provocation given. The woman was one of the witnesses in the shooting case two weeks ago, where a young lady was accidentally killed. When the lamp was thrown down it set fire to the premises. The flames were, however, readily extinguished by Sergeant Harkins.

Mr. Wm Schmidt, a wealthy citizen of the Fourth District, has sent a communication to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, offering to act as Superintendent of Markets for the First and Fourth Districts without compensation.

Some unknown thieves have stolen from the steamboat Bismarck a hogshead of sugar. It is believed the property was taken away in boats.

Two barrels of coffee belonging to the United States Commissary Department, were stolen from a boat lying near her.

The One Per Cent Tax.—The following persons have paid their one per cent. tax since October 17th, 1868, to F. C. Mahan, State Tax Collector for the First District:

John A. Stevenson, President of the Property Holder's Association, his individual tax of $173 50; Dr. W. N. Mercer, $4540; Isaac L. Florence, $4520; Wm. Florence, $1400; Wm. A. Gasquet, $1000; Savings Bank of New Orleans, $2000; A. B. James, $3047; Wm. S. Pike, $1140; Peter C. Brooks, $1550; Widow G. Brooks, $2500.

The total amount collected by Mahan since October 16th last is $36,818.

The above taxes were paid by most of the parties before the formation of the Property Holder's Association, which, it will be remembered, has refused to sign the constitutionality and resist it by all legal means.

United States District Court.—This court was engaged principally yesterday in taking testimony in the case of Jas T. Tucker and others, seeking to force the Orleans Railroad Company to make a surrender to their creditors.

Police Pay Roll.—The Board of Police are engaged in approving the police pay roll.

Lady robbed of $9000.—Miss Charlotte Peck, of Mobile, was robbed of $9000 in greenbacks night before last, while asleep on her way from Mobile on the steamer Sarah, en route to Texas by way of this city and Shreveport, of the amount, $4500 was her own, and the rest belonged to a lady friend in company with her, but she having received the same as a legacy. Miss Peck, on going to bed in her stateroom, put the money in a bag which she placed up in her skirt. Next morning dress and all were gone. A man was arrested on suspicion yesterday but released for want of any showing against him.

The State Penitentiary Leases.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of W. S. Pike vs. the State of Louisiana, the plaintiff sues to recover the sum of $63,723, accruing in a certificate of indebtedness issued in favor of Sears & Hallatan, Pratt & Co., lessees of the State Penitentiary, being the amount, as the petition alleges, due them in the final adjustment of their accounts with the State. The case is prepared from the Fifth District Court, where a judgment by default was rendered against the State. The pleadings show that citation was issued and served on the Governor, but no appearance was made. A devolutive appeal was taken on the part of the State after the lapse of several months. The Court seems to be of the opinion that the evidence admitted to sustain the claim was inadmissible, and hence reverses the decree of the court below, and remands the case, with leave on the part of the State to answer and plead.

The Recent Case of Suicide.—Mrs Deitrich, the wife of P. F. Deitrich, who, Saturday afternoon, committed suicide on the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, has made the following statement to Deputy Coroner Sepinola, which we have since had it left by the deceased, in which he said that he was about something like thirty years old. He was highly virtuous individuals may well clamor for the full face of their bonds in specie, as their property would be increased so much in value. It is the virtue and honesty of Shylock over again. They will not listen to any abatement or compromise, however much the country may suffer or the burdens of the people be augmented.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claim Commissioners to Meet in Washington.

The Alabama Legislature.

Gen. Rousseau's Report to Grant —He Courts Investigation of His Management.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—McCulloch has ordered the sale of $25,000 gold per week in St. Louis to relieve importers. He has also issued an order, directing the deposit of Internal Revenue and taxes with the United States Assistant Treasurer or designated depositories in cities where they exist after December 1st.

But four Revenue Supervisors remain to be appointed.

H. C. Nales succeeds Creecy as Chief of the Appointment Bureau.

Grant visits Boston this week and returning spends Monday and Tuesday in New York.

