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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR: .....$8.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Little Faust" Mlle. Dietz and her Comic Opera Company.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE. The burlesque of "Pinto" and the farce of "A Penny Lunch." The Chapman sisters.

THE LESSON OF THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The late elections in the Northern and Western States having on the whole resulted in favor of the Republican candidates, it remains for us of the Democracy to learn the lesson which our defeat teaches. We cannot be oblivious to the fact that the general sentiment of the people seems to be opposed to the ascendency of Democratic doctrines, at all events to the placing in office of men professing to hold them. Perhaps it is the men rather than the doctrines which have become unpopular. And we have no answer to the argument which leads the voters of the country to prefer the continuance in office of those who do not profess to be honest, to the replacement of them by men whose only motive is to get into power for the purpose of excelling their predecessors in the art of applying the public funds passing through their hands to their private purposes. People say "where is the use in exchanging one unfaithful officer for another?" And to this we are compelled to be silent.

We suppose it is undeniable that the Republican victory in the State of New York is attributable mainly to the robberies committed in the municipal treasury of New York city by Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey and their associates. It was impossible that the Democratic party should carry such a dead-weight through the canvass and be successful. And we must admit that the party deserved to be beaten which asked for public support in face of such a flagrant breach of trust as these New York Democrats have been guilty of. If our friends there expect to control that State they must separate themselves from the bad men who have so long plundered them. While we deny that Tweed and his band are Democrats in the true sense of the term, we must bear the odium attaching to their acts, because they were recognized as leaders in the party. But now that they are known they must be expelled from all association with those members of the party who regard personal honor as paramount to political advantages obtained by means so criminal.

So far as the Western States are concerned, it seems to be conceded that the New Departure is responsible for Democratic defeats there. Instead of drawing from the Republican ranks those of its members who are dissatisfied with the result of Gen. Grant's rule, we lost a large number of our own party who refused to barter principle for policy and who saw clearly enough that if the theory of the New Departurists were accepted, the distinction between the two great political parties of the country would immediately disappear, for it was only principle that divided them. Neither party had a monopoly of personal integrity. There were dishonest men just as there were honest men among them, and the future candidates for office must stand on their individual merits rather than on their political affiliations. The non-office-holding portion of the community, have come to the conclusion that political platforms and professions amount to nothing, being a mere jingle of words. They regard them as without force or vitality whenever they come in conflict with the interest of the party or the individual who has subscribed to them. Both political parties are held responsible for the corruption which is so prevalent throughout the country. Both are universally held for that destruction of confidence between man and man, which is the malaichely result of those devilations from rectitude, which strike at the very foundations of society. It is now a very common expression, that corruption is universal; that it is not confined to any particular class or subdivision of the community; that it pervades all ranks and classes. We do not subscribe to that sentiment, because we believe there is yet virtue in the land, and that it will make itself felt. At present it seems to be dormant and unwilling to assert its power. But we shall not abandon the hope that the great movement against misgovernment and oppression is gathering strength and that those who are to lead it will shortly acquire sufficient confidence to march against the enemy. We look forward hopefully to the time when that movement will attain the dimensions of a very tidal wave, sweeping away every obstruction to its progress and overwhelming the guilty in one common ruin.

OPERA HOUSE.—The re-opening of the Opera House will take place on Monday next, the 13th instant. The *Huguenots* will be given for this occasion, which will afford an opportunity for the reappearance of three favorite artists, Mr. and Mrs. Demestre and M. Périé, and for the debuts of four new leading artists, MM. Delabranche, *fort ténor*; Conlon, basso, and the two *prima-donnas*, Mrs. Levielli and Durand.

On Tuesday, the Favorita will be the order of the day, and the attractions of the evening will be the début of the first light tenor, M. Blum, and the re-appearance of the charming and talented prima-donna, Madame Naddi, who has returned from Paris improved in health and looking fresher than ever.

The New Orleans Wrecking Company's steamer Osage left yesterday morning for the wreck of the Wade Hampton.

