THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPUIS & LEMEE, Proprietors.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per week, 25c.
Daily, delivered by mail, per month, $1 00.
Daily, per quarter (invariably in advance), $3 00.
Daily, per year, $12 00.
Price of the Paper—Five cents per copy.
The Daily Bee is published every morning and the Weekly Bee every Sunday.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less), first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, second and Third Pages—Business advertisements, 50 cents per square.
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All communications intended for the paper must be addressed to the Editor.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1867.

The Weekly Commercial Bulletin and Price Current, its latest issue, is published at the Price Current office, Nos. 25 and 27 Chartres street, every Saturday, at the very low rate of forty cents per annum.

The Daily Bulletin, Report and Price Current, latest issue, is also published at the same place.

INSURRECTION IN FRANCE.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. J. Landais, Graduate of the French Language, which will be found in another column. We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his ability, and think we cannot do better than to recommend him to the young persons who may desire to acquire a knowledge of French. It is an excellent opportunity for those who may wish to take evening lessons.

We are pleased to notice the return from Paris of Mr. G. Curtis, a gentleman distinguished for his highly improved musical talents. We doubt not that he has added to the rich store of his attainments by his sojourn in the critical atmosphere of the great French capital, where one of his popular compositions ("Global Master") was adopted in one of the principal churches. Mr. Curtis is well known as the musical director of the St. Patrick's Cathedral choir in this city.

FROM HAVANA.—We are under obligations to Mr. Paddy D. Holmes, purser of the steamship Jacinto, the copies of the *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, from which we gather the following items:

The following are the principal prizes drawn in the Havana lottery of the 26th instant: No. 22,827, $100,000; No. 11,303, $50,000; No. 24,713, $25,000; No. 22,130, $10,000; No. 24,713, $5000; No. 4,754, $2000.

A proposition has been made in the Haytien Assembly to allow the return of all the exiles from Hayti, except Jeffard, predecessor of President Salnave.

El Pueblo of Port-au-Prince says that according to reliable informed persons the United States had proposed to the parties of Panama, except for temporary use.

The steamer Rapidan was to sail October 30th and the steamer Liberty November 5th for New Orleans.

The steamer Iberville, which arrived yesterday morning, brought 2 hogsheads sugar and 10 barrels molasses of the new crop from the plantation of Dickey and Landry, Ascension parish, and consigned to Blanchard & Giraud.

The steamer Hetty Gilmore, from Donaldsonville, also brought 10 hogsheads sugar, 13 barrels and 10 half do. molasses (new crop.)

John L. Irwin and Wm. H. Denio, of Vicksburg, died recently on the same day. They were comrades in arms, and among the most estimable young men of the city.

THEATRICAL.—We take the following in reference to Capt. W. H. Crisp, so well known in New Orleans before the war as the then lessee and manager of the Varieties Theatre, from the Selma *Times*. We should be pleased to welcome the Captain and his family back to our city:

Capt. W. H. Crisp, with his theatrical corps, will visit Selma soon. One of the leading papers in Atlanta says of them:

It is the fortune of the people of Atlanta to be at present enjoying a rare season of splendid theatricals, provided by Capt. W. H. Crisp, assisted by his talented family, and an excellent company recently organized for a special service.

It is announced by the Captain that he and his excellent lady are about to take a professional leave of their Georgia friends in a round of legitimate and historical plays, in which they have sustained leading parts upon the stage in all the prominent cities in the United States, from Boston to New Orleans. The prospect of losing these eminent actors from the stage is by no means encouraging; for there are need who have so well and for so long a time sustained their reputation among the theatre-going people of Atlanta. We, not Americans born, still the South claims talent and regards to them that degree of merit to which their genius entitles them.

A NEW CLAIMANT.—The New York *Tribune* brings forward a new claimant to a doubtful honor. According to the Journal, Justice Chase "was the first public man, after the close of the war and the death of Lincoln, to call the attention of the President to the only solid basis of reconstruction—the enfranchisement of everybody, suffrage for all blacks, amnesty for all rebels."

