THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LEBEY, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements have for the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING OCT. 19 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Chas. E. Fortier, at No. 33 Bienville street, furniture, bedfts, shotguns, etc., etc.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Cascade street, between Eighela and Port, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

LARGEST LOAD OF THE SEASON.—The packet Magnolia, Capt. Leathers, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vicksburg, with 1,800 bales of cotton on board, which was the largest load that has arrived this season.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—A special dispatch to the *N. Orleans*, from Washington, states that Gen. Beauregard's Memphis property has been restored to him.

The widow of Maximian, who was shot with Maximilian, has been made a princess of the Austrian empire, and the title is to be hereditary.

CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STREET RAILWAY. The President of this company, Gen C. A. Labuzan, informs us that ground is to be broken on this road to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, on Canal street, opposite the Custom house, and he politely invited us to be present to see the work commenced. The General hinted that sundry lubricating arrangements might be expected. As we heartily wish success to this enterprise we shall endeavor to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—A grand billiard tournament will come off at Melodeon Hall, Cincinnati, on the 21st inst., and the affair promises to be the most brilliant series of billiard exhibitions ever held in this country. The most experienced and skilful players are on the list of contestants. The proceeds of these exhibitions are to be devoted to the purpose of relieving the wants of the sick poor in the South, through the Howard Association of New Orleans.

Radical Ingenuity.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The adverse verdict of the people, if it shall have the effect of compelling the Radicals to change their manner of attack, seems to us wise to have induced them to forego their predetermined overthrow of constitutional government. There plainly has heretofore undoubtedly comprehended the idea of deposing the President, pending his trial upon impeachment, either with or without the pretext of an unconstitutional act of Congress, to be passed over a Presidential veto. They dare not now go that length. We accordingly learn that a new expedient has been proposed. Upon the assembling of Congress, it is currently reported, a joint resolution is to be pushed hurriedly through, prescribing the mode and manner of trial by impeachment, the provisions of which will greatly simplify the process, and enable the Senate to sit at the end of the President's trial in a comparatively very short time. To whom this invention is due we are unable to say, but it certainly originates with some fully up to the age of steam power progress.

IN THE FORTIETH CONGRESS, soon to meet, and whose session is to be continuous for its entire term, ten States will be unrepresented, and the rest of them misrepresented. A Congress that represents nothing and nobody, can hardly be entitled to or receive much respect. Its constituencies, outside of half a dozen small States, are conservative men of the day, and are looking to the interests of their own day and generation. They have not the slightest sympathy with the negro sentimentalism of Sumner, nor the vindictiveness of Stevens. They are determined that this Union shall be restored and preserved. They know that this cannot be done by any power except their own. The Congress is mere excrescence upon the body politic. It has no element of nationality in it. It deals only with interests and usurpations that are hostile of the Constitution.

Still, however, the Radical leaders and their organs represent that they are undismayed, and not even discouraged, and intend to pursue their programme as lately promulged by them in the canvass preceding the election. They cannot adapt their ideas or measures to the practical views of the people. Fanaticism and despotism are the foes to reason and republicanism.

The people of this country are weary of the prolonged interval of Execution, and have cause for the purpose of rescuing the nation from its pending anarchy.

The Radical Congress, from the first, stifle preliminary canons, indecently, and in advance of the President's message, proclaimed its purpose to usurp the Government. It has ever since usurped all the powers of the Federal Government, threatening to abolish both the Executive and the judiciary. From the beginning, they have resorted to military force for the accomplishment of their purpose, in utter neglect and defiance of the sentiments and wishes and interests of the people of this country.

The Radicals will concede nothing. They have learned nothing. They have appealed to force. The Sword of the House threatens force. We shall see.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEW OF THE STATE ELECTIONS.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who writes under the signature of Data, and whose dispatches are usually accurate, thus speaks of General Grant's opinion of the recent elections:

General Grant to-day, in conversation on the elections of last Tuesday, said he was pleased with the result, because it would silay anxiety about the conduct of army and revolution, and compel moderation on the part of the extremists, who have been threatening measures that disturbed the public mind, and kept well disposed citizens in alarm for the stability of the Government and security of financial interests.

