THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUY & LINET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $10; mail yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 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.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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. 8, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,593.

ARE WE ASLEEP?

We are all sensible that New Orleans as a commercial entrepot is on the decline. We know the reason of it, but we do not adopt the measures called for to enable us to arrest this backward movement, if that be possible. We are behind the times; trade hitherto supposed to belong to this city has taken wings and flown to other markets. Why is this? Situated at the mouth of this great river, in possession of unequalled advantages of communication with the contiguous States, with streams running in all directions through our own State, bringing the foods, as it were, to our own doors, distant cities are drawing away from us the produce of those fields, although we are within 48 hours travel of the northern boundary of the State. Are we asleep? If not it behooves us to be looking after the trade which rightfully belongs to this market from its proximity to the producing region. We have entered a new era. Railroads are successfully competing with the lines of water communication, and by means of them, Northern cities are making terrible inroads upon the business formerly accumulating in New Orleans. There can be but one reason for this. These cities aided by the laws of Congress are offering inducements to planters and merchants to turn the course of trade in their direction. We ought to be able to offer and must offer our customers equal inducements, unless we wish to see grass growing on these streets and our warehouses empty, and be overtaken by the fate of other decayed commercial cities. We suppose that cotton can be laid down as cheaply in New York, by the way of Cairo, as by the way of New Orleans and the sea, else it would not take that direction. The difference in time cannot be more than two or three days in favor of the railroad route, but if it be so much, two or three days is important in these times of fast movement.

We have been informed that money can be turned over faster by using the railroad route—that for instance a cotton shipper in Vicksburg who sends his cotton via Cairo, can draw on New York at sight or short sight, because he can count upon almost the very day if not the very hour that his shipment will arrive there. We suppose there are delays in New Orleans in the transhipment from one steamer to an other and drayage and commissions and exchanges and other charges which are not incurred by using the railroad route. It must be so, else the cotton would all come to this market as formerly. The subject should engage the attention of our factors and merchants. Certainly it is a scandal that so much cotton should go up the river which formerly came to this market. Even if our factors do not benefit by cotton passing through this city, we ought to throw no obstacle in the way of other interests deriving profit from its transhipment, if we do not wish to see New York attracting all our trade. On the contrary, we should enter into an earnest competition for this trade, which naturally belongs to our city, by immediately comparing the cost of shipment by the railroad route with that via New Orleans. We should then be able to see whether it is the difference in the charges that turns away this business, or the superior inducements held out by New York as a selling and buying market. We suspect that is is both.

DEBOW'S REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER.—We have received a copy of this valuable periodical for the present month. As usual it is replete with matter of the most instructive kind—food in abundance for the thought of our planters and commercial men. The article "Transit of Goods via New Orleans" is from the pen of a writer, who is very conversant with the subject. It is full of useful information and deserves to be read carefully and pondered by every banker and merchant in the city.

BALLS.—We are indebted to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association for invitations to their grand regalia and fancy dress ball, to be given at their new and superb Hall on Camp street, corner of Lafayette Square, on the occasion of the dedication of the Hall next Sunday evening, 10th inst.

Also to Columbia Fire Company, No. 5 (Exempt Society) for an invitation to a grand fancy dress masquerade and firemen's ball, to be given at the same place, on Saturday evening, 14th inst., for the benefit of their relief fund.

BENEFIT OF MARK SMITH.—This gentleman is announced to have a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre Monday night.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC PIC NIC.—The Rousseau Guards (Twelfth District) have our thanks for tickets to their Grand pic nic to be given by them in honor of the Democratic victory in Louisiana, on Tuesday the 10th inst., at the lower Steam Cotton Press, on Greatmen street, between Press and Montegut streets. Admittance 25 cents, ladies and children free.

We call the attention of our readers to the announcement in our advertising columns, of Mr. J. G. Bermel, proprietor of the Barber Shop and variety store in the basement of the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Bermel has lately returned from Paris, where he has been residing for the last six years, and has introduced into his establishment all the latest improvements in his profession.

Besides his store under the Hotel he has opened another at 120 Canal street, where all the articles usually kept in such establishments will be found—articles for the toilette, umbrellas, canes, gloves, etc., etc., of the choicest description.

