THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1868.

DRUGS, OILS AND WHITE LEAD.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Alfred H. Pierson, 93 and 97 Gravier street, who announces he has for sale large quantities of linseed oil, white lead, coal oil, tanner's oil, castor oil, potash, quinine and similar articles belonging to his line. Grocers, druggists and others are invited to call on him.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Messrs Kroll & Dickey, booksellers and stationers, 106 Canal street, invite attention through our advertising columns, to their large and varied stock of law, miscellaneous, school and juvenile books. Their establishment is near the Clay statue, and their shelves are very attractive to lovers of books.

LITHOGRAPHY, RULING AND BINDING.—Mr James A Gresham, Bookseller and Stationer, 92 Camp street, has a very elegant and select stock of all articles in the line of his business—such as Family Bibles, Prayer Books, School Books, Stationery, and a general assortment of miscellaneous literature. He is also prepared to do lithographing work and ruling and binding. His prices, he requests us to say, are lower than elsewhere.

Messrs. Deebone & Bonnecase, confectioners, at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, and at the corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets, near the Opera House, will re-open their lunch saloons to-day, Sunday, the 15th instant, and will always be ready thereafter to serve their numerous customers with lunch in great variety, hot and cold, during the season. Their confectionary has an established reputation, and they will endeavor not to forfeit it. We know their preparations to be made of the best material and their lunches to be very good. The opera season being about to open, they will have a large custom.

PHOTOGRAPHS — Promenaders on Canal street must have been attracted on passing the photographic establishment at No. 183, (near Christ Church) by the large and life like pictures exhibited at the entrance thereto, of distinguished characters, whose countenances are familiar to this community. These are the work of Mr. S Anderson, one of the most expert photographers in the country. His pictures are equal to anything New York can boast of.

Mr. Anderson has a fine collection of oil paintings in his gallery, which is open to the public every evening. Persons desirous of having likenesses taken cannot do better than place the work in Mr Anderson's hands.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION RETURNS.—The returns of the late election in Louisiana have not all been received. We publish on our French side to-day a table made up from newspaper reports, which we believe to be nearly correct. The total vote for Seymour is about 80,000 and for Grant 31,500. Majority for Seymour 48,500.

THE HAMIR PLANT.—Mr. J. Bruckner, of 101 Gravier street, has exhibited to us samples of the *Kouse Sbre*, grown in Louisiana and prepared by machinery in Germany, and in a condition ready for the spinner. We are glad to learn from Mr. Bruckner, who can furnish to planters root cuttings of the best quality, that arrangements have been made for the erection of machinery in this city by European capitalists, and that there will be a market here for this production before many months in the rough it is worth at present 10 cents specie in Europe per pound. When prepared it loses one-half in weight, but is worth 50 cents per pound.

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER.—Messrs Pettengill, Bates & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, inform us they will shortly issue a new weekly rural and family paper, entitled "HEARTH AND HOME."

Their prospectus announces, "It will be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense," and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G Mitchell, who is known by his *nom de plume* of "Ik Marvel," and by several delightful works among which are "Reveries of a Bachelor, and "Dream Life." He will be assisted by a large corps of associate editors, of high repute, in his chosen special departments.

A paper conducted under such auspices will command the support and the favor of the reading community. We welcome the publication in advance, and predict its success.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—We are requested to state that in consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. Perent, the barytone who was to have sung in "William Tell," on Monday night, the opening of the theatre will be postponed until Tuesday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PANTHEON.—The British steamship Pantheon, Capt Besley, arrived this morning from Liverpool, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs C Dromel and family, Mrs Selina De Bruler, Mr Chas H Stanley.

SAILING OF THE RAPIDAN.—The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Mallory, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE ALICE.—The steamship Alice, Capt. Felton, sailed last evening for Liverpool direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE SHERMAN.—The steamship Sagona, Capt. Henry, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

M H Samuels, M Mellon, Master Wm Gamble, J Taylor, and 4 steerage.

SAILING OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamship Geo Cromwell, Capt Vaill, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs Mellon, H Frank, J McKenzie, Geo G Fletcher, J Musical.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The wonderful trapeze artiste, Mlle. Millie Tournour, whose feats on the swinging trapeze are unrivaled in that line, appears again to-night, when will be presented besides one of the finest burlesque bills of the season.

