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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING OCT 27 1867.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE — We were aware, some time ago, that Mr Emile La Sere, a well-known gentleman of this city, who was formerly connected with the projected Tehuantepec Railroad, had proceeded to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining from that Government a renewal of the grant which had been made by it to certain citizens of the United States, for the purpose of constructing the line. It was believed that President Juarez, with whom Mr. La Sere was on very friendly terms, originating from an intimacy existing between them when Juarez was resident of New Orleans, would be disposed to exert his influence on behalf of the objects of Mr. La Sere's mission to Mexico, which was not that of a dispatch bearer, as was erroneously stated by the press at the time of his departure.

We are glad to learn by our telegrams from Washington that Mr. La Sere has succeeded in obtaining a renewal of the grant.

We received last night New York papers of the 22d inst.

Galveston papers up to the 24th inst. give no account of any storm having partially destroyed Brownsville, Matamoras, Brazos and Bagdad, as reported in this city, and we consequently discredit the accounts published.

NEWSPAPER BLUNDERS.—From time to time we see the most inexcusable errors of fact committed in the columns of newspapers. One of these has just fallen under our observation, and is made in a journal which is seldom obnoxious to the charge. The New York correspondent of the Boston Post, telling some anecdotes of Mrs Lincoln's shortcomings, says:

Lord Lyons represented England at the Coronation of the Emperor Napoleon (we are getting on fast) his wife held a waiting maid who took the fancy of a certain lady in the White House. By promises of preferment and increased wages, this waiting-maid was induced to transfer her services from Lady Lyons to another lady, whose name had the same initials. If all the anecdotes given of Mrs. Lincoln are as a morphal as this one, they will not do her much harm. Lord Lyons, it is well known to everybody familiar with society in Washington and New York, never had a wife. He is a confirmed old bachelor.

The blunders committed by the telegraphic reporters of the Associated Press are so frequent as to pass almost unnoticed. That association has certainly a most inexperienced set of reporters. They seem to exercise no judgment in the selection of the matter they send to New Orleans. The most trivial stuff is seized upon as of matter to send over the wires, and interesting and oftentimes important news is entirely disregarded. This is proved when we look over our exchanges by the mail.

The steamship Crescent, Captain Hawthorn, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following list of passengers:

McCarney, wife and child, Miss Carrier, Mr Wade and wife, Messrs Gilbert, Nelson and Lockwood.

News by Last Night's Mail.

The Vincennes, Ind., Sun says that in 30 counties the Democrats have gained 11,610 on the vote of 1866, when Trusler (Abo) was elected by 11,290. The same average gains in the counties not reported would give the Democrats the State by about 14,000. Let us determine to win it.

Sharswood's official majority in Pennsylvania is 1202.

A child of a servant girl in a hotel in Philadelphia was thrown from a fifth story window of the hotel the 20th inst., and escaped unhurt.

The New York *Herald* of last Monday devotes near three columns to notices of the proceedings in the Churches the Sunday before.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

The Russians are reinforcing their troops in the South-western provinces. This numerically able move is accompanied by the Moscow *Gazette*, varying its habitual vituperations of France by the occasional insertion of an article pointing out the advantages of a Russo-French alliance against Germany and the East.

The Paris *Liberté* of October 7, says:

A demonstration has taken place at Naples. About three hundred persons, headed by the rumor of a new French intervention, assembled for the purpose of making a manifestation before the Consulate of France. They were, however, prevented by the two roads which lead to it being occupied by the military. The crowd then fell back towards the Via Toledo and proceed to the residence of the Consul General of Prussia and raised cries in favor of Prussia, the ally of Italy, and of Count Bismarck.

The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, asserts that an understanding exists between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel whereby the Italian Government would have that right to occupy militarily all the Pope's territory, with the exception of Rome, this limitation only to remain in force during the lifetime of the present Pope. At the death of Pope Pius IX the seat of the Italian Government would be definitively removed to Rome, which would be proclaimed the capital of Italy.

We find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says the Louisville *Courier*, the following mention of the approaching marriage of one of the most lovely, accomplished, talented and beautiful of Kentucky's daughters:

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—It may be a matter of interest to the public to know that another fair and beautiful authoress is about to embark on the sea of matrimony. Miss Nelly Marshall (daughter of Gen Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky,) the favorite author of the South—young, beautiful and distinguished—is a reliable authority, to be published shortly to an Englishman of distinguished note—Lord William Musgrove, himself an author. She will wed immediately for England, which will doubtless, hereafter be her future place of residence. Kentucky will lose her brightest star and many a heart will mourn the void her bright presence will leave in our Western republic of letters. R. P.

