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THE LABOR SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.

There is no question of greater moment to the people of the South, and we may say to the whole nation, than the enquiry how and by whom are these extensive cotton and sugar lands of our section for the future to be cultivated. It is an ascertained fact that negro labor cannot now be depended upon, which accounts for the strenuous efforts that have been made by individual planters to obtain laborers from countries foreign to the United States. They have exhausted all the inducements that could be brought to bear upon the population within our own boundaries to come and supply the place of the indolent and worthless negro, whose social and political aspirations seem to be of more consequence to him than his bread, and they are compelled to look elsewhere for the labor which is not to be found at home. The same prejudice and the same apprehensions of the climate which prevent the Western farmer from coming to the South, operate upon the European laborer. They will not work in the cotton and sugar fields in proximity to the negro race, and repeated experiments that have been made, have satisfied them that the climate is of such a character as to prevent them giving to the culture that close attention which at certain periods of the season is so indispensable to success. There are other objections besides the presence of the negro and the unhealthiness of the climate, but these are the chief and insurmountable difficulties in the way of white emigration. All of the other obstacles might in time be removed—these are permanent and cannot be got rid of by any plan that man can devise. The sure result that has been so often urged of the *ability* of the European to resist the intense and long continued heat of our Southern summers, allied to some extent sustained by facts, does not and will not induce them to take the places left open by the destruction of the slave system. True it is that our railroads have been constructed, canals dug, house built and other outdoor operations of a heavy nature carried on by white men from other countries, but it does not follow that such men can ever be induced to go either into the swamps or into the hilly regions of Louisiana, to toil month after month as hired laborers, on rations to which they are unaccustomed, far from society and civilization, and hoping upon our system of staples that increasing labor in the unhealthiest months of the year at the most precarious periods of their growth, without which their cultivation becomes unprofitable and abortive. Our railroads will continue to be constructed by the same class of men and by the same muscular power which has hitherto excavated the hills, bared the rocks and raised the embankments of those extensive works. It is a kind of work with which Europeans are acquainted and which they have been accustomed to engage in. It does not interfere with their freedom of movement from place to place as their caprices may dictate. Railroad contractors do not hire their men by the year but by the day or month, which is equally to the advantage of the employer and employed. It leaves them both free to terminate the contract whenever circumstances shall make it desirable. But in the operations of cotton and sugar planting, yearly contracts cannot be dispensed with. The labor must be skilful and it must be certain.

Now we consider it a well-established fact that either white men exclusively or black men exclusively are to cultivate these lands if they are to be cultivated at all. By which of the two races this is to be done, we can hardly be in doubt. It is not probable that the negro will give way to the inferior in the ordinary course of things, and the question then arises where is the labor to come from? to which we answer that the planters must abandon the system of cultivating their lands themselves in large bodies, and sell or lease them in small tracts as will put the means of those who are disposed to buy, or they must set on foot some organized method by which to obtain laborers from abroad in numbers sufficient to carry on their estates. It is evident there is no demand for large plantations at this time at any price, judging from the number exposed for sale. This is partly owing to the current narrative rates at which cotton is now ruling, but owing in a great deal more to the gradual deterioration of the negro and the scarcity of skilled white labor to supply the vacuum thus created. We do not think that a combined and well organized plan, by which to bring about a large emigration into the South, has yet been devised, or rather that the methods now in operation have had a fair trial. Individual and isolated attempts to introduce foreign labor into the South have been made, and have been partially successful. We think the indifference of planters has arisen not less from poverty than from a wish to give their former laborers a fair opportunity to show whether, by their being placed in a condition of freedom, their value had or had not been destroyed. Two years experience has solved the problem in the affirmative. The cultivation of cotton and sugar by the negro and his freedom at the same time are two incompatible things, and can never be adjusted. Planters must either make up their minds to abandon the cultivation of the crops or they must organize to obtain labor from abroad; or they must avail themselves of the organizations already set on foot. We published in our issue of yesterday a circular issued from the Bureau of Emigration, created by a law of the State. The present Chief of the Bureau, Mr. J. C. Kaihman, by it calls the attention of parties interested to the objects sought to be effected by the act of the Legislature, to which we refer. He states that emigrants are arriving here from Europe, that a large number are on their way, and a still greater number are preparing to leave their native country with the intention of finding a home in the South. This is gratifying information, and we hope these emigrants will find a home here without seeking for it in any other section of the country. Our agricultural interests are in a desperate condition and need all the fostering care we can bestow upon them. These emigrants must be offered suitable inducements to remain among us, to prevent their being attracted elsewhere. Means to supply them with information where they can obtain immediate employment must be devised. Other agencies will be active against us, and if we would retain these people among us we must be equally energetic, and equally *liberal*. If they desire to buy lands rather than to lease them or work for wages, they ought to be accommodated on the most favorable terms and should not be kept waiting for propositions. The Emigration Bureau forcibly places these suggestions before the planters of Louisiana in the circular to which we refer, and recommends that the Bureau be furnished at once with full and precise information concerning the lands for sale in this State, with elaborate mention of number of acres, locality, means of access, quality, price, terms of credit, etc., also with memoranda of such contracts for hired labor as they are willing to make—stating the wages, the quality of land, quality of provisions they offer, the kind of work they want done, and describing the habitations they can furnish the laborer and his family."

