THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $15; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper, Five Cents per copy.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, for the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Fourth or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"La Fille du Regiment," "Trombalcazar," and "Apres le Bal."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Benefit of Lila and Zoe. "Jack Sheppard," and Lila and Zoe on the Trapeze.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ixion," and "Kiss in the Dark."

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ENGINEERING TRIUMPHS.

It is one of the happiest consequences of engineering triumphs that they provoke the genius of the profession to achieve still greater successes. So we see that the splendid victory obtained over prejudice and over the natural difficulties of his enterprise, by M. DeLesseps, in constructing his great works at the Isthmus of Suez, is likely to stimulate our American engineers to attempt a similar work at the Isthmus of Darien, and thus connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, as the great French engineers employed by Mr. DeLesseps have connected the Atlantic with the Indian Ocean.

We learn that ships drawing fifteen feet have actually passed through the canal since it was opened on the 18th inst., and that ships draw ing upwards of twenty feet can be floated upon it. The saving in distance effected by this wonderful opening, to ships sailing from European ports, to Calcutta for instance, is estimated at 5500 miles. That is:

From the point of a ship's starting, off Gibraltar—at the Azores—round the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta is 15,000 miles, and the distance to Calcutta, starting from Gibraltar, at the equator, and travelling through the Suez Canal, is 9500 miles.

These facts, doubtless, have induced the Government at Washington to issue orders for the sending of a naval expedition to the Gulf of Darien, and it is announced that the ships will sail from Washington about the first of January next, carrying several officers who are attached to the United States Coast Survey Corps to aid in making a survey of the route. It will be remembered that Mr. Caleb Cushing was sent on a special mission by our Government to that of Colombia, some time ago, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty looking to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The treaty was negotiated but has not yet been ratified by the Senate at Washington We judge however from the action of the Navy Department that the Administration relies upon an approval of the treaty. Three surveys of the ground have already been made by European engineers—one by Mr. Bourdiol, another by Mr. De Puydt, and the third by Mr. De Gogorza. The first is of opinion that the most feasible route is that from a point in Caledonia Bay on this side to the Gulf of San Miguel on the other side; the second recommends a line a little farther South, while the third favors a line which begins at the mouth of the river Atrato and ends at the river La Teyra. Mr. De Gogorza thinks by adopting his project, the mountainous ranges of that region can be more easily passed.

The importance of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien can be estimated when we reflect that the distance from New York to San Francisco by the way of Cape Horn is seventeen thousand miles, (17,000), while that by Panama is only five thousand six hundred miles (5600). A saving in distance of eleven thousand four hundred miles (11,400) and in time about forty days, would thus be effected. It is true this saving is of no great importance to one of the United States, so far as passengers and light goods are concerned, the Pacific Railroad monopolizing that trade, but in the carriage of heavy goods the saving in time and expense is of immense importance. The construction of this canal would bring about a revolution in the commerce of the United States with the countries beyond the Pacific. As an engineering work it may present greater difficulties than that just completed in the other hemisphere The natural obstacles may not be so easily overcome, but we are justified in believing that there are no barriers which genius and labor cannot surmount.

Mr DeLesseps having commenced his canal on the 25th of April, 1859, has occupied a little over ten years time in its construction. We shall watch with great interest the efforts of our Government to establish the practicability of the project at the Isthmus of Darien.

Extension of the Jackson Railroad to the Levee.

Our court reports show that some of the owners of real estate, adjacent to the track which the Jackson Railroad Company had made preparations to lay down in certain streets of the city, for the purpose of forming a connection with the river, have made opposition to this indispensable improvement on various pretexts, which they set forth in their petition for an injunction. We presume the objections they make, do not disclose the real motives of their opposition, and that these parties only expect temporarily to prevent the construction of the track. They cannot hope to place a permanent obstacle in the way of this junction with the river and the railroads having their terminus upon the levee. Their object, doubtless, is to obtain what they consider adequate compensation for the injury which they contend the passage of steam trains on St. Joseph street, will inflict upon their property.

