THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 24 1867.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs Levi & Navra, 174 Canal and 171 Poydras streets, one of the most extensive house furnishing establishments in our city. Persons commencing house-keeping can there supply themselves with every article in that line from the smallest to the largest, of the best quality and cheaper than in more pretentious houses. Many of our absentees will find it necessary to replenish their dwelling with goods of the description referred to.

Mr. Isidore Levi, the senior of the firm, has just returned from the North, where he laid in at the manufactory an extensive stock, which purchasers would do well to examine.

Mr. Hubert Rolling has received letters from the Secretary of the Southern Hospital Association (Gen. Maury) and Rev. Abbé Turgis, Director of the Beauregard Asylum for Widows and Orphans, acknowledging the acceptance of his gift of three hundred copies of his religious, musical composition, "*Appel à Dieu*," to be sold for the benefit of these charitable institutions. The work is for sale at the various music emporiums of the city, at the price of $1 25.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. P. F. Gogarty, Catholic bookseller, 151 Camp street, (opposite St. Patrick's Church) for the December number of the *Catholic World*, a monthly magazine of general literature and science. It contains the usual number of articles on various subjects, written in the polished style for which this publication is distinguished, and we heartily commend it to all readers who value instruction conveyed in chaste and scholar like language.

We have received from Mr. Louis Grunewald, Music Dealer, 129 Canal street, a musical composition, by Charles W. Taylor, the words by Mand, entitled *Lament for the Friendless*. Mr. G. has this and all the latest novelties in his line for sale.

Mr. J. H. Hummel, Publisher, 106 Camp street, has handed us a fine steel engraving of the late distinguished Confederate General who lost his life at Shiloh—Albert Sidney Johnson. No expense has been spared to make this work of art worthy of the subject, and the favor of the public. The engraving was done by George E. Prine. It is a speaking likeness of General Johnson, as testified to by his son, Col. William Preston Johnson; Gen. William Preston, his brother in law, and other relatives. Col. Johnson says, "it is a correct rendering of the best photographs of his father." The size of the engraving is 19 by 24 and the price $3. It forms a companion picture to those of Gabriela Lee and Stonewall Jackson, published by Mr. Hummel.

We have received through the politeness of Gen. Maury, from the publishers, Messrs Richardson & Co., 14 Bond street, New York, the initial number of a new publication entitled *The Southern Educational Record*, which is to be issued quarterly from their press. It is intended, as its title indicates, to be a vehicle of information for teachers and others interested in the progress of education. The present number contains a graphic and learned paper descriptive of the physical geography of Russian America, lately acquired by the United States, from the pen of Professor M. F. Maury, and its other contents relate to educational subjects.

Louisiana State Seminary.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY, November 16th, 1867.

Editor of "Bee," New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—You will please make known through the columns of your paper that the beneficiary, and other Cadets, who have been prevented from coming to the Seminary on account of yellow fever at their homes or on the line of travel, will now be received at the Institution.

There has not been a case of yellow fever at the Seminary. Very respectfully,

W. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

The Louisiana State Convention.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION—COLORED OFFICERS CHOSEN.

This body convened yesterday noon in the State Capitol, the Mechanics' Institute, and was temporarily organized.

On motion the Convention was called to order, and W. R. Crane, Esq., nominated R. G. Gardner, colored delegate from Jefferson parish, for temporary President. Gardner, who is a tall and comparatively intelligent negro, was well dressed and seemed the idol of his position with difidence, announcing that the Convention was organized, and that the first thing in order was the election of a Secretary *protem*. Wm. Vegas, a colored man, who writes with his left hand, in consequence of his right being maimed, was chosen unanimously *nem con*.

On motion, all persons not members of the Convention, except representatives of the Press, were directed to retire outside the bar of the House.

The question of calling the roll here suggested itself. Also, the propriety of reading the military order under which the Convention was convened. The order was accordingly read.

The roll being called, seventy eight members, a quorum, answered their names.

A resolution to appoint a Committee on Credentials to inquire into the loyalty of the members elect was declared out of order.

There were about thirty unquestionably colored members present who chiefly conducted the proceedings, which were rather irregular. The plain members generally deferred to their colored associates. After considerable time spent in the affair, J. M. Davis, colored, was chosen by ballot temporary Sergeant at Arms, the members walking up to the Secretary's desk as their names were called and depositing their votes.

The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock Monday morning.

As a matter for reference, we append the names of the members of this novel Convention, and all but about twenty of whom were present:

B. F. Valfroit and Milton Morris, Ascension parish.

O. H. Hempstead and Robert Poindexter, Assumption parish.

Fielding Edwards and Henry W. Fuller, Avoyelles parish.

George W. Rogers, Louis François and Victor M. Lange, East Baton Rouge parish.

William H. Cooley, Emile Bousefol and Theophile Myers, West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee parishes.

M. H. Twitchell, Bienville parish.

L. W. Baker and John Pierce, Bossier parish.

J. H. Ingraham, Benjamin McLoran and C. C. Adams, Caddo parish.

Adolphe Bernard, Calcasieu and Vermillion parishes.

John T. Ludeling and Thos. S. Crawford, Caldwell and Ouachita parishes.

John Lynch, Thos. P. Harrison and W. L. McMillen, Carroll and Morehouse parishes.

James H. Tallaferro, Catahoula parish.

W. Jasper Blackburn and Wm. R. Meadors, Claiborne parish.

John S. Harris and James H. Landers, Concordia parish.

J. B. Lewis and G. Snider, De Soto and Sabine parishes.

J. P. Newsham, Richard Lewis and John Gair, East and West Feliciana parishes.

Curtis Pollard and Henderson Williams, Franklin and Madison parishes.

P. G. Deslonde and William Brown, Iberville parish.

G. W. Ferguson and John Scott, Jackson and Winn parishes.

J. H. A. Roberts, Thos. N. Martin, R. G. Gardner and N. Schwab, Jefferson parish.

Fortine Riard, Lafayette parish.

Daniel H. Reese and Wm. Murrell, Lafourche parish.

William Butler, Gesteve Depart and D. D. Riggs, Livingston, Washington, St Helena and St Tammany parishes.

Charles Leroy and W. H. Heistand, Mateuchoes parish.

Charles Smith, David Wilson, R. H. Isabella, Simon Jones, W. E. Crane, H. Bonesteel, Thomas Isabella, Solomon Moses and R. Delugas, 1st District; S. Belden, G. M. Wickliffe, R. I. Cromwell, P. B. S. Pinchback and E. Tinchant, 2d District; C. B. H. Dupleessy, David Douglass, A. Bertonneau, O. C. Handle and J. A. Ramses, 3d District; Rufus Waples, James Mapharry and Chas. Depas, 4th District; S. B. Packard, (Right Bank,) Orleans parish.

Leopold Guichard and Chas. A. Tibbaut, Plaquemine and St. Bernard parishes.

Geo. W. Dearing, Jr., Samuel E. Curry and George Y. Kelso, Rapides parish.

Dennis Burrell, Joseph Deslonde and Peter Harper, St. Charles and St. John Baptist parishes.

Joseph C. Oliver and Napoleon Underwood, St. James parish.

Augustus Donaldo, Jr., George H. Jackson, Michel Vidal and J. G. Drankard, St. Landry parish.

Southens L. Sauer and John B. Vandergriff, St. Martin's parish.

J. B. Eonard and A. J. Demarest, St. Mary's parish.

Hiram R. Steele and Abraham N. Gould, Tensas parish.

Frederick Marie and Ugar Depart, Terrebonne parish.

John L. Barrett, Union parish.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrell, sailed last evening for Belize, (Honduras) with a full cabin and the following passengers:

Ed Kirby, L T Kirby, T J Pulte and wife, W C Chambers and wife and 7 in family, A R Estelle, C S Bilbow, D J Bradley and family, T A Peck and wife, Mrs Broadway, J G Tinker, B M Peck, M E Peck, S H Peck, Lieut Pickering, Lieut Bowers, F W Price and child, O Price and child, C Price and wife, M Ham and child, Mrs Schmeller and child, Mrs Schmeller and family, J Bennett, R H Chalkley, Mrs W T Shotwell, J O Shotwell, W A Shotwell, T S Sharpe, W H Hopper, W Hopper, T Hopper, J Hopper, J Mallon and family, J Mallon, Mrs Mallon and child, O M Gunn and family, T W Peck, T H Holmes and wife, O M Gunn and family, T W Peck, T H Holmes and child, in the steerage.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,296

MILITARY REVOCATIONS.

We cannot conceive of a more humiliating act to an officer of spirit, than to revoke orders of removal and appointment of subordinate officers, at the bidding of his superior commander, especially when the orders revoked had been issued in defiance of public opinion, and had aroused a deep feeling of public indignation. It is one of the saddest signs of the times to see the indifference manifested by the accidental occupants of high public station, to the opinions of the wise and the good. But it deepens the conviction we have felt from the beginning of these troubles, that acts of the nature to which we refer could not possibly have been more than temporary operation. Based not upon high public considerations, but upon purely partisan grounds they cannot stand the test of impartial scrutiny, but must yield to the touchstone of truth and honor whenever a returning sense of justice shall recover its ascendency over the minds of our rulers. Gen. Mower must find himself in an ignominious situation. Two weeks ago, prompted by motives of the most questionable character, he undertook to remove from office the Sheriff of Orleans, assigning as the ground of his action, that most vague and uncertain of all offences, the being an impediment to the execution of the Reconstruction laws. The new appointee, finding that by accepting the appointment he would subject himself to the odium of the community—at least of all that portion of it whose opinion was of value, and that the act was disapproved by the authorities of the Government at Washington, lost no time in declining the office. He found it would not only cost too much, but that his acceptance could only recoil upon himself, and therefore wisely withdrew it. At the same time Gen. Grant disapproved the measure, and Gen. Mower was compelled to find a method of undoing his action and submit to the disgrace attaching thereto. No sooner had this been done than he and his advisers went to work to discover a way by which they might effect their purpose, and yet keep within the letter of instructions forwarded to Gen. Mower by the General in Chief at Washington. The result was a repetition of the order removing Sheriff Hays and other officers. The moment this information reached the headquarters of the army, Gen. Grant made haste to refuse the sanction of his name to the measure. Gen. Mower was a second time compelled in the face of his command and in presence of an offended and outraged community to revoke the order removing the civil officers of the State and by a mere evasion, as it is believed, he once more attempted to set himself right with the Government and with the people of Louisiana, by revoking his orders removing all but two of the parties to whom we refer, excepting the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Second District Court. Why they should be excepted remains a matter unexplained, but the reasons cannot long be concealed and the belief is that they will likewise be restored. The position of General Mower is certainly an enviable and can be accounted for but upon one hypothesis, which, we presume, it is unnecessary to expose, as the whole business is to be scrutinized. In the meantime, let us be patient and rely upon the injustice of the cause for its ultimate if not speedy downfall.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—No one who heard the performance at this House last night can question the artistic powers of those members of Mr. Albaisa's troupe who sang the "Il Barbiere." Mademoiselle Lambele, the prima donna possesses a charming and highly cultivated voice, and is a rare artiste. The gem of the evening was her air and variations by Auber, entitled "The Crown Diamond," which Mlle Lambele rendered most exquisitely. This lady is a graceful actress, with a very attractive expression of countenance and petite person, and will certainly become a favorite of the New Orleans public.

Mr. Damiani as *Count Almaviva*, sustained his European reputation as a light tenor of superior talent.

Mr. Lachevallier sang the role of "Figaro" in an unsurpassed manner.

Mr. Dupin as *Don Basile*, and Mr. Tholer as *Bartholo*, likewise acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience. The critics were of opinion that, as a performance, "Il Barbiere" was superior to that of "La Favorite."

