THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, 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 Single Copies, 5 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is 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.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cts net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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. 3, 1867.

☞ A weekly Commercial Circular and Price Current, in letter form, is published at the *Price Current* office, Nos 129 and 131 Gravier street, every Saturday, at the rate of forty cents per dozen.

The Daily Market Report and Price Current, letter form, is also furnished at the same price.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—Mr C. G. D. Holle, 61 Exchange Alley, has received the first two numbers of this new periodical which is well calculated to interest the ladies.

THE COOLIE EMIGRATION.

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND HIS APOLOGISTS.

Several of our city cotemporaries, and among them, we regret to say, our esteemed neighbors of the *Crescent*, have undertaken the hopeless task of defending the unjustifiable action of the Government authorities in the district of Louisiana, in relation to the emigration of Chinese coolies into this State. While a great flourish of trumpets has been made by voluntary apologists of Mr. District Attorney Torrey, to cover up the lawless proceedings instituted by his against a party concerned in this emigration, they take good care not to meet the serious charges made against him, in these columns, of having assumed to be an executive officer of the United States Courts, empowered to make arrests, of having intimidated a simple-minded young man, who acted as an agent merely, in accompanying these coolies from Havana to New Orleans, holding him under duress in the night time, when all good people should be asleep, and, under color of authority, interrogating him for hours as to his occupation, taking from his possession by the force thus improperly applied private correspondence and other valuable papers; retaining those documents, contrary to common legal right; holding a prosecution for months in terrorem over the head of the individual to whom we refer, demanding a bond for his appearance to answer some criminal accusation which has never been made, and other improper practices, set forth more at length in our previous article.

It was not in the usually considerate columns of our friends that we expected to see Radical office-holders justified in such illegal conduct, nor had we, until now, any idea of the exalted importance and pretended irresponsibility of these Federal employees, who ought to be made to answer before a jury of their peers, for insulted in exemplary damages for this unpardonable and outrageous interference with personal liberty and private rights.

We might be excused from replying to the defenders of Mr. Torrey and Mr. Stockdale, until a respectable attempt had been made to rebut the charges we had made against them, but as the *Times* asserts, that our neighbors of the *Bulletin* and ourselves have been "unnecessarily excited" and "expended a mistaken vim" over their proceedings, and the *Crescent* expresses its "conviction that an injustice has been done to the Customhouse officers at this port," it behoves us to examine the reasons upon which they base the defence they have incautiously tendered of proceedings which cannot possibly be vindicated. The *Times* undertakes the defence of Mr. Torrey, and the *Crescent* that of Mr. Stockdale, but we shall dispose of them in their order. Another journal throws its shield over both officers, but as it is the organ of the party to which they belong, and might be expected to justify their action, whether right or wrong, we have not experienced any surprise from its equally feeble effort to exonerate the officers of the Government whom we have deliberately arraigned at the bar of public opinion on charges of oppression and unlawful treatment towards an innocent and inoffensive citizen while pursuing a perfectly innocuous and lawful occupation.

There is nothing in the article of the *Times* which calls for lengthened remark. The people of Louisiana who are so deeply interested in this labor question, are not likely to concur with that journal in its assertion that we have been "excited unnecessarily, where their interests are so much concerned, and over wrongs so gross as to relieve us from the duty of any exposure of them beyond the mere statement of their perpetration. That a Consular certificate should have been obtained by the Captain of the "William Robertson," before he received the shipping board his vessel was readily admit. Nothing to the contrary has been said by us. In fact the District Attorney has not been censured for holding the vessel until the requirements of the law with regard to consular sanction had been complied with. We assumed at first and before we learned the ground of his action that it was the omission to bring with him this certificate that made the Captain liable to detention, although it was subsequently ascertained that only after the Captain's personal examination of the emigrants here through an interpreter, as we are now informed by that officer through the official organ, that their coming hither had been voluntary. It was immaterial whether this fact was ascertained at Havana or New Orleans. The law was not violated in its spirit and that is the important fact in the case. The fault has been attempted to be laid altogether at the door of the Captain of the United General at Havana, whose verbal sanction had been obtained for this shipment, is the person on whom most blame should be visited. The Government cannot expect masters of vessels to know every regulation and law of Congress, but it is the duty of consuls to know them, and they are supplied with copies of the laws for the express purpose of notifying shipmasters and others of their requirements.

