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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RECEPTION OF ARCHBISHOP ODIN.

It is known to our readers that the venerable prelate who presides over this archdiocese of the Catholic Church, has lately been absent on visit to the Eternal City as a representative to the General Convocation of the Church held there in June last, and has returned within a few days to resume the important and sacred duties of his episcopal charge. The Catholics of the city of New Orleans being desirous of testifying to him their veneration for his saintly character, their admiration of his high scholarship, his rare virtues and great services to the Church, and their devotion to his person and office, induced him to accept a public demonstration of their regard and a formal welcome back among his people. This reception took place on Sunday last at the St. Louis Cathedral on Jackson Square, in the presence of an immense assemblage, among whom were persons of all religious denominations.

The scene in the Cathedral and the services of the Church accompanying the celebration of so interesting an event, formed one of the grandest and most sublime spectacles it ever was our good fortune to witness. Looking upon it with the eye of our imagination there arose up before us a long line of illustrious Pontiffs, beginning in the earliest times, and without break, succeeding one to another until we come down to the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter, whose reign as a temporal Prince has been repeatedly threatened, but notwithstanding these assaults, through the favor of Providence yet continues. Visions appeared to our mind's eye of the universality of the Church, of the energy and self-sacrifice of its millions of adherents in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, of its devoted priesthood and holy women in every land, taking their lives in their hands and going wherever the interests of their Church and the commands of their superiors pointed out to them their field of labor.

The arrangements adopted for the marshalling of the procession, which was to escort His Grace from the Archiepiscopal residence on Chartres street, near the old Ursuline Convent to the Cathedral, were carried out under the direction of Col. C. E. Girardey, Chief Marshal, and the gentlemen acting as his aids. The following religious and benevolent societies took part in this procession: Young Men's Catholic Friend Society, of St. Alphonsus Church, St. Alphonsus Benefical Society; St. Mary's Assumption Benevolent Society; St. Aloysius Society; German Benevolent Society; French Society; Sons of Notre Dame de Bon Secour; Young Men's Catholic Friend Society of St. Patrick's Church; Algiers Christian Society. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul. One of the most interesting features of the procession was the children from the different Orphan Asylums, dressed with scrupulous care and great neatness of person. The procession thus composed moved at the appointed hour, and marched through the streets designated in the programme, published in our issue of Sunday, to the residence of the Archbishop, where they were joined by His Grace and a numerous body of Clergy, composed of Priests from all the Churches in the city, arrayed in their sacerdotal vestments. The whole then proceeded up Chartres street, amid an immense concourse of people who lined the banquettes, to the Cathedral. The venerable Prelate, notwithstanding the weakness accompanying his great age, walked with the procession the entire distance. The Cathedral was reached about 11 o'clock, and as the Archbishop entered the choir sung the *Ecce Sacerdos*. Then followed the *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for His Grace's return, usual on such occasions. After which the Clergy approached the Archpiscopal Throne and kissed his Grace's ring. The Administrator of the Diocese, Reverend Napoleon Perché then seconded the pulpit and delivered to the Archbishop an address of welcome in the French language, of which we give an abstract in English, as follows:

Mr. Perché, in a fervent burst of eloquence stated that he could not find proper words to express the feelings that overpowered his heart.

That he was a participant in witnessing this grand Catholic demonstration, which so splendidly exhibited the strength of Catholicism in our city—the faith animating our Catholics—the union reigning among them, and their devotedness to the Church. Then addressing the Archbishop, he tendered to him the feeling expression of the love and respect of the priests and faithful there present, of all the priests and Catholics of the whole city, and of the whole Diocese.

He explained the object of this manifestation, which, while it was the expression of their personal esteem for the Archbishop, was intended to show their devotedness and attachment to the Holy See, the centre of Catholic unity, and especially to the Venerated Pontiff Pius IX, who, by divine appointment, governed so holily and gloriously the Church of God.