A SEWARD JOHNSON CONSERVATIVE PARTY. It is said that one of the objects of the present visit of Seward to New York is to erect a new Conservative Republican party, to wield the balance of power in the Empire State. Notwithstanding the rumors of disagreements between Mr Seward and President Johnson, it is believed they have a good private understanding, and that they are working, for each other's interests. Seward's mission to New York is said to be understood by the President, and to have his hearty approval. The new Conservative party is designed to work with either the Democratic or Republicans, according to circumstances—wherever it helps the Johnson Seward programme most readily and advantageously.

Says the Albany *Argus*—"Stevens thanks God for defeat this year; Greeley thanks God for he coming defeat in the Presidential election. We all thank God and be unanimous for once.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME IN NEW YORK.—The Radicals of New York city had a grand ratification meeting on Wednesday night. Among other resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we congratulate our whole country, and the friends of human liberty everywhere, on the prospect of an early righteous and beneficent reconstruction of the States of our Union so lately convulsed by rebellion and devastated by war; and we tender to the people of those States our heartfelt congratulations on their deliverance from the scourge and shame of human bondage.

Resolved, That we trust the Congress of the United States for the equity, firmness and patriotic foresight will in which it has so wisely insisted that such reconstruction should be so effected as to give the loyal States and people simple security against a revival of slavery in fact or in substance, as well as against a new outbreak of caucasian and rainbow civil strife.

Resolved, That we ardently desire and will labor to secure the restoration to self government and representation in Congress of the States lately in arms against the Union at the earliest day consistent with the sure maintenance of peace order and universal freedom."

These resolutions are evidently based upon the idea that the Northern people are satisfied with the slow progress made in restoring the Southern States to the Union. The Radicals understand that the voters desire to see a complete Union, and they make pledges to meet this emergency. Congress, too, will take the same view, and will pass such laws as will bring us into the Union before the Presidential election.—*Exchange.*

NEGROES IN RAILROAD CARS.—We have already given several instances illustrative of the effect, upon negroes, of the law passed by the last Radical Legislature, giving them privileges in railroad cars which no white man has ever enjoyed. Another case occurred a few days ago. A white lady entered a car, all the seats of which where occupied. Being compelled to stand, she found herself opposite a seated negro, who, looking her squarely in the face, impudently inquired: "Madam, are you in favor of woman's rights?" The lady, already amazed at the effrontery of the negro, promptly replied in the affirmative. "Well then," rejoined the saucy darkey, "you can exercise your woman's rights and stand, and I will exercise my rights and sit still." A white passenger immediately surrendered his seat to the lady, and was about to kick the negro out of the car, when the conductor interfered. Comment upon scenes of this kind—now of daily occurrence in cars and car—is unnecessary. We leave to the negroes to determine how much longer negro legalized social superiority and negro impudence are to be tolerated.—*Hackney Pa. Forest and Union.*

A jockey in Toronto bought a horse for $179, and a few days afterwards made a handsome profit by selling him at the Rochester fair for $1100. But the new purchaser found he could trot in 2:27, and sold him the next day for $2000.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,272

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

We receive our analysis of the late letter of General Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina, to the *Charlotte* (N. C.) *News*, wherein he advocates a voluntary submission by the Southern people to the relentless and diabolical measures enacted by the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of emasculating all that is valuable in the Southern character and enabling the Republican party to retain the power they have so long and so unworthily exercised over the government of the country. General Barringer was an anti secessionist previous to the war, but fought with the people of his State through that disastrous houtest, like a great many other worthy men who were at the outset convinced not only of the crime of secession but of its absolute inexpediency and utter hopelessness. Gen. Barringer differs from many who held such opinions when the war commenced, but who are now convinced by the conduct of the Radicals of the North, that their leaders were in effect in the policy then recommended by them to the South and that they had taken no accurate gauge of the temper and purposes of the Republican party. It is palpably evident that those who were drawing the North into a crusade against the doctrines taught by the fathers and consecrated by the historical associations of nearly a century—doctrines taught by Madison, Marshall, Kent, Story, Webster and a host of others, purposed and intended to set aside the Constitution—to revolutionize the Government and to put it as they said—on the track of freedom just as decidedly as it had hitherto been pursuing that of slavery.