Any prevailing contemporary contradicts this statement, but we are inclined to believe its truthfulness from concurrent testimony from other quarters.—*Ibid.*

A DOMESTIC SECESSION.—Simultaneously with the announcement that Senator Sumner is travelling through the West, delivering a fifty dollar lecture, composed, it is said, chiefly of plagiarized literary gems, comes also the rumor that Mrs. Sumner, so recently married, disgusted and disappointed at finding "the finish" wanting even in the attributes of manhood, and indignant at the domestic tyranny to which she was subjected, has permanently seceded, and is about to make her residence in Europe, under her own name.—*Ibid*

AN IMPORTANT THREAT.—The responsible editor of the *Chronicle*, in a letter under the signature of "Occasional," of the 11th inst., says:

"One thing is very sure. Nothing can prevent the peaceful progress of reconstruction under the law of the land. If experienced Victories in 1866 did not defeat—as they were intended to defeat—the efforts of the Union, so experienced victories in 1867 will not defeat—as they are intended to defeat—the great work of preserving the institutions rescued by these patriotic men.

"Opperhead victories" mean, of course, the voice of the people, as expressed in the late elections. We are thus told that, although the people of the North, in number by what majorities, may repudiate the infamous scheme of reconstruction by negro supremacy, "the great work will go on." What is this but a plain proclamation that the Plan of the Radicals is to be enforced by military power?—*Ibid.*

A HANDSOMELY DECISIVE MAJORITY.—The Cleveland *Herald* has given a lucid explanation of what constitutes a "handsomely decisive majority." After confessing the loss of forty-two thousand Republican majority, and lamenting the possibility that the Democratic candidate for Governor might be elected, it claims that the official vote thus far counted shows the Republican majorities for Democratic to be three or four hundred ahead, and proceeds to congratulate the Republicans of Ohio upon the election of all their State officers by a handsome decisive majority. The Republicans of Ohio must be thankful for small favors, if they can so overestimate the majorities upon exchanging a majority of forty-two thousand for one of three or four hundred.—*Ibid.*

JEFFERSON CITY RAILROAD.—The Jefferson City Railroad is at present engaged in a suit, in the Third District Court, with its creditors, which present a case not potent of legal constitution.

It appears that in 1861 Joseph Kaiser purchased the right of way of the Jefferson City Railroad on Platonia and Magazine streets, and put out the road some $9,000. This sum, it being sufficient, he applied to the City of Jefferson for aid. The city could not and himself an act of incorporation within its limits was accepted. After existing other parties with the act, Kaiser obtained the act of incorporation, and subsequently received aid from the City of Jefferson, for which aid was afterward brought by the city, and which suit was compromised. In 1865 Kaiser made a sale of the road, with the right to operate the same on or before the 1st of April, 1866, and in case of his failure to do this, an appraisement was to be made of the value of the road and property, and the amount of such appraisement over the price the purchasers would be entitled to in payment, was to go to Kaiser. The appraisement, it is stated, was $139,319 60. The purchasers claim that Kaiser did not, but was entitled to receive, in accordance with the contract with the purchasers, the sum of $45,000. Kaiser went into insolvency in June, 1866. His creditors hold that his interest in the Jefferson City road should have figured in the sale and his property. They accordingly bring an action against him and the purchasers on the ground to set aside the sale, or, in the alternative, for $41,966 20 on the grounds recited.

A LITERARY THEFT.—We observe that the press of the country is giving very wide spread notoriety to an article styled "Jeff. Davis' Last Act of Treachery," purporting to have been written for a Baltimore weekly journal by E. A. Pollard. If Mr. E. Polledgthe article in question is from the proprietors of the Baltimore paper as his own production he is guilty of false pretences, and it is a pity there is no state to cover his case. The account is taken bodily from Gen. Basil W. Duke's History of Morgan's cavalry.—*Louisville Journal.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,265

IS THE EVIL IRREMEDIABLE.