It will be repeated on Monday night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality—There were 32 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 16 of the deceased died of cholera. There were no deaths by yellow fever.

Society Anniversary.—The Pelican Mutual Benevolent Association will celebrate their first anniversary to-day, at their hall, No. 393 Bayou Road, on which occasion the banner of the Association will be dedicated. The procession will move at half past 10 o'clock.

The Jackson Railroad and the Rio.—The Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, of which Gen Beauregard is President, have agreed to extend the same privileges which were granted last year to the members of persons visiting our State fair. The rates will be reduced one-half.

Sheriff Avery.—The bondsmen of this officer are Mr. Francois LaCroix, for $36,000, and William Golding for $15,000.

The District Courts.—The courts yesterday morning were opened, the new Sheriff reappointing all the old deputies, who took the oath of office in open court according to the usual forms prescribed by law.

All the officers of the courts removed by General Mower, except Gen. Hays, Sheriff, and Capt. O'Rorke, clerk of the second District Court, having been reinstated, were present, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The following sentences were passed yesterday:

Michael Martin, for stealing sixty dollars from Mary Donohoe, two months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Edward Jones, colored, for cutting Charles May, colored, with a knife, with intent to kill, six months in the Parish Prison.

John D. Green and George Dealy, colored, for putting Jacob Thompson, colored, in peril of his life and robbing him of $136. Green five years, and Dealy three years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Joe Coleman, colored, for entering the premises of Mrs. Mary Hiser, No 120 Camp street, and stealing therefrom plate and other property valued at $72, six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Michael McGuire, for stealing $85 from Pierce & Dwight, six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Second District Court—Judge Thomas.—Dr. A very exhibited his credentials before this and the other District Courts yesterday, and was duly recognized in his new capacity of Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Mr. Warburger, formerly Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Hays, was, together with the other deputies, retained in office by the new incumbent. Mr. W. took, in the First District Court, the oath generally characterized as the test oath, and the other deputies were qualified in the various courts in which they serve, under the forms prescribed by the State Constitution.

Mr. Shelly, the new Clerk of this Court, has appointed Col. Jas. Hanlon, Minute, and Mr. Villere, Order Clerk, and qualified in their respective places Mr. Ernest Morel and Mr. Alphonse Morel.

The New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company.—There was a meeting of the Stock holders and others interested in this enterprise last evening, at the St. Charles Hotel. J. B. Murrell, Esq., presiding.

General Jeff Thompson, Secretary of the Company, addressed the meeting in a practical manner, showing that the plans of the Association were feasible, and were calculated, beyond question, to lead to such an increase of business from the West as would more than compensate for the loss of business in cotton, caused by the war. In 1855, he said, three-fifths of the trade through Dubuque came from towns on the Mississippi river. Now towns are loading there with freight intended to go through New Orleans to Liverpool, and capitalists of the North and West both had determined to connect by their individual enterprise grain elevators for use in our port (coffee and other foreign products getting here down the river from the North) costs sufficient to have paid for passing it through New Orleans. There were no ifs and ands about the practicability of the lightering canals which the company proposed to use. No scientific mind doubted their success. The General alluded in an interesting manner to the origin of these canals and their wonderful use in constructing the pyramids—how the Egyptians took advantage of the rise of the Nile to float to the desired point by means of them, the huge piles of granite used in building these pyramids.

A motion, made by Gen. Thompson, was adopted as follows:

That a committee of five members be appointed from among the commercial men of New Orleans, to present the importance of the success of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company to the citizens of New Orleans, and solicit their co-operation and assistance to place it in the hands of such Directory that the commercial gentlemen of other cities will join us in taking the stock and presenting the matter in a proper light to receive Government aid.

Another resolution to appoint a committee of ten scientific men and others interested in the objects of the Company, to suggest plans to carry them out, was adopted.

The President concluded to take time to fill these committees.

Interesting practical remarks were made by Captain John Roy, Captain Frye, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Maury, the last named, the agent of the New Orleans and Hamburg Direct Line, after which the meeting adjourned.

