THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

John L. Larkins & Co., sell real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The sale of plated ware, jewelry, &c., at the corner of Royal and Conti street, by Chas. E. Fortier, auctioneer, will be continued this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ladies are holding a Fair at the Mechanics' Institute every evening this week, for the benefit of the Third Presbyterian Church, the worthy object being to assist in paying off a debt which is pressing against the Church property.

PERSONAL.—United States Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, left this city yesterday by way of Brashear City for Galveston, Texas.

General L. H. Rousseau, of Louisville, Kentucky, is, we believe, in the city.

A FRESH SENSATION.

The Chicago *Times*, a paper from which we have had occasion to quote frequently of late, on account of its sudden somersault into the ranks of the Congressional supporters and anti-administration party, has succeeded in creating an excitement in this country almost unequaled, and of bringing itself into notoriety above all other Western journals. There were several reasons for this sensation, but no one would be likely to say that it was owing to the ability displayed in its articles. The fact is that a great majority of thinking men find that it has said just what they have long believed, but did not dare to express in words, on account of the strong public opinion. Fortunately, however, this paper knew that public opinion was in its favor, and that it was expressing the ideas of a large majority of the people, and ideas that the minority had come to regard with more favor than ever before. The *Times* has but followed Judge Reagan, of Texas, who seems to be the only Southern man who has come out for limited suffrage, believing it to be an inevitable necessity. But when a journal like this, but a few days ago an earnest supporter of the President and his administration, comes out so boldly on an opposite tack the people, and their organs, the newspapers, are curious to know what reasons it has for doing so. These reasons are given. The recent elections have shown that the Democratic party has no longer any power, and that the Radicals have gained a full and complete mastery of the country. There was no particular shrewdness in the matter; no great amount of wisdom. It was simply impolitic to cling to a party that had met with so disastrous a defeat, and it proceeded to turn principles over to those who pleased to defend them, and raised its banners on the popular side. Such sudden conversions to the stronger side are not so rare that it should excite surprise, yet this seems to have surprised all parties more or less. The *Times* truly says that probably no newspaper article in this country has ever produced so great a public sensation or provoked so much comment by the press of all parties. It has commenced the publication of these various comments and says that it will be a most singular, interesting and extraordinary exhibit. It will reveal every shade of opinion, passion, prejudice, enlightenment, Bourbonism, folly, progress, conservatism, ridiculism, sense and nonsense. It will be the most curious notch-potch ever found in the columns of a newspaper. Some of the comments of the Southern press have been very bitter and denunciatory; some moderate and almost resigned. The more conservative sentiment seems to be that the *Times* has given a fair expression of Western or Northern opinion. Taking this view of it Southern men should look the matter squarely in the face, without passion or prejudice, and determine what is best for the Southern people at this time. The situation is not an agreeable one to contemplate, but it is one which requires all the wisdom of our best and clearest heads.

In addition to the elections we have this evidence, that there is nothing to hope from the Radical party, and it will be worse than folly to indulge in any of those delusive hopes which were the bane of the Southern people during the war. It is worse than useless to hope for mercy, for charity, or for any of those courtesies usually given to an honorable antagonist who has gone down before our sword. We are considered too contumacious and wicked to be indulged in such things as these, and we know that no amount of humiliation or self abasement will soften the hearts of those who claim as by right of conquest.

