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

TERMS OF THE BEE
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV 1, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Race, of Orleans.
W. F. Bisehmae, of Claiborne.

DISTRICT ELECTORS
First District—A. Sambola, of Orleans.
Second " —W. B. Brady, of Orleans.
Third " —Dr. C. Ward, of Iberville.
Fourth " —S. J. Powell, of West Feliciana.
Fifth " —F. M. Goodrich, of Carroll.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—Louis St. Martin, of Orleans.
Second " —E. Heath, of Orleans.
Third " —Adolph Bailey, of St. Landry.
Fourth " —Michael Ryan, of Rapides.
Fifth " —G. W. McCranie, of Ouachita.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

We publish on our French side the list of polls and their locations. It was received at so late an hour that we are prevented from giving it in English. Our readers have only to refer to the other page, where they will find all the requisite information.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

We suppose this question may be considered settled for the present by the appointment of Mr. Cain as chief of the force, at all events outside of the domain of the courts. The difficulty we need not say arose out of the persistent attempts of the Radical party to obtain control of the city, and to place on the police force a majority of negroes. To do this they were compelled to abandon the theory and practice which have prevailed here for many years. Who believes that had the Radicals been in the majority in the city, and the Mayor and Council of their party, that they would have taken the control of the police from them? It was because their opponents were in the majority that the Mayor was a Democrat and the Council were of the same stripe that they desired to revolutionize the system.

It may not be unprofitable to give our readers a resume of the laws under which the police has been organized and regulated in past times. These laws were all based upon the principle that the direction and control of the police of a city belong to its inhabitants, represented by its authorities regularly elected and constituted. This is the spirit of republican institutions, and any law which violates these fundamental principles is unjust, oppressive and contrary to all our ideas of Democratic Government.

In our observations upon the dispute in which the city authorities and the Metropolitan Board have been engaged, we have not ignored the difficulties surrounding the question, and have advised that our ablest jurists should be consulted as to the best means to be employed in regaining the city's power to regulate her police.

Up to 1858 the Mayor had the entire control of the police. He appointed, superseded and removed them according to his own discretion. He was the Executive of the city in fact as well as in name. All that the Council had to do was to provide the funds wherewith to pay the salaries of the force. This system was by no means perfect. At each election the police forces was almost entirely reconstructed with the politicial supporters of the new Mayor, instead of being composed of men selected only for their experience. In 1866 the Legislature, controlled by Democratic, wishing to remedy this evil, adopted a law, approved on February 12, the principal features of which are as follows:

Section 1. Provides that the police of New Orleans shall be organized by an ordinance, determining the number of officers and men and their functions etc.

Section 2. Provides the Mayor shall appoint but the members of the force can only be dismissed by the police commission provided for in Section 6.

Section 6. Provides for the appointment by the Governor of five police commissioners of whom the Mayor is to be President.

Section 7. Provides that said Board shall constitute a tribunal before which all charges against policemen shall be brought.

This law left the organization of the forces to the Mayor as before, but took from him the power of dismissal. The Commission were to act in the capacity of a tribunal to inquire into and act upon charges against the members of the force. That idea was excellent, but the Legislature, we think, committed a grave error, in giving to the Governor the power of appointing the members of the Commission, instead of leaving it to the Mayor and Council. It was the first derogation from the principle we have laid down, that the police of a city ought to be entirely under the control of a proper authorities elected by the people. The first Board under this law was appointed by Gov. Wells, and was presided over by the Mayor.

Mayor Heath became its chairman by virtue of a military order, and several persons were displaced by Gen. Sheridan. The then Chief—Mr. Adams—was also removed by the same officer and Mr. Williamson, the late Chief appointed in his place. When Mayor Conway entered on his functions, in June last, he found the situation as we have stated it. This was the moment, if ever, to reinstate Mr. Adams, who had not been removed by the Police Board. Mr. Conway, however, named a chief of his own selection, whose assumption of the office was effectually resisted by Mr. Williamson, with the sanction of the Military Commander. The Radical Legislature assembled on the 29th of June. They lost no time in putting the control of the police in the hands of the Governor pending the connection of the Metropolitan bill. The following law was hastily passed for the purpose we have stated.