We reviewed, on Friday, the first two conclusions which Gen. Barringer's intercourse with the Northern people, while he was a prisoner in that section, had brought him to adopt, and now proceed with the last two, as set forth in the letter to which reference has been made. Gen. B. says:

III. "That the Republican party was the power with which the South had to deal. This great party embraced the live men of the North. It was the principles and policy of that organization, in some form or other, that had built up that section and made an empire in a day. They had managed to combine, with consummate ability, the liberal theories of Jefferson with the a lid strength and plastic vigor of Hamilton. They had the vital magic influence of this party that had brought the war to a successful close, and thus saved their people, preserved the Union, maintained the Government, and shed luster and renown on the Northern name. It would be monstrous for these same people suddenly to turn their backs on the men and measures of this triumphant party, and counter the honor of their cause, the fate of their colored allies, the safety of Southern Unionists, the hopes of the repudiated millions of Europe, and their three thousand millions of national debt—all to the keeping of their recognized foes—Copperheads and Confederates."

And this is the language of a man born on Southern soil. If arguments like those had prevailed, the Revolution of 1776 had never been accomplished. If the Republican party merits these encomiums and wielded this enormous power, where is the danger of restoring the South to her place in the Union, if being guided by a policy which, while it would have secured the protection of the interests of the North and its allies among ourselves, would at the same time have lifted the impoverished and weakened South out of the slough of despond into which she had fallen, and would have given her a bright hope that in the future she might surmount the calamities attending the almost hopeless situation in which the defeat had left her. Power the Southern people did not expect. With politics she was nauseated. All she cared for, was protection against an inferior race, who were not prepared for their freedom; for an opportunity to recuperate her fortunes, and that the sting of her defeat might not continually be before her eyes. The aspirations of the Southern people arose out of their knowledge of the negro race—so much deeper than that of the North—and their proximity to it; to their natural horror of being made subject to the unrestrained and brutal instincts of that race, and not to any design of undoing what she had accomplished for it. We are well persuaded that the various interests, which it was absolutely the duty of the North to guard, would have been perfectly safe in the hands of the people of the South, had they been trusted with the protection of those interests. It was obviously to the advantage of the South to give the negro justice, protection and kindness. No thoughtful man or woman here ever dreamt of applying any other treatment to his case, and many judicious persons saw no impracticability in the matter. We account, that he had been made free. All recognized the propriety, nay necessity of granting them every educational facility and preparing them for the important duties which had devolved upon them. We say confidently, the negro was better without the deceptive and selfish protection of his pretended Northern friends, whose whole solicitude for his welfare was based upon the negro's usefulness to them rather than out of a wish for his improvement or elevation in the social scale.

As to the national debt, had the North pursued a policy of friendship towards the South, we feel very certain that the latter would have been the last to propose a repudiation of that debt, although contracted by the North for the purpose of carrying on a war against her. Suggestions of repudiation have not come from the South, yet it is manifestly for her interest that it should never be paid, and she might well urge the illegality of compelling her to contribute to its discharge, but we have seen in our cotemporaries of the press, in this section, but few suggestions in favor of repudiation. The Southern people generally enjoy a well deserved reputation for the punctuality with which they meet their obligations in ordinary times. They are not a nation of repudiators, nor do they seek by any subterfuge to avoid the payment of a debt fairly contracted. That is left for other people to do, and the insinuation comes with a very bad grace from a Southern man that there could be any fear of such a design. There have been too many cold claims due citizens of the North previous to the war, which have been settled in full, with interest added in some cases, for them to harbor a suspicion of our dishonesty. Yet the defence that might be set up to such claims is not without equity. If slaves were wished to pay such debts, it could hardly be expected that they would be paid when the means of paying them had been taken away by three to whom they were due. There are instances of goods in large quantities having been appropriated by Federal military commanders in the South during the war, which have since been paid for, dollar for dollar, to the Northern merchant, while the Government still withholds payment from the party from whose possession they were taken.

The fourth conclusion to which Gen. Barringer had arrived, through his intercourse with the people of the North, is thus stated:

IV. "The very existence of the South required her to acquiesce in, if she could not sanction, the policy of this victorious party, as the best representative of the conquering power. But for my self I came to the conclusion, after full reflection, that the highest interests of the South would be promoted by her people embracing, as far as they could conscientiously do so, the progressive ideas of that party. It were far better that these ideas should travel South of their own accord, take root and grow gradually, than to have them forced upon us at the point of the bayonet, and society disorganized by the rude shock and rapid upheaving of violent revolution."

