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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at half-past 6 o'clock p. m., positively, at No. 845 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Independence streets, household furniture, sewing machine, etc.

We are pleased to learn that the Louisiana and Texas Petroleum Stove Company have selected for their place of business, 222 Camp street. By reference to their card, it will be seen that they are prepared to supply the community with Petroleum Heating and Cooking Stoves.

We are under obligations to the polite officers of the fine steamer Frances, of the Harris & Morgan line, for Mobile papers of Saturday evening.

Thanks to Purser Hempstead, of the steamship George Cromwell, from New York, for favors.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle, news dealer and stationer, No. 61 Exchange Alley, has favored us with a copy of Godey's *Ladies' Book* for December, and several interesting toy books suitable for children; also, Frank Leslie's *Almanac* for 1867, a work which will prove highly entertaining to the ladies.

The Barataria Street Railroad—We are pleased to learn from Gen. Beauregard that he expects to have the horse cars running on this route, from Canal to Jackson street, some time in the early part of next week, the new double track being nearly completed. The cars will start from either end every five minutes, and will connect regularly with the Carrollton steam train at Jackson street.

NEW MUSIC—We have received from Mr. A. E. Blackmar, music dealer and publisher, No. 107 Canal street, several new pieces of music for the piano, published by him, entitled the "Wake up Gallop," and the "Bugle Call Quickstep," composed by F. W. Smith, and "La Harpe Eolienne," by Sidney Smith, the last named a somewhat elaborate composition. Mr. Blackmar is also a dealer in pianos of the most approved manufacture.

THE DESTINY OF THE NEGRO.

In an article upon this subject, the Chicago *Times* gives some statistics which show conclusively that the colored race in America is rapidly passing away, as the Indian races have long before it. This paper, which we have often quoted as the organ of Western conservative sentiment, has recently made a very sudden somersault in politics, and now comes on strong in favor of the Radical programme, which it urges upon the South with great earnestness. Its last argument in favor of negro suffrage is, that if the South will only adopt the Constitutional Amendments, and submit the Massachusetts rule with regard to suffrage, the country can be settled at once, and it will prove but a temporary concession on the part of the South. To explain: It shows by some very startling figures that the negro population of the country has decreased over thirteen per cent. in five years, and argues from this that in a few years more the race will be nearly extinct. Thus the South will have to bear negro suffrage but a short time, before there will be no negroes to vote. This is a very happy idea, and decidedly consoling; but on the other side of the question we might ask, why give suffrage to these people at all, since they are to enjoy it for so short a period? The negro race is now ignorant and unfit for suffrage, as even the Radicals will admit; but it is asserted that they will be prepared for it in a few years. According to this argument, the decrease is so rapid that by the time they will be supposed to be fitted, there will be none left to vote. Looking at both sides, then, we do not see that this plan helps the case to any great extent, and although profoundly impressed with the brilliancy of the argument, we have to differ with the *Times* upon this point.

But in the course of the article mentioned there are some facts which we cannot pass over. It shows, as we have remarked, that the decrease in the black population since 1860 has been thirteen per cent. of the whole number. In the same period the decrease of whites, considering the number killed on the war, has been only three per cent. There is, then, a difference of ten per cent. against the negro. As the paper says, these facts foretell with a certainty that is more reliable than prophecy what is the inevitable destiny of the negro race in this country. Up to the date of emancipation the increase of the negro slaves was twenty three per cent., while that of the free negro was only twelve per cent. The effect of freedom upon the colored race has been to decimate, taking the statistics of their friends as evidence. They are now ready to admit, and, indeed, it is admitted in this very article, indirectly, that emancipation has been fatal to the negro, and that, at best, he has but a few more years to live in America.

Upon this ground the *Times* bases its argument in favor of negro suffrage, and it asks why the people of the South—men of Gothic blood—should hesitate to grant the elective franchise, as a measure which must, in the very nature of things, be only temporary, to individuals of an inferior race who may be able to attain the qualification. The argument is the weakest one we have yet seen, but we think the article an important one on account of the admissions which it makes. Far-seeing men in the South have long known that the negro was doomed, but even a hint of this belief raised a great outcry from the Radical press. We are glad to see that they are now admitting the truth of figures. The Southern theory has always been that adopted by the most eminent ethnologists, that no two races of different color can reside together on terms of equality, unless they can amalgamate. It will be observed, therefore, that the Radicals are only logical and consistent when they advocate miscegenation. Hitherto, says Tocqueville—perhaps the only foreigner who ever wrote of American institutions in a manner to show that he understood them—hitherto, wherever the whites have been the strongest, they have held the blacks in servitude; wherever the blacks have been the strongest, they have exterminated the whites. Putting these ideas together, the Southern people did not need the statistics which the *Times* now gives to teach them that the negro race was doomed as soon as it was placed on an equality with the whites, upon the same soil.