The allegations of their petition, divested of surplusage are these:

1. Nullity of the ordinance of the City Council granting the right of way.

2. Invasion of the property rights of petitioners, without pursuing the forms of law relating to expropriation.

The real question is this: Can the Jackson Railroad Company, by pursuing the forms of law, construct a track to the levee in spite of individual opposition? These forms, so far, may not have been strictly observed, and there may be some technical objection made to the proceeding of the City Council in the matter, but there cannot be any doubt as to the lawfulness of appropriating private property for purposes of public advantage. We are not acquainted with the views of the President and Board of Directors of the Jackson Railroad Company on the subject of the contemplated appropriation, but we suppose they are ready to agree to any equitable arrangement in their behalf. These gentlemen know they are only the agents of the public, who have a large interest in the work they have in charge. We believe they have the public interest solely in view, and that they only seek to make the Jackson Railroad conducive to the prosperity of New Orleans, and to no private interest whatever.

It is unnecessary at this late day to show that the proposed connection between the Calliope street depot and the river is loudly called for by the movements of commerce, and that all unnecessary charges on the transfer of goods through New Orleans must be done away with. We are in an era when fierce competition in the business of transportation is carried on—competition which results in driving to the wall all who refuse to facilitate and cheapen the carriage of goods and passengers. We presume that a vote of the people of New Orleans would give to the Jackson Railroad Company the right of way they require, to place their road in a situation to compete successfully with rival highways.

As to the result of the suit instituted by these property owners, there surely cannot be any doubt. Private interests must yield to those of the public. In this day of commercial activity individuals should not seek to place barriers in its way. This suit can only be profitable to the legal gentlemen engaged and the officers of the court. We hope an amicable arrangement may be effected and that the suit may be withdrawn. If there were any substantial grounds of objection to the Jackson Railroad Company laying down this track, it would only have been fair to warn them before they commenced their operations.

THE REGIMAL GERMAN.—Last night was a gala night at the Opera House. The audience was large and brilliant and the artists responded to the spirit of those who had come to enjoy their performances. Madlle Von Hasselt sang most charmingly and enthusiastically, and Mlle Zelie came in for a share of the public commendation.

We are in receipt of a programme of the reception of "La Fille du Regiment" to-day, "Le Bal" to-morrow, Madlle Von Hasselt will be the Marie, Madlle Zelie will take the Stella Bonfrondieres, "La Fille du Regiment" is a sort of "Apple in Bed" and the best representation of "Trombalcazar" is, of course, Les Brissiquis Dromatiques, "Opening Bow" and "Offenbach."

The Great Suez Canal.

One of the great achievements of the age, and second, probably, in cost and commercial importance, only to our trans-continental railway, is the Suez Canal, which connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, the ceremony of opening which is just now exciting enthusiasm with all the crowned heads of Europe. This canal is 100 miles long, without locks or other artificial appliances, and is open to all the world on uniform terms. Its surface width is 328 feet, its bottom width 246, and its depth 26 feet. Few vessels now draw more than 22 feet. The canal had cost, up to June last, $55,000,000. The rates that have been fixed upon by the managers of the canal for all vessels, equally, passing through its waters, amount to $2500 in gold for an ordinary Indiaman. To a French civil engineer and to France belongs the credit of its execution. It has already given a wonderful interest to trade questions, and an impetus to population on the Isthmus, almost unknown in the old world. Within the last twenty years it has increased from 150 souls to 50,000. Some important changes in the trade of the world are expected as the result of the completion of this canal, and as distance and time have much to do in determining routes, the following table showing the comparative distance of New York via Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, and New York via San Francisco—from commercial points in Australia and Asia—will be read with much interest:

Oriental Points.	From New York via Gibraltar and Suez Canal.	From New York via Cape Good Hope.	From New York via Gibraltar and Suez Canal.	From New York via San Francisco.
To Melbourne	12,400	13,700	10,400	10,500
To Sitka, Russian Ports	12,500	19,000	9,700	9,500
To Hong Kong	11,700	12,300	9,500	9,000
To Manila	11,600	12,100	9,600	9,000
To Shanghai	10,900	10,800	9,200	8,800
To Batavia	10,500	11,100	11,600	11,000
To Penang	9,300	10,150	11,600	11,000
To Madras	9,200	10,300	12,150	11,500
To Ceylon, Pt. de Galle	8,700	9,500	12,000	11,300