Section 1. Provides that the Governor shall appoint a Board of five Police Commissioners who shall have power to appoint and remove and control the officers and men of the police force.

Section 2. No officer or man to be removed except for cause and after trial by the Board.

With a stroke of the pen the Legislature thus reduced the Mayor of New Orleans to a mere cipher so far as his power over the City Police was concerned. The Governor immediately appointed the members of this temporary Board, which consisted of Messrs Schwartz, and Speese, white Radicals, and Raynal, Dalsa and Isabelle, colored Radicals. The Conservative press protested against these nominations, and contended for the unconstitutionality of the law but without effect. What did the Mayor do? The report of the sitting of the Board of Police Commissioners on the 10th of July will appear to us. On that occasion, Mr. Dalsa, one of the President reported that Mayor Conway had refused to name the wards assigned to him. He was satisfied, after examination, that the new police law was constitutional—that he would recognise the Board as the successors of the former Board, and would transfer to it the books and papers to them belonging to that Board." The City Council, like the Mayor, submitted to the new law and authorised the Controller to approve the necessary pay warrants on that account. A majority of the white men employed upon the force were dismissed and replaced by negroes, and police affairs remained in this State until the adoption of the Metropolitan Bill, which completed the work set in operation by the first law. The Metropolitan Bill was approved on September 14, and a new Board presided over by Lieut Gov. Dunn, was appointed, and a police force for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard organized. We know the principal dispositions of this law, and the means already employed by the city of Carrollton to cause it to be declared unconstitutional. To the parishes of Jefferson, and St. Bernard the question is simple. The [illegible] the Metropolitan bill restores them to their former positions But it has not the same effect for this parish, for we should then be remanded to the operation of the act of July [illegible] quoted above; out of which we cannot obtain the relief sought for. It belongs to the attorneys for the city to decide upon the proper method of procedure. We think both the act of July 9 and the Metropolitan bill unconstitutional; and that it will be easy to demonstrate it. The question of the question belongs to the courts.

NAPOLEON MAKES AN INQUIRY.—A Paris letter of the 21st says: "A telegram from Spain arrived at Barcelona a few days ago and on being received by the Minister his Majesty's reply was handed to the telegraphic office [illegible] Napoleon, with a smile the people and the nation are still in their honeymoon."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,587.

FRAUDULENT TICKETS.

Forewarned, forearmed. We cannot too urgently call the attention of Conservative voters to Radical tricks which have come under our observation, and to warn them against other probable inventions of the enemies of the people on election day. We last night saw copies of some fraudulent tickets, which will doubtless be circulated by thousands, bearing the names of all the Democratic candidates, except that on some of them to be used in this (First) Congressional District the name of the Radical candidate for Congress (Sypher) is substituted for that of the Democratic nominee, Mr. St. Martin, and in others, to be used in the Second Congressional District, the name of that notorious Radical, Shelley, appears as a candidate for Congress for the long term, coupled with that of the Democratic nominee, Mr Hunt, whose name, to make the delusion intended complete as possible, is printed as candidate for Congress "for the short term."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A prize drama by John F Poole, Esq., entitled, "The Mountain Outlaw, or "Wreck of a Life" is to be given at the Academy Monday night, for the first time in this city. A new comic ballet and novel Ethiopian Eccentricities with the usual variety programme make up the proffered entertainment for the occasion.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The charming comedy "Love and Money," and the capital farce "A Thumping Legacy," together with the pleasing dance, of "L'Ariel" constitute the programme for Monday evening. No performance Tuesday night.

THE REV. MR. GUTHEIM.

It has been known for some time that the Rev Mr Gutheim, Pastor of one of the congregations of our Israelitish brethren in this city, had been called to officiate in the same capacity, in the magnificent synagogue lately erected in New York, called the "Temple Emanuel," and that he had determined to accept the call. This city can ill afford to lose so eloquent, so learned and so useful a divine as Mr. Gutheim. He is beloved by people of all denominations here, who deeply regret to see him depart from among them. The loss to his own people they alone can estimate.