Since October elections Chase is improving. Before that he was for "making traitors odious," but now he simmers down to the milder demand which consists of "amnesty and Lord, good Devil" patriots are willing to take as "the best they can do." Chase will have to wear further down, and the Southern compromisers must go further up, ere they can reach the firm ground of the constitution on which the people are determined to make this vexed question be tried "as often as necessary, this is a white man's government," and until that position is re-affirmed, and until the spirit which drove the voters of more civilized shore will be no peace, no stability, no liberty.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

M. DE GIRARDIN'S BOAST.—M. de Girardin boasts that he is the only man in France that can publish one article per day. "I can write," avers the sage, "the *Liberty*, give also a good bit of the labor it requires to accomplish this tremendous work. One new idea a day makes seven hundred and sixty five in the year. Think of it! Massachusetts, which gives more ideas to civilization than any other hundred states, is reputed to be Christian; she can hardly equal that. Just now M. de Girardin is boasting for rounding phrases, and especially for simplicity. Well, we will borrow a "donation." If he have seven hundred one for himself. In March last he was fined 5000 francs for an article which was stigmatized in the indictment as "a monument of audacity and a perversion of intent to the Government. So he now writes without fear. The sovereign of the world is afraid of him as if it were a headquarters in the history of France! Some one suggested that as M. de Girardin intends to blow up first the world, then "the new," he will be forced to blow up March editorials and the head-quarters of the Garden of the Tuileries, which blooms on the 20th.—*Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.*

Foreign News by Mail.

The Chicago *Times*, of the 27th, has special dispatches from Washington, as follows:

Gen. Sheridan left Fort Leavenworth on the 26th of October, for Washington. The object of the visit, which has been surrounding Grant's resignation for the Presidency by the entire executive team, arrived here on the 27th, and had interviews with all of the members of the Cabinet, and Generals Grant, Sherman and Meade. The understanding is that Grant will not withdraw from the Presidency, but that Gen. Sherman will be appointed Secretary of War in a few days. Gen. Sheridan will remain in Washington for a short season.

The other proposed changes in the Cabinet are not definitely settled, but it is believed that Gen. Rawlins will be appointed Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, and Gen. Meade, Secretary of the Navy. Gen. Grant will be appointed Secretary of State, and Gen. Sherman will be appointed General of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

The lobby of past years has been all gone for and dispersed, and those of the present are in small force, and will be dispersed by the early part of the December session. The Senate and House rooms are now almost entirely free from them, and the Capitol and the hotels are not crowded as they were during the last session.

The Democratic party will be the strongest party in the next Congress, and will be prepared to organize the House on Monday, the 2d of December, with a majority of from ten to fifteen votes. The Democrats will have a majority in the Senate, and will organize that body on the 4th of December. There will be a vast change for the better in the Senate as well as of Missouri from its present representation.

The election in Ohio gave its votes in the recent election, and four others gave majorities ranging from 20 for Adams' party.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,276

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

This question has now become one of all-absorbing interest to those who watch the course of affairs in Europe, and especially to the admirers of that brave and disinterested, if misguided, Italian patriot who is again on the war path in behalf of the unity of that kingdom. The latest telegrams from Europe announce that he is thundering at the gates of Rome in command of twelve thousand men. One engagement had been fought between Garibaldi's army and the Papal troops at Monte Rotondo, a few miles from Rome, which is said to have been very desperate, but to have ended disastrously for the army of Pius IX, who has passed from the Vatican and sought refuge within the Castle of St. Angelo. For many years the temporal power of the Pope has been hanging in the balance, and it would seem that the crisis of his government as an earthly potentate has at last arrived. His temporal dominion over the Roman States has always been an eye-sore to the national aspirations of the Italian people, who are now under the lead of their greatly beloved Chief, endeavoring to possess their capital of the Roman Capital and establish the Italian Government in that famous metropolis, unless prevented by Napoleon and the army of King Victor Emanuel from accomplishing the object which Garibaldi and his followers have so long had in view. It is announced that Spain also will join the alliance in support of the Papal Government. England looks on, but not with quiet indifference. Whatever the sympathies of her Government may be, the sympathies of the English people who are opposed to the pretensions of the Pope as a temporal ruler, are heartily in accord with Garibaldi, but the upper classes cannot approve of the imperium in imperio set up by that chief, in defiance of the established government of the kingdom. Victor Emanuel is the King of Italy and the rightful ruler of the Italian nation. It is his right and duty to command the obedience of all his subjects, Garibaldi included, whose insubordination is very incompatible with the patriotic principles of which he is the powerful defender. His course, if approved and supported by the majority of his countrymen, can end in nothing else than the overthrow or abdication of his sovereign. However much therefore we may admire the bravery and simplicity of the man, it is impossible to approve the rebelliousness of his conduct. The situation of the gallant King is one of immense difficulty. On the one hand he is bound by the stipulations of a solemn treaty with the Emperor Napoleon to defend the capital of the Holy Father from invasion from any quarter, and on the other probably the majority of his people are determined not to be restrained by an agreement to which they did not consent and into which they say their Government has unwisely entered. He is therefore between two fires. His honor requires him to observe his treaty with France. His people call upon him to carry out their will and not that of a foreign power. He has determined to act as his honor dictates, and has ordered his troops to support the Papal army. At this juncture steps in too the Emperor Napoleon to the rescue of the Roman Pontiff and the defeat of the Italian revolutionists is a question of time, but the expedition of the French Government may yet prove to be a greater blunder than its Mexican intervention. Italy is the natural ally of France, and a war against her will be extremely unpopular in France, but the cause espoused by Napoleon is the cause of law and order, and all well-wishers of stable government cannot but desire its triumph in this contest.