The conduct of Mr. Savage, the Consul at Havana, with relation to this affair, reflects no credit upon him either as a man or as an officer, nor was the action of the authorities at Washington, such as become high functionaries of the Government. Our neighbors of the *Bulletin*, who, like us, have been charged with "expending a mistaken vim" over these proceedings, exposed in their issue of Thursday last, the pretended official ignorance of the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to Mr. Bradish Johnson, that an arrest had been made of the captain of the "William Robertson." The letter to the Collector of the Port of New Orleans and the Treasury Department. It may be that the Collector of Customs here, came to the conclusion that the least said about the action of the District Attorney and himself, the better, and made no report to the Secretary of what had been done; but Mr. McCulloch probably ascertained before replying to Mr. Johnson, that the vigilance of the Government officials had been very unnecessarily and improperly exercised, and therefore did not care to expose his subordinates to public censure.

Mr. Savage, the Consul at Havana, who, we have been informed, is a malicious radical, like Mr. District Attorney Torrey, not only expends an amount of excessive and superfluous zeal for the Government in his pay out of this unfortunate Captain, but actually convicts himself of a palpable misstatement of fact (to use no stronger term) As the *Crescent* and the official organ no doubt speak by authority of Messrs. Torrey and Stockdale, we are permitted to cite their own explanation against them. The *Crescent* says:

The vice Consul reported that certain parties in Louisiana had been for some time, and were still, engaged in importing coolies into this State from Cuba of coolies, under contracts to serve a stipulated time for a specified price. He notified the Secretary of State that a shipment would be attempted by the "William R' bertson," stating that the coolies would go under the name of cooler passengers, provided with a passport of the Government of Havana, but that there was reason to apprehend that their contracts establish the relation of slavery or servitude, which is especially forbidden by the last clause of section 2 of the act to encourage emigration, approved 4th July 1864. He also stated that it had been reported to him that some of the coolies, passengers by the William Robertson, were purchased from their masters by the person attending to their shipment in Cuba."

Now what can be thought of this vigilant Consul, whose business it is to satisfy himself of the free and voluntary nature of this emigration and upon whom this responsibility is put by the law, when subsequent to the report made by him to the Secretary of State as above quoted, he delivers to the Captain of the William Robertson a certificate "entirely exculpating him from any intention of violating the law, and showing that these coolies were taken on board of that vessel under the *verbal permission of the Consul General*?" Such is the language of the certificate quoted by the solicitor of the Treasury to the Issue to the District Attorney at New Orleans authorizing him to withdraw the suit against the vessel, which we published in our issue of the 26th ultimo. And the District Attorney himself examined the coolies after their arrival here and ascertained that they had come to the State of their own free will. He is stated in the official organ. How this perversion of facts is to be explained by the Consul in Cuba and the officers of the Government at New Orleans we know not, but their position in this matter is certainly not one of an enviable character.

Nor has the District Attorney, in his attempts to clear his skirts of misconduct through the journals that have defended his course to so little purpose, explained his denial made to the writer of this article, that he had taken any action against the introduction of coolies, or that he knew anything about the matters complained of by Mr. Bradish Johnson to Secretary McCulloch.

There is a novel doctrine broached in the *Crescent's* apology for the Government officers at New Orleans, respecting their irresponsibility for oppressive and illegal treatment of the persons engaged in this business, on account of their action having been pursued in accordance with special instructions from Washington, which is entirely inadmissible. The authorities at Washington have no more right to act contrary to the usual course of legal proceedings, than their subordinates at New Orleans, but we have not the space to expose the fallacy of the proposition referred to, in the present issue, and defer it until another occasion, when we shall have no difficulty in showing the patriotism of Mr. Torrey's excuses, which we have now partially unmasked.

Messrs. Bielock & Co., booksellers, No. 130 Canal street, have sent us two delightful books for young people, lately published, and very substantially and tastefully gotten up. The first one consists of a selection of stories by the Brothers Grimm, being a translation from the German, under the title of "Grimm's Goblins." The book is embellished by illustrations in colors from the designs of Cruikshanks, and is from the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1867. The second work is entitled "Rainbows for Children," edited by Mrs. L. Maria Child, and is also embellished with pictures for the young folks. It comes from the same publishing house.