After Mr. Perché, the Rev. Jermain Moynihan, of St. John the Baptist Church, delivered, on the part of the clergy and members of the church speaking the English language, the following eloquent and touching discourse, pronounced with all the warmth and earnestness for which his Reverence is distinguished:

Most Reverend Archbishop—I should naturally shrink from the task I have undertaken of speaking before your august person on this occasion, but being surrounded by my associate brethren in the Sanctuary, and convinced that I am addressing the most indulgent and tender of fathers, these considerations relieve me from any embarrassment under which I would otherwise labor.

Being specially deputed by the Very Reverend Administrator of the Diocese to represent the English portion of your flock at charge in this fair city, and to present to you their devotion and attachment, their love and their veneration, on your return from the Eternal City, I cannot feel otherwise than flattered at the honor conferred upon me by the appointment, especially when other more worthy could be selected, as well as being the medium of conveying to your Grace the homage of a people faithfully and so devotedly attached to their Chief Pastor.

Illustrious Pontiff, six months have flowed on in the stream of time since you left us to answer the call of Pius the Ninth, the successor of the great Apostle St. Peter, the visible head of the Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. You have received that call, in your declining years, you hesitated not, but with Apostolic zeal and with the vigor and strength of youthful manhood, you hastened, with the rapidity of railroad speed and steam navigation, regardless of the perils of the sea and land, until you found yourself in the Eternal City side by side with the Sovereign Pontiff, and in the midst of those five hundred illustrious Bishops and Prelates representing every nation, and tribe, and people, and tongue, assembled on that grand and solemn occasion to celebrate the Eighteen Hundredth Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Prince of the Apostles.

There, Venerated Father, at the Shrine of the Apostles as the personal embodiment of the faithful of your Diocese, you have consecrated your faith and theirs with the faith of all nations, that faith rendered sacred and venerable by the current of eighteen hundred years, of faith handed down to us through the unbroken channel of time, that faith watered by the blood of the Martyrs and strengthened by the constancy of the Church's Confessors.

Invigorated by the pure and living streams which flow from the fountain of Catholic faith and Catholic unity, we welcome you home to the city of your affections, to receive the homage of a grateful people. Being deprived for a time of a spiritual father, we strengthen us in our weakness and to enlighten us in our doubts, that temporary privation was, in a measure, obviated by the judicious appointment of the Very Rev. Administrator, who, by his profound scholarship, matured intellect, and learned judgment rendered him, in every way, qualified for the responsible office.

When the news of the late scourge which desolated the city and State, in its most direful and spasmodic form, consigning to an untimely grave both pastors and people, reached you at Rome, you delayed not to transmit the sympathy of your paternal heart and to console your afflicted children by words of encouragement, and, in order to repair the ravages caused by the yellow fever in the ranks of the Priesthood, you have, Most Rev. Father, like a good and valiant Shepherd, having at heart the spiritual wants of your flock, procured other missionaries to take their places for the glory of God, for the propagation of the Gospel, for the extension of the Spiritual Kingdom of Jesus Christ, upon earth, and for the gaining of souls for Heaven. And, Oh! shall I omit to say, when the divine harmony of that immortal demonstration was interrupted with interruption, when the eyes of nations were turned towards Rome, when a political cloud began to collect in the bright horizon of an Italian sky, by a handful of contraband bandits, to menace the venerable Head of the Church and drive him from the Rome of the Pontiffs, France, the eldest daughter of the Church, that country of poets, and statesmen and orators; that land of chivalry, of saints, of martyrs; noble France! Catholic France! true to her diplomacy and traditions, jealous of her ancient prestige; the honor of the nation is aroused, France rises in the gigantic magnitude of her Catholic greatness, and, like the Great Eternal, who calms the fury of the angry ocean, by one puff of her national breath, dissipates the storm raised by infidel leaders, nebulous tyrants.

Thanks to French intervention, thanks to Catholic France, the temporal power of the Pope is as firmly established to-day as it was one thousand years ago, and Pio Nono rests as secure in the Vatican as did a Paul the Third in the days of Charlemagne.