The Pope may not, in obstinately holding on to his temporal authority, be acting the part of a wise statesman, but one cannot help admiring the tenacity with which he clings to the prerogatives of a power which has ruled the Eternal City for so many hundreds of years, although in modern times it is little more than a nominal dominion. The public sentiment of Europe has long called upon him to relinquish his temporal privileges.

The alliance between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon has never been acceptable to the Italian revolutionists. It may cost the former his crown. The King is a cross of liberal opinions, and his heart must necessarily be with his own people. If he has shed or ordered the execution of his ministers left him no other recourse. At one time the relations between himself and the Emperor of the French were of the most friendly character, but this was during the life of that real statesman and great minister, upon whose fertile and comprehensive intellect he leant for support—the immortal Cavour. Since his death the good will of Napoleon has been gradually diminishing, and yesterday he was threatening to withdraw his troops from the occupation of a treaty, without which his unwelcome Zouaves would still be counting guard at the doors of the Quirinal. Nay, the *Moniteur*, the prudent month piece of His Majesty, so far forgets its habitual *rôle* as apeuly and violently to charge the "gallant King" with having violated his pledges to Napoleon. On the other hand, Victor Emanuel, who, in his anxiety to rid Italy of the hated and dangerous foreign troops, on what his subjects regard as national territory, signed a document by which he bound himself to th wart and put down any attempt to invade the Papal Dominions by the revolutionary party, now finds himself compelled to withstand as all but unanimous protest of his people against his carrying out the treaty. Stung to the quick by the unwelcome reproaches of the Government press in France, and those French papers which have been constituted or have constituted themselves the special defenders of the privileges and influence of the clergy and the temporal power, appealed to in the name of Italian unity, Italian interests and Italian dignity and self-respect, by those whose Italian sympathies were once as strong as his own, and who have not always ago, and who are now telling him that he is betraying them, he again tarnishes eyes to wards the Tuileries only to be informed in a brief telegram, that the fleet temporarily detained on his promising to comply with his obligations, has sailed from Toulon. Victor Emanuel has honestly endeavored to keep faith with Napoleon; he has had to face the stern reality of utter impotence, and as he is now unable to withstand an irresistable popular current, he must either mow down the Italians or see them bayonetted by French soldiers. The telegraph says it was a rumor in Paris that he had determined to abdicate. It is the only honorable course he can now resort to, and with the knowledge of his disposition such a step would not surprise either the Italians or Europe. The telegraph also reports that Prince Humbert, the son of King Victor Emanuel, and a splendid specimen of a man as well as soldier, leads the Garibaldian troops against the French, and that the King of United States and Europe consisting full and graphic accounts of his past life, his arrest and trial by the Republican Government, his exposition, with exact descriptions of how he looked after life was extinct and where he was buried. If he really is dead, I must confess that he was very sparingly and ill-skilfully embalmed, as not the slightest trace of decomposition was perceptible in his retreat and hahowhind-looking countenance, and owing to a bad cold, could not detect whether there was any peculiar odor about him. The correspondent to prepare his remains, and the correspondent of a New York paper for his elegant description of the bandage of the throat and bearer which carried blue to the left ear. Another well-known personage, but not a politician, Don Jose Chacon, the cross king, has arrived with his troops from Mexico.

