The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW. ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,270

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIBERT, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Commercial Advertisements for the run of the paper, First insertion $1 25 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 75 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business, or change of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net, per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
The Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1867.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

A small number of prominent public men of the South, previous to the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, strenuously advocated the propriety of our co-operating with the Radicals of the North in their method of reconstructing the Union—that is, to welcome the infernal machinery devised for the execution of their military bills, to welcome the dishonor put upon the people of the South by those bills, and that crowning disgrace the voluntary degradation of ourselves comprehended in their provisions, of conceding the equality of the colored with the white race. We were asked to strengthen the hands of men who were exhausting their ingenious malice against us in every shape—and to weaken the hands of those who were about to make a gigantic effort for our relief. Among those who advocated the policy of which we speak, was Gen. Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina, who addressed a letter to the editors of the Charlotte *News*, explanatory of his views upon this all-absorbing question, which we rather think he now wishes had never seen the light. Gen. Barringer was even willing to accept the cognomen of "Radical," asserting the name was a bugaboo, and had no terrors for him. He stated that during his stay in the North from April to August, 1865—as a prisoner of war—he had made it a special object to study the tone and temper of the Northern people, particularly the character of Yankee society, and the workings of Yankee institutions, and that he came to the following conclusions: We propose to examine them seriatim, observing in the outset that four months residence in the North as a prisoner of war, with his liberty to some extent circumscribed, his opportunities could not have been very great to learn the disposition of the Northern people towards those of the South. Gen. Barringer says:

1. "That the masses of all classes in that section were disposed to treat the South kindly and even liberally, if our people—especially the leaders—would come up fairly and squarely to the great results of the war. This was proved, in part, by the prompt disbanding of their immense armies; the general acquiescence in Mr. Johnson's generous policy of restoration; the tide of emigration, enterprise, capital and skill looking in this direction; the release of all prisoners of war; the indifference, at that time, to the test oath, these scarcely known or talked of, and the utter absence, after the furor attending the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had subsided, of any real demand for blood, banishment, exile, confiscation or other severe penalties towards our fallen people. In April, 1865, when the storm was at its height, Wendell Phillips was the first to raise his mighty voice against the horrible thought of converting the country into a "continent of gibbets." And William Lloyd Garrison actually protested against forcing negro suffrage upon us, trusting to our own sense of justice to concede the measure in our own time and way."

All we have to say to this is, that Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison are but two individuals, exercising, it is true, considerable influence over the masses through their speeches, but men of too high principle and personal honor to have much control over the legislation of a factious and partisan Congress, and it is that with which the South had to deal, and not with the feelings of the masses. How the South could only judge of the temper of the North through its representatives in Congress, who seemed to be sustained in all they did by their constituents at home. The prompt disbanding of their immense armies was a necessity, and was not done to conciliate us, for they took care to retain enough to keep the South in subjection. The general acquiescence in Mr. Johnson's generous policy of reconstruction, we were never able to discover. In the light of their repeated endorsement of the acts of the Republican members of Congress, and the military bills enacted by them for the express purpose of perpetuating military government over the South, until we had consented to our own degradation, we must be permitted to doubt that Mr. Johnson's policy was at that time, approved by a majority of the Northern people. It is strenuously denied even now by Republican organs in the face of the late elections and we are not over sanguine that Mr Johnson's policy is at the present hour supported by the great mass of the Northern people. We shall require further evidence before feeling perfectly certain of it. At the time General Barringer wrote there was no ground to believe that the policy of Congress was disapproved. Now we have great encouragement that the course of action is about to be changed from that of persecution to that of conciliation.

General Barringer speaks of a tide of emigration, enterprise, capital and skill looking in this direction and, no doubt, thought he saw this tide, but his imagination must have got the better of his judgment, for the tide he refers to has confined itself to "looking" in this direction. It has not reached these shores. So far from it, capital has been leaving us every day, a gradual depopulation has been quietly going on, and enterprise is dead in this section except in a very limited quarter. The second conclusion of the General was:

II "That negro suffrage was destined to come, in some form, no sane man could doubt. At that time several Democratic papers conceded this fact. It was treated as a measure of simple justice to the negro, for his exemplary conduct during and since the war, his obedience to law and his manhood on the field of battle. And after all, it was only going back to the broad principles of 1776, when colored men were not simply recognised as citizens by the Colonial Congress, (Acts of 1778,) but when they both fought and voted side by side with white men, and continued to vote in North Carolina until 1835. The fathers manifestly looked forward to speedy emancipation and the gradual improvement of this unfortunate race. I boldly assert that these were the prevailing sentiments during the summer of 1865. President Johnson himself entertained them, as is fully proved by his dispatch to Gov. Sharkey in August of that year, proposing to the Mississippi Convention qualified negro suffrage, and also by his conversation with Major Stearns in October, 1867:

"Qualified negro suffrage" is a very different thing from unlimited negro suffrage, and whatever may have been the belief among a few visionary philanthropists in the North that it was due as a measure of simple justice, nobody of sane mind supposed it was intended to be anything but a weapon with which to terrorize and punish the South. In this view of the case it was impossible for us to sanction the measure. Acquiesce in whatever policy Congress might enforce, we were compelled to do, because we had no choice in the matter. Passing events convince us of the correctness of the determination to which the South came with reference to granting unqualified suffrage to the negro race, and that this section of the country would have been irretrievably ruined had our people consented to so odious a measure and one so well calculated to hurry on the depopulation which had already commenced.

We shall resume our analysis of Gen. Barringer's letter in our next issue.

THE NEW YORK HERALD GROWING MORAL.—The Brussels of the *Herald* have concluded, they say, that "six days in the week are enough to devote to the theatres, gayeties and revelries of this wicked world, and that one day, as ordained, shall be devoted to religion and religious matters. The Devil has a decided advantage, and monopolizes nearly the whole week. We intend, as far as our individual efforts go, to limit this monopoly. We shall no longer publish in the Sunday *Herald* any notices or criticisms of the Devil's doings at the theatres. On the contrary, our readers may purify and prepare themselves for religious notices, with reports and comments on doings at the churches."

PIANAUTOMATON.—A Mr. Varone, formerly of New Orleans, but at present residing in New York, has invented a method of making electricity play on an organ or piano:

It has, says an exchange, all the delicacy and softness of touch of the best performers, and necessarily greater precision; keeping the most perfect time in this particular will prove a great blessing to singers. It will doubtless be used in all choirs, and in fact, we can see no reason why it will not do away altogether with the study of instrumental music at least as regards the piano and organ. Pianomaniac, is the name of the invention.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Greenville, Ala., says: "Most of the active the enterprisers have left the cotton fields and are marching like a terrible army through the country, stripping the trees in their favorable march.

A bell struck a Rats boy in the eye last week. Surgeons to say, the *bell* immediately came out of his mouth.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

Grant used to say: "The will of the people was the law of the land." He now says: "The people have spoken; let them be obeyed."

Contrary to the general impression, the vote in Ohio was a very full one. The returns from the counties officially reported up to our last advices (all except ten) show an increase of 59,608 over the vote of 1865. Of this the Radicals had 17,872, and the Democrats 41,736. In 1864 the Radical vote exceeded the Radical vote just given 18,984; and the Democratic vote in of 1867 exceeded the Democratic vote 1864 31,438. The total vote just given exceeds that of 1864 12,476. Our enemies cannot pretend that their poor showing in Ohio is accounted for by the failure of the people to turn out.

Alvin Lloyd suddenly left St. Louis Saturday after receiving several thousand dollars in sums from $100 to $250 from merchants for advertisements, which were to be inserted in a new railroad guide he professed to be about to publish. He has been operating there about six weeks.

Japanese on the Hampton—Chow-Chow and Chumbermaid.

The Louisville *Courier* gives an humorous sketch of a rare incident which happened to one of the "Japs," stopping at the United States Hotel in that city, whom, it seems some young bloods of the place had been taking around till the hour of midnight, when all returned to their rooms in the Hotel, totally unable to determine any longer "the average distance between drinks." It says:

One of the Japs, whom we will call "Chow Chow," chiefly because that is not his name, got lost in the halls upstairs, and mistook the bed-room of Biddy, the chambermaid with the auburn hair, for his own. He entered softly, and after pulling off his wrapper, gave one of his Japanese jumps and lit all the side of the innocent and unconscious maid. Biddy screamed lustily, and the frightened "Jap" leaped to the floor. Sitting erect in bed, the terrified chambermaid exclaimed:

What dost thou here in the midnight deep,
When the world is wrapped in its sweetest sleep?
What dost thou here, thy eyes so wild,
Who, the pillow claim thy wearied brain?
What art thou, in the name of sin,
Whose presence is death—aid shun;
Speak, or I call on the Holy Cross—
Why lie thy dreaded eyes?
For am most flushed his eyes—
Do not be afraid, I will do no harm
Whatever shall know shall never forget.
My name is Chow Chow, sir. I do think—you bet.

The explanation being entirely unsatisfactory, Biddy shouted loudly for Mike, the porter, at the same moment leaping upon the lap and seizing him by the top knot, gave it a sudden twist. The waterfall unravelled, and Bridget held fast to the end, while the alarmed "Jap" sped around about a yard distant from her to get away. When Mike got to the door, he shouted to Biddy: "Put the devil is the matter wid ye?" Blushing, Biddy replied: "Sure, I thought, Mike, mistake, Mike, strike a light, I've got the devil by the tail, and if it comes out, I'm going up for purgatory!" Mike hustled into the door, and believing that Bridget was struggling with the devil, sure enough, took a hand at the same time, and pulled hard on the top of his wonder. The guests of the hotel were aroused, and the Jap was relieved of his awkward position. Biddy's screaming, and fell in the arms of the gallant Mike, while the indignant Chow Chow rushed frantically to the kitchen, seized a red herring, and would have instantly buried himself in the same, if he had not been disarmed of the deadly weapon.

REDEEMED IRON DUST.—Here is what Horace Greeley says in his autobiography about running into debt:

Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, injustice generally, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely the worse of all. I pray that no man or woman of good or bad intent may ever fail to account to the city for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, tax receipts of 1854 and 1855 entrusted to him for collection, and having discovered that the official bond by him furnished of him in the same capacity, inadvertently accepted at the time, is defective, in as much as given in a different capacity (Assistant City Controller) and so not containing, under the provisions of article No. 125 City Laws, page 119, the clause "that it shall continue in force during his continuance in office," and therefore that he was probably likewise in default by not accounting to the city for licensed, bills of fine and levee dues entrusted to him for collection, I have deemed it my duty, subject to your approval, to request the City Treasurer not to deliver to him any tax bills, licenses, bills of fine and levee dues, until further order, and have also asked the Treasurer to prepare a statement of such licenses, bills of fine and levee dues for said years 1854 and 1855 as were entrusted to said official and remain unaccounted for by him.

Under the above state of facts, conceiving that it may meet your views and approval, it becomes necessary that steps be taken at once to proceed with the collection, by suit, if doubt due the city, and to that end I would, with your permission, most respectfully suggest that you should appoint an attorney who would take the matter in hand and act with Mr. Heistand satisfactorily accounting to the city for the amounts above mentioned.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
New Orleans, October 22, 1867.

Maj. Gen. A. L. Mower, Commanding Fifth Military District.

General—In reply to your note of 21st inst., inquiring whether or not E. Heistand, Esq., Assistant City Attorney, was elected to office in April, 1855, and was succeeded by "Laville," in July, 1857.

Mr. Heistand received, as per his receipts in this office, in May, 1855—

Tax bills for 1854, amounting to	$174,643 9
And in July 1855, tax bills amounting to	121 4 2 49
Total	$295,062 50
In 1855 Mr. Heistand paid into the City Treasury, as per receipts in this office, on account of said bills	$77,901 37
And in 1856, paid	14,752 79 $171,903 96
Leaving this amount of Tax Bills unaccounted for by record in this office	$174,258 54

Them seems to have been no reports made to this office as are required by Article 53, Leovy's City Laws, by any former Assistant City Attorney.

Respectfully,
D. E. MANDELL, Controller.

MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 18, 1867.

S. Howell, City Treasurer:

Sir—You will please abstain from turning over order to Mr. E. Heistand, as City Attorney, any tax bills, licenses and bills for fine, until further orders.

It appears that the bond furnished by him is not in point of form, and as the surety therein required is no case be held liable, were the principal to prove delinquent.

I inclose for your information a copy of a communication from the Controller to the effect that there is no record in this office showing that the above named gentleman has yet accounted for a sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, representing $174,258 34, figuring to his debit as tax bills delivered to him for collection in 1854 and 1855.

In reference to this matter, you are respectfully requested to cause to be prepared a tabular statement of the amount of licenses and bills of fine which were delivered to him by the City Treasurer in 1854 and 1855.

While on this subject, you will please take notice that in the law requiring all advertised tax bills due by delinquents, should be stamped by you, it becomes your duty (precedente notwithstanding) to assume by your signature such stamping.

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
New Orleans, October 22, 1867.

Maj. Gen. Mower, Commanding Fifth Military Dist.

I have the honor to submit to your consideration, that having been, for the first, officially informed by the City Controller that Mr. E. Heistand, who was elected Assistant City Attorney in April, 1855, had up to this day failed to account to the city for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, tax receipts of 1854 and 1855 entrusted to him for collection, and having discovered that the official bond by him furnished of him in the same capacity, inadvertently accepted at the time, is defective, in as much as given in a different capacity (Assistant City Controller) and so not containing, under the provisions of article No. 125 City Laws, page 119, the clause "that it shall continue in force during his continuance in office," and therefore that he was probably likewise in default by not accounting to the city for licensed, bills of fine and levee dues entrusted to him for collection, I have deemed it my duty, subject to your approval, to request the City Treasurer not to deliver to him any tax bills, licenses, bills of fine and levee dues, until further order, and have also asked the Treasurer to prepare a statement of such licenses, bills of fine and levee dues for said years 1854 and 1855 as were entrusted to said official and remain unaccounted for by him.

Under the above state of facts, conceiving that it may meet your views and approval, it becomes necessary that steps be taken at once to proceed with the collection, by suit, if doubt due the city, and to that end I would, with your permission, most respectfully suggest that you should appoint an attorney who would take the matter in hand and act with Mr. Heistand satisfactorily accounting to the city for the amounts above mentioned.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
New Orleans, October 22, 1867.

Maj Gen. A. L. Mower, Commanding Fifth Military District.

General—In reply to your note of 21st inst., inquiring whether or not E. Heistand, Esq., Assistant City Attorney, was elected to office in April, 1855, and was succeeded by "Laville," in July, 1857.

Mr. Heistand received, as per his receipts in this office, in May, 1855—

Tax bills for 1854, amounting to	$174,643 9
And in July 1855, tax bills amounting to	121 4 2 49
Total	$295,062 50
In 1855 Mr. Heistand paid into the City Treasury, as per receipts in this office, on account of said bills	$77,901 37
And in 1856, paid	14,752 79 $171,903 96
Leaving this amount of Tax Bills unaccounted for by record in this office	$174,258 54

Them seems to have been no reports made to this office as are required by Article 53, Leovy's City Laws, by any former Assistant City Attorney.

Respectfully,
D. E. MANDELL, Controller.

MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 18, 1867.

S. Howell, City Treasurer:

Sir—You will please abstain from turning over order to Mr. E. Heistand, as City Attorney, any tax bills, licenses and bills for fine, until further orders.

It appears that the bond furnished by him is not in point of form, and as the surety therein required in no case be held liable, were the principal to prove delinquent.

I inclose for your information a copy of a communication from the Controller to the effect that there is no record in this office showing that the above named gentleman has yet accounted for a sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, representing $174,258 34, figuring to his debit as tax bills delivered to him for collection in 1854 and 1855.

In reference to this matter, you are respectfully requested to cause to be prepared a tabular statement of the amount of licenses and bills of fine which were delivered to him by the City Treasurer in 1854 and 1855.

While on this subject, you will please take notice that in the law requiring all advertised tax bills due by delinquents, should be stamped by you, it becomes your duty (precedente notwithstanding) to assume by your signature such stamping.

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
New Orleans, October 22, 1867.

Maj. Gen. Mower, Commanding Fifth Military Dist.

I have the honor to submit to your consideration, that having been, for the first, officially informed by the City Controller that Mr. E. Heistand, who was elected Assistant City Attorney in April, 1855, had up to this day failed to account to the city for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, tax receipts of 1854 and 1855 entrusted to him for collection, and having discovered that the official bond by him furnished of him in the same capacity, inadvertently accepted at the time, is defective, in as much as given in a different capacity (Assistant City Controller) and so not containing, under the provisions of article No. 125 City Laws, page 119, the clause "that it shall continue in force during his continuance in office," and therefore that he was probably likewise in default by not accounting to the city for licensed, bills of fine and levee dues entrusted to him for collection, I have deemed it my duty, subject to your approval, to request the City Treasurer not to deliver to him any tax bills, licenses, bills of fine and levee dues, until further order, and have also asked the Treasurer to prepare a statement of such licenses, bills of fine and levee dues for said years 1854 and 1855 as were entrusted to said official and remain unaccounted for by him.