Said the Earl of Shaftesbury lately in the English House of Lords, speaking on the question of the extension of the suffrage. "The gift of suffrage is the most fatal gift ever awarded to an uneducated people."

Reasoning from his knowledge of the human heart and from the experience of the past, Lord Shaftesbury saw the fatal consequences of putting in the hands of men unprepared to wield it, a weapon which might if unskillfully used, be the means of not only their own undoing, but of destroying a system of society which time had consecrated, and a Government under whose benign sway all classes of the people had enjoyed for hundreds of years happiness and content. When he thought of the notable advances in science, in good government, and in the cause of religion of which his country had a peculiar right to boast, of the good that had there been accomplished, he felt as if the clock of the world were about to be turned back, and as if England were about to risk, by a dangerous experiment, without corresponding advantages, the achievements of centuries, and that her splendid traditions would, like those of the great nations that had preceded her, make her decline and fall, only the more remarkable. We can imagine how the incidents of her history, the proud recollections of her great deeds, her noble system of laws, her wise and beneficent Constitution, and her shining example crowded upon his mind, and are not astonished at the reasonable hesitation he manifested in consenting to risk possession of such transcendent value.

If this sentiment were appropriate to the condition of that part of the English people, to whom it was then proposed to extend the suffrage, how much more is it appropriate to that portion of the population in the Southern States who have lately been invested with this delicate and dangerous privilege. If it were a fine edged tool in the hands of the partially educated subjects of the Queen, how much more dangerous it is in the ignorant and inexperienced hands of the negro race in America. But for good or evil the privilege has been accorded to them, and has already been exercised. With what result we all know. They have been marched to the polls like so many sheep, under the guidance of those who have artfully won their confidence and attachment, and have deposited their votes, not after an intelligent examination and survey of the objects of the election, for these were entirely beyond their comprehension, but simply at the dictation of those whom they considered to be their firm and peculiar friends, with the single idea that a personal benefit was to accrue to such and every one of them, and that their emancipation from servitude was thereby to be secured and perpetuated.

That the sober, second thought of the donors of this "fatal gift" to the colored people of the South would lead them to repent of their hasty and ill-considered concession, every man of sense, not biased by prejudice, nor influenced by passion, we well satisfied. The gift was not bestowed out of a sense of justice to the race thus elevated to an equality with the white population, but was presented to the former only to be used as a weapon against the latter.

The people of the North had no thought of benefitting the black race and well knew its unfitness for the trust; the right of suffrage was accorded to it only that the power of the North by its help might be secured and made permanent over the whites of the South. This the colored people, if they have not already discovered, will not be long in finding out. Already do we see the white Radicals reproached with making an unfair use of their colored allies, and are assured that each day's developments will prove to the latter that when they cease to be the willing tools of their pretended friends, they will be as readily discarded from political fellowship, as they were suddenly invested to it. How this is to be accomplished remains to be seen, but the Radicals are exceedingly fertile in expedients, and whenever the measure shall become necessary to the maintenance of their power as a party, the method of attaining the object will not stand in the way of its realization. Laws will be enacted, which will conflict with the privileges which the colored people now enjoy, obstacles of every kind will be devised and thrown in the way of the exercise of those privileges until they shall become undesirable and disadvantageous. Before they had boldly enacted and enforced laws contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Constitution, no one could have supposed so daring a proceeding would be adopted.