We learn from the columns of our cotemporary, the *Bulletin*, that a social gathering of Mr. Gutheim's friends and co-religionists took place at the Orleans Hotel, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of expressing to him their attachment and their sorrow at the contemplated separation. Among other prominent citizens present we notice the names of Mr Joseph Simon, S Weis, E Newman, Joseph Magner, Henry Abrahm, of Weiss, Bier, Rev. M. J. Leuch, L. Rose, B. Newgass, A. Haber, J Kohlman and Isidore Levi.

Mr. Gutheim will carry with him to his new sphere the cordial esteem and good wishes of the numerous friends in this community, who have had many evidences of his estimable qualities, his large scholarship and his great devotion to the cause of truth and religion.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT WANTED IN TEXAS.—It seems from the following, which we take from the Galveston *Bulletin*, that the Radicals in Texas, like those in Louisiana, are unable to govern the State:

That in view of the utter recklessness of the desperado element in the State, the attempt for all to-ble authority, civil and military, to do earnestly petition Congress and that power of the Government entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the United States, to constitute a state, to re-establish in our midst such a military government as shall possess at least a measure of the energy, firmness and vigor of the lamented Major Gen. Charles Griffin, in the appreciation of the deplorable condition of affairs in the *Republican Resolution adopted on Wednesday night*

SAILING OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship United States, Capt. Norton, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt Horatio Nelson, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE BIENVILLE.—The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE CUBA.—The steamship Cuba, Capt Dutchart, sailed last evening for Baltimore via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

A Barton, L a S Simmons, Mrs. Lyons and nephew, W. Hudson, E. Fernandez, Mrs. Workman C S Simmons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Democracy of the Eleventh Ward—The Democratic Club of the Eleventh Ward, at their last meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, which may be said to represent truly the spirit of the Democracy of the whole city and the whole State:

"That whatever may be the result of the Presidential election in the United States, it behooves the WHITE people of this State to make clearly manifest, by their votes, on the third of November next, the undeniable fact that they are the dominant element in the State; and that the dastardly and ignoble efforts which have been made under unconstitutional and illegal legislation, by base adventurers and malefactors to place the negro in the ascendency, have succeeded temporarily, only because the white race has been arbitrarily deprived of its inalienable rights, and has been compelled to yield to the caprices of the military dictator.

"Therefore, while we most earnestly solicit every man duly registered to come forward and cast his vote for Seymour and Blair, we at the same time beg him, by all the influence which he can exert, to protect, peaceably, as white men, with black or white, and entitled to vote under existing laws, in the exercise of that right, and to strive by every lawful exertion, to maintain order, good will and peace in our midst.

"That the spirit of the resolutions of the Central Committee of Independent Clubs approved, at the meeting of the 29th of October, 1868, is hereby fully and unequivocally indorsed and approved by this club; and, briefly, we do not intend to forget pledges which we may not have the power to redeem, and as the maintenance of order, and the protection of the citizen devolves upon the legally constituted civil authorities of the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans, who should protect every one, white or black, in the exercise of the right of suffrage, we can and do only pledge ourselves to further that object by every human effort, and hereby pledge ourselves, at the disposal of the civil authorities, pledging ourselves to conform to all orders or instructions which may be given, and to perform such duties as may be assigned to us, with a view of enforcing the true spirit and intent of said resolutions, to the end that the most timid of any party may feel assured that he will be protected against all danger or undue influences in the exercise of his suffrage.

"That this club shall be maintained and continued, and, to insure its future efficiency, that a committee of seven be appointed by the President, with ten new ions to report on Monday 26, next, to devise a system by which the ward shall be thoroughly organized, and the people thereof be ready to act in concert in case of necessity should any attempt be made upon their persons, their property or their rights."