It is further suggested "that District Societies of Land Owners should be formed to make a common tender of either land or work or both, and to settle in a liberal spirit the prices and terms they can abide by, while they show the extent of the wants of Louisiana in regard to the labor and the number she can comfortably employ or furnish with land to cultivate. This information is not in possession of the Bureau, and it is indispensable Mr. Kaihman very pertinently asks "how can a new population, in *mass*, be attracted here without the statistical and topographical data necessary to create such attraction becoming not only positive but *notorious*?" To make the Emigration Bureau efficient, it must have the assistance and co-operation of every citizen of the State who desires her welfare. Mere sympathy or aspirations are inadequate. Each must do *something* towards the fulfilment of the law for which the Bureau has been created. That something can easily be done with little trouble to the citizen, but if omitted the Bureau becomes powerless. The Bureau can do the rest through its European and Northern agents, when once it has obtained exact, thorough and complete information and reliable offers. Foreign laborers and mechanics cannot be expected to come here at a hazard, and be thrown, as it were, like so many cattle on an unsettled labor market. Besides employers and house servants, the emigration to this country comprises a large proportion of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, tanners, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers and other mechanics, and hence there is a motive, not only for planters and land owners, but for those having workshops and other establishments in cities and towns, to contribute to the success of this Bureau. And let it be remembered that the demand for labor and new population comes from us and that, as yet, the supplies are comparatively insignificant. In conclusion Mr. Kaihman invites correspondence from individuals or societies willing to assist him in the operations of the Bureau.

We do not know that the planters of the State can do better than avail themselves of this Bureau and its agents so long as they have no individual project in view. Since it was ascertained that the Government had ordered a discontinuance of legal proceedings instituted in the United States Court of the District, for the purpose of obstructing the emigration of Chinese laborers into Louisiana, this enterprise has received a new impetus, and we learn of several detachments on the way to this port and of a number of contracts entered into with extensive planters for more. The conduct of this class of laborers now at work in Louisiana has given their employers so much satisfaction that quite a demand has sprung up, and agents are engaged in making further contracts in China. If our impressions be correct the Chinese will be found more tractable and more enduring than any other class of foreign laborers, but there is room for all of whatever nationality, and we wish success to the experiments of which we have spoken.

LOUISIANA ELECTION
—AND—
REGISTRATION RETURNS.