Again we may remark upon the wonderful change that has taken place in the Southern press, and also in the minds of the people. Not that their principles are changed—they probably remain the same—but because they have come to understand the full measure of Radical hatred towards them. Whether or not this will have any tendency towards purification, remains to be seen, since it is not yet certain what the effect will be. But at least we can say that the Radicals have succeeded in destroying all present hopes of fraternal union. Once, and once only, since the war, the Northern people had in their power to win the hearts of the South, to bind them to the Union more strongly than ever before, and to make the country, as a whole, united and prosperous. When Mr. Lincoln issued his amnesty proclamation, which we have no doubt he intended to carry out in good faith, the whole South was taken by surprise. It disarmed, for the time being, the most powerful enemies of the Union. Had wise counsels prevailed at that time, and had the amnesty been carried out in the spirit in which it was intended, the United States would have been to-day stronger than ever. But this auspicious moment was allowed to pass, and from that time to this the breach between the two sections has been widening instead of closing. It is both ungenerous and useless for the New York *Times*, and similar organs, to threaten to withdraw the Northern capital from the South, and to make the loyal States the Union, since the South has no voice in the matter. Such arguments as these tend only to make a spirit of desperation that can avail neither party. At least they produce a spirit of resignation to any fate, however hard it may be, and teach us that no amount of concession will conciliate the Radicals before all their ends are gained, including negro suffrage, the punishment of the Southern leaders, the disfranchisement of several prominent men and forcing the burden of the war debt upon the South. With these facts in view, it becomes Southern men to look at the matter seriously and to advise a proper course, if in the wisdom of the South that course can be determined. Meantime there are the industrial pursuits to occupy the attention of the people, quite as important as politics or legislation.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The popularity of "Arch as Pogue" shows no signs of abatement, and the public never seem to weary of the touching and artistic manner in which the two main characters are rendered by Mr. Floyd and Mrs. Chanfrau. If we refer to this capital drama at all, it is simply with the view of advising all those who have not yet seen it, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by its representation at the "Varieties." Should they do so, they will have to thank us for a dramatic gratification such as they have not often experienced.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR.—The inauguration of the first State Fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association will make to day a glorious one in the history of our City and State, and doubtless a busy one for the managers of the enterprise and especially for reporters of the press.

Among the incidents of the day will be an ovation in French by Judge Victor Barthe, and in English by Col. W. M. Burwell, both gentlemen of fine qualifications for the duty imposed.

The Courts of the city, the Customhouse and other places of business, public and private, will be to a great extent closed, so as to admit of as large an attendance as possible. Our confreres of the press, the proprietors of the *Crescent* and the *German Journal* will publish papers daily on the spot.

Mr. Mingle has established his telegraph lines communicating with the city to give us the news of the occasion every moment of the day.

Cols. Smedes and Hamilton of the St James Hotel will have their second "St James" ready for the accommodation of visitors with the best market affords for fortifying the inner man with something to eat and drink. And the representatives of our paper circulating generally will endeavor to chronicle the interesting features of the day for the readers of the *Bee* in the morning. We hope that the occasion will prove equal to the great expectations of the public.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—*Washington*, Nov. 13.—The President will, tomorrow or next day, present a brief negative reply to the Mississippi delegation who came on, at the request of the Governor and Legislature of that State, to urge the release of Jefferson Davis. The delegation, who are friends and neighbors of Jefferson Davis, have received parole to visit him at Fortress Monroe, and left this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, to have an interview with the State prisoner. They will return on Thursday.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13 972

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Verdict for Legal Services.—Last week a jury in one of our Courts gave a verdict for $25,000 in favor of plaintiff in the suit of Alexander Walker, Esq., against Mrs. A. Ashton, a wealthy lady planter of this State, of whom plaintiff claimed $50,000 for professional services in procuring the orders by which her cotton was saved from seizure by the military authorities and she was enabled to ship and sell the same. The value of the cotton thus alleged to have been saved by the professional management of the plaintiff was $905,000. The case was very elaborately argued before a jury by the plaintiff in proper person, and for the defendant by Gov. Robert C. Wickliffe and G. Merrick Miller. The Judge charged in favor of the legal positions of the plaintiff, and the jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict in his favor for twenty-five thousand dollars. Plaintiff is Judge Walker, so well known on account of his long connection with the press of this and other cities, and should he eventually succeed, it will be a notable instance in the history of newspaper men.

Lookout for Thieves.—We invite the attention of the public to the following from the Chief of Police as being of interest on the occasion of the Great Fair:

To the Public—Office Chief of Police, November 17th, 1866.—I have positive information that during the continuance of the coming fair, the city will be visited by an unusual congregation of thieves and burglars. As most of these will be unknown to the Detective Police, I deem it my duty to warn the public to be more than usually careful of their valuables, whether at their dwellings or upon their persons. Every exertion will be used by the authorities to detect such persons and bring them to justice, but all who visit the air, and other public places, should use more than ordinary caution for their own protection. THOS. E. ADAMS,
Chief of Police.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. President Howorth in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor stating his reason for calling the Council together was read. Also a communication appointing Drainage Commissioners was made the special order of executive session.