The Jewell Cadets—This fine club were out in procession last night for the purpose of receiving a golden and wreath from their lady friends. They were accompanied by the Jewell Guards, and at their request the band favored us with the compliment of cheers, for which they have our thanks. We regret that we could not be with them in their procession

Municipal Matters—The Police Force—The Injunction Against the Mayor—Mr. Hall's Appointment of Colonel Diamond—Declination of Gen Steedman and Appointment of Captain Cain—The Appeal to the Courts.—Judge Dunn, hearing the petition of the Metropolitan Board of Police, praying for the injunction against Mayor Conway to which we alluded yesterday:

To the Honorable Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans:

The petition of O J Dunn, President of the Metropolitan Police Board, and of Wm Mc Duff, J. N. Bertrand, George Thomas, R Isabelle — Esqrs., Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, in and for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, with due respect represents:

That by an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved September 14, 1868 all power over the subject of equipping, organizing, commanding, controlling and efficiency police authority, in said district, is vested in, and it is made the duty of said Board, by said act of the Legislature, to preserve the peace and enforce the law and police authority in said district.

That John H. Conway, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, as your said petitioners are informed and very believe, is about commissioning and organizing a police force in the city of New Orleans, in violation of the rights of the Board of Metropolitan Police, are informed and verily believe the said J. N. Bertrand, Esq., Recorder of the city of New Orleans, has signed in his official capacity, all of which is in violation of express law, is revolutionary and dangerous to the peace of the city of New Orleans.

That if the said John H. Conway, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, persists in commissioning a police force in and for the city of New Orleans, the effect of it will be to create a conflict between the police force now on duty under the law and said force commissioned by the Mayor aforesaid, which can result in nothing but riot, anarchy and blood shed.

Wherefore, the premises considered, your Commissioners, the Board of Metropolitan Police in and for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and Saint Bernard, pray that a writ of injunction issue from your honorable court, prohibiting and restraining said John H. Conway, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, from commissioning, swearing or ordering on police duty any person or persons in said city of New Orleans.

Your Commissioners, made by law the special conservators of the peace in said district, and having the exclusive control and authority of the police force, do not intend to disobey or pray for all such further orders and decrees in the premises as the nature of the case may require, and for full and general relief.

Attorney General SAMUEL M. HAWKINS.

Attorney for Metropolitan Board of Police.

The order of Judge Leonnard, of the Fifth District Court, before whom the petition was filed, is as follows:

Let a writ of injunction issue as herein prayed for, and according to law, upon petitioners giving bond, with good and solvent security, conditioned in the law direct, in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Mayor Conway expects to file his answer to the above Monday, and at the same time Col. Bob Dia ond, whom he has appointed Chief of Police when he (the Mayor) was elected to office and whom he has reappointed, prior to the injunction on the Mayor, will present a writ of *quo warranto* against Capt. Geo L. Cain who now is possession of the office of *Superintendent* of Police under appointment yesterday by the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, a Board of which Gen Steedman, who yesterday declined, Col Diamond will take the proceeding in consequence of Capt. Cain having declined to vacate the office in favor of Col Diamond when the latter demanded it yesterday. The interview between the parties it is proper to state was courteous.

Capt. Cain holds the appointment from the Metropolitan Board temporarily, it being understood that after an interview in a body with Gen Steedman yesterday and in accordance with the wishes of the Commanding General the Board will probably appoint some one to be Superintendent of Police, and perhaps Capt. Cain will remain in discharge of the duties of the office till after the election.

Not Tamed—State Senator Pinchback, we notice by his utterances in the Republican, declares that he was shot in the leg or had it broken in the early, giving as a probable reason for the rumor that he had, the fact that he had changed his quarters for others more secure. As to his injury at the end of his statement, it is something not at all pertinent to our notice of the nature of his departure.

Run Over—A Mrs Lirregano was run over, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning on the levee, and seriously hurt. Joe Christian, the driver of the vehicle, was arrested, but released on the ground that it occurred accidentally.

Fourth District Recorder's Court—Dr. E Haynes, who is under bonds to appear before the First District Court on a criminal charge, which was captain of the Louisiana Scouts, bushwhackers, in North Louisiana during the late war, has been promoted to the position of doorkeeper of the Fourth District Lockup. That will do.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances—Coroner Roche is engaged in an investigation into the causes of the death of Mr. Alexander Bros, who is reported to have died under rather singular and suspicious circumstances at his residence on Clara, between Cypress and Lafayette streets, in the First District.