The South recognized at once that she had nothing else to do but acquiesce in, or rather submit to the policy of the victorious party. She saw she had no choice in the matter. She was not in a position to make a selection between that policy and any other, but at the same time the South had faith that the despotic and revolutionary policy of the Republican party could not fail to have the effect of organizing another party composed of the Conservative members of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and of those individuals who belonged to neither but who not holding extreme views, were waiting to throw the weight of their influence in favor of an organization that might be constructed out of these various elements. But we find that the subject grows as we proceed and must, for want of space, defer the conclusion of our review of Gen. Barringer's letter to a subsequent occasion.

Ex-Governor Graham of North Carolina, in a recent letter to a political meeting at Raleigh, says:

Deeply solicitous as I am to see the old and constitutional relations of the States of the Union restored and harmony re-established, I cannot consent to overthrow the organization of civil society in a vain and Quixotic attempt to effect the result. I prefer to ask Congress to reconsider the propriety of the course which has been adopted, and would pray them to remember that the destruction of a State, which will be the effect of the measures proposed, can never be the means of its restoration; and that to compel her to adoption of a change in her Constitution, by striking out a provision which stands conspicuously, as we have seen, in those of other great States of the Union, and which they indignantly refuse to remove, is to add a badge of inferiority utterly inconsistent with her ever hereafter being considered an associate of equals.—*Exchange.*

Freights to Europe have trebled within a few weeks, and the tendency of California rates is upward, varying from 20 to 35 cents per foot, according to the class and quality of goods offered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Virginia Election.

Protest Against Counting the Votes in Richmond.

Two Prominet Citizens Ordered by the Negro Vigilance Committee to Leave the City.

FROM MEXICO.

The Election of Juarez Considered Certain.

FROM EUROPE.

The City of Rome in a State of Seige.

Departure of the Fleet from Toulon.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Erecting Landlords—We have heard from time to time of extraordinary instances of action on the part of landlords towards tenants, even in the midst of deep distress, where the hand of God was bearing heavily upon the community. Landlords, as a class, for there are many honorable exceptions, are certainly not noted for lenity in the matter of rent charges, and rarely consider the terrible condition of their tenants during times of misfortune of the special laws enacted in their favor. We have been favored by a friend with an original and curious proof of a Shylock of title disposition to take advantage of his tenants, imposing certain terms in a lease, which we copy literally, for the amusement of our readers. O.O. Hadenford, of Hadenford, Louisiana, leases of Mr. Lord, sooner or later, unless he repents and reforms his ways.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 6, 1867.

To Mrs — Herein you will find the acts of me concerning the lease we spoke of, the morning as follows. And it is moreover understood and agreed between parties, that the securities on the lease, that if at any time the lease should in his own only judgment, find that the children not any other of lessee's family, disturb the quietness and peaceable habits, the simple income of and disturbance given to the lessee, will render this lease null and void, compel the lessee's family to vacate the premises and pay to the lessor the balance of the lease not yet expired, and the lessee should not do so immediately with this agreement, he be passed the liability of a fine of $50 per month over the monthly rent, that is he would be obliged to pay $50 a month instead of $40.

Please give me an answer before to-morrow noon if this is accepted or not.

Your servant, P — M —

There are some people, in the eagerness to be protected against all possible and even imaginary contingencies, make themselves as unreasonable as to overreach themselves. This chap is one of them. Wonder if he thinks any decent court would enforce a contract like this.

Attempt to Rob—Late Monday night or early Tuesday morning, Poydras Market was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the flames, which almost not only reached the roof, but had actually ignited the canopy plan, after the style of all the markets in New Orleans—turned a hole of several feet diameter in the roof, and if escape which seriously threatened the destruction of the building. The prompt action of the butchers and others of the crowd which soon collected saved it without the interposition of the fire men, not alone having been sounded. It seems that one of the main gas pipes connecting with a coffee-stand in the building had been pierced, and a match applied to the gas by an incendiary.

City Mortality—There were 28 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 12 of the deceased died of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality of each day since the 1st inst.

Date.	Fever.	Total.	Date.	Fever.	Total.
Oct. 1	18	31	Oct. 22	15	27
" 2	21	36	" 23	24	37
" 3	18	31	" 24	19	31
" 4	18	31	" 25	12	27
" 5	17	29	" 26	12	28
" 6	15	27	" 27	12	28
" 7	15	27			
" 8	14	26			
" 9	14	26			
" 10	14	26			
" 11	14	26			
" 12	14	26			
" 13	14	26			
" 14	14	26			
" 15	14	26			
" 16	14	26			
" 17	14	26			
" 18	14	26			
" 19	14	26			
" 20	14	26			
" 21	14	26			

In and Out—State Auditor Peralta, at the instance of Gov Flanders, is preparing a statement of the expenses incurred by the State of Louisiana in the rebellion against the Union. We quite agree with a cotemporary, that it should be accompanied with a statement of the sums unnecessarily and improperly used but not required to get her in again. This would be doubly interesting if fully and fairly furnished.