Now that a revolutionary course of legislation has been inaugurated, it is impossible to stop short of the total destruction of constitutional Government, so long as that party shall possess unrestrained power. They are going down an inclined plane with a fearful momentum, perhaps beyond the power of any brake to arrest. Adherence to principle never exhibited in prosperity is not likely to be regarded in adversity. Nor will they be deterred by any feeling of gratitude from abandoning their black brethren, should their interest ever require it. Such considerations will not influence men whose sole object is power, and who are not remarkable for their punctiousness in the mode of reaching it. If there be no other way of regulating the question of suffrage, so as to meet the views of both sections, a qualification of property or of education must be imposed, and will really be agreed to by all good citizens who would rather yield a portion of their privileges to save the rest, than lose all. To vote was once considered in the South a privilege of high value, now it is so common a thing and has been so much abused that few care to avail themselves of it. Men of intelligence and dignity will not lower themselves to scramble for success at an election—they will not balance their vote against that of a man whose capacity unfits him for the competition. It will be an easy thing for us to submit to a suffrage qualification, and that or some other expedient will finally be adopted.

The Opera House.

As previously announced, the artists who have been engaged in France to appear at this theatre were to sail in the French Transatlantic Company's steamship Panama, from St Nazaire for Havana, on the 16th inst., and are expected to arrive at New Orleans, on the Guyane, about the 4th or 5th proximo. The Opera House will probably be opened about the 15th or 20th of November.

The repertoire of the company includes the favorite operas of "The Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Le Prophete," "La Juive," "Guillaume Tell," and "L'Africaine," also, the recent operas of "Haydee," "La Dame Blanche," "Si J'etais Roi," "Les Mousquetaires," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," "Zampa," "Galathee," "Faust," etc., etc.

The price of seats has been established at two dollars ($2) for a single performance, but if taken for the season, one dollar and a half ($1 50).

It is thus manifestly to the advantage of opera goers to secure seats for the season in advance. That indefatigable attaché of the Opera House, Monsieur Lamothe, is on the qui vive for opening of these delightful performances, and informs us that the controller will be at the box office of the theatre every day from 12 to 4 P. M., to assign seats to those who may wish to engage them.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.—The family of Mr. McCauley, in the Northern part of this parish, died from the effect of the bite of a mad dog. Finding himself attacked by the same disease of which his wife and daughter had died, he willed his property to the Female Orphan Asylum, in this city. By his death, which occurred a few days since, the Asylum becomes the owner of the McCauley sugar plantation, which was previously held in joint tenancy, a mere title place. We have not been informed in regard to its present estimated value, or to the amount of the indebtedness of the estate.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* of the 15th furnishes us the following items:

Our reporter informs us that Mr. McElwee's report of the assets of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, through which the school children of Tennessee have lost a large part of the school fund, shows the following amounts against members of the last Legislature: "F. S. Richards—Saunders—White, $5500; "Hall (Senator) Hall endorser), $10,000," "Wines $2000" "S. M. Arnell $2000." The first item is reported at par—the second as worth $7.50, and the last, blank. When shall we have a full statement of the connection of the members of the last Legislature with the bank?

ARREST OF TWO NEPHEWS OF HON. JOHN BELL.—A short time since, it will be remembered, an account of the mysterious shooting of a colored man and his wife, named Drake, near Brentwood, appeared in the *Union and Dispatch*. While on their return home from work they were fired upon, the negro killed, his wife severely wounded. She was brought to the Bureau hospital, and has here made affidavit against William and Henry Crockett, by whom she and her husband were employed, charging them with the crime. On the arrested and brought to the city in charge of a squad of United States cavalry, and a preliminary examination will be held this afternoon before Justice Meacham.

The prisoners are gentlemen of good family and reputation, and are nephews of Hon. John Bell. They gave a joint bond of $10,000 for their appearance to-day. Both can prove an alibi, and the affair has been well worked up by the officers and Freedmen's Bureau officials, who had all along got the last of the engagement, and everybody seemed disposed to let them fight it out. Trunks soon forced his heavy assignment to the wall, and catching hold of the necktie twisted it as though he would wring the life out of him. But Financier managed to wrench off his clutches, thoroughly to find himself the very next moment forced across the gutter and thrown sprawling on the ground. His enraged antagonist now had the field undisputed, the congratulations of his friends, and Financier, when he recovered himself and viewed the ink bespattered scene of his hard contested fight, doubtless felt relieved and retired in a cab.