Parishes.	Total Vote.	Registered White.	Registered Colored.	Registered Total.
Avoyelles	1,574	1,228	899	2,127
Assumption	1,6 6	1,769	948	2,717
Ascension	1,551	1,8 3	1,0 7	2,8 0
Baton Rouge East	2,779	2,835	980	3,815
Baton Rouge West	1,1 1	1,7 1	1,0 8	2,7 9
Bienville	1,121	946	422	1,368
Bossier	1,1 8	1,2 8	1,1 9	2,447
Caddo	3,865	184	486	6 4
Caldwell	472	367	74	5 2
Catahoula	2,478	2,0 7	1,0 7	3,1 7
Carroll	1,918	1,785	1,1 0	2,8 5
Claiborne	1,39	968	1,0 0	2,9 8
Caddo	1,811	1,6 5	1,0 0	2,9 8
Concordia	1,5 2	1,6 6	1,0	2,6 0
De Soto	1,5 4	1,4 1	1,0 9	2,5 0
East Feliciana	1,8 5	1,8 9	2 5	2,1 4
Feliciana West	1,6 8	1,0	8 5	9 4
Franklin	2,1 2	2,1 1	9 8	2,6 0
Iberville	2,1 0	1,8 8	1,0 0	2,8 8
Jackson	9 1	6 0	7 0	1,3 0
J. Davis	3,7 1	1,7 8	1,5 5	4,3 3
Jefferson	7 6	9 5	8 7	1,7 2
Lafourche	1,9 2	1,3 4	1,2 6	2,6 0
Livingston	6 4	3 2	6 8	9 0
Madison	1,1 9	1,0 9	1,1 0	2,1 9
Morehouse	1,9 7	1,3 7	4 1	1,8 8
Natchitoches	3,2 7	2,2 9	1,4 9	3,7 8
Orleans	12,841	14,865	15,34	30,0 7
Ouachita	1,5 1	1,0 5	1,0 4	2,0 9
Plaquemines	1,4 9	1,5 4	5 1	1,9 5
Pointe Coupee	2,7 6	1,9 6	1,0 0	2,9 6
Rapides	3,6 6	2,8 7	3 8	3,7 5
Sabine	5 9	3 1	4 9	8 0
St. Bernard	1,1 1	1,2 0	1,0 0	2,2 0
St. Charles	1,2 1	1,8 8	1,0 7	2,9 5
St. Helena	1,0 0	1,0 0	1,0 0	2,0 0
St. James	1,5 9	1,0 0	4 9	1,5 9
St. John	1,1 2	1,0 0	7 2	1,7 2
St. Landry	2,7 3	3,1 3	2,0 0	5,1 3
St. Martin	1,3 4	1,0 4	1,0 1	2,0 5
St. Mary	1,4 4	2,1 1	9 0	3,0 1
St. Tammany	2,0 7	1,8 8	1,0 0	2,8 8
Tensas	1,1 4	1,0 7	8 7	1,9 4
Terrebonne	1,3 4	1,0 7	8 4	1,9 1
Union	2,5 1	1,6 1	9 5	2,5 6
Vermilion	6 2	7 2	7 0	1,4 2
Washington	1,0 0	1,2 9	5 0	1,7 9
Wine	1,0 4	1,0 6	7 0	1,0 6
Total	79,118	82,249	48,6	130,8

We are at last enabled to complete our table of the total votes cast in the various parishes of the State. It is not perfectly accurate but it is near enough for all practical purposes. It differs from the total vote in the State as declared by the Commanding General of the District, in his order of the 21st ult., calling the Convention together, by twenty-six votes less than the figures given by him. The official returns have not been published because all of them have not been received by Gen. Mower, and because there seems to be some uncertainty at Headquarters as to the accuracy of the returns that have been made. No one doubts that the number of votes—such as they were—exceed the number required by law to authorize a Convention, but it is doubted by a great many persons that the number of votes reported were all legal votes. It is apparent that the Registration of voters has been inefficiently, perhaps, fraudulently conducted by the Registrars. All who know the men who have superintended the registration and election, know they are not entitled to the confidence of the Government nor of the people of Louisiana, but this very fact is their recommendation for the disgusting business in which they have been engaged. Even now, after the whole operation is over, their work is inaccurate and incomplete, and the Commanding General has not in his possession the correctly revised returns of the registration of voters. Since the publication of the official table, made up previous to the election, many changes have been made in the lists. Names have been struck off and many added. It would be a curious thing to know how many negroes under the age of 21 have been registered and permitted to vote. The presumption fast stands out, and cannot be hid, that the total vote at the election—79,1?4—by the official figures) are less by some 4000 votes than the number of colored persons registered. Who can say then that this body is not emphatically a Convention of men elected by the colored population of Louisiana? We estimate roughly that of the 79,174 votes cast, about 12,000 were deposited by white voters, and 67,000 by colored voters; this is about 27 per cent. of the white registration and 81 per cent. of the colored registration. This is not an under estimate of the white vote, for if it be, there is something wrong somewhere, for how is the difference, which is upwards of 16,000, between the colored registration and the colored vote to be accounted for? Either there were enormous frauds in the registration, or the negroes have taken a less interest in the election than they did in registering their names. If Congress were disposed to do the Southern States common justice it would order an investigation into the facts referred to, before approving and accepting any Constitution that may be presented as the work of a body elected as the delegates to the Convention have been.

Unparalleled Outrages by Negroes.