The resolution from the lower Board making State money receivable for city dues was read and made the special order of next meeting.

A preamble and resolutions was read extending the hospitalities of our city to the officials from our sister city of Mobile, who are temporarily sojourning with us, was adopted.

Col. Stith offered a petition from Gens. Lubanez, Blanchard and others, requesting Council to sell the right of way for a railroad commencing at Canal street, running up Fulton to Julia, thence out Julia to Basin, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. The necessity for this road or one similar has been seriously felt by those living in the back part of town. In the hands of the enterprising gentlemen, who have taken the matter under consideration, it is bound to be a success and deserves the consideration of the Council.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase two hundred and fifty batons, for the use of the day police, was adopted and sent to the lower Board for action.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with J. M. Saux, for the clearing of all, and repaving the unpaved streets of the Third Ward for three years, at $22,900 per annum was after being amended, concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into contract with Denis Cronan, Jr., for making sidewalks on Elysian Fields street, at $2 25 per running foot &c., was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Recorders of the several Districts to excuse from wearing the uniform such policemen as are detailed in their Court, when executing warrants, attachments, subpœnas, &c., was amended by excusing only one policeman in each Court from wearing the uniform and adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the Controller to sell the privilege of running the Third District Ferry for a term of ten years, commencing January 1st, 1867, was concurred in.

A resolution, appropriating $250 to the Asylum of the Aged and Infirm, at Bayou St. John, was concurred in.

A resolution, allowing H. S. Armstrong, contractor, the increased sum of 40 cents per barrel for supplying the city with shells, in fulfillment of his contract, was concurred in.

A resolution, reducing the rates of wharfage one-half the present rates for all direct lines of steamships from Liverpool and Havre, was laid over.

A resolution, to sell at auction the first Monday in December next, the right to collect revenues of the various markets for one year, was concurred in.

A resolution, authorizing the Controller to sell the privilege for twenty years, the right of way to construct a railroad, commencing at Canal street, running down Basin to Bienville, through Bienville to Derbigny street, etc., was referred.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with Frank Marquez, for shelling and grading Constance street, between Calliope and Rose streets, at $2 50 per running foot, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for furnishing the city with coal, was referred.

A resolution authorizing sale of contract for cleaning the public sinks was concurred in.

A resolution, annulling the contract of James McGawley, for repairing the paved streets of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, and authorizing the Controller to advertise and sell a contract for this work, was concurred in.

A resolution annulling the contract of Pat Lane and Jas. Buckley, for repairing the paved streets of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and authorizing the resale of the contract, was referred.

A resolution closing the offices of the City Government in honor of the opening of the State Fair was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with J. J. Brion, for building a foot bridge across Bayou St. John, at the foot of Telemachus street, was concurred in.

The toll-swing resolution was offered by Col. Gen. Clark.

Resolved, That the Controller furnish this Board with a detailed statement of the amount of fees and fines paid into the city treasury by the Recorders, from April 1st to November 1st, 1866. Adopted.

A resolution making it unlawful for any person to take sand from the Northern property on the levee, except by permission of the Common Council, imposing a fine for violation, was rejected.

After some other business of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

A resolution authorizing the Upper Board to extend the steamship wharves of the First District from Post No. 20 to the steamboat landing, and to appropriate from Post 21 to 22 for a flatboat landing, was concurred in, and adopted.

The meeting was declared a regular one and the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with. Adjudications reported by the Controller were referred.

A resolution was adopted extending the hospitalities of the city to a delegation from the City Council of Mobile, on a visit to New Orleans, to attend the State Fair to morrow. Also, one to approve of the contract with D. Stickney, to furnish the city with coal at 88c per barrel.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $18,729 60. Referred.

A resolution to take up the ordinance fixing the tax and license on professions etc., was adopted.

Mr. Paisley moved a reconsideration of the whole ordinance, as he considered some of the sections adopted at the last meeting unconstitutional.

No vote being taken, an exceedingly animated discussion sprang up on the 12th section, relative to the tax on taverns, coffee houses, where liquors, etc., are sold.

Mr. Paisley contended that no discrimination could be constitutionally made on account of the extent of the business of such institutions; that the tax was on the profession itself, not on the extent of the business.