It is very pleasant sometimes to have our opinions confirmed by figures, and more particularly when those who have abused us for holding those opinions, are forced to acknowledge their truth at bad. The *Times* goes on to say that "the privilege of voting cannot save the African race from the operation of those causes which are leading, in the inevitable course of nature, to the ultimate extinction of that race wherever it is placed in contact with the expanding and all-subduing Gothic blood." In this sentence all of our theories are admitted, and in return for its candor we would give our advisers good advice also. Since the elective franchise cannot save the negro, would it not be as well for the Radicals to drop that subject and turn their attention to the best measures for palliating his existence? We are not ready to lose the negro just yet, and are opposed to the acceleration of his extinction by forcing him into a more speedy amalgamation with the whites.

DEATH OF A LOVELY LADY.—We are pained to record the death, in this city, by yellow fever, last evening, of Mrs. Mary Grover, a most estimable lady, wife of our young friend, Hiram J. Grover, Esq., daughter of Samuel M. Semmes, of Cumberland, Maryland, and a piece of Admiral Semmes. It is seldom we are called on to notice a death under such painful circumstances. She was but in the bey day of wedded life, her noble husband had just established himself successfully in the practice of law, and provided a comfortable home for himself and his devoted young wife, when death then early intervenes to snap asunder the ties of earthly happiness and to impose on him the painful mission of transporting to her parents the empty casket of her noble soul, and the nurturing of an infant boy, born but a few brief months ago. A painful circumstance, too, connected with it all, is, that a youngsoldier, already on the way from Maryland to pay her a bridal visit, will find her sister but a corpse. Death, always sad, is peculiarly lamentable under such circumstances.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The steamship *Mississippi*, Geo. Sumner, commander, from New York 13th inst., arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. Her purser reports: Left New York November 8th, arrived at S. W. Pass on the evening of the 17th. Experienced head winds and heavy weather during the entire passage. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs W G Vincent, Miss N Richards, E G Hopkins, Lewis H Bristol, Chas Post, Capt G J Hudson, Mrs A C Fitzpatrick, child, V Adams, Miss E J Morgan, Miss S E Davis, Miss E L Hacker, M Avery & wife, Webb Zeigler, M Tracy and wife, Mrs A J Conde and 2 children, E Chauncey, F Castelloe and wife, 2 Misses Castelloe, F Wentworth, W Dyker, F Martin, Alex Mellen, Geo Robinson, Miss A Lawlor, F Heath, H Collins, Capt. L Evan, H Dewar, F Foley, John E Gosling, 2 Misses Gosling and child, Geo Hall, Thos Fowler, E Lehman, W Keeley, H Scougal, M Sacey, and others in steerage 100.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,971.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.

Making all due allowance for Oriental exaggeration and hyperbole, the student of sacred and profane history must have seen that in the East—the earliest country of which we have any record—everything is done upon a magnificent scale. The plagues, the harvests, the wars, the pilgrimages, wealth and poverty, are all of most astounding dimensions; and we read, even by the dim light of centuries, the historical records of these things without being able to comprehend their greatness. Good or bad, the news that comes to us from that far off country is always grand. We read of the battle of Panipat, where one hundred and ten thousand men were slain; of Tippoo Saib's scalping ten thousand Brahmin's; of famines which destroyed sixty thousand people; of floods which swept away two hundred thousand peaceful inhabitants, and of every possible disaster, destroying in each instance more than half as many people as there are in the State of Louisiana. For over a thousand years such reports have come to us from the East, and have produced but little effect upon civilized Europe.