Tivoli—Remember the performance to-morrow night by the Shakspeare Club, at the National Theatre, Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Mr. Edwin Booth, brother to John Wilkes, has returned from the North, having engaged his theatrical troupe for the season. Miss Febrio is expected to arrive on Saturday, and will open the opening of the theatre, of which notice will be given.

Harry Macarthy and Miss Lottie Keells have returned to the city. We are not apprised as to what engagement has been effected with them. We hear that they will probably assist the Shakspeare Club at the National Tuesday night.

The Academy of Music, and St. Charles Theatre will open, we learn, before the close of the month.

The Opera House will not open before the 15th of November.

First District Recorder's Court—August Hawkins, a negro, charged by Griffen Nelson, colored, with stealing a horse and wagon from him, valued at $150, was sent up for trial the next Court for trial, bonds $200, which he failed to give, and was sent to prison. There is a second charge against this man, for the crime of stealing $250 worth of clothing from Mrs Ann Gilbert, who resides at the corner of Dorbond and Fowler streets.

Richard Jones, charged to also answer before the First District Court, charged with stealing a watch, worth $60, belonging to George Kitchen, from the house of Mrs. Mary Donohue, 131 Felicity Road.

Michael Heavin was sent before the First District Court, charged with stealing from Mr Elwood with an axe handle, with intent to murder, at the corner of Erato and Annunciation streets. Bonds $250.

Thos. Jackson and David Phillips, the latter colored, charged with maliciously running their vehicles into a street car, were required to give bonds in $500 to answer the charge.

Alleged Fraud—A man named Joseph Van Osten was arrested yesterday evening, charged by John Jonnaux with obtaining money under false pretenses. He had $400 on his person, but said he was not apprised of the extent of the fraud.

Money Snatching—Levy Haldingfelder was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, charged by Hartlett Thomas, colored, with snatching $90 from him while he was about to pay him for a coat he bought in his store, 157 Old Levee street. The accused was in order to give bonds for his trial before the First District Court.

Fatal Negro Affray.—A negro, Charles Moore, was shot in front of the Fourth District Station last evening, about 7 o'clock, and wounded in the left breast and back of the head, as he ran. A negro known as Buck Sam, who cut him with a razor. The wound in the breast was about eight inches long, and that in the head appeared to have penetrated the brain. He died in about half an hour. Buck escaped, but will doubtless be arrested, as the police are on his track. The origin of the difficulty has not transpired.

Political Prospects in New York.

THE STATE CONCEDED TO THE CONSERVATIVES BY 7000 TO 15,000 MAJORITY.—The New York *Nation* (Radical) has the following:

The Democrats have a majority in Congress, and it is estimated at the Bureau of Statistics, that the districts unreported will add one sixteenth to the crop figures telegraphed last night.

The President has proclaimed the 28th of November a day of national thanksgiving.

Grant has gone to West Point. He will return Tuesday.

The Treasury holds $178,898,000 as security for National Bank circulation and public deposits.

The total National Bank circulation is 299,107,000.

Revenue receipts to day $403,000; receipts for the week $2,290,000, for the fiscal year to date $67,788,000. Customs receipts for the week and year $2,800,000. It is stated that three counterfeit $50 comp-and interest notes passed through three branches of the Treasury and were finally stopped in their disappearance. It is stated also that a $100 counterfeit compound interest note passed into the New York sub-Treasury.

Washington, Oct 26.—In the absence of definite returns from West Virginia, the following from this morning's *Tribune* is telegraphed:

West Virginia voted on Thursday for legislative officers. The excitement was quite tame, and no special effort was made on either side. Outside influence worked against the Democrats, and we hear of considerable Democratic gains in the river districts.

Washington, Oct. 26.—In consideration of recent disasters the Republican Congressional Committee have deemed proper to issue an address to the people. The document, which is an earnest appeal to Republicans to show their strength, is published in full here.

New York, Oct 26.—Money easier for call loans than for a long time—easy at 6 per cent. The bank statement Monday will be favorable.

Governments took a sudden and marked rise at the close, with improved demand. Sterling dull and nominal. Gold closed firm at 141¾. Stocks lower at the last open board and subsequently.