Mr. Stucken spoke warmly on the question.

A motion by Mr. Montamat, to make first and second class houses, was lost.

The ordinance was adopted finally, as given on the French side of our paper, making but few changes in it, as published previously in English.

Sections 12, 18 and 20, which were laid over last meeting, were adopted.

Section 83 was, on motion of Mr. Montamat, amended to read, "All venders or hawkers of fish, fresh meat or vegetables outside of the markets, $10,000."

Section 92 was amended to read: "Every manufacturer of cigars, shoes, tallow, soap, and tinware, and all and every other manufacturer not mentioned in this ordinance, $50."

The Board, without considering further business, adjourned.

The Supreme Court.—This tribunal rendered several interesting decisions yesterday which, under the rules of the Court, are not yet allowed to be published.

A rehearing in the case of Moses Fox claiming a legacy of $300,000 under a professed codicil to the will of John McDonough, was refused.

Heavy Robbery.—The house of Mr. Aarons, on Chippewa street, between Sixth and Seventh, Fourth District, was entered Sunday night, and $670 in currency, a large gold watch and chain, and several articles of jewelry, stolen therefrom by some enterprising *chevalier d'industrie*. The money and property was valued together at about $1500.

Tobacco Inspectors.—The following document relative to the division which has been made in regard to the inspection of cigars, snuff and tobacco, will be important to many:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, First District, La., N. Orleans, Nov 17, 1866.

The following division has been made of the city of New Orleans, by which manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars will be governed:

H. M. Holbrook, Inspector, will inspect all tobacco, snuff and cigars in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Assessment Divisions, comprising that portion of the city bounded by Canal, Julia, Rampart and along the river.

H. Smith will inspect all cigars, tobacco and snuff in the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Divisions. The First, Second and Third Divisions comprise that portion of the city bounded by Toledano and Julia streets, the river and the swamp; the Seventh that portion of the city between Julia, Canal and Baronne streets and the swamp; the Eighth comprises the portion bounded by Canal, Conti, Rampart streets and the river; and the Seventeenth the portion bounded by Canal, Esplanade, Rampart streets and the swamp. The Twelfth consists of the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles, left bank.

L. O. Knox will inspect all tobacco, snuff and cigars in the Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Division. The Ninth and Thirteenth Divisions consist of that portion of the city bounded by Conti, Esplanade and Rampart streets and the river; the Fifteenth and Sixteenth the portion bounded by Esplanade street and Lafayette avenue, the city limits, the lake; the Tenth of the portion between Lafayette Avenue and the U. S. Barracks, the river and the rear of the city, and of the town of Algiers.

JAMES READY, Assessor.

Dishonest Railroad Employés.—Lieutenant Jacobs, of the Third District police, having been informed that A. Moss, brakesman on the Pontchartrain Railroad, was in the habit of pilfering cotton from the bales of the fleecy stable shipped to the city on that road, arrested him yesterday morning, together with his accessory in the business, a man named Michael Hantz. It seems that Moss would cut into a number of bales and abstract from them as much cotton as would not be particularly missed from each, but amounting to considerable in the aggregate, and while the cars were running would throw his collections gathered in a bag over into a lot, where Heintz would be ready to receive and dispose of them. There is no telling how long they have been engaged in the business.

Mortally Wounded.—A boy named Bernard, thirteen years of age, was accidentally shot in the thigh and mortally wounded by a man named Savio at the corner of Moreles and Frenchmen streets. Savio was shooting at a man with whom he had a difficulty, but unfortunately hit the boy. No arrest has yet been made.

Recorder Akers's Court.—John Larrigan, John Martins and Pat Donahoe, charged with the larceny of ten bales of cotton from the Virginia Press, belonging to Lane & Belan, and valued at $2500, were examined yesterday. Martin was discharged, and the others sent under $1000 bonds each, for trial before the First District Court. Evidence for the defense rather implicating Pat Haggerty, who had not been arrested, the Recorder ordered him to be locked up to await a formal charge against him. The cotton was taken by the accused to Watts' Press, on Orange street.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—A number of informations were filed yesterday.

John O. Noble, charged with fraud, was dismissed by *nol. pros.*

J. L. Purdy was tried and convicted of forgery.

Similar charges against James Peterson, J. L. Dennett and James Farrell, were continued.