Illustrious Pontiff, Venerated Father, Saintly Pontiff, your humility and your sanctity and your apostolic zeal are, like the Church, herself, universal. Apostolum and Totum, though large and vast in territorial extent, are too circumscribed to contain them within their limits, and the name of Archbishop Odin and the fame of his sanctity are as familiar in Europe as in America. We welcome you home, then, Venerable Pontiff, to dispense unto us once more those words of consolation expressed in accents of religious sweetness and Christian charity, and in the name of the countless multitudes assembled here in this noble edifice, in this Metropolitan Church, in this house of God, in this modern Jerusalem, in this city of many tongues, I tender you the spontaneous offerings of our hearts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moynihan's address the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and briefly replied in the French and English languages, but his voice was so feeble we were able to hear only a few words, but these were appropriately responsive to the demonstrations of attachment which had been made towards him. He regarded them less as manifestations of devotion to himself personally, than as the representative of the Holy Father. He had consented to this reception, which was, in some respects distasteful to him, as evincive of their attachment to the Church and to its Supreme Head.

He alluded feelingly to Pius the IX and His admirable virtues. He described the joy he experienced when he handed to the Holy Father the offerings of the Catholics of this Diocese, and when he expressed to Him these sentiments of devotedness, love, and veneration, he explained the paternal affection with which the Holy Father received their offering and good wishes, and sent them His apostolic benediction. He expressed himself as being happy at this very moment to be about to impart it to them.

He expressed also the emotion of anguish he felt when he heard of the ravages of the yellow fever throughout the Diocese—and he said that while he was so deeply afflicted by the death of so many good Priests, he was consoled in hearing of the zeal, devotion and charity of the whole clergy toward the sick and dying.

He concluded by making known his ardent wish to be with his people in their time of trial and mourning, and how impatiently he looked forward for the moment of his return. How happy he felt to have been spared to come back and be again re-united with them, with the intention of devoting himself anew to the end of his life to the welfare of his spiritual children.

Descending from the pulpit and resuming his throne inside the altar rails, other ceremonies were performed, and the Abbé Perché then read the Papal rescript, after which the Archbishop pronounced the Papal benediction, while the vast congregation knelt to receive it, the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Dubos, singing the hymn, *O Salutaris*, and other appropriate anthems, during which the Archbishop, preceded by his priests and acolytes, marched down the centre aisle to the street and proceeded back to his residence. There could not have been less than from three to four thousand persons in the Cathedral. We observed in a prominent position Gen Hancock and the members of his staff in citizen's dress. He was easily singled out by his towering form. Many other distinguished persons were also present to lend interest to the occasion.

The following address from the Laity of the Church was delivered to the Archbishop through its indefatigable and devoted lay member, Mr. Thomas Layton:

Most Reverend Archbishop—The Laity of your diocese humbly desire to tender to you a fellow-citizen welcome upon your happy return from Rome, and upon realizing that you are once more in our midst, to share with us our joys and sorrows, we cannot repress the emotions of gratitude with which our hearts are filled. During the long absence of your Grace, your devoted children have offered up many prayers to invoke the blessings of God upon you, and also upon the common father of all the faithful throughout the world. We have noticed with great interest the published descriptions of the magnificent ceremonies, in which you took part at Rome, chiefly on the 29th of June last, and on the following days.

The splendid spectacle you witnessed must have consoled the Holy Father, for he beheld, surrounded by representatives from every part of the Catholic world, hundreds of prelates, thousands of the inferior clergy, and an immense number of the faithful. Such an assembly was well fitted to soothe the sorrows of his paternal heart, which has been sorely tried during his long and glorious Pontificate. But that sight, which was so gratifying to "all men of good will," has only served to increase the fury of the enemies of the Church. We Catholics know that the "gates of hell shall not prevail against the church." Our confidence in the Divine promise cannot be shaken. Still, but recently we should have experienced the deepest anxiety concerning the fate which the powers of darkness tried to prepare for the Sovereign Pontiff, had not his extreme constancy, in the hour of danger, imparted courage to our souls. And when we beheld the Pope, standing, as it were, before the admiring gaze of mankind, a majestic and sublime figure, we were reminded of the prophecy made some years ago, by an humble servant of God, that Pius IX, after a long period of trials and persecutions, will see, in his old age, the triumph of his church, and that the Immaculate Mother of God, whose honor he has so manifestly endeavored to promote, and whose will obtain in his behalf the special protection of her Divine Son.