The distances are all given in nautical miles, except from New York and Port Royal to San Francisco. The distance from the English Channel to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the route taken by the best sailing vessels, is about 13,000 miles via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, it is about 8000 miles; and in distance by the latter to or from Calcutta, 5000 miles. By the Cape route to Bombay, the distance is 11,500 miles, by the Red Sea route, 6200 miles; and in distance to or from Bombay 5300 miles. Our trade with the following countries for the fiscal year ending June, 1867, was as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Dutch East Indies	$404,595	
British East Indies	391,141	$3,992,485
Australia	5,192,305	2,2,401
Philippine Islands	46,200	3,473,371
Other Pacific Islands	30,37	
China	8,79,145	12,12,648
Total	$11,606,002	$24,710,907

The total exports to Southern Europe, Mediterranean, and East Indies in the same year were $1,780,203, and the imports from the same $65,594,736; making a total of $137,174,; 1864, from which Europe and Asia obtained the commerce of the United States was transacted with these places When the population of India, China and Japan are contrasted with that of Europe, the immense commercial interest now affected by the new route and other new competing routes are apparent.

Henri Rochefort.

HIS ELECTORAL ADDRESS.

The Paris *Rappel* publishes the following electoral address from Henri Rochefort, in reply to an address to-day. The details of the down for M Gambetta, and accepted by him:

Citoyens—The programme you present to me is that of the Republicans of '52. This is to say to you that I accept it with fervor, and that I can only give greater stress to its execution, for the mission of the deputy to-day is not to represent our rights, but to recover them by all possible means. The promises made to us have, up to the present, only resulted in betrayals, all the liberties granted to have proved deceptions. Since the despots derive such incomprehensible satisfaction at destroying or brutalizing the people, it is time to demonstrate, not by words, but acts, that there is peril in doing so. In presence of the bloody scenes which the demands of labor cause almost periodically, it is impossible for me to deny the evil that is at the root. Extermination is no answer, and the half of France cannot continually raise subscriptions to infer the other. The Government improves its weapons; let us improve ours, which are not intended to cause mourning in families, and put orphans on the street. Our weapons are individual liberty; just laws which will not send the citizen who displeases the minister to Cayenne or Cherentou; responsibility on the part of ministers, if their acts are not officials; gratuitous education; the suppression of scandalous emoluments; the right to meet in a hall, and express opinions in a journal. Finally, all the ornament of these indefensible liberties which makes those who possess them men, and those who do not, beasts Your programme, citizens, will be found from the first to the last word. You confer on me the honor of demanding its realization. I accept, with joy, the glory, said, I may add, the danger. Greeting fraternally

HENRI ROCHEFORT,
Socialistic Revolutionary candidate.

The Empress Eugenie Among the Infidels.

[From the New York Evening Telegram.]

The visit of the Empress of the French to the East is an event that cannot fail to mark an eventful epoch in the history of the world. There is an importance attached to this fact far beyond that of politics, and it may give rise to social and religious reforms in those countries where she has lived and the Harems she has penetrated. The Sultan of Turkey, prompted by his intellectual and enlightened mind, has in more cases than one braved the fanatical tradition of his creed, and has adopted modifications more in unison with the manners of civilized nations. According to the last advices we are informed that the Sultan went so far as to pull down to the vessel to meet the Empress, and what must have appeared still more outrageous to the feelings of the old fogies of Mahomedism he actually offered his right arm to her Majesty. Allah, at Allah! God is great and Mahomed is the prophet! Not those serious changes in Eastern etiquette quite took the people by surprise

There was no, salem, no bending to the ground, but the two sovereigns actually shook hands and chatted like people accustomed to such things Moreover, the sultan placed the Empress next to him at dinner. Visits were exchanged between her Majesty and the Sultana Mother, in fact the harem was rivited, much to the amusement of the six or eight hundred fair captives, who thought it good fun to show their voluptuous figures, and display their new dresses and jewelry. So anxious were they to catch a glimpse of the fair guest, that, utterly regardless of Eastern customs, they threw up the windows and thrust out their heads without the prescribed covering. The sense however, doubtless, warranted the infringement, and the Sultan, it is to be hoped, forgave them their trespass. In former times such conduct would have brought the hapless girls in speedy requisition, and at the dead of night the lifeless bodies of the offending women would have been consigned to the depths of the Bosphorus

