THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription, $10 per annum, in advance
$10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Sunday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,281

A STRANGE METAMORPHOSIS.

Weakened in the Northern and Western States by the immense defections from their ranks, and the largely increased strength of the Democrats, who have been reinforced by the adhesion of the conservatives of the Republican party, by the floating vote which always decides an election, and by that numerous class of citizens who have for so many years, retired from any participation in political contests, but who now see the necessity that their influence should be exercised for the safety of the Government, the Radicals, with shameless effrontery turn their eyes to the Southern States and boast of the support they are to receive in carrying out their abominable scheme in that section of the Union which they hold under the iron heel of a military despotism. While their cowardly hearts tremble and their knees shake in contemplating the hereafter when they must expiate their many crimes towards their fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, they glory in the meantime with satanic glee over the wreck they have made of the liberties of the Southern people, and over the elevation of the negro above the superior race inhabiting those States, who, although holding a majority of numbers, are yet by the devilish arts of their Northern enemies prevented from exercising that control over public affairs, which such a majority would justify and in ordinary circumstances would enable them to exert. While the people of the North and West are proclaiming in thundering tones their dissent from the extravagant, destructive and criminal schemes of Radicalism, the unblushing villains, with a reckless daring which only finds an example in the history of the great French Revolution, when wicked-hearted men like Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just, struck with deadly malignity at the virtue and the liberties of the French people, exult over the success of the hellish devices by which they have contrived to stifle the voice of the people of the South, and to hold them as in a vice, until they shall have completely and finally shorn them of their strength and placed them under the feet of their former slaves. They do not perceive the white inhabitants of the South have changed their opinions and now willingly submit to the terms of restoration to the rights of citizenship which they have imposed. That would be too palpable a lie. Yet they claim that the Southern States, by the elections lately held, have sanctioned the policy which they have declared is to guide the future action of the Government. What a strange condition of things! The South becoming radical while the North is becoming conservative! but we shall see stranger things before a return to good government has been accomplished. We shall see the South gradually depopulated, her people taking up their residence in the Northern States and throwing the weight of their influence in favor of the ancient teachings which have been attempted to be obscured by some, sneered at by others, and vilified by more. They are to be the leaven which is to leaven the Northern lump in the years to come—the germ from which is to grow up again that love for the ancient faith which enabled the founders of the Government to establish it on principles eternal as the hills. Nor is this a dream of the imagination. Even now, citizens hitherto belonging to the Northern States, from their residence in large numbers in the Northern States, and have exerted no little influence over the elections which have just been held there, and this movement Northward is destined to continue for years to come. The struggle for an existence which has been going on here, since the war closed, cannot be prolonged a great while, and we shall look for an exodus from this section when the present season shall have closed. Such a result has scarcely been contemplated by those *firesing statesmen* who now control our public affairs, any more than they foresaw the power they were placing in the hands of the negro race would be directed against themselves, but nevertheless the "poisoned chalice" they presented to us will be returned to their own lips and we hope to live to see their confusion.

Time will tell whether or not our predictions shall come to pass, but more extraordinary events have happened than the transmigration we anticipate, and it seems to us the easiest solution of the difficulties by which we are now environed.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health, at their meeting of Tuesday night, announced to the public that, in their opinion, the epidemic was at an end. Although a little late, it will be none the less acceptable to our absent citizens and to visitors who have been waiting for authoritative information on this subject, before they ventured to come to the city. The disease had ceased to epidemic more than a month ago, and we have not heard that any one arriving here within the last ten days has been attacked by the fever. Our readers must have inferred from the reference made to the health of the city, by the press during that time, that there could be little danger in making their advent hither, as the influx of passengers has been large from all directions, for the past week. The cars of the Jackson Railroad and the boats from Mobile and up the river continue to bring in great additions to our population, and we need not say they are heartily welcome, although it is somewhat tantalizing to see the ruddy complexions and the spirited movements of those of our friends who have been renewing their strength for the labors of the winter, in the bracing atmosphere of other climes, while we who have remained at home have been inhaling the pestilential air of a deadly epidemic, and are, to that extent, unfitted for coping with their superior energy.

The Health Committee of the Board report the total number of deaths since the 8th of June, to be 5700, of which 3006 were of yellow fever, and of other diseases 2701.