A RADICAL JUDGE ON UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS.—Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court for St. Louis, recently, rejoined a ruling in banks of the dead, and all covering him with flowers, is one both beautiful and touching. It speaks of emotions which are creditable to the human heart. It keeps alive the memory of our departed friends, and enables us to recall the virtues by which their character was adorned. It softens the asperities of life, and soothes the grief of mourning. However unpleasant it is time to declare the unconstitutionality of an act of Congress, yet justice requires it of us, and we must not refrain from our duty. We are of the opinion, then, that the petitioner is entitled to his discharge, and this act of Congress cannot be invoked to prevent it.

According to Radical logic, "the will of the people, as expressed by their Representatives in Congress," is the supreme law, and neither the President nor the Supreme Court had a right to disregard or thwart it. Yet, here is a distinguished Radical Judge disregarding this so-called "will of the people," by declaring an act of a Radical Congress unconstitutional.

GEN. SHERMAN ON SUPPRESSION.—*Washington*, October 23, 1867.—While the declaration of Lieutenant General Sherman, in the Grand street Cemetery, at 4 p. m.

The courtroom who killed the policeman in New York has made a confession. She says she was her fall from virtue to the reading of novels.

James Bateman, a full negro, is practicing law in the University of Louisiana, in this city. He is the son of a native West Indian planter on the Gold Coast, and when he returns to England has had no teaching but what he received in a native school.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

All Saints' and All Souls' Day.—This is the day when the holy sacrifice of mass is offered to God in all our Catholic churches, and the most solemn devotions of affectionate remembrance for the dead cause our cemeteries to be visited by thousands, especially of those who have deposited the remains of dear ones in their last resting place on earth, and seek to perpetuate their memories by the bestowal of *immortelles* and other tokens of regard upon their graves. Beautiful and touching indeed will be the ceremonies, as kneeling within the hallowed precincts of the church, or bending around the cold icy urns of the grave tears of affection are shed, and devoted prayers expressed for the repose of the spirits of the departed now so sadly multiplied by the ravages of the epidemic that each cemetery will seem like a new city of the dead.

To-morrow is All Souls' Day, one equally sacred in the Catholic calendar, the beautiful ceremonies of which, as well as of All Saints' Day have grown, into observance to some extent by other churches.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, in a one-story frame house situated on Toulouse street, between Pierre and Roman. The house was owned by Pierre Rouland, and was occupied by six colored families. The fire originated in the roof, near the chimney, and the damage is estimated at about $300.

Accidental Death.—A colored man, whose name was given as simply Charley, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the steamboat landing. He was engaged in unloading railroad iron from the steamboat Iberville, and making a misstep, fell. One of the iron rails struck him on the neck, causing instant death. The coroner has been notified.

The New Marine Dry Dock.—The steamship Gulf City, from New York bound for Galveston, having been disabled by the late storm, put into this port for repairs. The new dry dock in Algiers is the only one here, it seems, capable of holding her immense hulk, and she has consequently been received upon it for the repairs needed.

Robbery.—Officer Kockler reports, from information received, that a robbery was committed in the house of Christian Wolf, which is situated on Jackson street, between Franklin and Liberty, on the 29th ult. The following are the articles that were stolen: A bounty claim of $150, a note of $50 and one of $432, both notes endorsed by Wm. Kosh; also, $125 in greenbacks, five twenty franc gold pieces, 60 cents English money and $119 in city currency.

Fleeced by a Dauntsse.—A story is current that a well-known citizen has been fleeced out of several hundred dollars by an equally well-known dauntsse of charming salutary prowess, who is said to have blinded him with the veil of her beauty while he was under the too volatile effects of liquor.

Charge of Murder Examined.—Charles Morgan and Sam Wilson alias Buck Sam, both colored, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Vezzard for examination for the murder of a colored man named Charles Moore, the night of the 26th of October, when they quarrelled over a game of cards. In the struggle the light was blown out and accused followed deceased out of the room—Morgan split open deceased's head with a slung-shot or other heavy article, and when the latter cried "murder, murder!" Buck Sam cut him across the temple with a razor. He died soon after at the office's of his wounds, any one of which was necessarily mortal. The accused were remanded to prison to await trial before the First District Court.

Havana News.