The licence indulged in by the females of the imperial harem, found an echo among the women of the people, and although the traditional veil was worn its texture in most cases was so fine that the fair features of the wearers were fully visible to the public gaze. This point alone is one, that calls for serious meditation. On referring to the former history of all Eastern nations it will be found that the fact of keeping the females of the harem secluded from the vulgar gaze was one of the basis of the Mahomedan creed. Infractions on this rule were punished with death, and this extended not only to the woman whose coquetry prompted her to such an act, but also to those who were unfortunate enough to get a peep the forbidden fruit. If these modifications are being tolerated there can't really be said that the infidels are marching on the path to progress. Religious fanaticism, the source of such bloody strife, will gradually melt away before the glorious rays, shed by the light of Liberty and independence of thought. The barriers then have hitherto separated the infidels from social intercourse with civilized nations will disappear, and each man will be allowed to pursue the worship of his Divinity unfettered by any fanatical restrictions.

Another Word Against Crime.

[From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.]

We recently urged the necessity of employment for the laboring poor amongst us. We would also earnestly solicit the interest of all in their religious instruction.

Far be it from us to insinuate that our people can be indifferent to the moral and religious instruction of the colored race. We are sure that no such feelings of apathy exist amongst us; but what we may wish to see accomplished is one thing—what we may be willing to devote our time to accomplish is some times, unhappily, quite another.

And we, ourselves, are guilty, although always handmaids, are by no means the same, nor of equal importance. Morality must, in the nature of things, precede religion; for it is in necessary fruit and result. But religion must be the foundation of and the motive for morality, or the latter will be but a vain show, an airy phantom, melting away in the first fiery trial of temptation.

The colored man is, as we all know, very impressible and eager to receive religious instruction, and the whole white population are, or may and ought to be, capable of becoming instructors. It is a missionary field lying at our doors, "white for the harvest," and only awaiting that we, as laborers, should enter in and reap. It is the great missionary field, and surpasses in interest any other ever presented to the Christian philanthropist; and we are all missionaries, and each of us, men and women, can, if we will, do something; whilst most of us can do much to accomplish our mission in the field.

In regard to the mental instruction, we are well aware that there are differences of opinion as to the wisdom, expediency and obligation resting upon us, and we do not now discuss that question, but that religious instruction can do no harm, and must do much good, all feel to be true; and that its influence, direction almost all are capable of imparting, and all are in a situation to impart.

It is no question of denominational teaching; all Christian denominations have the same interest and the same call to action in the church, the Sunday School and the family. Each, and all of us, can do something, and the sum of the work is brought home to the consciousness of the poor criminals in our midst, that all, crime to the contrary notwithstanding, are loved and sincerely interesting in our city. This will realize, may not appear in our day, but let us at least endeavor to arrest the prominent progress to ruin, the great prevalent crime.

The bold act of St. Louis, which is so against Illinois and Missouri, one of the most stupendous undertakings of the day, is now under the management of Gen. Sherman, and objects seem to be accomplished, and a force of 515 men, and two days, the Sioux, very willing to leave the country and go to Washington, to make treaties and tribute.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction.—Marcello Rossaco, mate of the brig Lanata, who had his thigh broken, and was otherwise seriously injured by the falling of a block of marble, was sent to the Circus Street Infirmary—not to the Charity Hospital, as was erroneously stated in our yesterday's issue. His condition has greatly improved, he is attended to by our well known Surgeon, Dr. F. Formento.

Ball of Algiers Conclave.—We are indebted to this Conclave No. 23 S. W. M., for cards of admission to their ball to be given Saturday evening, December 4th, at the St. Charles Ball Room, in Algiers.

St. Andrew's Anniversary.—We are indebted to the officers of the New Orleans St. Andrew Society for polite invitations to the celebration supper by the members and friends of the society, to be given at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, November 30, in the Richelieu Restaurant, on Camp street. "Toasts, songs and sentiments" are included in the order of the entertainment, which will doubtless, as usual, be quite a feature in the history of this popular association.

Anniversary of Pelican Benevolent Association.—We are in receipt of complimentary cards of admission to the grand anniversary dress and masked ball to be given by this excellent association on Saturday evening, December 4th, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of their tomb's fund. The Pelicans' anniversary balls are always an attraction in fashionable dancing circles.

—Jefferson City Items.—The city hall of Jefferson is to be painted inside and out by Mr. F. McCann, at a cost of $3500 for the entire work, and Mr. McCann is to exercise his own taste as to the colors used in decorating the building.