Looking at the matter from an historical point of view we find that, despite the march of civilization and the progress of science, great calamities still happen to mankind. Starting in the East, where they appear upon this grand scale, they traverse the continent growing smaller and smaller in their journey westward, as the populations grow sparse. In all of those large countries where the population is dense, we find these disasters occurring at certain periods, with a regularity that leads us to believe that there are a fixed laws which governs them as there are laws for the natural phenomena. These laws govern the increase and decrease of the human race, sweep whole nations from the face of the earth when new ones arise, decimate countries when its population becomes too dense. In the days of the Pharoahs there were floods and famines, and century after century we find that wars and pestilences have destroyed people in a fixed ratio to the density of their population, a law seems to be that so many people shall in every hundred years, to make room for those which remain or are born into the world. Human skill, with all its progress, has failed to change this law, nor has the hand of man been able to stay the hand of the great destroyer. Science has been able to change the manner of destruction merely, but in some form or other it is sure to come. As far back as the reign of the Potiphars we read of inundations of the Nile, by which tens of thousands lives are destroyed, and of famines which more than decimated the land under the rule of the Syrian Kings. From their day to ours these great calamities have visited the earth, like dispensations of Providence, and since it is not in the power of man to prevent them, it is folly to hold any man or nation responsible for them.

Looking back upon those dread calamities which happened so many years ago, the men of the present day are apt to regard them as apocryphal, if not instances of Eastern hyperbole. Yet when we come to trace them by the light of history we find such disasters happening every hundred years, or less, with a regularity which almost proves to us that there is some fixed law for their appearance. And we find that these calamities are proportionally as large to day as at an earlier period of time. Although the world has grown no larger new countries have been discovered and inhabited, and the population of the earth, which was once crowded into the Eastern hemisphere, is now extended over both. In this we can find one very plausible reason for the decrease in the magnitude of these disasters. But in some way or another people have to bear them; and, as terrible as they may appear, the world seems none the worse for them in the end. There is a divinity which governs and controls them, and though man may provide against floods and famine, human science has not yet been able to prevent great calamities by the ravages of disease.

Reflecting upon these things we find an example in our own country, where war, our great calamity, has swept away a million and a half men. Another example is before us in France where whole towns and villages have been swept away and the fair valleys desolated, not without great loss of life; and still another in the dreadful famine in India, by which more than two thirds of the inhabitants of Orissa, on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, have been destroyed. These disasters have not been without some purpose, but what that purpose is the mind of man cannot conceive. Taking the most rational view of them, however, we can see no reason for charging the loss of life in either case upon mankind. And yet within the past few days we have seen the New York papers, in their usual illogical manner, charging the blame of the famine in India upon the British people, or their Government, while they have offered sympathy and aid to the sufferers in France. They seem to gloat over the idea of attributing the famine to British misrule in India, and are, or appear to be, wilfully ignorant of the real cause. Thus far we have heard but one side of the story. We know that three-fourths of the population of Orissa have perished by starvation, but we do not know what measures were taken to prevent it—even supposing prevention possible. Ever ready to condemn the English Government, these papers do not stop to draw historical parallels, or to see if similar calamities have not happened under the best Governments of the world.

We have no desire to screen the English Governor if he has been remiss in his duty, but there is yet no evidence that he has been, and we consider these calamities entirely beyond the control of man. Such things have happened century after century, and it is not that they are worse now than in years past, but the sorrows of the people reach us with greater freshness since we have come into more intimate relations with them. All of these horrors occurred long before the English rule, and they will occur in some form for years to come, notwithstanding the efforts of man to prevent them.