According to the statement of the wife of the deceased, as detailed to us by Coroner Roche, she left her husband dead in bed at one half past 3 o'clock Friday morning, and went to procure her usual restoration of selling bread in the neighboring market, during the absence of the last life she got through with her work about one o'clock the afternoon of the same day, when, through the agency of a charitable neighbor, she was informed of the death of her husband. Whether Mr. Grellin is chargeable with foul play, or whether he died a natural death, is a question which the coroner's jury will be called upon to decide.

Of course either a physician's or the Coroner's certificate of death was necessary for burial, and this led to an investigation by Coroner Roche and to his ascertaining that the various causes facts above recited, together with the additional ones, he informs us that the deceased had his wife together owned $10,000 or $12 000 worth of property in this city, and that they had been quarrelling sometime before the husband's death. Mrs Bruno conduct, he says, is very much like that of a crazy woman

body taken to the New Medical College on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital for post mortem examination, and postponed the conclusion of the jury's inquest to another day

Mrs Dora, either through ignorance, imprudence or crime, has certainly placed herself in an unfortunate position as the matter so far stands.

We shall give the result of the post mortem and the verdict of the jury of inquest as soon as ascertained.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury have failed to find a true bill against Arthur Gaudin, charged with manslaughter, in killing Edward Forrest, a colored man, in the Vegetable Market, on the 25th of September last.

Two boys, Donovan and Brennan, who pleaded guilty to the charge of knocking down a German in the Fourth District, taking $250 from him, and afterwards beating him were sentenced to ten days confinement in the Parish Prison.

Departure of the Rev. J. K. Gutheim—There were quite a gratifying reunion a few days ago at the Orleans Hotel of a number of friends of this worthy and eloquent Rabbi, who, we believe, leaves us to take charge of a congregation in New York. No man, we imagine, stood higher in his Church than Dr. Gutheim, and few are more esteemed generally as a citizen.

The Killing of Malone.—Coroner Roche has concluded his inquest into the causes of the killing of Edward Malone, Monday night, while in procession of the "Innocents" was passing the corner of Delord and Dryades streets. The evidence though failing to show who killed the young man, establishes most conclusively by a number of witnesses, including more spectators outside the procession, that the difficulty which resulted in his death, originated by the negroes firing 8 st upon the club. The grocery store from which the firing proceeded was kept by a man named Mayeor, who with his brother and fifteen negroes arrested on the premises at the time are in jail awaiting examination. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

Shooting in the Second District.—About 11 o'clock Friday night Mr Chas. Weisgar, while standing on Royal street, was shot by some unknown person. There was a crowd of men and two police officers standing near at the time, but no one seems to understand the nature of the shooting or who did it. Mr Weisgar is the proprietor of a fancy store on Chartres street, near Bienville, and is numbered among our most law abiding and responsible citizens. He had no personal quarrel with any one, and is not acquainted with the man who fired. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 157 Constance street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant's Order to the Military and Naval Forces.

Butler's Dodge Disallowed and Prosecution to Proceed.

Decision of Judge Carter in a Case of Confiscated Property.

Secretary Seward's Auburn Speech

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON STREETS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Butler's motion to dismiss the suits against him in Baltimore, as a breach of the Constitutional privileges, is denied and the trial will pr ceed.

Treasury employés who resign are allowed a month's leave of absence, with pay, to remain on the black list, if they persist in their efforts to remain in their places they will be summarily dismissed.

The debt statement will show but little change.

Grant, by order of the President issues an order calling the attention of persons engaged in the civil and military service to the laws forbidding their interference in elections.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, is here.

In the case of Tyler vs. Defrees, to recover possession of property sold under confiscation the Court confirmed Defrees in possession during Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by Judge Carter. The case was heard by a full bench.

Heavy rain falling accompanied by a high wind.

Internal Revenue for the fiscal year to date $50,000,000.

It is denied that Evarts has given any opinion regarding double-distilled whisky.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Secretary Seward addressed a large meeting here He defended Johnson's policy and disapproved the course of the Radical party. He said he would not take the sword or put it into another's hands to use what had been done, even if unnecessary or unwise. He thought the distrust of the Democrats felt by a large portion of the people ought to be respected

He says he confides in the Republican party who are honest, and doubted not the party's ability and purpose to defeat the Democrats now in power into the hands of any men, no matter how ill-fortune he may have made his name in this great war."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is confident that Indiana can be carried for Seymour and Blair in November It says:

"Can Seymour and Blair carry the electoral vote of Indiana? We say, most emphatically, YES! CAN. The Democratic party of Indiana are stronger in a Presidential than in a mere State election."

Governor Seymour's Speech at Pittsburg.

Governor Seymour addressed an immense audience here this evening. Senator Cowan presiding. He commenced by referring to the manufacturing prosperity of Pittsburg, and to the perplexities of business men on account of the uncertainty of the legislation of the party in power, and the burdens falling on labor from taxation. He had been speaking but a short time when his voice gave way, and he was unable to proceed for some time. Hon. Francis Kernan occupying the time.

Governor Seymour then proceeded again, and spoke for a considerable time. He argued that the taxation resulting from mal administration by our rulers made the difference to the laborer between six and ten hours of labor. If there was no such thing as taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of toil would give to a man as good a support as he now obtains from ten hours toil Remember, that before you give your family their food, and before you pay them their clothing, you are heavily taxed on the price you pay for these articles.

Do not forget this in considering the effects of the heavy taxation now upon you. Now, I propose the mechanics of Pittsburg paid no taxation: suppose they bought all things at first cost relieved from any kind of taxation on the part of your Government, when you had worked six hours you would then throw down your sledge, your hammer, your saw, and say, "Now we will go home; or, if we wish to prolong our toil, we will lay up the accumulation of what we earn for a future day." But, when you are ready to go, a man comes up and lays his hand on your shoulder and says, "Stop! you are bound to support your Government." "That is true," your reply. "You ought to go back." Then, you work for a while, one hour to pay your share of taxation, and then prepare to leave the workshop again, but you are again called back and told that you ought to pay your share of the public debt. That is true, you ought to do so, and so you go back and work cheerfully for two hours more and so on. There is necessary to work to support yourselves, for these exactions. You then say, having to bid for eight hours, "I will give eight to my family; I will reserve my mind; I will give no time to my labor or my profession whatever." but the official returns again and says "No, you must work two hours a day more; Congress will be pressed for money before they will consent to relinquish any of the taxes." Such is the case those who control affairs at Washington had seen it to give the South, not their honest government, but a government of arms, which has now responded, prior to the injunction on the Mayor, to grant a writ of *quo warranto* against Capt. Geo L. Cain who now is possession of the office of *Superintendent* of Police under appointment yesterday by the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, a Board of which Gen Steedman, who yesterday declined, Col Diamond will take the proceeding in consequence of Capt. Cain having declined to vacate the office in favor of Col Diamond when the latter demanded it yesterday. The interview between the parties it is proper to state was courteous.

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Departure of the Rev. J. K. Gutheim—There were quite a gratifying reunion a few days ago at the Orleans Hotel of a number of friends of this worthy and eloquent Rabbi, who, we believe, leaves us to take charge of a congregation in New York. No man, we imagine, stood higher in his Church than Dr. Gutheim, and few are more esteemed generally as a citizen.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 31.—Passed down—St. Marys at 5 and Atlantic at 6 P. M.

Louisville, Oct. 31.—River stationary. Weather gloomy and disagreeable.

St Louis, Oct. 31.—River stationary.

FROM SOUTHWEST, PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct 31—6 P. M.—Barometer 30 10 Wind N W, and strong.

Arrived—Steamship Louisiana, Bostick, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

[Previous Steamboats.]