So ended the most exciting engagement on so small and indefinite a scale that ever occurred in the history of New Orleans.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A local item in our paper of Thursday misrepresents Mr. W. A. Moore, according to his statement of the facts. He says that he was in his store, corner Tricou and Canal streets, without exhibiting suicidity, and also said that he was an officer of the Justices Court. They had a writ to serve upon Mrs Bartell, who occupies the upper part of the building. One of them calling Mr. Moore aside he defended himself by striking him with a chair. The affair on this, leaves his assumption. The case has not been tried, but counter charges against the officer will be made. Mr. Moore thinks he is justified, as well as suggested in the matter. The suit was against Mrs Barrett, not against Mr. Moore.

Charitable Benefit—Mrs Frank Raymond widow of the late stage manager of the Opera House, who lately fell a victim to the yellow fever, is to have a benefit at the Dauphine Hall to-night. As the object is the charitable one of raising funds to enable her to flee from the danger of falling a victim to the disease herself, we trust there will be a liberal attendance.

The New Orleans Tippecanoe Club—A Club Association, which has been very active in charitable deeds during the yellow fever, we regret to state, suffered the loss of many valuable members. The following are the names of those who have died during the season: R. M. Hoge, H. R. Maxwell, G. S. Leonard, W. H. F. Pound, J. G. Abbot, W. J. Hunnin, F. J. White, John J. Ames, Jas. T. Ogle, Lewis S. P. Craig, M. S. Cunningham, J. G. Henry, and John A. Glenn.

The Union has appointed the following committees to attend to the sick and provide for their wants: John J. Rivers, (Chairman) W. D. Jones, J. H. Luton, W. R. Hammond, J. C. White, R. S. Hall, Charles S. Kennedy, Jas. Gray, J. C. Murray, E. C. Sherman, W. H. Drury, Gerard Soth, E. P. Ballinger, H. Rivers, J. C. Gathings, Wm. Harris, J. O. Spencer, and Sam Joyner.

In addition to providing for their own members, the Society have donated $200 to the Howard Association.

The Hamburg Direct Line Enterprise—The first experimental vessel in the enterprise of establishing direct communication between this city and Hamburg, the steamship Hansa, is expected to shortly arrive in this city, advices having been received of her having sailed from Hamburg. Steps have been or will be taken, we learn, by our prominent German residents interested in the enterprise, to welcome her adventurer in a becoming manner.

Pergamo.—We are gratified to learn that Colonel T. S. Wilson, the well known and efficient superintendent of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, is recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever. The loss of such a man would be severely felt by the company and the public.

Nolting Murder.—Officer Simpson reports that the home of Nolting, on Philip street, occupied by Mr. Redd, who is temporarily across the lake, was entered yesterday and the high privileges of home invaded by a thief. The officer and housekeeper examined the premises and could not discover that anything was missing.

The "Reth" Romance.—By way of a sequel to the row which occurred in the Reth Concert Hall on Gravier street, one night in July last, Michael Rooney, the tailor who was so severely injured that his life was endangered, yesterday made an affidavit against Wm. Alexander, a bartender of the establishment, charging him with cutting him with intent to kill. The affidavit is made after the case was called for examination and dismissed by the First District Recorder the day previous, for want of a prosecutor; the original charge being preferred against Jno. P. Becker, proprietor of the Reth, and his bartenders, including the above Wm. Alexander and George Rentz and Charles Mayer. Why all these parties, except Alexander, are not implicated in the affidavit is a matter of some singular, since Rooney is said to have stated, while lying in a precarious condition at the Charity Hospital, that Becker cut him, while he (Rooney) caught hold of a revolver which Becker had drawn upon him, because he refused to pay twenty cents a glass for lager. Rooney is still in the hospital, but reports his recovery, and it is intimated that there was a rivalry between Rooney and Alexander for the hand of some fair damsel of Becker's house.