In connexion with the same dispatch which informs us that the Gonds and Oriahs are perishing by starvation, is another which says that their neighbors on the Coromandel shore are dying as rapidly with the cholera, which is sweeping over nearly all the districts not subject to the famine. Genius and humanity might have won a brilliant triumph here by saving these people from starvation, and Sir Cecil Beadon could have made himself a hero. But the triumph would have been brief. The cholera has swept over all the country not desolated by famine, and the plague is carrying away thousands in the well fed districts of Bengal. But while we regard the destruction of these people as an inevitable fate, we still hold that the English Governor, Sir John Lawrence, should have done all in his power to avert it for humanity's sake. That he did not take steps to prevent it may be called an error of judgment, for it was not to be expected that the failure of the rice crop could be foreseen. We blame him, or to blame Lord Cranborne, or the English Government, until there are some positive grounds, is decidedly wrong, and in doing so the New York papers betray an animus against England which far outweighs their sympathy for the great calamity.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Whether the Irish Drama of Moore, Boone and Boucicault be dubbed *Jean le Poete*, and played, as it has been lately, over a hundred nights before a Parisian audience, or, whether it be called "Arrah-na-Pogue," and so represented in our cosy little Gravier-street theatre, appears to make but slight difference so far as regards the question of its dramatic success. Whatever may be the national characteristics of the audiences who sit it out, it must always prove a play to stir the sensibilities to a healthful music. None of the many strangers, by the way, now thronging to our city, should fail to see "Arrah-na-Pogue." In plot, incident, scenery, appointments and rendition, it cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A capital bill is announced for this evening, embracing "Corsican Brothers" and "Der Freischutz." The latter is a romantic drama of absorbing interest, while the "Corsican Brothers" stands in the front rank of those sensation plays so much affected by the French. Mr. Eddy will appear in a part well calculated to exhibit his powers. It should be remembered that, with the resumption of the dramatic season, the old prices have been restored.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A programme, introducing all the favorites in new acts, constitutes the most spicy entertainment for this evening. The engagement of Miss Carrie Augusta Moore, by the way, has proved a decided attraction to the patrons of the "Academy." Humor has, by no means, disappointed her powers. Her exercises are as elegant as they are novel. The fact is, the very much question whether her delineations on stage, clothed as she is in heavy costume, have not more of the "poetry of motion" about them than the dramatic accomplished by charming demeanor with their lithe frames dancing in the circlet of gossamer, and their supple feet cased in the most delicate of slippers. We would not be surprised that Miss Moore's graceful exercises should inaugurate a new class of amusements for our festal hours, and that our halls and vaudeville church, before long, be changed into skating schools, where such as desire it may, by their skill and some patience, supply the deficiency of frozen water and Arctic winds.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, with its thousand curiosities, animated and otherwise, is open daily, between 9 a. m. and 11 p. m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Work of Pacification.

Conferences of Distinguished Parties with the President.

Modification of the Quarantine at Havana.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 18.—It has already been stated that during the past week the President has had audience with prominent gentlemen from all sections, in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Grant, and Major Gens. Sickles and Dix, among others, have freely given their views, all of them being actuated by a sincere desire for such action as may be best calculated to fully restore the relations of the Southern States to the General Government. The idea seems to be that so long as the Executive and Legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress. Hence the effort is to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them according to current representations. The President leads a willing ear to all suggestions in that direction, but so far nothing definite has been consummated.

The Department of State has been informed the quarantine regulations of Havana have been further modified, so that vessels leaving all ports of the United States, except from Philadelphia and New Orleans, for ports in that Island, with clean bills of health, shall be permitted to enter at once and discharge their passengers and cargoes. All vessels from Philadelphia and New Orleans are to be quarantined three days for observation.

Vicksburg, Nov. 18.—Passed up: Pauline Carroll at 3, and Henry Ames at 6 p. m., and down: Ruth at 6, and Sam. Baker at 8 p. m. River rising.

New York, Nov. 18.—Arrived: steamer Emily B. Souder, from Charleston, Flambeau from Savannah, and Gulf City, from Mobile.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—The race on Saturday afternoon at the close of the Horse Fair, was between Lady Warwick, Fly Away and Sleepy Davy, mile heats best three in five to harness, was won by Sleepy Davy. Time 2:36, 2:38¼ and 2:40. Dexter's race against time did not equal his famous time made in New York, owing to the heaviness of the track. The first mile was made in 2:27¾, and the second in 2:34¼.

MEMORANDA.—The steamer Annie Wagley, Capt. Grant, which arrived yesterday evening from Grand Ecore, brought to this port 186 bales cotton, 6 bales and 10 bags wool, a lot of hides, etc., from the wreck of the steamer Alex. Speer.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE LLOYD.—The following apparently authoritative statement, in as much as it is expressed editorially in the Galveston *Bulletin*, would seem to give a quietus to the sensational reports here about the death of Judge Lloyd, of Texas, at the City Hotel in this city, and the suspicion that he had been robbed of a large amount of money, at least so far as the suspected robbery is concerned:

The friends of the deceased are satisfied that he had all proper care, respect and attention. The Judge took with him to New Orleans about five thousand dollars in gold. He had bought and paid for his goods, so that he probably had no sum greater than his current expenses. It was reported at the time of his death that he had $20,000.

