The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares!	1 month	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	12 mon.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	36	45	75	125
Three	28	50	70	110	175
Four	36	67	90	140	225
Five	40	80	100	170	275
Six	54	90	120	200	325
Seven	60	100	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	155	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Twelve	85	145	200	350	540
Twenty	95	175	270	380	580
Fifteen	90	185	220	410	650
Sixteen	100	175	250	450	700
Quarter	105	185	260	450	700
Half	175	300	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1867.

DEATH OF JOHN ROOTH.—We are called upon to announce the death of this worthy man, at Natchez, Miss., a few days ago, at the age of 70. Mr. Rooth was formerly one of the largest cotton planters in the South, we think, having some seasons grown crops on his various extensive plantations amounting to upwards of 5000 bales. His landed property lay principally in Tensas parish, Louisiana, where he had a beautiful residence on Lake St Joseph, furnished in a manner corresponding with his large fortune. During the war we believe the mansion was sacked by the Federal troops, and, if our information be correct, was destroyed by fire, after the silver plate and other valuables had been robbed by the soldiery. We do not know the condition of Mr. Rooth's estate after the war had ended, but his losses must have been immense. He was a man of generous nature and inflexible integrity, and was beloved by every one. Widely connected with some of the best families of the South, he leaves numerous descendants, who inherit, if not great wealth, an unsullied and enviable name.

Conventions in the Southern States.

The terms of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, section four, provide that "if a majority of the votes given on the Convention question shall be for a Convention, the commanding general shall, within sixty days from the date of election, notify the delegates elected to assemble at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the Act and the Act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding General, hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said Convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters, voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such Constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided."

It will be perceived by the foregoing extracts from the law that Commanding Generals may withhold orders for the assembling of Conventions for sixty days from the day of election of delegates. In Louisiana this time will not expire until 28th November next. We believe all the returns have not yet come in.

Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Victory crowns your efforts, and Pennsylvania is redeemed.

The Keystone proclaims her hatred of despotism, her fealty to the law, her fidelity to the Constitution.

You have elected Judge Sharswood, a representative man, to the Supreme Bench, reverses the majority of last year, and added to the number of your Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

New York and New Jersey will follow where you have led, and the future is your own if you will grasp it.

To your untiring efforts in the work of organization is this result mainly due, and to you belongs the honor of the triumph.

New honors await you, new labors are before you.

You have won the fight for position, let us now prepare for the great battle of the coming year.

Pledging ourselves to the maintenance of a government of law for the entire Republic, to the preservation of the supremacy of our own race, to the development of our immense resources, to the reform of abuses, corruption, and extravagance, and to relief from the burden of the pay-paper and the payment of the public debt, let us move resolutely forward.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

W. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

COTTON SHIPPING.—*The Law on the Subject.*—So much annoyance, says the Nashville *Union*, difficulty and inconvenience has of late resulted from ignorance of the law in regard to the shipment of cotton that we deem it advisable to lay it before our readers. Here it is, *verbatim*:

Before the cotton is shipped, the owner or holder will apply to the Assessor, or the nearest Assistant Assessor of the district in which the cotton has been produced, for a permit to remove. The application must describe the cotton by the marks placed on the bales, and give the *weight of each*, and must, also, state by what route and mode of conveyance it is proposed to transport, and the name of the transportation company, with the name of the Collector to whom it is to be consigned, and of the factor or agent to whom it is to be delivered on the payment of the tax.

Accordingly the owner or other holder of cotton, which he desires to remove from the district of production to another district in the collectorate of the district, will hereafter be required to obtain a bill of lading in duplicate, signed by a well known, regularly established and responsible transportation company, consigning the cotton to the Collector of the district of destination, for delivery to the factor or agent of the owner, after payment of the tax.

The transportation company signing such bills of lading will be required to furnish to the Assessor of the district, a copy of the receiving point or points of destination, immediately after arrival, a copy of their manifest or way bill, so far as it relates to any cotton transported by them, and also to inform whether the cotton is class A, B, or C, as hereinbefore required.

Each Assessor will keep an account of all cotton entered upon the copies of Manifests and Way Bills so furnished to him."