We yesterday gave an account of outrages perpetrated by a negro upon an excellent young lady in Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Memphis, which he caught and kept confined in the woods for a whole week for the gratification of his bestial purposes. Some hunters found her where he had tied her to a tree, and awaiting his return, caught him and flayed him alive. The young lady survived the disgrace but a few days. This, coupled with the Dog river outrage, committed by some negroes upon a young girl and mother, near Mobile, and another lately perpetrated at Brady's Mill, near Cumberland, Md., by an old mulatto, upon a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Mr. Charles Deane, a wealthy gentleman of that place, forms a chapter of outrages almost unparalleled in the records of crime. Generally the details of such atrocities are too indelicate for our columns, but we will be pardoned for alluding to the facts as so many warnings to young ladies and girls, who are but too frequently exposed to them, either through their own temerity, or carelessness and ignorance, or the want of proper care and precautions on the part of those who are responsible for their protection. Let them see how easily, and, consequently, too frequently, such things happen, and profit by the warning:

For some months past there has been prowling around Brady's Mills a most roguish looking mulatto, supposed to have formerly been the slave of a brother of Mr. Deane, living in Georgia.

The monster has lived in a filthy hut at the foot of Brady's mountain with an old woman who seemed to be mother, mother and house keeper, all in one. No one knew his name, but by the wages of the town he was designated as Dan Schmuck.

Miss Hattie Deane being at home, having left school at Baltimore, where she was attending, on account of the serious illness of her mother, was accompanied by her friend to spend an afternoon with a neighbor, some distance away, and returning in the early evening round the mountain, a sudden shower came on, and, unknown to them, she was induced by him to seek shelter in the hut.

Alas! poor child, no sooner had the door been shut than the fiendish demon seized upon her, and despite her piercing screams and struggles, and in the presence of the old witch who, he confessed, upon the chaste virgin the foulest outrage of which the human mind can conceive, or man is capable. He then dragged her insensible form out of the hut. The cold air revived her, and again her lips uttered a shrill cry, when the savage beast in human shape, standing upon her prostrate form, with the insane idea of putting it out of her power to tell of her crime, crashed upon her mouth with the heel of his boot, and with his hands clamped upon the poor girl's tongue from her throat.

A small boy driving some cows in the vicinity, hearing the screams, gave the alarm, but before help arrived, the fiend had fled. The excruciating agonies of the delicate sufferer, and the frantic anguish of her parents, are insupportable even to conceive. She is said to be in a dying condition, mortification having set in, and her livid mother cannot long survive the shock. Dan Schmuck is still at large.

The woods are being scoured in every direction and he cannot long escape. So we hope.

We omit other details too horrible and disgusting for the barest allusion. Certainly no Christian government should be a party to bestow excessive privileges upon such a race of people.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, the most rampant of the Radical organs, is out against impeachment. The opportunity, it says, has passed. "The only measure to be pursued now," it adds, "unless Johnson gives some new and imperative cause, is for Congress to adopt a policy of reconstruction and restoration of the Southern States, and devote itself to the economical interest of the country."

Ben Wade before the Ohio election said: "The proudest period of my life was when I worked upon the canal as a common laborer." Since the election he is supposed to be of the same opinion, only a little more so.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 50 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 18 of the deceased are reported as victims of the yellow fever. There were 13 deaths of the same disease during the 24 hours previous.

The Victims of the Fire.—Mrs. Emilia French, who, with her children were burned in the fire caused Tuesday night on Mandeville street, by the fall and breaking of a lamp of coal oil in her room as they were retiring to bed, died yesterday of the effects of the injuries. She was too badly burned to see or speak when rescued from the fire by Mr. Wm. Swann, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, and doubtless lost her life in trying to save those of her children, Rosa, Emile and John, the eldest about 5 years old. Their remains, little else than charred skeletons, were taken from the ruins of the fire yesterday morning. The father, Mr. Fred. French, was not at home at the time, being at work in the bakery, which was one of the nine buildings burned. He did not know about the calamity till he saw his inconsolable wife. He is the only survivor of the family, and is almost distracted with grief. We trust he will be able to stand the terrible misfortune.

Another Cuckolding Affair.—Another affair of this kind took place yesterday morning, on Poydras street, which created considerable excitement and collected a large crowd. It is stated that Mr. C. F. A. Brown, connected with Morgan's line of steamers, took offense at remarks made by Mr. Archibald Campbell, in regard to some members of his family, while at Ocean Springs, and meeting Campbell on Poydras street, near Carondelet, he drew a cowhide and used it very severely upon him. Campbell was considerably scarred in the face and blood flowed freely from the wounds inflicted.