In the case of S. Moschè, charged with libel, the District Attorney was allowed to amend the information by a new translation of the German text of the alleged libellous publication.

E. K. Washington was recognized as an attorney at-law.

Two hundred jurors were ordered to be drawn for December.

The meteor expectants, at the Washington City Observatory, observed and marked the course of over four hundred meteors on the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst.

SHIP J. N. CUSHING.—The steamship Monticello sailed from Boston on the 8th instant for Nassau, from which port she will tow hither the ship J. N. Cushing, consigned to Geo. A. Fosdick. We have hitherto published accounts of the Cushing's having put into Nassau in distress.

List of passengers per steamship Sonora, from Vera Cruz:

Mrs Defarer, E Deforge, M Reyes Arron, E Renaikie, E Castille, J P Casey, St Germain, Duquerc Duer, A Brockhaven, Donnette, Mrs C C Kinnard, Watkins, Mrs Mary Lanier, J Elkins, Bougerat, J W Baker, St Germain, Fabry frua, E Alisch, Dr Wampe, Mme Cocolis, Schendam, H Brockhaven, J J Kelly, J Sauterinan, O Reynenchofter and six children.

Further Important Intelligence from Mexico.

By the French steamer Sonora, which left Vera Cruz the 13th inst., we have received files of Mexican papers, for which we are indebted to Mr. Perillia, to the agent of the French line and the captain of the steamer.

The Vera Cruz *Comercio* announces the arrival of the Mexican Generals D. Leonardo, Marquesz and D. Miguel Miramon. They left hastily for the Capital. The same paper gives the report of the route, capture and execution of the guerrilla chieftain Prieto, at Jamapa, by Col Dupin's forces.

Letters from Tehuacan, dated the 2d instant, state that on the 27th of October the city of Oajaca was still held by the Imperialists, who were yet able to resist the attacks of Porfiro Diaz, whose forces occupied the suburbs.

Reinforcements had arrived from Tehuantepec for the Imperialists.

The steamer Sonora, says the *Patria*, brought to the Emperor telegrams of the 20th and 23d of October, containing news of an improvement in the health of the Empress Carlotta.

D. Luis de Arroyo, member of the Cabinet, had returned to the city of Mexico, where the Emperor was soon expected.

Mexican Intelligence.

[From last Evening's Times.]

The steamship Sonora arrived at this port this morning with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. She brings later advices from Mexico.

From private dispatches we learn that the Diario *Imperial* of the 28th states that, at an extra meeting to discuss the situation, Maximilians' Ministers had unanimously determined to continue in office for the present.

This meeting was held on account of a rumor, circulated quite extensively, that they were about to resign.

The health of Maximilian has been very much improved by the sea voyage which he recently undertook, and the probability is that it was this sea voyage that gave color to the reports that he had attempted to abandon the country.

At all events our private advices state that there was no doubt about the return of the Emperor to the city of Mexico in a very few days.

Politically there has been no change since the 26th of October. On the 12th, the date of the sailing of the Sonora, Maximilian was still at Orizaba.

Singular Article in the Estafette—Suspension of that Paper.

(Correspondence New York Times.)

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Oct 21, 1866.

The *Estafette* of yesterday published the following article as an editorial. It was signed by Charles de Barras, chief editor.

"The Emperor Maximilian left this city Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. The *Diario del Imperio* indicated in its Saturday evening edition the reason for the departure of His Majesty. It is seriously difficult now to prevent the abdication of the throne by His Majesty, and to longer delay his departure from the country. The notices which have been in circulation for the past three weeks in reference to his departure, have caused a most lively sensation in Mexico.

"We are sure that previous to the departure of the Emperor from this capital, that he turned over to Marshal Bazine the supreme direction of affairs, civil, military and political.

"The greater number of the members of the Cabinet who presented their letters of resignation last Saturday night, finally agreed to withdraw, and to remain until they should see how things were to go on under the guardianship of Bazaine, who is now Lieutenant General in command of the Empire.