Mississippi Intelligence.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.—The Aberdeen *Examiner says:*

We are sick and tired of the very mention of "contracts," as applicable to compact between planter and freedmen, and in saying this, we believe we reflect the sentiments of every farmer in the South. The system has been utterly ruinous to the planters, and has served to make them perfect slaves and tools in the hands of their freedmen, and each ignorant bonessa agent who, ignoring the statute and municipal law, chose to curry favor with the blacks, by putting a construction upon fairly written bonds, utterly foreign to the context.

VICKSBURG.—The Evening *Telegraph* states that there was one death of cholera and one of yellow fever the 29th ult., and on the 30th there were two deaths of yellow fever, in Vicksburg.

Mr. Charles Vick, charged with the murder of a man named Duggin, was committed to jail the 29th ult.

We are gratified to notice that Col. Manlove, of the *Telegraph*, considers his paper a fixed fact. He says:

We knew that we possessed capital of which no mere financial collapse could deprive us—practical experience, industry and determination. We toiled from daylight to dawn until our lamps burned low beneath the midnight hours. Patiently picking the types, or bending at the editorial table, we have listened to the watchman's rattle as the hours wore aware, and the stars faded from the mantle of night. Pressed pecuniarily, as all have been this summer, we economized to the utmost, and have passed through the panic unincumbered by debts.

A National Thanksgiving.

President Johnson has issued the following proclamation designating Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and praise:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with whom, dominion and fear, who maketh peace in His high places.

Resting and refraining from secular labors on that day, let us reverently and devoutly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has covered our land, through all its extent, with general health and very abundant harvests; that He has caused industry to prosper, not only in our fields, but also in our workshops in our mines, and in our forests. He has permitted us to safely ploughs upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent as to grant a speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from the horrors of sectarian and sectional commotions, consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation, and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, which, at the same time, strengthen and extend our national defenses, and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus enjoying the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanks giving, which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same divine protection and care may also be hereafter vouchsafed to us, as a people who have hitherto so undeservedly, and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and our people throughout all their generations forever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT COMMISSION BY THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 18th a communication from the Rouen Chamber of Commerce was read, asking the opinion of the former on the state of commercial and industrial affairs in England and France. The letter, which is very lengthy, contains the following paragraph:

Without a doubt the commerce and industry of England are suffering like those of France, the suffering of the one reacting upon the other, and, to a certain extent, the same causes being common to both. These causes may be found: 1. In the American war, which for four years painfully straightened the supply of cotton one of the most valuable of European imports, and considerably enhanced its price, thus reducing large populations dependent on its manufacture to the greatest distress. 2 In the high duties which, under the delusive ideas of protection and of independence of other nations have been imposed by the United States tariff on manufactures, which, the greater portion of which had been imported from Europe. On this point it may be observed that the figures given in the statistics of the Union, while the tariff of the United States is highly injurious to other countries, a far deeper injury falls upon herself. 3. In the continued disorganization of industry in the Southern States of the American Union.

A COLORED MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF CHASE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A convention of colored men assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 23d, to consider the result of the recent elections, etc. They considered the result of the election no necessity for the nomination of Gen Grant, but rather a necessity for the nomination of Mr. Chase more available. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Pittsburg *Gazette*, New York *Tribune*, *Independent* and *Christian Recorder*, of Philadelphia, were the only papers that had considered the elections calmly and philosophically. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a Chase party for the next Presidency, and to stand by the choice of the Republican party at all hazards.

COTTON.—The Savannah *Republican* has been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman at Milledgeville, Ga., to a merchant at Savannah, dated the 10th inst.:

The low price of cotton, though ruinous to us, will be advantageous in certain results sure to follow. The demand for negro labor will not be so great, we will have to hire for part of the crop, and let cotton be the surplus. I shall pay special attention to raising stock, plenty of corn, hogs, rice, small grain, make the plantation self sustaining, and then what I can in cotton. Even a cotton crop is extra, and what it brings we can keep in our pockets. There will be a vast change in the planting system; heavy manuring to make one acre bring its bale, land lying out in pasture where stock can be raised and fed, plenty of hogs, colts, cattle, sheep, etc. This will be my plan, and it is the only plan to save us.

VIRGINIA.—We see it stated that one hundred and fifty negroes employed at the Iron Works, who voted the straight out Radical ticket, were discharged by the owners of the works. This is but one notable instance of a practice among Conservative proprietors and employers, which, since the election, promises to become general throughout the State. The leading papers advocate a combination of all the whites against the negroes, who, with some honorable exceptions, have drawn a "blood line" between themselves and the whites. Virginia seems destined to lead the way in the "war of races."