To morrow, Monday evening, the gorgeous operatic burlesque extravaganza, "White Fawn," which has created such a sensation Nor h, is to be produced in grand style, after the fashion of the "Tale of Enchantment," at the Academy last winter.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The initial performance of the season was given at this theatre Friday night. To-night we are to have Charlotte Pfeiffer's dramatization (in German of "Jane Eyre." Mr Edward Haertig is lessee of the National this season.

AMES CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This exhibition continues to attract thousands at Tivoli Circle—where it will remain during the week There will be a noon exhibition Wednesday. Miss Lucille Watson is about the best lady rider we have ever seen, rivaling the most celebrated male performers in the equestrian art. The other articles also are good.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The programme for to night consists of "Nine Points of the Law", "Jack Shepard" and the "Irish Mormon" In the latter Harry Macarthy appears.

Mr Mark Smith takes his benefit Monday night.

Miss Susan B Price commences an engagement Tuesday night.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Under the Gas Light" continuing to draw crowded houses every night is to be repeated for the general benefit of the public. The piece is admirably presented.

WHAT WILL GENERAL GRANT Do?—The New York *Journal of Commerce* expresses the conviction that the Radical party is made up of material so incongruous now, that it will be next to impossible for it to hold together for another four years. As to the President elect the editor says:

General Grant is not a Radical, and we have the very highest authority for saying that it is his purpose to separate himself from the extremists, and to rally round him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw unto them congenial allies from all quarters, and become, as they would deserve to be, the party of the country. He is also extremely anxious to verify his party watchword, and to lead the country at once to peace and renewed prosperity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition. Not himself a politician, and with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realize the difficulties in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail, for he has undoubted pluck, and, besides four years of patronage at command, he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermeddle with public affairs.

PAYING UP.—Mr. Edwin Forrest signed a check in New York, recently, for $[illegible] in favor of Mrs Catharine Sinclair, his former wife—the proceeds in part of the old divorce judgment in her favor.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,599.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE
AND THE PROBABLE POLICY OF GEN. GRANT.

Our cotemporaries North and South are all engaged discussing the probable policy of the President elect towards the reconstructed States. Some say like Mr. Colfax he will rule the South with an iron hand, others that he will exert his influence in a way to leave us very much in the control of our own affairs. It remains to be seen which class of these prophets has correctly predicated the course of our future Executive chief. He has said so little since his nomination to the presidency that we are not in possession of his views on any subject, much less regarding the settlement which should be made of the overshadowing question of negro suffrage. He has been remarkably reticent upon that topic ever since the war closed. But we think his silence augurs favorably. Grant is known to his friends as a practical man, and not one addicted to theories; few military men are on matters outside of their profession, and we do not think he is one of the few. If he had the settlement of the question and were left to himself, we are led to be lieve he would have little difficulty in arriving at a solution of it, and in satisfying all but the fanatics and the impracticable. But the President, even when exercising his constitutional powers in all their fullness, if opposed by a decided Congressional majority, can make but little headway against it—as we have seen in Mr Johnson's case—and it is likely that Grant will not attempt to resist such a majority. Indirectly he may be able to soften much of the asperity of Radical legislation by pursuing a course the very opposite of that of President Johnson If it be the will, therefore, of the Republican party to go forward in the policy upon which it has entered and to carry out the theories of its extreme adherents, there seems to be no reason to supposed that we will find any opposition in the administration of President Grant. He holds Congress to be that branch of the Government whose duty it is to express the will of the people and carry it into effect by legislation, and probably takes a narrow view—such a view as a military man would be supposed to take—of the duty of the President under his oath, which makes it obligatory upon him to supervise Congress and check its unconstitutional and its unwise legislation. Unless, therefore, Grant has counsellors who are able to give him sound advice, and unless he is willing to be guided by such advisers, we may look for a continuance of the congressional domination which has marked the history of its last three years. Cabinet makers are already at work forming a council for him, but we doubt if any one knows anything of Gen Grant's opinion or intentions with regard to the personnel of his administration. He may not himself have even commenced to turn the matter over in his mind. Judging of his character from what is known of it, we should think it unlikely he would attempt to cross the stream until he had come to it.