"We are sure these rumors are well founded and true; nevertheless, no official announcement has been made of the changes so important to all. The Empire is abandoned—its Emperor is fugitive. Confidence in the supporting power is destroyed, and public opinion is clashing. The lives of French citizens are in danger. French influence is broken on this continent. Evacuation is determined upon, and the *finale* of the work is reached."

This article appearing in *L'Estafette*, the semi-official French journal of the capital, and boldly signed by Mr. de Barras, caused great sensation during the whole day yesterday. The Church party's growling sheet, the *Pajaro Verde*, denied it. *La Patria*, Lerdo's new organ and echo for the Church, denied it. "Nevertheless," says Mr. Barras to-day, "it is true, we *sealed*." While at the same time, and in the same column, he has to announce the suspension of his paper for one month for publishing it. It is rumored that Marshal Bazaine has ordered the suspending order, issued at the Palace and countersigned by the Prefect to be disobeyed and given the editors their option to resume publication at will.

A copy of the Courier of Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 21, is before me. It announces that the people are preparing to give Maximilian a reception in that city.

Maximilian arrived at Puebla at 8 A. M. to-day.

Gen. Castelneau and Maximilian, though under the same roof at Alcota for two hours, did not meet or see each other.

JACKSON RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner* says:

A letter was received in this city on Sunday, by the agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, in reply to a communication asking permission to sell the old "iles" belonging to the company, gotten out before the war.

Gen. Beauregard, the President of the road, writes as follows: "Do not move the ties under the rules of the Court, are not yet allowed to be published.

A rehearing in the case of Moses Fox claiming a legacy of $300,000 under a professed codicil to the will of John McDonough, was refused.

Heavy Robbery.—The house of Mr. Aarons, on Chippewa street, between Sixth and Seventh, Fourth District, was entered Sunday night, and $670 in currency, a large gold watch and chain, and several articles of jewelry, stolen therefrom by some enterprising *chevalier d'industrie*. The money and property was valued together at about $1500.

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JAMES READY, Assessor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Washington.

Negotiations for Reconstruction.

The President Accedes to the Policy.

News by the Cable.

French and English Mediation between Chili and Peru.

War Renewed in Candia.

FROM MEXICO.

Attack on Matamoras.

Death of Tapia by Cholera.

Ortega Remaining at Brazos.

Federal Troops on the Frontier.

New York and Liverpool Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Orders were issued to day in the different departments allowing a day's leave of absence to all the clerks who are Masons and who may desire to attend the Masonic celebration in Baltimore to morrow. It is understood the order came from the President.

Gen. Dix is yet in the city awaiting instructions from the State Department prior to his departure for Parson Wednesday.

The Government has not received a direct reply from the British Government to the last communication from the Secretary of State demanding immediate settlement of the Alabama claims. The response is expected during this week.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Commodore Thomas T. Craven, U. S. N., has been promoted to Rear Admiral.

New York, Nov. 19.—The *Post's* Washington special says the facts divulged to-day show little hope that the President will recommend imperial suffrage in his message.

A special to the *Commercial* says, it is confidently expected that the question of reconstruction will be amicably settled early in the approaching session of Congress. Negotiations for that purpose are in progress between the President and leading politicians of all parties North and South. The basis of settlement will be universal suffrage and personal amnesty. The President partially accedes to this proposition but insists, upon constitutional ground, the question of suffrage properly belongs to the States, and, is so far, averse to any action of Congress upon that subject. The telegram also states if assurances can be obtained from Southern leaders of a speedy adoption of the universal suffrage, the President waive his objections.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Extensive preparations are in progress for the ceremonies incident upon the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple to-morrow. Numerous delegations have arrived from distant points. There will be a large attendance of the Knight Templars. The President of the United States is expected to arrive in the early train to-morrow.

Louisville, Nov. 19.—Sales 41 hhds Tobacco; rates unchanged. Superfine old wheat Flour $9 75; Prime Western Wheat $2. Old Corn in bulk 90c. Oats in bulk 53c. Cotton 32c. Hogs $6 50 to 7. Pork $23. Old Clear Sides 15½c. Shoulders 11c. Lard in tierces 14c. Whisky $2 20.

Atchison, Kansas, Nov. 14.—The party of excursionists from Boston, New York, Chicago and other cities, left here for the present terminus of the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad. They represent the leading railroads of the country.