Bank statement shows decrease in loans $712,000; decrease in specie $1,157,000; decrease in circulation $48,000; decrease in deposits $874,000, increase in legal tenders $2,036,000.

Richmond, Oct. 26.—Official returns of the late election indicate the election of 30 Conservatives and 60 Radicals, 18 of whom are colored. Forty five counties give 20,777 for and 44,935 against a convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from.

The people in Richmond at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, with a majority of 400 for the Hunnicutt ticket. J. H. Gilmer, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, has left with Schofield a formal protest against counting the votes received after sunset on Wednesday. He holds that the clause of the supplementary bill, which provides that twenty days public notice shall be given of the time of holding the election, leaves the General to the time designated in his order. He also urges shameless fraud, and the overawing of conservative voters by colored police in the employ of Col. Rose, Superintendent of the metropolis.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, have held the balance of power, and have consented to leave the city within forty eight hours. Their offence was violent opposition to the Radical tickets.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; mid dling 19 to 19¼c. Flour dull and heavy; export demand; City Mill superfine $10 to $11 25. Wheat advanced 3c; choice Southern red $2 to $2 05; yellow $1 90 to $1 95; white $1 85 to $1 45. Oats firm—70 to 74c. Provisions dull and nominal.

Albany, N. Y. Oct 26.—Senator W. J. Humphrey, of the 29th District, has been indicted for corruption in the Legislature and bold to bail in $2000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—Charles P. Bryant, stock broker, has suspended.

Vicksburg, Oct 26—Up: Grey Eagle 3 p. m. River falling.

Mobile, Oct. 26.—Cotton—sales to-day 1600 bales. Demand active at full prices; middlings 17½ to 17¾. Receipts 798 bales.

Two interments from fever to-day. Raining this evening.

Augusta, Oct. 26.—Cotton advanced ½c. Sales 778 bales; middlings 17¾c. Receipts 532 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 26.—Cotton in active demand. Prices firm. All offerings were bought. Sales 815 bales. New York middlings 19c. Receipts 2265 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 26.—Cotton active and firmer; stock light; sales 400 bales; middlings 18½c; receipts 1149 bales.

Louisville, Oct. 26.—Tobacco—sales 44 hdds at $5 to $17. Wheat steady $2 53. Corn dull, shelled $1 05. Oats firm. Pork firmer; quoted at $26 50. Mess Pork declined to $21. Lard dull 13¾c. Bacon steady, shoulders 14½c clear sides 18¾c.

Rivers about on a stand.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton in fair demand; middlings 17c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 85 for $2 70. Corn firmer; mixed $1 10. Oats firmer at 61 to 66c. Pork dull and lower at $21 75. Bacon lower; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard 12¾c.

Weather cloudy and cool.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Flour firmer and in whole higher; family $11 75 to $12. Wheat held at 3 to 5c higher. Corn firm at 70c. Tobacco active. Cotton firm and unsettled; middlings 18c. Whisky unchanged. Pork held firmly at $26 50. Bacon—shoulders 13¾ to 14c, clear sides 17¾ to 18c. Lard 12¾c. Hogs $6 to $7 gross. Cheese steady at 14¾ to 15c. Coffee dull. Potatoes $3 to $3 25.

Havana, Oct 25.—Exchange on London 15 premium. Paris 2¼ premium. United States 6½ premium. U. S. Currency 26 to 27½ discount.

Sugar—D. S. 8¾ to 8¾ reals per arroba for Nos 10 to 12, and 9 to 10¼ reals for Nos 10 to 20. Molasses—Muscovado 5 reals. Lard $16 50 per cwt., in tierces, and $19 50 in twenty five pound tins. Flour 13 to 14c. Bacon 15 to 15c. Hams 21c. for sugar-cured; 20c. for ordinary. Freights $1 per box and $4 25 per hhd, in currency.

Havana, Oct. 25.—The weather continues stormy. The steamer Morsella, from Vera Cruz 20th, has arrived. She brings news from the Capital to the 12th inst. The election of President Juarez is certain. Diaz gets only 75 votes. The success of the amendment to the Constitution is improbable.

Admiral Tegetthoff is still here. No certainty of getting the Emperor's body soon.

The Morsella brings the captain and crew of the British schooner Village Belle, from Grand Island, to here she was lost on her trip from New Orleans.

Mr. Emile Lasere, of New Orleans, has obtained from the Mexican Government the exclusive right to use the Tehuantepec route for the purpose of opening a line of transportation from Minatitlan by steamer to the head of navigation on the Coatzecualco river, and thence by rail to Ventoza, or some other point on the Pacific coast.

