THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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First, Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1868.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN CHARACTER.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

We have heard so much of late from Northern newspapers about the prejudices, the lawlessness and the violence of the people of the South, that it is gratifying to read any testimony offered by competent witnesses to the falsity of these representations. Such testimony has been given, but it lies hidden, while slander with exhaustless fertility goes quite uncontradicted. We have always thought it strange that those living among us, whose nativity is in the North, have so seldom thought it worth their while to silence our traducers by lifting up their voices in behalf of the claims of truth. There are many good witnesses residing in the Southern States, who know how much their neighbors have been mis-represented, and whose testimony would satisfy the Northern people of the worthlessness of the reports they are constantly receiving as to our conduct.

A friend has drawn our attention to a passage in the "Auto-biography of the late Reverend Theodore Clapp," of this city, who, as is well known, was a Northern man by birth and education. It is worthy of being brought forward in this connection. This passage testifies to the hospitality and kindness with which he was received when he first came to Louisiana, after imbibing with the erroneous notions and prejudices which the people of New England then and now entertain respecting the Southern people—it testifies also to the refined, and gentle manners, to the graces and amenities of social intercourse for which the people of the South have always been noted.

This testimony is the more valuable because it comes from the grave, and because he who uttered it was *competent* to testify in the premises. Were that excellent man among the living his voice would certainly have been heard ere now, combatting the false notions entertained in the North concerning Southern character and its treatment of the stranger. His words are as true now as when they were written.

The passage quoted is from page 401 of the book which bears the title above given:

"For forty years past it has been my lot to reside south of Mason and Dixon's line. I went there fresh from the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, a firm believer in the superiority of the North, in every respect, over all the rest of the Union. Thought with pity, fortune and to fame unknown, I was cordially welcomed, and treated with a more noble hospitality, a more manly and uniform kindness, than I had ever experienced in the land of the Puritans. I found the slaveholders in general possessed of a wider range of knowledge, much more refined, gentle and condescending in manners, far superior in the graces and amenities of social intercourse, to those regarded as well-bred and respectable people throughout the cities, towns and villages of New England. I was sorry that the prejudices of education and Northern society had led me, even in thought, to underrate and disparage a large class of fellow-citizens entitled to my sincerest respect and admiration. In a worldly point of view, I had nothing calculated to recommend me to their civilities and attention. Yet I was admitted into the most distinguished circles as a friend, equal, and intimate companion. Nowhere, in any part of the world, have I enjoyed less of aristocratic pretensions, of pharisaic, cold-hearted, unsympathizing conduct towards the poor, humble and unfortunate.

ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC PARISH COMMITTEE.

We publish in our advertising columns on the French side, an announcement of the Committee of the Democratic party for this parish, touching the election to be held on Monday next, the 30th of November, for Ward delegates to said Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with a rule adopted by the Democratic State Convention on the 16th inst. The regulations under which this election is to be conducted, are laid down by the Committee in a series of rules to which we refer those of our readers who are interested in the election. All requisite information may be found embodied in these rules.

It is unnecessary to impress upon voters the advisability of selecting the very best men in the various Wards, for membership of this Committee, who are eligible and willing to serve. We are entering upon a new epoch and need representatives everywhere who are imbued with the spirit of the times, men of judgment and men of fidelity to Democratic principles, not mere party hacks. More depends upon these primary selections than many imagine.

We call particular attention to rule second, viz.

"No person shall be registered or enrolled upon the registry book of the club who is not a resident of the ward, and no person whose name is not inscribed in such registry book shall be permitted to vote at city election."

DEATH OF W. A. VIOLET.—Mr. W. A. Violet, one of our oldest and most popular merchants, well known as an extensive grocer before the war, and since the leading partner in the cotton house of Violett, Black & Co., died suddenly of paralysis of the heart at his residence in this city Sunday. Mr. Violett was a man of the most sterling business habits, was liberal as a man, enterprising as a citizen, and beloved and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was particularly prominent before the war as a member of the City Council, in which he was proverbial for his honest regard of his duties in the interest of the people. He was a man of family, and had resided here for the last thirty odd years. He was a native of Alexandria, Va.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—There was no performance at this house last night on account of the indisposition of Miss Hasselmann.

To-night the opera announced is "The Jewess," in which Madame Cambier appears for the first time this season in the character of *Rachel*, Miss Hasselmann in that of the *Princess Eudoxie*, Mr. Picot as the *Jew*, Mr. Engel as the *Prince*, and Mr. Van Hoffien as the *Cardinal*. This is a combination of talent rarely brought together in one performance. It ought to draw a crowded house.

THE NEW TAX ORDINANCE—Our cotemporary, the *Picayune*, in its editorial article of Sunday on this subject, asserts that under the new three million ordinance the city notes outstanding after 1st January next are to be taxed five per cent per annum until they are redeemed, and predicates its observations thereon.

Such a provision, we believe, made part of the original project of this ordinance, but if so it was stricken out, and does not now appear in the ordinance as signed by the Mayor.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.—The official count of the vote of this State cast at the recent election will be made to the Governor this morning. We learn that the returns from every parish, except Sabine.

Can it be possible that over Five Million Dollars of PLANTATION BITTERS have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and if so you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CORTES.—The steamship is list of the passengers per steamship Cortes, Capt. Nelson, from New York:

Rev. Page, Archdiocesan servant, Miss M Fawcett, Mr W H Hoch, Mrs Hoch and child, Mr Chamber, Mr C J Talbert, Mr La Rue, Mr Clemmis, Mr Fraser, Mrs Fraser, Miss Brady, Miss Van Hoffmann, Miss Cassidy.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—According to a recent calculation as to the condition of the working people of the United States, the average life of American mechanics is estimated at 30 years, and the average number of days of work in this climate at 250 in each year. The average expense of an adult for board and clothing in the outskirt cities are calculated at about $300 a year. On the supposition that a mechanic is paid on an average $3 per day for his work for the 250 working days, he will receive $750 a year. Deduct price of board and clothing, $300, and there is left $450 for all expenses of keeping a family, for amusements, education and contingencies. The sum, it is asserted, is sufficient in many instances. The average working years of a laboring man being estimated at about 30, his total earnings in an average lifetime, with 250 working days in the year, at $3 per day, would be $15,000, or $500 per year, $6 58 per week.

A Duchess—a Grand Duchess—who is well known in the Quartier St Germain for her wit and size, went recently to the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin to make her devotions. She was late, and in order to get to her place she disturbed others who were engaged in prayer and meditation. One of the latter, when she eventually allowed, looking up rather sharply, said: "Madame, when a lady has as much fat your bulk, she ought to be in church an hour before others." "My good lady, replies the Duchess, "pray to God that I may get in, and allow me to pass."

THE PROPOSED INSIDE CITY BONDS

In the opinions we have expressed on this subject we have assumed the legality of the ordinance of the City Council providing for the issue of these bonds and the tax of one quarter per cent thereunder. If a majority of the tax payers vote for the ordinance we do not see how the measure could be made more legal. Those who are to pay the money authorize the tax, and there can be no better authority than that. Our objection to the ordinance was chiefly because we consider the tax an unnecessary imposition, and because there is no provision for the application of the money obtained therefrom beyond paying the interest. The project of the Council contemplates the assessing of the property holders and those paying licenses, in a sum amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars per annum for twenty-five years, in addition to the ordinary taxation. But these three hundred thousand dollars are not applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt. They go to the payment of a *new debt*, gratuitously created—a debt for which no value is received—that is, to the payment of the interest on the bonds contemplated to be issued. There is no security provided by the ordinance *for the ultimate extinction of the debt itself*, which, for aught the ordinance says, may exist at the end of twenty-five years. After the taxpayers have paid on account of these bonds the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars (the amount of the tax for twenty-five years), they may still be unredeemed, unless the surplus of the sum collected, after paying the interest, be invested and made to accumulate. The rate of interest proposed to be paid on these bonds—7 30 100 per cent—is undoubtedly too high.

We think it a good suggestion, that made by a correspondent of the *Bulletin*, that the ordinance should be amended and that provision should be made for the payment of a certain portion of the principal *annually*, so that at the end of the period, the debt is made to run, the whole of it should be cleared off and made to disappear.

Were it possible it would be much better for the tax-payers to assess themselves at once a sufficient sum, wherewith to buy up the outstanding city notes. In the one case they would have to pay not exceeding three millions of dollars, if they could not indeed be purchased for eighteen hundred thousand dollars (the present value of the issue); in the other they will have to pay eight millions and a half—a clear loss of five millions five hundred thousand dollars.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The question of the legality of the Metropolitan Police Law bids fair to be settled if a multiplicity of suits can effect that object. Oscar Dunn and his colleagues are getting anxious about the payment of their salaries, and we learn have sued out before Judge Cooley a rule to show cause why a writ of mandamus against the City Treasurer, should not be issued, commanding him to pay the same. The rule has been made returnable to-morrow, (Wednesday) at 10 A. M.

The question upon which Judge Cooley desires to hear argument to-day in the *quasi private* proceeding of Diamond vs Cain is this: Granting for the sake of the argument that the Metropolitan act is constitutional and that the Legislature had the absolute right to revise, modify, amend or repeal the city charter by implication.

Query—Whether the act in question does not violate the articles of the Constitution cited by the plaintiff? Does said act, in fact, place the city of New Orleans, or any other portion of the District designated therein, under the control of the Metropolitan Police provided for in said act, or does it leave the City Authorities with the said city, or any other portion of the District, to employ the said police or not as it may deem necessary?

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

[From the St. Mary Planter's Banner.]

The rice crop of Plaquemines parish in this year the largest and best ever made. The rice planters will gather, and have stacked, about 200 bundles each, of clean rice. The sugar crop of that parish is expected to amount to 10,000 to 12,000 hogsheads.

SUGAR MAKING.—We still hear good reports from our planters who are making sugar. The weather has been excellent and the quality good. Had it not been for bad seed cane last winter, the planters would have nearly all of them been placed fairly on their feet by the present crop.

[From the Bernie South.]

After a rain of last Monday, the weather again cleared off cool and beautiful. It is all that we wished—for health as well as for work. The planters must be otherwise than rejoiced. They cannot ask for more favorable season. The sugar planters are doing wonderfully. The yield of the cane is every where greater than has been known for years back, and the qualities of the sugar is superior to that of past times. At the present prices of sugar and molasses the planters will relieve themselves of many of their embarrassments. It is not likely that those prices will decline much, if any. The prospects for the future in Cuba tend to keep up prices here—and even should these troubles be quieted, the demand for sugar and molasses will be sufficient to keep up the prices.

It is estimated that the sugar crop of Louisiana will be over 100,000 hogsheads.

[From the Shreveport South-Western.]

We do not remember ever to have seen such large and varied assortments of merchandise, as our enterprising merchants now offering to the trade. Business is brisk and active and sales heavy; still our merchants continue to receive constant supplies and to keep up fine stocks. Staple articles can be bought in our market as cheap as in New Orleans, while our cotton buyers have kept on near the city figures for their own good. Now is the time, before the roads become heavy or impassable, for the farmers to bring in their produce. There is no lack of money for all purposes of trade, and they may rely on remunerative prices. Our Texas customers understand this, and are giving full employment to our railroad. Those of our own parish and Desoto, are more backward in sending in their cotton, and yet they have to try entirely on the public roads. A very little bad weather will make trouble follow in the wake of delay.

BEEF PACKING.—Beef packing commenced Friday, the 13th inst., at G. W. Stoner & Co's. mammoth beef packery, just below the city. They commence on a drove of 500 head, and will be supplied as they are needed for slaughter. It is the calculation to slaughter 10,000 head this winter. We say every success to the beef packery, and hope that others may be led need to follow the example of G. W. Stoner & Co. There's room for all.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

The white cottage of Chas. A. Black, engine on the Grosse Tête Railroad will ere long resound across the river to morrow morning awakening the echoes far and near. The shrill voice of the locomotive announces its readiness to run, and bring freight and passengers from the Bayou's to the river, but the track is not yet in complete running order.

Mr. William Quine, of Manchac, places in the championship a sweet potato weighing *ten* pounds. It is oval in shape and solid and is of a good variety.

This is certainly the largest sweet potatoe that has yet come to *the surface* in this State.

The German in Texas.

Twenty-three years ago, a colony of German emigrants settled in New Braunfels, at the junction of the Guadalupe and Comal rivers, in Texas. At this point, where the great road from Austin to San Antonio passes through the centre of Comal county, have the industrious settlers pursued their unpretending labors, until now the town of New Braunfels, a flourishing city and country seat containing 4000 inhabitants. Comal county lies upon the south side of a range of mountains running from the northeast to the southwest, and embraces 900 square miles of fertile land in a high state of cultivation. The principal staples are cotton and corn, the latter averaging thirty bushels to the acre. The climate is healthy, and cattle, horses, sheep and goats in large numbers fatten upon the prairies. The town of New Braunfels is rapidly improving, and new houses are constantly springing up on every side. It possesses 30 dry goods stores, three flouring mills, three saw mills, two manufactories, one for cotton the other for woollen cloth, a tanning factory and workshops for every trade. The southwest is supplied with every description of wheel carriages and wagons from this place. From 6000 to 5,000 saddle trees are made here annually, and the country around is supplied with barrels for beef packing and molasses, etc. It is also an extensive cotton mart for the surrounding region, exporting to Mexico annually several thousand bales. New Braunfels has peculiar advantages over all other Southern cities in her immense water power. The Comal, which is only three miles long, has on one half this distance a fall of monumental of 200 horse power, and never overflows its banks. In New Braunfels there are very few colored people, out of 800 registered voters only about 80 being colored. Good mechanics work for $2 50 per day, and common laborers for $1 50. The city and county are well supplied with schools. The New Braunfels Academy is a building of hard stone, 160 feet in length, and embraces five department, under five competent teachers—two German, two English and a translator. This school averages about three hundred pupils, all studying the English as well as the German language, so that the children of German emigrants have abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the English language. About a dozen American families have permanently settled here. There are four churches—one Catholic, two Lutheran, and one Methodist. The services in all is held in German. The building material, rock as hard and soft stone, brick (burnt and unburnt), and cedar and pecan, are abundant, but pine lumber is hauled from fifty to sixty miles, and costs from five to six cents per foot; burnt brick, ten dollars per thousand.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: The Parisians seem really mad about the little satirical and scandalous periodical pamphlets of the *Lanterne* family which continue to appear in Paris. M. de Villemessant one of the *Figaro* people, has just brought on the first number of a new one, called *Le Hanlon Theatre*, and are said to have sold 11,000 copies on the day of its appearance. Eight parodies of the thing have already appeared.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,606.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Butler Dangerously Ill.

Arrest of Americans in Syria.

Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.

Death of Gen. Waddy Thompson.

Contest for Louisiana Representation in Washington.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 23.—A party of Englishmen and two Americans were arrested in Syria, charged with smuggling arms into the interior of the country and throwing fire in Government. The prisoners claim that they were surveying for a railroad and the arms were to defend their employés. The American Consul was active in behalf of the Americans, but the English Consul appears indifferent regarding the fate of his countrymen.

Fifteen more bills are hearing by the President on Wednesday, when he will submit additional evidence.

All Government offices are to be closed on Thursday.

Senator Cameron and Representative Randall urge the suspension of Collector Coke of Philadelphia.

McCulloch's estimate for the coming fiscal year will show a decrease of forty to fifty millions.

Washington, Nov. 23.—It is stated, regarding the Louisiana Congressional delegation, that Grant will endeavor to get a seat under the original contest with Colonel Mann. Should he fail he contends he will contest for the seat in the recent election. All will be rejected, which will compel a new election after March first.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Mary C. Hill, residing in and owning an aristocratic residence on the corner of Tenth and Pine streets, had her throat cut with a poker and her body thrown from a second story window into the yard last night. Her son-in-law has been arrested for the deed. Deceased was quite wealthy.

Tallahassee, Nov. 23.—Gen. Waddy Thompson, who, in Mr. Calhoun's time was a Congressman from South Carolina, and afterwards Minister to Mexico, died here this afternoon, aged about 70.

Richmond, Nov. 23.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here this evening, and will be on the bench to-morrow.

Lowell, Mass, Nov. 23—Butler is very ill, at one time was entirely speechless, a fatal result is apprehended.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23—5 20s, of '62 112¾, of '64 107⅞, of '65 108¼, do. new 110¼, of '67 110¼, of '68 110⅝, 10 10s 108. Stocks closed dull.

Sub-Treasury balances $87,000,000.

Judge Barnard charging the Grand Jury alluded to the charges by newspapers of corruption calling for a thorough investigation of the last January session. He desired and craved the jury to look into the matter and say whether a combination of interests, accomplices and rascals who have infested Wall and Broad street for years past, and who are now quarreling among themselves, shall be permitted to hide their own tracks by the same influence which at the Judges.

Judge Southerland has issued orders vacating Judge Barnard's orders appointing Jay Gould Receiver of the Erie Road.

New York, Nov. 23—evening.—Cotton firmer and in fair demand, sales 3200 bales, middling uplands 24¾ to 25c. Flour and Wheat heavy and favors buyers, corn unchanged. Provisions heavy and generally unchanged. Petroleum dull. Sugar 11 to 11¼c. Turpentine firm at 47¾ to 48c. Rosin $2 40 to $2 47½. Freights steady, cotton by steam 7 16 to 9-16c.

Money becoming still easier, offerings very liberal. Call loans 4 to 6 per cent. Prime discounts 7 to 9. Gold closed at 131⅝. Sterling firm at 109⅝. Tenn. 7s, new 68. N. C. 6s 36. Virginia 6s, new 61.

Louisville, Nov. 23.—Tobacco—scarce and firm: $6 50 to $25 for logs to selections. Cotton 17½c. Superfine Flour $5 25 to $6. Wheat $1 65 to $1 70. Corn 67 to 70c. Oats 53 to 55c. Rye $1 30 to $1 32. Lard 15 to 15½c. Mess Pork $22 50 to $23. Bacon—shoulder 12½c, clear ribs 13½c, clear sides 14 to 14½c. Whiskey—raw free 97c. Hogs—gross $7 50 to $7 90, net $9 60.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour steady, superfine $5 to $5 25. Wheat firmer, 10 to 15c. Corn 83 to 86c. Oats 52 to 53c. Bulk shoulders 10c, clear sides 11c. Bacon—shoulders 12½ 12½c, clear sides 12¾ to 13c. Lard 14½ to 15c. Whiskey 97½c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Whisky 97c. Cotton firm, middlings uplands 24½c. Pork shoulders 12½c, clear sides 13 to 13½c. Lard 14½ to 15c. Hams 13 to 15c. Sugar 12¾ to 13c. Coffee 21 to 22c. Apples $3 to $3 50 per bbl. Potatoes 80 to 90c per bushel. Butter 35c. Eggs 28c.

Mobile, Nov. 21.—Cotton sales 1400 bales, middlings 23 to 23½c, opened at inside, closed at outside figure; stock offering light and generally poor; receipts 2103 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 23.—Passed up, Henry Ames at 1 and Bart Able at 4 P. M.

Louisville, Nov. 23.—River falling, 5 feet 10 inches in canal. Weather clear and cold.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—River declining.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 23.—6 P. M.—Wind N. E and light. Barometer 30.30.

Arrived—Steamship Blenville, Baker, New York, via Havana, ex-steamship Bidwell, and Italian bark Marcala, Cisturo, Genoa, Marble to Lovell & Bailey. No departures.

Steamship Yazoo still on the bar.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, Nov. 23.—Sugar dull and unchanged.

A fire at Batabano, on the Southwest coast yesterday destroy a large portion of the town.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Nov 23—11 A. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind N. E. and fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Victo, Gates, New York, to G. A. Fosdick & Co.

Ship Baden, Nelson, forty-two days from Liverpool; salt to Leisy & Lorber. No departures.

New York, Nov. 23.—Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 134. 5-20's of '62, 112¼.

North Carolines 65¾; p. Da. new, 63¾; to 63⅞; Virginia, ex-coupon, 55¼; do, new, 57; Tennessees, ex-coupon, 69¾; do, new 67¾.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and favors buyers. Corn unchanged. Pork dull—$23.

Lard quiet; steam, 16¼ to 16¾c. Cotton firmer, middling uplands 24¾c.

Turpentine quiet at 48c. Rosin in fair request, strained common $2 35. Freights steady.

Cotton receipts 6,000 bales.

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