We acknowledge the politeness of the managers of the Odd Fellows' Dedication Ball, to be given on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., for an invitation to attend the same.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Weir, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

H A Ballauche, Mrs M A Ballauche and child, A Fortier, F C Kendall, John De by, S K Darby.

SAILING OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Kemble, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE DE SOTO.—The steamship De Soto, Capt Eaton, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

SAILING OF THE CONCORDIA.—The steamship Concordia, Capt. Hedge, sailed last evening for Boston direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Harlan, Capt. Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Mrs Reeves, Mrs Brown, Mr M Liberstein, Rudolph Reich, Dr Porter and 4 on deck.

Returns of the Election in Louisiana so Far as Received.

Parishes.	Majorities for Grant.	Majorities for Seymour.
Ascension	535	
Assumption	12	
Avoyelles		800
Bienville		1,300
Bossier		1,500
Caddo		1,600
Caldwell		400
Carroll	1,000	
Catahoula		650
Claiborne		2,300
Concordia	1,700	
De Soto		1,500
East Feliciana		767
Franklin	1,284	
Jackson		1,300
Lafayette		1,200
Lafourche		177
Madison		750
Orleans		23,000
Ouachita		267
Rapides	542	
Red River	800	
Sabine	500	
St. Bernard		452
St. Charles	1,075	
St. Helena		1,000
St. James	1,300	
St. John Baptist	700	
St. Landry		4,000
St. Martin		1,400
St. Mary	1,400	
St. Tammany	742	
Tensas	1,000	
Terrebonne	131	
W Feliciana	650	
Washington		650
		11,610
Democratic majority		10,816

Letter from Gen. Butler on Gen. Grant.

BAY VIEW, NEAR LAKESVILLE, MASS., August 25, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I have read your letter to Mr. Sim upon the proposed nomination of Grant, with much interest. I admire the generosity of Grant's career as you paint it. But what you do I—you cannot get it or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory published. And why? He must both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and as the traits most not be told. We are, I fear, entering the experiment again that we did with Johnson—of nominate a man for supposed availability without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern. I am yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

W. Jones, Neenah, Wis.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Property Holders' Association.—There was a meeting of this association yesterday in the Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street. Judge H Dubleuis called the meeting to order, and Hon. James P. Freret was called to preside, and made some brief and pertinent remarks in French and English as to the benefits to be derived from the association. Mr. A. Rocheereau was chosen Vice President.

The object of the meeting, Mr. Freret said, was to hear the report of the Committee on Organization, which was read by the Secretary and ratified by adoption of a resolution offered by H. n. C. Moulins, who spoke forcibly in support of its adoption.

In accordance with the report, Mr. John A. Stevenson was declared permanent President of the Association and of the Board of Directors, composed of the following gentlemen:

First Ward—Wm. T Hepp; Second Ward—Jno A Stevenson; Third Ward—N. E Bailey; Fourth Ward—Jno G. Gleiz; Fifth Ward—George Metts; Sixth Ward—C E. Girardey; Seventh Ward—E Pillsbury; Eighth Ward—W. C. C Claiborne; Ninth Ward—W. C Raymond; Tenth Ward—Alfred Phillips; Eleventh Ward—Patrick Irwin.

Mr. Stevenson, on being introduced by Mr. Freret, made a brief but telling speech. Such an organization, he said, should have existed here fifty years ago. It is destined not to be of an ephemeral character, but to exert a permanent and material influence upon the welfare of the city and State. He reviewed the objects of the organization as have been already published, the most important of which is to secure the enactment of good laws, to effect obedience to just legislation, and to resist by all legal means all unconstitutional enactments, such as the recently enacted one per cent tax bill, which, he said, had been pronounced unconstitutional on the best legal authority, and would be resisted by all the power of the Association which would stand like a sentinel on the watch tower to guard the interests of the people.

Mr. Stevenson said he had lived thirty-seven years in New Orleans, had never held office, had no ambition to hold any, and had accepted the honorable post of President of the Association, with a determination to receive no emoluments therefrom.