We did not believe that Judge Lloyd had been either poisoned or robbed, and hope that the physicians who attended him, and who we are told made a post-mortem examination of the body, will clear up the mystery by publishing the result of their investigation in a satisfactory manner.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamer Geo. Cromwell, Hall, commander, from New York, Nov. 13, 5 p. m., arrived at her wharf last evening. Her purser reports: Saturday, 10th, at 5:30 P. M., 5 miles south from the Highlands, exchanged signals with the steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, and at 9 P. M., (same day) off Barnegat, passed the steamer Morning Star, Wilson, both hence for New York. Sunday, 11th, at noon, lat. 37 deg. 31 min., lon. 74 deg. 32 min., passed steamer Montgomery, Fairchild, hence for New York. The following is a list of her passengers:

Maria L Morgan wife & child, Miss Morgan, H Gibbs Morgan, J Ross and wife, W Ross, Mrs C V Clark Mr S Quincy and child, Chas Leighton wife and servant, M Walton, Miss H O Walton, Mr Walden, Miss Mary A Thompson, Miss Carrie E Merrill, J Lilienthal and wife, H Gliz, G S Smith, G Field, C Frost, H Fredick, W H Streeter, A B Jones, A Israel, F Hudson, A B Haywood, T H Wright, E Fitzie, E S Cable, Mr G Bowling and daughter, J Walmsley, C Roberts, P Gilmore, Henry Strong, Miss A M Sparry, Miss S T Temp's.

NEWS BY MAIL.

[Special to the Chicago Times 15th.]

A SENSATION CAUSED BY THE MOVEMENT OF LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPERS IN FAVOR OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The movement of leading Democratic papers in the East and West, in favor of impartial suffrage, has caused a decided sensation in Washington, and especially among officials and the Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the constitutional amendment. A well-known New Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and Hon. W. H. Prescott, of South Carolina, late a high officer of the Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the amendment.

THE ELECTIONS.

The general result of the elections has not been such as to inspire much hope, or much confidence in the future. Seventeen States have now held elections this fall, in which the Radical majorities foot up to the enormous figure of 362,000! This aggregate Radical majority includes those of New York 12,000; Ohio 42,000; Illinois 45,000; Iowa and Missouri each 25,000; Michigan 30,000; Maine 27,000; Wisconsin 15,000; Indiana 14,000; Vermont 22,000.

THE 40TH CONGRESS.

In consequence of these enormous Radical majorities the House of Representatives in the 40th Congress will be composed of 182 Radical members and only 50 Democrats. This is a considerable gain over the present Congress, in which we can only enumerate 37 Democrats in the House; but it still leaves the Radicals more than two-thirds of the members. In the Senate, after the election of a Democrat from Maryland and one Radical each from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there will be 36 Radicals and 12 Democrats, which is even worse than in the present Congress. The President will, therefore, be practically powerless during the remainder of his term. The 40th Congress will have power to pass whatever measures it pleases over his veto. The Representatives from the Southern States, of course, will continue to be excluded from Congress.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of the next President will be held in the summer of 1868, probably at Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville. It will be participated in by delegates from the Northern and Southern States alike, and on equal terms; and the candidate which it presents will elected of course.

THE RADICAL PLOT.

But it is a part of the radical plot that the Southern States are to be excluded from all participation in this election; and, in order to bring this about, it is intended that Congress shall pass a joint resolution in December, 1868, declaring that the Southern electoral vote for President shall not be counted. According to present appearances, there seems to be no doubt that such a resolution will be passed by a two-thirds vote. If such a resolution be allowed to prevail, the Radical candidate for President will of course be declared elected.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The steamer Manhattan, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th of October, and arrived at New York a few days ago, brought as passengers several gentlemen from Mexico. One of them, a very intelligent gentleman, I have spoken to and conversed with. He left the city of Mexico on the 23d of October. He says there is no change in the condition of affairs in Mexico; no signs of the abdication of Maximilian, and no intention, on his part, of abdicating. The Paris *Moniteur*, of November 7, as we learn by the Atlantic telegraph, also says that Maximilian will remain in Mexico.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forthcoming message.

RETROGRADE SHOWERS.

The National Observatory reports that there was a heavy fall of moisture, commencing to-day at 12 o'clock, and lasting for an hour or so. This is probably the regular shower.

THE TEST DISPATCH.—The following is the dispatch already referred to as having been kept from the President by Secretary Stanton:

New Orleans, July ——, 1866.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and the city authorities think it dangerous, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but I have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

(Signed) A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major General.