Southwest Pass, Oct 31—11 A M.—Wind W. N W and strong. Barometer 30

Arrived—Steamship Cortes, Harris, Lockwood, Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; Morgan, Talbot, Galveston, to C A Whitney & Co; Crescent, City, Weir, New York, to Wm L Low & Ludwigsen. Steamship Victor.

Vicksburg, Oct. 31.—Passed down—Lady Gay, wood, at 10 this forenoon; Lady Gay, Bee, with barges, and Perry, at noon. Up: Par good, at noon.

River 40 feet below high water mark and falling.

Liverpool, Oct. 30—Noon.—Cotton tends down ward. Sales 18,000 bales, including 6000 for circ as yesterday. Corn 37s 6d.

Boston, Oct. 31.—The bons John Stewart trotted twenty miles on Riverside Park Course yesterday in 59 minutes and 20 seconds.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—Gen. Dulce accepts the Captain-Generalship and shortly departs for Cuba.

New York, Oct. 31—Noon—Money easy at 7 per cent Sterling 109⅜. Gold 133⅛. 5-20s of '62 113⅜

North Carolina 67½; do. new 67½. Virginias, ex coupons, 56; do. new 58⅜. Tennessee, old and new, 71⅝.

Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat nominally 1 to 2c lower. Mess pork $27. Lard dull; steam 17 and 17⅛.

Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 25½c. Turpentine, 41 to 41½c Rosin steady, $2 10 to $2 55. Freights quiet

GEN. BLAIR'S ALLEGED THREAT OF ASSASSINATION.—The Associated Press report of Gen. Blair's speech at St. Louis represented him as saying "that Gen. Grant, if elected President, would never leave the White House alive." But the St. Louis *Republican*, in its full report of the speech, shows that he made quite a different statement. The following is an extract of that portion which has been erroneously telegraphed:

"The point to which I desire to bring you is this: that in this struggle we have everything at stake, that it is the final and last struggle for the preservation of free constitutional government in America—that if we fail in it the Republic falls with us. It becomes the mere appendage of the military chieftain who is elevated to power in the name of the Presidency. *But he never will be at the Presidential Mansion as long as he lives.* I have nothing to say against him personally; I have no intention of derogating from his great merits as a soldier, and I have no desire to tarnish any of the laurels which he won in the services that he gave to the country during the late war. But I have just as little design of surrendering absolute power into the hands of any man, no matter how ill-fortune he may have made his name in this great war."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 3,100 bales at irregular prices, the closing rates showing an advance of ⅛ to ¼c We now quote ordinary at 22½c, good ordinary at 23½c, low middling at 23½ to 23¾c, middling at 23¾ to —, and strict middling at — to 24¼c.

The above, it will be observed, are given as the closing rates. But the sales to-day were at irregular prices; part at yesterday's figures and part at ¼c advance The market opened in a good inquiry, and a fair business was done at prices fully up to those ruling yesterday, but on the receipt of the noon dispatch from Liverpool, reporting a downward tendency with sales of 18,000 bales, buyers were unwilling to go on unless at some concessions, and several lots changed hands at easier rates. Perhaps the rather startling telegram contradicting the previous one, and reporting an advance of ¼d. From this time until the close the market was unusually animated, and prices were fully up to yesterday's figures, and up to fully ⅛c Middling, for example, and towards the close as high as ¼c, but we regard the latter figure as exceptional, and quote no higher than 23¾c The blunder of the telegraph operator was condemned by some as inexcusable, and by others as indicative of intentional deception. Taking the most charitable view of the case, we trust that prompt and efficient measures will be adopted to prevent any such mistake in future. Extraordinary error. Less serious mistakes—such for example as quoting gold at one rate, and then correcting it by another—may be passed over, but not such as to cause inference. The demand was quite general, and buyers for Great Britain came forward with increased spirit.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. New York, 1868, bales.....2,044
Arrived since last statement.....1,816
Arrived previously.....167,264
171,129
Cleared to-day.....6,543
Cleared previously.....157,656
164,199
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....6,930

The exports embraced 3092 to Havre, 3401 to New York, and 140 to Baltimore.

FREIGHTS—There is no material change in the freight market There is plenty of unengaged tonnage in port, while that already on the berth is sufficient for present requirements. The offerings of Cotton to Havre show no falling off while to Liverpool and other foreign ports they are still only moderate. Counter to the regular steamers meet with a good demand for room. There is little, if any, tonnage by sail in that direction. The prevailing rates are given below By steam—Cotton to New York 5/16 to 3/8c, to Boston 1/4c, to Philadelphia 1c, to Liverpool ⅝d, to Hamburg 1/4d per lb. Corn to New York 20c, to Boston 22c per bushel. Molasses to New York 2½ to 2¾ per bbl. Rosin to New York 90c, to Boston 1 to 1¼c per bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d, to Havre 1/4c, to Boston 1 to 1¼c, to Bremen 1/4c per lb. Tobacco to Bremen 7-8c per bbl. Corn to Liverpool 10d per bushel.

TOBACCO—During the entire week the Tobacco market has been perfectly stagnant. There are no orders now pending for export, and the city manufactures are not in need of supplies at present. The old crop is nearly all in, and the stock on hand is light and in few hands. We quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	7 @10	10 @ 12
Common Leaf	8 @10	10 @ 12
Medium	10@12	12 @ 13
Good	12 @16	13 @ 16
Fine	16 @17	18 @ 20
Extra	18 @22	20 @ 25

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts of the past week amount to 1,000 hhds Sugar and 1,000 bbls Molasses. The demand continues good at firm prices, and pretty much all the receipts were sold at 13c per lb for good fair *Sugar*, 13¼c for second, and 13⅜c for yellow centrifugals; 95c per gallon for centrifugal Molasses; 92½c to 95c for prime, $1 for choice—a small lot of choice fetching $1 05 per gallon.

In Cuba Sugar and Molasses is a fair jobbing business is doing at previous prices The stock on hand is small, but there are supplies of both in first and second hands.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and unsettled. The principal sales to day were confined to 1500 bbls, of which 100 and 200 choice XX extra on private terms; 80 superfine at $6 75; 50 superfine and 150 double extra at $7, and 100 double extra at $7 10⅝ per bbl.

CORN—The market is nearly bare; 150 sacks new sold to-day at 95c, 200 choice old white in store at $1 12, 100 green at 75c, 50 new at 95c, 25 1 s at $1, 75 do at $1 05, 100 green at 80c, and 100 choice old white in store at $1 10—together 800 sacks.

OATS—100, 950 and 500 sacks sold at 60c per bushel, showing no change since yesterday.

BRAN—The market is unchanged; 100 and 300 sacks sold at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—In excess; 50 and 300 bales choice St. Louis sold at $30 50 per ton, and 150 Ohio river at $30.

PORK—A lot of 50 bbls mess sold at $32 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $32 75 to $33 per bbl.

BACON—Clears, Bacon is scarce, and prices are rolling with an upward tendency. Sales of sacks clear sides sold in lots to-day at 18¾c per lb, some holders asking 19c. Shoulders are selling at 13½c per lb. Sales of bbls sides 17¾c to 17¾c, clear sides 18¾c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern is selling at 22c per lb.

LARD—Only a retail business is doing at 19¾ to 20c for prime in tierces, and 20 to 20½c in bags.

WOOL—The light receipts are being taken up at the following rates, viz: washed 33 to 38c per lb; Mexican 20 to 24c; Louisiana free of burrs 25 to 27c per lb; burry 10 to 20c; Texas 12 to 15, merino 27 to 30c; do. full clip 23 to 27c per lb.

HIDES—The market is steady. Our former quotations will represent: dry flint 20 to 22c per lb; country do. 17 to 18½c; dry salted 16 to 17c; wet city slaughter from heavy steer to light hips 9½ to 10½c per lb. Dry salted Calf 22 to 24c per lb. For damaged Hides only half price is obtained

BUTTER—Choice in very scarce and commands full prices, but inferior qualities are disposed of with difficulty. We quote from store to good Western 25 to 30c per lb.; choice 31 to 36c; good Northern 40 to45c, and choice Goodrich to 47½ per lb.

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