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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1867.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND.

We publish with unspeakable gratification the manly and noble order of General Hancock assuming command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Gen. Hancock bears testimony to the reign of peace and order in this Department and promises to preserve this condition of things. In existing circumstances he regards the maintenance of the Civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient means to this great end. Peace being established he announces it as his opinion that the Military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion, the civil authorities being ready and willing to perform their duties "Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that *the great principles of American liberty, still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. That the writ of habeas corpus, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.*"

In the name of our readers and we may say of every man, woman and child in the Fifth Military District, we thank Gen Hancock for these encouraging words. Such ringing language as this has been strange to the people of these States, for many a long year, but the echoes of it have come down by General Hancock as those by which he is to be guided in the administration of the civil affairs of this District, were too deeply engrafted into our minds, ever to be eradicated. We had an abiding faith that they were not dead but that they would again spring up and once more sway the minds of our rulers Gen. Hancock's declaration justifies the belief thus entertained, and when he adds that "free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order," we cannot be too grateful to Divine Providence who has put these doctrines into the heart of our Commander and inspired him with the disposition to minister to the happiness of those over whom he has been called to govern.

Our deep gratitude is also due to General Hancock for his confidence in the law abiding temper of the people of Louisiana and Texas, manifested by this order.

We are sure he will not have reason to regret the large trust he reposes in our disposition to perform the duties of good citizens, and will come to learn that the people of New Orleans have been basely slandered when they have been represented as ripe for mob violence.

There are two points in General Hancock's order which are quite noticeable. He makes a distinction between his powers as civil Commander of the Fifth Military District, and his powers as Commander, in a purely military point of view, of the Department of Louisiana and Texas. We draw the attention of our readers on a late occasion to this distinction and are pleased to have our views endorsed by General Hancock.

We are further especially gratified that an editorial article published in the *Bee* as far back as the 27th of September, which we reproduce below, gave General Hancock credit for the very views which he has so eloquently expressed in his order which is the subject of the present notice

(From the Bee, September 29.)

Our New Commander.

A very natural interest has been felt as to the temper and probable policy of our new commander, Major General Hancock. Not that our people would have preferred one much different from the former commander and any other officer that might be sent here as to the principles of Reconstruction laws, but that the manner in which those laws are carried out and the administration of affairs here, conducted, is a matter to them of some importance. While it is possible to give them a harsh and extreme construction it is equally possible to execute them in a moderate and conciliatory spirit, so that they shall bear as lightly as may be consistent with their terms, upon the people against whom they are directed. The two modes of survival, in a spirit of partisan malignity, and they can also be enforced in a catholic and liberal spirit, differing as the peculiar views and disposition of him who is charged with their execution may interpret their meaning and purpose. Our telegraphic columns of Wednesday last contained the text of a short speech uttered by General Hancock in Washington City, couched in somewhat general language but sufficiently pointed to indicate use of the principles by which he intended to be governed in his administration of civil affairs in Louisiana and Texas. He very properly availed himself of the opportunity afforded to indicate his opinions on this subject

They prove him to be a man who recognizes that the civil laws of the land are as binding upon him as they are upon any other citizen; a man whom the people have no reason to apprehend will use his extensive and almost unlimited power for their oppression, but rather one man disposed to exert them in furtherance of harmony and the restoration of the country to its former prosperous condition. Gen. Hancock seems to be a man capable of thinking for himself and of giving proper expression to his conclusions. That is something, for we are no admirers of the man who professes to have a great deal, but cannot, when called upon, give a reason for the faith that is in him. We take it then, if Hancock is an officer of the same stamp as Canby, Meade, Ord, and others of similar conservative views. He stated that his course as a District Commander should be governed by the same strict soldierly obedience to the law taught him as a soldier at West Point and on the battle fields on which he had participated—that his highest pride would be to perform the duties of his new sphere, not in the interest of parties or partisans, but for the benefit of his country, the honor of his profession and the welfare of the people committed to his care. He added he was not to discuss the laws but to administer them, and would administer them with due charity to the governed.

