THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPUOY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday, forwarded, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $50 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discounts exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 22 1867.

MORE IMPEDIMENTS REMOVED.

By reference to the order of General Mower, in another column, it will be seen that Lieut Governor Voorhies gives place to Mr. Jacob Hawkins, who is comparatively a stranger to the community, and scarcely entitled by his training to occupy the high position of Lieut. Governor of the State. Mr. Hawkins was at one time a teacher in Catahoula parish, and is at present Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. Governor Voorhies retires with the esteem of every one whose respect is worth having.

Mr. J. Hamilton Hardy, Secretary of State, gives place to Mr. J. R. G. Pitkin, who has made himself somewhat eccentric and notorious as a would be politician.

Mr Adam Gifeo, State Treasurer, who has always enjoyed public confidence, has also been removed, and Mr F. J Jenkins, whose name is quite new to us, becomes Treasurer in his stead.

Mr. H. Perales, long and favorably known as Auditor of Public Accounts, is superseded by Mr J H Sypher, who came to Louisiana with the Federal Army, and was up ken of some months ago as a probable Chief of Police of the city.

Mr. R. M. Lasbar, the indefatigable Superintendent of Public Education, is superseded by Mr. John McNair, who has been known hitherto as a reasoner of youth.

Our friend Dr Charles Delery, Coroner of the parish, has likewise been removed, and W. H. Hire appointed to succeed him.

The officers removed are all well known to the people of the State. They bear unexceptionable reputations, and retire to private life with unvexed respect.

It is not for us to pass upon the motives of Gen Mower, who has been unable to resist the political pressure against which Gen. Sheridan successfully fought. These appointments have doubtless been dictated to him from Washington. Whether he can justify his action to his superiors remains to be seen. The officers removed were all elected by the people. In their displacement a blow has been struck at the principle of popular sovereignment which may hereafter bear evil fruit.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—The newly appointed Clerk of the Second District Court, having notified us that no more advertisements of process in that court will be sent by him to this office for publication in the BEE, we suggest to our friends in the legal profession, who control process in that and the other courts, that they should inform us in a direct manner whenever they desire to advertise in our paper. We believe parties litigant have the right to select their own advertising medium. If Radicals will have it so, the sooner the lines are drawn the better, that we may know precisely how far this proscription is to go, and devise the means of restraining it.

The section of the law which gives litigants the right to which we refer reads thus: "When there are two or more newspapers published in the parish where such proceedings are had or such sale is to be made, the defendant in the judicial process shall have the right of selecting the newspaper in which said advertisement is to be made; provided said selection be made within three days after the notice of such proceedings or the seizure made under said process; and if the defendant neglects to select, the plaintiff shall have the right to do so." See Code of Practice, art. 663, page 240, section 2.

We acknowledge the receipt from the author of a religious musical composition, for the piano, entitled "Angel's Dues, by Hubert Rolling. The work is dedicated to the memory of the victims of the civil war in the United States.

We call the attention of the stockholders of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company, and all persons interested therein, to the notice in our advertising columns of the President of the Company, requesting them to meet in Parlor F, St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday evening, 23d inst at 7 P. M., for the transaction of important business.

Our readers will not forget the MASS Meeting to be held this evening in Lafayette Square, at 7 P. M., to take into consideration the state of the city currency. Messrs. E Howard, Mc. Caleb and Anthony Sambola are expected to address the meeting.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The Opera House was opened for the season last night and a large audience of our habitues assembled to welcome the troops selected with such skill and brought from France at such expense by Messrs Allhaics and Calabrisi, the talented directors of the company. The opera presented was the favorite composition of Le Faverite. Mademoiselle Audibert taking the rôle of *Eléanore*. This lady possesses a voice of great sweetness and compass, which she has in perfect control, and fully sustained the high reputation which preceded her hither. She sang superbly. Considering the stage and the audience were entirely strange to her, she must be congratulated on a complete success and to have sprung at a single bound into the good graces of our music loving people.