Both parties were arrested by Officer Hawkins and taken to the station, the crowd following. After being confined for a short time they were released on bonds to appear before the Recorder this morning.

The offensive parts of Campbell, we understand, was an affidavit he had made in court in Jackson county, Miss., against a lady who was divorced, or seeking to be divorced, from her husband. This statement Mr. Brown, as a relative of the lady, demanded that Mr. Campbell should retract. This the latter declined and hence the alteration.

Wife Murder by a Negro.—A negro, Anderson Johnson, living on Perdido street, between Howard and Liberty streets, murdered his wife with an axe, between the hours of one and two o'clock yesterday morning.

According to his statement he and his wife, Cecilia, had frequently quarrelled about her chivalry for other men, and she had sworn that if he interrupted her pleasures she would put one of her "friends" to kill him. Loving her too much to leave her, he thought he would send her ahead of him into eternity. These words were heard by the neighbors, who lived in the room and a negro woman all asleep at the time—one of the men was Cecilia's brother. The negro woman was asleep in the room with the blow which killed the wife, and saw Johnson strike her with the axe four times more. Cecilia was about 22 years old. Johnson was taken to the First District lock up, and will be arraigned before the Recorder.

Second Recorder's Court.—William A. Moore, furniture dealer, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Carondelet streets, was examined yesterday for leaving of resisting Deputy Constable Bongrez in serving citation in a suit against a party who lived in the same building with accused, and complaint for assault and battery on complainant. The first part of the accusation was dismissed, but accused was required to give bonds for trial before the First District Court for assault and battery.

Third Recorder's Court.—Jacob Switke was yesterday sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of having stabbed Andrew Shipplock eight times in different parts of the body, with intent to kill.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

The Firemen's Charitable Association of Houston, Texas, publish an appeal for aid. The President states that there have been assistance rendered during the epidemic in Houston and fifteen interior towns will find themselves unable, by five thousand dollars, to meet their obligations.

An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court by the late city authorities of Nashville, Tenn., to compel officials now in office to vacate.

Mr. Whittaker, of Fayetteville, Tenn., on returning to her home from a bridal tour, fell dead as she descended from the carriage.

At Mollenville, East Tennessee, a few days since, Gregory Hawkins, while attending to his mill, fell from the water wheel and was carried underneath and crushed to death. At the same place, Felix White was shot and killed by Wm. Carter, the latter approaching White's house and firing through a window. An old grudge was the cause of the tragedy.

A check of three thousand four hundred dollars was found in the Circuit Court of Nashville against two physicians, for malpractice in extracting a child's eye, which died afterwards.

If the blacks are not enfranchised, Vallandigham could beat Gen. Grant for President, says the New York *Tribune*.

Registration for the State election commenced in New York on the 15th. On that day, 35,018 persons were registered in that city.

This will be regarded as the greatest yellow fever year that has ever been experienced along the Gulf coast. We doubt if half as many cities and villages in those Gulf States were ever scourged by this epidemic before as now prevails. And still cases have rarely occurred outside of villages and cities. Some persons, running away from the epidemic after the poison was in their systems, have died in the country.—*Planters' Banner.*

THE FIVE PLAGUES.—Alexandria, La., has been visited by the war, by fire, which consumed nearly two of her business houses; by a cyclone, which swept, by water, which submerged the town last and this year, by the worm, which, like the locusts of Egypt, "covered the whole face of the earth, wasting all things;" and now by pestilence. What next?—*Democrat.*

SUNDAY DEATH.—Martial Sorrel died at his plantation, in St. Mary parish, last Thursday night very suddenly. He was one of the most wealthy planters and landholders in Western Louisiana, and an old resident of St. Mary parish.

THE CROPS.—Planters are now busily engaged in gathering corn and picking cotton. The yield of the former is said to be abundant to supply the wants of the parish. The latter is far short of an average crop. It is estimated by some to be about one-third of a good crop. As an instance of its almost entire destruction, we will state that from three hundred acres, a planter obtained but three bales at the first picking.—*Maurepas (La.) Times.*

COOL.—The Savannah *Advertiser* says: During Sherman's raid through Georgia one of his followers stole a valuable stallion from the plantation of a prominent citizen of Jefferson county. A short time since the owner of the animal received a letter from the thief coolly requesting him to forward the pedigree of the horse.