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of October 24, has the following:

A delegation of negro men waited on Judge Tomlin yesterday morning and proposed to him the monstrous idea of releasing the negro prisoners in the city jail for the purpose of allowing them to vote. The Judge very properly refused the request, whereupon the party threatened to mob the jail and release the prisoners, but Mayor Lamfort promptly interfered and arrested the ringleader of the party."

The steamship General Grant, Capt Holmes, leaves her wharf this morning, at 8 A. M., for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SUGAR MAKING.—The Thibodaux (La) *Sentinel* of the 26 instant says:

Most of the cane mills in this parish are in full blast. According to reports, the yield, so far, is not very satisfactory.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Southern Railroad Committee in Favor of Seizing Certain Railroads.

An Order by Gen. Grant.

Funeral of Gov. Andrews.

FROM EUROPE.

Conviction of the Fenian Gen. Warren.

French Troops Have Entered Rome.

Prussia Has Pledged Her Support to Italy.

Garibaldi's Forces Within Five Miles of Rome.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 2—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has paid its indebtedness to the Government, amounting to half a million of dollars.

The Southern Rail Road Committee has concluded taking evidence, and it is said they will report in favor of seizing certain roads.

The following order was issued by General Grant to-day:

Officers belonging to stations in the South, who have been absent from their commands on account of yellow fever, will proceed to their stations. Leave of absence to be present thereon on the 30th of this month.

Internal Revenue receipts, to day, $1,969,000; for the week, $6,019,000; for the fiscal year, $73,000,000.

The New York *Times* has the following Washington special:

Previous to the suspension of Secretary Stanton he filed November the 1st as the time when certain of the railroads, to which the President had granted a extension of time to the debtedness should expire. The Nashville and Chattanooga road a short time ago made application to Gen Grant for a further extension to yond this date. He has decided that no more extensions will be given to the Southern railroads.

Gen Howard has made his annual report to Gen. Grant. He says: The amount of abandoned lands in possession of the Bureau is 216,674 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 959.

Washington, Nov. 2—Cable dispatches to day state that Garibaldi's forces were camped within five miles of Rome on the 30th ult, and that he has 3000 troops under his immediate command, though well armed, the troops have no tents, and but little discipline is observed. Garibaldi's headquarters are in full view of Rome with no Papal troops between his camp and the city. The Roman people show no interest in affairs. The Garibaldian's respect property, except fences, which are used for fuel. Eight Garibaldians are to be shot to-morrow for plundering. Weather very cold. Angeli was not killed at Viterbo, as reported Menotti and Ricciotti are both in camp with their father. Garibaldi was engaged today in examining the ruins of bridge destroyed by the retreating Papals.

New York, Nov. 2—Flour Southern $10 to $11 25. Corn dull at $1 30 to $1 38. Oats lower. Pork lower at $21 to $21 31. Lard dull at 12¾ to 13c. Whisky firmer. Cotton lower at 34c to 35c for Middling Carolina 39½ to 40c. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Turpentine 53½ to 54½c. Rosin $3 50 to $8. Freights dull.

New York, Nov. 2—Money stronger at the close, being firm at 7 per cent on call.

The bank statement statement shows an increase in loans of $116,779; specie $2,835,571; circulation $27,700; deposits $1,116,308; legal tenders $1,014,121.

Governments closed stronger. 5-20s of 1862, 108¾; of '64 108¾; 10 40s 100¾; 7-30s 107¾. Exchange dull. Gold closed 140¾. Stocks closed dull.

Balance in the sub Treasury $101,564,967.

Boston, Nov. 2—Manifestations of sorrow and respect for the late Governor Andrews is universal throughout the State. The funeral obsequies to day were attended by thousands.

Mobile, Nov. 2—Cotton market closed firm; middlings 16¾c; sales 1000 bales; receipts 1700.

Mobile, Nov. 2—Yellow fever deaths to day, 3, for the week, 28. Weather clear and warm.

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 2—The returns of the week's force in Muscogo county is 1711 votes polled, all for convention. About 50 whites voted. The Convention has a majority by over 200 of the registered voters.

Savannah, Nov. 2—Cotton opened weak, with an active demand, and closed quiet but steady. Sales 1216 bales. Middlings 16½ to 17c. Receipts 3000 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 2—This district has gone for Convention by about 300 majority. Total city vote 2511; total county 1425.