Mr. Plost, in the part of *Fernand*, carried away the audience with his impassioned and splendid effort in the dramatic scene of the third act, and yet was enabled to go through the final act, entirely to our satisfaction.

There are few bass voices we have ever heard of greater power and finish than that of Mr Vauhuffen, who sang the part of *Baltazar*. This gentleman is certain to become a favorite here.

Mr. Leobevallier, as *Alphonse*, also acquitted himself with great credit.

Mr Calabresi must have made good use of the short time elapsing since his arrival to arrange his choruses and orchestra, who performed their various parts most acceptably

The debut of the company was all that could be wished. We shall have many opportunities hereafter of speaking more critically of these delightful performances, which we cannot too highly recommend.

Thanks to purser J. C Caro, of the steamship Harlan, from Indianola and Galveston, for Texas papers and other favors.

Thanks to Mr C G D. Hollo, news dealer and stationer, 61 Exchange Alley, for illustrated papers.

Remember the mass meeting to take place in Lafayette Square, at 7 o'clock, to-night, to consider the condition of our city currency.

Charles Dickens sailed from Halifax the 16th instant, per steamship Cuba, for Boston. The same day nearly all the tickets to the course of readings which he proposes to give in that city —about 8000 – were eagerly bought up, and a few of them sold again by speculators at $200 a piece. Hundreds of persons were disappointed in securing tickets.

The New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company have a meeting of their Stockholders in Parlor F, St. Charles Hotel, at 7 o'clock to-morrow, (Saturday) evening. Persons interested in the commerce of the city and the improvement of the navigation of the river, are invited to attend.

General Buchanan has been appointed to succeed General Mower as Commander of the Department of Louisiana, the position General Mower filled before he assumed temporary command of the Fifth Military District.

The steamship Harlan, Capt Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following list of passengers:

Mrs. Wood, Ellis, Mrs P J Poole, infant, child and servant, Mrs Savary, Miss Dent, Capt R Hyrne, Capt Bledsoe, Mr Seddall, wife and servant, S Hyde and 3 on deck.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—We regard it as in the highest degree improbable that Congress will again offer the constitutional amendment to the people of the States as a means of reconstruction. Speculation, however, as to what those States would or would do in such a contingency is entirely misplaced. We regard the following section of the amendment because we have heard recently diverse opinions expressed as to its phraseology:

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,294

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mower at His Work—More Removals.—The following sweeping orders were issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 1867. }

Special Orders No. 192 }
[Extract]

3. The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the acts of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil officers in Louisiana are hereby ordered:

Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant Governor, is removed, and Jacob Hawkins appointed in his place.

H. H. Hardy, Secretary of State, is removed, and J. R. G Pitkin appointed in his place.

Adam Gifeo, State Treasurer, is removed, and E J Jenkins appointed in his place.

Hypolite Perales, Auditor of Public Accounts, is removed, and J. H. Sypher appointed in his place.

E M. Lasher, Superintendent of Public Education, is removed, and John McNair appointed in his place.

Henry Bensel, State Tax Collector, Fourth District, is removed, and George W. Kendall appointed in his place.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Mower:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37th Inf., Brv. 1st Lieut U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 1867. }

Special Orders No. 192.
[Extract]

4. For being an impediment to reconstruction, under the laws of Congress, Charles Delery, Coroner, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, is hereby removed, and William H. Hire is appointed in his place.

The office of Sheriff, Parish of Orleans, being vacant by virtue of special orders No. 188, paragraph 4, current series, from these Headquarters, the Coroner of the parish will act as Sheriff, in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, until the officer newly appointed is properly qualified.

By command of Brevet Major General Jos. A. MOWER.

NATHANIEL BURBANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Mass Meeting.—Remember the Mass Meeting, to take place at 7 o'clock this evening on Lafayette Square, to consider the condition of the city currency.

Personal.—Rev Dr. Beckwith, of the Episcopal Church, and Gen Jno B Hood, of the house of J B Hood & Co., 100 Common street, have returned to the city.