One central idea seems to possess the President elect and that is the pressing necessity of bringing the two opposing sections of the country into harmony with each other. He seems to think that if that state of feeling could be brought about which would induce the people of the North and the people of the South to regard each other as citizens of one common country and their interests as identical, there would be no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory agreement on the negro suffrage question It appears to be confident that peace will be maintained and such an understanding reached, but beyond expressing such a confidence he has permitted himself to say nothing. His acceptance of the Republican platform means much or little just as we choose to construe it. One interpretation would leave him entirely free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, and as the exigencies of the case might demand, while another would compel him to give force and effect to the will of the people expressed at the National Convention when called for. One construction ignores the obligations of his oath and the injunctions of the fundamental law, while the other might not exclude that law as a guide to his conduct while paying due regard to the expression of public opinion.

When Gen Grant shall come to take his oath of office as President, it may be presumed he will apply himself to the study of the language and its meaning and he may learn that the will of the people is expressed in the Constitution of the United States and in the law as expounded by that department of the Government whose duty it is to explain its import, and not in the popular clamors of the hour. Should he realize the tremendous obligations assumed by taking that oath, instead of swerving away from the precepts of the Constitution, he may become the instrument in the hands of Providence of re establishing it more firmly than ever. Let us hope that he may rise to the height and to the grandeur of the occasion. He has it in his power to perform a greater service to his country than any President before him, with the single exception of Washington. All parties seem willing that he should have a fair trial. We are inclined to think, however, that should Congress pass a universal suffrage law that Grant would not interpose by his veto, and there is every probability that a law of this kind will be passed at the next session. We ought, therefore to prepare for such an eventuality, so that as little harm as possible may come to us from the adoption of the measure. It is a weapon we know now that we can use to advantage.

A COMPLETE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—We have had the gratification of examining the attractive and complete jewelry establishment of Mr. E. A. Tyler, 115 Canal street, and were made aware for the first time that he constructed from the material in its original form the various articles in which he deals, from the large and massive clock to the most minute piece of jewelry. Above his store are rooms occupied by workmen engaged in the construction of clocks and watches, breastpins, rings, bracelets and various articles of jewelry. We saw gold in its crude form—14 carat up to 24 carat gold; diamonds, from fifty dollars up to a value which would ruin any but a millionaire; rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, amethysts and hyacinths. We saw machinery, crucibles, and tools such as are in use by watchmakers and workers in jewelry, and a great many other interesting things in Mr. Tyler's manufactory, and came away satisfied we need send nothing to be made in his line to New York or elsewhere. Descending to the ground floor, we were fairly bewildered by the silver plate, clocks, watches, rings, bracelets, necklaces and many other beautiful articles too numerous to mention. We should not recommend those who are troubled with impecuniosity to visit this store, but those who are able to invest in Mr. Tyler's line we advise to call upon him. His integrity is proverbial His goods of the most elegant description, and his prices very reasonable. Mr. Tyler and his assistants are always polite to their customers.

General Grant's Letter of Acceptance—Head it Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

To General Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention" of the 21st of May, instant, it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions.

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. *In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to right through an administration of four years. Public opinion, once not forever, is constantly moving and the views of the public should not be constantly changed, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to express the will of the people.* I have always regarded the interest, and always shall, peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt.

Let us have peace!

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Negro suffrage is to come up in another shape again. It is announced that a well-known Republican Senator states that he has prepared, and will introduce into the Senate when Congress meets, a constitutional amendment providing for universal manhood suffrage in all the States. He says it can obtain the requisite two-thirds vote of each House, and can be submitted to the required three-fourths of the State Legislatures which convene next winter. The Senator's estimate of his own influence is very questionable.

The straw planters of Luton and Dunstable, in Great Britain, complain of a great depression in their business. At a public meeting held in the latter town it was resolved to present the Queen and the Prince of Wales with a bonnet and a hat, in the hope that the royal patronage might revive the drooping energies of this branch of industry, in the same manner as the wearing of the Coventry ribbons by the court infused new life into the trade of that city.

The Paris police have lately dealt severely with an original thief, whose peculiarity was a propensity to pick the locks of police stations and steal small articles of no use to himself. His defence was that he wished to make the police more vigilant.