Charleston, Nov. 2—Cotton declined 3c. Sales to-day 600 bales. Middlings 17 to 17½c. Receipts 1600 bales.

Augusta, Nov. 2—Cotton easier and in fair demand. Sales 612 bales. Receipts 884 bales.

Augusta, Nov. 2—Election returns so far indicate that Convention has carried the day.

Cincinnati, Nov. 2—Flour dull and easier, but not probably lower. Corn dull. Cotton dull and irregular—middling not saleable at over 16½c. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork in demand—best city $20; second class $19 75. Bacon improved. Lard 12½c.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2—Passed up, Grey Eagle at 12 M. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 2—Wind E. S. E. and clear. Barometer 30·30, having fallen fifteen-tenths since morning. Arrived, bark Wanella, Orr, 50 days from Havre, with merchandise and 15 passengers to Cretry, Nickerson & Co; Bremen ship Wheand, Sottenberg, from Bremen, August 19. Sailed, steamships Reindeer and Hatfan.

London, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.—Bonds 70 1-16.

London, Nov. 2—Noon.—The French troops have entered Rome. The Italian reserve has been called out. It is said that Prussia has pledged her support to Italy. The relations of Prussia and Italy causes anxiety.

Menotti, in a note, justifies the Italian action, and says the dignity of Italy requires French violation of the September Convention requires it.

The Fenian General Warren has been convicted of treason and felony.

Liverpool, Nov. 2—2 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Corn 40s 6d. Lard 52s 9d. Tallow 45s. Sugar 26s. Others unchanged.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Nov. 2—Rapid progress in New York city up to last night 106,092. Registration continues to-day.

The total registration last year, when the Democrats had 47,180 majority, was only 102,142.

The Democrats have been exceedingly anxious about the registration, but yesterday's work, 51,808, relieves them. They now regard the State as certain by a handsome majority.

Advices have been received from Garibaldi's camp, six miles from Rome, to the evening of the 30th. He had 3000 men, and recruits were arriving at the rate of 600 daily.

Not attack Rome with less than 20,000 men. He has only two brass pieces of artillery which he had captured at Mont Rotondo. The Papal troops burned the bridge as they retired. Garibaldi has resisted the wishes of his partisans to shoot prisoners.

The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotondo. Garibaldi had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

London, Nov. 2—Noon—Consols 94 7-16. Bonds 70⅞.

Liverpool, Nov. 2—Noon—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 8,000 bales.

New York, Nov. 2—Stocks dull; sterling, time, 109⅝; sight 110; gold, 141⅜; 5-20's of '62 coupons 108⅝; new issue 107⅝.

Flour 10 to 15c. lower: Wheat quiet; Corn unchanged; Pork firmer, $21 to $21 18; Lard dull, 12¾ to 13c.

Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 19c. Freights quiet.

An estimate of the course of our exchanges with foreign countries during and since the war, shows that within the last six years we have accumulated an adverse balance of $520,000,000 in gold. The estimate is evidently prepared with care and moderation, and we do not see how the startling result can be called in question. This balance has been partly covered by shipments of United States securities. The highest estimate of the amount of bonds sent abroad is $600,000,000. Supposing this to be a correct estimate, and that the bonds have cost the European holders on an average two thirds of their par value, in gold, it would follow that of this balance of $520,000,000 about $400,000,000 has been covered by securities. There still remains a balance of $120,000,000 in gold, a large proportion of which must be regarded as held here on open account, at present at least, subject to recall at discretion. Really, however, our foreign debt has been augmented, beyond the figures given in the estimate, to the extent of the difference between the price at which the bonds were bought and their par value, viz., $200,000,000; adding this to the $520,000,000 deficit in the balance of trade, our actual obligations to Europe, incurred within the last six years, would amount to $720,000,000 in gold, meaning, of course, that our bonds are payable in coin.—*Exchange.*

Nice is a nice city.

Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry.

The publishers announce the forthcoming of this work, an octavo volume of six hundred and twenty-five pages, to be issued on the twenty-fifth of next month. It will be gotten up in superb style, with portraits, maps and diagrams has long been expected, and will, of course, be eagerly sought for.

