The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Squares	1 month net	2 mos. net	3 mos. net	6 mos. net	12 mos. net
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	35	50	80	125
Three	30	48	70	110	175
Four	38	60	90	140	225
Five	45	70	100	170	275
Six	55	80	120	200	325
Seven	60	90	135	230	375
Eight	65	110	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Column	100	185	240	450	700
Quarter Column	65	115	150	250	400
Half Column	90	165	220	410	650
Three Quarters Column	115	175	230	430	650
Column	150	185	240	450	700
Quarter Page	175	250	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING OCT 4, 1867

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault—At 10—Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Household Furniture and Wearing Apparel.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS—The attention of the payers is called to the notice elsewhere of Mr. H. Pecaña, State Auditor.

HON. RANDELL HUNT.—We are glad to learn that the rumor circulating in the city for some days, of a fatal accident having occurred to our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. Randell Hunt, who is now in New York city, proves to be incorrect. Mr. Hunt met with an accident, but the injury resulting from it was not serious. It seems that he lost his balance on a flight of steps in the New York Hotel, and had a sprain or fall, but Dr. Warren Stone, our esteemed surgeon, now in New York also, being promptly called to make an examination of Mr. Hunt's limbs, pronounced them of a comparatively trivial character, and according to the latest letter dated received by the family here, he was recovering from the accident which will be gratifying to Mr. Hunt's numerous friends in this city.

The Election in Louisiana.

The following table exhibits the number of votes polled in the parishes named, in the late election in this State, also the number of registered voters, the number of white and colored voters in each parish being placed in separate columns. By this table it will be perceived that in fourteen parishes the total number of votes polled was 31,122, and the number of registered voters 56,737, which gives a majority of 25,615 over the number of votes in those parishes required to carry the State for a convention. Of these 56,737 registered voters 33,911 are colored and 22,826 white, so that nearly the entire vote was polled by persons of color. An estimate of six per cent of the white registered voters who went to the polls would not be far out of the way. The indications are still in favor of a convention.

TABLE OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED

Parishes.	Votes for reg'n	Votes polled	White votes polled	Total.
Orleans	12,681	16,906	13,145	29,051
St. Bernard	721	670	70	740
St. Charles	1,448	1,200	78	1,278
St. James	1,954	2,458	468	2,926
St. John	1,107	1,263	212	1,475
Ascension	1,600	1,780	563	2,343
Assumption	1,900	1,942	1,027	2,969
West Baton Rouge	872	721	48	769
St. Landry	4,213	1,300	97	1,397
Caddo	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000
Caddo (Ward 4)	1,271	1,165	1,165	2,330
Jefferson	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000
West Feliciana	1,353	1,049	278	1,327
St. Helena	1,200	1,174	943	2,117
Total	31,122	34,677	22,545	57,222

The British steamship Crusader, Capt. Hoodless, from Vera Cruz, Oct. 4th, arrived at her wharf, in the Fourth District, early yesterday morning. Capt. Hoodless reports that up to the date of his departure, the Liberal Government had refused positively to surrender the body of Maximilian to the Austrian admiral.

The U. S. gunboat Dacotah was in port when the Crusader sailed.

The Crusader has on board $1600 in gold, and $5000 in Mexican dollars, consigned as follows:

$1600, to H. Avendano Bros. $5000 to F. Comerdich $5000, in Mexican dollars, Cramer & Co.

Letter from Mexico.

[Translated for The Bee.]

We have received, through the courtesy of Capt. Robert Hoodless, of the steamship Crusader, *La Concordia*, of Vera Cruz, of the 26th, and *El Monitor Republicano*, of 25th September.

The latter is chiefly occupied with the address, delivered 16th Sept., the anniversary of Mexican Independence, by Gen. Vicente Riva Palacio, before the Junta Patriotica of the capital.