Late events which have occurred in Italy, under the Vicar of the Eternal City, may be looked upon as the confirmation of this prediction. The enemies of the church have been crushed. Many of them have been taken to Rome as prisoners of war. The wounded on the battle field were borne to the hospitals of that city, and cared for with the greatest tenderness. And the same Pius IX, against whom, but a few hours before, their parricidal hands were raised, lovingly stretches, the first in their midst, to forgive, to comfort, to bless.

If we desire to find such an example of clemency, we cannot look for a model in the pages of ancient or modern history. It is true, and this must be said for the honor of humanity, we admire, from time to time, some acts of humanity exercised by the conqueror towards his vanquished foe; but the clemency, exhibited on this occasion, by the Vicar of Christ, is of a superior order; it is the refined feeling of our nature cannot account for it; at the foot of the cross only, it can find its inspiration; there, Pius IX contemplates the man-God, who he represents on earth, asking for mercy in behalf of his murderers: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Deeply penetrated with this thought, the Sovereign Pontiff appears in the midst of his prisoners, he distributes to all them by that same hand which heart is moved at the sight of those who have been misguided by the false reports and vain promises of wicked men and who are still his children, and he calls down upon them all the blessings promised to a sincere repentance. Here is the language of the Holy Father: "Behold him whom your general calls the vampire of Italy. It is against me you have taken up arms. And what do you see? A poor old man. After having relieved the wants of those who were in distress, the Holy Father promised to send them to their homes. Such conduct and such language can be expected only from Christ's representative on earth, and the whole world has witnessed, within the last few days, this magnanimity of our glorious Pontiff, Pius IX.

You have admired, beloved Archbishop, more than once, this magnanimous disposition of our common father; and your heart, which appreciates so well every kind feeling, can never expatiate long enough on this subject. You feel that human language is inadequate to express your thoughts and sentiments. We conclude, Most Revered Prelate, by extending once more to you our heartfelt welcome. We thank you for the kind words you have addressed us, and for the Apostolic Benediction imparted by the Holy Father, through your hands, to his children beyond the ocean. We stand in need of consolation. During your absence your Diocese has been intensely afflicted by a terrible scourge, relatively more by our priests and religious were cut down in their labors of charity.

But in the time of our trial you have not forgotten us, for you collected and brought here from afar many faithful laborers, who are eager to fill up in the vineyard of the Lord the vacancies caused by pestilence.

Most Reverend Archbishop, for these and all your benefits, we, your children, beg to tender to you at this happy moment of welcome, our deepest gratitude, and to add to our thankfulness the strong expression of our devoted affection.

—Short.—Allusion is a recitation made to a young Virginia, called "Marie Lotaste," who died a few years ago in the Order of Sagesse.

The order of revocation by Gen. Hancock, of Gen. Mower's Order, appointing R. King Cutler as Judge of the Southern District Court of Louisiana, which revocatory Order is published in another column, settles the question as to Gen. Hancock's construction of his powers and those lately exercised by Gen. Mower. If the latter had been regularly assigned by the President as Commander of the Fifth Military District, and the successor of Gen Sheridan, it is not probable Gen. Hancock would have reversed Gen. Mower's action, unless indeed the General-in-Chief of the army had himself directed such reversal. It is probable Gen. Hancock acts directly under the advice of Gen. Grant in these matters. The grievances of the offense committed by Gen. Mower in transcending his powers, consists in the usurpation of the portion appointed by him to hold office, as well as the want of cause for the removals of State officers ordered by Gen. Mower.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Halevy's opera of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" was performed at this House last night. Messrs. Damaisi, Decre, Dupin and Tholier, and Mesdames Lambelé, Gravier and Carre taking the principal roles. Mr. Damiani and Miss Lambelé were in good voice and sang with great sweetness and effect. The audience seemed to be highly gratified with their efforts. To-night "Robert Le Diable" is to be represented for the second time this season. Mr. Price as *Robert*; Mr. Van Huffien as *Bertram*; Mr. Deere as *Rainbault*; Mademoiselle Fanachetti as *Alice*; and Miss Lambelé as *Isabelle*. In a few days Mademoiselle Audibert will appear in the opera of "Le Trovatore."