The following letter from General Forrest accompanies the announcement:

Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 3, 1867.—In the work now in course of preparation by Messrs. Bielock & Co., will be found an authentic account of the campaigns and operations in which I took part during the war for the independence of the Confederate States. Believing it to be proper that their should be a timely and lasting record of the deeds and services of those whom I have been so fortunate as to command, I placed all the facts and papers in my possession, or available to me, in the hands of accomplished writers, who have done their part with close and conscientious research, and have endeavored to make up a chronicle neither unjust nor brought over colored, as I can testify. For the greater part of the statements of the narrative I am responsible, and all facts and incidents derived from other sources are properly credited in the foot notes. It is hoped that justice will be found done in some degree to the courage, zeal, fortitude, and other soldierly qualities of the men of "Forrest's Cavalry," for that has been the main purpose of the work.

N. B. FORREST.

WASHINGTON THROUGH ENGLISH SPECTACLES.—A writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, gives the following graphic description of Washington City:

Imagine enormous streets, broader than Regent street, beginning with a few neat, fine houses; then perhaps two dirty little shops, such as you would see in the low parts of a second-rate English town; then a space consisting of a deep swamp with a cow lying in it covered with mud; then a tumble down wooden shanty, such as gipsies would build in a wood, but you certainly would not see in an English village; then two or three more handsome houses, and so on, getting wider and wider apart till the street seems to loose itself, without any ending, in gravelly, weary, common like ground. Meanwhile, the street itself you must imagine a deep, deep abyss of mud—the mud of centuries it looks like, such as no description of Cadiney Trollope could in the least exaggerate. The otherside perhaps of what I have described would be an enormous white building—some public office, and then a rather nice looking small public garden. That is what Washington is like all over. Pennsylvania avenue, the chief street, and that is a fine, wild looking. The incest looking gentlemen's houses are opposite desolate swamps, right in the middle of the town, or rickety wooden huts, and the enormous breadth of the streets is only matched by the enormous distances—so immense that one takes a new idea of space. The afternoon of a get anywhere one wants to go; and the arrangement, names and positions of the streets are so complicated that I should not know my way to my nearest neighbors.

"DRINKING CURES" IN MAINE.—The Bangor *Whig* gives a report of the trial and decision of a case before the Supreme Court in Auburn, Me., Judge Walton presiding, declaring drinking clubs illegal. The party charged was indicted as a common seller, and it appeared in evidence that the drinking club, of which he was the keeper, had constituted only a few days before the police fell upon it, and in that time its members had increased to some thing over twenty. The club was organized by a constitution, the terms of membership being these By paying one dollar or five dollars a year from "because a member of a club" which admitted him by a private key to the club room, and to the privileges of the same, and entitled him to the forms and to be served with the ardent spirit which came all Englished on *the tap*, and by the bill of rights vindicated the English "Magna Charta" of the club, namely, that no man should be associated with him in the club, a common seller under the act of 1858 and the *jury* promptly returned a verdict of guilty.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—The Northern papers are calling attention to the fact that all persons, as well as corporations, who have complained against themselves of the Bankrupt Law, that they must do so, previous to March ist, 1868, as the fifty days' notice allowed has elapsed. There are only about one hundred and fifteen working days left. Those who are to be done after March ist must commence proceedings as soon as possible. All creditors who have a claim against whom suffers after that march, will, as a matter of course, be proven. Section 32 of the act provides that the fifty days' notice shall be given in the following manner, namely, as follows: And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time when this act shall take effect, notice of the charge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, proved and allowed, and if the debtor is resident in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge.—*Nationale Zeit.*

THE ZOUAVE HUMBUG IN PARIS.—"Malakoff" writes as follows to the New York *Times*:

The Zouave, Jacob, received several hundred visitors a day, and as he only had a few hours furlough from his regiment he was obliged to dispatch his admirers rapidly. So they were hurried in pleasant parties into the Zouave's room, ordering that no one should move or speak, him, passed in front of each, saying: "Look at my left side, gentlemen, look at my crutches and wals! Walk I tell you! And the man often walked. "You madam, you are young and fair, look at my left side!" And the astonished woman often thought she did see—Yes, sir, you have rheumatism. Throw away your cane and get yourself off!" and so on to the end. There was no imagination, no pretending of cabalistic phrases to movement of the hands. Jacob does not pretend to say that he has lost the number of degrees of magnetism of spiritualism. For twenty years, he says, he has observed that the presence alone suffices to cure rheumatism and other ailments of a nature He does not know how it is done. He supposes himself to possess some sort of power stronger than other men. He does not seek applause, nor money, he says, but if he refused he would certainly receive from the hundreds who gather daily to see him in the Rue de la Bienfaisance. He receives no remuneration from any one, and has grown insensibly and without forethought into his present colossal reputation He plays the Zouave, and, as he says, he goes every morning in his regiment, and only comes to Paris late in the afternoon, after giving a sitting of consultation in Versailles. He is, no doubt, perfectly honest, and his journals contain columns daily about him. Titled and other persons of high social standing certify in the journals to marvellous cures he has performed on themselves.

AMUSING ANECDOTE.—The Boston *Bulletin* tells a story of a stock actor returning from California, who offered to pay for the vessel and cargo if the captain would but run her ashore. The captain declining this generous proposition, the sick man retired to his stateroom, cursing both long and loudly. Horrified at his profanity, the Rev. Mr. Chadband, a Boston clergyman who had been collecting money in California to purchase food and crumbs for the Digger Indians, ventured into his stateroom, when the following brief colloquy ensued:

"Hallo," said the player, "are you sick?"

"Sick at heart, brother," was the response, "to hear you use such language."

"It is a bad habit, old fellow, wretched artist, but d—n it, sir, here I've been turned inside out for three days, thrown up everything possible, and if I'm not a sick sinner, curse me I don't think I'll throw up my engagement in New York. Blast the rea—"

"Don't, my dear sir, don't curse more. Remember God is very patient under much greater suffering than yours."

The tragedian rose to his full height, and running his fingers through his hair, as he chewed his voice for a moment, replied:

"I do remember him, sir—r, and I remember that when he was sought at sea *He got out and walked*; and I wish I could follow his example, in that respect, at least."

SINGULAR RIVALRY BETWEEN DRY GOODS DEALERS IN CINCINNATI.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 23th, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

Messrs. Shillito and Hopkins, the leaders of our Fourth street dry goods trade, have created a tremendous sensation by cutting down prices, on Saturday, to rates not heard of since the commencement of the war, or in fact before it. The understanding appears to be that purchasers can buy these goods at about their cost price, and of course the rival stores have been literally besieged from morning till night by frantic crowds of eager bargainers. All sorts of reports are current as to the origin of the singular rivalry. The theory most generally accepted is that the proprietor of a good dry goods house in New York has quarreled with one of the houses here and is backing the other in the attempt to damage or crush out the rival concern. However, the people enjoy and are largely profiting by the strife.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.—The following is the substance of the royal proclamation issued by Victor Emanuel: "The King commences by saying that the country is in great danger. He declares that the war against France and probably her allies would be impossible; he denounces Garibaldians for surrounding the rights and prerogative of the King. He says the union of Rome must know that he is no disturber of the public order, and that the flag raised against the head of the Catholic Church is not his. He concludes by exhorting all citizens to continue in the path of loyalty, and concludes by proclaiming that when tranquillity is restored, Italy, with France, will settle the Roman question.

Archdeacon Paley, in one of his familiar discourses touching upon the expenses brought upon husbands and fathers, in the way of cambric and satins, says: "I never let my woman the spoke of Mrs. Archdeacon Paley and the Misses Paley) when they shop take credit. I always make them pay ready money, nor; ready money is such a check upon the imagination."

Rembrandt was dining one day with a friend, when it was discovered that there was no mustard, and the servant was sent for some. Rembrandt, had little confidence in the servant's efforts to make haste, laid a wager that he would catch the view from the dining room window before the servant returned. He took up a plate, tried his etching-point upon it, sketched the view and won his bet. The engraving is now one, and a single copy of it recently sold for nearly a hundred guineas.

Our Dead.

"MOLLA."

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us!
Who, living, were true and tried for us,
And in death sleep side by side for us,
The martyr band
Of hallowed land
With the blood they poured in a tide for us!

Ah! fearless on many a day for us,
They stood in the front of the fray for us,
And held the forward at bay for us!
Fresh, fearless and fair
Are they there
Who fell while wearing the grey for us.

How many a glorious name for us!
How many a story of fame for us
They left! Would it not be a shame for us!
If their memory part
From our hearts
And a wrong thus do Fame for us!

No—no—no—they were brave for us,
And bright were the lives they gave for us!
The land they defended belongs for us
Cannot forget
Its warriors yet
Who sleep in so many a grave for us.

No—no—no—they were slain for us,
And their blood flowed out in a rain for us,
Red, rich and pure on the plain for us!
And years may go,
But our creed shall flow
O'er the dead who have died in vain for us.