How were the officers of the army taught at West Point previous to the war? Was not the Constitution held up to them as the fundamental and paramount law, and far above any edict of Congress? What have the officers of the army to do with Congress? They receive their orders from the Department of War, which is the office through which the President, as commander in chief, communicates his instructions to them They only know the laws, officially, as they may be communicated to them for their guidance by the President. Officers of the army have no right to construe the laws for themselves. Their duty is to construe them as they are interpreted by their superior commanders, and to execute them in accordance with the views of the latter. When Gen. Hancock promises to execute the laws not as a partisan we are entitled to expect that his administration will differ from that of some of his predecessors, who conducted affairs in this District altogether as partisans, and for the benefit of the Republican party. When he promises to study the welfare of the people he is to govern, we are entitled to look for a just and liberal ruler. Altogether Gen. Hancock bids fair to have a successful government in this District, and the sooner he comes here the better for the population whose destinies, to some extent, depend upon his action.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—We remind our readers that Meyerbeer's popular opera of "Robert le Diable" will be repeated to-night at the Opera House, with all the gorgeous scenic display by which it is characterised. The part of *Robert* will again be personated by that superior tenor, Mr Picot, that of *Bertrand* by Mr Van Holsbeke, Miss Fauchetti appearing as *Alice*, Miss Lambert as *Isabelle*, and Mr. Deere as *Raimbaut*. These artistes need no praise at our hands, their merit has been recognized by competent judges. The company is superior, and growing in favor with the lovers of good music. The full house on Thursday also spoke well for the appreciation in which Messrs Alboni and Gladstone are held, and for their claims upon the public support. We expect to see a crowded house to-night.

THE CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—The Fair at Masonic Hall, presided over by the devoted ladies who have it in charge, for the benefit of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Father Foltier is the excellent Pastor, has not yet been concluded, and we hope all who wish to contribute to so worthy an object, will not fail to render their assistance.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

B Guinault, sale real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

The steamboat Hetty Gilmore, of the Independent New Orleans Coast and Lafourche Packet Co., having been unavoidably detained, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock.

The steamship St. Mary, Capt Bourne, from Brazos Santiago, brings the following list of passengers

Mr Darcy, lady and servant; Mr Pincon, lady, child and servant; Mrs Coale, Mrs Burke and daughter, Miss Cauthern, Miss Dougherty, Messrs Lotz, Harper, J L Pringle, Turner, Carruthers and brother, Chapman, Dalton, Berg and Moses.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* notes a steady stream of emigrants passing through that place en route to Texas.

A co-operative store, with $50,000 capital has just been opened in St. Louis, with successful prospects.

Bonner is said to realize over $150,000 a year out of his Ledger.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—"The Tale of Enchantment" to-day, noon, and to-night at the Academy of Music.

General Hancock's First Orders—His Views and Staff Appointments.—The following orders were issued yesterday by Gen. Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, Nov. 29, 1867.

Special Orders No. 40.

1. In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1867, Major Gen W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient, under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this District must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and these tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, where such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by force.

By command of Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.
W. G. MITCHELL,
Aide de Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't General.

"(General Orders No 41.)

"1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mitchell, captain 37th U. S. infantry, aid de camp to the major general commanding, is hereby announced as secretary for civil affairs in this district. All communications and applications on subjects relating exclusively to civil affairs will be addressed to him.

"II. Until the return of the assistant adjutant general of the district, Brevet Lieut Col. W. G. Mitchell will perform the duties of that office.

"III. Capt. Robert Chandler, 13th U. S. infantry, and Capt. Charles G. Cox, 10th U. S. cavalry, are hereby announced as assistant secretaries for civil affairs at these headquarters

By command of Major Gen. W. S Hancock.
G. W. MITCHELL,
Aide-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.
(Official) NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37th Inf., Bvt 1st Lieut U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Important Suit for a Reward Decided.—Judge Delacroix yesterday decided the case of Gustave Salvadore *vs.* the Insurance Companies of New Orleans, suing for a reward of $5,000 offered for the conviction of any person or persons of participation in the crime of arson in this city. The reward was offered through the newspapers in December 1866, and the crime as detected through Salvadore's evidence, was committed some few months previously. The companies claimed that the reward could not be understood to apply to such a case, but the Court thought differently and gave judgment for the plaintiff. Messrs. Julien, Michel, Fusilier, Belden, Dudley and Dupuy were his counsel. The case is subject to appeal.