The performances on and after this date will commence at 7 p. m., precisely, instead of 7½, as heretofore.

We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation to attend the anniversary celebration on Sunday next of the United Ancient Order of Druids.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

The Kentucky Delegation.

General Ord's Report.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Dec 2.—SENATE.—The memorial from the Alabama Conventions for the repeal of the cotton tax was referred.

Resolutions from the Tuscoosa Legislature for the repeal of the cotton and tobacco tax were presented.

The hour at 12 o'clock having arrived, the commencement of the second *session* was announced and a committee appointed to inform the President.

A resolution was offered asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether what low Edmund Cooper occupies the position of Assistant Secretary.

After other unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a personal explanation in defense of Churchill, concluding by saying that the minority do not and cannot attribute his change of opinion to improper motives or pecuniary considerations.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether the House had a right to accept or reject the terms of a treaty like that acquiring Russian America.

Various petitions and resolutions respecting the repeal of the cotton tax was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Arnell, of Tennessee, denied giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The Post-Office Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing railroad companies to carry letters, referring to their own business, outside of the mails.

The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of holding an annual session of the Admiralty Court at New Albany, Indiana.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Committee on Elections to pursue their investigations in the case of Wm. A. Harrison, charged with securing his election by bribery.

Twelve o'clock arriving the second session was proclaimed, and the Speaker and Secretary members present. A committee was appointed to inform the President.

The Committee subsequently reported that the President would communicate his message at noon to-morrow.

The Election Committee reported favorably on Golladay's case from Kentucky. Consideration of the report was postponed to Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

Half a dozen financial bills were presented. The action on Golladay's right to a seat indicates that the Kentuckians will be excluded until after the new apportionment.

It is generally understood that Commissioner Mollius, of the Internal Revenue Department, will soon resign.

The Reconstruction Committee have had a meeting at Stevens' room; a majority held that further legislation was necessary before reconstruction could be completed.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, headed by Chase, visited the President to day.

It is stated that Colonel Wendell will succeed Clarke as Superintendent of Printing at the Treasury Department.

The President will nominate S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria, vice Crosley declined.

Gen Ord's report concludes as follows: "In a majority of the counties of Alabama there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterwards. The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to consider for the execution of their wills. All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military. If the protection is withdrawn, the white men now controlling would withdraw with it, and some of the Southern people now exasperated at what they deem the forbearance of the military, will not be very gentle towards them, so that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $2,211,000.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The suit of Wm. Bailey, vs. Messrs. C. A. Weed & Co., and S. P. Griffin, all of Louisiana, commenced in the District Supreme Court. The bill complains that in 1864 defendants received from plaintiff 813 bales of cotton, and subsequently other cotton amounting in all to $620,000, defendants claim claimed from plaintiff, have used fraudulent charges, fraudulent insolvency on the part of Weed & Co., and that Griffin is pressing claim on the Treasury for $100,000, most of which belongs to the firm.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Kentucky delegation are seriously perplexed—they are satisfied that the establishment of a record admitting them to the present Congress will ruin them with their constituents.

Differences of opinion as to the details of the repeal of the cotton tax is becoming wider and more stubborn. Speculations as to the results may as well be made at New Orleans as here.

A Havana dispatch states that another earthquake had occurred at St Thomas, Torbola and other Islands accompanied with volcanic eruptions, and the sea rose fifty feet, doing much damage to the shipping, and building on the Islands, and causing immense loss of life and property. The American schooner Wild Pigeon was sunk. The Austrian frigate Novra arrived with Maximilian's remains. An immense multitude honored the remains at the Chapel of Avente; they are in a good state of preservation. It is stated that the doctor who embalmed the body, forgot to operate in the entrails, but left the mutilated Maximilian's attire and hair for profit.