It contains a decree of Mr. Juarez changing the mode of trial in political criminal cases so as to enable the courts to come to speedy conclusions. It also contains further sections of one previously commenced, establishing a system of municipal revenue.

El Monitor says that the Sra. Da Concepcion Lozano, wife of Maximilian, has been created a Princess of the Empire, by Emperor Francis.

THE BODY OF MAXIMILIAN—The *Diario Oficial* says:

Two elements made in some of the papers of this city, relating to the embalming of the body, to the effect that it had some that the body, or at least a part of the same is missing, and that it has been necessary to complete it with wax, and that there had been some change in the wax, are not correct.

We learn from physicians, who have seen the corpse, that it is true that it has suffered any decomposition, nor that any part of the same is missing. As to the wax, they have been used as a material, in embalmed bodies.

Dr. Vicente Lozo claims to be the only person who performed or to take part in embalming the body.

D. Alejandro Villasenor, a political prisoner, died in the Emperor's.

Somera, ex Minister of Maximilian, had paid his fine of $4000, and been released.

Hermelas Castro, one of the notables, had died.

It is said Gen. Corona has written to the Government proposing to support Juarez for the Presidency, and assuring him of the support of Mexico. They make promises of present to Mexico.

The *Concordia* remarks upon the strange delay in deciding upon the case of Gen. Santa Anna.

The *Orquesta* says that on the 16th September, in the midst of the rejoicing people mingled quite a number of the prisoners in the Emperor's, among them one ex minister, who were out on parole. That this was allowed, they not insulted, is claimed to be very honorable to the Mexican people in the contrary, a great many houses were closed on that day.

El Sol, says the news of the death of Gen. Juan Alvarez is authentic. Letters of mourning have been received confirming it.

The *Restauracion* of Morelia, mentions the consecration of the Bishop D. Ignacio Arango, who, during the so-called empire, could not get his bulls approved.

An important banquet has been given in Puebla to Gen. Porfirio Diaz, in which after criticisms of the violation by Juarez of the constitution of 1857, and of his propositions in the *Convocatoria*, Gen. Diaz was nominated for President. In his speech in reply he neither accepted nor rejected the nomination, but spoke highly of Juarez, and declared his only desire to be the constitution, to which he had sworn an oath he had always kept.

PRETTY HEAVY ON THE VARIETIES.—The Handsboro Mail's *Document* of last Saturday, gives a gang of peripatetic show folks the following notice free:

MOORE'S VARIETIES.—This delectable crowd of vagabonds and swindlers have been in this place for several days, trying to humbug our citizens out of their money, but have met with very partial success, though their will was good. The company consists of the following: W. J. Moore, Manager; Johnny Smith, Stage Manager; "Happy" Ramsey, Traveling Agent. Wm. Guy, Leader of Orchestra, and Jerry Sar—ah, Musical Director.

Their baggage was seized and held until by some hook or crook they got money enough to pay their board bill. They go from here to Pass Christian. Our friends there had better look out, or they will take them in. We hope the press of the country will pass them round.

THE ELECTION—Yesterday was the first day of the election ordered by Gen. Pope, and although a large number of votes were polled, the number of white who voted is ridiculously small in comparison with the blacks. The county vote is taken at the courthouse, while the city vote is received at five different precincts. The county vote polled was 759 blacks and 6 whites, and the city vote 3395 blacks and 24 whites.—*Mobile Advertiser, 2d.*

WHAT WAR DEVILS.—The Government spent thousands of millions of dollars, sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and carried woe and suffering to innumerable households in the late war. It succeeded in forcing a "free people to yield to a free" government. This people's yield to the affections of its "sub jects" than it was before the war in those of its citizens. If Forney's *Chronicle* tells the truth Maryland has just voted by twenty thousand majority, according to that journal, to establish the following doctrines:

1. The right of a State to secede from the Union—a doctrine they have practically incorporated into their new Constitution.