[From Havana Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.—The double existing as to who would occupy the vacant Captain-Generalcy have been settled. Information having been received by the submarine cable that Don Lersundi had been nominated for the post and accepted the position. His appointment has given great satisfaction to all classes, as it is confidently expected that with his arrival a new epoch of prosperity and tranquility will be inaugurated. Gen Lersundi being possessed of high administrative abilities. A telegram dated Cadiz, the 8th inst., announces the departure of the frigate Villa de Madrid with the Excellency as a passenger, on board his arrival may be looked for within the next eight days.

AFFAIRS OF HONOR.—The duelling season has fairly begun, commencing when the cool weather sets in. This species of amusement has been opened for the coming season by Messrs Sagasta and Vera, editors of the Gaceta, pens and Hieghstone. As is generally the case, a "she" with a huge crinoline and sugar loaf-shaped chignon is the cause. The weapons were rifle muskets, Vera receiving a wound in the sword arm. Another duel, which, however, did not come off, was to have been fought between a young Cuban and Colonel Ayala de Gelpi, the editor of the *Prensa* newspaper. Gelpi is a very sincere Spaniard, his national pride prompting him to greater zeal in the question of justice. When the challenge had been passed, Gelpi wrote an ample apology with the understanding that it should be published. The Censor, however, did not permit its insertion. Cardenal berenpon demanded the delivery of the document, which was refused at first by Gelpi, who was governed by his friends, when the seconds of Cardenal, Mr. P. Armenterros and Col. Deterra, challenged Mr. Gelpi to mortal combat! if the latter was not present at a certain hour. Gelpi, either influenced by fear or advised by his friends, delivered the letter, and this finished the business for the present.

(Signed) JNO. POPE,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Columbus, Ga., Oct. 31.—For the three days 1500 votes were polled, all negroes but 25, and the Radical ticket elected.

Wilmington, Oct. 31.—Considerable interest is manifested here in the approaching election. The Conservatives, being in a hopeless minority, have not made any effort to secure the nominations. The negroes are almost a unit for the Radical policy.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31.—The county Conservative and Constitutional Union Men and Friends of Civil Liberty assembled to-day. After re-asserting their devotion to the constitution and the Union, and condemning the political principles in a series of resolutions. Hon. D. G. Fowle, J. A. Norris, P. H. Mangum and S. F. Phillips were nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Jackson, widow of the famous Gen. Miguel Miramon, one of the bravest and most talented military men ever produced by unfortunate Mexico, is still living, and tragic end is one well known and of such recent occurrence to need recapitulation. Mrs. Miramon is on her way to Europe, accompanied by her three children, the oldest a bright-looking boy with a great resemblance to his father, also named Miguel, and about eight years of age, and two daughters, Concepcion and Guadalupe, aged respectively seven and four years. The children are under the charge of Mme. Von Gerbode, a German lady possessed of high literary abilities. Mrs. Miramon is a very stylish-looking lady, of a prepossessing and engaging appearance, and very modest and unassuming in manner, very slender, but well shaped and does eye-glasses, making her look something like Grace Aguilar, the Philadelphia authoress. The other notabilities who came as unwilling passengers by the steamer are the Most Rev. Father Granchez, Bishop of Tulancingo, one of the Regency during the interregnum, and original founder of the defunct Mexican Empire. The reverend gentleman is a near relative of our esteemed fellow citizen, who had to take up his quarters at the palace. Next in rank is Don Theophilo Marin, ex-Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don Miculas Romitillo, ex-Minister of War; Gen. Platon Rocha, the Emperor's Private Counselor; Alejandro Arronzo de Escandon and his wife; Col. C. Asolal and Mrs. Jose Mijares and Eduardo Melgar.

Speaking of these passengers, I must not omit to mention the fact that your correspondent has had the rare treat of taking a refresco and smoking a cigar with a dead man, the defunct enjoying himself hugely. The gent from the other world was no other than the famous Jose Maria Lacunza, another ex-Minister of Maximilian, perhaps the most intelligent statesman as well as scholar, leads the Retiblados in Mexico, and who has been here for some weeks, awaiting the arrangements from the United States and Europe consisting full and graphic accounts of his past life, his arrest and trial by the Republican Government, his exposition, with exact descriptions of how he looked after life was extinct and where he was buried. If he really is dead, I must confess that he was very sparingly and ill-skilfully embalmed, as not the slightest trace of decomposition was perceptible in his retreat and hahowhind-looking countenance, and owing to a bad cold, could not detect whether there was any peculiar odor about him. The corpse wishes to return his thanks to the citizens correspondent of a New York paper for his elegant description of the bandage of the throat and bearer which carried blue to the left ear. Another well-known personage, but not a politician, Don Jose Chacon, the cross king, has arrived with his troops from Mexico.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheyenne Indians Threaten the Commissioners.