Railroad Suits.—The Pontchartrain Railroad appropriation of property suit against the City for a railroad depot site, is pending in the Fourth District Court, Judge Jackson; against the Jackson Railroad Depot Co. in the Sixth District Court.

Coroner's Inquest on the Murder Thursday Evening.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Paul Prevelle, of Sully, about thirty-five years old, who was shot by Cristopher Valliste, also a Sicilian, on Thursday evening at the corner of Marais and St Peter streets. The murderer man was an overseaman, and pursued that avocation on the Old basin The occupation of the prisoner is not known The verdict of the jury of inquest was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by Christopher Valliste.

The testimony of Policeman Flynn is subjoined:

Policeman James Flynn testified that he was coming to answer his name at roll call at about half past five o'clock in the evening; the deceased and the accused were at the corner of Marais and St Peter streets; I was on the opposite side; my attention was drawn by the report of a pistol shot; turning around I saw the deceased turning round after he received the shot; the prisoner was beside him at the time, they were the only two men standing at the corner at the time, that I could see; the accused ran with the revolver in his hand; I pursued him; he jumbed into the basin between St. Claude and Tonti streets. I told him he didn't come out I would shoot him He turned around and came out towards me I jumped on the edge of the water and took hold of him he rolled up pulled him out of the water and said "you are my prisoner."

I brought him to the Tremé station, and in going there I assisted in taking the revolver from his pantaloons pocket. I brought him up stairs and saw that he was locked up, and that a pair of handcuffs were put on him. When I came down stairs I found the deceased lying dead upon the floor. The pistol shown to me is the same found on the person of the prisoner.

Gambling Case.—Lieut. Manning has, his thirty, effectually closed the gambling house, which have heretofore so defiantly existed in New Orleans.

First District Court.—Judge Howe yesterday dismissed the Grand Jury till Monday when they will probably present their usual lengthy report upon matters generally

C H Phillips was arraigned for carrying a concealed weapon and plead not guilty

Raphael St Armand and Andrew E. Kenzella, for carrying concealed weapons, and Saml Heutzel, for assault and battery, were arraigned, plead guilty and each fined $10 with costs.

City Mortality.—There were 29 interments in the public cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 1 of the deceased died of cholera, and 2 of yellow fever.

City Pontchartrain Railroad Homicide.—John Henry and William Williams, both colored, charged with pushing a freight car over the boy John McFarland, thereby killing him, were examined before the Recorder Latten yesterday, and discharged for want of evidence.

First Recorder's Court.—The following sections were arraigned before the Recorder yesterday morning, charged with having violated the provisions of section 1, article 37, 1866, and Special Order No. 180, issued Nov. 7, 1867, requiring them to make a return to the Register of Voters, of deceased voters:

Joseph Linlis, St Vincent de Paul Cemetery; John Lynch and John Lynch, Nos 1 and 2 and Greenwood Cemeteries; G Querez, New St Louis Cemetery, Edmund Demourelle, St Louis Cemetery, Nos 1 and 2; Peter Griffin, St. Patrick's; Daniel Merritt, Odd Fellows Rest; B. J. Wolf, Hebrew Temple Dereche, and B. Da Silva, Hebrew No. 1.

The hearing of the case was fixed for Dec. 16, and the arrested parties released upon parole. Mr. A. Vallas, Register of Voters, appears as prosecutor.

The case of Robert Alexander, accused of carrying away and selling, for his own benefit, machinery belonging to his employers, G. Wallich, of the value of $2000, was continued to December 7, and the defendant placed under $2000 bonds.

Reportorial Miscellany.—Judge Taliaferro, President of the tri colored State Constitutional Reconstruction Convention of Louisiana, is one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. He, Christian Roselius and W. T. Stocker were the three members of the Convention of the State which assembled at Baton Rouge in January 1860, who opposed secession.

General Mower, characteristically closed his brief authority by removing two special officers of the police. General Hancock quietly inaugurates his very succinct order for the discharge of his duties so far in the most undemonstrative manner. Genius moves slowly like a quiet under current.

Newman devotes a column in his *Advocate* to the *personal* of Thomas Isabelle, colored member of the Convention.