The New York Company, which was also seeking to obtain control of the route, did not succeed in effecting their object.

The political prisoners remaining in the hands of the government, have been disposed of as follows:

Fifty two have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, which are in most cases quite brief, and 200 have been released. Gen. Trevino has been hurriedly dispatched to the Texas frontier.

The American Minister, Mr. Plumb, had an audience with Juarez, at which he presented his credentials and was received as the accredited Ambassador of the United States.

The condition and whereabouts of Marques and other noted Imperialists whom the government is pursuing are unknown.

Gene Gonzales, Ortega and Ratori have been put upon their trial, but refuse to answer the official question on the ground that they do not recognize the legality of the existing government.

The insecurity of travel in Mexico was increasing.

The last men in the rural police force have been discharged.

Leon Gesmas, who had been arraigned for trial for treason, was pardoned by the Government, and has since been elected to the next Mexican Congress.

Teneacio Aguilar and Garza Garcia had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Monterey.

One Step More.

What though before me it is dark,
Too dark for me to see!
I ask but light for one step more!
'Tis quite enough for me.

Each little humble step I take,
The great stream from the rock
So though 'tis very dark beyond,
I never am perplexed.

And if sometimes the dark lane close,
So close I can't see to stay,
Patient I wait a little while,
And soon it shows away.

I would not see my further path,
For mercy vain I ask;
My poor soul steps might harder be
Did I the future know.

It may be that my path is rough,
Thorny and hard and steep;
And, knowing this my strength might fail,
The sigh fear and terror deep.

It may be that it winds along
A smooth and flowery way;
But seeing this I might despise
The journey of to-day.

Perhaps my path is very short,
My journey nearly done,
And I might tremble at the thought
Of reaching it so soon.

Or, if I see my journey lengthen,
Of road that I must wend,
Fainting, I'd think, "Alas! my feeble powers
Will fail me ere the end."

And so I do not wish to see
My journey, or its length,
Assured that, through my Father's love,
Each step will bring its strength.

Thus step by step I onward go,
Not knowing far before,
Trusting that I shall always have
Light for just one step more!

—*British Messenger*

The Significance of the Vote on Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

[From the New York Herald]

The Republican State of Ohio, the hot bed of Western Radicalism, the home of Chief Justice Chase, who is the nigger Radical candidate for the Presidency, has emphatically refused to give the negroes the suffrage. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the partisan press of Radical orators can explain away the significance of this fact. There is a clear majority of sixty to a hundred thousand votes against the suffrage to negroes in the State. The returns are not all reported, but the Republicans concede a majority of sixty five thousand, while the Democrats claim near a hundred thousand. Take it at seventy or eighty thousand, which is probably nearer the truth, or even what the Republicans admit, sixty five thousand, it is a surprising majority and undeniable evidence that the negro suffrage policy of the Republican party is utterly scouted by the people.

But to understand how remarkably emphatic this vote of Ohio is we must consider the manner in which the question was put and the status of the negro in that State. It was mixed up with other questions—with party questions and the check to the rebel officers. It was supposed, doubtless, by the political managers that by thus bringing the question before the people, mixed up with party issues in an election, the people generally would vote with their party and not discriminate between one question and another. Mr. Chase went home to make the negro suffrage question the example to the Republican voters. Other radical leaders were equally as earnest in their efforts to carry the issue on this issue. But the people did discriminate in a very remarkable manner, for a vast number who voted for the party ticket voted against the same time against negro suffrage. Taking the Republican majority in the elections last year and the majority now against negro suffrage, there is a change of at least one hundred thousand Republican votes, and probably a change of a hundred and thirty thousand. Nor was there any apathy or indifference on the question, for the vote of the State was larger than ever before. The people turned out, as they never turned out before, purposely to vote against the proposition of negro suffrage, just as Mr. Chase went home expressly to vote for it. Never was the policy of party leaders in and out of Congress so thoroughly condemned as this has been by the mass of the party itself. But this is more surprising still when we look at the status and naught and nothingness of the negro in Ohio. All rights are not denied to them there, nor is there any disposition to refuse them all the protection afforded by the laws to the white man. Having them the privilege of voting would have had little or no effect upon political issues in the State, because they are comparatively few in number. There was no fear of the supremacy or a negro balance of power in Ohio, as in the South. The white vote would still be the overwhelming one. What, then, is the meaning of such an emphatic refusal to give the negroes suffrage? It means that the people of Ohio, and of the North in general and all the other branches of the European race which constitute the body of American freemen, will not degrade the country and government by admitting an inferior race to equality with themselves. That, and that alone, is the meaning of the vote in Ohio.