Treaty with the Apaches.

Gen. Pope's Order.

The Constitutional Convention at Raleigh, N. C.

FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi's Victory Confirmed.

The Italian Press on the National Crisis.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The official majority against negro suffrage in Ohio was 50,278.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $765,000; for the month fourteen and a half millions.

Forty-nine clerks of the Paymaster's Department were discharged to-day.

Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is here.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamer Chauncey arrived from Aspinwall with $516,000 in specie. She reports severe storms and heavy rains in Central America, and that the delays in rapidly disappearing there. A line of steamers is to be established between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

A dispatch from Medicine Lodge, 26th, says six hundred Cheyennes threaten the Commissioners, and have sent word to the Indians at the council to get out of the way. The Commissioners have 300 men to protect them. Some of the Commissioners will remain. A treaty was made yesterday with the Apaches, number 85 lodges.

New York, Oct. 31.—Guatemala has granted the privilege to certain parties to establish a national bank with a capital of $1,000,000.

Isaac H Steinbergh, an American, was assaulted in Panama by three natives, one of whom shot him—wound not mortal. The American Consul demanded the arrest of the assailants. An investigation has been ordered. This affair was undoubtedly a premeditated attempt at assassination.

The gunboat Waterce arrived at Panama on the 10th, and after coaling returned to Calfi.

Valparaiso dates of the 24 says that exciteiately as to the movements of the Spanish fleet causes a depressing influence on business.

The treaty of commerce between Peru and Chili is virtually an ingrafting of free trade.

Bolivia is seeking to annul the guano contract at Mijillon's Island.

The army at Arquiem, Peru, continued Troops have been sent there, but Canolo still remains in command, and no attack has been made upon them.

New York, Oct. 31.—Money easier and nominal. Brokers not sufficient to employ all the surplus capital. Discounts rather easier, but prime paper is quoted at 10 per cent. Sterling dull. Bankers' sight drafts, 109 millions Bonds—5 20's of 1862, with coupons, 112¾; of 64, 109¾; of '65, 110¼; of '67, 107⅝; 10-10's 106⅜; 7-30's 105¼.

Augusta, Ga, Oct 31.—The *Republican* has the following additional returns: Wilkes county, first day, 739, all for Convention: Talliaferro county, first day, 273. Convention; Greene county, first day, 550; Pearce county, first day, 124, all Convention.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DISTRICT, }
Savannah, Ga., Oct. 30th, 1867. }

[General Orders No. 83.]

It appearing from representations from many parts of the State since the commencement of the registration that the oath prescribed to be used in voting under registration laws, there is a probability that a large number of voters will be deprived of the opportunity of exercising their votes within the three days designated for that purpose. In order that there shall be ample time for registration and voting by their people, the seconds of Cardenal, Mr. P. Armenterros and Col. Deterra, challenged Mr. Gelpi to mortal combat! if the latter was not present at a certain hour. Gelpi, either influenced by fear or advised by his friends, delivered the letter, and this finished the business for the present.

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Columbus, Ga., Oct. 31.—For the three days 1500 votes were polled, all negroes but 25, and the Radical ticket elected.

Wilmington, Oct 31.—Considerable interest is manifested here in the approaching election. The Conservatives, being in a hopeless minority, have not made any effort to secure the nominations. The negroes are almost a unit for the Radical policy.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31.—The county Conservative and Constitutional Union Men and Friends of Civil Liberty assembled to-day. After re-asserting their devotion to the constitution and the Union, and condemning the political principles in a series of resolutions. Hon. D. G. Fowle, J. A. Norris, P. H. Mangum and S. F. Phillips were nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Jackson, widow of the famous Gen. Miguel Miramon, one of the bravest and most talented military men ever produced by unfortunate Mexico, is still living, and tragic end is one well known and of such recent occurrence to need recapitulation. Mrs. Miramon is on her way to Europe, accompanied by her three children, the oldest a bright-looking boy with a great resemblance to his father, also named Miguel, and about eight years of age, and two daughters, Concepcion and Guadalupe, aged respectively seven and four years. The children are under the charge of Mme. Von Gerbode, a German lady possessed of high literary abilities. Mrs. Miramon is a very stylish-looking lady, of a prepossessing and engaging appearance, and very modest and unassuming in manner, very slender, but well shaped and does eye-glasses, making her look something like Grace Aguilar, the Philadelphia authoress. The other notabilities who came as unwilling passengers by the steamer are the Most Rev. Father Granchez, Bishop of Tulancingo, one of the Regency during the interregnum, and original founder of the defunct Mexican Empire. The reverend gentleman is a near relative of our esteemed fellow citizen, who had to take up his quarters at the palace. Next in rank is Don Theophilo Marin, ex-Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don Miculas Romitillo, ex-Minister of War; Gen. Platon Rocha, the Emperor's Private Counselor; Alejandro Arronzo de Escandon and his wife; Col. C. Asolal and Mrs. Jose Mijares and Eduardo Melgar.