City Mortality—There were 59 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 31 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.	Other Fevers.	Children.	Diseases.	Total
October 1	18	12	21	37	91
" 2	31	11	4	17	61
" 3	41	10	6	26	87
" 4	25	8	3	21	57
" 5	57	11	6	30	99
" 6	60	16	6	21	97
" 7	58	9	6	23	96
" 8	50	10	8	18	86
" 9	64	8	3	25	99
" 10	41	12	2	29	84
" 11	49	12	2	20	83
" 12	46	11	1	30	88
" 13	32	9	0	21	62
" 14	33	3	2	21	59
" 15	39	2	2	17	61
" 16	28	8	0	15	51
" 17	31	5	0	18	54
" 18	31	5	2	18	56

First Recorder's Court.—A negro man, Baker, was arraigned before the Recorder, and sent to the First District Court for trial, on a charge which was pretty clearly proved of having stolen a lot of clothing and a receipt for a $300 bounty claim belonging to Jesse Hamilton, who lives at 450 Tarpaloire street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

More About the 7-30 Bonds.

Political Matters in Virginia.

The Negroes Dissatisfied With Democratic Nominations.

Speech of General Washburne.

FROM HAVANA.

Santa Anna Sentenced to be Banished.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Question.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 18.—A Base Ball Convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., to-day, at which twenty clubs were represented. The Pythian Club, colored, of Philadelphia, was excluded. There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

Customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 12th, $2,938,000.

Silas D. Wood, Deputy Collector, has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to act as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, until the arrival of Judge Evans, recently appointed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a demand for reclamation on persons from whom the Treasury has recently received about $90,000 of alleged 7-30 counterfeit notes. The Department claims that in the course of business the understanding always is that until notes are paid finally examined here they are at the risk of the parties remitting them. Should these parties refuse to make satisfaction for the counterfeit notes the Secretary will take advice of the Attorney General, in order to determine what action is necessary.

Revenue receipts today, $249,000.

Archbishop Spalding arrived from the Peruvian. The Retrenchment Committee is overhauling the Printing Bureau.

Eleven hundred thousand dollars worth of questioned 7-30 notes have been traced. The suspicion that these notes are not counterfeits gains ground.

Wheeling, Oct. 18.—Commander Youngs, of the Suwanee, died at Matamoras.

Richmond, Oct. 18.—With a view to making Gen. Schofield the defendant in the case of the Alabama, and to extract the remedies under the Constitution of the United States, under the advice of counsel appointed from the decision of the Reconstruction Board. The following is the Commander's reply:

MR. J. D. JOHNSON—Sir: Yesterday your communication submitted to day, appealing from the action of the Board of Registration of Richmond city, in refusing you as a qualified voter, I am directed by the Commanding General to inform you that the decision of the Board of Registration is sustained.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

S. F. SCHOFIELD, A. A. G.

The Conservatives are full of hope. Never has the Democratic party in this State been so vastly more now displeased by both sides. Each succession of victory, and both are doing their best to make the victory one as decisive fied with the Democratic nomination. They say if Stedman and Evans were dropped and two negroes put on the ticket they would carry, but as it is they will vote for the Democratic party. There is a grand Humboldt meeting held in the square now and being addressed by Stedman. The Conservatives are holding a meeting and are confident.

The Congressional Railroad Committee spent a week and have had several railroad officers before them to day.

Gen Washburne of the Congressional Committee, left for Boston, to be gone a week. Capitol Square to night. He spoke for more than an hour. He gave good advice to the negroes.

St. Louis, Oct 18. Wm Murphy sentenced two years ago, by a military commission, to ten years imprisonment, for burning steamboats on the Mississippi River, in 1862, and who was released since in the Missouri Penitentiary, was discharged to day by Justice Miller. Miller decided that Murphy occupied the same position as other Confederate soldiers, who had been pardoned by President Johnson. Murphy was appointed by Lincoln and is a Republican.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—The United States authorities have seized the Quaker City Refinery. This concern, which has been for years, and successfully worked up facts against the claimants, and the evidence will show more clear by the firm of free oil, twice over, than the tax paid to the Government. A full exposé will be made.