The *National Intelligencer* says that if this dispatch had been shown to the President the riot would never have occurred.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PERSEVERANCE NO. 13'S BALL.—We dropped in at the Mechanics' Institute last Saturday night, and found a numerous party assembled, who were evidently bent on enjoying themselves. There was a large infusion of the fair sex; and if one might judge from the satisfaction of their partners, the members of old "Perseverance" entitled themselves to the credit of being as capital dancers as they are fearless and efficient firemen. When we left, the music was sounding gaily, and the immense hall was dotted with dancers who seemed to be as fresh as when they had first stepped on the floor. We trust that the "Exempt Association" will have found its "relief fund" of the Company materially enlarged by the very pleasant entertainment offered by them to their friends.

The Great State Fair.—As the time for holding the first Great State Fair of the "Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana" is now near at hand, further allusion to the subject may not be uninteresting to our citizens, as well as to thousands of visitors from abroad who will be in attendance, many of whom are already to be seen on our streets, having come beforehand to arrange for the exhibition of articles which the spirit of emulation and the inducements of premiums have prompted them to bring forward from all parts of the country.

Durable buildings of considerable magnitude, suitable for various purposes, are being rapidly completed, with reference to a recurrence of the exhibitions the first of which—and the first of the kind in this State—the Directors of the enterprise seem determined to make a success. The Fair Grounds, formerly the old Creole Race Course, selected for the purposes of the exhibition, comprise one hundred acres of ground, properly enclosed with fencing, with two entrances, one on Gentilly Road, the other on Esplanade streets, the first of which will be principally used for wheeled vehicles, and the other for the accommodation of pedestrians. The arena, it is estimated by our confrere of the *Crescent*, whose capacities and accuracy of measurement will not be gainsaid, will accommodate 10,000 persons standing and 10,000 more on the surrounding balcony, which, when crowded with ladies, as it will no doubt be, will render the scene exquisitely charming.

The Chief of Police has, we are gratified to learn, taken extraordinary steps to have thieves both at the Fair Grounds and in the city caught up in the most summary manner; and it is to be hoped that the various Fire Companies will arrange so as to have a large portion of their respective forces on hand in the city at all hours. They should remember the destruction of Odd Fellows Hall, during their last celebration, while so many were engaged in the festivities of the celebration.

For the information of the public we append the following list of the Superintendents in the various departments of exhibition:

Horse and mule department—Colonel G. A. Breaux.

Cattle department—A. Bower.

Sheep, swine and poultry—O. E. Hall.

Agricultural implements and machinery—N. F. Bailey.

Cotton, sugar, tobacco, garden and orchard products etc.—Mr. L. Folger.

Cake, wine, liquor, pickles, candies, flowers, etc.—P. Camerden.

Vehicles, manufactured iron, stoves, furniture, etc.—A. W. Merriam.

Needlework, silverware, jewelry, etc.—H. B. Rawson.

Musical instruments, paintings, etc.—G. F. Knight.

The Tax Ordinance.—This ordinance, consisting of ninety six sections, was laid over until the meeting of the Aldermen, this evening. The license is increased on all trades and professions an average of seventy five per cent. The ordinance will probably pass its second reading to night. It regulates the vending of fish in the streets at five dollars license, and it was raised by the vote of the Board to $10,000, the object being to defeat the State law providing for the sale of vegetables and fish outside the market—in the very evident manner of a practical prohibition. But can this be tenable in the face of the act of the Legislature of the State, granting such privileges in a question not easily disregarded? It is an old principle of law that a man cannot contract unconditionally not to follow his profession, as being against public propriety, and we hardly think one can be prevented from exercising any vocation not inconsistent with public morals.

City Mortality.—The reports from the City Cemeteries (the Catholic No. 1 and No. 2, from which no returns have been made, excepted) show a mortality of ninety nine deaths for the week ending yesterday morning at six o'clock, resulting from the following causes:

Cholera	9	Old Age	1
Yellow Fever	5	Pleurisy	1
Consumption	14	Meningitis	4
Dysentery	1	Still born	2
Diarrhœa	1	Inflammation of Brain	1
Apoplexy	1	Do. Metastasis	2
Inflammation	1	Do. Rheumatism	1
Lockjaw	1	Other Diseases	45
Total			99

Boy Shot.—About half-past two o'clock last evening a little boy, named Black, about fourteen years old, was shot in the neck and dangerously wounded with a pistol by another boy unknown and about the same age, who ran off as soon as the shooting occurred, which took place on the Bayou St. John School Road. The boys had been playing with pistols, but it is not known whether the shooting was done purposely or happened accidentally. The wound other was taken to the residence of his mother on Baronne street, between Perdido and Union streets. The boys were both colored, and it is decidedly wrong to allow such youngsters to sport with fire arms.