It has been decided in a Wisconsin Court that the imposition of a tax upon non-residents selling goods by sample in the State is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sixth District Court—Judge W. H. Cooley.—The writ of *quo warranto*, which was sued out by Robert Diamond, Chief of Police, appointed by Mayor Conway, against George L Cain, Superintendent of Police under the Metropolitan Board, and which was made returnable yesterday, was called in the Sixth District Court, but by consent of the counsel was reassigned for Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, for argument.

The Meteors—One of our cotemporaries, who seems to have had a curious on the *qui vive* for the purpose, reports that four meteors of brilliant appearance and the size of an orange, were observable in this latitude Friday night, or rather very early yesterday morning.

According to the observation of others, there were besides a number of grand meteors, such as those mentioned, several hundred of smaller sizes in showers in various parts of the heavens. The effect is described by those who ought to know as being similar in grandeur to the raining of the stars in 1833.

Eclipses in 1869—There will be four eclipses next year: 1st. A partial eclipse of the moon, January 27th, visible to North and South America, etc.; 2d an annular eclipse of the sun, February 11th, invisible in North America; 3d. a partial eclipse of the moon, July 23d, visible in western part of North America, and 4th. a total eclipse of the sun, August 7th, visible to North America and visible in New Orleans, beginn ng about 5 o'clock in the evening and ending at sunset.

Run Over—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a little boy named Henry Edwards was run over by a carriage, at the corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, and badly hurt, but so far as was apparent without any fault of the driver, the child having run under the wheels

Serious Coal Oil Accident—Miss Dora Krenbby, about 18 years of age, and daughter of ex-Recorder Krenbby, was very badly burned on the head, neck and arms, at her father's residence, Friday night, by the upset ting of a coal oil lamp which she was holding, caused by one of her little brothers dropping some blankets down from the stairs overhead. Her injuries are very severe, and we sympathize deeply with the whole family.

Escape of Prisoners.—Hu. Kennedy and another boy known by the name of "Irish," who were in prison on a charge of having violated an insane plot, escaped yesterday morning from the Second District Station, to which they had been brought to await examination before Recorder Gestner. How they escaped has not been explained. They can hardly escape being recaptured

Attempted Burglary—A daring attack was made, about 12 o'clock Friday night, on a house corner of Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets by burglars, who were prevented from success by officer Marigny, who fired two shots, but failed to capture them.

Recorder Becker's Court—Two men from Jefferson City, arrested Friday night for getting drunk and disturbing the peace of the Olympia Theatre by threatening to take possession of the stage and drive off the performers, were arraigned yesterday and given the full benefit of the law for their offenses. They were fined $25 each, with the alternative of not himself have even commenced to turn the matter over in his mind. Judging of his character from what is known of it, we should think it unlikely he would attempt to cross the stream until he had come to it.

One central idea seems to possess the President elect and that is the pressing necessity of bringing the two opposing sections of the country into harmony with each other. He seems to think that if that state of feeling could be brought about which would induce the people of the North and the people of the South to regard each other as citizens of one common country and their interests as identical, there would be no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory agreement on the negro suffrage question It appears to be confident that peace will be maintained and such an understanding reached, but beyond expressing such a confidence he has permitted himself to say nothing. His acceptance of the Republican platform means much or little just as we choose to construe it. One interpretation would leave him entirely free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, and as the exigencies of the case might demand, while another would compel him to give force and effect to the will of the people expressed at the National Convention when called for. One construction ignores the obligations of his oath and the injunctions of the fundamental law, while the other might not exclude that law as a guide to his conduct while paying due regard to the expression of public opinion.

When Gen Grant shall come to take his oath of office as President, it may be presumed he will apply himself to the study of the language and its meaning and he may learn that the will of the people is expressed in the Constitution of the United States and in the law as expounded by that department of the Government whose duty it is to explain its import, and not in the popular clamors of the hour. Should he realize the tremendous obligations assumed by taking that oath, instead of swerving away from the precepts of the Constitution, he may become the instrument in the hands of Providence of re establishing it more firmly than ever. Let us hope that he may rise to the height and to the grandeur of the occasion. He has it in his power to perform a greater service to his country than any President before him, with the single exception of Washington. All parties seem willing that he should have a fair trial. We are inclined to think, however, that should Congress pass a universal suffrage law that Grant would not interpose by his veto, and there is every probability that a law of this kind will be passed at the next session. We ought, therefore to prepare for such an eventuality, so that as little harm as possible may come to us from the adoption of the measure. It is a weapon we know now that we can use to advantage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

England Withdraws Her Occupancy of San Juan.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner.