The President's message will be clandestinely published in the morning in Boston and Cincinnati. A copy is said to have been found. The authorized agents of the New Orleans and Mobile press are not authorized to violate pledges, otherwise it would appear in the morning papers.

Augusta, Dec. 2.—Cotton market quiet; sales 400 bales; receipts 580; middlings 14c.

Savannah, Dec 2.—Cotton, market dull and declining; middlings 14½c; sales 1100; receipts 1000.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 2—6 P. M.—Wind S. S. E. and fine. Barometer 30.50. Arrived, steamship Agnes, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed, steamship Sundra.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Dec. 2.—Congress organized at 12 o'clock.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Pesquier is re-elected governor of Sonora and confidence is restored. There is a strong movement in Durango in favor of an independent republic. The government troops were defeated.

All the northwestern Mexican States are expected to join in the Convention. Martinez desires the governorship of Sinaloa, and unless nominated by the legislature he will seize the government. He leads the army.

The Republican army, lately dismissed, will play an important part in favor of the best payers. They are disgusted about back pay.

New York, Dec. 2.—Mr Seward publishes a card declaring that he has not been officially notified of his appointment to the Austrian ministry, therefore neither accepts nor declines, but does not intend to leave this country during the pending Presidential election.

Lisbon, Dec. 2.—The Brazilian *Mail* reports that the allies attacked the Paraguayan fortress, killing 1000 and capturing 200. The allies lost 80.

New York, Dec. 2.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat rules in buyers' favor. Corn dull. Oats firmer. Pork firm, but quiet, $21 12½ to $21 25. Lard dull.

Cotton dull. Middling uplands 15¾ to 16c. Freights quiet. Stocks dull and lower. Money easy. Gold, 137⅛.

London, Dec. 2, P. M.—Consols, ex-dividend, 93¼. Bonds 71¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 2—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet; sales 8000 bales; middling uplands 7½d; middling Orleans 7¾d. Corn 48s. Lard 72s.

Sunday's Dispatches.

London, Dec. 1—Evening—A funeral of the Manchester Fenian took place at Cork to-day. The procession consisted of 18,000 men, 1500 women and several priests. A smaller demonstration was made at Manchester. No disturbance at either place.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Marquis Moustier told the Senate that the stay of the French troops in Italy would be long to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Pope and Italy was one of distrust, which the Conference would remove.

Berlin, Dec 1.—The Prussian government has contracted for with Bremen and Hamburg steamers for mail service to New York, providing for the transmission of money and sam ples of industry.

Washington, Dec 1.—The Controller of the Treasure's Report shows that ten National Banks failed since the organization. The aggregate capital was $1,800,000. The public loss is estimated at about $1,000,000 on deposits, while the government and note-holders lose nothing. Every dollar is traceable to dishonest or incompetent officers.

The President's Message contains twelve thousand words. Both the President and Secretary of Treasury are in favor of an early resumption of specie payment. The President does not think that there need be any contraction of paper circulation as preliminary to such resumption.

The President's friends say his message will reiterate his reconstruction views. The entire message is represented as calm, dignified, patriotic and kindly in its tone toward the South, and adopts the early restoration on a Constitutional basis.

New York, Dec. 1—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in the city, awaiting the arrival of her husband.

Antwerp, Dec 1—Petroleum 50 francs. Arapin will the 23d ult., with $325,000 specie.

Mosquera's trial in Bogota has been concluded. Representations of a friendly character induced the President to exclude the public. President Costa's government is in a critical condition. Several States are reported against him. Trouble seemed brewing in all quarters.

The Colombian war steamer Cusapad foundered at sea. All on board saved. The vessel cost $300,000. She had on board a marble monument of Simon Bolivar which cost $72,000.

Pico proposes that representatives from government and revolutionists meet, and mutually to consider images, in order to save the country from the horrors of war.

A resolution fixing the compensation of the commissioners of Louisiana, was lost, principally to consider images, in order to save the country from the horrors of war.

A resolution fixing the compensation of the commissioners of Louisiana, was lost, principally because it would virtually indorse rebel legislation.