Leg Broken.—Yesterday noon a man named James Sharp had his leg accidentally broken while engaged in removing a small structure used as a watchman's shanty and police office on the Levee, at the foot of Bienville street.

Violent Attack upon a Police Officer.—Pinkney Clark, Baptiste Johnson and Jeff Payne, three soldiers of Company C, 38th U. S. Colored Infantry, were arrested yesterday for violent assault and battery on officer G Keefe, of the First District. They attempted to rescue a prisoner whom the officer had arrested about o'clock in the evening on Magazine street.

Fall in Liquor.—William Collins, residing at No 15 St. Ferdinand street, is reported to have fallen while in liquor from his 2d story of his house, dangerously injuring himself, last evening. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

MEXICO.

[Correspondence of N. O. Times.]

HAVANA, Nov. 10, 1866.

The French steamer La France, from St. Nazaire and St. Thomas, arrived here on the 5th inst., with a few officers and troops for the Imperial service in Mexico, and several passengers. Among them were Gens. Marquez and Miramon. The La France sailed for Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., and the Spanish steamer Cindad Condal for Sisal and Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The sons of Don Jose M. and Don Jesquin Gutierres de Estrada, took passage in the latter for Sisal and Vera Cruz, on their homes. The son of Gen. Uraga returned in the same steamer.

Among the passengers per British steamer Eider, from New York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on the 5th, we noticed Mr. Sullivan, connected with the Tehuantepec railroad, and the "private" secretary of Maximilian. It was said that the latter had been dispatched to some one on board that the Emperor intended to leave Vera Cruz on the 6th instant in the Austrian frigate of war Novara, for Trieste.

The last accounts we have from Mexico state that Maximilian had reached Orizaba, but he had not appeared yet in Vera Cruz; on the contrary, it was reported that he had returned to the capital.

The *Estafette*, Bazaine's organ, had been suppressed for one day, for giving reports of the Mexican Congress contrary to the intentions of Maximilian, merely because the latter had changed quarters to get relieved of his immediate presence.

Porfirio Diaz having joined Figueroa, had a force of three to four thousand men, and after he had defeated a mixed force of Austrians and Mexicans of not over one thousand men, which were sent to support Gen. Orozco in the defense of Oaxaca, the latter evacuated the town.

Puebla would in all probability share the same fate as Oaxaca. One of Juarez's present supporters and adherents, Carrillo, was reported to have pronounced against the Government, but as he was commanding at Perote, the rumor was doubted.

It is very much expected here that General Miramon will form one of the aspirants to the rule of Mexico.

The entire effective force of the French in the whole Mexican territory does not amount to 30,000 men.

Things in New York.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

New York, Nov. 12.—The trial of the Jumel (Mrs. Burr) will case was commenced in the Supreme Court this morning, before Judge Bernard, in the presence of many persons pecuniarily interested. Paul F. Fuller, Nelson Chase and other witnesses were examined by the contestants at great length. The latter had closed, soon after her return from Europe, in 1856, deceased gave evidence of her failing intellect (Mrs. Jumel) to the Surrogate, on Washington Heights, she kept a body guard of twenty persons, who she called her French grenadiers, and whom she caused to be clothed in a very fantastic costume. The old lady, at 90, was offered marriage, was under the impression that people around her were bent on poisoning her. When in these moods she would throw quantities of food until it was first tasted by other persons. There was no foundation for these suspicions.

Rev. J. Howard Bell, who was then put on the stand for the defense, testified that he had been in the habit of calling on Madame Jumel, and that on one occasion she had asked him to read over her will. Witness at that time believed she was of sound mind. Nevertheless, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, and not only that, but refused to endorse a statement from Mr. Smith (on behalf of the plaintiffs) that no undue influence was exercised over the mind of Madame Jumel to induce her to make the will.

Gen. Sickles is creating quite a stir, and the result of all is to make a good many folks feel poorer to-day than they were yesterday, while, on the other hand, some who were as poor as a church mouse are re-felicitating themselves upon a prospective division of the spoils. Whether any further litigation will be undertaken by Mr. Smith and his friends, or not, remains to be seen. The will contains sundry illegal bequests to various charitable and religious institutions, and these, of course, are likely to be "null and void."