Congress will probably adjourn to-day noon and remain closed till Friday.

Creecy leaves for Louisiana on Friday.

Farragut had a prolonged interview with the President and Seward.

Colonel Powell, of Tennessee, has been appointed Consul to Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The State Department is officially advised that Washington is fixed upon by Johnson and Seward as the place for the meeting of the Alabama claims Commissioners. The details are not fully settled. Notwithstanding contrary reports, it is known that our Government is anxious to have the matter settled, and has no reason to doubt that the arrangement for the settlement of these claims will be consummated at early date.

Grant will visit Gov. Burnside during his Northern trip.

Continued discharges of females from the Treasury Department occasion great distress and some apprehension of suffering during the winter.

Unofficial letters from naval officers contribute stories which have been circulated charging Lopez with various crimes against his country, particularly the assassination of certain foreign consuls.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Colonel Keeler presented General Rousseau's report to Grant to-day. He has had interviews with the President, Secretary of War, and several members of Congress, who are here giving details from personal observation at New Orleans.

Report represents the hostility of the white people to the present Government of Louisiana, as extreme and bitter, and that with the present force under General Rousseau's command, it is impossible to carry out the intention of preserve peace at all points, though every measure was taken to protect the people in their political rights regardless of party. Republicans did not vote generally because they were advised by their leaders not to do so, the leaders believing that it would be unsafe.

In this opinion he concurs, and thinks that with the means at his command he was powerless to establish a different order of things. Rousseau has received communication with Warmoth and the other State officials, relative to the disturbances, and his course meets their warm approval, as it does of all classes. Keeler represents that up to the date of Gen. Sheridan assuming charge of the police, that body was entirely worthless, being composed of 240 negroes and 150 white. That no riots have occurred since the change of police, and no city is more quiet and orderly than New Orleans since the change.

Keeler expresses searching investigation of his management of affairs during the recent troubles.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Nov. 25.—Chief Justice Chase in his order to-day dispensing with the test oath for Grand Jurors, explained that the additional oath prescribed by Congress is to be taken, unless the Court in its discretion directs otherwise. He added: "The scruples at taking it entertained by some of the Grand Jurors, known to be among those best qualified for the responsibilities of their position, have indeed us to inquire whether the public interest now demand that the taking of it be required, and we are satisfied that while the matters affirmed in it are proper cause for obligation in particular cases, the ends of justice will be hindered and defeated, rather than promoted and secured by disability to be administered, unless special occasion shall demand it. No such special occasion now exists, and inasmuch as the required number of Grand Jurors have not yet been sworn in, we will order that those who have been sworn in be discharged, and the Marshal will summon another Grand Jury in the usual manner."

In his charge to the Grand Jury he spoke as follows of Revenue frauds:

"We admonish you, gentlemen, to exercise your obvious vigilance on this subject. Frauds on the Revenue are an evil which the land cries 'out upon,' and frauds on the Revenue are frauds upon the whole body of tax payers, and upon no one who eats, drinks, wears, or is sheltered under any roof, however humble, now escapes taxation. Whatever the dishonest avoid paying their worthier fellow-citizens must make up. Investigate thoroughly, therefore, and spare nobody, least of all those in highest and most responsible places. Those who are worthy will welcome inquiry which must turn to their praise."

The sum of $2,500,000 was paid on tobacco manufactured at Richmond from Richmond for the nine months ending last inst.

A telegram to the *Whig*, from Lynchburg, announces that there was to-day of a large party of Maryland and Pennsylvania Quakers, who will leave to-morrow and go as far South as Atlanta.

Montgomery, Nov. 25.—The Legislature is discussing a bill to stay the collection of debts. Other measures of importance are before it, and now in force unconstitutional. A bill fixing the time of election for members of the 41st Congress is also under consideration. Some favor having the election in February, and others not till next September.

The bill for suppressing alleged Ku Klux disorders is made the special order for Saturday.