Harper, of St. Charles, spoke in opposition to the measure, and Ledeling, of Ouachita, in its favor.

On motion of Belden, of Orleans, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday.

THE CONVENTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—From information we deem reliable, we believe that the Convention of South Carolina has been defeated—a majority of the registered voters not being obtained in its favor. The fact, however, will not be certainly known, until all the districts are heard from—*Charleston Mercury*.

A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST DAVIS—*Richmond, Nov. 27.*—Ex Confederate Secretary of War Seddon is expected here from South Carolina this morning. The afternoon Gen. Lee was before the jury and questioned for about two hours. The jury has found a new indictment. It is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents the same facts more in detail. On the 22d of March Davis will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment. Gen. Lee and Mr. Seddon were recognized to appear as witness. Davis' movements as yet are uncertain.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1867.

We have no material change to report in the Money market, but the tendency is manifest tendency to increased ease. The payments at the banks enable them to be more liberal in their discounts, and the stream rolls continue to rule in favor of borrowers. Good notes, with satisfactory collaterals, can be negotiated at 1¼ per cent per month, and mortgage paper is quoted as 12 to 15 per cent per annum, with indications of an improvement.

The Mercantile Exchange resumed its daily sessions in its new hall, in the Louisiana National Bank building. High change is held from 12 to 1 o'clock. If our mercantile friends will put up a notice in their counting rooms that they may be found on 'change at the time specified above, it will materially promote the objects of the institution, increase the attendance, and the decision of the Supreme Court that stare decisis is no consideration.

The Supreme Court, by a majority of the seven judges, in the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, against Mr. Converse, B. P. Ethell, R. Mare, Jno. E. Leon hour, Wm. Chambers, J. H. Ludwigsen, A. Hy. Phillips, H. May, J. M. Millan, John T. Moore, Jno. C. Rogers and W. M. Perkins.

The following were elected directors of the Sun Mutual: Jno. C. Gaines, Jno. C. Hicks, Jno. C. Rogers, Jno. Ludeling, H. Bender, Jno. Lonsdale, Hugh Wilson, B. Biscoe, J. H. Hess, I. N. Marks, J. C. Barelli and Thomas Sloo.

The Merchants' Exchange Reopened.—The Merchants' Exchange Association have closed the summer, reopened yesterday in the building of the Louisiana National Bank on Common street.

Important Rumors—It was rumored yesterday that General Hancock had removed or certainly would remove Dr. Avery and Mr. Shelley, who were respectively appointed by General Mower Sheriff of the parishes and Clerk of the Second District Court in such utter disregard of the rights of the people of New Orleans, and that he had reversed or would restore to those offices Messrs. Hays and O'Rorke, whom Mower appears to have regarded for the sole purpose then to make place for favorites. Our correspondent thinks Hancock's high sense of justice is all he has said or done since he took command, we must confess, indeed, is not unmixed.

The Sons of Louisiana.—We regret that sickness in the family of the writer prevented us from having a representative of the *Bee* among our friends of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, during the interesting occasion of the celebration of their 11th Anniversary Sunday last. The Society turned out in full force, accompanied with music and banners, with which they paraded through the principal streets of the city, serenading as they passed various friends of the association, including a number of the printing offices, and eliciting the patronizing admiration of the ladies from a thousand windows in balconies. What more could they desire than thus to have fair women's bright eyes rain approving smiles upon them? May the Association long flourish in their praiseworthy objects.

Reinstated.—General Hancock issued an order yesterday reinstating Special Officer Smith Isard and Lieut. O'Donnell of the police, who were dismissed by Gen. Mower. General Mower. He further ordered that if there were any charges to be made against these officers they should be brought before the proper tribunal, the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners. From all we hear this is but the beginning of the General's programme.

Economy and Moneys—The funeral of the four sisters, Harriet, Rachel, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, of this city, who so unfortunately met their death at one fell stroke in the recent terrible railroad disaster at Lodi, near Cincinnati, took place from their residence yesterday. They were beautiful and talented girls and most affectionate sisters. It is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents the same facts more in detail. On the 22d of March Davis will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment. Gen. Lee and Mr. Seddon were recognized to appear as witness. Davis' movements as yet are uncertain.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Hancock Makes a Removal.—General Hancock did himself the credit and the public the justice to issue the following order yesterday, reversing one of Gen. Mower's appointees to office:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1867.