2. The righteousness of the rebellion.

3. The unconstitutionality of coercing a foreign State, and the wickedness of attempting to have the Union.

4. The unconstitutionality of legal tender Government notes.

5. The repudiation of the national debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion.

6. The compensation of slave-owners for the value of their chattels, estimated at fact market price, *sans balme*.

7. Opposition to the establishment of United States citizenship as defined in the 14th constitutional amendment.

8. Opposition to manhood suffrage.

9. A denial of treason on the part of the rebels, and their restoration to power.

Editorial Correspondence.

"PORT CLEAR HOTEL," MOBILE BAY, October 1st, 1867.

The residents of the hot and sultry city during the prevalence of the epidemic, can hardly imagine the delights of this healthful sea side resort. There is health and vitality in every breath of the cool south wind that sweeps across this beautiful bay, and with every draught one feels stronger and better. I came here two weeks ago sick with the fever, and took to my bed to do battle with the dreaded disease. I found a stout ally in the pure atmosphere and delightful sea breezes that came in from the gulf, and in a week a time had won my victory and was sitting upon the verandah enjoying the cool sea air. From that time to this my convalescence has been rapid, and every hour I feel returning health and strength. For convalescents—for those worn down and enervated by disease or by the long and tedious summer, there can be no better place than this. The first breath of air drawn into the lungs gives courage and hope, while the glorious sea breezes adds vigor and strength more rapidly than one could hope.

The first exclamation of the visitor at Point Clear is "What a beautiful sheet of water." Stretching out towards Fort Morgan and the gulf is one of the finest bits of water on the Southern coast, and one gazes for hours across the restless waves without tiring of the scene. The hotel is situated upon a long point of land which runs out into Mobile Bay, dividing it, as it were, into two bays, one on either side. On one side we have a bay stretching out into the city of Mobile, on the other, a magnificent sheet of water extending to the entrance of the gulf. Far across the bay the opposite shore is dimly visible, while on either side there is nothing to be seen but water, thus giving it the appearance of the open sea. On the South the low and narrow strip of land, on which Fort Morgan is situated, offers no obstruction to the breeze, and we have a clear sweep for miles and miles—indeed, from the Caribbean sea and the South American coast. Could a breeze coming across the broad gulf be other than healthful and strengthening? And we have here a combination of natural advantages favorable to invalids. In front is the sea, from which we get the benefit of sea air and sea bathing; back are pine forests, the resinous odors from which are certainly healthy to all suffering from pulmonary complaints. For one thing I will put Point Clear against the world—and I should not hesitate to guarantee that they would gain strength far more rapidly here than at any other resort to be named. In saying this I speak from experience, for two seasons have found me here weak and prostrated, and in both health and strength have come in two or three weeks time. How many there are now lingering in the city, suffering from weakness and prostration, longing for strength, yet unable to find it, who would be vastly benefited by even a fortnight's residence here. And there are many, too, who, if they would spend a short time here, would soon confess that the small sum necessary was well spent, and who would go back to the winter's work with renewed strength of mind and body—with a vigor they cannot gain by remaining in the city.

Say what we may about the climate of this section we cannot deny that the long summer is very prostrating, and that every one who can spend a week or two by the sea side, gains incalculably by so doing. If those who have had the fever and are now recovering—those who wish to have their strength to begin the winter's work—would spend a short time here, they would find, as I have done, greater benefit to body and mind than they had reason to anticipate. The hotel is large and comfortable, and there is every convenience that one has in the city. The rooms are lighted with gas made on the Point, fresh water is brought up by cool spring water, and here one finds every facility for comfort, pleasure and amusement that is usually sought by those who visit such popular resorts. There is music and dancing nearly every night for those who are fond of the latter, billiard rooms, bowling alley, shooting gallery and ninepins, and, in fine, I do not know what is lacking. Best of all things here are the glorious sea baths which one gets as often as he pleases from the commodious bath houses. There is both health and strength in them.

I write this letter entirely in the interests of the public, without the usual stimulus of such letters, and if I can induce one or two to follow my example I shall be satisfied. One of the best recommendations of the place is that all who have been here once come again. I find nearly all of the familiar faces that I saw last year, with many new ones whom I shall be glad to meet again next year should I live so fortunate as to return. There are several persons from New Orleans now stopping at the hotel, and among them I notice the names of Mr. Shumway and Mr. Keene, who have their entire families here. There are others whose names do not now occur to me.

For some time past we have had most delightful weather, with a prevailing south east wind—the cool breeze and most refreshing. During such a breeze the bathing is very fine. We are but a few hours from New Orleans, a single night with three hours for the trip down, and hence get the papers regularly, and a daily mail from Mobile. Every Sunday the steamer makes two trips, and hours down have never been pleasanter than they are. It is always healthy, also parties from the city, suffering from fevers, should be careful, hence many merchants of Mobile keep their families here, or up to the city every morning, spend the day in business, and return at night. Along the shore for miles are pleasant little cottages, in which such families reside.

To conclude this letter let me once more recall my own experience in gaining health and strength at this fine resort, and advise all who can do so to run over, if only for a week or two.

EULEMS.

The Fort Pillow Affair.

To the Editor of New York Times:

A correspondent of the *Times*, whose letter was published on the 20th ult., says:

"At the time of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebel Gen. Forrest, and the massacre of its entire garrison, Gen. (then Colonel) Lawrence was in command of Fort Columbus, a point on the Mississippi river above Fort Pillow. Gen. Forrest, flushed with his victory and his murders, marched from Fort Pillow directly on Fort Columbus, notified Col. Lawrence that the commander and garrison of Fort Pillow had been massacred, informed him that he commanded 10,000 troops, and that he had captured 4,000 negro troops, and ordered him to surrender in one hour's time, or he and his command should share the fate which had been visited on the garrison at Fort Pillow.

I have hitherto borne in silence these outrageous assaults upon my character as a man and a soldier. I have deemed regard for my own reputation, and a sense of duty to the brave gentlemen who fought under me during the late war, will not permit me to remain silent any longer. I must therefore ask you to be pleased to allow me to say, through the columns of the *Times*, that the charges made against me are unmitigated falsehoods, utterly false, and that their falsity can be easily demonstrated by proof which is within easy reach.

The official report of the United States officer commanding at Fort Pillow, and the testimony reported by the Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Vice President Wade was chairman, show that the garrison consisted of only about 550 officers and men. Other proofs, which I can produce at any time, show that I captured and released on the same day more than 300 of these—65 of them, who were badly wounded, having been delivered by me to the officer commanding a United States gunboat in the vicinity of the fort, and about 250, (an official description of whom is now in the city in the possession of Gen. Thomas Jefferson Jordan) having been turned over by me to General Polk, at Demopolis, Alabama. Of these captured men ninety were negroes, and I have never seen the real name of one in all killed, for many of them effected their escape, while others were drowned in the attempt. Of the 300 thus released, the number of killed was not greater than usual in the case of so severe a fight, accompanied by a desperate assault and defense.

These facts are known to the Government of the United States, and await me, not only in the opinion of the President, Mr. Stanton, and Judge Holt, but in that of Congress, of any violation of the rules of civilized warfare. *Otherwise* I would have been long ago arrested and tried upon that charge. For my own part, conscious of my innocence, and knowing perfectly well that I have always waged war with the strictest regard to the usages of civilized nations, I have never shunned any investigation to which the Executive or Congress might subject my military conduct.

As to the absurd charge that I marched against Columbus with 10,000 men, and demanded the surrender, with the threat that I would, in the event of a refusal, "massacre the garrison, I have only to say that I never was, during the war, within forty miles of Columbus, after its evacuation by the Confederates in 1862, and that the only troops which approached it at the time referred to was a scouting party of less than one hundred men, and that the official report of General Lawrence himself utterly disproves your correspondent's statements.

N. B. FORREST.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.—It is the duty of citizens to give up the names of their correspondents, when called upon by an aggrieved party, provided the demand is made for the purpose of holding the authors personally responsible. We were called upon recently for the authors of two communications which appeared in this paper some weeks since. We asked the applicant if he wanted the names for the purpose of holding the authors to a personal account, he replied that he did; when we gave him the names *he seemed perfectly satisfied*. He reminded us very much of the fellow at a masquerade who swore that had been knocked down by some one. He floorished around exclaiming, "show me the man that struck my brother! just show me the man!" A man of known courage stepped up and said, "I am the man, sir." "Well," said fuss and feathers, "you hit him a bell of hard lick."—*Jackson (Miss.) Whig.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New "Theatre of Moses"—This theatre, lately fitted up, in the building contiguous to the site of the burned Orleans Theatre on Orleans street, was opened with a specimen performance Wednesday night, affording an idea of the design of the proprietor, Mr. F. Arrigoni, to whom we are obliged for a polite invitation to be present. The performances, which were designed to be introductory to the regular opening of the establishment for the season, comprised some dozen or more *tableaux certaits*, on a more limited scale than those of the Keller troupe, given here before the war, but quite as well designed and illustrated; the whole pictured in exquisite framework, adding charmingly to the illusions and illuminations. The interludes were varied with panoramic illustrations of India and China, enlivened with some excellent music. The panoramas, the handiwork of Mr. Arrigoni, are exquisite, and reflect great credit on him as an artist. After the performances the invited guests present participated in some good things, spread upon a table adjoining the theatrical hall, and left at a late hour, generally pleased with the entertainments of the evening.

Colored Schools—The Board of School Directors have secured the three story brick building corner of Customhouse and Robertson streets, and the building No. 213 Rampart street, for use for school houses for colored children, and are in treaty for other buildings for the same purpose. They feel sanguine of being able to open a number of these schools in a very few days. The building 213 Rampart street is to be used exclusively for female pupils.

A Literary Barley—Some of the newly enfranchised are so puffed up with the political honors conferred upon them, that their carriage and conduct in public places is often extremely amusing. Sunday, while going in one of the Magazine street cars, a gentleman of African lineage entered and took his seat. He was rigged out tremendously, and carried a similar give, hickory sapling, made very variegated. The complexion of the individual, which was dark as jet, displayed itself to strong contrast with a large well arranged shad nose. Darkie touched the tip of both of his ears. His hands greasy fingers were ornamented with a number of rings, of every species of metal, which were decorated together with some mock imitation of a curve as hoops are put upon a wine cask.

The dark gentleman, after taking his seat, turned, with a self-satisfied air as to his own importance, and scrutinized leisurely his fellow passengers, with doubtless the conviction that he was, or ought to be, the pride and of all observers.

The car had not proceeded far before newsboy entered with the usual exclamation of "Here's the Picayune, Times, etc. Chorus two papers were sold, when the newsboy was about leaving the car, our colored friend, with a happy unprecedentness, inquired if he had the Bee. The boy, with a quizzical manner, turned and looked at his interrogator for a second, and with a merry twinkle in his eye, replied "Yes, I do," and from the bundle of papers under his arm, drew forth a copy of the New Orleans Bee. The colored gentleman bought the paper, and after examining it for a second with great consequency, and as he supposed the French side of that paper, folded it up and put it into his pocket. The little incide t was observed by all of the passengers, and almost an audible smile played on the countenance of each. The darkey appeared to be perfectly satisfied with his bargain.—*Picayune.*

Don't Approve of Repeaters Here Now—Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* don't approve of repeaters here just at this time. He thinks it is the deplorable depression of our trade, when every family is clad in mourning, and the dead pile cease to be numerous, we cannot exactly see why the public are urged to attend a bad race. We are the friends of all proper recreation, but we are sorry to see, deemed and official correspondent, closed with an appeal for united action for the salvation of the country.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 3.—Stocks unsettled, owing to European reports and the tightness of the money market. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling weak at 9 per cent. Gold of the companies 141½ to 142. Gold closed at Home Sets 142½ to 142¾.

Augusta, Oct. 3.—Cotton market opened at 1½c. and middlings but closed at 1c. Sales 1 bales. Receipts 5 bls. The great scarcity of money restrict sales.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Col. Frank, commandant of the post, has received instructions from Gen. Canby to no longer oppose the enforcement of civil process from the United States Circuit Court.

Savannah, Oct. 3.—Cotton opened active, but closed dull and heavy. Middlings 1½c. Sales 300 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales. Receipts of the week 12,000 bales. Exports 7,231 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 3.—Cotton active and firmer. Sales 550 bales. Receipts 720 bales.

New York, Oct. 3.—Cotton heavy, declined ¼c. Sales 1,000 bales, including middlings 31½c. Flour active—State $8 75. Southern $10 cents $15. Wheat nominal—white Michigan $3 to $3 25. Corn heavy, mixed western 1 @ 2c. lower, $1 23. Oats active—Western 1c. lower, Pennsylvania heavy. Pork $23 80. Beef firm. Pork Hog 12½c. Lard—Western 11½ to 12c. Other Groceries dull. Freights steady.

Baltimore, Oct. 3.—Flour firmer, city mills superfine $10c. Wheat strong—prime to choice white $3 to $3 10. Corn—mixed 1 @ 2c. higher, $1 20 @ $1 22. Oats—Pennsylvania 1c. higher, 70 @ 72c. Rye firmer, sales at 90 @ 92c. Cotton firmer, sales of 50 bales, to arrive, at 32c. for Georgia middling.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—Sales 37 hhds Tobacco. Frost has damaged crop. Prices advanced. $12 to $16 50 inferior to medium. Superfine $20 to $25. Flour $8 to $8 50. Wheat $2 to $2 15. Corn 90c. @ $1 00, shelled. Oats nominal, 55c. Groceries firm. Mess Pork $24 25 to $25 @ $25 50. Bacon—shoulders, 10½c., clear sides 13½ to 13¾. Lard, leaf 13½ to 14c. Whisky nominal 35c. in bond. Cotton 26c.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—River rising slowly, 26 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Tobacco active, low and medium grades advanced fully. Flour dull, superfine $7 50 to $7 75, extra $8 50. XX $10 25 to $11 25. XXX $12 25 to $13 25. Wheat—red $2 20 to $2 25. Corn firm. $1 10 to $1 07 for yellow. $1 11 to $1 16 for white. Oats dull and nominally 60c. Provisions—Pork firmer. Pork $24 50. Bacon—clear ribs 13c. for shoulders 10c., plain hams 16½c. Lard quiet but firm; choice leaf 14c. Whisky nominal.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—Flour firmer—family $11 50 to $11 75, fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat firmer, sales 10,000 bushels at $2 20 for red and $2 30 for amber. Corn active and higher, 1 Oats 62½ @ 63. Tobacco, full rates. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged, middling 31½ to 32c. Pork dull. Provisions generally firmer. Bacon—clear sides 13c., clear ribbed sides 13c. Lard firm.

Mobile, Oct. 3.—Cotton closed quiet, middlings 31c. Sales 1,500 bales. Receipts yesterday 1,750 bales.

The total crop of Mobile county was 4093, of which 1,174 were wanted. Nearly all were for a Government.

No deaths from yellow fever to day.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 3.—Returns for two days have been received from fifteen counties. In these the number of registered voters was 61,109, and the number of votes polled 31,300, being 30,909 more than the required majority.

London, Oct. 2—Midnight—Reports from Italy are of a startling nature. A Florence despatch says the outlook in Central Italy was of a gloomy character. The immigrants have expelled Orsini, and are holding all the roads leading to it. The commander of the Political forces has demanded assistance from Italy, which has been refused. The revolt is undoubtedly serious and alarming. There are apprehensions of the interruption of friendly relations between France and Italy.

Florence, Oct. 2.—Official dispatches published today say nothing of affairs at Rome, but confirm the reported revolt at Viterbo.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southeast Pass, Oct. 3—11 A. M.—Wind south east, barometer 29 85. No arrivals. Went up in tow: Ship Helen Clinton, bark Nobo. At anchor inside: Bark Limerick Lass.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Washington Chronicle of the Republican party is interesting itself about the trial of Mr. Davis are entirely groundless. Since Mr. Davis was delivered to the Judicial authorities in May the Federal Executive have taken no action in the case.

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, recently here from Richmond, has clients, represents Mr. Davis as ready and anxious for trial. The defense will contend the recognized constitutional doctrine North and South previous to the war taught that the citizen's first allegiance was due to his State, as having immediate control of his life and property, and unfaithfulness to it involved the immediate forfeit of both.

London, Oct. 2—Evening.—Consols 91¾. Bonds 72.

Frankfort, Oct. 2.—Bonds 74¾.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Bourse firmer. Rentes advanced.

Liverpool, Oct. 2, P. M.—Cotton dull—declined ⅛ since opening. Middling uplands 8⅝; middling Orleans 8⅞.

Liverpool, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton steady, more doing. Sales 12,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

Nashville, Oct. 3.—Col. Blackburn, with the aid of a military force, has released prisoners, deposed the old municipal authorities and inaugurated the newly elected.

New York, Oct. 3.—Gold has advanced to 145 in consequence of the Fenian movement, received by private parties, of a decline in American securities in London, and reports that trouble in Europe appears to be imminent. Gold 142¾. Governments quiet and weak. Money active at 9 per cent. 5-20's of 1862, coupons, 112¾.

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Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 3.—Returns for two days have been received from fifteen counties. In these the number of registered voters was 61,109, and the number of votes polled 31,300, being 30,909 more than the required majority.

London, Oct. 2—Midnight—Reports from Italy are of a startling nature. A Florence despatch says the outlook in Central Italy was of a gloomy character. The immigrants have expelled Orsini, and are holding all the roads leading to it. The commander of the Political forces has demanded assistance from Italy, which has been refused. The revolt is undoubtedly serious and alarming. There are apprehensions of the interruption of friendly relations between France and Italy.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Distillery Riot in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Forsyth Relieved.

New York Democratic Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Serious Revolt at Viterbo.

Anticipated Trouble between France and Italy.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct 3.—The bodies of Mrs Surratt, Booth and others have been secretly removed by order of the War Department, and buried in a trench in Warehouse No 1. The removal was necessary to make room for contemplated improvements.

Receipts yesterday, $1,200,000.

Hon. Edmund Cooper of Tenn., has been appointed private Secretary to the President.

A commission will be convened at Vicksburg to try Gen. Kautz.

Gen. Forsyth has been relieved from the Inspector-ship of the 5th Military District.

The Honolulu Legislature has passed, and the King has signed, a treaty with the United States.

The contracts with Southern railroad and steamboat companies, for the transportation of the mails throughout the South, which were entered into by the Postmaster General on the first of July, are to be cancelled, and readvertised. Returns received for the first quarter, up to September 30th, show that the work is being faithfully performed.

Old Mosaby is reported as requested to resign asked for fifteen days delay. This was refused, and unless his resignation comes at once, Surgeon McGulloch has determined to remove him.