Among those present we recognized Colonel R. R. Barrow, an extensive sugar planter of our State, and Captain DeHaven, President of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.

Cutting City Notes.—The work of cutting and stamping five dollar city notes for the account of the Confederacy commenced yesterday at the City Hall. The bills are cut blue, so that the signature of the treasurer remains on one half and that of the comptroller on the other. These halves are respectively stamped with the lacking name of the treasurer or controller as the case may be, and the name of each of these officers appears on both portions of every bill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

Washington, Nov. 23—Gen. A. P. Howe, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has gone South to sell the Bureau property turned over to it at the close of the war for school purposes. The first sale occurs on the 3d of December, at Augusta.

The following is Kelley's resolution relative to the cotton tax:

"*Resolved*, That the welfare of the people, the maintenance of the faith and the credit of the Government requires the repeal of the tax imposed by existing laws on cotton and the productions of mechanical and manufacturing industry."

It is said that the wool interest will oppose the repeal of the tax.

Havana, Nov. 23—The passengers and specie by the steamer Soient had not been transferred at St. Thomas to the Southampton steamer, when the hurricane set in—on the Island passengers had been transferred.

The steamer Corwin is due.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The feeling regarding the impeachment is feverish. The Election Committee will not report on the Kentucky delegation until after the Impeachment Committee report, when, unless the interests of the impeachers require their exclusion, the delegation, except Major Young, from McKee's District, will doubtless be admitted.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Commissioner Wells' report shows that when cotton was taxed three cents per pound the price was forty cents, and when taxed two and a half cents the price was twenty-five cents. The cotton tax was called for and only defended on the grounds of necessity, and was to be repealed when its continuance should prove a serious impediment to home productions or an undesirable stimulus to foreign cultivators. These contingencies are now eminent. The value of competing cotton has been increased by improving machinery for working it—more care is observed in handling it, and by improved seed is yielding a better staple. Whatever may be the causes, India cotton which formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds, now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-quarters the value of American, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for heavy fabrics. Evidence exists showing that the present tax is equal to a premium of at least thirty per cent. on India cotton—by some authorities it is alleged to be even greater. After quoting statistics of former years, the report proceeds: "In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large, rather than a small estimate, of the present crop, and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 450 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 of bales of home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 787,500,000 bales estimated at 400 pounds each. If, now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1866, and there is no evidence, as yet, of appreciable decrease, the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,180,000 bales, making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 3,930,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year 1860, when there was undoubtedly a surplus, but of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than 47 per cent instead of 85 per cent, as in the year referred to. In short, under the stimulus of high prices the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption, after recovery from the first shock of so great a change, but in this fall of prices the profits of the producer, resting upon the higher prices which invited his outlay, has, to a very great extent and for the time, been lost. When the American crop was in its supremacy, the average price of Surat cotton in Liverpool for the twenty years from 1841 to 1860, ranged from 3d to 5¾d per pound; when it was 3d in 1845, the import to Great Britain was only 155,000 bales; when it was 5¾d in 1857, the import was 490,000 bales. Thus it appears that the regulated the quantity imported, and neither the import to Europe nor export from India was any measure of the production of that mysterious country, though its export in annual average had been only about 500,000 bales, and much of that, heretofore, all at a venture, it made its sudden call for cotton in 1861 and '62, India contributed more than 1,000,000 bale that season. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously, only that prices called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, but with the stimulus of wonderfully remunerative prices to the producers and forwarders. It is, however, safe to say that there has always, at least in modern days, been in that country in that country to throw upon the market as extra, and perhaps unexpected, half million of bales of cotton in any year when the prices should offer sufficient inducement, and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production when at so low prices it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the revolution of many hundred miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased. It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be offered by the prompt removal of the existing tax the commission fully believe that the United States will speedily regain control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the largest portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Mr. Edward S. K. Muller, of Mississippi, to whom, as chairman of a committee on the subject of the future supply of cotton, was especially referred for investigation by his colleagues on the commission.

