THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 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.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

In our issue of Sunday last we continued a review of the letter of Gen. Rufus Barringer of North Carolina, which has been so highly lauded in the North and cited by Radical organs with so much satisfaction against those citizens of the Southern States who refuse to dishonor and degrade themselves by a voluntary acceptance of and concurrence with the calumniatory and maliciously devised scheme of the Republican party—schemes planned in devilish hate, to perpetuate the ruin of those of the Southern people who prefer that if they must be put under negro rule, it should be done by their magnanimous and wise brethren of the North, without their co-operation and counsel in aiding, and force against their deliberate and solemn protest, expressed by a dignified and sorrowful refusal to participate in so great a wrong, and in the only manner that that protest could be pronounced so as to vindicate their action and be placed on record before the world.

The fourth conclusion which Gen. Barringer's five month's intercourse with the people of the North, while a prisoner of war in 1865, had brought him to adopt, sets out with the declaration that "the very existence of the South required her to acquiesce in, if she could not approve, the policy of this victorious party, as the best representative of the conquering power."

The South as she has already been shown, acquiesced in, as she was compelled by force of arms to do, the defeat of the principles upon which she had waged war against the United States (that is the independence of each State and the right of secession) and she acquiesced in the success of the principles upon which the United States had waged war against her, that is the unconstitutionality of secession and the superiority of the National Government to that of each State. The South honestly and sincerely recognized the force and binding obligation of the decision pronounced against her by the *ultima ratio regum*, by the arbitrament of the sword, and has not so much as dreamed of its being reversed or of wishing to reverse it. But the South never contemplated that the negro race were to be invested with the privilege of suffrage, nor that the North would attempt to impose their former slaves upon them as their political and social equals, and this equality the North would not have conceded to the negro had not the Republican party been determined at all hazards and at any cost to retain the power, they saw would slip from their grasp, unless they had the negro's aid. The people of the South knew very well that to slay the passions and soften the prejudices engendered by such a war as we had been engaged in, was a work of time and both sections have been too impatient for a return to "the arts of good feeling." Perhaps the South was too ready to accept the reconciliation decisitfully offered to her by the conquering power, too eager to be restored to her former status, too impatient to share the privileges as well as the burdens of citizenship. If so the North, on her part appeared slow to reverse the ruinous policy of taxation and oppression in every shape she had inaugurated only to enable her to bring about the defeat of Southern independence. Both sections had duties to perform, and both seemed to come short of their performance. The North had duties to perform towards the South as conquered territory, conquered people, and the South had duties to perform towards herself. But the South was stunned by the result of the contest, and needed time to recuperate. She was beggared by the exhaustive expenditures of the war and the emancipation of her slaves, and in her poverty many of her sons, perhaps sought too speedy a restoration to the benefits of citizenship, to public trust, power, for we again assert the great mass of the Southern people were wearied of politics, and only a few desired office as a means of support. The riots, of which so much have been made, and which enabled the Radicals to impose upon us further burdens and further disqualifications, were the work of a few lawless and desperate characters, and sprang out of the insufferable pretensions of a few unprincipled white men and their comparatively innocent instruments—the negroes. These riots were sudden ebullitions of wrath, a beginning simply of what inevitable contest of races, which must sooner or later end in bloodshed, unless wise and sober counsels prevail. They were not planned by any portion of the population, much less by the respectable class of Southern society. Such affairs occur in all parts of the world, but are not free from them.