Philadelphia, Oct 3.—The officers of the Revenue made a descent on illicit stills near Richmond, in Schuylkill county, and were fired on. Being reinforced they returned, captured, and were rewarded the stills, when they found a number of men disguised, and had their books were used. The Deputy U. S. Marshal received six serious wounds. To-day Laney, one of the parties wounded in the head, by a Federal person, were lost on the cars.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Horatio Seymour was chosen permanent President of the Democratic Convention. The report of the Committee of Action of the Republican party was a revolution, not to divide, but to destroy, the country, and the people will turn and visit upon the perpetrators of the crime, dishonored and disgraced, and closed with an appeal for united action for the salvation of the country.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 3.—Stocks unsettled, owing to European reports and the tightness of the money market. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling weak at 9 per cent. Gold of the companies 141½ to 142. Gold closed at Home Sets 142½ to 142¾.

Augusta, Oct 3.—Cotton market opened at 1½c. and middlings but closed at 1c. Sales 1 bales. Receipts 5 bls. The great scarcity of money restrict sales.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Col. Frank, commandant of the post, has received instructions from Gen. Canby to no longer oppose the enforcement of civil process from the United States Circuit Court.

Savannah, Oct 3.—Cotton opened active, but closed dull and heavy. Middlings 12½c. Sales 300 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales. Receipts of the week 12,000 bales. Exports 7,231 bales.

Charleston, Oct 3.—Cotton active and firmer. Sales 550 bales. Receipts 720 bales.

New York, Oct. 3.—Cotton heavy, declined ¼c. Sales 1,000 bales, including middlings 31½c. Flour active—State $8 75. Southern $10 cents $15. Wheat nominal—white Michigan $3 to $3 25. Corn heavy, mixed western 1 @ 2c. lower, $1 23. Oats active—Western 1c. higher, Pennsylvania heavy. Pork $23 80. Beef firm. Pork Hog 12½c. Lard—Western 11½ to 12c. Other Groceries dull. Freights steady.

Baltimore, Oct 3.—Flour firmer, city mills superfine $10c. Wheat strong—prime to choice white $3 to $3 10. Corn—mixed 1 @ 2c. higher, $1 20 @ $1 22. Oats—Pennsylvania 1c. higher, 70 @ 72c. Rye firmer, sales at 90 @ 92c. Cotton firmer, sales of 50 bales, to arrive, at 32c. for Georgia middling.

Louisville, Oct 3.—Sales 37 hhds Tobacco. Frost has damaged crop. Prices advanced. $12 to $16 50 inferior to medium. Superfine $20 to $25. Flour $8 to $8 50. Wheat $2 to $2 15. Corn 90c. @ $1 00, shelled. Oats nominal, 55c. Groceries firm. Mess Pork $24 25 to $25 @ $25 50. Bacon—shoulders, 10½c., clear sides 13½ to 13¾. Lard, leaf 13½ to 14c. Whisky nominal 35c. in bond. Cotton 26c.

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GEN. GARIBALDI—SPEECH AT ORVIETO.—We are enabled to give the following report of the speech of Gen. Garibaldi, delivered before the Hotel de Rome Aix Aix in Orvieto. Garibaldi, addressed the crowd from one of the windows, and "I regret to see the Italian people, of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them in times of more difficulty than the present—times of peril and of danger. I have seen them, when the Italian would have shot the yoke against us, must upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the weak of liberty—the Italian people, which is the cradle of Rome or death! No, it is no longer Rome or death; it is 'Rome and life.' Our enemies are not only the priests, our enemies are the French Emperor, who prevents us from going to Rome! The priests, Who else? The French Emperor [Cries of 'Death to the Emperor.'] Death to Emperors! Long live the French nation with Bonaparte. The nation is great and generous, the nation is with us; all nations are sisters. Now I tell you the Italian people is very indeed. [Cries of 'To Rome,' 'To Rome.'] We are told there are 40,000 there. If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000, but one million, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. [Frenzied applause.] Many of us have sacrificed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honor of the bayonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle them out with the butt ends of our guns. [Cries of 'Out with the Priests,' 'Death to the Priests.'] These people have completed the degradation of the noblest people on earth. The war taught that the citizen's first allegiance was due to his State, as having immediate control of his life and