Bishop Ames is to preside in a Conference in this city, December 19th, of the African Methodist Church.

The N. O. *Republican* congratulates the N. O. *Tribune* upon the latter's election as the official journal of the Convention.

For the first time, the Convention yesterday did something looking to the welfare of the State McWillien's proposed ratification of the act of the Legislature of 1866 for issuing levee bonds, which was made the order of the day for Monday, and Isabelle's resolution, which was adopted, urging upon Congress to repeal the tax on cotton, were sensible.

General Hancock has an opportunity for bringing order out of chaos and showing his self every inch a man—and there are between seventy and eighty inches of him.

The *Times*, in a leader yesterday, squelches Shelly, the new Clerk of the Second District Court, whom it terms a "political nomad."

The printing of Judge Abell's speeches in the Convention of 1864 is said to have cost the State sixty thousand dollars! We hope such *expethis lepenali* will not be inflicted on us again.

"I am sear to the Convention," and "I am *de-sear* in the Convention," are the proud boasts of the colored members of the august body convened in the Mechanics' Institute.

Special officer Parrell, of the police, has resigned, deeming it inconsistent with his self-respect to serve any longer, since the removal without cause, he says, of his associate, Mr. Smith Izard.

The weather grew rapidly cooler yesterday.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives at Nashville on Wednesday to make a new county, to be named Railroad county.

E. A. Pollard, the victim of the recent assault of the Wise family, is lying in a dangerous condition, threatened with lockjaw, in Washington.

The Louisiana State Convention.

SOME SENSIBLE PROCEEDINGS.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1867.

The Convention met at 11 A. M. pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro being absent, Ingraham, colored, of Caddo, was called to the chair *pro tem.*

Prayer by Rev. Father Mestre, of the Catholic (Union) Congregation. Roll called and 88 members, a quorum present.

Resolutions were offered and laid over under the rules as follows:

Approving the removals made by General Mower, of "rebel" officials, and to send copies of the resolutions to Washington;

To provide copies of the loyal city papers daily for use of the members;

To have the proceedings of the Convention published daily in the N. O. *Republican* and expenses therefor paid from out of the Treasury;

To furnish the members three newspapers each, to be selected by themselves;

To allow members to invite to their desks or anywhere inside the bar their visiting friends;

To allow the Sergeant at Arms to incur no expense except by vote of the Convention.

Resolutions inviting Gen. Hancock and staff and Gov. Flanders inside the bar were adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon them.

A resolution to pay Commissioners of election for their two days' services in holding the election the same per diem as members of the Convention was referred.

Underwood, of St. James, offered a resolution to have the members supplied with the New Orleans *Tribune*, *Republican*, *Advocate* (Newman's paper) and the *Picayune*.

Cooley, of Pointe Coupée, objected. He wanted to select his papers. The resolution was tabled.

Judge Taliaferro, President of the Convention, appeared and took his seat.

Wickliffe offered a resolution "that a committee of seven be appointed to give proper expression to the phrases of the Constitution." Laid over.

Thomas B. Waters, white, was chosen Assistant Secretary. A recess was taken, and on reassembling the numbers chose seats by lot for the session. The Third District Delegation of New Orleans got the first choice and the Northwestern delegation the last choice.

The President announced standing committees. We give the chairmen:

Legislative Department, J. L. Barrett, white; Judiciary Department, J. T. Ludeling, white; Executive Department, W. L. McMillen, white; General Provisions, T. S. Crawford, white; Ordinances, etc., E. Waples, white; Enrollment, J. R. Vandergrift, white; Printing, W. J. Blackburn, white; Finance, W. S. Fuller, white; Militia, P. S. Pinchback, colored; Public Education, John Lynch; Internal Improvements, H. M. Steele. Bill of Rights, J. H. Ingraham, colored; Contingent Expenses, Hy. Bonesteel, colored; Draft of the Constitution, W. H. Cooley, white.

Wickliffe, appointed on the Enrollment Committee, refused to serve. He didn't want to be on any committee.

McMillen, of Carroll, offered an ordinance, which was made the special order of the day for 1 o'clock Monday, to ratify the act of the Legislature of 1866 to issue bonds for levee purposes.