The City Council, in view of contemplated improvements on Napoleon Avenue, have directed the City Attorney to examine into and report upon the charter of the Carrollton Rail road Company, so far as its rights and privileges on said avenue are concerned.

The Appeal Question.—An issue has arisen in the Ninth District Court between the Mayor and City Attorney as to the right between them to appeal cases to the Supreme Court. The question arises under a motion to set aside the appeal from the judgment of the court in the suit of Frost & Townsend, in which the City Treasurer was mandamused to apply for and receive money paid in the Southern Bank for the alleged purpose of meeting the interest on the seven per cent bonds, which is to be argued Tuesday before Judge Cooley. The appeal in this case, it seems, was taken by Mr. Beckwith without the concurrence of Mayor Conway, who claims to be the legal representative of the City in such matters. He stays the execution of the judgment will have the effect of indening the bank to turn over to the city the money in its hands to dispose—about $200,000; which the bank is disposed to surrender under the recognition of judicial authority.

Sixth District Court—Judge Cooley.—A suit has been instituted in this court to prevent the Jackson Railroad Company from constructing a track from their depot on Calliope street by the way of St. Joseph street to the Levee The petitioners are Z. T. Fenton, Adolphe Rost, Samuel Smith, Samuel Jamison, Alex Hall and others They allege that the ordinance of the City Council of New Orleans granting the Railroad Company the right of way, is without legal effect, and that the company have not pursued the proper forms pointed out by law for the expropriation of their property They pray for a writ of injunction prohibiting the company to desist from the work.

Billiards Extraordinary.—We were last evening shown a brilliantly executed piece of a number of extraordinary runs at billiards made at the St. Charles billiard saloon in this city by Prof Pierre Carve, playing the French three cushion game. The chart is executed by Mr. Phelps, No. 12 Commercial Place, and exhibits the runs as follows: Nos. 6ch, 65; 7ch, 51; 8ch, 58 and 67; 9ch, 51; 11ch, 52; 14ch, 73 and 77; 15ch, 59, 51 and 90; 16ch, 67, 59, 53 and 69; 17ch, 51 and 57; 18ch, 97 and 92; 19ch, 51; 20ch, 58 and 67; 21ch, 69; 22ch, 64 and 65; 23ch, 155—51 and 51.

Prof. Carve is still at the St. Charles saloon, where those who are fond of the game can see him play with remarkable skill can see him every evening.

Countryman Swindled.—Special officer Marks, one of the best of the detective force, just between ourselves, from Gallatin Street, Metropolitan Police Board for breaking up a negro dance house, which had been complained of as a nuisance, succeeded in recovering $200 of his money, which was stolen from a Kentucky man, en route to Galveston, Texas, had been swindled by a sharper in this city by means of the "three card trick." It is stated that a couple of the force who were cognizant of the swindle declined to interfere.

Stolen.—A man named Charles Loverace was arrested yesterday, having in his possession a gold watch and chain, a set of diamond jewelry, recently stolen from the residence of Mr. Chapman, on Annunciation street. He claims to have purchased them from a pawn broker's establishment, the exact locality of which he has forgotten. He was locked up for examination.

False Pretences—James Burns, recently arrived in the city from San Augustine, Texas, has been arrested on complaint of Capt. Creger, who accuses him of obtaining $420 from him by giving a worthless check, drawn on a firm in the city after his arrival here. He was locked up for examination.

False Imprisonment.—J. Samuels, a money broker, was arrested yesterday on a charge of John Henry with false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

Boys Arrested for Gambling.—A lot of newsboys were arrested yesterday for gambling. Recorder Beckett gave them a little lecture on the subject and sent them to the Parish Prison for brief terms ranging from one to six days, according to the degree of their criminality.

Condition of Martinez.—The condition of Martinez, according to a report made to the Superintendent of Police, late last night, is worse. The expression of a consultation between Drs Wood, Stone, Cutter, Hunt and Smith, combined with the fact that a gentleman who came from the place stated it is hopeless, are indications that the end is near. It is stated that he lingers in a state of unconsciousness, and that the prognosis is very critical condition.

Robberies.—The Sheriff of Amite left this city Friday night with three men, Burnet, Duval and McGawley, charged with having robbed a young man named Taylor of $300 while a passenger on the Jackson cars. Before leaving, the Sheriff had his warrant and a small amount of money picked from his pocket by some unknown thief.