The report of this Committee will be found at length in our local column.

THE REGATTA OF YESTERDAY.

Considering ourselves entitled by the consent labors of the summer to a few hours recreation we availed ourselves of the occasion furnished by the yacht race of yesterday, at the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, to snuff the delightful breeze we found blowing on the Lake, and witness the struggle for the prizes offered by the Committee of arrangements superintending this race. The contesting boats had started on their first round before we reached the pier-head, but we were in time to see them on the home stretch and turn the stake-boat anchored near the end of the wharf. As the "Minnie Gilmore" was in the act of turning the stake-boat ahead of her competitors to the regret of the onlookers, some of her gear gave way, and she was compelled to drop out of the race and see her rivals come up to the starting point and dash off again at lightening speed, under a good breeze, on the second round. The "Elephant" was ahead and the "Harlequin" close at her heels. The "Minnie Gilmore's" men lost no time in repairing the damage and bounced off in full chase after her victors, which at this moment were about to pass the break-water off the end of the pier. The "Minnie" made fast time, but the gap was too wide for her to hope to overtake the "Elephant" and "Harlequin." The former was again the first to round the stake boat at the starting point, but the latter won the race under the rule allowing her five seconds to the foot for every mile sailed. In vigorated by the bracing air from the Lake, we returned to the city highly gratified by the day's sport. The attendance of spectators was not as large as might have been expected.

Messrs. Quitbertson, Tracy and Carroll deserve the thanks of the community for their efforts to minister to the enjoyment of the lovers of this manly sport.

The steamship Raleigh, Captain Marshman, from New York, brought the following list of passengers:

Mr A Davenport, E R Dalton, E S Dennison, J W Carter, A G Nimes, T C Wraps, Alfred Stewart, P Voelcker C Schmidt, Miss Maud St Leon, Miss Mattie Stewart, Miss Annie Forrest, Miss Annie Moston, Miss Rosa Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Mrs Youmans, Mrs E O Tracy Master Charley Tracy, Mr J Brown, Mr J Brown, Jun, Miss Wilkie, Mrs McCoy, L B Hill, Capt Alfred Pierson, J A Snyder and 18 in the steerage.

MARRIED—On Monday, October 28th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev R D Hatchard, Dr. PHILLIPPE H. GOULDEN, of France, to CORA LEEDS KEANE, of New York.

Paris (France) and New Orleans papers please copy.—*New York Times.*

TERRIBLE.—The orange crop in Terrebonne parish has been a good deal injured by the late storm. The orange trees are badly bruised by the swaying of the limbs. The banana crop, says the Houma *Ceres Gazette*, surpasses that of previous years, and the fruit is equal to any brought from abroad.

It is stated that Burton Craige, author of the North Carolina Secession ordinance, has received a pardon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 16 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of which number 7 of the deceased died of yellow fever, according to the Sexton's reports based on physicians' certificates. The annexed table shows the daily mortality since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Total.
November 1	9	29
" 2	3	31
" 3	11	37
" 4	7	32
" 5	7	27
" 6	7	26

The Board of Health have declared the yellow fever no longer epidemic, as may be seen by the advertisement elsewhere.

Health of the City—The following is the report made to the Board of Health on Tuesday evening last, by the Committee of the Board, charged to enquire into this subject:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, November 5, 1867.

To the Board of Health:

The Committee on Health beg leave to report the yellow fever no longer epidemic in the city of New Orleans. The city, at this time, is free from all epidemic disease, and your committee believe that all citizens and strangers can return at once, without apprehension from the scourge that has prevailed so extensively in our midst.

It is impossible for our committee to tell the number of cases of yellow fever that have been treated nulers physicians will report the number of cases treated by them, giving the number of those cured, and those who have died. Your committee recommend that the Secretary of the Board of Health publish alphabetically all the cases that have died, with the names of the physicians treating them; and, if possible, all the cases treated by said physicians and cured. This will give to the public statistics that will be very valuable in future, and enable the Board to show to the world that yellow fever is a disease that can be cured with proper treatment and nursing. The disease generally has been of a mild type. It is true there have been many violent cases, and where complicated with other diseases, have proved fatal, but generally speaking, the disease has yielded to treatment.