AFTER HOM. SUMNER.—The following fierce card is published in various papers:

POOLESVILLE, MD., Dec. 23, 1861.

Hon Charles Sumner, U. S. Senate:

SIR:—In your speech in the National *Intelligencer* newspaper of the ——th inst., you have, if I am correctly, not have uttered on the floor of the Senate a falsehood and a slander.

Permit me to thank you for the speech in which you use my name. There can be no higher proof, in my opinion, that a soldier in the field is faithfully performing his duty than the fact that while he is receiving the shot of the public enemy in front, he is receiving the vituperation of a well-known coward from a safe distance in the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. P. STONE.

MARINE DISASTER.—The steamer Clinton, which arrived this morning from Indianola, reports having spoken, about fifty miles west of the harbor, the brig Galveston, bound to this port from New York, with an assorted cargo of merchandise. She was dismasted and in a crippled condition. The Clinton offered to tow the brig into port for $1000, but the offer was refused, and the steamer parted from her.—*Flake's Bulletin, 12th.*

Capt. Farwell reports that the Clinton weathered the storm without damage to ship or cargo.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—A special dispatch, dated the 11th, from Cincinnati, contains the following in explanation of the result of the late election in Ohio:

The contest is so close that it is impossible to say who is Governor. The chances are that Thurman is defeated by, perhaps, one thousand votes. The Legislature is certainly Democratic. At best, we may have lost the Governor, we have great cause for rejoicing. In one short year the Democracy have reduced their majority from forty-three thousand to one thousand, wrested the Legislature from their grasp, and will elect a United States Senator, in place of the venerable Benjamin F. Wade, and, but for the perfidy of the judges of the election in the counties of Green, Clark and Cuyahoga, who persistently refused to receive the votes of soldiers, Pendleton would be elected. It is by no means improbable that the election may be contested.

Important Proposition—A Strong Attempt to be Made by Congress to Harmonize Matters with the President on the Southern Question.

Washington, October 7, 1867.—An important proposition has just been started by influential Republicans which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the approaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is that a Congressional committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They propose that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effectual and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the governmental machinery coming on a policy that would restore the ex-rebel States to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must submit in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot box in 1868 A tangible proposition will be made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of Republicans to secure a majority of each house should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a decided reaction against the party, and it is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of conciliatory tendencies particularly concerned in the final prosperity of the country. It would more over form the nucleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.—*New York Herald.*

Suspension Before Impeachment.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, (Radical) speaking of the impending complications, says:

The trouble, however, is that there are a class of intriguers who do not want Congress and we are sorry to say that there are many prominent politicians and journalists among them—who can neither wait for the consummation by the President of any acts justifying impeachment, nor for the action of the Senate.

Already they are urging the claims to obvious and odious offices upon the President, and they are anxious that in the end right must prevail. Their anxiety to rid the White House of its odious incumbent knows no discretion. They declare that he must be suspended from his functions pending trial. The Albany *Evening Journal*, sometimes sensible in other things, says in yesterday's issue "that the first proceeding of Congress on assembling will probably be to pass a bill suspending from his functions any officer against whom a process is pending for impeachment. Mr. Johnson will veto such a bill." If it is passed over his head he may refuse to obey it. This refusal would be a treasonable act, and would warrant Congress in dispossessing him.

We notice that the same idea has been broached in other quarters. Now this plan is clearly illegal and unwarrantable, and is calculated to precipitate and give plausibility to the very action upon the part of the President which its authors most earnestly seek to prevent and avoid. Such a course, if attempted, could not fail to evoke forcible resistance upon the part of the President, and strengthen him by giving him the right to the struggle.

Such suggestions are simply mischievous, and ought to be stopped. We fear, however, that there are many influential politicians who, taking counsel of their passions and impatience, will press the above plan upon Congress, and that they will find too ready listeners.

The St. Martinville *Courrier of the Teche*, of the 12th inst., has the following on the subject of the epidemic in the parish of St. Martin:

THE EPIDEMIC.—While it is true all diseases are not yellow fever, it is equally true, at this time that all diseases are irresistibly inclined to run into that "King o' all diseases." This is the reason we hear of so much yellow fever, and we would advise every one, in view of the fact, to avoid taking cold, shun all indiscretion, and wait for the coming of the approaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is that a Congressional committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They propose that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effectual and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the governmental machinery coming on a policy that would restore the ex-rebel States to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must submit in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot box in 1868 A tangible proposition will be made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of Republicans to secure a majority of each house should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a decided reaction against the party, and it is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of conciliatory tendencies particularly concerned in the final prosperity of the country. It would more over form the nucleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.—*New York Herald.*

THE REACTION—ITS PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE SOUTH.

While it is undeniable that the sentiments of our Northern and Western brethren have undergone a radical change, as regards the question of negro suffrage and the other vindictive Congressional measures towards the people of the Southern States, no immediate practical benefit from the revulsion, will probably be experienced in this section, beyond the influence it may exert over the temper and action of the leaders of the Radical party, and the encouragement it may reasonably be expected to give to the Constitutional cause all over the country. If it shall check the violence and fanaticism of Northern politicians, the victory will not be without results, tangible and certain if not immediate. The example of Ohio and of Pennsylvania—the one in negativing the amendment to its Constitution granting suffrage to its colored population, and the other in administering a pointed and crushing rebuke to the extravagant notions of Republican leaders, and promising a substantial support to the President in his efforts to return to Constitutional Government, if we understand anything of the American character, cannot fail to be imitated by States of lesser power, within whose limits elections are to be held during the next sixty days. We do not look upon the victory as exclusively a triumph of the Democracy, but as a wide spread popular movement in favor of a magnanimous policy towards the South, in favor of the tranquillity and prosperity of the country, and indicative of a desire that lawful civil rule shall once more prevail over the length and breadth of the land. To reap the full fruits of this profound upturning of the social and political elements of the dominant section of the country will require the utmost prudence of those in whose behalf the movement had its rise. Now that the contest has been transferred, where it properly belongs to the South as nothing to do but wait for the issue of the conflict, quietly and tranquilly assured that in the end right must prevail. The policy of inaction respecting the Convention scheme, pursued by a large proportion of the Southern people, and their refusal to acquiesce in the degrading and ruinous policy adopted towards them by the Republican majority of Congress has been triumphantly justified by the events of the past week. The Reconstructionists in our midst have been silenced and disembowelled by the unanswerable arguments advanced against their position by Ohio and Pennsylvania. The utterances of their exponents in the press partake more of the high tones of former days, and their individual expressions indicate more to the undaunted sentiments once characterizing a gallant if a mistaken people. It is impossible for them, in face of the courageous stand now being made by our Northern allies, to crouch under the Radical lash. They may wince under the humiliating circumstances which surround them, but they cannot, remembering the great facts which have just transpired, long their chains and view the situation as one permanently to be accepted. The complexion of Congress, it is true, remains the same, and the Reconstruction measures may be carried out to their fullest extent, but what Congress has done, Congress can undo. The power to enact implies the power to repeal. The forces of nature cannot be controlled. As well might you turn the current of the Mississippi up the stream as breast the instinctive natural convictions of an intelligent and spirited people. Some things extraordinary have been achieved by the people of the North, but they have not yet learned to control that most important of all forces, their own will passions. As Daniel Webster told the cold and impassive New Englanders when they closed upon him in the doors of Faneuil Hall, "You have conquered the sterile rocks of your native land and made them bloom and blossom like the rose, but there is one thing you have not learned to do, and that is to conquer your prejudices." The President may be impeached, and an attempt may be made to oust him from the Executive chair. It is not reasonable to suppose that a powerful faction like that headed by such men as Wade, Sumner, Wilson, Stevens, Colfax and their associates, will easily resign the direction of affairs and give up the sway they have so long wielded with unchecked extravagance, but if the reduced majorities of their party and the result of these elections does not act as a brake upon the velocity of their career, their final fall will only be the more complete and irrecoverable. The course of that corrupt and wicked faction has been downward from the very beginning. It is perhaps not in human nature that they should pause and retrace their steps, but failure is certain to overtake them, whatever policy they may adopt. Their principles are unsound. Their end is inevitable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Olympic.—The local extravaganza "Trip Round New Orleans" was given for the last time last night to another full audience. Miss Jennie Beckett's singing, as usual, was charming, and Keegan's acting and witticisms capital, while Harris, Miss Marie and other performers acted their parts well. Something new and good will be given to-night.

Police Board.—Meeting last evening, Mayor Heidt presiding.

Officer Charles Smith, of the river police, was examined and dismissed from the force; also, Officer M. Burns, for being found drunk and sitting down on his beat, on Franklin street; and officer James Burns, for absenting himself from his beat on Ninth street, and going to sleep in a chair in another locality. James plead guilty, and it appears it is not his first offense.

The case of R. H. Isabelle, the colored Corporal of the police, charged by the Chief of Police with meddling in politics, contrary to his orders, and securing his (Isabelle's) election as a delegate to the State Convention, was by request continued. Isabelle plead not guilty.

Officer E. Bigeh, for absenting himself from his post, thirty-two days without leave and without appearing to answer the charge, was dismissed from the force.

Military Orders and Removals, Etc.—Gen. Mower, commanding this military district, has issued a series of recent orders, from which we make the following important extracts:

"The case of Donall Rollens, a citizen of the parish of St. Landry, La., before the military commission instituted in special orders No. 70, current series, from these headquarters, having been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard by the commanding officer District of Louisiana, and turned over to the Sheriff of that parish.

"The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

"For passing an ordinance for the election of city officers, in direct violation of Special Orders No. 7, current series, from these headquarters, the members of the present Board of Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, Louisiana, are hereby removed, and the following named persons appointed to fill the vacancies:

"First Ward—John Moylan, F. B. Stamps. Second Ward—Frederick Fryo, Benjamin Campbell. Third Ward—John Page, J. H. E. Laiche. Fourth Ward—Crain Lavigne, J. H. A. Roberts. Fifth Ward—S. N. Burbank.

"For being obstacles in the way of reconstruction, Urbin Jacob, Sheriff, and Nicos Trepagnier, Clerk, Fourth Judicial District Court, parish of St. John the Baptist, Louisiana, are hereby removed from office, and Alphonse Dubre, as Sheriff, and Robert B. Carson, as Clerk, are appointed in their places.

"The removal of the Council of Jefferson City is made at the instance of Mayor Woodruff, of that place, and Governor Flanders.

It is rumored that Mr. Thomas Ackow, one of the State tax collectors for Orleans Parish, is to be removed also at the instance of Governor Flanders.

It is stated that Gen. Mower has determined to immediately convene the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by Gen. Sheridan, in order to become thoroughly informed upon all matters relating to the Louisiana levees, and to devise means for the prevention of further inundations.

City Mortality.—There were 51 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 21 hours ending o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 10 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

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

	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Diseases.	Total
October 1	2	0	21	23
" 2	51	14	17	81
" 3	35	11	26	72
" 4	35	8	24	67
" 5	39	16	22	77
" 6	37	9	21	67
" 7	34	10	18	62
" 8	34	10	16	60
" 9	41	8	23	72
" 10	49	14	20	83
" 11	49	14	2	65
" 12	49	12	21	82
" 13	52	5	21	81
" 14	39	9	22	70
" 15	33	9	12	54
" 16	29	8	12	49
" 17	19	8	12	39

The Stolen State Bonds Again.—E. S. Hartley was arraigned before the Recorder of the First District, yesterday, on the following affidavit, made by Simon Jones, No. 240 Camp street:

"That in the year 1865, in the city of New Orleans, one E. S. Hartley did feloniously take and carry away from the Secretary of State's office, Gen F. T. Sherman, the property of the State of Louisiana, then in the custody of the United States Government, to the sum of about $20,000 in State bonds, where for department charges the aforesaid E. S. Hartley with larceny.

Judge Bonzy appeared for the defense, and entered the plea of prescription.

The Court took the case under advisement.

Second District Recorder's Court.—William Cummings, arrested by officer Mayhew, at Barracks street, as a dangerous and suspicious character, and charged with carrying concealed weapons and attempting to resist a private, was yesterday sent for six months to the work house. Jennie Madden was workhoused for a like term, for lying drunk on St. Louis street.

Thomas Cunningham, arrested by officer Morrison on Barracks street, was held to answer to a charge of being an escaped convict from the State Penitentiary.

Joseph Morero, charged by R. Carter with forcibly obtaining possession of property—a gold watch—had to furnish bonds for his appearance.

A man by the name of Baptiste, arrested by officer Morrison, charged by Louis Heuer, with assaulting and wounding him, was remanded to the Parish Prison.

The case of Jack Sherman, charged by H. Poppenberg and O'Donnell with burglary and larceny, and also with being a fugitive from justice, was postponed until Tuesday next.

W. A. Moore, residing at the corner of Bienville and Canal streets, charged by Emile Bourges with assaulting him with a chair in the house of accused, at the place above mentioned, was, for the purpose of executing the process and order of the Third Justice's Court, in this city, was required to give bonds in the amount of $500 for his appearance.

William Parker, colored, charged with assaulting, beating and cutting Dora Weiss, a white woman, with intent to kill, in the coffee house corner of Tchoupitoulas and Conti streets, was sent before the First District Court. Bail, $1000.

Latest News by Mail.

The *N. Y. Herald* of the 12th has the following special dispatches:

RUMORS AND FEARS OF THE POPE.—Paris, Oct. 11, 1867.—The Paris and city says that the Pope, while confident of the ability of his forces to successfully resist the struggling parties of invaders, grave rumors have reached the government which will yield to the popular outcry and order its troops now concentrated upon the Papal frontiers to march upon Rome and occupy the city.

Ghent, Oct. 11.—The *Bien Publique*, a well-informed journal of this city, says Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to the European Powers, in which he informs the Italian Government with actual connivance in the revolutionary movements against Rome.

NAPOLEON DISINTERESTED AS TO RECONSTRUCTION.—Paris, Oct. 10.—The *Etendard*, in its issue of to-day, publishes a letter, which it declares to be genuine, addressed by the Emperor to the Marquis de Valette, his Minister of the Interior, and written in August, 1866:

In this letter the Emperor explicitly denies that he has any desire to interfere with or profit by the reconstruction of Germany.

Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Wakeman.

It will strike Europeans as very odd that the wife of the late President Lincoln should be compelled, so soon after her husband's death, to present a pecuniary appeal to the public in the form of a warrant issued by a magistrate, and sued upon also expenditure of money seemed too great if it would but satisfy the national yearning to attest the gratitude of the United States to everything which Mr. Lincoln held dear; and now his wife virtually begs in the streets for bread! Among the letter and documents which accompany the appeal to the generosity of loyal men, is the following, written by Mrs. Lincoln to her agent in the proposition, which we feel we make her case known to a gentleman well and favorably known in this community. It is as follows:

CHICAGO, September 14.

W. H. Brady, Esq:

My Dear Sir—Please call and see Hon. Abram Wakeman. He is largely indebted to me for obtaining the lucrative office which he has held for several years, and from which he has amassed a large fortune. He will assist me in my pecuniary difficulty, my situation, scarcely removed from want. He would scarcely hesitate to return, in a small manner, the many favors my husband and myself always showered upon him. Mr. Wakeman many times excited my sympathies in his urgent appeals for office, as well for himself as others. Tinsdale will only be too happy to relieve me by purchasing one or more of the articles you will please place before him.

Very truly, MRS. A. LINCOLN.

The English language affords few things more exquisite, in its way, than this letter. Its fearlessness and simplicity are ravishing. Its directness leaves open no material point which the writer, in her counsel of their passions and impatience, will press the above plea upon Congress, and that they will find too ready listeners.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Decision.

Democratic Party to be Revived.

Oakwood Memorial Association Bazaar.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Press Favor the Seizure of Rome by the Italian Government.

Meeting of Cardinals Called by the Pope.

Spain Offers to Assist Napoleon Protect the Pope.

Fenian Alarm Spreading.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The House Committee to inquire into the affairs of Southern railroads and to arrive at an equitable adjustment of railroad indebtedness to the Government, consisting of Gen. Sherman, Chairman, Clysee Mercer, F. Tawney and Gen. Washburne, accompanied by A. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, S. B. Loyd, manager, and Capt. F. P. Meige, clerk, leave to-morrow for Richmond, where they will remain a couple of days, and go thence via Northern Railroad through Lynchburg, Knoxville and Nashville, or they may go from Richmond to Charleston and Savannah, and thence up to Macon to Atlanta.

Washington, Oct. 16.—$24,000,000 coin later on 5-20s is due and payable on Nov 1st.

Revenue receipts to day $262,000.

Senator Nye will stump New York in behalf of the Radicals.

Six hundred Brooklyn shopkeepers are reported for violations of the revenue laws.

Revenue Decisions.—When a deed is made for real estate and sold for taxes after the time of redemption has past it can be proved by a record of the facts, and the form must be in accordance with the laws of the State in which the real estate is situated.

Sugar cane is a farm product, but sugar is not. A person who manufactures sugar to an amount exceeding $1000 per annum pays a special tax, though the cane producing the sugar be made on his own farm.

The President has not offered or requested the presence of District Commanders here.

New York, Oct. 16.—Kentucky will not commence his run against time until the track is better.

Washington, Oct 16.—Hon D W Voorhies and Thomas R. Florence were serenaded tonight and addressed a large crowd.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct 16.—Strenuous efforts are being made by influential leading men to revive the old Democratic party for the purpose of cooperating with the Northern Democrats to defeat the Radicals. Some of our most prominent men are the moving spirits in the efforts. From all appearances the move bids fair, and a Democratic victory in the Commonwealth will prove a great rejoice at the triumphs of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Charleston, Oct. 16.—Cotton—demand at a shade lower, with a general tendency. Sales 300 bales at the advance. Middling 27c.

Judge Bryan, of the U. S. Court, in a case to-day testing the validity of the panel of a jury drawn under the Reconstruction Acts, respective of color, decided that although the act of Congress of 1861 required the jurors to be drawn from the qualified voters of the counties, each respective State, yet that this must be construed in reference to the changes created by the war. He held that Congress as the successor of was the legal Congress of the whole country, and that the reconstruction law of Congress enforcing suffrage upon the negroes was valid under the provisional Constitution and law of the State. He held that President Johnson had no power to restore any State to the Union. He held there was no legal Government or State Constitution in South Carolina, and that under the existing provisional government the instructions of Congress were the supreme law and the Constitution of the State.

Richmond, Oct. 16. The nominations of Marmaduke H. Morris A. M. for district Wm. Taylor, Thos J. Evans and A H Sands given satisfaction to the Conservatives, and the ticket will be made up of the ticket of the Moderate Republicans, with Dr. Sharp at the head, and Fields Cook at the tail, the former a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant and the latter a colored preacher, who is also much with favor, but the Conservative ticket spoils its effect. It is thought the best man from both may be taken to make a strong ticket.

The ladies of Oakwood Memorial Association, now holding a bazaar to raise funds for the graves of Confederate dead in that cemetery, are being very successful.

The State Agricultural and Pomological Exhibition, now in progress, has attracted a large crowd, with the first people of the city, to hear Gen. Wise make a powerful speech of two hours duration. The exhibition is good, and is visited by people to devote themselves to agriculture, and to labor generally to develop the resources of the State and recover their industrial prosperity.

Gen. Ord, Secretary of War ad interim, Gen. Grant, and Postmaster of this city, will publish a card in to morrow's *Dispatch*, positively denying the nomination by the moderate Republicans for the convention.

Col. Chaffin, in a letter to the registrar of City paper says, in this city there are many who are entitled to register under the law are eligible to the convention as delegates. A person who was a citizen of Virginia before the war, and who did not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion is not eligible to the convention.

New York, Oct. 16.—Money active. Gold closed firm at 143⅝ to 143¾. Sterling nominal at 9½ to 9¾. Governments firmer. Stocks weak and lower.

New York, Oct 16—Cotton a shade firmer, sales 1690 bales; middling uplands 19½c. Coffee dull. Flour—State $3 35 to $11 35; Southern $11 to $2 50. Wheat to lower. Corn closed dull, with loss of moon's advance; Western mixed $1 43 to $1 45. Oats active. Pork $21 70 to $22. Lard drooping—13½ to 14½c. Whisky quiet. Rice lower; Carolina 9½ to 10½c. Sugar quiet. Freights firm.

Augusta, Oct. 16—Cotton market active; sales 962 bales; middlings 19½c; receipts 710 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 16.—Cotton active, but holders are sellers could not agree; sales 460 bales; receipts 1000 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 16—Cotton—sales 650 bales; sales limited on account of light stock and high prices claimed by factors; closed firm; middlings 27c; receipts 850 bales.

Fever increases two.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Cotton much better; strict Georgia middling at 28c; inferior to fair ordinary 19 to 19c. Flour firm but quiet. Wheat very strong at 3c advance; prime to choice $2 90 to $2 95. Corn steady. Oats firm and quiet. Provisions dull and nominally lower.

Vicksburg, Oct. 16—Down: Stonewall, 6 P. M.: Luminary, 9 A. M. River falling.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Tobacco—Sales 94 hhds at $4 to $21 25. Corn, shelled, $1 10. Pork at $22 to $22 50. Wheat steady at $2 65. Mess Pork dull at $23. Lard 13½c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c, clear sides 18¾ to 19c. Whisky 26c bond.

Louisville, Oct. 16—River rising slowly—27 inches in the canal by the mark.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Tobacco more active; lugs offered at $4 50 to $7; common to medium leaf 7 to 7½c; good shipping 12 to 15c; fillers 16 to 35c; wrappers 13 to 18c; good and choice do 20 to 25c. Flour very dull and lower. XX $11 80 to $12; family, fancy $14 50. Wheat dull, spring $2 to $2 10. Corn firm at $1 09 to $1 10 for mixed and $1 12 for yellow. Oats dull at 56 to 58c. Pork declined; $23 50 to $24. Bacon—shoulders 14¾ to 14¾c; clear sides 18¾c. Ham, sugar-cured, 26c. Lard 14 to 14½c in tierces and kegs.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Resolutions were adopted by the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, to the effect that hereafter all sales on exchange shall be for cash on delivery.

Weather very warm.

Cincinnati, October 16.—Flour unchanged; extra $11 to $11 25; family $12 to $12 25. Wheat quiet at $2 60 to $2 65 for No. 2 and No. 1 red. Corn dull at $1 05. Oats dull at 68c. Tobacco firm and quiet at 12 to 35c. Whisky unchanged at 24 to 25c in bond. Pork dull and nominal at $22 Bulk shoulders 12¾. Bacon—shoulders held 14c; clear sides 18¾c. Lard in tierces 13c. Butter unchanged and quiet; fresh 32 to 40c. Cheese dull, 11½. Potatoes $2 75 to $3.

Thermometer 74.

Galveston, Oct. 16.—Joseph H. Cherry, an engineer of the Morgan line of steamships, is among the deaths from yellow fever; also, Wm. Kinkead, of Decatur, Illinois.

The brig Galveston from Boston, will be in to day all right, with the exception of the loss of her light spars and sails. The steamer Gen. Sedgwick is discharging her cargo. Mr. Hunt reports all right thus far.

General Reynolds has ordered the removal of Headquarters to Austin.

Havana, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamer Raleigh. Revenue receipts because deplorable. Flour abundant. Steamer Isabel sailed for Cadiz for more troops. Everything appears quiet at St. Domingo. Insurgent insurgent money is annihilated. New duties on coffee 40 and on cocoa 60 per bale.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 16, 6 P. M.—Arrived: ship Mendocky, Norton, New York, thirteen days, with general cargo to G. A. Fosdick.—Weather cloudy and cool.

London, Oct. 16, noon.—The Mace-Baldwin fight has been indefinitely postponed on account of the arrest of Mace.

Finances unchanged. Sugar 26.

Liverpool, Oct. 16, noon.—Cotton unchanged; sales 15,000 bales.

London, Oct. 16—A wild rumor is afoot that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the Queen at Balmoral. The household guard has been doubled.

Florence, Oct. 16.—The Papal troops are falling back on Rome.

Paris, Oct. 16.—