At a late hour Friday night a detective officer arrested a young man who came to the city on business, was robbed of $500 and a diamond stud pin by three men who persuaded him to drive in a carriage to a remote section of the Fourth District, where they took him out of the vehicle and effected the robbery. The parties, it is thought, are sufficiently known to the police to be arrested.

Coal.—The *Jeffersonian* says that there are now eighty coal boats at the Jefferson City landing, and estimates the stock of coal on hand at 6,000 bushels.

The Bread Assay.—The present average price of four barrels of the best quality of bread for the week commencing Monday, 29th inst, will be as follows:

Loaf of 2 cents, 15 ounces of bread.
For 10 29
For 20 58

First District Court—Judge Abell.—John Arnelas or Rajl, of Philadelphia and Carpenter were arraigned yesterday on the charge of subornation of perjury in procuring an old negro named Noble to swear that he was a veteran and entitled to bounty, and pleaded not guilty.

John Hall, alias Jim, convicted of breaking into the jewelry store of Mr. Cottrill on the 3rd of August last, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Jacob Brooks indicted for burglary and larceny, but convicted only of larceny, was sentenced to the Parish Prison for one month.

Grand Fair for the Orphan Girls of the Asylum of the Immaculate Conception.

It has been thought advisable by the Ladies who have charged themselves with holding the Fair to engage the Hall originally intended upon, namely the Masonic Hall for the Shaffer Building The latter being situated on Canal street, one of the great arteries of commerce, others, that it is more central, and consequently, of more easy access to the ladies and gentlemen who are expected to participate in the Fair. On the 1st of December, therefore, the Fair will open in the Hall of Building. Of course the ladies will be "protected." The Fair will be equally good in securing admission to the Fair by Canal street.

The Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, founded and conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Texas, has done an immense amount of good in a quiet unostentatious way. It has seldom appealed to Public Charity, but has relied entirely for support on the generosity of a self-supporting institution. Hitherto they have succeeded in keeping the Asylum within its means, but the scarcity of work and the increase of numbers, make it impossible for the Sisters to continue the beneficent charity of the citizens of New Orleans.

The Asylum contains 150 girls, varying slightly the majority of them very young. They are well instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and of course, strict attention is paid to their moral and religious education. They are taught sewing, knitting, and other branches of female accomplishments, and well trained to all the arts of domestic economy; but, when they go out into the world, they can make an honest and honorable living for themselves.

The Asylum is not designed for Orphans exclusively, half Orphans and the children of parents are also admitted. The Sisters have been obliged to refuse a great many applications for want of funds to support them. The state of affairs is very much to be regretted, as the circumstances of each case, but humanity and respect the party, render it difficult, if not impossible for the Sisters to keep their vows in regular attendance at a Day School. Besides, the many advantages which are at their disposal, holds out to the parents a strong inducement to send their children to every large city, besides the Orphans who certainly have the first claim upon the charity, there must be many in the shape of merchandise and rage the circulating medium

All these powers co-exist and co subsist. They are within a common circle. Any warfare is contractile which fights against any thing that is contractile. Any Combined Ring—the Ring of politics, the Ring of manufactures, the Ring of banks, the Ring of railroads, the Ring of iron, the Ring of coal, the Ring of copper, the Ring of zinc, the Ring of salt—the Ring of old Ring, of which 'protection' is the pretext, and monopoly is the result.

As we said, the signs are that the war on this manifold Ring has begun. The people are moving—East, North, West and South—for the new Liberty, the Liberty of labor, the Liberty of production, the Liberty of sale, the liberty of money. The foe is entrenched behind layers of which corruption has secured the passage, and will further build another inner line of defences of further lawyer which corruption can spin as secure the passage. But the shrewdest of the readers of public sentiment who go by the name of journalists and politicians, discern the hand breadth cloud. They see the coming of the storm They hear the throes of the thunder of the future. They are, whether from principle or policy, it matters not, veering round in line with the purposes and instincts of the people. Their Shibboleth now and for all times should be Free Trade. In that, are comprised the duty of the hour, the right of the people. By that sign we conquer. It is a cry which extends to all parties, and to all politicians Either their sincerity will be tested according as they heed or shun it. The days of monopolies are numbered. We bid for freedom of trade, for freedom of labor, for freedom of ship building, for freedom of iron-getting, coal getting, salt-getting, copper getting. Against "American interest," as Mr. A. A. Low speciously calls it, we bid the interests of the whole human brotherhood. Against the "protection" of producers, we plead the rights of the consumer, cheapest purchase by everybody, of everything, anywhere, and from whomsoever they can get it. Our Free Trade cry is not exclusive. We want no of Free Trade the land over, will respectively float into prosperity, or submerge into destruction. We are emphatic, we go with it, or weak enough to battle against it The time is ripe, "stand from under." The countersign is "down with Rings!"