Isabelle, colored, of Orleans, offered a resolution, which was promptly adopted on final reading, urging Congress to repeal the cotton tax.

It was resolved to have the United States flag hoisted on the outer wall of the Mechanics' Institute, in which the Convention meets, and, on motion, the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock, A. M., Saturday.

The proceedings were mainly sensible and harmonious.

THE TIMES ON SHELLEY.—The *Times* of last evening thus does up Richard L. Shelley, recently appointed by Gen. Mower, Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans:

Of his previous career we have it in our power to lay the following information before the public. During the riots in New York city in 1863, Gen. Dix, then in command of that Department, issued an order requiring all officers then in the city, and in the service of the United States, to report for duty in quelling the riot. Among those so reporting was Richard L. Shelley, who appeared in full military uniform, and was placed upon the roll with the others. Upon the restoration of order he again appeared at the United States Paymaster's Office and showed his necessary warrants and drew pay for his service. It was subsequently discovered that Richard L. Shelley, though having at some previous time been connected with the army, was at that time neither attached to it neither in the capacity of officer nor private. Search was then instituted for the perpetrator of this swindle But in the meanwhile, through friends or connections, he had made interest with the New York *Tribune* and left New York for this city in the capacity of correspondent. A requisition was therefore dispatched to Gen Canby, then in command of this Department, who arrested the accused and sent him to New York to be tried upon the charge of having swindled the Paymaster's Department of the United States. The trial, however, never came off, Shelley's friends succeeding in settling the matter by refunding the ill-gotten pay. He again returned to New Orleans, where he acquired some what of a Jeremy Diddler notoriety among the boarding house keepers.

ARE WE A NATION?—Are we a nation? Such is the question which I now propose, before proceeding to discuss the topic I do this with the answer. Are we a nation? Then must we have that essential, indestructible unity which stamps us a nation, with all the constitutional pervasive powers which minister to the national life, then must we have that central, supreme authority, inherent in just government, to protect the citizen in all the rights of citizenship, and then must we have that other central inalienable prerogative of providing for the performance of all those duties which we made when we first claimed our place as a nation. Words are sometimes things, and I cannot look doubt that some of the world gain in strength and our people in comprehensive patriotism if we discarded language which in itself implies certain weakness in the political structure. Pardon me if I confess that I have never reconciled myself to the use of the word "federal" instead of "national." If you mind our Government is not federal, but national: our Constitution is not federal, but national: our Union is not federal, but national. There is one instance where this misnomer does not occur. The debt of our country is always national, even because this terms promises in advance additional security to the anxious creditor. Liberty and equality are as much as dollars and cents, national. Our Navy is national also, and enjoy the same security.—*Senator Sumner's Lecture in New York.*

GOV. HARRIS.—During his brief stay in Nashville Gov. Harris called upon Gov. Brownlow at the capitol, and was received with every mark of courtesy. The interview was short, and had reference to no political topics, but was confined to remarks upon the contents visited by the Governors and other casual matters. Some reference having been made to the possible arrest of Gov. Harris, Gov. Brownlow observed that he was in his case, and that he would be responsible for him until the spring or words to that effect. The manner of his reception by Gov. Brownlow was eminently gratifying to his many friends in this city.—*Union.*

Maximilian's Remains.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE SURRENDER OF MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

The following is the correspondence between the Austrian Minister Benst and Minister Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, in relation to Vice Admiral Tegetthoff's mission:

COURT BUST TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER.
VIENNA, Sept. 25, 1867.

Excellency—A premature death having torn the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian from his relatives, I feel sure that your Excellency Majesty has the very natural desire that the mortal remains of his unfortunate brother may be buried in the imperial vault, which thus covers the ashes of the Princes belonging to the house of Austria. The father, the mother, and the remaining brothers of the august deceased share in this desire with an equal earnestness as likewise do all the members of the Imperial family.

The Emperor, my august master, has the confidence that the Mexican Government, listening to sentiments of humanity, will not refuse to mitigate the just grief of his Majesty by facilitating the realization of this desire.