SUCCESSFUL EDITORS.—An English editor says: "A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a gamester, a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facilities, but the qualification is not manifested. On the other hand, daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. "I can, and the late editor of the London Times, find any number of men to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense." Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters, and combines; and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to pen it another."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1866.

With the exception of increased weakness in Flour and Pork, and an improved demand in Corn, we have no change worthy of special comment to report in the general market, the movement in which has been of a restricted character throughout the day. Operations in our leading staple have been on a more liberal scale, although factors evidenced less willingness to meet the demand at the ruling rates, the sales at the close comprising 2000 bales, at steadier prices.

The Coin market has been moderately active. Gold opened this morning at 144¾ to 145, against 145¼ to 145¾, the closing rates last evening, and without exhibiting any material irregularity closed steady at about the opening rates. The sales at the morning session of the Board embraced $10,000, 1500, 1500, 2175, and 6000) at 145¼; and at the evening session $1000 at 145¾. Outdoors the transactions comprised $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) at 145¼, $20,000 at 145¾, $22,000 (2000 and 20,000) at the same, $10,000 at 145¾, $13,000 (3000, 5000 and 5000) at 145, $10,000 at 145¼, $10,000 at 145¾, $11,000 (1000 and 10,000) at 145¼, and $10,000 at 145¾. There were no sales of Americans offered over reported, the counter rates being 133 to 140. A round amount of Mexican dollars sold at 140.

The movement in Foreign Exchange dis closed little activity. There was a fair amount offering, but owing to the unsettled position of Gold there were few dealers who exhibited a desire to operate. The negotiations consummated were at reduced rates, including £4000 (1800, 1000 and 2000) At Sterling at 153¼, £3000 at 153¾, £5000 at 154, and £2000 bank at 100 for Gold. In France, we noticed sales of 100,000 At Commercial at 3.70 to 3.67, 70,000 at 3.70, 15,000 bankers at 3.62½, and 10,000 at 3.60. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 151 for bill of lading bills, 153 to 154 for At to five days, and 155 for bank; and France at 3.57½ to 3.65 for At Commercial, and 3.60 to 3.57½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has suffered no material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ¾ to ⅛ per cent. premium, generally at the former rate. The demand for remittance purposes was rather restricted. The supplies of commercial were fair, but the sales light, in consequence of the inability of parties to agree as to rates, including: $15,000 and $39,000 New York Sight at par; $30,000 at 1-16; $3,000 and $9,000 at ⅛; $120,000 at the same; $15,000, $40,000, $45,000 and $70,000 at ¼, and $50,000 at 5-16; $25,000 and $45,000 bank checks sold at ¼ premium. The rates for Sight out doors was par to ⅛ premium.

There was little movement in Stocks. At the morning session of the Board the sale was confined to 21 shares Jackson Railroad at $56.50, 27 Union Bank at $61.50, and 31 Bank of Louisiana at $11. There were no sales at the evening session. Outdoors the transactions included 100 shares Union Bank at $62, and 100 Bank of Louisiana at $11; also, at auction (Messrs. C. E. Girardy & Co. sale) 20 shares Bank of Louisiana at $10.50; 65 Water Works at $56.25, 20 Odd Fellows Hall at $5.50, and 40 Louisiana Manufacturing Company at 25c.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported out-doors. The Consolidated are quoted at 91½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons—$11,000 in Louisiana State Bonds sold at auction by the above firm, at 77c per dollar. We quote Louisiana Bonds at 75 to 76; Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 85½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 75 to 76.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales, at the Board of $29,000 City Treasury notes at 39c per dollar, and $2000 same at 39½c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 67c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 35 to 36½c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the Dr Farrar, of this city, an elegant and efficient French physician, has been relieved of the Association may decide to do so hereafter.

This tribute from Mrs. Davis, in this the sensitive hour of her own and her husband's affliction, stamps her as the noblest of women, and the gift will be cherished and prized as highly by the gift maker and the memories that cluster about the jewels, as for the intrinsic value of the jewels themselves, though they are priceless.

The jewels will form one of the attractions of the Fair of the Washington Artillery Association, to be held in this city in May next.—*Norfolk Virginian*.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 19, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New York 13th inst., to A Mouton—24 cabin.