The steamer St. John, that arrived yesterday morning, brought down 77 bales of cotton from the wreck of the steamer Wade Hampton.

To the Ladies.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup, it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

The Attorney's Attitude.

(Washington Patriot.)

The New York *World* thus vigorously and, we regret to say, truthfully describes the attitude of the Attorney General of the United States, though rather inaccurately referring to his functions, as those of the Judiciary:

"The President says the *World* has converted the judiciary of the United States into a thief-taking bureau, and sends out the chief law officer of the Republic to sneak about the South and work up cases.

"This is perfectly true, and we beg to add a word of more minute criticism on this most scandalous employment. In the first place, let us see what are the facts. By the statute which creates the office of Attorney General—the act of 1789—his only duties are to conduct in the Supreme Court all suits in which the Government is interested, and to advise the President and heads of Departments on all questions of law. He has no right to advise any one except these specified clients—not Congress, not subordinate officials. At his request he is not conducting United States cases in the Supreme Court, although it is in session—he is not advising the President or the Departments, who certainly need some counsel, and, if we are rightly informed, he was not here when the important step of declaring martial rule was taken, but he is employed in a region where there is confessedly no law to enforce, except that of the swords, military commander—a Major or Colonel of cavalry. It may be that his experience of marauding professional politicians qualifies him for this sort of work. We are quite aware of the law statute, the supervision of Marshals and Deputy Marshals was delegated to the Attorney General, but this was never meant to be a personal duty. There is something grotesque and absolutely degrading, in a professional and official point of view, in seeing the Attorney General of the United States, riding about the law adventure, with a cavalry escort, with sergeants and corporals as his chief legal advisers and advising them in their legal superintendence. To say it is too criticism on such abnormal folks as now run the Executive machine; but, nevertheless, it is so.

London journals announce that lions and tigers may be bought at wholesale and retail in that city.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1871. 23d YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole——16,5011

Some of Our Representatives Have Turned Up.

(From the Price Current.)

The *Republican* says correctly that "one great mistake of the world is to suppose that politics is a craft that any musician can navigate." Whence it would follow that the right of suffrage cannot be properly exercised except by an intelligent constituency, and further, that the representatives of a people should not be committed to men who can neither draft a bill nor advise their constituents in any business emergency which may befall them. We have several times asked "who were our representatives?" In reply we have seen that a United States Senator and a member of Congress or so has been seen in the city within some weeks past, but none of them have appeared at the mercantile meetings, nor when the outlet navigation of the Mississippi has been discussed in public. The fifty representatives of our city have been solemnly called, but came not—not one of them. It might have been believed that they were altogether mythical beings, and that some cunning fellow had merely put certain names from the tombstones upon the pay rolls of the Legislature, and was drawing their per diem and perquisites with the possible sanction of the accountant officers. A recent publication of names, however, in the *Times*, shows either that this anonymous business has been carried also into the city government, or that our representatives are alive again and devouring the public dumpling at two hospitable boards, both spread at the cost of the taxpayers. No wonder they could not answer with their mouths and hands full. So we learn that Hon. W. H. Waters, Hon. W. H. Kinsella, are members of the Legislature from New Orleans, and that Hon. John Gartshaupt stands in the same relation to Jefferson City. These three persons while nominal representatives of the people in the Legislature, are drawing each $150 per month as District Surveyors of the streets. Are men competent to superintend street repairs so scarce in New Orleans as to justify this duplication of duties so incongruous in the same person? No one pretends so.

What then can be the motive of the Administrators for making such appointments? The inference is inevitable. It gives the administration of the city, together with other three representatives from the country parishes, six members of the Legislature, who perfectly comprehend the virtues of the city government, and who having taken their seats and their pay during the Legislative session will return to their duties on the streets and their city pay nor perhaps having been suspended—soon as that session closes. With respect to the members of the Legislature, Hon. C. H. Hempstead and Hon. D. McFarland, who are registered as clerks of the Bureau of Streets, they are said to be representatives respectively from Iberville and New Iberia. Hon. W. Wheyland has been, we are pleased to learn, discharged from police street for alleged breach of the peace. We suppose that his alleged drunkenness on that occasion is legalized by the fact that he is a "*draughtsman*" on the city rolls. But how can these last persons, whose duties obviously confine them to this city during the term of their appointment, represent the interests of a distant constituency? They cannot be at their constructive homes during the session of the Legislature. They cannot be at home without leave of absence from the City Hall during the recess of the Legislature. We have thus many representative in Congress and in the State Legislature who only attend the nominating conventions and then depart, some of them never to be seen by their constituents afterwards. Another question now remains to be answered. Who is responsible for this plurality of offices? Who nominated these men to represent us? If that question be answered, we wish to put one more and it is final. Who nominated those who made those nominations?

The Great Question of the Hour.

(From the Omaha Circular, October 5.)

How can labor and capital be harmonized? This great question is demanding, more and more imperatively, a practical solution. It is idle to think of ignoring it—idle to seek some means of sentimentally appeasing those who clamor about the rights of labor. Trifling concessions on the part of capital are only sops thrown to Cerberus. The demand for less, or nine, or eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, is but preliminary, in all cases, to still greater demands. The labor-reformers in Europe thus began a few years ago; its great organization, the International Society, now contemplates the entire reorganization of existing social relations and the utter humiliation of capital. The agitators of the labor question thus began in Massachusetts; it urges these present claims. Their platform, passed by the recent State Convention, affirms as a fundamental principle, "that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates," and this in view of the final results of the principle, viz: "the overthrow of the whole profit-making system, the extinction of all monopolies, the abolition of privileged classes." And the wonderful fact is that these radical views are everywhere gaining ground. An occasional strike proves abortive, but the great colossal labor reformers moves on, gaining strength and numbers as it proceeds. It claims that it nearly carried the recent Republican Convention of Massachusetts, and aspires to place its candidate in the Presidential chair in 1876. In Europe sovereigns tremble and conspire to destroy the great organization of labor.

It is easy to censure the labor agitators, and their measures are often deserving of the severest reprobation; but their faults, their ignorance, even their occasional brutality, should not blind us to the fact that they are, after all, consciously or unconsciously, striving toward that final state, in which many of the distinctions of race now obtain will cease to exist, wherein there will be neither oppressed nor oppressor.

But this golden age will not be reached, we feel assured, as the result of the terrible struggle now threatening between labor and capital. The conditions of labor must be favorably modified by agitation and legislation, but so long as selfishness continues predominent in both labor and capital, there will continue invidious distinctions, injustice, and oppression. We rejoice in every measure that is calculated to ameliorate the condition of the toiling millions, and unquestionably much has been already accomplished in that direction, and much more will be accomplished by the means already employed, especially by co-operation. But we fully believe that the grand objects before them will be obtained; not by agitation, not by strife, not by legislation, not even by co-operation, but by such radical changes of character as can be effected only by the grace of God.

Grant, as a Logician.

The newspapers are making fun of the President's Portland speech. They ought not to do it. Was it not a very good speech? It will be remembered that it ran as follows:

"*Citizens of Portland:*—I have very vivid recollections of a, to me, gratifying visit I made six years ago in your city. Now I return from an equally pleasant one, both here and in other parts of your State. My reception has been most pleasing, and I hope my visits will not be so far apart in the future, otherwise I shall not be able to visit you as often before I am a very old man. I thank you for this greeting."

Now, we contend that this was an eminently wise, patriotic, and conservative speech. We can find no fault with it. It was not tedious. Nobody could complain of being tired out with listening to it. It was easily reported. Above all, it was sound and true, which public speeches sometimes are not.

It will bear the closest analysis. See what a beautiful series of syllogisms may be made of it—viz:

(I.)

Six years is a long time.
I have not seen you for six years.
Therefore, it is a long time since I saw you.

(II.)

A few long times make a lifetime.
Six years is a long time.
Therefore, a few times six years make a lifetime.

(III.)

In the course of a lifetime I shall be a very old man.
A few times six years make a lifetime.
Therefore, in the course of a few times six years I shall be a very old man.

(IV.)

If I don't see you oftener than heretofore, I shall see you only once in six years.
In the course of a few times six years I shall be a very old man.
Therefore, I see you no oftener than before, I shall see you only a few times before I am a very old man.

We really think Mr. Grant's speech was one of the most lucid and logical ever delivered by that distinguished orator.

THE CHICAGO CHARITY.—The large sums contributed in England and on the Continent of Europe for the sufferers at Chicago and by the Northwestern farmers have shown that the people of the Old World have a warm regard for the United States. A nation may be feared or envied by its sister States, but no benefit that it can receive from the supposed superiority that produces these feelings will equal the genuine never prompted by charity; and if the Chicago fire has plunged America in grief, it at least has produced one great good in enabling the Old World to show a genuine affection for the New one. The munificent contributions both at home and abroad for the Chicago and Northwestern sufferers, amounting to many millions of dollars in money and goods, have also shown a humanity in our own and foreign lands that is one of the greatest blessings of the time. The note of suffering went out to willing ears and willing hands. It was no sooner heard than answered. It was no steamer, telegraph and mail help of all kinds has been pouring in upon those suffering people. Through agents to come the magnificent charity to Chicago will be quoted as one of the brightest examples of humanitarian feeling.

A man in New Hamshire declined to subscribe for a paper because it helped to build up the business of the place, and the wealthier the town was, the higher his taxes would be.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Commission of Inquiry on the Late War.

Newspapers Prohibited in the Barracks.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Decisions of the Mexican Joint Commission.

HOME NEWS.

State Election Returns.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The commission of inquiry on the capitulations made by French Generals during the late war is prosecuting its investigations with great vigor. Marshal Bazaine, who had already appeared before it in person, has now sent in a detailed and voluminous report of the siege of Metz, with letters received by him from Napoleon during the investment. It is said that the judgment of the commission will bear with great severity on those principally responsible for the surrender of fortunate Metz.

The Minister of War has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in barracks and camps where troops are quartered.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The Duke de Broglie has gone to London.

The Duke de Harcourte has gone to Rome.

It is thought that Goulard will be assigned to Italy.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—The employés of Lord's shipyards held a meeting and resolved to demand a further restriction of a day's labor to nine hours.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Millbanks, from Charleston.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—A conference of diplomatists will soon be held in Dresden, to take precautionary measures against the International Society.

Vienna, Nov. 8.—The Bohemian diet voted unanimously against electing delegates to the Reichrath, whereupon the Government ordered the close of its deliberations.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.—The Netherland Trading Company held a meeting to consider the proposed transfer of Dutch possessions in Asia and Africa to England. They resolved to continue their organization for 20 years.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—The Lieut. Gov. of Quebec opened the Parliament of this province to-day, with the usual formalities. In his speech he congratulates Parliament on the progress made in the confederation, and recommends a continuance of the policy of railroad extension as the finances will admit. He recommends the measure for the improvement in the laws of administration of justice. Notwithstanding the large amounts spent for public works and education, there still remains a considerable surplus to the credit of the Province.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Oct. 30, via *Havana*. Anarchy prevails in many of the States of Mexico. The revolution in Nuevo Leon still continues. The revolutionists of Zacatecas have invaded the State of San Louis Potosi.

Numerous bands of men are seeking the villages and haciendas in the States of Hidalgo and Mexico, and in the Federal District robberies are committed in sight of the gates of the city. Gonzez Partido is in the field operating against the State Government of Aguas. Calientes Jemiez is again at the head of a force operating alternately in Guerra and Puebla.

The authorities of the State of Oaxaca have decided to promulgate notice of the re-election of Juarez.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov 8.—An order will be issued from the War Department, probably to-morrow, placing the Indians of Arizona under direct charge of General Schofield. Instructions will be given to bring them all in upon the reservations and to keep them upon such reservations while there they will be fully protected by this Government in all their rights, but if they leave and go on the war-path, they will be punished.

The following cases, which were before the United States and Mexican Joint Commission, and upon which the commissioners failed to agree, were referred to the umpire for decision. His opinions have just been announced, granting awards in favor of the several claimants, but generally the amounts awarded are less than those claimed, viz:

Aaron Brooks, J. B. Gosch, Garrison & Fretz, Christine Eigindorff, Administratrix, etc., and Charone Specollo—severally against Mexico. The difference between the commissioners in these cases turned upon the question of the citizenship of the claimants, most of whom are naturalized citizens of the United States.

In the case of Garrison and Fretz, the important principle was decided, that the decrees of the Municipal Courts of the country's parties to the treaty under which the Commissioners sit are inoperative by this commission and may, in extreme cases of irregularity and injustice, form proper subjects of reclamation by the parties injured thereby.

In the case of Lucin Mathieu vs. Mexico, Mr. Commissioner Wadsworth announced the opinion of the commission in favorable to the claimant, who is an American citizen of African descent, who was residing in Mexico at the time of the infliction of the injury complained of.

Mr. Ashton, the counsel for the United States, filed as his response to the motion heretofore made by Mr. Cushing on behalf of the Mexican Republic, that the umpire be required to perform his official acts at the place of the meeting of the commission. The umpire resides in New York, and ceases for from time to time seat in Washington.

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Washington, Nov. 8.—The report of the Comptroller currency has been completed. The recommendations of the Comptroller are very brief. Asks for certain legislation to the protection against counterfeits although in this last annual report, wherein it was suggested that false or forged national bank notes be stamped with the word "Counterfeit" on presentation at the bank, and be returned to the banks when their capital is seriously impaired to make up the losses by an assessment on its stockholders or go into liquidation and be closed.

The Comptroller has not renewed several recommendations contained in reports of previous years, because of the evident unwillingness of Congress and the public to adopt them.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer west of the Mississippi River will probably move northeast with southerly winds and rain from the Gulf coast to Kentucky, and northeasterly winds in Wisconsin and the upper lakes. The winds will probably back to the southwest on the lower lakes, and northwesterly winds commence on the north and east Atlantic coast. Cloudy and warmer weather will extend on Thursday over Lake Erie and Middle States; partly cloudy weather on the south Atlantic coast; barometer and clearing weather in northern New England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, offers to compromise by paying 80 cents on the dollar.

Nashville, Nov. 8.—Tom Caldwell, accused of rape, was killed yesterday in Giles county, while endeavoring to escape.

New York, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Steamer Cambria, from Hamburg.

New York, Nov. 8.—Arrived out—Oceanics.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—The injunction against the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company was dissolved to-day, and the company has withdrawn its suit against the city for damages.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad was to-day adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court, and required to file a list of its creditors within five days.

Boston, Nov. 8.—It is stated that the Hide and Leather Insurance Company will pay 80 per cent. and wind up its Chicago losses, which amount to $700,000. The New England Insurance Company will pay 40 per cent. The Independent Insurance Company, with risks of over $1,000,000, has announced paying 25 per cent. All the other Boston companies are promptly paying in full all losses established by them.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—Wm. Mills, a noted counterfeiter, convicted of selling counterfeit money, has been sentenced to four years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Atlanta, Nov. 8.—The Senate passed a resolution denying the Constitutionality of the Ku-Klux organization and suspending the Ku-Klux Committee in consequence of the Judges of the Superior Courts in several counties, promising to give the grand juries the authorities to get all the facts of the outrages.

The House passed a bill repealing the act to prevent the collection of taxes on 1869.

Louisville, Nov. 8.—An important conference of the Pacific and Atlantic railways met at this city Monday. There were about 100 delegates in attendance. Several important resolutions were passed. The organization and management of business to various committees occupied the balance of the session. Jas. R. Newbury, of Detroit, was elected President. The convention visits the canal to-morrow, and will be accompanied by a bonquette to-morrow night.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.—A letter to the *Democrat* from Enoch Nestor, mentions a singular physical phenomenon there. The letter says: A sentinel named Wright was arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Patrick, for the murder of Bunnett, whose body was found near this city about a week ago, and who was reported to have been killed in the act of stealing potatoes. It is said now, and generally believed, that Bennett was shot in cold blood on account of a woman.

The weather is very severe in some of the mining districts in Big Cottonwood. To-day the snow was 4 feet deep, with fearful drifts. A ton weighs as thirty dollars were offered to carry sixty pounds of provisions up the Canyon, but no teamster could be found to attempt a passage. It is feared that the miners will suffer for want of food.

Gen. Auger and family arrived yesterday. It is said he is bearing sealed direct instructions from the cabinet. Leases to-morrow evening for Washington.

Rumors said Brigham Young is at St. George and that he went there to attend the semi-annual conference of the Church for that portion of the territory.

Reparations are making to organize a Grand Lodge of Masons for Utah.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Sam. F. Rice, ex-Supreme Court Judge, and a leading republican, is defeated for the Legislature by Knox, by over 300 majority. Knox was voted for for the same Legislature. Military organization, known as the National Guards, which Rice denounced.

Mobile, Nov. 8.—Elections for Sheriff and other county officers passed off quietly and resulted in favor of the Democrats. The poll was very large. Although contested with unusual earnestness, the election passed off without any disturbance. The Radical candidate for Sheriff was a negro, so also a majority of the Republican candidates.

There is great rejoicing among the citizens, for they feel that they have escaped the most unusual condemnation of the public interest from falling into the hands of the ignorant negroes, who would be manipulated for plunder by carpetbaggers.

Work on the Mobile and North western Railroad is progressing with vigor. Greene county, Mississippi, has voted $400,000 to aid the building of the road.

ELECTION NEWS.

New York, Nov. 8.—The complete vote for Alderman in this city was as follows: Tammany, 47,801; Anti-Tammany, 12,268.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Mr. Medill's majority for Mayor is about 11,250. Total vote, 36,000.

Beveridge: Republican candidate for Congressman at large, has about 3000 majority in this city and 5000 in the country.

Mississippi.

Oxford, Nov. 8.—Lafayette county gave 500 Conservative majority.

Forrest, Nov. 8.—The official vote of Scott county gives an average Democratic majority of about 150.

Brookhavie.

Holly Springs, Nov. 8.—Marshall county gave a Democratic majority of 120, except in the Second District, where Mr. Clark is candidate for this office by 30 majority. The Democrats gain 900 over the last election.

Vicksburg, Nov. 8.—All the precincts in this, Warren county, have not been heard from, but enough is known, however, to show that the Democratic ticket has elected their candidates by reduced majorities.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 8.—The State election, which occurred yesterday, were conducted in the most quiet manner throughout the State. No disturbance of importance reported from any quarter. Governor Alcorn is reported elected in this district by probably 15,000 majority, reported vote. The contest was for the Lower House of the Legislature, the majority for either party cannot be more than a few, at least. Both parties claim it. The Senate is contested. Hon. Lowndes by 13 or 15 majority. The vote in the Senate district is very small on account of the prevalence of yellow fever.

There were heavy rains here to-day.

Tennessee.

New Jersey—Parker's majority is about 4500. The Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7. Assembly—38 Republicans, 22 Democrats.

Minnesota—Returns from all account, indicate the Republican majorities of 8000 to 10,000.

New York—In the city, Anti-Tammany elects all their Aldermen and 15 of the 21 Assistant Aldermen.

At the latest count the Legislature stood—Senate 29 Republicans; 8 Democrats. Assembly 64 Republicans, 36 Democrats.

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Horatio Seymour was elected.

Tilden was elected by 2000 majority.

Hall was elected by 1500 majority.

Cases tried before Judges Jones and Spencer for Judges of the Superior Court, about 20,000 majority. Barrett's majority over Leonard 15,000.

Powell, Democrat, elected Mayor of Brooklyn by 4300 majority.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 6; Reform Democrats, 2. Assembly—Republicans, 90; Democrats, 38; Reform Democrats, 5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 8—Evening.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds 91¾. Sugar 35s 9d@35s on spot.

Paris, Nov. 8.—Rentes 57f 5c.

Liverpool, Nov. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy—middling uplands 9¾d. Orleans 9¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 8 — Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 3438 bales; middling uplands 18¼c; Orleans 19¼c. Flour active—common to fair $3 50@7 65; good to choice $7 55@9 25. Wheat active and lower, 80¾@90c. Wheat ½@¾c higher with a brisk speculative and moderate export inquiry: winter red western $1 30@1 40. Corn ½@¾c better, 75@76½c. Beef dull. Pork quiet and firm, $15 12½@15 25. Lard quiet, prime tierce rendered 10c. Naval stores. Freights unchanged. Sugar 7¾@8¼c.

Sales of futures to-day as follows: November 18@18½c, December 18¼@18 5-16c, January 18 7-16@18½c, February 18⅝@18 15-16c, March 18¾@19 1-16c, April 19 1-8@19 3-16c.

New York, Nov. 8.—Evening.—Money closed at 5@6. Sterling heavy, 8¾@8¾. Gold dull 11¾@11¾. Government steady—5-20s of 1862 111¾. State bonds quiet—Tennessees 74¾; new South Carolinas, 66, were active at 35@40½; Louisiana 66, new 65¼; Virginias 60, new 61¼; Louisiana 6s 65, new 56; Loves 6s 60, to 75; Alabama 5s 50, 5s 67; Georgia 6s 95, 7s 90; North Carolinas 27¼, new 19; South Carolinas 70, new 35.

Mobile, Nov. 8.—Cotton easy; middling 17¼@17¾c; net receipts 1891; gross receipts 3074; sales 500; stock 39,718 bales.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¼@18¾c.

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull heavy; middling 18¼c; net receipts 165; gross 1091; exports constwise 100; sales 400; stock 6521 bales.

Wilmington, Nov. 8.—Cotton—middling 17¼c; net receipts 266; sales 56; stock 3008 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 8.—Cotton irregular; middling 17¾c; net receipts 3185; exports to France 7000, British 2610; constwise 1160; sales 1700; stock 65,192 bales.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Boston, Nov. 8.—Frank Winslow, of the Boston *Journal*, while waiting for one train was struck by another and killed.

Washington, Nov. 8.—For the information of counsel it should be stated that all cases continued at this term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after Monday next, will be put at the end of the calendar of the next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

There will be but a small docket for next week for at least two years.

Benj. R. Curtis has not yet accepted the position of associate counsel before the Geneva arbitration.

The President and the Secretary of War have decided to restore to quarters from the lands claimed by the Choctaw Nation, unless they remove in compliance with notice from the Secretary of the Interior.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, will accept the Indian Commissionership if Congress raises the salary.

Halifax, Nov. 8.—The fishing schooner Elgar, with all on board, was lost on Grand Banks.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The following are the latest official returns:

Wisconsin—Republican Governor and Legislature elected.

Illinois—Republican Congressmen at large elected by 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

New Jersey—Democratic Governor elected, but the Legislature will probably be Republican.

New Hampshire—Entire Republican State ticket elected. The Legislature also Republican.

New York, Nov. 8.—Tammany Hall was not open last night.

The *World* says: The returns from the State, which were casually received yesterday, indicate that the election of the Republican ticket by an increased majority.

As it never rains but it pours, so it seems to pour down this state. We have had the State visited, and the rain yesterday will not fall for short of a week, perhaps in other States.

Every Tammany local ticket was heavily handled by the voters. In some places, where, Hoffman was elected, the Tammany ticket was cut to pieces. Hoffman's majority will not vitiate Albany officially this year.

Even Tweed, with his enormous vote, mentioning, pulled a little more than compared with those he formerly mentioned.

Tammany alone only Tweed in the State, and only those out of Tammany Hall, Amnesty men. The reform ticket for the equality and city of New York were successful by large majorities.

MINNESOTA—Seventy-eight towns and cities in Minnesota give Austin, Republican, for Governor, 18,000 majority.

KANSAS—The Republicans carried the State by increased majorities.

New York, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Steamships San Salvador, Cleopatra and United States. Arrived out—Cuzco.

THE DOVER TUNNEL.—Reports from Europe state that the French Government is about granting a charter to a company formed for the purpose of excavating a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, and thus connecting Great Britain and France by means of a railway. This project was mooted several years ago, but its practicability was doubted, under the impression that the tunnel would have to be blasted through the solid rock, requiring an immense expenditure of money. It is now, however, confidently asserted by geologists that the bed of the Straits of Dover is composed of gray chalk, which can be easily bored through. Under the view that the bed was composed of hard rock, it was estimated that the tunnel would cost two millions of dollars and would take ten years in its completion. Under the theory that the bed of the British Channel between Dover and Calais is formed of chalk, it has been calculated that two tunnels can be completed in four years at a cost of twenty millions. The Government of the British Channel is the only one of all the British Channel in the only very small steamboats in an exceedingly disagreeable in stormy weather that many passengers are deterred from crossing. Should the Straits of Dover be tunnelled there is no doubt that the number of travelers passing over the bed of the British Channel would be very great, particularly at the time of the journey from Dover to Calais would be shortened to a thirty minutes stay in a railway car.

A yankee who sought to introduce the "gift enterprise" business in Germany had to leave the country post haste.

A leading writer says of one who has suffered: "Fairness had stamped her over and made her warm, soft and sweet."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We acknowledge an invitation from the Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan to a lecture which he is to deliver to-night, on the subject of the "Jesuits." At St. James' Chapel, on Roman street, between Dauphine and Bienville streets.

Robbery.—On the night of the St. Louis Cathedral were robbed during Tuesday night. The thief entered the church before it closed at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, and remained until it opened yesterday morning, when he passed out unnoticed by the person who opened the doors that he had hidden himself until they were closed and was thus locked in.

The jury which inquired into the homicide of Joseph Prasnowski, by his last before Algiers, have found that it was committed by Pablo Delasonica, who is in custody at the Orleans Cragh has laid the case before the Grand Jury.

Two men, named J. W. Gillespie and Michael Donovan, quarreled yesterday afternoon at the corner of Lafayette and Front streets, and Donovan drew a knife on the temple with a stone, receiving a wound from which he pronounced dangerous. Gillespie was arrested.

In the case of Bergmar, Jewell & Co., vs. the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper, who sued the city for damages alleged to profits of a contract with the city for a printing for a year, for which they were elected city printers, and which the Supreme Court has given them a verdict for cent. discount.

The contract has not expired when the Legislature abolished the position of the city Government and, despite the obligation, transferred the printing to the Republican.

A man named Henry Johnson found in a house, at the corner of Dryadeh and Prieur streets, under suspicious circumstances, early Tuesday morning, he has been identified, the police report, as a man who robbed a house at the corner of Burgundy and Julia streets, nearly a fortnight ago.

Charles F. Berninger, white, residing at No. 126 Gravier street, and Peter Lieb, colored, living at the corner of Burgundy and Prieur streets, while pursuing the Alley, yesterday, fell to the ground in consequence of an end of the scaffold giving way, and both were severely injured. The left arm and left leg of Beringer were broken, and Lieb's left foot was dislocated.

The Boyd-Kenny Homicide.—Departure of the prisoner for the State.—It will be remembered that Mr. N. Pat Kenny, who was in front of Mr. Rainey's window, in the National Bank, on Camp street, when the fatal shot was fired, killed, by the Grand Jury, jointly with Messrs. John and William Boyd for murder, alleged to have been committed in killing Mr. Rainey, but, when the case came up for trial, on motion of the Attorney General, the charge was entered as to him and he was called in the character of a witness for the State. There was a mistrial because two of the jurors were found to be disqualified, and when the case, Pastour has been at large without being under any obligation to remain within reach of the legal tribunals in regard to the case.

The aforesaid order has been issued upon the minutes of the First District Court.

"On motion of Simeon Belden, Esq., Attorney General of the State, and a suggestion of the court, that E. N. Pastour, a material witness of the State, is about to depart