PATRIOTIC OFFERINGS FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.—President Cespedes has forwarded to the Cuban Junta a casket of jewels valued at $25,000 in gold, which had been given and sold for the benefit of the patriotic army. Among the articles of greatest value is a cimeter, set with about twenty diamonds, for which he paid $5000 in gold. Several diamond and pearl rings of rare design and workmanship, and a number of other articles, chains and most stones are among the collection. Donna Cespedes contributes four bracelets, one of which, worth $5000, is a most beautiful work of the jeweler's art. Several patriotic ladies of Cuba have contributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches and other valuables, to be converted into cash in aid of the cause. The money value of these patriotic offerings is little short of $50,000.

The reason why the Supreme Court declined to enter on the minutes the resolutions of the bar, on the occasion of the death of Robert J. Walker, and why the Chief Justice refused to furnish a precedent that might lead to constant applications of like character.

EUGENIE.—A freak of the Empress Eugenie threatens to give her followers a little vexation. She appeared several times before her departure for the East with her hair dressed without any ornament whatever, but as a compensation for such simplicity, she wore a dress of the beautiful blue green color which shows under the rays of the sun, and upon this dress were scattered the brown diamonds, together with the great beautiful collection belonging to her Majesty individually.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. 1m117 Ow

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republican Convention of Virginia.

The President's Views as to the Admission of Virginia.

Spanish or American Fleets Concentrating at New York is Officially Denied.

Desperate Affray in Arkansas.

Petition to Congress for the Recognition of the Independence of Cuba.

Red River Freight Contract Awarded to Dr. Peterson, of New Orleans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Suez Canal Pronounced a Decided Success.

Conspiracy in Phillipan Island.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $468,000.

Commissioner Delano has returned.

It is stated Gen. Jno. C. Breckinridge, of Ky., has engaged rosewood seed for his wife.

It is official y denied that either the American or Spanish fleets are concentrating at New York

The Mantonomah was merely sent there on a trial trip

The President, in an interview with Gov. Walker, of Virginia, saw no objection to the early admission of Virginia.

The Committee of Minority of the Republican Convention had a satisfactory interview with the President to-day. The details of the interview have not transpired, though it is understood that the consultation strengthens the hopes of an early admission.

The *Star* has the following: Messrs. J. Carr, Mason and Jambler Smith, members of the Virginia Senate, together with a colored man, representing a minority committee of the late Republican Convention held in Richmond, who bolted from that Convention, and favor the immediate admission of Virginia, had an interview this morning with the President. The object of the visit was to counteract any move made or to be made by the majority of the Convention to delay the admission of the State upon the assembling of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of War has approved the action of Gen. Meyers, in assigning the Fairfax River freight contract to Dr. Peterson, of New Orleans. Peterson and Gen. J. A. Mower depart for the South to-night

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Within the past three days 13,000 people have signed the following documents:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, in the interests of human liberty, most respectfully petition your honorable body to accord to the people of Cuba the rights of a belligerent power, and to recognize her independence. We urge this prayer for the reason that the Cubans have been struggling for vigs tyranny for more than a year, during which time she has established her just claim to be ranked among the powers of the earth. We therefore, your immediate action."

Memphis, Nov. 27.—Three field hands attacked a planter named Johnson, in Johnson county, Arkansas, with knives. Johnson killed two and mortally wounded the third Johnson received more than twenty wounds, but will recover.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—Judge S. S. Nicholas is dead.

Akron, O., Nov. 27.—Jay Gould has resigned the Receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, to take effect on January first, provided the lease to the Erie road be enforced until the Atlantic and Great Western shall be sold under the foreclosure of the mortgages.