To that end, Vice Admiral de Tegetthoff has been sent to Mexico with orders to address to the President a petition for the delivery to him of the remains of His Imperial Majesty's beloved brother, so that they can be conveyed to Europe. On my part, I am charged, in my capacity as Minister of the Imperial Household, to request the kind interposition of your Excellency in the object of securing for the Vice Admiral the aid only necessary to that effect.

I have the honor, Excellency, of asking that you will convey, in anticipation, to the Chief Executive the expression of gratitude on the part of the august imperial family for the granting of this petition: and accept for yourself the expression of that same gratitude for the good offices which you may have to perform.

I avail myself of this occasion to present to your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

BEUST,
Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of the Imperial Household.

REPLY OF SENOR LERDO TEJADA.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico, Nov. 4, 1867.

Excellency—Vice Admiral de Tegetthoff has delivered to me the note which your Excellency addressed me on September 25th last.

Your Excellency informs me therein that His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has the very natural wish that the mortal remains of his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, may find their last repose neath the vault that covers the ashes of the Princes belonging to the house of Austria; that the father, the mother and the remaining brothers of the deceased Archduke share in this desire, as do likewise all the members of the Imperial family; and that His Majesty the Emperor having the confidence that the Mexican Government will, out of sentiments of humanity, facilitate the realization of this request, has sent to Mexico the Vice Admiral de Tegetthoff to solicit of the President permission to convey the Archduke's remains to Europe.

Fully impressed with the just sentiments set forth in your Excellency's note, the President of the Republic has not hesitated to take measures so that the natural request of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and of the imperial family may be duly heeded and carried out with the distinguished consideration. In accordance with the dispositions of the President I have made known to the Vice Admiral de Tegetthoff that the mortal remains of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian shall be at once delivered to his care, in order to convey them to Austria, and thus accomplish the object of his mission.

I have the honor, Excellency, to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

To his Excellency Count of Beust, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of the Imperial Household of Austria, Vienna.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Horace Greeley Appointed Minister to Austria.

Senators Going Home.

Sentence of Gen. Custar Confirmed.

Convention in South Carolina Defeated.

The Radicals Discouraged.

The Alabama Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 29—SENATE—A memorial from Delaware was presented favoring equal suffrage

Dauber, Editor of the New York *Globe*, having purged himself of contempt, was discharged.

Chandler offered a resolution declaring strict neutrality in the pending quarrel between Abyssinia and England. Sumner objected and the resolution lies over.

Morrill introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes with soft, and directing him to sell each year, after paying the interest on the public debt, any gold in the Treasury, over $15,000,000 receiving in payment National bank notes and compound interest notes, and requiring all National Banks which have not an amount equal to 20 per cent of their capital in specie, to hold their interest on their bonds, and that on and after July 1st, 1869, they shall pay their notes of the denominations of five dollars and under, in coin, larger denominations in coin or legal tender notes Banks failing to comply with these provisions to forfeit their charters, the Treasurer having authority to organize other National Banks of equal capital in their stead. Morrill stated that he would press the bill at an early day, saying that Congress must grapple with the financial difficulties at once, and ascertain the true solution of the financial distinctions. Adjourned till Monday at 11.30.

House not in session to-day.

The Senate in an executive session of three hours confirmed Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, Gen. Cayron as Agricultural Commissioner, and A. C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado.

The expense of the Indian Commission was $150,000. Commissioner Taylor attributes the failure of the Indian war to this commission, saving a million a week.

All members were present at a Cabinet meeting to-day. Welles having recovered. A draft of a message was read.

Internal Revenue Receipts to day $1,090,000.

The sentence of Gen. Custar, suspending him from rank and pay for one year, was confirmed.

The working men of Pittsburg have nominated a full ticket to-day.

A joint meeting of Democrats and Republicans of Boston is called at Faneuil Hall, opposing impeachment

Washington, Nov 29—Gossip says that count shows a majority of thirty against the majority report. The impression prevails that Congress will be adjourned. There was a strong disposition on the part of the Democrats to debate the matter, in order to ventilate the Connecticut election, and absentees of both Boutwell's and Wilson's reports

The Senate rejected Stillwell, of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela.

Mrs. Cobb has made an interesting and touching statement, claiming that she has been forced before the public by detective Baker, of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States. The trial, however, never came off, Shelley's friends succeeding in settling the matter by refunding the ill-gotten pay. He again returned to New Orleans, where he acquired some what of a Jeremy Diddler notoriety among the boarding house keepers.