Filibusters Recruiting in St. Louis.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Private English advices state that England withdraws her claim to joint occupancy of the Island of San Juan, giving the United States control of Puerto Rico.

The convention of Johnson and Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama claim will reach here for approval on the 25th inst.

It is stated that McCulloch announces the revenue fraud detecting business a humbug and nuisance.

The 29th infantry, which recently left here for Tennessee, has been ordered to Texas.

The following is the reply to a question where parties have more than five but under fifty gallons of whisky:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Nov 14, 1868

In answer I have to say, that while the return called for seems to be intended for persons from any person who had but fifty gallons, or less, of distilled spirits in his possession on the 1st inst, it is, in conclusion, important to the interest of such persons that their packages of spirits should be marked and stamped as prescribed in that section, otherwise the spirits being without either the marks and brands or the stamp for stock on hand, would be in danger of detention under section 41, and perhaps of seizure and confiscation. Parties who have made entries for the forfeiture of all distilled spirits found after thirty days in packages of more than five gallons without having thereon such mark and brand as prescribed in section 41, and section 36 would in such case throw the burden of proof on the claimants, and as probable cause for seizure would doubtless in most cases be shown to have existed, the expense and trouble to which the owner of the spirits would be subjected before he could recover his property, would greatly exceed the value.

It would be well to make this view of the matter known to those in your district whom it may concern.

(Signed)

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

It is stated that the Spanish Minister Gonzalez has received no request to reported filibustering movements on Cuba. Seward don't regard the movement of sufficient importance to claim the attention of his department, but should any emergency arise he would be compelled to the right of Spain will be promptly arrested

The Controller of the Treasury, under date of November 10th, in answering the Secretary of Internal Revenue, decides that the law of July 20, 1868, allows Assessors a commission of ¼ of 1 per cent on the amount of tax collected on spirits distilled since the passage of the act, in addition to the other commissions allowed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A fine meteoric display here, lasting from midnight till dawn.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Nov. 14.—A brilliant meteoric display this morning lasted from 1 till 4 o'clock

Mobile, Nov. 14.—An examination was effected last night with a view of raising recruits for Cuba.

The remains of seven persons were found near a tavern in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, Illinois It is supposed that the keeper, who was arrested, has been murdering guests for years.

New York, Nov. 14.—The bank statement shows a decrease in loans $7,192,000; decrease in specie $1,091,000; Decrease in circulation $104,000; decrease in deposits $400,000; Legals decrease $1,000; Surplus reserve $1,000 less than last week.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 135⅝ (against 134¼ at New York), and after quite an active movement closed at 135⅝ to 135⅞. The sales include $30,000, ($2000, $5000, $5000 and $18,000) early before the receipt of the New York gold telegram, at 134⅞, $22,000 and $10,000 at 135⅜, $20,000, $2500 at 135⅝, $5000 (the last sale) and $80,000 at 135⅞, $50,000 at 135⅝, $2500 and $55,000 at 135⅜, $5000 at 135⅞, and $20,000 cotton exchange at 135⅜. At the Board of Brokers gold sold at 135⅝. Gold loans were quiet and steady. Sixes were dull and lower. Cotton was dull and lower. Sales of 500 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour was dull and lower. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was dull and lower. Pork was dull and lower. Lard was dull and lower. Freights were dull and lower. Cotton to Liverpool ¼d. Cotton to Havre ⅛d. Cotton to Bremen ⅛d. Cotton to Reval ⅛d. Cotton to Genoa ¼d. Cotton to Barcelona ⅛d. Cotton to Cronstadt ⅛d. Cotton to Stettin ⅛d. Cotton to Amsterdam ⅛d. Cotton to Ghent ⅛d. Cotton to Malaga ⅛d. Cotton to Havre