Louisville, Nov. 18.—The exhumed remains of Mr. Ben. Powell, who was suspected of having been poisoned, are pronounced to have deceased from natural causes.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Flour dull and 25c lower; superfine $10 to $10 25. Wheat dull at $2 80. Corn dull at 53c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Whisky dull but not lower at $2 34. Hogs dull at $5 75 to $6 75—no demand. Pork dull at $23 50. Lard in good demand on the spot; it is held at $24 50. Green Meats declined to 5c for shoulders, 10½c for Hams. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard 12½c for prime leaf, 11½c for leaf, and put in new kegs, small sales. Groceries dull; prices lower. Sugar tending lower. Coffee declined ½. Gold 13½. Money market is growing quiet and unsettled with great irregularity in prices owing to the decline in gold and the unfavorable accounts from other markets.

Nashville, Nov. 19.—The bill in the Tennessee House to repeal the present franchise law and give suffrage to negroes, being the proposition for universal suffrage and amnesty, was laid on the table by 26 against 22. The Radicals and Conservatives from Middle and West Tennessee voting against.

A motion to table has been introduced striking out white in the present franchise law.

New York, Nov. 19.—Cotton opened firmer, but closed weak—sales, 2500 bales at 33½ to 33c; sales from the wharf were made at 33c for Low Middling and 33½c for Middling Orleans. Flour dull and lower—State $8 50 to $11 75; Western $11 75; Southern $12 to $16 75. Wheat 2c lower, with a evident falling off, on the spot—sales 20,000 bushels at $2 75. Whisky quiet. Rice, Coffee and Sugar dull. Naval Stores quiet. Gold at 140¾.

Memphis, Nov. 19.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, the discussion of the relation of baptized children to the discipline of the Church, was included in the canon, as reported by the committee, and adopted.

An important report on beneficiary education was presented by the chairman of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly.

The canons of discipline, as far as chapter 9, with eight modifications, have been adopted.

Vicksburg, Nov. 19.—Passed down last night, Southerner; Alice Dean at 10 A. M., and J. D. Perry at 7 P. M. And up, Clara Dolsen at 5, and Virginia at 8 P. M.

The Henry Ames was badly damaged by the storm last night near Omega, Louisiana, and will return to New Orleans to night for repairs. Her cargo is safe.

Galveston, Nov. 19.—The Brownsville *Courier*, of the 11th, reports a spirited attack on Matamoras on the 9th. The skirmishing lasted several hours, the assailing party, under Tapia, gaining advantage, but disturbing Cortina, he did not follow up his success. The defenders lost 20 prisoners, and Col. Rios, their commander, was wounded. Tapia had conducted the fight. On the night of the 10th, Tapia died of cholera. His death will change the current of events. The arrival of Revoiledo is reported.

Ortega and party remain at Brazos, the guest of the Commander of Colored United States troops, and he has signified his intention not to return to New Orleans.

Fifteen hundred Federal troops are expected on the Mexican frontier soon.

Florence, Nov. 19.—Baron Ricasoli, prime Minister of the Italian Government has issued a circular discouraging the agitation of the Roman question. Italy, he says, will be neutral and await the certain triumph of her rights.

London, Nov. 19.—The report is confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of France and England.

Reports are circulating that war has been renewed in Canada.

Consols 90¾; U. S. 5-20's 70¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 19, noon.—Cotton rules quiet and steady; Middling Orleans 14d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The Russian Festivities Stopped—Illness of Princess Dagmar—Famine in India Abating—Cheaper—Large Fire—Loss $420,000—Cotton and Gold Markets.

St Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The Russian festivities were suddenly stopped on account of the severe illness of the Princess Dagmar.

London, Nov. 18.—Intelligence from Bombay reports famine in India abating.

New York, Nov. 19.—Arrived Albemarle, and Valley City from Richmond, and Havana from Few Orleans.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—A fire yesterday destroyed eight stores on Lake street, involving a loss of $450,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $36,000.

A little girl in Yorkshire, once, when water was scarce, saved a much rain water as she could and sold it to the washerwomen for a cent a bucket, and in this way cleared five dollars for the Missionary Society. When she brought it to the secretary she was not willing to tell her name. "But I must put down where it comes from," said he. "Call it, then," said the little girl, "rain from heaven."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19—1866.