Judge Reuben Hitchcock has been appointed receiver under $200,000 bonds. This ends the controversy until the January term of the courts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—The Government announces its intention to restore constitutional guarantees.

The Cubans in Island advices report a formidable reactionary conspiracy discovered. Many arrests had been made. The chief of the conspiracy committed suicide upon learning the conspiracy had been frustrated.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Lesseps, the chief engineer of the Suez Canal, publicly denies the unfavorable reports regarding the success of that great enterprise. Fifty vessels sailed safely through the canal and returned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Nov. 27.—Bonds opened heavy at 89⅝ to 89¾

Paris, Nov. 27—Evening—Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 71.62

Havre, Nov. 27.—Cotton opened quiet; the ordinaire on the spot 1.34; low middlings afloat 1.22.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27—evening.—The bank statement show that loans have decreased $389,000; Specie increased over $1,750,000; circulation decreased a trifle; deposits decreased $136,000; legal tenders decreased $250,000

Gold touched 123⅝ during the day. Sterling 119⅝ 119¾; 5-20s of 1862 113⅝ to 113⅞; 64s 111⅝ to 111¾; 65s 112¼ to 112⅜, new, 114¼ to 114⅜; 67s 114⅝ to 114¾; 68s 114¼ to 114½; 10-40s 107¼ to 107⅜.

New York, Nov. 27.—Cotton market firmer, closing quiet Sales to-day 3900 bales; middling uplands 25¾. Receipts of Cotton for the week at all United States ports are 56,000 bales, yesterday 84,555 bales; exports to Great Britain 36,720; to Continent 32,830; stock on hand at all United States ports and on shipboard not cleared 264,540 bales Flour 10 to 15c better. Wheat firm. Whisky $1 bbl. Beef steady. Pork $33 to $33 75; lard new $32. Sugar firm; sales 9 to 10½c. Turpentine 45½ to 46c. Groceries quiet. Freights rather steadier.

New York, Nov. 27.—Evening.—Money easy at 5 to 7 Sterling quiet—8½ to 9. Gold closed 124 to 124¼. Governments heavy, State Bonds active. North Carolines, special tax, sold as low as 27 Tennessees, new, sold at 19 Stocks active and strong on Western; weak on Vanderbilts.

Mobile, Nov. 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; the market closed stiff at outside rates. Middlings 23⅝ to 24c. Sales 2500 bales. Receipts 1035; exports 5771.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 23⅝ to 24c; sales 1600 bales; receipts 3054; exports 2648.

Cincinnati, Nov. 27.—Cotton market firmer and more active; sales 700 bales; middlings 24½c; receipts 1513; exports—otherwise 142

Memphis, Nov. 27.—Cotton firmer; middlings 23¾c. Receipts 1995.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—Flour quiet; family $5 25. Cotton quiet; middlings 25¾c. Corn 85c. Oats 50c. Rye 80c. Hogs $9 25 to $10 25 Tobacco—sales 48 hhds at $8 40 to $15 75. Pork $32. Bulk Meats—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c. Lard 18c. Whisky 98.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—old, $1; new, 83 to 85c. Oats 48 to 55c. Cotton firmer; middlings 24c. Whisky $1. Bull Meats—shoulders 12¾ to 13¼; clear rib sides 15¾ to 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾ to 16c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Lard held at 18¾ to 19¼c. Eggs 26 to 30c. Butter 30 to 35c. Cheese 17¼c to 19c.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Flour—spring extras $3 75 to $5 25. Wheat 89¾ to 89¾c. Corn 78¾c. Oats 41 to 41¼c. Rye 73c. Barley 90c. Highwines 88c to $1. Pork 13¾ to 14c. Lard 12¾ to 13c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear 15¾c. Hams 16¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—River falling, with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal.

Cairo, Nov. 27.—River falling steadily.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—River falling steadily.

Cincinnati, Nov. 27.—River falling, with 3 feet 6 inches in the canal.

Pittsburg, Nov. 27.—River falling slowly.

Cairo, Nov. 27.—Cotton, Grain, Flour and Provisions.—Cotton—Receipts 1 bale; shipments 1 bale; stock 516 bales. Flour—Receipts 200 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Corn—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Oats—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Pork—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Bulk Meat—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Bacon—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Hay—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Oats—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Corn—Receipts 1,000 sacks; shipments 1,000 sacks; stock 1,000 sacks. Wheat—Rece