The conclusion of the report of this commission not heretofore made public is as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the committee present the following conclusions:

First, that cotton growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully against all competition elsewhere. *Second*, that if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully produced.

Third, that already familiar to our people in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South, for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that is, beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, to the production of something marketable and exchangeable whereby wealth can be regained.

Fourth, that the importance of a large production of cotton as the chief export of the country in adjusting balances of trade and exchange, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the South, cannot be overrated, and to be held abroad cannot well be overstated, and so far transcends the value of the present tax, that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former, would be a 'ha' penny's worth of wisdom to a pound of folly. The whole amount of internal revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, was $3,762,078 80, and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the Southern section of the country, and constitutes an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury, yet, under all the circumstances the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the same to take effect on its passage. The market was unfortunately of the new crop of cotton has been marketed, but if the repealing act be delayed to a later period it will contribute very materially to the producer, who may be forced to send their crop forward immediately, unless the removal of the tax should be declared to take effect at the close of the present cotton year, September, 1868.

If a repeal of the tax to take effect immediately should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts it is understood are proposed, and possibly already made for the purchase of cotton; tax unpaid to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus inducing to the speculator or exporting buyer a gain equivalent to the amount of the tax. It seems desirable that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as at the date named in the act will have passed into the producer, all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, if it has not already done so. Only in this way can the relief go where it is intended, viz: to the impoverished cultivator. It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the Committee of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, assisted by B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, have collected and caused to be suitably arranged a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton growing districts of the world—which collection they proffer to the Government with the suggestion that it be placed in charge of the Department of one of the public offices at Washington, in which suggestion the Special Commissioner cordially concurs.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,

Special Commissioner of Revenues.

Washington, Nov. 23.—On the issue of Mower's order, Governor Flanders telegraphed Gen. Grant that some removals ordered were inexpedient and some of the appointments highly objectionable, and asking the suspension of the order until Gen. Hancock's arrivals. This was the only communication Grant had received at the time his action on the matter was taken.

New York, Nov. 23—Money easy at 7 per cent. Discounts unsolicited—banks not discounting freely, and capitalists are afraid of business paper, owing to reports of failures. A bull on the stock exchange failed to-day. The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $603,000; of specie $1,764,000; a decrease in circulation $40,000; in deposits $3,021,000; in legal tenders $3,907,000. Sterling stronger. Gold closed firm at 140¾. Cotton lower; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 17¼ to 17½c. Flour dull; State $8 to $9. Wheat dull. Corn $1 36 to $1 36½. Whisky quiet. Pork $26 65. Lard steady at 12¼ to 12½c. Naval Stores steady. Freights quiet.

Montgomery, Nov. 22.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per centum on taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property of the State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention. The Convention adjourned during the tax year of 1868.

The bill of rights for the Constitution provides, among other things, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that happiness, and that all persons and classes in this State white and black are declared citizens of the United States by the fourteenth amendment, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal civil and political rights and political privileges, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

A section in the Bill of Rights defining treason, as passed, says, no one shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the overt act, or upon his own confession in Court.

The Franchise article provides that those who shall be convicted of treason shall not exercise the right of suffrage.

It is believed that all persons who came within the $50,000 clause of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, and against whom proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court, who on being pardoned by the President, had to appear in Court and enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are disfranchised by the new Constitution. If this is correct, thirty or forty thousand whites are disfranchised at one blow in this State.

EVENING SESSION.—An amendment to the Bill of Rights was offered that common carriers shall not make any discrimination on account of color between persons traveling on public conveyances, which caused great excitement, and several black delegates delivered inflammatory harangues, demanding entire social equality, and the right to ride in sleeping cars, etc. Two whites favored the amendment, Griffin and Keffer—making violent speeches. Several whites opposed it in strong speeches, and after a heated and protracted debate the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mobile, Nov. 23.—Cotton is fair demand; sales 1400 bales; receipts 315; exports 3707; middlings 15½c.