Nor did the South contemplate embracing as Gen. Barringer is of opinion her highest interests were to be promoted by embracing the progressive ideas of the Republican party. Progressive ideas! Does Gen. Barringer mean the "isms" of New England? If he does, God forbid the Southern people should ever embrace ideas so destructive of everything that is honest, that is manly, that is pure, as those abominable ideas which have made society so corrupt and so licentious in the Northern States. Does he mean universal suffrage? Why the North will not consent to it at home, and only wished to see it against the South as a weapon of punishment and as a means of retaining power—as a means whereby she might inflexibly the contest between the black and white races, and widen the gap which separated them whenever, in fact, the South would be prevented from conceding to her colored population a partial suffrage based upon property or educational qualification, and from controlling the vote thus obtained. We are told by Radical organs, speaking for such men as Chief Justice Chase, that negro suffrage, while it may be very good for the Southern States, will not go down in Ohio and in Pennsylvania and in New York. In the latter State, the question has been ignored. It is the dread of the "propaganda dinner" of which Gen. Barringer speaks, and which has led Radicals and Loyalists to refer from propaging the late elections in other States, which are falsely represented by Northern papers as an expression of the opprobrium of the people of those States of the Constitutional scheme of "reconstruction." It is just because of the impossibility of such "ideas" being permitted to "take root here and grow gradually" by the citizens of the Southern people, that they reject their introduction among them, and God grant that they may long find an aversion to the peculiar notions of the New England States. It is certainly not in this generation they will take root here. The mothers of the South will take care of that. An infusion of Northern energy and enterprise into our sluggish habits is quite another thing and one with which no fault can be found. We are susceptible of improvement in that respect, but we doubt if we can do so to any marked extent, based by an admixture of the kind. Northern men who have resided long in Louisiana without leaving the State, become almost as averrated as its native population. The fact is that men are nearly the same everywhere but for the climate. It is that which makes the difference. Southern men in the North become as energetic as the natives of the soil, and we think the best thing the Southern people can now do is to make a fair exchange with their Northern friends. Let the former go North and the latter come South, and we venture to say that in less than a decade the misunderstandings which have so long prevailed between us would forever disappear. Our Northern friends are quite welcome to the negro and all his belongings. He will not work for us. Let them now try it and we shall both benefit by the exchange.

CHARITY OF ALL-SAINTS' DAY.—The Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association will make a collection for the benefit of the needy orphans of the Third District Asylum, at the foot of the Associations' tomb, in St. Louis Cemetery, during All-Saints' Day, November 1st. A committee of gentlemen will be there to receive the donations of the members of the Association and the public generally, which the presiding wards of the Asylum indeed us to hope will be liberal.

COL. R. F. WILSON.—Our esteemed confrere, Col. Wilson, the chief editor of that veteran journal, the *Picayune*, we are pleased to learn has returned to the city from a two month's excursion after health in the North. We trust he may not find that he has returned too soon to the sultry climate of Louisiana and so lose all the benefit of the bracing air he has lately imbibed.

The engines of Mantoulin have been recumbent. They are said to be in a good state of repair, and there is no loss of time, as has been the case with the engines of Mexico appointment of the *New York Herald*.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,274

A Learned Body.

The Upper Board of Aldermen are a very learned body of legislators, in their own estimation, but would be none the worse of a little acquaintance with the rules of parliamentary proceedings. Certain sapient members of the Board, too, seem determined to effect, in defiance of well ascertained public sentiment, the removal of the present Public School Directors, if their puny efforts can accomplish it either directly or indirectly. They are willing it should be done under the forms of the civil law, but failing in that, they think the Commanding General would interfere in their behalf. Those members (excepting the President) who are yet anxious to bring about a mixture of white and colored children in the schools are now reduced to two, and they are the gentlemen of color who sit in the Upper Board. The white members voted solid last night against the resolution introduced by a member, whose color is not white, requesting the Commanding General to remove the School Directors, as they seem by our report of the proceedings of the Board in another column. There was no tie vote, and President Graham was thus prevented from voting on the resolution, and we can only conjecture what would have been his action from his previous votes on this question. On Mr. Flood's Test Oath resolution the white members of the Upper Board also voted solid against its adoption, while the others voted for it. The School Directors are accused by Alderman Dumas of being "of a fastious disposition and temper," but it seems to us the term "factious" would be more appropriate to the conduct of himself and his colleague. They must also understand that the Board of School Directors are *the legal Board* and not simply an "acting Board." They were regularly elected in pursuance of law and have never been displaced. It is a piece of impertinence to assume they are not the lawful incumbents of the Direction of the Schools. We hope these futile attempts to effect the annihilation of the races, will cease. The Commanding General is an officer we think of too much good sense to yield to the pertinacious demands of these people. He knows that he may lead a horse to the water but cannot force him to drink. To issue a military order for the purpose desired would only intensify the feelings now existing against the movement among the white population of the city and would result in no benefit to either race.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Geo. Lee, aid to Gen. Hartsuff, died yesterday of yellow fever, and will be buried this morning.