ARE WE A NATION?—Are we a nation? Such is the question which I now propose, before proceeding to discuss the topic I do this with the answer. Are we a nation? Then must we have that essential, indestructible unity which stamps us a nation, with all the constitutional pervasive powers which minister to the national life, then must we have that central, supreme authority, inherent in just government, to protect the citizen in all the rights of citizenship, and then must we have that other central inalienable prerogative of providing for the performance of all those duties which we made when we first claimed our place as a nation. Words are sometimes things, and I cannot look doubt that some of the world gain in strength and our people in comprehensive patriotism if we discarded language which in itself implies certain weakness in the political structure. Pardon me if I confess that I have never reconciled myself to the use of the word "federal" instead of "national." They mind our Government is not federal, but national: our Constitution is not federal, but national: our Union is not federal, but national. There is one instance where this misnomer does not occur. The debt of our country is always national, even because this terms promises in advance additional security to the anxious creditor. Liberty and equality are as much as dollars and cents, national. Our Navy is national also, and enjoy the same security.—*Senator Sumner's Lecture in New York.*

Paris, Nov. 29.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,900,000 francs.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased a million and three quarters.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Collyer and Kelly fight has finally occurred, Collyer winning in 111 rounds.

Lieut. Braine will be tried under an indictment for piracy.

Surratt will probably have a change of venue

Havana, Nov. 28.—St Domingo dates of the 20th report that the rebel Gen. Barlenta was captured and shot.

Gen. Babadilla at the head of a column had left for Cibao, President Cabral and his staff pursuing.

New York, Nov. 29.—Admiral John Drake Stout is dead, aged 87 years.

New York, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very firm. Corn drooping. Oats rather heavy. Pork drooping, $20 70. Lard quiet. Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 15c. Freights quiet. Stocks strong. Sterling unchanged. Gold 139. Money 7 per cent. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 108¼; of '64, 105¾; of '65, 106¾; new issue, 108; 10 40's, 101¾; 7-30's, 105¾.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.—Wind blowing a fresh gale from southwest. Barometer 29 90. Temperature 72.

Arrived: Ship Thomas Howard, Strickland, Philadelphia sixteen days, general cargo to G. A. Foedick.

Sailed: Steamship Monterey.

THE SOUTH.—We copy from the Nashville *Gazette* an extract from a lecture delivered in that city by Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner:"

A land without ruins is a land without memories—a land without memories is a land without hope. A land that wears a laurel crown may be fair to see; but twine a few sad cypress leaves around the brow of any land and be that land barren, beautiless and blight, it becomes lovely in its consecrated coronet of sorrow, and it wins the sympathy of the heart and of history. Crowns of roses fade—crowns of thorns endure. Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest root of humanity—the triumphs of might are transient—they pass and are forgotten—the sufferings of right are graven deepest in the chronicles of nations.

"Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread And the tearful grass is kissed in pity by the dead; Yes, give me a land that is literally the just, Where the ashes of the dead are the ashes of the dust, Yes give me the land where the battle's red blast Is not the future but the form of the past; Yes, give me a land that has legends and lays That tell of the memories of long-vanished days; Yes give me a land that has story and song Tales of the strife of the right with the wrong; Yes give me a land with a grave in each spot, And names to the graves that shall not be forgot; Yes give me a land that has bards and the tomb—These are a grand one in verse, these are a glory in gloom—For out of the silence and shade of the grave is born A spirit that lightens the sorrow of its mourn, May yet form the material of a worthy theme, And such single sweet of the war period might Shall yet be a rock in the temple of light

MRS. Lincoln's brothers, as is known, were in the Confederate army. The regiment of them started in April, 1861, from New Orleans, as a private in the Chasseurs a Pied, and, being discharged for sickness at Richmond, in October thereafter, the survivor returned to his home, but, though still suffering in health, he left a wife and two babies to join the Crescent regiment, in response to Beauregard's call, and fell at Shiloh. Another, Capt. Dave Todd, started with Col Tom Taylor, of the First Kentucky Volunteers, and was also killed toward the end of the war. And third, Dr. Todd, served throughout as a distinguished surgeon.