Special Orders No. 396.

[Extract]

2. Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 184, current series, from the headquarters, issued by Brevet Major Gen. J. A. Mower, appointing R King Cutler Judge of the Southern District Court of Louisiana, in place of A. Cazabat, resigned, is hereby revoked. That office is therefore vacant.

By command of Brevet Major General W. S. Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Act'g Asst'g Gen.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURNAS,
2d Lieut. 37 Inf'y, Bvt. Capt. U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Insurance Company Directors.—The following parties were yesterday elected directors of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company: E. Converse, B. P. Ethell, R. Mare, Jno. E. Leonhour, Wm. Chambers, J. H. Ludwigsen, A. Hy. Phillips, H. May, J. M. Millan, John T. Moore, Jno. C. Rogers and W. M. Perkins.

The following were elected directors of the Sun Mutual: Jno. C. Gaines, Jno. C. Hicks, Jno. C. Rogers, Jno. Ludeling, H. Bender, Jno. Lonsdale, Hugh Wilson, B. Biscoe, J. H. Hess, I. N. Marks, J. C. Barelli and Thomas Sloo.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1867.

COTTON—The market has exhibited increase irregularity today, a large part of the business having been done at a decline of ⅛c, while in other transactions factors realized previous prices. The sales reported are 2,300 bales. We now quote Ordinary at — to —c, Good Ordinary at — to 14c, Low Middling at 14½ to 14¾c, Middling at — to 15½c, and Strict Middling at 15¾ to —.

At the opening of business factors assumed firmness and refused to meet the demands of the concessions claimed by buyers, but at a later hour a decline in Foreign Exchange predicated in the course of the New York Gold market for which see telegrams, continued with the discouraging tenor of the foreign letters and the continued downward tendency of the Liverpool market, to depress prices to the extent of ⅛c. The supply was moderate and afforded but little scope to buyers; while the demand was active, and would seem to have resulted in a large business had it not been for the scant offerings.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,268
Received to-day	2,300	
Received previously	115,905—118,205	
		133,473
Cleared to-day	2,800	
Cleared previously	75,294—78,094	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		55,379

The exports embraced 2029 bales for Liverpool.

TOBACCO—The only sales reported to-day were 9 hhds frosted at 2½c per lb, and 3 hhds of the new crop, fancy wrappers, on private terms. We have no additional facts to offer in remarks concerning the condition of this market. There is a good export demand for the lower grades, and a moderate one for those required for cutting and manufacturing purposes, but operations are restricted by the smallness of the supply offering. We quote as follows:

Red	5 @ 8c	8c @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 14	13 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 18	16 @ 22
Choice or extra	20 @ 25	25 @ 40

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds		7,191
Arrived today		1,258
Arrived previously	1,258—12	
		449
Reported to-day		2,000
Exported previously	7,000—9,000	
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		7,707

FREIGHTS—Are quiet and unchanged. The rates by steam are ⅝c per lb for cotton to New York, ⅞c per bbl for tobacco; 65c per bbl for flour, ⅞c per bbl for sugar, and 5c per gallon or $2 per hhd for molasses; 7c per lb for cotton to Boston and Philadelphia; ⅝c per bbl for sugar and 6c per gallon for molasses. 6½c per lb for cotton to Baltimore; 7c per lb for cotton to Liverpool. By sail, ⅝c per lb for cotton to Boston, ⅝c per bbl for flour, 9-16d per lb for cotton to New York, and ¾c per lb to Havre; 1½c to Bremen. Tobacco to Bremen 15-16d to 5c per hhd.

SUGAR—Only 200 hogsheads have been received since our last. The demand is quite full prices, and there were sales to day of 250 hogsheads at 10½c per lb for common, 11½c for fair, 12½c for good fair, 12¾c for fair to fully fair, and 13