New York, Oct. 18.—A boiler exploded at the foot of Fifty-first street, demolishing the building, killing two men and wounding five.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Beanline, with which women were cleaning furniture, heated. One woman fatally and others slightly burned.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 18.—A powder explosion of a slate blast injured seven persons, three fatally. Two kegs of powder poured into the crevice exploded, it is supposed, from fire remaining from a previous blast.

Havana, Oct. 17.—Santa Anna has been sentenced to eight years banishment.

New York, Oct. 18.—Stocks very weak. Money 7, closed at 6. Gold 2 p. c. off '62, compos. 111¾.

New York, Oct. 18.—Cotton easier. Sales 1000 bales—middling uplands 15c. Flour dull. Sales 8,000 bbls. Wheat 1c lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork 25c. Lard 1¼c to 1¼c. Groceries dull. Freights heavy.

New York, Oct. 18.—Money easier to the close. Bankerdom supposed to be caused by the return to the capital of balances locked up for several days past. Sterling heavy—8¾ to 8¾. Gold closed weaker—111 to 111¼. Government bonds dull, but without special change. Stocks closed heavy with a general decline in prices. Balance in the Sub Treasury $111,000,000.

Augusta, Oct. 18.—Cotton less active and prices lower; sales 212 bales, middlings 16c; receipts 145.

Savannah, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet but steady, sales 500 bales; middlings 17½c; receipts 1800 bales; stock 1000; net receipts of the week 10,336 bales; exports 5198, stock 10,976.

Wilmington, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 16½ to 17c.

The Republicans have nominated General J. C. Abbott and S. S. Ashley, white, and H. Galloway, black, for the Convention. Some of the negroes are dissatisfied because there are not two of them on the ticket.

Mobile, Oct. 18.—Cotton closed quiet; middlings 16½ to 17c; sales to day, 500 bales; receipts 1900 bales; receipts of the week, 6113 bales; exports, 3413 bales; stock, 10,350.

Two interments from yellow fever to day.

Charleston, Oct. 18.—Cotton market opened with a declining tendency; prices ¼ to ½c lower; sales 600 bales. New York middlings 17c; receipts 850 bales.

St Louis, Oct. 18.—Tobacco active and higher—lugs 5 to 7½c; common to medium leaf 7½ to 14½.

Weather clear and warm.

Cairo, Oct. 18.—Up last night, Lizzie Gill, 9 a. m. Henry Adkins, 9 a. m. Down—Quitman, 7 p. m.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—Midnight—River falling.

Southport Pass, Oct. 18—7 p. m.—Strong breeze from N E. Weather fine—barometer 30. Arrived last night—steamship Harlan Lewis, Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Mobile, Oct. 18.—A strict quarantine has been ordered against all points south of Cairo.

Bellevue, Oct. 18.—Fifteen or twenty shots were fired from the rear rank of a negro military company, by one of which a white boy was killed.

A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was occasioned by a musket ball fired from the rear rank of a negro military company—supposed to be the "Butler Guards," and that it was totally without cause or provocation.

Washington, Oct. 18.—A well authenticated report is in the effect that in conversation the President expressed the following views regarding impeachment:

Outside parties, the Radical leaders would become more desperate than ever, and hesitate at nothing to accomplish their revolutionary purposes.

Referring to suspension before conviction, he declared he would resist it with all the power which the Constitution furnishes for its overthrow by force.

On the subject of the Cabinet he said that circumstances necessitated a change, and before the meeting of Congress a change would be made.

He will neither consent with nor be governed by any clique, but will select men who will act in harmony with and cordially help him.

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Stanton, Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, Sickles, Pope, Terry, Ord, Canby, Buchanan, Hunter, Dix, Rousseau, Thomas, Pleasanton