Under the above state of facts, conceiving that it may meet your views and approval, it becomes necessary that steps be taken at once to proceed with the collection, by suit, if doubt due the city, and to that end I would, with your permission, most respectfully suggest that you should appoint an attorney who would take the matter in hand and act with Mr. Heistand satisfactorily accounting to the city for the amounts above mentioned.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
New Orleans, October 22, 1867.

Maj Gen. A. L. Mower, Commanding Fifth Military District.

General—In reply to your note of 21st inst., inquiring whether or not E. Heistand, Esq., Assistant City Attorney, was elected to office in April, 1855, and was succeeded by "Laville," in July, 1857.

Mr. Heistand received, as per his receipts in this office, in May, 1855—

Tax bills for 1854, amounting to	$174,643 9
And in July 1855, tax bills amounting to	121 4 2 49
Total	$295,062 50
In 1855 Mr. Heistand paid into the City Treasury, as per receipts in this office, on account of said bills	$77,901 37
And in 1856, paid	14,752 79 $171,903 96
Leaving this amount of Tax Bills unaccounted for by record in this office	$174,258 54

Them seems to have been no reports made to this office as are required by Article 53, Leovy's City Laws, by any former Assistant City Attorney.

Respectfully,
D. E. MANDELL, Controller.

MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 18, 1867.

S. Howell, City Treasurer:

Sir—You will please abstain from turning over order to Mr. E. Heistand, as City Attorney, any tax bills, licenses and bills for fine, until further orders.

It appears that the bond furnished by him is not in point of form, and as the surety therein required in no case be held liable, were the principal to prove delinquent.

I inclose for your information a copy of a communication from the Controller to the effect that there is no record in this office showing that the above named gentleman has yet accounted for a sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, representing $174,258 34, figuring to his debit as tax bills delivered to him for collection in 1854 and 1855.

In reference to this matter, you are respectfully requested to cause to be prepared a tabular statement of the amount of licenses and bills of fine which were delivered to him by the City Treasurer in 1854 and 1855.

While on this subject, you will please take notice that in the law requiring all advertised tax bills due by delinquents, should be stamped by you, it becomes your duty (precedente notwithstanding) to assume by your signature such stamping.

JOHN GAUCHE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colfax Advises Impeachment.

He Favors Grant as the Radical Candidate for President.

The Election in Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Sir James Low.

The Emperor of Austria Arrived in Paris.

Conference of European Powers Asked for by Napoleon.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The announcement of Gen. Mariendaire's pardon was greeted with joy in the President's office, with the Attorney General's recommendation, awaiting signature.

Colfax, in a speech at Cooper Institute, advocated impeachment, and favored Grant's nomination as the Radical candidate for President.

Grant has Gen. Thomas report of his proceedings in Texas, and the Nashville action, covering the correspondence between Grant, Thomas, Mayor Brown, and Brownlow. The documents are published.

The Reconstruction Committee have confined themselves to the examination of books and papers. They have, so far, examined no witnesses. Their action is slow. The examination, speculation as to the committee's action is idle.

Grant was at work to day.

Seward was at the White House to day.

Gen. Howard has returned.

Gen. Thomas received $200,000.

The Postmaster General advertises for contracts under the new postal treaty with Eng. A departure on alternate days is contemplated.

Colonel Parker reports the Dismal Swamp canal in bad condition, with only three and a half feet water.

Colfax says of Grant: "He is the noblest and the greatest, uniting as he does the partnerships of Wellington with the dash of Napoleon, and his modesty is only equalled by his merits."

New York, Oct. 24.—Flour irregular. State $6 10 to $10 35; Southern $7 to $14. Receipts to-day, bbls, 10,000. Wheat $2 to $2 40. Corn excited, $1 41 to $1 43. Oats 1c lower. Pork $23 37 to $23 50. Lard heavy, 16c to 16½c. Cotton firmer, sales 2,500 bales, middling uplands 19½c to 20c. Rice heavy. Carolina 7½ to 10½c. Sugar active. Molasses 31½c to 35c. Coffee more active, but unchanged. Freights lower.

New York, Oct. 24.—Money quiet at 6 per cent. Sterling closed heavily, 9½ to 9¾. Gold 142. Sterling closed heavily, 9½ to 9¾. Gold 142, coupons of '62, coupons of '64, 141½.

Richmond, Oct. 24.—Returns at General Schofield's headquarters show conclusively that the State Convention will be Radical. It is almost certain that the Convention will be Radical by fifteen majority.