Speaking of these passengers, I must not omit to mention the fact that your correspondent has had the rare treat of taking a refresco and smoking a cigar with a dead man, the defunct enjoying himself hugely. The gent from the other world was no other than the famous Jose Maria Lacunza, another ex-Minister of Maximilian, perhaps the most intelligent statesman as well as scholar, leads the Retiblados in Mexico, and who has been here for some weeks, awaiting the arrangements from the United States and Europe consisting full and graphic accounts of his past life, his arrest and trial by the Republican Government, his exposition, with exact descriptions of how he looked after life was extinct and where he was buried. If he really is dead, I must confess that he was very sparingly and ill-skilfully embalmed, as not the slightest trace of decomposition was perceptible in his retreat and hahowhind-looking countenance, and owing to a bad cold, could not detect whether there was any peculiar odor about him. The corpse wishes to return his thanks to the citizens correspondent of a New York paper for his elegant description of the bandage of the throat and bearer which carried blue to the left ear. Another well-known personage, but not a politician, Don Jose Chacon, the cross king, has arrived with his troops from Mexico.

London, Oct. 30.—Regarding Spanish Bonds correspondence defending the Papal Government. The *Globe* says that, although France is pledged to neutrality, Emperor has given formal assurance that he will not allow France to war on Italy.

Rome, Oct. 29.—The victory of Gen. Kanzler over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotondo has been confirmed by telegrams from Florence and other sources. The General displayed great personal bravery. Gen. Failoni, one of the soldiers, was killed. Garibaldi is pushing all the Pontifical forces, but the Italian Government authorities at once proposed their intervention.

La Liberte says: Rapetti refused to permit the Italian army to co-operate with the French expeditionary forces in their operations which may be undertaken in Roman territory. In reply to the request of Victor Emanuel, Napoleon said that Italian co-operation was unnecessary, as he at present intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civita Vecchia.

La Patrie says: The Premier and members of the new Italian Cabinet accept office under the most critical conditions with Victor Emanuel. They are first to disavow publicly all connivance with or support of Garibaldian bands who have crossed and are crossing the frontier into the Papal Dominions, and secondly, that in the military movements on the frontier the Italian army will co-operate with the French expeditionary force.

Florence, Oct. 29.—The Italian press is engaged in an anxious discussion of the national crisis and the policy of the government. The more moderate liberal journals express approbation at the action of the Cabinet towards the Garibaldians, and the abstinence of the September Convention. The Democratic papers are firm in opposition to the course of the Executive, and are loud in condemnation of the idea of foreign intervention in Rome. Much popular dissatisfaction is professed, mainly by the vagueness of the King's proclamation on the subject of the Roman question, and from the fact that the royal manifesto contained no allusion or makes no reference to the matter of French intervention, or how it should be met. The army contingent, as classed in 1841, of the Royal troops, has been called out.

Florence, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the Italian army has entered into Roman territory. Garibaldi is before Rome with twenty two battalions. Violent demonstrations are made by party action in the principal cities of Italy.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southeast Pass, Oct. 31, 11 A. M.—Wind N. E., clear and cool. Barometer 30.70.

The tide is very low, and the current running at the rate of four knots an hour.

Galveston, Oct. 31.—Four deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Gen Reynolds has asked the War Department to make Austin the permanent headquarters of this District.

Everything belonging to headquarters goes from here on Friday.

The brig Galveston is discharging.

New York, Oct. 31.—Gold 144¾. Cotton market dull, but prices are unchanged.

Sterling steady at 109⅜. Cotton—middling uplands 19c; middling Orleans 20¾c.