We have no alteration of moment to notice in the general market, the movement in all branches of trade having been on a restricted scale. Sugar and Molasses have been quiet, and Western Produce has evidenced about the usual activity; while operations in our leading staple have been attended with considerable animation, but owing to the discrepancy existing between the views of buyers and sellers, the sales have been light, comprising only 1400 bales at stiffening rates.

The Cotton market has evidenced further weakness. Gold opened this morning nominally at 142, but the New York telegrams continuing unfavorable, it hourly declined and closed last night at 140¾. There were no sales at the morning session of the Board. At the evening session: $5990 (990 and 5000) sold at 140¾. Outdoors the transactions comprised: $9000 at 140¾; $35 000 (30,000, 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000) at 140¼; $30,000 (10,000 and 20,000) at 140¾; $25 000 (5000 and 20,000) at 141, $25,000 (10,000 and 15,000) at 141½; $25,000 (10,000 and 15,000) at 141¼, $10,000 at 141¾, $12,500 (500, 2000 and 10,000) at 142, and some small amounts early in the morning at 142¾. There were no sales of consequence in the cotton to counter sales being 140 to 142. In Mexican dollars we noticed sales of about 10,000, in two lots, at ¼ per cent premium for Gold.

The unsatisfactory position of Gold has completely unsettled the movement in Foreign Exchange. The offerings have been of a restricted character throughout the day, and the demand see better than nominal. The negotiations effected were at declining rates, and inclined to before the news, £3000 bill of lading Sterling at 150½, £2500 at 151, £3100 (110 and 2000) Clear at 151¼; subsequently, £1500 Clear at 151¼, £540 A1 at 150, £3000 at 151¾, and £3000 at 151¾. In France we noticed sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3.72½, and 10,000 at 3.70. Short sights may be nominally quoted at 149 to 150 for bill of lading bills, 151 to 152 for A1 to first class and 153 for Bank, and France at 3.67½ to 3.70 for A1 commercial, and 3.62½ to for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has disclosed symptoms of weakness. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium, generally at the latter rate. The demand for remittance purposes was light. The supplies of Commercial were limited. The sales including: $40,000 New York sights at par, $55,000 in different lots at ¼ premium, $20,000 at 3 16, $30,000 and $50,000 Boston sight at the same, $70,000 Bank check at 5-16, $12,000 sixty days sight at ⅜ discount, and $8000 same at ¼. The rates, outdoors, for sight were par to ⅛ premium.

The movement in the Stock market has been to a fair extent. At the evening session 20 shares New Orleans City Railroad sold at $23. Outdoors 50 shares Union Bank sold at $63, and 150 Bank of Louisiana at $11 25; also, at auction, (Messrs Forstall & Spear, auctioneers) 85 Louisiana State Bank at $31 50; 20 Bank of Louisiana at $10 75; 30 Citizens' Bank at $157 25; 20 Bank of America at $141; 25 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $65 50; 40 Bank of New Orleans at $13 50; 100 Commercial Waterworks at $57 25; 50 Gas Company at $102 50; 52 New Orleans City Railroad at $23; 20 Union Insurance Company at $62 50; 25 Hope Insurance Company at $45 25; 10 Carondelet Canal Company at $27 50; 54 Opelousas Railroad at $6 25, and 16 Jackson Railroad at $9 25, also, the following Insurance Scrips: Merchants', $3320 for 59 at 89c per dollar; $1610 for 60 at 83c, $530 for 61 at 75½c, $1210 for 62 at 70c, $860 for 63 at 63c, and $340 for 64 at 57. Crescent City, $7480 for 59 at 78½c, and $2140 for 60 at 70½c; San Mutual, $5620 for 62 at 81c; Home, $7170 for 58 at 83c, and $2950 for 59 at 74½c; Citizens', $150 for 59 to 62 at 70½; Louisiana Mutual, $350 for 61 to 63 at 75½c, and $200 New Orleans Mutual for 60 to 63 at 79c per dollar.

City Bonds were quiet. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers. Outdoors 4 Consolidated were sold at auction by the above firm, at $9 75 per bond. The Consolidated are quoted at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½ according to the Coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 75 to 76, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelous