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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1868.

IS THE OFFICE OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR VACANT?

A question has been raised as to the effect in law of the Lieut. Governor's acceptance of the Presidency of the Metropolitan Police Board, and whether it does not operate his resignation of the office of Lieut. Governor. That no one can hold or exercise at the same time, more than one office of trust or profit, except that of Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, is most clearly laid down in article 117 of the Constitution of the State. Dunn has accepted the Presidency of the Police Board and is now performing its duties. It is an office of trust and profit, for section 50 of the Act establishing the Metropolitan Police provides that the salary of the President of the Board shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and when acting as Superintendent of the force, section 14 provides he shall have the pay of the Superintendent, which is three thousand dollars. It may reasonably be supposed that Dunn is drawing his pay as Lieutenant Governor, and also the salary attached to the Presidency of the Police Board. As to his performing the duties of the latter office there can be no doubt. He has actually presided, we believe, at its meetings, and we know he signed as President the petition for an injunction against the Mayor, which has been filed in the Fifth District Court, and also the bond filed in the same proceeding. It is perfectly undeniable that he is acting, Dunn has violated Art 117 of the Constitution, but is not quite so clear which of the two offices he can retain. We think a strong argument might be made in behalf of the proposition that the office of Lieutenant Governor is vacant by reason of his having accepted and acted on the Board of police. A resignation of an office does not consist in the mere formal act of signing a writing to that effect or publicly announcing the fact. One act is such a way as to show an intention to retire from an office or position, and in such a way as to be committed to its resignation. And we think Dunn has acted in such a way as to commit himself to a resignation of the higher position. It is true, that it was not competent for him, under the fundamental law, to hold or exercise another office upon the one to which he was elected, but the fact is that he has done so. It may, there fore, very reasonably be held that he has chosen to hold the office with which the Metropolitan Police Act invested him. The Constitution does not say that any one holding an office shall resign and hold another, but only that no one shall hold two offices at the same time. If the Metropolitan Police Bill be declared unconstitutional, Dunn, according to this reasoning, would not be able to resume the duties of the Lieut. Governor's office.

ADVICE FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.

We hope, however, that reason has not fled from the old ruling element of the South, and that under the first, impulsive, just, and liberal administration of Gen. Grant, the South will turn a deaf ear to political agitation and violent counsels, and devote themselves to industrial pursuits, to the revival of agriculture, to the building of manufactories, to the establishment of commerce, and to the encouragement of common schools, so that they may become the most populous, enterprising, and wealthy portion of the Union. Let them remember that the contemptible epithets of "carpet bagger" and "scalawag" at immigrants from the North and from Europe, who would bring their capital, labor, and skill to restore their waste places, lest they engender the belief that they are venomous serpents, crawling on the face of the ground, rather than civilized men, walking erect in the dignity of citizenship.

We take the above extract from a late editorial article in the New York *Sun* commenting on Gen. Grant's election. We regret that the sound advice to the people of the South which it contains, is couched in words which bring them as entirely superfluous and by language not at all creditable to that journal. It is not as respectable and industrious strangers from the North and from Europe who bring capital, labor and skill, to these States that the epithets referred to, are applied, but to an entirely different class of persons. These epithets are applied to those individuals who follow in the wake of an army for the purpose of picking up what does not belong to them—to persons whose all can be put in a "Carpetbag"—and who do not come here with a view of engaging in honorable and useful employment—they are applied to persons who come here to defraud the negro populati a, incite that population against their white friends and mount into office on the backs of these poor deluded beings. The editor of the *Sun* ought to know that no respectable man intending to lead a useful life need fear an unwelcome reception in any part of the South.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE AGAIN—THE REPUBLICAN'S ARITHMETIC. The *Republican* again attempts to prove our table of the electoral vote to be erroneous. We must give it up. The arithmetic of that paper we confess goes ahead of any system of calculating that we know of. In Louisiana, and we rather think in Maine and Massachusetts also, thirty-three and seven make forty. Oregon according to a dispatch in the *Republican* of last Thursday, (good authority in this instance) gave a majority f r Seymour of 500 votes, but the result in that State and California we infer remains yet to be ascertained.

We are requested by M. Thomas W. Conway to say that he is not the author of the letter to the *New York Tribune* from this city, published in its issue of the 3d and copied in ours of yesterday. Mr. Conway complains of being made to shoulder the note of others. The letter was anonymous but evidently from one of the class of persons unfriendly to our people to which Mr Conway belongs. This is not the first time the *Tribune* has contained similar misrepresentations concerning affairs in this community, which have been attributed to Mr. Conway without contradiction. It is unfortunate for him that he should be made answerable for all of them, but we cannot say the inference was unfair and the suspicion without ground.

We are pleased to know that our worthy young friend W. H. Tolbert, formerly connected with the well known commission house of H. W. Eellin & Co., is now with that popular wholesale grocery establishment of G. M. Bayley & Pond, of Nos. 42 Canal and 60 Common streets. Mr. Tolbert is one of the most promising young business men of our city and we are gratified to state to his many friends in Arkansas and Mississippi the fact of his deserved success.

Thanks to the Purser of steamship *Trade Wind*, Capt. Morrell, from Belize Honduras, for late papers from that port.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This (German) theatre will open Friday night, with a choice dramatic company under the management of Mr. Ed Hauptig.

FRENCH OPERA.—The Opera troupe, engaged by Mr. Calabresi, arrived in this city Sunday, per steamship Darien, and will probably give their first performance Saturday night.

CONCERT.—Mr. Leo Wheat, a Southern pianist of high character, will give his debut concert in this city Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Farmer, a flutist of fine reputation, and by the best artistic and amateur talent of the city, including the full orchestra of the French Opera troupe.

An Important Railroad Decision.

An important railroad decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois involving a question of great interest to agricultarists whose lands bound or adjoin any of our railr ads. The question arose in several Circuit Courts some years since, and has been litigated with varied fortune, until at last the court of dernier resort has heard and determined it for ever. Thus it runs: Farms lying contiguous to railroads, whose corner grounds are kept clear of grass, and whose grain fields or stacks take fire from locomotives can recover damage. But where there is negligence on the part of both railroads and farmers in permitting grass and weeds to grow on the railroad land adjoining the tract, and in the fence corner belonging to the farm, so that fire takes on the farm from the railroad land there can be no recovery. Mutual negligence forbids action for damage.

The opinion of the Court in the case of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company vs Samuel Shanklett, has just been filed at Mt Vernon, and decides a number of cases on the same question. The subject has been before the Courts for years. The decision bears hardly on our farmers, but it is seemingly founded on principle. H. B Buxton, Esq., counsel for the road, perceived the point distinctly long ago, presented it before the Courts below without success, and was assisted by eminent lawyers that he must ultimately fail, he has succeeded. The settlement of a important question, that it would have been well for the farmers had it been determined ten years since, is a palpable service to the running roads, and no less to the farmers who love.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,595.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Procession of the Odd Fellows and Dedication of their New Hall—A grand procession of the Lodges of this order under the control of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, together with the members of the R. W. Grand Lodge, the Patriarchal and other branches of the order in this city, took place yesterday as a part of the dedication ceremonies of their splendid new Hall on Camp street.

The new flag of the Grand Lodge adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge of the United States was hung out from the hall, bearing on it the words "Grand Lodge of Louisiana," the letters of I. O. O F and other emblems of the order. The procession formed by Lodges about 10 o'clock, the hour appointed, in Lafayette Square, from which the whole proceeded in a long line of about one thousand members, in brilliant regalia, and accompanied by Jaeger's brass band. It was formed under the direction of Grand Marshal Jas. B. Hess, assisted by his special aide, Messrs Foster, Fischer, Breaux and Floral, and the Assistant Grand Marshals, all mounted. Thus formed the procession marched out of the Square about 11 o'clock through the streets designated in the announcements in the papers. A number of the worthies and veterans of the Order in carriages, and delegations of lodges from New Iberia and other places accompanied the procession, which was divided into several grand divisions.

The following Encampments and Lodges were represented in addition to the Grand Lodge:

Lafayette Encampment No. 7, Fourth District; Washington Encampment No 6, Third District; Hebah Encampment No 3, and Wildey Encampment No 1, First District.

The following are the Lodges represented in the order of their march:

Helvetia, No 41; Merchants No 42; Southwestern, No 40; Hermann, No 29; Pacific, No 23; Germania, No 28; Columbia, No 24; Algiers, Independence, No 23; Magnolia, No. 22; Polar Star, French, No. 19; Covenant, No 17; Templar, No 16; Delta, No 15; Hope, No 14; Howard, No 13; Commercial, No 12; Orleans, No 11; Teutonia, No 10; Jefferson, No. 9; Crescent, No 8; Union, No. 6; Washington, No. 5; Louisiana, No. 1.

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, most of whom, if not all, were present in the procession:

E M Brown M W Grand Master; Jacob F Ruff, R W D Grand Master; E H Fair child, R W. Grand Warden; Josiah Folger, R W Grand Secretary; F. W. Delsdorney, R W Grand Treasurer; Luther Romes and J G Dunlap, R W Grand Representatives; J G Dunlap, W Grand Chaplain; Jno B. Read, Grand Marshal; A. Mayrenan, W. Grand Conductor; J Reimer, W Grand Guardian; J N Littlejohn, W Grand Herald.

After the procession filed into the Hall, the members who entered filled the greater portion of the seats and a large number of ladies the remainder so that there were probably as many as 1200 persons seated.

Here the report of the Committee on the Hall reported all things in readiness and the ceremonies of the dedication proceeded, under the immediate direction of M. W. Grand Master E. M. Rusha. The musicians occupied seats in the orchestra, the opening prayer was said, we were seated the officers of the Grand Lodge and Encampments etc., and the orators of the day.

After the usual ceremonies by the Herald flourish and proclamation of what were the contents of the vase of oil placed at the foot of the altar with other ceremonies symbolic of the order.

A resolution appropriate prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain J G Dunlap.

Some of the ceremonies laid down in the programme were omitted.

The Grand Secretary read by Past Grand Master A Wallace Hunter; the second by Past Grand J E Rengstorff; the next by Deputy District Grand Lecturer Jno Ferguson; the last by Past Grand Junior Dimitry, Past Grand Sire George W Race, who was to have spoken, also had himself excused to the audience by M. W Grand Master Rusha. The addresses were all excellent and were received with the greatest applause. One of them we thought was somewhat inappropriate in the portions which touched upon politics, though in general congratulation and effect it was the finest of them all. They were all in English, except that of Mr. Rengstorff, who spoke in German.

Prof. Dimitry, besides the applause he received, was greeted after he eloquent address, by the congratulations of officers on the stand. He allud d, in impressive terms to the occasion, when three years ago he had similarly assisted through the partiality of his friends of the Order in dedicating their former magnificent hall, deplored its destruction, and congratulated the Order upon the accession of all the good elements which they had built to supply its place. After speaking a eloquent terms on various subjects, including the merits of the Order, he closed his address with a beautiful allusion to the influence of the ladies, the future aress of the hall for the purposes of the Order, and the association of both sexes within a portion of its precincts for the commingling of mirth with pleasure. Of course we do not attempt to give more than the most abstract conception of the distinguished speaker's eloquent and impressive address.

Mr. Bush reviewed the history of the Order from the establishment of the first Lodge in the United States by Wildey in 1821, the extension of the Order to other States, including finally Louisiana, where the first Lodge was established the 20th April, 1835. There are now, he said, 1,860 Lodges with 214,561 members in the United States. He argued most forcibly that the Order was most conducive to the welfare of the ladies, that it made their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons purer and better men. He hoped no opposition would be met with at any time to give the order the countenance and support.

The addresses of Messrs Hunter and Rengstorff were also each equally good, reviewing the noble effects of the Order as a brotherhood in promoting the cause of virtue.

The speaking concluded the ceremonies and the audience and members dispersed. Music by Jaeger's band added interest to the occasion. There was a grand ball at night in the Hall.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Lenemont—Messrs. H. J. Leovy, Alfred Phillips and M. M. Cordes, counsel for the Mayor, yesterday filed the following rule in the matter of O. J. Dunn, President, and other, Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, vs. J. K. Conway, Mayor, &c:

On motion of H. J. Leovy, R. N. Ogden and Alfred Phillips, of counsel for defendant,

It is ordered that the plaintiff herein do show cause, on Thursday next the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., why the injunction herein issued should not be dissolved, with two thousand dollars special damages for attorney's fees and costs, on the grounds following, viz:

1. That no cause sufficient in law is set forth in the petition to justify the order granting the writ.

2. That said petitioners were only entitled to said relief in any event, after making a *prima facie* showing upon a rule nisi against your appearer.

3 That the amount of the bond is insufficient and the sureties upon the bond are good and sufficient and such as the law requires

1 That there is no *law* to support plaintiffs demand; the act of the Legislature under which they claim to act being null and void, in violation of the Constitution of the State and of article 2, 117 and 118 thereof, said plaintiffs being usurpers, &c.

The rule was made returnable Thursday the 19th inst, as prayed for.

Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley,—Judge Lenemont, of the Fifth District Court, has brought suit before Judge Cooley, praying for a mandamus to compel A. Dubuc et, State Treasurer, to pay him (Lenemont) his salary for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1868. He filed that we long issued the mandamus returnable Wednesday, 11th November. E Bermudez, Esq., is attorney for Judge Lenemont.

The Carrollton Police Injunction—In the District Court at Carrollton yesterday, before Judge Pardee, on the rule to set aside the injunction issued on behalf of the corporation of the city of Carrollton against the Metropolitan Police, decision has been rendered that the injunction was issued without proper authority or warrant of law; that the Metropolitan Police being only a branch of the corporation of Carrollton previous to the issue of the injunction after that time did not give the power to the city of Carrollton to establish a police; that the Metropolitan Police were the police of Ward Six, and the only force that were empowered to preserve the peace; that application to this court was the proper remedy, and that there was higher course to decide the constitutionality of the law The injunction was set aside. It is understood that the city authorities will appeal from the decision of Judge Pardee.

The Odd Fellows' Ball—The ball of the Odd Fellows', last night, was as anticipated a brilliant affair and passed off most agreeably up to our latest accounts.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Murray in the chair.

Resolution of the Lower Board, providing for sale by the city of the city property in St. Bernard parish, was referred.

Res lution to abolish the office of keeper of the Powder Magazine was concurred in.

A petition from the farmers of the Second District Fruit and Vegetable Markets, against allowing peddlers of fruit and vegetables on the banquet ss, was referred.

A res lution to pay Coroner Roche $1325 for salary was referred.

Mr. Shields gave notice that at next meeting the Committee on the Water Works would report an ordinance relative to the management of the works.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the resolution of Mr Shields for the issue of $3,000,000 in city bonds to replace city notes The bonds are to bear date Dec mber 1st 1868, payable 25 years after date and bear 7 3.10 interest per annum, payable in semi annual coupons. The bonds are to be sold for city no se and never at less than par. A tax of ¼ of one per cent is to be levied to meet the payment of these coupons and bonds The tax so collected to be deposited as collected in some bank designated by the Council. All outstanding city notes to be taxed 5 per cent after January 1st, 1869 The ordinance is to be submitted for approval or rejection by vote of the people of New Orleans All registered at the late Presidential election to be considered qualified voters.

Considerable discussion on the ordinance ensued.

Mr. Kaiser approved the entire ordinance.

Mr O Brien desired to have one-fourth of all the income tax collected appropriated for the redemption of these bonds.

The ordinance was finally adopted as a whole.

Mr Shields moved a reconsideration and Mr Kaiser gave notice he would move a reconsideration at next meeting.

Mr. Kaiser was decided out of order and Mr. Shields' motion tabled.

Mr O'Brien presented a memorial received by him as Chairman of the Finance Committee from the Property Holders Association stating the gentlemen invited by the Finance Committee to invest legal the financial affairs of the city were, with one exception, not members of the Real Estate Owners Association.

He desired the cooperation of these gentlemen in this matter.

Mr. Shields wanted to know whether the Council were prepared to thus acknowledge their incapacity as a body and look to outsiders

The Board, after an animated discussion, resolved to go into Committee of the Whole to discuss the matter, but changed their determination. The matter was finally referred to the Finance Committee

Resolution of the Lower Board authorizing the Finance Committee to contract for the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, in payment of Commercial Bank for the Water Works, was referred.

The Board adjourned

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Meeting last evening, M. Kearney in the chair.

Treasurer's report shows the balance on hand $452,531 82

The Mayor submitted a report in relation to the Water Works, which was ordered to be printed.

The City Surveyor submitted a report relative to paving certain sidewalks. Also, a report relative to certain improvements made in Dryades Market. Referred

The Controller submitted a communication stating that Mr. Monroy, late Assistant Treasurer, had called upon him to issue warrants for $29 581 83, on the police pay rolls, etc, which amount he had neglected to pay over to the present City Treasurer until the 10th instant. Referred to the Finance Committee

The Controller submitted a report stating that bonds to the amount of $237,500 had been issued and placed in the hands of the Treasurer.

Also, a communication stating that he disp sed of contracts for paving certain sidewalks to H. C Brown and Jas. Fallon. Approved

Also, that a contract for 50,000 barrels of oyster shells, at 30 cents per barrel, had been disposed of to N Condon. Approved.

A number of petitions were appropriately referred

The Finance Committee submitted a report that all warrants issued by the Treasurer shall bear ten per cent interest until paid, or until the Treasurer gives public notice that he is prepared to pay the same; provided that all warrants issued previous to the 5th of October shall only bear interest from the date named.

A resolution, to this effect, upon a call of the yeas and nays, was l st

A resolution allowing Dr Cranidon $1500 for professional services, rendered in certain inquests made, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to refund $500 to Mr Roark, which he had deposited in purchase of his contract for digging the Orleans Canal. Adopted

The Finance Committee submitted a resolution that $2,000,000 bonds be printed to liquid ate the indebtedness to the Commercial Bank Adopted on its second reading

A resolution from the Upper Board was received, restricting the Finance Committee from prosecuting any claims of the city which have already been placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney or other officials, and that not more than $20 per case shall be allowed for fees, etc, upon any amounts recovered by suits instituted.

The Streets and Landings Committee submitted a report and the following resolution, which were adopted in accordance therewith.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to plant trees on Elysian Fields street, Mr. Nelson having failed to fulfil his con ract

A resolution to pave the sidewalks on Peters and City streets.

A considerable discussion ensued in regard to a report from the Commissioner on Streets and Landings relative to renewing a contract with M. Connell, for keeping in repair the streets in certain Wards in the Third District for $16,000, entered into fifteen months ago, John Carboro offering to do the work for $9000 The whole matter was finally referred, on motion of Mr. Paudely, to the Cl y Surveyor.

A resolution was adopted to repair the house of Engine Fire Company No 7.

A petition was received from Chas. Morgan, asking that the wharves now used by his line of steamships be leased to him, that he may erect a shed over the same. Referred.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Surveyor to lay out the square across the neutral ground at the intersection of Canal, Dryades, Rampart and Burgundy streets.

☞The Board adjourned, after the transaction of some business of minor importance.

Recorder Becker's Court.—Able Turner, colored, charged with killing Mike Carey, white, some time ago, on Lafayette street, was examined yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court. Mary Ann Turner, colored, charged with being accessory was discharged.

Delay Williams was sent to prison for trial for hoking one Henrietta, colored, and causing premature birth and death of the latter's child.

Severely Hurt—About half past 5 p. m. R. Anderson accidentally fell down at the corner of Canal and Bienvo streets and fractured his head His wound was dressed, by Dr. Avilla. He was taken to his residence on Elysian Fields street.

A Fugitive—A man named Henry T Morgan was arrested yesterday by Officer Moore, charged by Mr. Berger with a larceny of goods from justice from the State of Mississippi, on account of murder He was locked up to await the proper requisition.

Larceny—Benjamin Woods has been arrested on complaint of Mr. Horner, charged with the larceny of $40 in United States currency. The money was not recovered, and is supposed to be in the hands of an accomplice.

A negro employed in Ada Brummel's pawnbroker establishment, Hesin street, has decamped with all the jewelry and valuables in the house which he could lay hands on, and has not been heard of since. Loss heavy.

Serious Accident—Mr Claiborne, mate of the steamship Mexico, docked in Algiers, accidentally fell from the deck into the dock, some twenty feet, and was dangerously injured. He was unconscious at last accounts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant's Reception at the Capital.

Filibustering Expedition to Cuba.

Departure of Gen. Rosecrans for Vera Cruz.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Judge Nash, for Tennessee, and Judge Safford, for Georgia and Alabama, are mentioned as probable Revenue Supervisors

A full Cabinet present at the meeting to day.

Replying to Mayor Brown and the Reception Demonstration Committee, Grant said: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet you all and receive your congratulations, but I hope you will spare me any public demonstration, as I live here in this city, and will be glad to receive my friends at my residence; which, if it should be a rainy will be much more agreeable to me, and I hope will be agreeable to you I shall take the demonstration all for granted and appreciate your motives the same."

Crabe beats Ruum in the Cairo, Ill., District, making four Democratic Congressmen from that State.

The New York *World* has a long account of a filibustering expedition against Cuba. Col Jno W Fabens, Walker's Nicaragua expedition, commanding the expedition.

The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick has suspended.

The Tammany Chiefs were not represented on the committee which waited on Grant to day.

The Young Men's Seymour and Blair Club has organized as a permanent National Democratic Club. Jas Lowndes, Jr., President

Washington, Nov. 10.—The New York *World* says a series of expeditions are preparing against Cuba and that the leaders are in communication with the Cuban insurgents. The article has a sensational look After describing the New York and Boston branches of the expedition it continues thus:

"But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contingent co operating with the principal column from Louisiana. 3000 men will leave New Orleans in 15 days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast sea we steamer, and will land on a desert day or night, another fast vessel will sail carrying stores, artillery and provisions for 5000 men. This body of Texas filibusters will be joined by Gen. Chas. P. Henningsen of Nicaragua and Hungarian revolutionary fame. Col. James Kerrigan, formerly of the 25th New York Infantry, is to have a separate command of the Texas contingent. Col. Gibbons has been the recipient of 91 letters offering assistance, within the past few days, and 1500 men with known sentiments in this city have offered $60,000 worth of shot and ammunition towards the cause.

Two great filibuster present themselves to the Southern mind, as expected to sail from New Orleans.

First—It is doubtful if the United States will wink at them.

Second—Gen. Rosecrans, the district of Santiago is reclaimed and Manzanilla, where it is probable that a large body of the invaders would have to land, by reason of the peculiar configuration of the coast, is in the hands of the Spanish troops.

The principal officers in command of the Rebel Liberating Army are Agueilerna and Quesada, the last, who has been a prominent wealthy slave holder, being a very brave and efficient officer. Quesada's plantation of 1400 acres of cane will yield two hogsheads in the course of two weeks.

Pesso and quiet now reigns throughout all parts of St. Mary. The hopes of a bloodless war, the passions, animosities, and fearful fore bodings of terrible events so common through out the country, have quietly lulled into a perfect repose. Let us have a rest of heart and mind.

SUGAR MAKING.

The *Planter's Guide* says:

A number of the planters of the parish have already commenced making sugar—with what success, we have not ascertained precisely, and therefore do not wish to make a statement We hear some complaint as to the quality of the sugar, and no boasting as to the yield But as the weather is now propitious and as their interests are identical with the sugar regulation, without in the least injuring the cane, it is probable that the quality and yield will become at once more satisfactory. Those of the planters who had delayed commencing yesterday are relad eem this week or will do so very soon For the present, we make no estimate of the crop of the parish.

☞The Press on the Result of the Election.☜

(From the Natchez Democrat.)

In announcing the result of the Presidential election, which we do this morning in proclaiming the success of General Grant, we shall leave to some future occasion a discussion of the causes, corruption in its worst forms, and open and undisguised villainy, have done their work effectually, and the apparent triumph of Radicalism to day is stained and blackened by almost every conceivable crime in the criminal calendar. As far as the Democratic party is concerned, *the fight has only begun!* From this day forward we shall never cease to battle, undismayed by present disaster, and unappalled by the temporary cloud which envelops them. We feel that a greater responsibility now devolves upon us than ever, to watch with zeal one save the successful party, and to thoroughly expose all their mad and traitorous schemes to overthrow the Union and the Constitution.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1868.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper. The demand for discounts is moderate, in fact, note brokers complain of extreme dullness, and as the supply of available capital is ample for the negotiation of all AI paper. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum for prime names, 12 per cent for All notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 14 to 16 for second grade; 1 per cent per month for short dates business notes without collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ per cent per month for long dates. Mercantile paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The business transactions of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are from lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 136½ to 136¼ (against 135¾ at New York) and after selling as high as 136½, closed at about 135 to 135¼. The sales included $5000 and $60,000 each, and $35 000 coupon twenty days at 135¾, $2000, $6000, $5000, $3600, $10,000, $10,000, $15,000, $36,000 and $20,000 each at 136, $4000, $6000, $36,000 and $25 000 at 136¼, $2000, $ 6000, $20000, $5000 $2000, $2000, $5000, $15,000 and $15 000 at 136¾, $1000, $2000 and $10,000 at 136⅝, $1000, $1000, $4000, $2000 and $5,000 at 136¼. In silver $500 in American half dollars changed hands at 132¾ and a small amount of Mexican dollars at 128 We quote 132¾ to 133¾ for American half dollars and 137 to 138 for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were very light, and rates advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. The banks checked on New York at par to ¼ per cent, discount, principally at the former and the sales include $5000, $16,000 and $30,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ discount, $30,000 and $40,000 commercial and $40,000 private bankers' at 5 16, $25,000 commercial, $20,000, $20,000 and $30,000 private bankers' at ⅛, $30,000 former, $10,000 and $12,000 bank at ⅛; $10,000 five days' sight at 5-16, $10,000 at ⅜, $10,000 at ⅝, $40,000 sight on Boston at ⅛, and $17,000 sight on Philadelphia at 5 16.

There was a fair degree of animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, rates ruling higher during the greater part of the day, in accordance with the advance in Gold at New York, but subsequently receding and closing with a loss of the previous improvement, owing to the receipt of telegrams reporting a decline in the latter. The sales of Sterling include: £400 A1 bill of lading at 145¾; £1500 at 145⅝; £2000 A1 clean and £3000 bank (the latter early) at 146¼; £1000 at 146⅜; £5000 bank at 147; £500 at 147⅜; £600 bank (sight) at 148, and £3000 (sixty days) at 108 for Gold The business in France included: 25,000 and 40 000 A1 commercial at 3 90; 50,000 and 100,000 at 3 88⅞; 350,000 at 3 88⅝ to 3 87½; 20,000 private bankers' 10,000 and 50 000 A1 commercial at 3.87½, and 20,000 at 5 37½ for Gold Most of the above transactions were previous to the receipt of the 3 37 ½ telegram from New York quoting Gold at 131¾, (a decline of 1c.) the market closing unsettled at the following quotations, say, for Sterling, 145 to 146⅜ for A 1 bill of lading and clean and 146 to 146⅝ for bank; and France 3 90 to 3 91½ for A1 commercial, and bank nominal at 3 88⅞ to 3 87½.

We did not learn of any sales of Stocks. In Bonds $1000 City ten per cent sold at 68; $2000 and $10,000 (in lots) at 68¼; $10,000 at 68⅜, and $4000 at 68½. At the Board of Brokers' last night (Monday night) $3200 past due coupons of Opelousas Railroad Bonds sold at 46.

We have again to report the absence of any movement in the market for City Treasury Notes. The desire bought the trifling sums offered across their counters at 62 per cent. discount, and supplied the current demand from tax-payers at 40 to 41.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted up 5100 bales at irregular and somewhat lower rates, closing at declines of nearly the full extent of the figures We now quote: Ordinary at 21 to 21¼c, good ordinary at 24¼ to 24½c, low middling at 23¾ to 23c, middling at 23¾ to 23½c, and strict middling at — to 23½c

In giving the above figures it is proper to state that the market opened with a loss of 2½c for strict low middling and even running middling. There were, nevertheless, sales of strict low middling as high as 23½c We hear some complaint of a lack of supply of the finer qualities, which, in fact, have been scarce for some time past. Middling fair sold to day at 27 and 27½c. The market opened yesterday by telegrams from Liverpool and New York, and although the decline in the former market was partially recovered during evening, and as we learn in Exchange was in favor of buyers, we buyers were unable to go on at previous rates, factors were compelled to give way to the extent noted above. The demand was for direct for France, the Continent and the North, buyers for Great Britain operating to a limited extent. The sales of the past three days amount to 13,900 bales, and the exports 10,114, embracing 2132 to Havre, 2332 to Hamburg, 2207 to Boston, 3,230 to New York, and 413 to Philadelphia. The receipts reached 16,047 bales, including 15,359 proper against 13,982 corresponding time last week.

OVERLAND REVENUE.

Stock on hand Saturday last, net count	3,864
Arrival stated last statement	4,382
Arrival previously	191,197
	195,579
Shipped to-day	190,317
Shipped previously	5,262
	195,579
Stock on hand and on shipboard	0

To-day's exports embraced 645 to New Orleans and 213 to Philadelphia.

TOBACCO—Since our report of Saturday but little sales have been made. Stocks good at 8c, and 2 bales at 17½c per lb. The supply in buyers' hands is very light, embracing only 600 hds. Prices are unchanged

FREIGHTS—The foreign freight market gave waste to new business, the tonnage now on the berth is sufficient to accommodate the offerings; while the list of vessels in receipt of cargo for Liverpool, the rank cargo Liverpool and Havre the offerings of Cotton are only moderately fair Rates to the former port are still maintained, while to the latter port we hear of no change in rates. Rates to other foreign ports there is little demand for room. The regular steamers for the Northern ports are still carrying cotton at former rates. There are only two or three small sailing vessels on to that direction We quote By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d, to Havre ¾d, to Hamburg ¾d, to New York and Philadelphia ⅛, to Boston ⅛ per lb. Flour to New York 9½c, to Boston and Philadelphia $1 per bbl. Molasses to New York 2½c per gal. Corn to Northern ports 10c per bushel. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d, to Havre 1⅛d, to Bremen 1⅛c, to Boston ⅛ per lb. Rosin to Boston 3c per bbl, to London; Corn to Liverpool 9½ to 10d per bushel; Lumber to Boston $12 per 1000 feet; Cotton Seed to do. $8 per ton

Sugar and Molasses remain quiet. The receipts today comprise 136 hhds Sugar, 320 hhds and 25 half hhds Molasses. The demand is fair for both Sugar and Molasses, but at rather easier rates, especially for the latter. The sales include Sugar pretty much all the receipts, at 12¾c for fair, 12½c for good fair, 13¼c for fully fair and 13½c for prime. Molasses 60c for fair and good fair, 70c for prime, and 80c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Rob Roy, from Cincinnati, has arrived since our review of yesterday

FLOUR—The market is inactive, but decidedly firmer to day, most of the sales being seen under limit by advices from the West. There is more inquiry among dealers, and double extra is held at $7 25 per bbl, and upward.

CORN—The receipts have reached 2600 bbls, of which 200 choice extra on private terms, 50 double extra at $7; 110 do. at $7 12½, 50 do at $7 25, 100 bbls extra at $6 50, 100 choice extra at $6; 150 do. at $6 50, 100 and 300 double extra at $7; 400 on its merits at $7 25, 100 choice extra at $8, 100 do. at $8 50, and 100 bbls fancy at $10 per bbl

CORN—The landing is here and the supply in store is very light. There is very little doing in consequence New Western is quoted at 90 to $1 05, old at $1 10 to $1 15 Sales to day 920 sacks, of which 140 Louisiana sold at 90c, 350 new Western at $1 04; 150 do. at 98c, and 280 white and yellow Louisiana at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull and nominal. There are none on the landing. 50 and 150 sacks sold at 65c and 100 at 65c per bushel.

BRAN—The stock is light. It is selling from store at $1 20 to $1 25 per 100 lbs

HAY—The market is almost entirely bare. Prime and choice Western commands $31 in store

PORK—The market continues dull. There were only jobbing sales of pork to day at $31 75 to $32 75 per bbl. New York inspected short weight is offering at lower figures.

BACON—8 cases shoulders sold at 14¾c per lb. The market is very nearly bare of shoulders and sides. Shoulders are nominally at 14½ to 15c; clear sides 20c per pound. Some 15 casks shoulders sold in lots at 14 to 15c, and 20 do. clear sides at 19¾ to 20c per lb.

LARD—Is very dull, and we have not heard of a sale worthy of note to-day. Prime in tierces is quoted at 14¾ to 15c per lb.

RICE—The supply of Louisiana Rice is large and the demand is only fair. Prices have declined 5c per lb on all grades. We now quote: Common 8½ to 9c; prime 7¾ to 8c, ordinary 6 to 7c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—50 boxes 12 oz. sold to day at 18c, and 50 boxes 14 oz at 21c per lb The demand is fair and demand good.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt continues good at previous prices Fine from warehouse commands $2 40 to $2 50 per sack, do from store $2 25 to $2 30, coarse from store $2 10 to $2 15, do from store $2 20 to $2 25 per sack. Turks Island is still dull and nominal at 60 to 65c per bushel.

BUTTER—Is in good demand for all kinds of this article. The supply of inferior dairy is large, but choice is scarce and in request. We still quote Western at 35 to 36c per lb for common to fair, and 37 to 38c for choice. Northern at 40 to 42c for good, and 46 to 47c for choice.

CHEESE—Is in better demand. We quote Western at 17 to 18½ per lb for Reserve and factory, 12 to 13c for inferior, and 20 to 21c for strictly choice; Northern at 18 to 20c per lb for cream and English dairy, and 10 to 13c for skim.

TALLOW—Rendered is in request at 12 to 12½c per lb, stroked 10 to 11c per lb.

HIDES—Dry Hides are active at full prices, but were sulled are dull. Quotations are unchanged, viz: Mexican dry flint 21 to 22c per lb, country do 18 to 19c, Texas stretched 19 to 20c, dry-salted 17 to 18c, wet city slaughter 10 to 13½c per lb. For damaged Hides half price respectively.

WOOL—The market is quiet. Small lots of fall clip are coming and find ready sale. The ruling rates are still 35 to 38c per lb for washed 20 to 24c for Mexican, 12 to 20c for hard, 25 to 27½c for Louisiana; 27 to 30c for Texas ⅓ to 36c for unwashed, 25 to 27c for fall clip.

BAGGING—Round lots of India Bagging are quoted at 20c per yard. The retail demand is fair and steady.

WHISKY—Western rectified is quoted at $1 25 to $1 40 per gallon for new lots, and $1 10 to $1 45 per gallon by retail 100 bbls Western rectified sold to day in lots at $1 31 per gallon.

EXCULENTS—On the landing choice Western Potatoes sell at $2 75 to $3 per bbl; Onions $4 to $5, Apples $3 to $5, Sour Krout $6 to $9; Turnips