His remarks together with those of the previous speaker and of Col. Geo. W. Kee and Judge Alexander Walker, who were subsequently called on and spoke in an animated manner, were received with the heartiest approbation. The Board of Directors meet at same place Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Several thousand persons have joined the Association, and others are left it. Judge Hill, of the United States District Court, sitting at Jackson, Miss., before whom they were taken on a writ of habeas corpus. The question decided by Judge Hill involved the powers of military commanders and military commissions under the reconstruction laws. It seems the sentence of the commission was not in accordance with the law of Congress, and Judge Hill held that while commanders have the power to bring offenders to trial in a military court, they must follow, in affixing a penalty, the law of the State, if the offence is provided for by the law; and in this case it was. The military commission imposing a penalty upon the defendants being no longer in existence they could not be remanded for another trial.

Judge Hill's decision having set aside this sentence it is doubtless correct upon another ground not assigned. If Mississippi is a State in the Union as the Supreme Court of the United States holds she is, no military court has any power under the Constitution of the United States, to try a citizen for any offence. That court doubtless holds the reconstruction laws to be violative of that instrument, although no decision has yet been rendered to that effect.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table shows the result of the election as nearly as it can be made up, from the returns so far received.

Of Gen. Grant's votes, forty four have been given him by fraud in the Southern States. With a free election no Southern State would have voted for him. The twenty three votes not cast should be added to Mr. Seymour's vote, which, with Alabama and Arkansas, and the other States of the South, would give him one hundred and fifty seven and sleet him. If justice were done, Mr. Seymour should be declared elected.

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX:			
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Florida	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	North Carolina	10
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina	6
Massachusetts	12	Tennessee	10
Michigan	8	Vermont	5
Minnesota	4	West Virginia	5
Missouri	11	Wisconsin	8
Nebraska	3		
		Total	197
FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR:			
Delaware	3	Georgia	9
Kentucky	11	Louisiana	7
Maryland	7	New Jersey	7
New York	33	Total	77
DOUBTFUL:			
Alabama	8	Oregon	3
Arkansas	5	California	5
		Total	21
NOT VOTING:			
Mississippi	7	Virginia	10
Texas	6		
		Total	23

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 25th ult. says:

Every mail from the interior brings news of a capture of rebels, of their dispersion and defeat, and of Matamoras a city of over 15,000 inhabitants with a garrison of over 500 men, besides a thousand militia is under a suspense and fadeis accompanied by a strong fortifications during the night and of creating a general alarm through the city.

There is an inconsistency in these reports from the interior of Tamaulipas which warrant as much the belief of a general revolution as the statement that Brando Bargas' command is fleeing in all directions.

From the tenor of the news from the interior of Mexico regarding the rebellion of Tamaulipas, we should judge that it is of a much more serious nature than at generally believed in Matamoros.

General Escobedo by latest accounts has gone to Tampico to open a campaign against the rebels. Col Montenino with five hundred men was ordered from Monterey to Victoria, to operate under Escobedo in breaking up the revolutionary movement of Vargas. From Tampico a considerable force has been sent to the "seat of war," and with all these evidences of an active campaign we are told that Vargas has but few followers, and that he is somewhere hidden in the Sierra.

WAR UPON THE MEXICAN CLERGY.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 31st ult. says:

An attempt is being made in the Congress of Mexico to deprive the Clergy of that country of their privileges as citizens. At latest dates the question of disfranchising priests was before the Mexican Congress. That body had taken no action in the premises, and it is to be hoped that Mexico will show herself above prejudice, and declare once and for all the Constitution of Mexico which embodies the glorious principle of toleration in matters of religion, will not retrograde by declaring against any sect and deprive them of their constitutional rights.

The City of Mexico is being lit up with gas. Many commercial houses are now burning gas, and the effect of this brilliant light is already felt within the city.

The Legislature of Puebla have passed a bill to construct a railroad from Puebla to that point in the river Mescala, which is navigable for steamboats. It is however provided that the route be so laid out, as to touch the towns of Cholula, Atlixco, Matamoros, etc.

The following letter from M. Romero has been received:

MEXICO, Oct 8, 1868.