This city elects the following radicals after the days election: Hunnicutt, Judge Underwood, Morrissey and two negroes. The Radical ticket did not receive fifty votes. The Conservatives elected their ticket five majority in this city. Negroes voting the Conservative tickets were again chased from the polls by a negro mob. Conservatives elected their ticket in Petersburg by the hands of negroes at the Monroe ward polls, and sent to the Libby but was subsequently released.

Memphis, Oct. 24.—Cotton active and advanced, sales 2021 bales, middling 19c. Receipts 1,000 bales, shipments 1,000. Exports 2138. Stock 12,939.

Charleston, Oct. 24.—Cotton firmer. Sales 1612 bales, middling 19c. Receipts 1,000. Exports 1612. Stock 15,000.

Senor Romero expects to sail for Mexico in the steamer Wilderness about the end of the week.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull, middlings 18½ to 19c. Flour very dull. Wheat dull—decline 5c, choice Southern red $2 70. Corn 1c lower, white 1 40 to 1 42, yellow $1 12 to $1 20; yellow $1 30 to $1 36. Oats steady, 65 to 74c. Provisions very dull, unchanged.

Mobile, Oct. 24.—Cotton by letter. Sales for the week 4,000 bales, middling at 19½.

Two statements from yellow fever to-day.

Louisville, Oct. 24.—Tobacco—sales 250 hds at $4 25 to $17 75. Wheat—prime red $1 40, choice $1 45 to $1 50. Corn—ear $1 10 to $1 20. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 18½c. Cotton 16½c.

Louisville, Oct. 24.—Rivers rising, with 24 inches in the canal by the mark.

St. Louis, Oct 24.—Tobacco rather weak but unchanged. Cotton 19½c for middlings. Flour lower, fine 5 to 10c, and dull and weak for lower qualities; extra $8 50, double extra $9 50 to $11; choice and fancy $12 25 to $14 50. Wheat dull and lower $2 25 to $2 30. Corn quiet, mixed and white $1 10 to $1 11. Oats firm; 65 to 67c. Provisions dull and lower. Pork $22 25. Bacon—shoulders 14c, clear sides 18c. Lard dull. Weather cloudy and cold.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal—$2 35 to $2 40. Corn firmer, mixed $1 05 in car. Oats firmer at 70c. Cotton firmer and higher, middling 19c. Tobacco firm but unchanged. Pork firmer, sales 300 bbls at 24c. Bacon ribbed sides 17½c; clear sides 17½ to 18c. Lard dull at 13c. Butter dull at 33 to 38c. Cheese firm at 15c. Hogs $5 50 to $7.

Louisville, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Right Way, 10 a. m. Up: Louisville 2 ft. M—Wind light from N. E. Cloudy. Hard weather 30.35.

Southwest Pass, Oct 24.—Right Way, 10 a. m. Up: Louisville 2 ft. M—Wind light from N. E. Cloudy. Hard weather 30.35.

Liverpool, Sept 26th, merchandise and passengers, to J. H. Ashbridge & Decan—3d inst.

The London Times says the new submarine cable from Prestee to the United States will extend from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon, thence to Nantucket, which has been adopted very carefully. From St. Pierre the cable, in order to reach New York, will follow the English coast of New Brunswick and the American Provinces of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. At first sight it might appear that the route from St. Pierre to Brest to New York direct, but to achieve this object it would be necessary to carry the cable across parts of the bed of the Atlantic which are utterly unsoundable. The operation of submerson is expected to begin in May, 1868.

The Late Avonia Jones.

EXTRAORDINARY OBITUARY NOTICE BY HER FATHER—AFFECTING SCENES OF RECONCILIATION.

Mr George Jones, who styles himself "George the Count Joannes," publishes an extraordinary obituary notice of his daughter, the late beautiful and celebrated actress Avonia Brooke, *née* Jones:

He says "the name of Avonia was original, and formed by me, as a feminine Latinization of the name Avon—upon the banks of which Shakspeare was born; and in her coffin (it was remarked by all) she seemed the very image of the Prince of Poets, when, beardless as a youth, he must have appeared in happy sleep.

"My now dead daughter, the Countess Avonia Jones—her legal title from her father's title and surname—was born in the city of New York, at No. 42 Barrow street, now Washington Place West, and the very house, three months prior to her birth, in which I received, as my friend and guest, the present emperor of the French.