The total number of deaths since the 8th of June up to the day before last has been 5710. Of this number 3006 have been of yellow fever, 139 of cholera, and other diseases 2565.

Your committee cannot close this report without mentioning favorably the Howard Association. The gentlemen composing this Association have placed not only the citizens of New Orleans under lasting obligations to them, but the people of every clime should love and cherish the name of Howard. At all hours of the day and night, when sorrow was in almost every household, you could see the Howards moving and giving aid and relief in all directions.

The success of the Howards has been wonderful, and your committee feel assured that this has been owing greatly to the selection of competent physicians, who have been educated in the Medical Schools of New Orleans. Too much praise cannot be accorded to those young men who have given their time and strength to the care of the sick and dying. Your committee would like to mention names, but it would be invidious. All have done their duty nobly. Your committee would recommend that the daily mortuary reports be discontinued from and after Sunday, the 10th inst, and the sexton be required to make weekly returns after that period.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution offered by Dr. Warren Stone at the last meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. AUSTIN, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Health.

Important to Absent Lawyers.—In consequence of the fact that the yellow fever was but a few days ago officially declared to be no longer epidemic, Judge Howard requests, as a very proper spirit of courtesy to the members of the bar, granted continuances in a number of cases where the attorneys representing the litigants were absent from the city, and have not had time to return since the official announcement made by the Board of Health. This announcement, by the way, appears in our advertising columns, and deserves the attention of absent members of the bar in common with the public generally. We presume the other Judges will grant the same continuance of cases under the circumstances, allowing attorneys time to reach the city after the announcement of the Board of Health shall have been made public as it will doubtless be by the telegraph.

Judge Thicard also granted a continuance of the case of R W McIntyre vs. Nicholson & Co., enjoining the construction of a railroad on Royal street, in consequence of the death of the plaintiff having so recently occurred, and his representatives not being prepared to appear.

Fraud on the Revenue by Interpolating a Receipt.—We are informed that an attempt to defraud the revenue has just been discovered at the Custom-house, and the facts are topic of general conversation on the streets. As the facts have been stated to us, a certain party having run in bond paid the tax upon the three barrels and sent the receipt on record lingly. It has since been discovered that ninety-three barrels, instead of three, were taken out of the bonded warehouse, and had the fraud not been discovered, the payment on tax on ninety barrels would thus have been evaded. The receipt, as it now stands shows that the tax had been paid upon ninety three barrels, the figure "93" having been interpolated before the figure "3" so as to read "93." By whom the forgery was committed will not probably be known with certainty until an investigation is had. Forty barrels of the rum have been recovered by the authorities, having been found in an establishment on Conti street, and it is said the detectives have a clue, which will enable them to discover where the rest of the ota is stored.—*Crescent.*

Arrival of Artists—The steamship Raleigh has arrived from New York, bringing among her passengers Mr A H Davenport, the gentlemanly and efficient stage manager of the Academy of Music, and other members of the Academy's new troupe. The balance of the Variety troupe are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow, by way of the river. The list of the Raleigh's passengers will be found elsewhere.

Board of School Directors—This Board met last night. President Mount in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. G. B. Race, as a member of the Board was accepted, and Mr. J. C. Robinson was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr Leefe, from the Finance Committee, reported payment of the following bills for the month of August, September and October, amounting to $10,252 81. Balance to the credit of the Board $1,747 42.

Pay rolls for teachers of colored schools, under resolution No 740 of the Common Council, had been approved by this committee, amounting to $9842 23.

Mr. Parham, from the Committee on Teachers, reported the following resignations: Miss M. H. Stamps, Miss Magnolia School; Miss Mary Boyle, Franklin School; Miss Anna M. Connel, St. Ann School; Miss Emma Michel, McDonough School. Of the position, Third Assistant in the Rampart School, is vacant, by the appointment of Miss Ludwig to Principal of the Rampart street colored school. The Committee reconsidered the promotion of teachers holding subordinate positions to the above positions vacated, and that the vacancies in the primary divisions may be filled as follows Miss Alice Dalton, to the McDonough School; Miss Anna Hero, to the Magnolia School; Miss Mary Brandell at 147 to Franklin School; Miss S. McAnulty, to the St. Ann School.