We are pained to notice the death by cholera of Alexander G Morse, which occurred the 19th inst, at his residence in this city. He was 31 years of age and a native of Vicksburg, Miss. He was a noble young man, and leaves a devoted wife and three young children.

Major George M Philips, popularly known as "Jack Harris," and long connected with the press of this and other cities, has established himself in the general newspaper and advertising agency business and has located his office at No 15 Commercial Alley. We wish him abundant success.

Reception of General Hancock.—Judge R King Cutler, as President of the "Union Party of Louisiana," has published a communication of eighteen to receive General Hancock. The Judge, in his bright buttoned suit of blue, almost a *de militaire*, will doubtless present a brilliant appearance.

Board of Aldermen.—There was an adjourned meeting of this Board last evening, President Graham in the Chair, to take into consideration the condition of the city currency and finances.

Mayor Heath presented a lengthy message on the subject, which was read and referred to the Finance Committee, after which, and the transaction of some other business, which was acted on by the Lower Board, as stated in the proceedings of that body, the Board adjourned.

The message is entirely too long for our limited space, and we have to content ourselves with an abstract and extracts therefrom:

The Mayor says:

An inspection of the Treasurer's statement shows that when the late Council came into office the city received from their predecessors the following

Assets.....$826,699 26
Liabilities.....60,000 00

$ 579,699 26

And when they were removed from office the condition of the Treasury stood as follows:

Assets.....$1,029,223 22
Liabilities.....830,694 00

$198,530 22

By an inspection of the foregoing it will be seen that the late city officials received from their predecessors $579,699 26 in current funds over and above the floating debt, while they transferred to their successors a balance of only $198,530 22, a reduction of this being in ordinary current funds, which, if made available, would have left nothing in the Treasury. The following is a detailed statement of the entire indebtedness of the city on the 1st of November, 1867:

Consolidated and Railroad.....$9,933,178 25
Estimated unadjusted claims.....50,000 00
City notes in circulation.....1,549,236 50
Unpaid bills in hands of Controller, 23d, 1866 14
Unpaid bills in hands of Finance Committee.....121,264 83
Outstanding warrants.....75,642 65

$11,995,971 37

This indebtedness is probably less than that of any other city of the United States of its size at the present time, and it rem-ins with the public to say whether they will sustain its credit or not.

Notwithstanding the present Council came into power at the close of the epidemic and at a period of the year when little revenue comes into the city coffers they have not only met current expenses but have reduced the circulation $19,743 75.

Alluding to the reason given by General Sheridan for removing the old Council, viz, that they had reduced the credit of the city," he says it was "no boy's work" to restore it:

The present Council succeeded to a debt of $830,694, and their predecessors of $1,056 25 already at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent., and to an income that barely met the expenses of the city. In addition to this, the old Council suddenly cancelled out to their face or into a multitude of enormously expensive contracts, by which the public money was squandered.

Of course Mayor Heath considers the steps taken by the present Council wise, and delay in the receipt of taxes quite unavailable. The chief bulk of taxes due the current year are not payable until January and March, when $2,000,000 will be received. In the interim $1,500,000 will also be received. With these receipts we may expect to make a very appreciable improvement in the city currency.

The Mayor says he has been the subject of much unjust approbrium while "striving alone against those who had returned from the rebellion to resume the charge of city affairs;" and although it was apparent to his mind, he says, that his course of conduct might tend to create some alarm about the value of our money in the minds of weak, unthinking persons, he knew that in the end matters would right themselves.