My Dear Friend.—It gives me pleasure to inform you that political affairs in this country continue to be favorable. The people are really tired of war, and earnestly decided to support the Government. I forward to you by this mail an English copy of my report on the finances of Mexico during the last fiscal year, which shows a flattering result.

The action of our Congress on the Vera Cruz Railroad is not a final one, nor will it cause any serious difficulty.

We expect with anxiety Gen Rosecrans's arrival at Vera Cruz, and with a deep interest and concern the results of the coming election in the United States.

I remain, my dear friend, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

(From the Monterey Periodico Oficial, Oct. 14.)

MEXICAN NEWS ITEMS.

Congress defeated by a vote of 72 to 65 the Vera Cruz Railroad bill.

The Government has granted Mrs Patoni a pension of two thousand dollars a year.

Seven Indian chiefs who figured among the rebels of the Sierra of Puebla, arrived at Vera Cruz and are kept as prisoners. The age of these individuals is remarkable, the youngest one being 64 years, and the others respectively 68, 80, 94, 93 and 104 years of age.

Letters from Mapimi (Durango) state that the town of Lerdo is entirely inundated by the Lerdo river.

The Municipality of Vera Cruz is urging on Congress the issuance of a decree prohibiting bull fights, as being a cruel sport and a disgusting sight, unfit for the age in which we live.

On the 19th ultimo, Tomas and Jose Maria Cortez were executed in Zacatlan, for highway robbery.

A PROTEST.—We have just seen in the Augusta papers the card, or manifesto, purporting to have been issued by the State Democratic Committee, as telegraphed from Atlanta, and we take this, the first opportunity, as a member of said committee, to enter our protest against the committal, in said card, of the Democratic party of Georgia to negro suffrage.

We are willing to protect the negroes in all their civil rights, but will never consent to confer upon them political rights or privileges.—We believe it best for both races and the Government not to give the negroes the right to vote or to hold office. Let this remain a pure white man's government forever.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

The violent deaths in New York city average one thousand per annum, and the deaths resulting from disease, but investigated by the Coroner, amount to about one thousand more. The fees all be paid to the Coroners of that city amount to $26,500 every year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Complexion of the Next Congress.

Nothing Definite Concerning the Alabama Claims.

Grant's Letter Declining Reception

Martial Law in Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Portuguese Expedition Into South Africa Annihilated.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Secretary McCulloch decides that he has the power to re-issue legal tenders redeemed but not cancelled, provided the amount outstanding don't exceed four hundred millions.

Canby visited the President to-day preliminary to his departure for Texas.

The present complexion of the next Congress will be, Senate 57 Republican to 11 Democrats, House 170 Republicans to 53 Democrats.

Great disputes from Minister Johnson do not indicate that the details for settlement of the Alabama claims have assumed definite shape.

The question for the right of way, across the Isthmus of Darien are progressing favorably. Seward and the Colombian Minister are in perfect accord.

McCulloch has ordered the re-issue of ten millions of three per cent temporary loan to relieve the money market.

Gen Horace Brooks, Colonel 4th Artillery, succeeds Canby here.

A special from Lexington, Ky, says Barnes, Republican candidate for Eighth Kentucky District by 2000 majority.

The following is Grant's letter declining a reception:

"I will make no formal reply, but I wish you would say to the gentlemen in charge of the movement that I would much prefer returning quietly to my home without demonstration. I appreciate their motives, and will take the will for the deed."

Customs receipts from 25th to 31st, inclusive, $2,665,000.

Private dispatches received at Memphis state that Clayton declares martial law in eleven counties in Alabama.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The treaty with Italy provides for the surrender of persons charged with the following crimes: murder, attempt to murder, assault with intent to murder, mutiny on shipboard whenever the crew or officers of the vessel or violence against the commander when boarded, piracy, robbery, military despotism one-third the consideration, and requires a sounding army for twenty years to enforce and sustain it. They have done fully as much as we have since Gen. Grant's inauguration, and may not yet have got on sound thinking ground. The fear is, that when they want to return, it will be too late. The night of despotism sometimes comes upon a people very suddenly. Let every one vote on Tuesday, that he shall suffer no self reproach therefrom, should the night come and the grave in the success of the Radical party.

The Sale of Cuba.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 1]

Our Cuban dispatches speak of vigorous and successful operations against the insurrection in the island, while by telegram from Madrid we are informed that some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas advise the sale of Cuba to the United States. By all means if it can be honestly let us purchase the island of Spain; it would be a most valuable acquisition than Alaska, and probably not half so costly. We have certainly filibusters enough and disbanded soldiers who would gladly seize upon the island and hold it against the Spanish, in spite of all the power of Spain to dispossess them. They would even quote precedent enough in our own history to show that it would be annexation; but, to the credit of our government, we have hitherto followed a better code than that. We should have little to fear from Spain, which will probably have enough internal troubles enough to employ all its available force—and its choice to carry out the Monroe doctrine. In all the history of our acquisition we made would be a bitter one in history, and the system adopted in the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, California and Alaska will yet give us another State in Cuba without committing us to hostilities with Spain, or declaring war upon a piece of pottery which does not confound night with right.

Meanwhile Captain General Lersundi has his hands full in the effort to put down the insurrection, which, whether it is to be considered as an outcome of the example given by the sister country or the result of a conspiracy formed previous to the Spanish revolution, only proves the necessity of some strong form of government to secure the peace of the island of Cuba. They give the State of New York to the city politicians and deprive the Republicans of their two-third majority in the House of Representatives because they disapprove of the corruption and nature of the policy of Radicalism. The sooner Union Leagues and Republican Congressmen understand this fact, the better.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.—Cotton closed easier, sales 300 bales; Middling uplands 25 to 25½, Orleans ditto at 25½ to 25¾. Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat quiet at noon's advances. Mixed Western Corn $1 15 to $1 17. Whisky heavy at $103 Pork firmer at $27 to $27½. Lard dull and heavy at 17 to 17¾. Naval stores unchanged, quiet and steady. Freights a shade firmer. Money easy at 7; Sterling (99¼; Gold 134¾ to 134¾.

Stocks feverish and excited and tending up. Receipts and payments at the sub Treasury each amounted to $1,000,000. Subsequently $600,000.

Governments strong—5-20s of '62 103¾ to 108¾; State bonds dull—Tennessee, new, 69¾; Louisiana, old, 67; ditto, new, 65¾; Virginia, old, 55¾.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—Cotton in good demand, sales 1600 bales. Market quiet and firm—middlings 22c. Receipts 1283 bales.

Louisville, Nov. 7.—Tobacco firm, logs 96 to $8 50; medium leaf $11 to $14 50; cutting leaf $16 to $27 50. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6 25. Wheat nominal at $1 70 to $1 90. Corn—old, shelled, dull at $1 to $1 05; new, 50 to 55c. Oats 50 to 55c. Barley $1 75 to $2. Rye $1 25 to $1 30. Potatoes $2 to $2 25. Lard, new, 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14½c; clear ribs 16 to 18½c; clear sides 19 to 19½c. Whisky, raw, free $1 05. Cotton 22½ to 22¾c.

Cincinnati, Nov 7.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, new 80 to 82c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Cotton dull, middling uplands 22½c. Pork—new, $24. Lard 15¾ to 16c. Bacon—shoulders held at 14c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c. Green Hams 14 to 16c. Whisky, free $1 05. Cotton 22½ to 22¾c.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Tobacco dropping. Superfine flour at $4 70 to $5 25; extra store $5 25 to $1 95. Corn 80 to 85c. Oats 48 to 52c. Pork, old, $29 45; new, $26. Bacon—clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Hams 18c. Lard 16¾. Whisky $1 05 to $1 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Nov. 7.—Steamer Rapidan, from New York for New Orleans, arrived at noon to day.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Queen Isabella is here.

Brussels, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes that the Provisional Government will not entertain any proposition for the sale of Cuba.

Lisbon, Nov. 7.—Accounts have been received of the annihilation of the Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. It consisted of 600 soldiers with artillery, but sixty of whom escaped to the coast, the natives destroying everything.

Havana, Nov 7.—Lersundi has determined to shoot the rebel leaders hailing from San Domingo and the Spanish Main.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 7—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind E. N. E. and light.

Arrived—steamship Trade Wind, Merrill, from Belize Honduras, to G. W. Hynson & Co. Sailed—ship Union and schooner Elina.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 6.—Passed down Rob Roy at 8 P. M.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—River rising above.

[Further Outpostion.]

Havana, Nov. 7.—Later advices from Mexico report that Gen. Canto has arrived at the capital, and the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him.

Another Yucatan insurrection is apprehended. Maximilian's confessor had arrived with presents from the Emperor of Austria for the lawyers who defended Maximilian.

Congress passed a bill allowing all persons to carry arms.

Escobedo had commenced operations against the rebels in Tamaulipas.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The naturalization treaty with Bavaria is officially proclaimed.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Ministry have introduced a bill confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse.

London, Nov. 7—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94⅝. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 7—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady.

Liverpool, Nov. 7 — Afternoon. — Cotton steady. Sales 15,000 bales. Corn firmer. Lard 64s 3d. Tallow 37s. Turpentine 27s 6d.

Havre, Nov 7.—Cotton unchanged.

New York, Nov 7.—Money strong at 7. Sterling 109 Gold 133⅞, 5-20s of '62 107⅜; North Carolinas 76; do. new 75⅜; Virginias, ex coupons 54⅜; do. new, 58; Tennessee 68; do. new, 69⅜.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn a shade firmer. Pork firmer, $27 50. Lard quiet.

The Constitution of Mississippi Declared Ratified.

We find the following extraordinary announcement in the *Republican* of this city of Friday last. Verily, the assurance of certain persons knows no bounds:

The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi appointed a committee of five who were charged with the duty of making a final return of the election for the ratification of the Constitution, and for electing Legislative and State officers. The committee have made their report. It is in the form of a proclamation. Here is the substance of it:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority thus vested in said committee of five, I as chairman of said committee, after a careful examination of the reports made by the commissioners appointed to hold said elections, and after a patient and diligent investigation of the affidavits and statements of many other citizens of the State, in reference to the conduct of said elections, do hereby proclaim and declare, the Constitution thus submitted to have been duly ratified and adopted by a majority of the legal votes cast at said election, and the following persons duly chosen and elected at the same time, to fill the several offices, as provided in said Constitution.

Here follows the names of State officers and members of the Legislature.

The proclamation closes as follows:

And I do hereby further declare the elections held in the counties of Copiah, Carroll, Chickasaw, DeSoto, Ladyrene, Rankin and Yellobusha, on account of threats, intimidation, fraud and violence practised in said counties during the holding of said election, to be illegal and void.

W. H. GIBBS,
Chairman Committee of Five.

The Great Financial and Reconstruction Programme—The Shadows of the Coming Future.

We presented our readers, yesterday, from the New York *Herald*, (Rad.) the charming of the financial millennium that is to follow the inauguration of General Grant as President. The price of all stocks of goods not bought with gold, and wheat in the form of the farmer, will be cut down full thirty per cent; while the values of Government securities will be enhanced thirty per cent. Business men, merchants and farmers are to lose thirty per cent of the values of their property, while bondholders and speculators will have thirty per cent added to their wealth.

We have now the Radical programme of reconstruction, to be put into operation with the commencement of the next Congress. Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner's mouth-piece, the Boston *Commonwealth*, That paper says:

"Let Congress pass the reconstruction note and put the South once more in the condition it was at the time of Lee's surrender! This it can do, no reconstruction, thus far, has been wholly a legislative proceeding. Years of age, a good foundation for proper planting. And if our husbandry has not been outlined by our representatives, it is because some work will be needed, will be begin anew, with condemnation of lands, and the total disability of every rebel representation in Congress—military government and the strong hand for twenty years upon the South. We can do without the South. Let us see if she can get along without the North."

Undo what has been done—plow up the fields sown with reconstruction grain, and begin anew. Confiscate the lands of the South, and establish over the people thereof "*military command and the strong hand for* TWENTY YEARS." Such is the entertainment to which the people are invited to constitute by their votes next Tuesday!

Possibly the people may yield their assent to advance the Radical programme of reconstruction programme—to the financial that will make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; to undo what has been done—to place under military despotism one-third the consideration, and require a standing army for twenty years to enforce and sustain it. They have done fully as much as we have since Gen. Grant's inauguration, and may not yet have got on sound thinking ground. The fear is, that when they want to return, it will be too late. The night of despotism sometimes comes upon a people very suddenly. Let every one vote on Tuesday, that he shall suffer no self reproach therefrom, should the night come and the grave in the success of the Radical party.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wilmington, Nov 7.—Returns are sufficient to show that the State has gone for Grant by a considerable majority, though the Conservatives have made large gains. The Congressional delegation stands five Republicans to two Democrats.

Montgomery, Nov 7.—The legislature spent the entire day in discussing whether this is the beginning of a new session or the continuation of the old one.

Returns from 30 counties give Democratic majority of 11,341, and Republican majorities of 23,600. The returns from the other counties are still probably overcome the majorities of the negro counties. Result is still doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS, INTELLIGENCE.

Harrisburg, Pa, Nov. 7.—Great is here en route to Washington. He merely bowed thanks to the cheers of the crowd to whom he was introduced.

New York, Nov. 7.—The *Herald* concludes an article captioned "Fuss and Fury After the Election," as follows:

The Radicals would be more profitably employed studying the true lesson of the election. The people elected Grant because they have confidence that he will carry the nation the peace for which he fought on the field of battle. They give the State of New York to the opposition and deprive the Republicans of their two-third majority in the House of Representatives because they disapprove of the corruption and nature of the policy of Radicalism. The sooner Union Leagues and Republican Congressmen understand this fact, the better.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.—Cotton closed easier, sales 300 bales; Middling uplands 25 to 25½, Orleans ditto at 25½ to 25¾. Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat quiet at noon's advances. Mixed Western Corn $1 15 to $1 17. Whisky heavy at $103 Pork firmer at $27 to $27½. Lard dull and heavy at 17 to 17¾. Naval stores unchanged, quiet and steady. Freights a shade firmer. Money easy at 7; Sterling (99¼; Gold 134¾ to 134¾.

Stocks feverish and excited and tending up. Receipts and payments at the sub Treasury each amounted to $1,000,000. Subsequently $600,000.

Governments strong—5-20s of '62 103¾ to 108¾; State bonds dull—Tennessee, new, 69¾; Louisiana, old, 67; ditto, new, 65¾; Virginia, old, 55¾.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—Cotton in good demand, sales 1600 bales. Market quiet and firm—middlings 22c. Receipts 1283 bales.

Louisville, Nov. 7.—Tobacco firm, logs 96 to $8 50; medium leaf $11 to $14 50; cutting leaf $16 to $27 50. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6 25. Wheat nominal at $1 70 to $1 90. Corn—old, shelled, dull at $1 to $1 05; new, 50 to 55c. Oats 50 to 55c. Barley $1 75 to $2. Rye $1 25 to $1 30. Potatoes $2 to $2 25. Lard, new, 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14½c; clear rib sides 18 to 18½c; clear sides 19 to 19½c. Whisky, raw, free $1 05. Cotton 22½ to 22¾c.

Cincinnati, Nov 7.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, new 80 to 82c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Cotton dull, middling uplands 22½c. Pork—new, $24. Lard 15¾ to 16c. Bacon—shoulders held at 14c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c. Green Hams 14 to 16c. Whisky, free $1 05. Cotton 22½ to 22¾c.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Tobacco dropping. Superfine flour at $4 70 to $5 25; extra store $5 25 to $1 95. Corn 80 to 85c. Oats 48 to 52c. Pork, old, $29 45; new, $26. Bacon—clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Hams 18c. Lard 16¾. Whisky $1 05 to $1 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Nov. 7.—Steamer Rapidan, from New York for New Orleans, arrived at noon to day.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Queen Isabella is here.

Brussels, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes that the Provisional Government will not entertain any proposition for the sale of Cuba.

Lisbon, Nov. 7.—Accounts have been received of the annihilation of the Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. It consisted of 600 soldiers with artillery, but sixty of whom escaped to the coast, the natives destroying everything.

Havana, Nov 7.—Lersundi has determined to shoot the rebel leaders hailing from San Domingo and the Spanish Main.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 6.—Passed down Rob Roy at 8 P. M.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—River rising above.

[Further Outpostion.]

Havana, Nov. 7.—Later advices from Mexico report that Gen. Canto has arrived at the capital, and the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him.

Another Yucatan insurrection is apprehended. Maximilian's confessor had arrived with presents from the Emperor of Austria for the lawyers who defended Maximilian.

Congress passed a bill allowing all persons to carry arms.

Escobedo had commenced operations against the rebels in Tamaulipas.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The naturalization treaty with Bavaria is officially proclaimed.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Ministry have introduced a bill confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse.

London, Nov. 7—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94⅝. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 7—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady.

Liverpool, Nov. 7 — Afternoon. — Cotton steady. Sales 15,000 bales. Corn firmer. Lard 64s 3d. Tallow 37s. Turpentine 27s 6d.

Havre, Nov 7.—Cotton unchanged.

New York, Nov 7.—Money strong at 7. Sterling 109 Gold 133⅞, 5-20s of '62 107⅜; North Carolinas 76; do. new 75⅜; Virginias, ex coupons 54⅜; do. new, 58; Tennessee 68; do. new, 69⅜.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn a shade firmer. Pork firmer, $27 50. Lard quiet.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 8, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Kennedy, for New York.
Steamship Concordia, Hedge, for Boston, A Moulton
Steamship Alliance, Parker, for Pensacola, Wm Creevy
Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, for Indianola, F W Perkins & co
Steamship Lizzie, Palmer, for Panacoula, C A Whitney & co
Steamship De Soto, Eaton, for New York, J C Rogers & co
Steamship Crescent City, Weir, for New York, Harris & Sidwell
Steamer Tel. McGill, Yore, for St Louis, Wood, Low & Ludwigsen
Ship John Harvey, Lovell, for Havre, Master
W E Saddendorf
Committer.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to G A Whitney & co—1st district 19
Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Indianola, via Galveston, to G A Whitney & co—1st district
Steamer Frances, Kennedy, from Mobile
Ship Monte Rosa, Tarmon 10 days from Savannah, in ballast, to master—2d district 52
Bark Sentinel, Marshall 20 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick & co—1st district 21
Brig Julia (Span) Bermudez, 7 days from Manzanas, in ballast, to Fulg Brun—2d district 14.

ARRIVALS AT NEW BARR.

Steamer Sarah, Murray, from Mobile
Steamer Alice, Mauvy from Bayou Manchac.
Steamer Maggie, St. Cornp, from Pearl River—25 cords wood
Schr Victoria, Dalpi, from Tchefuncta—65,000 bricks J C Stewart.
Schr Joseph, from Bay St Louis—16 cords wood $9,000 for lumber order
Schr Italienne, Franco, fm Bay St Louis—26 cords wood 500 bbls charcoal order
Schr Texas, Lafaye, from Bay St Louis—20,000 feet lumber 10,000 bbls Hassin & Foley
Schr Princess, Fels from Pascagoula—57, 000 ft lumber Dumas & Grillet.
Schr Lorenzo, Summers, from Pearl River—30,000 feet lumber W W Carter
Schr Volunar Cole, from Stockton—30,000 feet lumber order
Schr Joseph Banks, Banks, from Pearl River—20 cords wood J J Clark
Schr Seminole, Cassagnol, from Pascagoula—22,000 feet lumber L Hote
Schr Lizzie Fraser, fm Pascagoula—700 bbls charcoal order
Schr Mille Mary, Kane, from Pascagoula—112,000 feet lumber G Mars.

—STEAMBOATS—

Stonewall, Shaw, from St Louis
Wild Wagoner, Hamilton, from Pittsburgh
Gem Excelsior, Brannon, from Bayou Sara.
Importer, Wilson, from Belize
Thos Powell Dinwiddie, from Dinwiddieville.
Scotland, Hutchinson, from Stonesport.
Hunter, Jonathan, from Belize.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Harry Wright, Wright, from the Pearson—Towed down and to sea on the 30th ult, brigs Herald and Scotland, and towed up ship Hunter, bark