And their deeds—proud deeds—shall remain for us
And their names—dear names—without stain for us,
And the glories they won shall not wane for us:
In legend and lay
They live to stay,
Though dead—shall live over again for us.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 1, 1867.

Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny.

The great principle, on which the Revolution of 1776 was inaugurated and prosecuted to a glorious consummation, was that taxation without representation is tyranny. The Parliament of Great Britain attempted to raise a revenue from the American Colonies, by an inconsiderable stamp tax, and a tax of three pence a pound on imported tea. This tyranny the Colonies resisted, by resort to revolution, and to the assertion of a severance of their political connection with the mother country, and the establishment of their national independence.

The preamble to the Constitution adopted by South Carolina, on the 26th March, 1776, thus embodied the popular creed on the subject throughout the Colonies:

"Whereas the British Parliament, claiming of late years a right to bind the North American Colonies by law, in all cases whatsoever, have attempted to impose a revenue in the on Colonies, and disposing of such revenue as they thought proper, without the consent and against the will of the Colonists And whereas, it appearing to them that they not being represented in Parliament, such claim was altogether unconstitutional, and, if admitted, would at once reduce them from rank of freemen to a state of the most abject poverty."

The Congress of the United States desire to see Southern States any representation at all in that body, and yet subjects them to a burthen of taxation so enormous as to threaten them with ruin. The principle of this grievous oppression, the Radical Congress violates the great political principle on which the colonies founded their nationality, and perpetrates a tyranny similar in kind but far more outrageous in degree, than that which drove our ancestors to assert their independence of Great Britain by force of arms. Yet the Northern people want the United States Government "to be administered on earth" a government which reduces the citizens of the Southern States "from the rank of freemen to a state of the most abject poverty." Surely, it is unconstitutional in the British Parliament to tax the American colonies without representation, and it is equally unconstitutional in the American Congress to tax ten Southern States without representation, an independent judiciary, if invoked, would doubtless interpose the sacred shield of the Constitution against such odious injustice and barefaced tyranny.

I have read what Lord Chatham said in relation to British taxation of the American Colonies:

"The resistance to your arbitrary system of taxation might have been foreseen; it was obvious from the nature of things and of mankind, and above all from the whiggish spirit flourishing in that country. The spirit which now resists your taxation in America, is the same which formerly opposed ship money throughout England, the same spirit which called all England on its feet, and by the bill of rights vindicated the English Constitution against attempts to introduce arbitrary power. Remember, I speak this in the presence of a great, fundamental, essential maxim of your liberties, that *no tax ought to be levied without the consent of the Colonies.*—*Chicago Tribune.*

Garibaldi—His Latest Manifesto Against the Papacy.

Garibaldi, before his recent so board the Leghorn steamer, drew up the following fresh proclamation, which has found its way into the Italian papers:

"Italians! To-morrow we shall have crowned our glorious revolution by dealing a final blow at the Lateroisade of idolatry, impostures and superstitions. That pedestal of all tyrannies, the Papacy, has incurred the anathema of the whole world, and the nations have now their day of judgment. The priests today are discharged from their vocation for the inter-continental slave trade. Our main figures for the other grades are predicated on actual sales, but at the same time Sixto Lovy Mallinckrodt, Esq., and Pio Nono, and it was difficult to find Middling at 18¾c.

COTTON SYNOPSIS.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867 bales	15,929
Received to-day	260
Received previously	27,935
	43,124
Cleared to-day	2,979
Cleared previously	19,000
	21,979
Stock on hand and on shipboard	21,145

The exports embrace 2,979 bales to New York, and 1,900 to Vera Cruz.

TOBACCO—We have no alteration to make in our report of this market. There are several orders to purchase here, but the stock on sale is too small to admit of extensive operations. The sales during the past week have been confined to a few small lots, which have been taken for our city trade at figures within the range of our quotations, which are as follows:

Refuse	2 @ 3c	2 @ 3c
Common Leaf	5 @ 6c	5 @ 7
Medium	7 @ 8c	8 @ 9
Good	10 @ 12	12 @ 14
Fine	14 @ 16	16 @ 18
Fancy	17 @ 20	18 @ 22
Choice seconds	17 @ 20c	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bds	3,191
Arrived to-day	1,000
Arrived previously	1,024—1019
	4,210
Exported to-