Washington, Oct. 31.—It is understood that the Retrenchment Committee pronounces the questioned 7-30 bonds counterfeit, they relieving the Printing Bureau from damaging suspicions.

The State Department has no information as to who will succeed Bruce as Minister from England.

Mexico.

[Special Correspondence of the Herald.]

REASON OF THE CHANGE IN SENTIMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS—DELICATE POSITION OF ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF—LENIENCY TOWARDS IMPERIAL PRISONERS — THE AMERICAN LEGION TO BE PAID OFF—THE CLEMENCY AMONG THE AUSTRO-FRENCH ALLIANCE SUBSIDING.

Mexico City, Oct. 5, 1867.—To-morrow the election will be held and the vote cast for the new President by the electors chosen at this time. It is probable that nearly two millions of votes will be cast pass before the electors over the entire State shall cast their votes and the full reports thereof be received here. It is believed that Juarez will be known already of the electors to insure the election of Juarez. Three weeks since his success appeared very doubtful, and the friends of Lerdo were very confident. Since then there has happened a decided revulsion, and many who were the advocates of Diaz have abandoned him.

On the first of the week the votes will be cast by the electors of Mexico city for members of Congress and Lerdo for President. Quite a number of Corona, Regules and Escobedo remain firm in their support of President Juarez. In the case of Corona, as the newspaper of the same name is concerned, it is simply a desire to do his position, he, on the 12th of September last, addressed a letter to the President declining the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. If

The importance of said communication will be better understood when it is remembered that the Juarez party claim that they will carry the four grand districts, the commanders of which are Generals Diaz, Corona, Escobedo and Regules, and that many of the leading men and officers of the army had indulged in the hope of establishing such an one under Diaz, and that it would be fostered by all of the other military men of the State, with the exception of Escobedo. Such hopes are vain, as General Diaz is himself one of the last men in Mexico who would do anything except that which would hasten the prosperity and peace of Mexico, and his associate generals are decidedly committed to law, order and the legally constituted authority.

Admiral Tegethoff is still here, and he finds himself to be in a most delicate and unpleasant position. On his first arrival, before he had an interview with Lerdo de Tejada, the Government had fully determined to surrender the Austro-Mexicans, the sequestration of whose property in Austria without the body, and twice within a few days fixed upon its time of departure; but has, as yet, had reason to postpone it. There is little or no reason to believe that the Government will change its determination in this particular; at the same time it is fully appreciated by all that Tegethoff is acting in accordance with instructions received from his government, and hence that they have been invited in opposition to the express instructions of Maximilian on reaching the Constitution, and hence that the last opposition against him is illegal and void. The friends of the Austrians in urging the clemency of the Government have brought to their aid the mother of Maximilian. The body is still here in Mexico city, and all possible means have been put into requisition to secure its prevention.

A disposition is being manifested to deal leniently with the prisoners now held here; and it is the impression that they will be released or pass be permanently established, the sentences of nearly all will be commuted.

The Austro-French alliance, a royal body of men mostly ex-officers in the late Union army who have been in the service of the Republic, and numbering some fifty, are being paid off in several weeks awaiting a settlement with the government for bounty and back pay. Such payment is looked for very soon. The Legion have received $100 in gold on account.

Republicanism in Mexico, and having been armed with Henry rifles, they often deceived Mexican officers into the belief that they were Confederates, and on occasions roasted a much greater force of the enemy. Several New York officers are represented in the Legion of Honor.

The talk upon the streets which resulted from the Washington letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, referring to a Franco American alliance against Mexico, has not wholly subsided, although it is generally supposed that the two nations are quite satisfied with their experience in Mexico. We are anxious here to see what will have in the United States and in Mexico.

In Mexico General Diaz had been defeated for Judge of the Supreme Court, by only three votes candidate.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1867.

We are still without the opportunity of reporting any general improvement in the money market, but the banks are unable to extend facilities to the community, occasioned by the renewal of maturing obligations, and in the street discounts to desirable parties can be obtained sufficient to supply the demand. Commercial paper is occasionally done at 2 to 4 per cent per month, but prime paper is quoted at 1½ to 1¾ per cent per annum. Nearly all the discriminations of our observations have been at 14, 14¼ and 15. It is hoped that the decision of the Supreme Court will cause eastern buyers to resume purchases by mail or express, which would greatly fail to relax the market.

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