Two girls of about ten years of age were bathing in the river at Rumney, N. H., when one of them sank. The other ran for aid, and gave information to a feeble old man, who went to the river and after some little time found the child where the water was two feet higher than his own head. He was obliged to go in up to his neck and succeeded in bringing her ashore with his feet where the water was shallower before he could get her out. She appeared quite dead. The usual remedies were attempted and she soon revived. About twelve hours after she was taken out she became slightly conscious, but did not recover her entire consciousness for two days after. According to the best calculations, she must have been thirty minutes in the water.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT.—Only the blinded and demented fail to see what the political changes mean, and only madmen will dare continue the legislation of the past, and yet we are not without apprehension that the fortieth Congress, already elected, will be as bad as the thirty-ninth, and continue in the course pursued out in the spring and summer. If so, so much greater will be its condemnation and so much more certain its further rebuke by the people in the future.—The Newburyport *Herald* (Republican), from a Massachusetts standpoint, says:

"These elections show that the reaction is universal, and therefore it is no use to attribute the changes to local questions. It extends from New England to California. It has come sooner and faster than we expected.

"If they (the Radicals) had carried the States as successfully this year as last, the impeachment of President Johnson would be among the "fixed fact" which would be but the beginning of further fruits. Now we start in the winter, and the North will remove the President to the powers that were indirectly responsible for the rebellion, and head the democratic policy forever. The wise men of the party will see what is before them—they will learn the determination of the people to maintain the Government, and as they hope for power hereafter they will be cautious in the future."

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION.—The Mobile *Tribune*, in an article on the late elections, says:

What good will all this accomplish for the Southern people with a Radical majority elected for two years longer? That is a favorite question with Radical office grabbers and men who have been writing obituaries on the Democratic party. It will have the same effect upon the minority party that it has had since 1865, and is at present filling her pockets, that the appearance of an officer has upon the individual marauder. It will scare the Radical Rump into good behavior. But if it does not have we not the endurance necessary to bear our present chains for ten years longer, with the certainty before us of becoming free for life at the end of that time? We rather think so.

The South having forfeited slavery, and the overthrow of Radicalism, the people of the two sections will join hands over the corpses, and march straight forward on a new career of Freedom, with a renewed Union under the old Constitution.—*Examiner.*

A correspondent of the *Louisianais*, writing from the Bayou Teche country, says the enjoyed maiden of Attakapas, the Italian with her transcendent grace, the fair-haired German the pearl-blushed Anglo Saxon, the Creole with her voluptuous charms, must all yield the palm to the inimitable Creole, the beauty of the Bayou. She surpasses them as much as Virgil surpassed her sympathy, her, in perfection of form and feature, she adds an infinity of tenderness, modesty and intelligence.

The New York *Times* says the impeachment subject is not being pressed at present as it was some time ago, and there need now no more prospect of its success than if it had never been launched. The Ohio Republicans in particular appear to have turned against it with great force.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee.

Gen. Marmaduke Pardoned.

Gen. Canby's Orders.

Virginia Election Returns.

FROM EUROPE.

Mexico Still Retains Maximilian's Body.

Emperor of Austria on a Visit to Napoleon.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 23.—In Prince William County, Va., Lewis, Conservative, is elected by 151 majority. In Culpeper John Minor Botts is beaten by 61 votes. Stafford gave 310 against a Convention. Fredericksburg 126 against Convention. London, Conservative, majority 72. Fairfax, Radical majority 100.

The President has purchased General Marmaduke.

Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, under date of Aspinwall, Sept. 29th, reports the health of the squadron good.

The ram Stonewall arrived in Brazilian waters September 6th, after a fine run.

Otterbourg has arrived from Mexico.

Colonel Parker has returned from the Plains with Indian prisoners.

Revenue receipts to-day $451,000.

Gen. Grant was up to it attempt to bribe him.

Gen. Canby's Order in relation to the civil authorities in Louisiana, is not yet received.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican Party, Gen. Sickles, President, and Gen. Jas. Farney, Chairman, and called a meeting of the whole committee at Washington, December 11th, to name the place and time for holding the National Union Republican Convention.

Richmond, Oct. 23.—The second day of the election in this city passed without any disturbance. The Radicals and Conservatives were both active throughout the day in bringing voters to the polls. After the announcement of the result of the election in this city, the Conservatives were much encouraged, and are still confident of victory. Many negroes forget the manner in which they have been treated and voted left the city without registering. The polls closed to-night with a white majority of 521. It is estimated that the number of white Radicals and Conservatives in the city is about the same. The city votes upon the question of calling a Convention cannot yet be ascertained, but nine tenths of the whites voted against it.