Ed. Smith, a worthy colored man of Rankin county, Miss., who faithfully followed his master, Col. Jayne, through the war, was seduced into joining the Loyal League. He attended a meeting, and found out that the object of tendency was to array the races in hostility to each other, publishes a card in the Brandon *Republican*, renouncing his association with the wicked concern.

The jury, in the case of J. J. Phillips, tried in Richmond for the murder of his wife, some time last summer, have been unable to agree.

George Peabody has made a donation of $150,000 to Harvard College for the purpose of establishing a museum and institute of archeology and ethnology.

It is estimated that Washington will be shown by the new census to have a population of at least 110,000, when the returns are complete.

Mayne Reid has a new book out—"The Giraffe Hunters"

The salary of Horace Greeley ($7,500, as Editor in Chief of the *Tribune* is much the highest paid in New York.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1867.

We noticed to-day further indications of relaxation in the Money market. The banks are enabled to discount business paper more freely, and outside there was a decided softening of street rates Money was offered, on good paper, at banks and brokers, collateral, at 10 per cent per month, but note brokers refused to pay over 1% Less desirable paper, however, can hardly be disposed of at these rates. Prime mercantile paper was still quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The proceeds of the recent movement in the Cotton Speculation from country merchants are beginning to have their influence on the general market and relieve the pressure so stringent.

Gold opened at 138½ to 138¾, and after a limited business closed at about the same. The sales included $300 and two lots of $1,500 each at 138¾, $2,000 at 138⅞, and $9,000 and $2000, in two equal sums, at 138¾. The market was quiet throughout the day, with little demand from speculators, and a fair business from the Customhouse In Silver we noticed a sale of $200 in American half dollars at 135. Three cents premium was offered for American dollars, but particulars of which were not reported. The former may be quoted at 134½ to 135, and the latter at 136.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were to to a fair extent, but the movement on it was checked by the reluctance of drawers to surrender the bills of lading, upon which, some of the banks will not buy even A1 signatures. The sales of Sterling included £2,000 A1, 114½ to 114¾; £2,000 at 114¾; £2000 at 114⅞; £2,500 at 114¾; £1100 bank, at 153 and £2,800, at 109½ for gold In France we quote Gold at 5,00@5,10 A1 commercial, at 3.78⅞; 50,000 at —, and 15,000 bank, at 3.70 Sterling may be quoted at 148 to 148½ for good bill of lading, 148½ to 149 for A1 bill of lading and 150 to 151 for A1 signature, 150 for bankers' and 152 to 153 for bank; and France at 3.80 to 3.70⅞ for A1 commercial and 3.72½ to 3.70 for state bankers' and bank

Domestic Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers The banks checked on New York, at ⅛ per cent. Sales were made to some extent out quite a fair remittance demand The sales of commercial included $15,000, $20,000, $40,000, $42,000, $50,000 and $50,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent, discount, $20,000 at ⅛ and ⅜, $20,000 at ⅜, $20,000 one day's sight at ⅜, $20,000 ten days at ¼, and $10,000 five days sight at ½ per cent.

The exports embrace 1225 bales for Liverpool

TOBACCO—The stock on sale is well assorted but is too light for extended operations. There is a good export demand for the lower grades; and other descriptions of the tobacco by the city trade for cutting and manufacturing purposes We have heard of no sales to-day worthy of special notice, but quote the market firm at the following figures:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	2 @ 3	3 @ 4
Low	4 @ 5	5 @ 6
Medium	6 @ 7½	7 @ 8½
Good	8 @ 9½	9 @ 10½
Fine	10 @ 12	12 @ 14
Choice	14 @ 17	16 @ 20

Week's receipts 71 hhds; exports 15.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,181
Arrived to-day	18
Arrived previously	1245—1263
	4,444
Exported to-day	none
Exported previously	3281—3281
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	1163

FREIGHTS—The market for coastwise freights is quiet and unchanged. In foreign freights the offerings to-day were to a fair extent, and engagements were made at an advance of ¼d per lb for cotton by steam to Liverpool. The rates are as follows: By steam ⅜c per lb for cotton to New York; ⅜ per bbl