The following supernumeraries have been appointed: Miss Celine Watson, to Chalmette School; Miss M. L. Grief, to Jefferson and Webster Schools; Miss J. J. Tenbourne, to Jefferson and Webster Schools; Miss H. A. Suter, to Madison School; Miss M. L. Jenkins, to Washington School; Mrs. A. Fernando, to [illegible]

The Bread Ordinance—What Bakers are Required to Give.—Commencing on Monday, the 4th of November, the bakers are required to give the following weight of bread for the following prices:

Forty eight ounces of bread for twenty cents.
Twenty four ounces of bread for ten cents.
Twelve ounces of bread for five cents.
The loaves of the third quality, or No. 3, must weigh one-eighth more—that is to say:
The twenty cent loaves, fifty-four ounces.
The ten cent loaves, twenty seven ounces.
The five cent loaves, thirteen ounces.

That portion of the ordinance requiring the stamping of loaves, is hereby suspended until further notice. E. HEALY, Mayor.

Robbery—Gustave Ferrer alias Bordelais, and Jean Dubon alias Mennie, were arraigned before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, on the charge of having the night of July 16th last, broken into the coffeehouse kept by Cyriacco Moratini, corner of Marais street and Carondelet Walk, and stolen therefrom $500 in city securities, $100 in city currency, $60 in gold, $45 in U. S. currency, and a gold watch and chain. Bordelais confessed in court that he was one of four persons who agreed to rob the establishment. He himself entered Moratini's room and carried off his pants containing the stolen property, which was divided among them. There was nothing to implicate Mennie and he was discharged. Bordelais gave bail to appear for trial before the First District Court. Two of the other three implicated in the robbery were arrested some time ago and committed before the same tribunal.

First District Recorder's Court—Wm. J. Lockwood was arraigned before the Recorder, on the affidavit of Geo F. Abbott, who charges him with having at 12 o'clock, M., in the house No. 154½ Perdido street, on Tuesday, assaulted and attempted to kill and murder deponent, by shooting twice at him with a revolver. The case was fixed for the 12th, and Lockwood admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

Benjamin Similien will be tried on the 13th for failing to account for $19 which he collected for Mr. Jean Palmique.

The La Sère Tehuantepec Grant.

The following are the main features of the decree in favor of this company:

The company of M. Emile La Sere is authorized to open inter-oceanic communication by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, said communication to be by water along the navigable part of the river Coatzacoalcos, thence by railroad to the port of La Ventosa, or any other port on the Pacific that may be deemed more suitable. The company may, if they choose, begin the railroad at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos. Until the railroad is finished, M. La Sere shall establish a wagon road, and shall keep it, as well as the bridge, in good enough condition to allow the passage of passenger and merchandise wagons of light burden.

The plans and surveys of the railway and wagon road shall be submitted to the approbation of the General Government before being acted on.

The company of La Sere shall notify Government before the surveys begin, so that it may appoint a commissioner or commissioners to represent it during their execution. The salaries of said commissioners to be paid by the company. The same proviso is made as to the surveys of the public lands that are to be ceded by Government to the company.

The plans and surveys are to be finished and submitted within eighteen months from date of this decree, and notice must be given within six months that the company are ready to survey.

The work of building the railway and telegraph shall begin within three months from date after approbations of the plans and surveys, and at least fifteen leagues of rail must be laid every year, until the completion of the road, which must be done in three years from the beginning of the work.

The wagon road shall be begun at the same time as the railway, and shall be completed within one year, at the most.

Government grants to the company the strip of land necessary for both roads, and, besides, half of the public lands situate within a league laterally on both sides of the railway, throughout its length. The public lands shall be divided, when possible into sections of one square league each. When these lands have been taken up, leagues in length along the railway and in all fractions of less than two leagues in area they shall be divided in halves—one for the nation, the other for the company, alternately, the sections numbered as follows: Beginning on the north side and following on southward, so that No 1 on the west side of the road shall stand opposite No 2 on the east side. Of course the interruption caused by the intersection of private property may disarrange the enumeration, which, how ever, shall be resumed on arriving at the next public lands. Hence, the nation reserves to itself all the odd numbered sections on the west side and all the even numbered ones on the east side. The others go to the company in case they complete the road. Should more public lands be found on one side than on the other of the railroad, the excess of that side shall be equally divided in such manner as to preserve as much as possible the alternation.