At the submission of the Radicals, Schofield has ordered the arrest of a citizen of Virginia, who has been a member of the Legislature of that State, served as a brigadier general in the Confederate army, and took the oath of allegiance given by the Congressional Reconstruction law, and which, according to that law, must be taken before he can be registered and allowed to vote. He applies to be registered, and the officers, acting under the law of Congress, deny him the right. Gen. Schofield, however, that he has right under the President's amnesty proclamation, all the conditions of which he is ready to meet, and, therefore, will apply to the District Court of the United States, when it convenes, for a mandamus compelling the officer to register his name. Such a mandamus issued, and the officer will decline to obey it, pending law or no law, and the applicant will then appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error. Meanwhile, he is disfranchised by the proper legal tribunal the exact limit of the President's power to pardon. As this is no longer a question that will involve one way or the other the political balance, the probabilities are that it will be weighed on its real merits as an important point of constitutional law.—*New York Herald.*

FINANCIAL PROPOSITIONS FROM PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.—A number of Republicans, prominent in financial institutions of the country, have been in consultation, I am informed, on the present condition of our national finances and affairs, and have agreed upon a proposition which they are confident will relieve the Government of much embarrassment, arising from the existing trouble with the 7-30 bonds, and which they are about to suggest to Mr. McCulloch. The proposition in brief is, that the Government shall exercise a preference in the payment of the seven-thirties will be avoided. Along with this proposition they will suggest to the Secretary the advisability of inserting a direct tax in the new tax bill on the outstanding debt. The holders of the seven thirty and five-twenty bonds can well afford then, they say, to pay a moderate tax upon these. Either lay a tax on the bonds or fund the present issue on bonds into a new issue bearing a less rate of interest.—*Washington Cor. of the Herald, 15th inst.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—"Leo" writes since the election to the Charleston *Courier*, as follows:

It is hoped that some of the Southern States will hold back from this mode of reconstruction, and give us a chance so to modify the Reconstruction Acts of Congress as to provide that all white men who have taken the oath of amnesty and be eligible to office. That must be the first step in the work of restoration. But other and still more serious difficulties are in contemplation, and will certainly be, after a little while, adopted. The South may rest assured that they will not pass another session of military radical negro governments. Many combinations, political and social, forbid it. The North is opposed to it.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.—The official *Evening Post*, of Vienna, October 4, publishes the following private telegram from Italy:

The Italian Government has raised to 50,000 men the force stationed on the Roman frontier, with the intention of preventing the incursion of Garibaldians into the Papal territory. Vessels of war are keeping watch over Garibaldi at Caprera. Garibaldians are regarded as defeated. Four bands of Garibaldians have crossed the frontier in sufficient strength to take up a position.

The latest news received by the Government, however, is reassuring. It states that the incursions of the bands, as well as the assemblages of insurrectionists on the Papal territory, are inconsiderable.

Butler is already on the high road to the Democratic party, and Forney will not lag far behind him.

The latest new word—it dated in New York—is "collated." Its friends say it is as good as "collided."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1867.

We are still unable to report any relaxation of the pressure on the money market. The complaints of the prevailing stringency were even more general to-day than for several days past. The banks can do more for their customers than renew maturing obligations. On the street note brokers find it extremely difficult to place commercial paper at 2 to 3 per cent per month, notwithstanding our current rates are paid. In mortgage paper we noticed a negotiation of $6000 at 1½ per cent per month, but this was a very first-class security. The market is quoted at 12 to 15, the former being the ruling rates for strictly A1.

The only important sale of Gold was $223,000 at 143¾. There were also sales of $1100 at 143¾, $3000 at 143⅝, and $3800, in three sums, at the same. Gold closed quiet and nominal at 143¾. In the New York market we refer to the telegraphic head. The sales of Silver included $1200 in American half dollars, in two sums, at 137½, which is a fair quotation for round lots. Dealers pay less and charge more over the counter.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange continued liberal, and the sales of Sterling included $2200 bill of lading at —, $7680 do. (3300, 2800 and 1500) at 154½, and $2400 at 154¾ to 155 for the only sale of Francs was 13,600 good commercial at 5 67½. Sterling may be quoted at 154 to 154½ for bill of lading bills, 155 to 156 for A1 class, and 156 to 158 for bank; and Francs at 5 67½ to 5.65 for A1 commercial and 5.62½ to 5.60 for bank, higher rates being asked for inferior commercial paper. Exchange on Northern cities is nominally unchanged.