Both Houses adjourned over until Friday, to observe to-morrow as Thanksgiving Day.

The U. S. District Court was to convene here last Monday, but the Judge detained has not yet arrived from New York. A large number of lawyers and other persons interested in the Court, from different parts of the State, have been here since Monday awaiting his arrival and the opening of the Court. It is now thought that he will not hold this term of the Court, as the calendar is so much expanded as to require his presence at Washington during the session of Congress.

Tallahassee, Nov. 25.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided Lieut. Governor Gleason entitled to the chair, pending a decision of the Federal Court, which we predicted a prediction that the next example of secession would appear in the West.

We are reminded of this on picking up a Cincinnati paper this morning—the *Commercial*—and reading an article entitled "How to Meet the Dangers." The article proposes the passage of an act of Congress embodying Mr. Sumner's principle of forcing negro suffrage on all the States, instead of aiming at that end through a change of the Constitution by a Constitutional process. The *Commercial* says:

"Will the Democracy (of Ohio) still continue to talk of resistance to the outrage to the Constitution? We had as well take position at once to such a wholesome destruction of the surplus by the diminution of white and the infusion of black. We would be tampering with the life of the body politic as a man would be tampering with his own life if he were to let out half his heart's blood, and inject his veins with water.

We entreat our readers to look to the imminent danger of that great change, and most decidedly to prepare themselves for bold and wise remedies to put it aside. We know of nothing else than the vote of the people of the State of Ohio, or her secession from the Union.

Cotton.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The question of the cotton supply is engaging the attention of many Southern papers, and it is not less interesting to the people of the North. From several reports we learn that the crop of this year has been over estimated. A correspondent of the New York *Times* in Georgia ridicules the idea that the crop will reach anything like three or four million bales, as some have supposed, and sets the amount down at two and a half million bales. An Alabama stockholder writes to the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, setting the amount very much below this. He estimates the damage by caterpillars at more than half a million bales, and thinks that more than 1,200,000 bales will not get to market. He calls attention to the fact that the large amount now coming into market do not furnish any criterion for the aggregate crop, as the crop is usually earlier in seeking the market in caterpillar years. Perhaps the real truth about the cotton supply is somewhere between these extreme estimates.

The writer in the Macon *Telegraph* adds to his statistics some advice to the planters. He calculates that Europe will want this year 1,000,000 bales of cotton and the Northern States fully 1,000,000 bales, the former being the same amount as last year, the latter an increase of 100,000 bales. According to either estimate of the supply the demand must exceed it, if the latter item has been calculated correctly. His advice, therefore, is that the holders of cotton refuse to sell except at an advance. He proposes that buyers shall be forced to fight for the cotton, and pay such prices as the European supply be shipped direct. If this plan could be carried out it would probably have the desired effect. We suspect, however, that the necessities of the South are too great to allow them to hold back for fancy prices, and that the holders there will sell whenever they can get a price that will remunerate them for planting.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind N. E. and strong. No arrivals or departures.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 25.—Speculation is rife in regard to the composition of Gladstone's Cabinet. It is considered nearly certain that Milnerly will be Foreign Secretary.

The propriety of having the Alabama Commission sit successively in London and Washington is now under consideration.

London, Nov. 25.—The *Times* says the Liberal majority in the House of Commons will be 117. Gladstone's defeat in Southwest Lancashire is attributed to the local feeling to the Irish people.

Pesth, Hungary, Nov. 25.—The Croatian members have been seated in the Hungarian Diet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 25.—Consols 91¼. Bonds firm at 75.

Frankfort, Nov. 25.—Bonds 79¾ to 79½.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Cotton closed firm at a slight advance; middling uplands 11½ to 11¾d; middling Orleans 11½ to 11¾d.

[Footings Stopatelaw.]

Tallahassee, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Supreme Court this morning there was a full bench.

Lieut. Governor Gleason by counsel asked for further time to show why a writ of quo warranto should not be issued.