Therefore, he continues, when in the course of my numerous interviews with the officers, I found that the committees of the late Council and certain city officials had clandestinely, fraudulently, and without color of law or right issued to me many under old dates to the amount of $1,164,230, and had kept the people of New Orleans entirely ignorant of the fact, I boldly announced my entire want of faith in the Council and to the world, and branded such proceeding with my disapprobation, and called upon them to investigate the matter publicly and bring me its countenance. In this I did no more than I was strictly bound to do, but upon the reception of that message in the Old Council, I was openly and loudly brandied upon the floors of both Boards as a malicious slanderer, and by the officers of the city as the basest pirate as a forger, and public investigation was refused me, and a short time after I again sent in a message in which I fully set forth the whole of my own investigation, and showed to the satisfaction of even my most bitter opponents (and that out of their own mouths) that my statements were correct, and that all their denunciations had been harmlessly hurled against the shield of truth with which I was covered. The deception practised upon the public, the members of the late Council, aided by the then city officials, had been and were increasing the city currency, and thereby injuring and depreciating it, was indeed perfect, and military power, as a last resort, then stepped forward and removed those impediments to the progress of the city and the continuance of the good name and credit; for it must be apparent that no circulating medium can be clandestinely enlarged by over thirty per cent. without causing a loss to credit in any community; and I may be justified, I think, in believing that so far from meriting abuse for my conduct in this respect, I should, on the contrary, be entitled to the sincere thanks of good and honest citizens. It was necessarily the first step for the new Council, appointed under the reconstruction acts, to adopt measures calculated to quiet all apprehensions; and finding it difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the honest and dishonest of the city, a resolution was adopted, recognizing the whole currency then in circulation as valid, and thereby pledged itself the faith of the administration that during its continuance in office no increase should be made either to the amount of notes then in market or to the currency of the state. The action of the Council should at once have brought city money to within a fraction of legal tender value, but there is no question of the sincere earnestness that ever occurred in the history of finances. At one and the same time sense of one, and two of three dollars circulated with ease among all classes of the community, and held a comparatively respectable position outside of the State as currency in the market. While bills of the denomination of five, ten and twenties, of precisely the same issue, guaranteed by the same pledges, and of equal legality with the rest, were at a discount of from fifteen to twenty per cent, and could not pass current at all. Brokers and money changers, watching for the opportunities for profit by the misfortunes of the city, stepped in and formed combinations to depreciate its funds in the market, and it is against these evils that the present city government has had to contend. The first thing that became necessary for the Council to do was to call large notes from circulation, and replace them with small ones; this could not be done with as much rapidity as desirable, owing to the many persons residing in the city, and prostrated by the epidemic; it has been done, however, as fast as possible; but the bulk of the currency being in large bills, not enough has yet been printed; and here again in this matter were our endeavors hindered and impeded by the action of the late Council, who, in their greed and haste to swell the circulation, issued, principally, bills of larger denomination, because in that way money was made fastest; and finding a large proportion of small notes, the large ones predominated too strongly, and getting into the hands of our citizens, refused to pass, owing to their inability to change them, because change was not in existence.

Thus, no matter from what point of view the disorders and depression of cupidity expressed is looked at, the conclusion is irresistible that the whole fault and blame lies upon our late city government, and, in this connection, par-

Sec. 2. All persons before registering must take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registration by any of the clauses in section two of this article—that I will never acknowledge any authority or power hostile to or from the United States—that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men—and faithfully support the Act, and will aid in any way injure or countenance in others any attempt to injure any person or persons on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men or of affiliation with any political party."

Resolutions were adopted expressing entire satisfaction with the military administration of Major General Jno. Pope, and tendering him the thanks of the people of Alabama for the firm and impartial course which he has pursued. Three votes only were cast against these resolutions.

Several branches of the Constitution were considered and adopted, involving unimportant changes in the old Constitution, and relating to the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention will probably complete its work this week.

Raleigh, N. C, Nov. 21.—The election returns show a majority of 619 for the Radicals in the city and meagre returns from county. It is certain that an majority will be swelled to 800 The Convention will be carried in the county by over 1500 votes James H. Harris leads the Radical ticket. The returns from other parts of the State are coming in slowly, but all indicate that the east has gone Radical by a large vote; and the west in many instances. Orange county elects Conservative ticket by a handsome majority. Professor Hildreth, one of the Radical candidates for that county, beaten.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Emily Price was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosine lamp.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—There was a terrible railroad accident at Lockland to-day. Four freight trains were thrown from the track. Morgan, of New Orleans, daughters of the late Mr. Morgan and sisters-in-law of Chas. Howard, of Detroit, were killed. Passengers from Detroit for Louisville. The other lady lived at Detroit.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—The Roughs attempted to molest Weston, at Tremont, but were driven off by the police. He reached Toledo to night in fine spirits.