Domestic Exchange has offered more freely, and exhibited a continued tendency to increased weakness. One of the banks put down buyers for checks on New York to ⅛ per cent. premium. The others still checked at ½ per cent. premium. We quote commercial at $15,000 and $40, New York sight at par, $40,000 New York and $20,000 Boston sight at ⅛ per cent. premium, $5000, $3000, $10,000 and $60,000 New York at ¼, $50,000, early in the day, at 5-16, and $10,000 private bankers' at ⅜. Also, $50,000 at ⅛ to ¼, mostly ¼.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 10 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $58.50. We heard of very little inquiry for any on this list.

In City Bonds we noticed a sale of 11 Consolidated, January coupon, at 85. They are quoted at 85 to 86 for the Consolidated, and 72 to 74 for the Railroad issue, according to the coupon. Louisiana sixes are quoted at 55 to 60, as offering and asking rates, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 67 to 67½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds at 50 to 55.

City notes were dull and drooping. $4000 large sold at 13¾ per cent discount, and $7000 at 14¾. They are quoted at 13¾ to 14. The small notes ranged from 2½ to 4 per cent discount, but the ruling rates at the close were 3 to 3½.

COMMERCIAL.

☞ Our quotations for Western Produce and Provisions are generally intended to represent wholesale prices. At retail, or in filling small orders, higher rates may be paid.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 23, 1867.

COTTON.—The enquiry was resumed this morning, but in the face of discouraging accounts from Liverpool, and a private telegram reporting a more decided decline, several buyers stood aloof, and others came forward with lower offers. There was, at the same time, a manifest disposition on the part of factors to meet the demand more freely, at least for middling and low middling. Good ordinary and ordinary being in less simple supply maintained their position better. Under these circumstances the sales summed up 1250 bales at figures indicating a falling off of ¼ to ⅛ in the latter qualities, but no change in the ordinary grades, and we modify our quotations as follows: ordinary 14 to 15c, good ordinary 16 to 16½c, low middling — to 17c, and middling — to 18½c. Some authorities affirmed that low middling could be bought at 17c, but the lowest price paid for any considerable amount was 17½c. We make no change in the quotations for strictly good ordinary, but they shared the general weakness, although without any quotable variation.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, sales	13,236	
Receipts to-day	72	
Received previously	70,189—31,019	
		39,515
Stock on hand and on shipboard		39,515
Cleared to-day	672	
Cleared previously	16,425—16,817	
		22,698
Stock on hand and on shipboard		22,698

The exports comprise 672 bales for Boston.

TOBACCO.—We have no alteration to make in our report of this market. The demand is good but operations are restricted by the scarcity of the supply of fine. Manufacturers are consequently obliged to take a lot of low higgs made taken by the city trade at figures within the range of our quotations, viz:

	Common.	Medium.	Fine.
Refined	5 @ 6½	8 @ 9	9 @ 10
Common Leaf	6 @ 7	8 @ 9	10 @ 12
Medium	7 @ 8	10 @ 12	
Good	8 @ 9	12 @ 14	
Fine	9 @ 10	14 @ 16	
Choice selections	12 @ 15	18 @ 22	

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hds	7,191
Arrived today	19
Arrived previously	19—38
	7,229
Exported today	60
Exported previously	225—285
	6,944
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hds	6,944

FREIGHTS.—The amount of tonnage up for cotton to ports is fair, but there is not much of anything to go forward. The rates by steam are 5c per lb for Boston to New York; 4c to Philadelphia; 3½c to Baltimore; 3c to Boston; 2½c to New York; 50c per bbl for Flour; $1 to $1 25 for Pork; 50c per bbl for Flour to Boston. Tow boats are taking cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d per lb; Havre, 5-16d; and Bremen, 5-16d. Sailing vessels are not now asking higher rates. We quote as follows with the remark that we have no change to report in engagements being made at the outside figure. Cotton by steam to Liverpool ¼ to 14 per lb; Liverpool, 5-16 per lb; Havre, 5-16; Bremen, 5-16. Cotton by sail to Liverpool ¼ to 14 per lb; Havre and Bremen, 5-16 per lb.

SUGAR.—Quite a brisk jobbing trade is doing in Cuba sugars