Until 11 A. M. to-morrow was granted, and the court adjourned till afternoon. No business transacted in the afternoon.

It is intimated that the advisory opinion from the Justice of the Supreme Court, requested by Gov. Reed, is ready and will be rendered soon, perhaps to-night.

Southeast Pass, Nov. 25—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind southeast and fresh.

Arrived—ship Artisan, Smith, Boston, ice to Crescent City Ice Company.

Schooner Cecelia Schooner, twelve days from Rankin, fruit, to Machera & Co.

Sailed—ship Wm Woodbury.

London, Nov. 25.—The *Globe* speaking of the Queen's reception of the Chinese Embassy, says America favors a protective system, while England desires uninterrupted intercourse.

The telegrams from the Commercial Press are identical. If there is the smallest chance of advantage accruing from the proposed treaty it will be adopted.

London, Nov. 25.—Noon—Consols unchanged. Bonds 75.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Noon.—Cotton trending upward. Sales 15,000 bales.

The ship Lovenjoul, from Calcutta for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. The crew arrived in the Shelly.

New York, Nov. 25.—Felix Larkins, O'Baldwin, Nolan and Lynch, bailed by the proprietor of Campbell's Oyster Saloon.

London, Nov. 25.—Gladstone was defeated in Southwest Lancashire.

Hepburn's death is contradicted.

Paris, Nov. 25.—*Le Temps, Tribune, Journal de Paris, Rewitlle*, and *L'Ancre* have been cited for promoting subscriptions for Bandin message.

Havana, Nov. 25.—Valmonde has allowed the revolutionists three days to disperse before commencing active operations.

Memphis, Nov. 25.—An alleged horse thief named Reynolds was shot by a tug near Holly Springs yesterday, after fatally wounding a man who attempted his arrest.

Cleveland, Nov. 25.—A sower caved in last night, killing two persons and injuring nine. Supposed fatally.

New York, Nov. 25.—Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 134¾.

5-20s of '62, 113¾. M. C's 65, do. new 63. Ves. 4s coupons, 54¾, do. new 50.

Tennessee's, ex coupon, 68. do. new, same. Flour dull and declining. Wheat heavy, 1 to 2c lower.

Corn a shade firmer. Mess pork $27.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Afternoon.—Cotton firm Tallow 50s. 6d.

Havre, Nov. 25.—Cotton firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Suspension of the Charleston Mercury.

[From the Savannah News.]

The telegraph, a day or two since, announced the suspension of this time-honored journal. Supposing at the time that the suspension was only temporary, we made no allusion to it. We regret to learn from the *Courier* that the publication of the *Mercury* has been discontinued under circumstances which will render its suspension indefinite, if not final. For many years, the *Mercury* was the most influential journal in the State, and one of the most prominent in the South, and it was a great influence in the world of politics. It was conducted with great ability, however, the principles, its name will in the future be associated with the lost cause, with which the true hearts of American republicanism was extinguished.

The *Courier* thus speaks of its late cotemporary:

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—It is with regret that we announce the suspension of the valued journal of the South. For a long series of years it has been a welcome visitor to many families in our State, and has been the advocate of the cause of constitutional right. In all of its principles it was fearless and sincere. Although differing with it, at times during its career, we ever suggested or authorized the dispatch published by the Associated Press on Saturday, November 7, in which it was stated that the Secretary had decided that he had the power to order the notes redeemed and cancelled legal tender notes, and in which it was also strongly intimated that he would at once exercise that power to inflate the currency, and turn the tide of speculation. He knew nothing of the telegram whatever until it appeared in the New York papers on their arrival at Washington that day. Its effect in falling the market is well remembered, and the Secretary was charged in every direction with giving the dispatch a semi-official character. The letter would also probably have contained some of McCulloch's views on the course pursued by the National banks during the late panic, all of which is to be reserved for the annual report.

A London dispatch says: "There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama dispute: A mixed commission of eight persons appointed by Great