New York, Nov. 21.—Cotton lower—sales 3000 bales; middling uplands 17¾c. Flour dull; Sales 9,000 bbls. Southern $9 90 @ $14 25. Wheat dull; amber State $2 65 Corn dull, $1 37. Lard 12¾ to 13¾c. Groceries firm, but firmer. Coffee 15 to 19½c. Rosin $3 35 to $8 50. Freights quiet.

Mobile, Nov. 21.—Cotton market easier; middlings 15¾c; sales 2000 bales; receipts 2500.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—Returns from eight counties above in and early closing vote 11 white and 11 white. This will be about the proportion throughout the State. Not one vote known to have been cast against the Convention.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—Cotton declined ¼ to ¼c; sales 425 bales, middlings 16¾c; receipts 870.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—A negro registrar, who, in August last, violently arrested a white man, and encouraged the crowd to violence, has been sentenced by a military commission to six months imprisonment and hard labor.

Savannah, Nov. 21.—Cotton market dull and drooping; middlings 16 to 16¾c; sales 1000 bales; receipts 3202.

Savannah, Nov 21—Receipts of Cotton for the week 20,774 bales. Exports 15,691. Stock on hand 30,936.

Augusta, Nov. 21.—Cotton market active Sales of 823 bales. Receipts 835. Middlings 15¾c.

Tallahassee, Nov. 21.—Passed down, Grey Eagle, at 11 P. M. River stationary.

Louisville, Nov. 21.—Tobacco scarce: sales 90 hhds—trash $4 20 to $4 80; light lugs $5 25; medium leaf $11 50; selections $21 50. Flour —superfine $8. Wheat dull—$2 35 to $2 50. Corn—old shelled, in bulk, 85 to 90c., new ear 80 to 75c. Oats dull—to store in bulk Hogs —packers and shippers sold to-night. Receipts increasing. Green Hams 12c. Boxed shoulders 12¼c; clear sides 16½c. Packed Bulk clear sides 16c. Bacon held higher. Mess Pork $20 Lard, tierces, 12¾ to 12¾c. Cotton—5 to 15¾c. Whisky, in bond, 33c.

Louisville, Nov. 21.—River stationary—3 feet 2 inches in the canal. Weather mild and misty.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Tobacco quiet. Cotton quiet; middlings 15c. Flour quiet, extra $8 to $8 50. Wheat inactive, $1 80 to $2 00. Corn firmer, 91 to 93c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firmer and unchanged. Hogs active, 5 to 10c. lower 6½ to 6¾c gross.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—Flour dull and declining; $10 00 to $10 75. Wheat dull; $2 30 to $2 35. Corn, ear, 75 to 78c. Cotton dull and nominal. Whisky unchanged. Hogs dull, $6 25 to $6 75 gross, $8 to nett. Green Meats 7, 9 and 11¼c. Lard 12¾ to 13c. Bacon dull and nominal, $19 50 to $20. Bacon unchanged. Money market closer.

Northeast Pass, Nov. 21—6 P. M.—Wind light, southeast, sky overcast. Barometer 30 20. No arrivals this evening. Sailed, steamship Reindeer. Went up in tow, bark Terex, Dowsed. Sailed, Nov. 21—Noon—Consuls 91 7-16, Hopes 70¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 21—Noon.—Cotton opened easier at a decline of an eighth—uplands 9¾d, Orleans 9¾d—sales 9000 bales. Breadstuffs steady at 48s. 9d. Provisions and produce unchanged.

Havana, Nov 20.—Weather clear and pleasant. The sanitary condition of the Island is good.

Sugar dull—nominal. Exchange on London 11 premium. Gold 1½ premium. New York currency, long sight, 25% discount; short 26% discount. Gold—long, 25% premium; short 4% premium.

New York, Nov. 21.—Money closed very active. Gold heavy Exchange and Government firmer. Stocks heavy and lower Subtreasury balance ten and a quarter million.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Paris, Nov. 20.—The following is from Napoleon's speech:

"The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together unusually early. In view of recent events, I desire to explain my policy and counsel and assistance. Vague disquietudes have arisen, affecting the public mind of Europe, restricting industry and commercial enterprise.

This uncertainty could endure no longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interest and dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformations effected by the march of populations.

The disquiet displayed is difficult of explanation, when France has offered the whole world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace. The Universal Exhibition has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between all nations. The Exhibition has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age. It has developed a spirit of forgiveness and concord.

But these pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. Our weapons are the army and navy. The stronger we are, the more certain will be the assurance of peace.

We have again been compelled to send our troops to Rome to protect the Holy See from republican invaders, but our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, the latter nation now understands the danger these revolutionary manifestations have caused to monarchical principles and European order.

Calm re-established in the Papal States, we may calculate the time when our troops can be withdrawn. Rome, the capital of Christendom, upon which officer, under the laws of the State, the duties of the Sheriffalty devolve, for the event of the death or removal of the Sheriff till his successor is qualified.

Fleecing the Fleecy Staple.—Col. Stockdale, Acting Collector of Customs for this port, is instructed to enforce the new custom regulations of September 10 whereby he is required, when cotton is reported, to take up the internal revenue certificates as evidences of the pay ment of the United States tax upon the same and transmit it to the Assessor of the district whence the permits were issued Thus cotton, as reported, goes directly correspond with the description in the internal revenue certificate.

Shot Through the Mouth.—In our mention of the fact that a man named George Keefer had shot himself through the mouth, we made an error in stating that he did so at the corner of Morgan and Marigny streets. It occurred in the Fourteenth Ward, instead.

It seems, from all we can learn, that Keefer was insane, owing, it is said, to family affections.

City Mortality.—There were 36 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number three of the deceased died of yellow fever and eleven of cholera.

The District Courts.—The First District (Criminal) Court was not in session yesterday, having been previously adjourned by Judge Howe till Monday.

The newly appointed Clerk of the Second District Court, Mr Shelby, has made no changes in the Deputies in his department

Judge Fellowes presided in the Third District Court, as usual, and up to the hour of adjournment, one o'clock, had no notice of his removal.

Judge Théard, of the Fourth District Court, was officially notified of his removal and adjourned court before his successor, J P Boyd, Esq, appeared. It is doubted whether Mr. Boyd can be qualified under the requirements of the State law requiring five years residence in the State as a practising attorney.

In the Fifth District Court, a case is pending between two cabmen, in which the plaintiff desires as being his, the signature to a certain document which he says is, barring the signature, an act of sale and not of hire, as contended by the defendant.

Notifying of interest in the Sixth District Court.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Nov. 21.—SENATE.—Several petitions, including one from District negroes, complaining of their discharge on account of their politics and praying for relief, were laid up pried—to present his official bond yesterday for approval by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, has appeared in court to by law. In the meantime an order issued by Gen. Mower yesterday, which we publish elsewhere, seeks to solve the difficulty in the way of ousting Sheriff Hire. Recognizing the Coroner, upon which officer, under the laws of the State, the duties of the Sheriffalty devolve, for the event of the death or removal of the Sheriff till his successor is qualified.

Fleecing the Fleecy Staple.—Col. Stockdale, Acting Collector of Customs for this port, is instructed to enforce the new custom regulations of September 10 whereby he is required, when cotton is reported, to take up the internal revenue certificates as evidences of the pay ment of the United States tax upon the same and transmit it to the Assessor of the district whence the permits were issued Thus cotton, as reported, goes directly correspond with the description in the internal revenue certificate.