Government concedes the land necessary for building docks, moles and other necessary work in the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa. The company binds itself to build said works within two years from the completion of the railway. It shall also build such works as are necessary for the proper discharge of vessels and protection of goods from damage.

The company can take from the public lands whatever materials it may need, but government reserves the right to sell said lands, not conceded, when and how it may choose.

The company shall thereafter to build that close lighthouses and keep them in repair at both ends of the route, said lighthouses to be long afterwards to government. These lighthouses are to be completed within three years after the termination of the railway.

The company shall give bonds in $100,000 within ninety days, from the date of this decree, to the Mexican Minister at Washington, or his representative. Said $100,000 shall be forfeited should the company fail to comply with the terms for the presentation of the plans, surveys, etc.

The material, machinery, hardware, coal, wagons and utensils necessary for the construction of the road and its appurtenances, as well as the articles of prime necessity not to be got on the isthmus, for the support and clothing of the company's employes shall be admitted free of duty. After the completion of the road, only machinery, coal, cars and rails shall be free of duty for seventy years. The minister of the treasury shall determine the rules and regulations to govern this exemption.

The company bind themselves to dredge the river Coatzacoalcos so as to render its navigation easier.

The tariff of the route by railway and water shall be fifty cents per league for every passenger, three cents per league for every ardeb of corn, twenty five pesos for one per cent on the value of all precious metals and jewelry. Ten cents a word shall be charged for telegrams.

During the seventy years above referred to, no import shall be levied by government on goods or passengers in transit, or on the capital of the company and its dividends, or on the telegraph. Goods consumed on the isthmus or produced there shall not be exempt.

No other company shall be chartered during seventy years with equal privilege between Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa, or whatever port on the Pacific may be chosen in place of the latter.

Government shall erect Coatzacoalcos, and Ventosa, or whatever port the company shall select in place of the latter, into ports of entry for seventy years.

The company cannot open any mercantile houses on the isthmus.

The concession is for seventy years from the completion of the railway, and government shall receive fifteen per cent of the net profits, and at the end of seventy years shall enter into possession of the road and all of its appurtenances, which must consist of at least twelve locomotives, twelve first-class passenger and ten thousand arobas (one hundred tons) of goods. The cars, rails, engines, etc., must also be of average utility. The company shall maintain their vessels and steamers.

Moreover, the company shall pay to government monthly twelve cents for every passenger or package transported across the road.

Mails shall go free on the road. Government property shall pass at half rates. Government officials, troops, etc., shall pass free. The telegraph shall forward all public messages free, whether of the general or State government. The metals, agricultural and manufactured products of the republic shall be transported at 30 per cent. below the regular tariff. All these subjects to be regulated by the minister of the treasury.

Transit shall be free to the world; but 25 per cent. shall be added to the tariff for the goods of nations failing to make a treaty with Mexico guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus transit.

Foreign mails shall be transported under seal.

The obligations of this contract may be suspended in case of events beyond control or for religious circumstances directly and absolutely impending their fulfilment, and such suspension shall last only during such impediment. M. Emile La Sere, however, present to the general government notice and proof of such obstacles within three months after they have begun to occur. He must also give notice or proof of the resumption of work at least within two months after the obstacles have been removed. He will be entitled only to the time during which the impediment lasts, or at most to two months more.

SUGAR MAKING—Mr. Joseph Berwick set his engine and furnace in motion last week and made about thirteen hogsheads of the finest sugar we have ever seen made in this parish. He uses the Puthieu & Cagnac process of supplying the fumes of sulphur. The yield is about a hogshead and a quarter to the acre. The cane is fine enough for twin hogsheads to the acre, and one good frost will sweeten it up nearly to that point. Mr. Berwick will make from seventy five to a hundred hogsheads, and his father, David Berwick, will make about one hundred and fifty hogsheads. Both of these plantations are on Bayou Salé, from four to six miles from Centreville. Formerly, the first of November, in this parish, a hundred and seventy sugar mills were crushing cane. Indeed there were sometimes of furnaces blazed day and night, and nearly a thousand sugar kettles boiled. Not a quarter of that number of mills will be put in motion this season. Next year we hope to do much better.—*Planters' Banner.*

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

ROW AT FAYETTEVILLE, GA.—WHITE MAN AND SEVERAL NEGROES KILLED—RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ROBBERY.