The Question of Frost.—If we are not mistaken in the indications of the change in the weather last evening, Jack Frost will settle the question of his presence this morning.

Sixth District Court.—The rule taken by the Crescent City Railroad Company to dissolve the injunction issued to restrain the Company from continuing their track on the neutral ground on Canal street, Magazine street, and on the square of the Theological Seminary, and Annunciation streets roads may start from Magazine street, which rule was heard on Monday by Judge Hunnicutt, of the Sixth District Court, presiding in the absence of Judge Duplantier, has been dismissed.

Judge Leaumont has decided to grant the mandamus prayed for by E. Bermudez, Esq., late Assistant City Attorney, to compel the Mayor to promulgate the ordinance granting the petitioner five per cent. commission on all unsatisfied judgments for licenses and taxes on property assessed "unknown."

We also hear it is proposed to dissolve the injunction sued out by the School Board to restrain the publication of the late ordinance repealing existing school contracts. The repealing ordinance, it will be seen elsewhere, was passed by the Lower Board of the City Council over a veto by the Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board held a regular session last evening. Present—President Graham, in the chair. Aldermen Wood fley, Dumas, Dawees, Stapleton, Clay and Carriere.

A communication was received from E. Heistand, Assistant City Attorney, enclosing his published statement in defence of himself against the allegations made by Alderman John Gauche, that there was an informality in his bond, and that he had failed to account for tax bills, etc., entrusted to him while Assistant City Attorney in 1855-6 for collection, and declaring his readiness to submit to any investigation the Council may see fit to award to the matter. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following communications from the Board of Assistant Aldermen were taken up:

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to cancel the official bond of John S. Walton, late Treasurer of the city of New Orleans. Adopted. Rules suspended and passed to its second reading.

Resolution that from and after the 1st of November certain dockage rates shall be charged as wharfage on barges and flatboats, was referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution to allow the Assistant City Attorney to enforce the collection of delinquent taxes, and receive 5 per cent. of the collections, was adopted.

A resolution to shell the streets in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds was postponed until the next meeting.

Aldermen Dawees offered a resolution authorising the City Surveyor to advertise proposals for repairs of gutter and fences around Lafayette and Ammunitation Square, which was adopted.

Alderman Woodfley opposed the resolution on the grounds of the contemplated improvements in McCarty Square, in the 3d District, which the City Surveyor had been directed to make twelve months ago, had not been effected, and he saw no reason for immediate action under the present resolution, as all events until the neglected work by the City Surveyor had been examined by the Committee on Streets and Landings. Ald. W. explained that his reference was to an excavation that had been made in the Third District by Mr. T. B. Thorpe, the City Street Commissioner, some years ago, which was known as "Thorpe's Folly," whereby a magnificent grove of live oaks had been destroyed.

Alderman Stapleton offered a resolution directing the City Controller to advertise proposals for contract for burying indigent dead for the ensuing year, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Alderman Dumas introduced a resolution asking the Commanding General to remove the present School Board. The resolution was lost by the following vote: Aldermen Dawees, Woodfley, Stapleton and Carriere, (white) nays—against the vote of the two colored Aldermen, Dumas and Clay, who voted yea. President Graham has given the opportunity of showing his proclivities on this occasion. The resolution is worded as follows:

Whereas, the people of the city of New Orleans have a deep and vital interest in the cause of education, and a just economical management of the public school funds, and

Whereas, the present Board of Disposition and temper of the present Acting Board of School Directors of this city renders it impossible to expect a fair and impartial trial of the cause of public education and a just administration of the public school fund, that they be removed from office and another Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans appointed to supply the vacancy thus created, therefore be it resolved by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, that the Commanding General of the Fifth District be requested to remove from office the present acting Board of School Directors and appoint another board to supply the vacancy.

Alderman Woodfley offered a resolution directing the City Surveyor to fill up forthwith the excavation in McCarty Square, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported favorably on the ordinance granting additional facilities for the construction, within the city limits, of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. Alderman Woodfley desired the ordinance should lay over for one week to give time to consider a matter of such great importance. He questioned the right of the Council to grant privileges which would if availed of by the Railroad Company block up several streets and necessitate the first difficulty in the way, the Claiborne market house which would necessarily have to be removed if this ordinance became a law and the Company acted under it. Alderman Dawees insisted that the ordinance had been before the Council long enough and should now be disposed of. This seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the Board.

The ordinance was adopted subject to reconsideration, which Alderman Woodfley gave notice he would move for, and it was made the order of the day at the next weekly meeting of the Board.

The West Oath resolution introduced in the Lower Board, by Mr. Flood, came up for consideration.

Alderman Dawees objected to the resolution, on the ground that this was not a matter which it was proper the Council should act upon. The Commanding General had supervision over all matters of this kind. Had the Mayor of the city requested the passage of such a resolution he would have voted for it.

Ald Woodfley was of the same opinion, and thought it a species of legislation the Council was incompetent to originate, and not expedient in present circumstances.

The resolution was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Ald. Woodfley, Dawees, Stapleton and Carriere, (white.) Nays—Dumas and Clay, (colored.)

Alderman Dawees introduced a resolution relative to the wharves of the city and the farming of the revenues therefrom.

The rules being suspended, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Sauvinet in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $50,561 91; expenditures, $139,813 49; balance on hand, $16,055 79; discounts on $7,000 State notes sold, $1981 55. Referred.

The Controller's report showed warrants to the amount of $455 28 drawn during the week ending 28th inst. Referred.

A message from the Mayor returned with amendments a joint resolution entitled: "An ordinance to repeal an ordinance for the administration of the public schools of New Orleans, act 154, as amended, approved July 11, 1867." The Mayor states that such action as the resolution proposed would render the schools inoperative, and, even if the Council should, at the time of passing the repealing ordinance, have passed ordinances for the regulation of the schools. Hence his veto.

On motion, the repealing ordinance passed over the veto.

Yeas—Mary, Thomas, Flood, Dunn, Davies and Sauvinet.

Nays—Goache, Gamble and Sterry.

The Surveyor advised a favorable condition to the petition of the heirs of St. Mary's Market, for certain changes in the disposition of the stalls. Referred.

Assistant City Attorney Heistand, by letter, communicated the card recently published by him, combating suspicions raised of defalcation during his previous incumbency of the office in 1855—8, raised against him by recent publications. He asked an investigation for his justification.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, Messrs. Gamble and Gimbel only voting in the affirmative.

Resolutions of the Upper Board were concurred in: To build a bridge over the Broad street Canal, at the foot of Abadie street. To appropriate $250 for the benefit of the widow of Capt. Lonpe, killed in the July riot of 1866.

A resolution to appropriate $500 to the widow of Erastus Wells, late Commissary of the Poydras Market, killed by some assassin 4 July last, was amended to read $250, and as amended was sent to the Upper Board.

A resolution to pay Mrs. A. W. Richardson $500 for furniture of her's used in the House of the Aged and Infirm, was concurred in finally.

A resolution, approved by the Upper Board, and recommended by the Finance Committee of this Board, to declare vacant on account of neglect of duty of the incumbent, Thos. Clark, the office of Assistant Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, was concurred in finally. Also, one to meet in joint session Tuesday, to fill the vacancy.

A resolution to fix the salary of the Porter of the First Recorder's Court at $45 per month, (formerly it was $25), was adopted.

A resolution to fix the salary of President Hepp of this Board, who has been absent without known cause for two months, whether he still considers himself a member of this body.

A resolution to sell the right of way for a railroad starting on Water street, from the upper side of Canal street, from Water street to Magazine; thence on the lower side of Canal to Basin street; up west side of Basin to Common street; thence on Carrollton Avenue, across Carrollton Avenue bridge over new Canal, and up Carrollton Avenue to Toledano street, and return same route to station on Water and Canal streets. Referred.

A petition from the widow of the late Dr. A. P. Dostie, killed in the July, 1866, riot, asking for relief, was, with other petitions for relief, referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Flood—That no clerk or employé in the Controller's or Treasurer's offices be employed to write city bills and receive extra pay therefor, but proper persons be employed to fill these duties at the same rates of extra compensation. Referred.

A resolution was adopted to repeal the ordinance prohibiting hacks on the streets during the epidemic.

The Julia street Railroad Ordinance, as adopted by the Upper Board, was amended so as reserve to the city the right of way on Julia street from the river to Broad street, on proper compensation to the company purchasing the original right, and, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution to contract with Dora Cowan for running the Bienville Draining Machine, and to inquire of the Canal Company whether the city will be allowed the use of Bayou St. John, was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board met last night—Dr. S. A. Smith, President, in the chair, and present, Dr. Stone and Messrs. Pennington and McGoard.

Dr. Stone moved to declare yellow fever no longer epidemic. He considered that the disease had about run its course, and it made very little difference now whether strangers were here or not. The disease, in his opinion, had not decreased for want of material—there were plenty of people here who had escaped the fever. The epidemic prevailed two or three months, and that time had passed. It is safe now to come to New Orleans, while it would be dangerous to go to Jackson. If friends in the interior where the epidemic had appeared later and has not yet developed itself or run its course.

He considered New Orleans as safe a place as any within a radius of three hundred miles. The Doctor thinks that those who have remained here during the epidemic and escaped are more liable than strangers coming in.

Dr Smith held different views and a rather lengthy discussion ensued as to the origin of the disease. The question was finally referred to the Committee on Health with instruction to report at the next regular meeting.

On motion, the Proclamation of the Governor quarantining vessels coming from infected ports, was suspended.

The Board adjourned.

City Mortality.—There were 37 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of that number 11 of the deceased died of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality of each day since the 20th inst.:

	Yellow Fever	Total		Yellow Fever	Total
Oct. 20	31	55	Oct. 22	22	46
" 21	19	39	" 23	14	37
" 22	17	41	" 24	11	37
" 23	19	36	" 25	16	29
" 24	19	31	" 26	11	29
" 25	11	37			

Attempt at Suicide.—A colored woman, Mary, of a house of ill fame, 165 Bienville street, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum yesterday. It was thought last night she would die.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dikehart, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For Havana—Manuel Boyal, Miss Rosalie ...For Baltimore—Miss M Roberts, Mrs E Hilton, Mrs Kuhn.

SOMETHING APPARENTLY RELIABLE ABOUT BOOTH'S BODY.—Dr. May, of Washington City, who is said to have identified Booth's body by a scar on his neck, has addressed a letter of reply on the subject to Baron K. Briscoe, who wrote to him, signing himself as the Doctor's cousin, Baltimore Hill, Md., July 12th, 1867. Dr. May's letter which Mr. Briscoe says has changed his convictions in the matter, is published in the St. Louis *Republican*, as follows:

[Copied Verbatim.]

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1867.—DEAR BARON—I duly received yours of the 12th inst., asking, "Was the dead body the government paid one hundred thousand dollars for really the body of J. Wilkes Booth?"

I don't know what sum the government paid for the body you allude to. I can, however, positively state that the body I examined, at the navy yard, in this city, at the request and summons of the officers of the government, was *the body of J. Wilkes Booth*, and that I identified it as his, not only by the features, but also by a scar on his neck, the result of a surgical operation performed by me on Booth some year or two before the assassination of the President.

Your cousins desired to be remembered to you. Truly yours,

JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Bulletin* writes:

In the vicinity of Granada the cotton crop will be much less than was anticipated a few weeks ago. One planter who, after the worms commenced their ravages, expected to make 4 sixty bales, will not now save more than twenty. This is a fair estimate of the average amount that all the planters will make. Very few will raise enough to pay their hands and the merchants who have made them advances. Those who worked on shares will be necessarily bankrupted. Many refuse to send their crops forward to be sold at present prices, and are impressed with the idea that prices must improve, and that a month or two hence they will realize more than now.

A Touching Incident.

The friendship for the whites of Pegalesha, or "Spotted Tail," the head Brule Sioux Chief, is thus explained by the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"A little over a year ago his daughter, who was his favorite child, and much more regarded by the whites, died at the early age of seventeen from exposure and inability to sustain the privations and exposure of a wild Indian life. Before yielding up her breath she begged her father to have her grave made with the whites. Spotted Tail then sent a messenger to Fort Laramie with a request to Colonel Maynadier, the commandant of the post, that he accord the corpse of his daughter a burial among the whites. Colonel Maynadier replied that he would be glad to have Pegalesha bring his child there, and that he would give him all the assistance in his power. The corpse was borne a long way, and the funeral cortege was met half-way by the Colonel and his officers, between the fort and the Platte.

"The Colonel, who sympathised deeply in the chief's affliction, assured him that he felt honored by his confidence in committing to his care the remains of a child whom he loved so much. The chief was assured that everything was prepared to have the funeral at least, and as the sun went down it might remind him of the darkness left in his lodge when his beloved daughter was taken away. The afflicted chief was greatly affected, and in a short response with a bosom heaving with emotion, referred to the beautiful day, the blue sky, without a cloud, with the wind calm and still. It seemed, he said, the sweet day to bear some one, and reminded him that he had offered peace. Just before sunset the body was placed on the scaffold, in the cemetery, in accordance with the Indian mode of sepulture, and the last rites performed in the presence of the father and relatives, the commanding officer, chaplain, the soldiers of the garrison, and many Indians. Col. M., in his account of the burial, remarks that the chief would never have confided the remains of his child to the care of any but those with whom he intended to be friends always."

DROUGHT IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.—The Provence papers contain many complaints of the drought in that province, and especially in the Department of the Var. In considerable districts it has rained but once or twice during the last five or six months, and the crop of olives, one of the great sources of wealth of that region, suffers much from the worm. The aspect of the country is described as almost desolate; the usually luxuriant vegetation has been ruined, many springs have ceased to flow, and numerous streams, usually well supplied with water, are completely dry.

It is just fifty years since such a drought was known—in 1817. There are as yet no signs that the present one is near its end. These occasional dry seasons are a long standing evil in Southern France; and in the middle ages, when communications were difficult, and the superfluity of one province could not be quickly and abundantly conveyed to another that needed it, the consequences were distressing, and the old chronicles record them as they might have done a visitation from the plague.

In a speech delivered at Chatham, Illinois, on the 19th of September, 1858, during his great debate with Douglas, Abraham Lincoln said:

"I will say that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, or qualifying them to hold office, or to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which, I believe, will forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.—*Exchange*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Elections in Georgia.

Hunnicutt Makes an Exciting Address at Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

Exciting News from Italy.

It is Said Victor Emanuel Abdicates.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The trotting stallion Geo. M. Patchen is dead. He was valued at $10,000.

A hurricane swept the Island of Porto Rico on the 13th instant, damaging shipping, causing rivers to overflow, and immense loss of property.

The Cabinet held a two hours session to-day, at which all the members were present.

Gen Grant has returned.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $397,000.

Joseph H. Bradley, *disbarred* by Judge Fisher at the close of the Surratt trial, has been ordered to show cause by the 4th November, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, and in the meantime his suspension from practice continues.

Ben Parkinson and Tom Kelly fought fourteen rounds at Arquia Creek to-day. Kelly won by a foul. The second round lasted eight minutes.

Columbus, Ga, Oct. 29.—The election to-day passed off quietly. No disturbances, and but little interest manifested. Six hundred and fifty-eight votes polled—four hundred for the county and two hundred and fifty-eight for the city, only a few white Radicals voting. Negro hired voters for county and city about 3000 Conservatives take no part in the election Chances for the election of Great Sunker favorable.

Macon, Ga, Oct. 29.—Election to-day passed off very quietly—no white voting. Negroes having it all their own way. Four hundred and sixty eight votes polled in the city, and one hundred and thirty-seven in the country. Previous reports indicate no election on the part of the whites.

Augusta, Oct. 29.—Returns from all parts of the State indicate that the Conservatives took no part in the election, which passed off quietly. The vote in this city cast were for the Convention, 1785 votes polled here, 1073 for the city, 712 for the county, all for the Convention. The following are the returns from other parts of the interior. Home 700 votes polled—nearly all for the Convention, scarcely any whites voting. Marietta polled 300 votes, nearly all for the Convention; Lafrange about 500 negroes and one white vote, all for the Convention.

Excepting city and county officers, no respectable white men are connected with the affair. Griffin, 625 votes, polled 500 for convention, and 125 to 200 whites voted at Fort Gaines, 250 negroes to Colonel Maynadier's call for convention, no white man offered to cast a ballot. Americus—from 500 to 600 votes polled, nearly colored. Albany—300 negroes and 3 white, who voted for himself, all for convention. Whites kept away from the polls altogether.

Cotton easier sales 325 bales, receipts 413 bales, middlings 17c.

Richmond, Oct. 21.—Hunnicutt addressed a large meeting of negroes in the Capitol Square this evening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to certain threats made to kill him, and said: I will not leave—don't you know, if I do you will be sorry. I have received bullet passes my brain, or his dagger touches my heart, more than one white man will fall upon that day. The audience responded yes! yes!

New York, Oct. 29.—Cotton less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 1100 bales middling uplands at 19½c to 20c.

Flour 10c to 15c dearer and strong. Five Twenties, of '62, coupons, 112¾. Gold 142. Stocks unsettled.

Norfolk Mouroe, Oct. 29.—The steamer Sarsapreta, from New York for Charleston, put in here with her smoke stak blown away. The schooner Boston, for Baltimore, is on the beach 8 miles south of this.

New York, Oct 29.—Money easier, on call, 6 to 7 per cent, with increasing business; discounts continue stringent, prime paper, slow, at 7 to 10c. Gold closed at 142, after a brief but quiet. Stock closed strong. Governments a fraction firmer at the close.

Bulk Freight steady. Total exports $13,000,000.

Louisville, Oct. 29.—A trotting race over the Woodlawn Course came off to day between Mollie Buckner, W. K. Thomas and Tom and Jerry, mile heats, best two in three, for $2000 a side. Mollie Buckner won the race, best time, 2.34½. Track heavy.

Charleston, Oct. 29.—Cotton declined 1c to-day, sales 500 bales, middlings, 16½ to 16¾c. Receipts, 1750 bales.

Two deaths from yellow fever to-day. Weather cloudy and warm.

Rome, Oct. 24.—There has been fighting within half a mile of the city. Great excitement prevails within the walls. The Revolutionists have issued a second proclamation forbidding the assemblage of over four persons, and requires all persons to retire within their houses, and close their shops on the signal of alarm.

Rome, Oct 26.—One thousand Garibaldians attacked Viterbo yesterday, firing one of the gates and entering the city. The loss of men and material, and their leader was killed.