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The rear cars were from Toledo, the last being the Toledo sleeping car, in which four ladies and one man burned to death. Nearly the whole train was burned.

Memphis, Nov. 21.—The success of the convention in Mississippi is doubtful.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Bussey whipped Duffy in 125 rounds.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The shipments to New York, including that by the Great Republic, are 10,000,000 pounds in excess of last year.

Mrs. Burdell, of New York murder notoriety, is plaintiff in a divorce suit.

New York, Nov. 21.—Money active, 7 per cent Sterling 109¾ to 109¾. Stocks heavy Gold 139¾ to 139¾. Five twenties, old 108, new at 107¾.

Flour 2 to 10c. lower; wheat 1 to 2c. lower; corn dull; oats ¼ to 1c. lower.

Pork $20 87½. Lard heavy. Cotton steady; middling uplands 18c.

Southern Dates, Nov. 21, 11 A.M.—Wind east northeast and light. Weather pleasant. Barometer 30.10.

Arrived, British schooner Dolphin, Grand Cayman, 8 days. Fruit and 15 passengers, to E. Pilsbury.

Arrived last night, steamship Harlan, Lewis, Indianola and Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co., and schooner Down, of Mobile, Tampico 16 days, fruit to master. She reports experiencing heavy weather. Left schooner Mischief in port.

An unknown man died on board of the dredge boat at 1 o'clock this morning and was buried at 9 o'clock. Cause of death unknown.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 18th, has the following:

The cotton crop of Rapides parish will not exceed five hundred bales. The sugar made in that parish will exceed twelve hundred hogsheads.

The meeting of the Fair Association Saturday morning was well attended. Letters were read from several parties who desired to be supplied with small quantities of sugar cane with which to exhibit made for grinding and economical batteries for reducing juice to sugar. Committees were appointed to ascertain if the requisite quantities of cane could be procured.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* states that the saw mill lately on that town has moved to Texas. That 1,500 bales of Louisiana cotton have been shipped at that landing since September 1st of that year. And that the yellow fever having ceased free travel through Bayou Sara is once more open to the world.

There is plenty of corn in the Red River valley, and the holders of the surplus are anxious for a ready market, but are deterred from shipping, because of the high rates of freight. Freight is less on corn, from St. Louis to New Orleans, than it is from Alexandria. One dollar per sack, is a heavy tax upon the planter at no corn will come out of Red river, until corn can be had at reduced the price of freight.

The cultivation of sugar cane on a small scale is attracting much attention. If the quantity of seed cane now in market was retained to be planted in the spring, there would be a large crop of cane in 1868, and a small portion of the Corn called for by their manifests—one having 1 at one barge on the way here, and the other two barges

OATS—Are very dull and prices have declined, 1500 sacks sold to-day by the regular trade at 70c per bushel

We are indebted to some friends in Port Hudson for further particulars relative to the McDonald murder. He was shot by his negro servant, who he was walking past the house with a friend. Neither of them appear to have anticipated any assault, as they were unarmed. The murderer fled to the woods, all the particulars of which are being suppressed both by the lawyer and seller. The police today embraced 2000 bbls, comprising 2000 bbls for shipment to private terms, and 1000 to the trade, of which 100 on private terms, 100 on its merits at $10 75, 125 do at $11 25, 100 do at $12, 87 do at $12 50, 100 choice extra at $13, 50 do at $14, 200 bbls fine and superfine at $8, 85 on its merits at $10 50. 87 choice extra at $12 50, and 100 at $12 87½ per bbl.

CORN—The receipts, though not large, have further depressed the market the demand being limited Prices have further declined fully 10 to 15c per bushel. Sales to-day 2000 sacks, of which 300 and 400 at —, 300 and 312 white at $1 10; 300 yellow and 300 white at $1 15. 100 and 100 white at $1 20, and 100 at $1 25 per bushel, the market closing at $1 10 per bushel.

We are informed that the steamers Ida and Julia, running between here and Lake Lerolet, brought only