Charleston, Nov. 23.—Cotton market active and steady; middlings 16½c; sales 1000 bales; receipts 940 bales.

Augusta, Nov. 23.—Cotton market dull and lower; sales 600 bales; middlings 15¾ to 15¾c; receipts 600 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 23.—Cotton dull; sales 513 bales; middlings 16c; receipts 2894 bales.

Louisville, Nov. 23—Sales of tobacco, light at $5 to $16 for lugs to medium leaf. Flour, dull; superfine, $8. Wheat, $2 35 to $2 40. Corn, new ear, 65 to 75. Oats in bulk, 65 to 66. Bacon, shoulders, 12; clear sides, 16; hard, firm, 12½; more work, dull, $20. Cotton, 15 to 15½. Whiskey in bond, 35. Hogs, weak, 6¾ to 6¾. Slaughter suspended from warm weather.

Louisville, Nov. 23.—River falling with three feet in the canal. Weather warm.

St Louis, Nov. 23.—Nothing done in tobacco. Cotton, nominal at 15. Flour, heavy and prices easier; superfine, $6 50 to $7. Wheat, 3 to 10c. lower, $1 75 to $2 58. Corn, higher, 72 to 80. Oats, firm, 67 to 68. Provisions—Pork, $21; bacon shoulders, 11¾ to 11¾; clear sides, 15¾; sugar cured hams, $21; lard, 12½ to 14; whiskey, no sales; hogs, 5¾ to 6¼. Weather, cloudy and warm.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23.—Flour dull; family $10 50 to $10 75. Wheat dull and nominal—$2 05 to $2 25. Corn dull—new ear 70 to 72. Oats quiet—63 to 65c. Cotton very dull and nominal—middlings 15½c. Whisky dull—32 to 33c. Pork dull at $19 50. Lard dull at 12½ to 11½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady at 14½ to 15c. Apples and Potatoes declined. Wool quiet.

Vicksburg, Nov 23.—Passed up last night—Commonwealth at midnight, Henry Ames at 11 A. M. Passed down—Eliza Porter at 1 P. M., and the Lee at 7. River stationary.

Southeast Pass, Nov 23—5 45 p. m.—Wind E N E and clear. Arrived, steamship Gen Grant, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton, steamship Clinton, Farewell, from Indianola and Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. A square rigger is being towed in from the eastward.

Havana, Nov. 23—Sugar active and firm. Nos. 10 to 12 8¾ to 8¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 9¼ to 10 reals. Tobacco quiet—fillers scarce. Freights 75c. Bacon 16½ to 17c. Butter, prime 28c; low grades 24c. Flour $14 50. Sugar-cured hams 24c; common 16c. Lard 15¾ to 17¾c. Onions $1 50. Potatoes $1 to $1 25. Exchange—Short, 2 Exchange—London, 14; on Paris, 5¼ to 1. Currency—long, 25¾ to 26. Gold—long, 2 to 2¼; short, 1 to 1½.

London, Nov. 23.—Bavaria and the Pope have acceded to the conference, which meets at Munich on the 11th of December. Italy and Switzerland are invited.

Manchester, Nov. 23 — Allen, Larkin and Gault, the recently convicted Fenians, were hung to day.—All quiet.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southeast Pass, Nov. 23, 6 A. M.—Wind northeast. Weather hazy. Barometer 30.40. Tides very low. No arrivals. Arrived yesterday—Bark Annie Kimball, Lincoln, Boston, 28 days. Left off Balize, Mackerenas & Co. Ships draws 17 feet, and came over the bar without any trouble at three fourths tide. Sailed—steamship J. Harris.

Went up in tow—bark Annie Kimball.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The army bill makes the term of service nine years.

The Emperor of Austria agrees to the con ference.

London, Nov. 23.—The Queen refuses to repeat the Windsor theatricals in aid of the Lancashire cotton relief, on the ground that the distress is owing to the operatives, and that it would be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be offered by the prompt removal of the existing tax the commission fully believe that the United States will speedily regain control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the largest portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Mr. Edward S. K. Muller, of Mississippi, to whom, as chairman of a committee on the subject of the future supply of cotton, was especially referred for investigation by his colleagues on the commission.

The conclusion of the report of this commission not heretofore made public is as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the committee present the following conclusions:

First, that cotton growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully against all competition elsewhere. *Second*, that if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully produced.

Third, that already familiar to our people in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South, for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that is, beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, to the production of something marketable and exchangeable whereby wealth can be regained.

Fourth, that the importance of a large production of cotton as the chief export of the country in adjusting balances of trade and exchange, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the South, cannot be overrated, and to be held abroad cannot well be overstated, and so far transcends the value of the present tax, that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former, would be a 'ha' penny's worth of wisdom to a pound of folly. The whole amount of internal revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, was $3,762,078 80, and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the Southern section of the country, and constitutes an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury, yet, under all the circumstances the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the same to take effect on its passage. The market was unfortunately of the new crop of cotton has been marketed, but if the repealing act be delayed to a later period it will contribute very materially to the producer, who may be forced to send their crop forward immediately, unless the removal of the tax should be declared to take effect at the close of the present cotton year, September, 1868.

If a repeal of the tax to take effect immediately should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts it is understood are proposed, and possibly already made for the purchase of cotton; tax unpaid to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus inducing to the speculator or exporting buyer a gain equivalent to the amount of the tax. It seems desirable that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as at the date named in the act will have passed into the producer, all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, if it has not already done so. Only in this way can the relief go where it is intended, viz: to the impoverished cultivator. It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the Committee of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, assisted by B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, have collected and caused to be suitably arranged a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton growing districts of the world—which collection they proffer to the Government with the suggestion that it be placed in charge of the Department of one of the public offices at Washington, in which suggestion the Special Commissioner cordially concurs.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,

Special Commissioner of Revenues.

Washington, Nov. 23.—On the issue of Mower's order, Governor Flanders telegraphed Gen. Grant that some removals ordered were inexpedient and some of the appointments highly objectionable, and asking the suspension of the order until Gen. Hancock's arrivals. This was the only communication Grant had received at the time his action on the matter was taken.

New York, Nov. 23—Money easy at 7 per cent. Discounts unsolicited—banks not discounting freely, and capitalists are afraid of business paper, owing to reports of failures. A bull on the stock exchange failed to-day. The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $603,000; of specie $1,764,000; a decrease in circulation $40,000; in deposits $3,021,000; in legal tenders $3,907,000. Sterling stronger. Gold closed firm at 140¾. Cotton lower; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 17¼ to 17½c. Flour dull; State $8 to $9. Wheat dull. Corn $1 36 to $1 36½. Whisky quiet. Pork $26 65. Lard steady at 12¼ to 12½c. Naval Stores steady. Freights quiet.

Montgomery, Nov. 22.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per centum on taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property of the State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention. The Convention adjourned during the tax year of 1868.

The bill of rights for the Constitution provides, among other things, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that happiness, and that all persons and classes in this State white and black are declared citizens of the United States by the fourteenth amendment, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal civil and political rights and political privileges, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Tale of Enchantment" attracted jammed audiences to the Academy of Music yesterday noon and last night. So it will, doubtless, for many a night to come.

Miss Cecile Rush, a beautiful woman, and exquisitely natural artiste, appears again to-night in the fine play of "Caste," in which she is finely supported by Miss Sylvester, Mrs. Andrews, and Messrs. Noyes, Pierce and Hyams. Ben DeBar appears in his great character of *Rob Macaire*. The bill is superb, and should draw a crowded house.

Haight & Chambers's great circus holds forth at the old Orleans Theatre for but two days longer.

A world of natural and artificial curiosities may be seen from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Museum, on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From Col. Dan. Dennett's inevitably interesting sheet, the *Banner*, of the 23d inst., we gather the following intelligence.

A correspondent writing from Fausse Point, six or eight miles from New Iberia, the 28th of October, says