The Roman citizens, including the aristocracy, are armed and are firing on the Papal troops.

Turin, Oct, 26.—A great popular demonstration to day, favoring Rome for the capital, adopted an address to the King.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The *Monitor* says: The loan was kept back at the request of Victor Emanuel, but subsequently sailed because no cabinet could be formed, and Garibaldi was arrested. The Republicans are in a fury. The French troops will be withdrawn from Rome, and France and Italy are both interested in maintaining law and order. Mr. Rouher, in a dinner speech, said that Italy under bad passions would not fight France, but would emerge from this trial purified.

Garibaldi, with 10,000 men, was before Rome after the battle of Monte Rotando.

LATER.—Prince Humbert leads the troops against the French. It is said that Victor Emanuel abdicates.

Garibaldi was checked at Monte Rotando by the reinforced Papal troops.

London, Oct. 28—Noon.—Consols 94 1-16. Bonds 69 11-16.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs easier. Corn declined 5d. Pork, 70s. Bacon, 52s. Lard, 53s.

Havana, October 28.—Intelligence from Jamaica state that instructions have been received from England against the establishment of a line of steamers between Jamaica and New Orleans. The Governor, at the request of a number of Southerners, will write to England to see if he cannot obtain a reversal of the decision.

The schooner Red Gauntlet, which lately arrived at St. Thomas with a number of Southern emigrants, has been sold.

The steamship Juniata sailed for New Orleans.

Heavy rains prevailed yesterday, and arrivals from sea report a hurricane and severe rain storm.

The ship Patmos, with war material on board for Chili, has again been embargoed.

The brig Sarah Necomas, with a doubtful cargo, from the United States, is also at St. Thomas, and possibly may be embargoed.

Latest advices from Hayti state that Salnan has issued a proclamation announcing his success in the recent fighting there.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 29, 6 p. m.—Calm and cold. A Morgan steamer is now crossing the bar. The dredge has been at work all day on the bar. Smoothly Concordia is still on the middle grounds. Capt. Sears expects to get her off to-night at high water.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 29, noon.—Wind N. E. and light. Barometer 30.60.

Arrived—Steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston, eight days, merchandise and passengers to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

New York, Oct. 29.—The brig John, from Norfolk, was lost on Barbadoes reef in the late storm.

New York, Oct. 29.—Gold 141⅞ to 142; sterling 109¾ to 108¾; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 112¼. New issue 106¾ to 107. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Stocks dull.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and declining. Pork a shade firmer; mess $26 29. Lard 13 to 13¼c. Cotton dull; middling uplands 19c. Freights quiet.

Florence, Oct. 26.—There has been received here the news of the victorious in a fierce battle which lasted 14 hours, capturing 100 Garibaldi dry seasons are a long standing evil in Southern France; and in the middle ages, when communications were difficult, and the superfluity of one province could not be quickly and abundantly conveyed to another that needed it, the consequences were distressing, and the old chronicles record them as they might have done a visitation from the plague.

Vicksburg, Oct. 29.—Passed down, Gray Eagle, at 11 a. m.; Magnolia at 6 p. m. River stationary.

Mobile, Oct. 29.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 19½c. Sales 200 bales. Receipts 1496 bales.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 29, 1867.

We have but little change to note in the money market. Apart from the additional ease given to the money market by the recent movements in the Atlantic, there is not much apparent relaxation. We hear reiterated complaints of the difficulty of negotiating commercial paper on the city of Boston, which cost a premium of 2 to 4 per cent. per month, and that the banks can discount only a limited amount of new paper, most of their available means being required for the payment of the maturing obligations of their customers. Mortgage paper rules at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. We noticed some small sales of first class paper at 14 and 14½, and a further amount to-day at 15.

Gold opened at 142, but the quotation was nominal, as we heard of no sales until a late hour. The closing rates were 141⅞ to 142. The only transactions reported to us were, $