* * *

"'Poor Carlotta' and 'Dear Avonia' will become household terms of affection—as the dying words of heroic husbands in the pressure of an awful death—as now renowned by the terrible fates of Maximilian and Gustavus—both crowned emperors in the very hearts of their noble, intellectual and beloved wives!"

He describes a scene in the death chamber of his daughter, as follows:

In a chamber of large dimensions, with every luxury that wealth and taste could furnish, and upon a low bedstead, with overlaids as white as snow, reposed upon a pillow, the dying daughter, looking the very picture of the youthful Shakspeare—fair-haired, fawn and features—as if the immortal poet was imagined there in monumental marble. The remarkable likeness was so striking as to impress itself instantly, to the momentary exclusion of the fact that I was gazing upon the face of my Avonia's daughter, whose brilliant eyes, like twin stars, seemed to illumine the dark firmament of death! At the bend of the bed my mother—daughter kneeling in prayer, while on her knees, and beside Avonia, grasping her left hand and wrist, counting the fast receding pulse, and with tearful eyes watching the fixed features of her dying child, was the sorrow-stricken and agonized mother, my former beloved wife, whom I had not seen but once for more than twenty years. Overcome by the sudden sight of sensitive nature, nearly blinded with my burning tears, my brain on fire for days past by another domestic affliction and bereavement, I fell upon my knees, broke down, and taking Avonia's extended right hand in both of my own, I kissed and bathed it with my flowing tears, praying to our Heavenly Father—"Not my will, but Thine!" Raising my eyes to gaze upon my daughter, they suddenly met those of the sorrowful mother, Melinda. I instantly extended to her my right hand, which, with deep emotion she clasped in her own, and, at the same moment, Avonia, observing our mutual action, and, perceiving, with a dying grasp, the hand of both! Turn with the clasped hands over the very heart of Avonia—her father, mother and daughter—of three mortal intellect, separated for years, and by thousands of miles, heretofore estranged and alienated—were again united in the holiest moments of mutual blessing and forgiveness. The Almighty Father, from His throne of grace and pardon never witnessed a holier reconciliation! Yes, I repeat, I cold speak, I said what I religiously felt, viz.:

This is a cursed scene. God will bless it! Avonia—our child—at our deep affliction, give a new existence to our dying daughter—if not on earth—then at once in His divine presence!

The words of paternal piety flew with angel speed to Heaven, and the latter and more blessed existence was awarded and recorded for the dying child.

At last the time came to take the fatal "farewell." Avonia whispered to her mother to open a box in her dressing-case and her father to lose her lips, and receive her kiss in return. The lips of the living and dying were joined in perpetual and holiest purity. While the right hand of Avonia still clasped one of mine and throughout the interview.

The quick ear the hand of Melinda, her mother, and respectfully saluted it, then rising, with faltering eyes and tearful emotion left the death chamber, supported by my eldest and whispered "Farewell!" and "God bless you!" with filial love and affection my solemn grief.

THE SOUTH AND RECONSTRUCTION.—The New York *Times*, in an article on this subject, contending that the South will gain nothing by opposing Conventions in the Southern States, say:

The blacks of the South can never be deprived of the suffrage without leading to riots, commotion and bloodshed. Nor will the South submit to it, if they can help it. We believe it take it away from them. We do not mean to say that the right as it now exists can never be lost. Only four months remain, and the discharge cannot in any case be obtained in less than three months, and where there is opposition more time is required.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Cotton Situation.

The present wretched weather and the low price of cotton has cast a deep gloom over our city and the trade, causing a general dullness and uneasiness. But everyone who is well informed and experienced citizens has anticipated a slight check—perhaps a slight falling off in price, but the recent heavy and continued decline in cotton is an unexpected and unmerciful visitation, and cause of much reason. We expected a slight temporary decline when the growing accounts of the crop prospects, which were so industriously circulated here reached Liverpool and Manchester in August. We were well convinced at the time that our planting friends were overestimating the product of the crop, and giving too much prominence to what at best but fair prospects which the month of August seemed to indicate. These accounts, highly colored as they were, have been very greatly aggravated in the interest of speculators and speculators, and, combined with other causes, have produced such a decline in prices as to leave the price to-day unremunerative to the planter.