In 1861 the people refused to give the Mongolian race the Chinese the privilege of voting from the same repugnance to putting an inferior race on an equality with themselves. Yet the Mongolian is far superior to the negro. It is surprising, then, that the American people should be disgusted with the efforts to make the negroes—the lowest race of mankind—their equals? The consciousness of superiority and the sentiments and pride springing from it have determined the people of the Northern States to place races to each other. But the negro question has assumed just now the greatest proportions of any in the country. It is not merely whether a few negroes scattered throughout the populous States of the North shall be placed on an equal footing with the white men, but whether we are to remain comparatively harmless as a political element, but it is the effort of the Radicals to make them a power in the Republic, to make them the balance of power, and thereby give the greatest importance to the question. They form a large portion of the population of the South, and if they should be placed under the operation of the reconstruction acts of Congress, which disfranchise a great many of the most intelligent and the political power of that vast and valuable section of our country. But that is not all. Our political system is such that they would probably have had the balance of power in the Republic. The President and members of Congress—enough to give a balance of power—may be elected by the negro vote of the South. The Presidential contest would be an election to that whenever parties were pretty equally divided. The organs of the Radicals have boldly avowed that such is the reasoning at this object. They have the hardihood to avow this infamous purpose. The idea of negroes holding the balance of power! What a spectacle to contemplate! Ignorance and brutality to rule thirty millions of white American citizens! We must recollect that it is the balance of power that is sought to be given, it may be secured only by a few thousand votes. The Southern States in the hands of the people of the North, if the reconstruction acts of Congress be carried out, will surely give these benighted people of the lowest race that power. What, then, is to prevent them, incapable as they are, from reaching the highest office? And would not the politicians pander to the prejudices and demands of these people for the sake of party and the offices of government? A war of races, a ruined South, a vast military establishment, and, perhaps, a consolidated despotism over the whole country would follow. We should not be surprised if the North and Central American republics, or a worse one, Both is the alarming prospect which the infamous proposition of a Radical Congress has brought before us. And it is this, together with an inherent repugnance to negro equality, that has caused the emphatic public opinion in Ohio. Since the significant vote in that State we are not without hope that the evils of negro supremacy and a negro balance of power in the Republic may be averted. We may expect the same result throughout the North as in Ohio whenever the issue comes, and reckless as Congress may be it will hardly venture to defy public opinion when expressed so emphatically.

TEXAS DECISIONS.—The Clarksville *Standard* says the following decisions were made during the late term of the District Court at that place:

1st The Statute of Limitations did not run during the war.

2d That a contract based on Confederate money borrowed, was null and void, and the money loaned could not be collected.

3d That a note for land passed by the last Legislature is null and void. Executions ordered to issue upon all judgments granted by this Court.

The New York *Times* thus states the grounds of Gen Grant's popularity with the nation:

He has the confidence of the whole country—of all of the people of the North and of the cities. No man can, even in thought, impugn his patriotism, or doubt his absolute and complete devotion to the Union cause. His services in the war, his faith in the Union, his steady, unfaltering perseverance in the measures he deemed essential to the success of the cause, the resolute, the undisturbed equanimity with which he met reverses when reverses came, and prosecuted the war to the glorious victory by which it was finally crowned, have given him a hold upon the people of the whole country, which no intrigues of party can in the least disturb. If his position in the country is shaken, his probability there is of the restoration of the Democrats to power, and what effect such an event may have upon the country.

The actual losses of the Republicans are a Governor in each of the States of Connecticut and California, seven members of Houses of Representatives, and two United States Senators. The diminution of the Republican majority in the States which have thus far voted, as compared with last year, is, in round numbers, 107,000, viz: 18,000 in Maine, 1500 in New Hampshire, 2700 in Vermont, 1000 in Rhode Island, 2000 in Connecticut, 17,000 in Pennsylvania, 40,000 in Ohio, 10,000 in Iowa, and 15,000 in California. There is every reason to suppose that the States which hold elections in November will increase this figure to 300,000, or about one-half of the entire Republican majority in the Northern States.

The result of the election in New York may easily be foreseen. The Democratic majorities in New York and Brooklyn will be reduced nearly 10,000 by the light vote; but the Republican majorities in the interior (amounting last year to 70,000) will be reduced by 30,000 or 40,000. In each of the counties of Albany, Allegany, Chautauqua, Onondaga, etc., there will be a loss