Indeed, we do not believe that, under the present system, the ruining rates of cotton to pay any one, although to pay the cost of production. The expense in the way of taxes, freights, commissions, insurance, storage, &c., will amount to at least 4 or 5 cents per pound. This taken from the present price, say 17 cents for middlings, would leave but 12 or 13 cents net per pound. In gold this would be but about the old price before the war—say 10 cents per pound. The present crop has been raised at a rate of expense much higher than any ever heretofore made, mainly because we believe the crops *Chronicle*. Provisions have been from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than formerly. Large sums have been expended for enclosing and other fertilizers, while the cost of labor has been very great, amounting, in some instances, to one bale the crop. Ten cents in gold will not more than pay the cost of production, unless a very large crop is realized. We have ceased to hope for even a moderately full crop. The continued rains of August and September have caused the late fruit to shed, and thousands of acres have been destroyed by rust, bollworm, pot, and the caterpillar.

We doubt very seriously whether the crop will be much larger, if any, than that of 1866 in fact, we greatly fear that the destruction of cotton from different causes during the last two weeks, that we do not believe the crop will be as large as that of last year. The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable to cotton picking, while the continued rains and general dampness will materially injure the staple. All accounts from this section of Alabama, and indeed all over the State, are not only unfavorable, but actually disastrous to the cotton crop prospect. Where it is possible, we believe it to the interest of the planter to hold his cotton. If he sells now he cannot get the actual cost of production, while in the Spring he can at least the great cotton ports are reliably informed as to the present and prospective condition of the cotton crop, the price will assuredly advance.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, 6th.*

The Cotton Trade.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FAILURES.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 14th, thus refers to the failures of cotton houses in London and Liverpool:

To day, the failure of T. & J. Ralli & Co., cotton brokers, London and Liverpool, is announced; a firm of long standing and high credit. The firm has a branch in this city under the style of Ralli & Co., and another at New Orleans, Ralli, Benachi & Co. The failure of this house, succeeding that of Colin, Campbell & Co., creates much uneasiness among foreign bankers here.

There is an entire want of confidence in the credit of Liverpool firms, which is increased by the difficulty of ascertaining their true position. It appears that many houses, in order to obscure the effects of open insolvency, have made private settlements with their bankers, on favorable terms, with the understanding that the bank should continue to support them.

The banks have thus loaned themselves to a system of virtually fraudulent misrepresentation as to the position of such firms, and have given them a standing upon which they can keep up their credit when really they should be in the bankrupt court.

It is in this way the price of cotton has been unnaturally supported. It, however, would require but a slight further decline in prices at Liverpool to bring down the whole cotton trade of that market, and ruin the banking institutions associated with the cotton interest.

With the prevailing disorder in the cotton trade, and the indisposition here to buy cotton bills unaccompanied with bills of lading, it would seem inevitable that a further fall of 1d to 2d per pound must occur at no very distant day.

This condition of affairs in Liverpool has, of course, a very direct bearing upon the value of our cotton crop, and renders it probable that we may not receive for this year's surplus much more than half the value realized upon that of last year.

A combination of capitalists in this city recently appropriated $1,000,000, to be used as margins in the purchase of cotton. The whole of those margins, we understand, are now wiped out.

A VOLUNTEER.—As Sen. Yancey, of Athens, holds no office, it is fair to presume that he has voluntarily allied himself with the Black and Tans of Georgia, and in the same spirit has filled the columns of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* with his remarks for so doing. We had expected better things of him, and have cause to remark that his conduct has afforded us no additional and melancholy reason to rejoice that he gifted brother did not survive the enslavement of his country and the degradation of his name. His letter is harmless, so far as Georgia is concerned, but will jeopardy be hailed by the negro worshipers of the North with yells of delight, as a most timely and important document for their warfare against the States and antecedents will make him a formidable rival to Longstreet in the affections of Butler, Logan, Blanks, and such.—*Columbus Sun.*

A brief of the Holy Father confirms the dignity of Assistant to the Pontifical Throne on every Bishop who has come to the customary fiftieth year, and yet been honored with the title. This second accorded to all members of the Episcopacy the privilege of wearing the violet cap.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867 bales	15,356
Received to-day	1715
Received previously	91,077—92,792
	48,148
Cleared to-day	361
Cleared previously	16,647—17,008
Stock on hand and on shipboard	30,840

The exports comprise 361 bales for Boston.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair degree of inquiry on the part of buyers, but owing to the scarcity of supplies and the poor assortment offering, transactions are restricted to a few small lots, taken by the city trade. We quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy
Refood	8 @ 8½	8½ @ 9
Common: fair	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 14	11 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 18	16 @ 17