Nashville, Nov. 1.—The Atlanta papers of yesterday contain an account of a bloody row on election day at Fayetteville, Georgia, by which one white man and several negroes were killed. The difficulty is reported to have been brought about by two white men between whom there was an old feud, and who had not met for years until at the polls, where the bear of persons took part in the row, winding up as stated.

The military were sent from Griffin to the scene of disturbance last night, near Roalston Station, on the North-eastern Railroad. The passenger train was thrown from the track by the spreading of a rail. A brakeman, named Lynch, was killed, and a number of persons bruised. The baggage and express train was thrown down an embankment of fifteen feet.

A pawn-broker, named Cohoe, was robbed last night of jewelry, and valuables to the extent of $800.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

The Elections.

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Statement of the Public Debt.

FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi Claims American Citizenship.

The American Minister Visits Him.

Terrible Tornado on the Island of St. Thomas.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The following is an approximation to the result of yesterday's elections New York—majority 30,000 to 40,000 Brooklyn elects a Democratic Mayor. Legislature Republican, by a greatly reduced majority, with a possibility that the Democrats will have the Lower House. Bailey, Republican, succeeds Conklin in Congress. Maryland, every office filled by a Democrat. New Jersey, Democratic majority, 8000. Eighty members elect in ballot of Legislature. Massachusetts same as at noon.

Wisconsin—The Legislature will be Republican which secures a Senator vice Doolittle. This result is much deplored by the Democrats throughout the country. Fair-Loid Republican elected, though the Democrats gained two thousand in the State.

Minnesota—Marshall, Republican is elected. Negro suffrage is defeated by a decided majority.

Kansas—Both negro and female suffrage has been defeated.

Advices come most especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota may change aspect.

All the Tammany candidates were elected in the city of New York.

Merriman won $2,000 on O Brien being elected Sheriff by 800 majority.

The Negro Military Companies in the District have been forbidden to parade.

Internal Revenue receipts to day, $361,000.

Debt Statement—Bearing coin interest has increased $33,000. In lawful currency interest has decreased $11,240,000; matured debt not presented has increased $16,000, bearing no interest has decreased $2,000; Coin in the Treasury $111,000,000; currency $22,000,000. Total debt $2,491,000,000.

Mobile, Nov. 6.—Dispatches received via Havana state that the Confederate number of vessels were destroyed at St. Thomas by a terrible tornado on the 29th of October. The town of St. Thomas is in ruins. The loss of life is terrible.

Mexican advices state that the Mexican Government refuses to hold any intercourse with Commissioner Lerdo de Tejada, unless they recognize the Mexican Republic.

General Santa Anna and wife are still at Havana.

Washington, Nov. 6—Forney's *Press* and *Chronicle* accepts Gen Garibaldi as candidate for the Presidency. The announcement covers four columns and occupies nine tenths of the papers in the morning. Forney accepts the speeches of General Rawlings and Mr. Wade, in favor as against the Chief Justice, and says the states that Rawlings spoke in was carried by Grant.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot, with a probable majority in the Senate.

The New Jersey Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

Washington, Nov. 6.—In Kansas, both negro and female suffrage are defeated by eight to ten thousand.

Latest accounts from Wisconsin indicate Fairchild's (Republican) election by a reduced majority, but a decidedly Republican Legislature.

In Minnesota negro suffrage is defeated, and William Marshall, (Republican) probably elected Governor by a small majority.

London, Nov. 6, Noon.—Consols 94¼; bonds 70¾.

Frankfort, Nov. 6—Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 6, 2 p. m.—Cotton firm; sales 15,000 bales, middling uplands 8¾d, middling Orleans 8¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Pork 72s. Bacon 53s. Lard 59s 6d.

London, Nov. 6, P. M.—Consols 94 9-16.—Bonds 71.

Washington, Nov. 6—The New York *Tribune* estimates the Legislature as follows: Senate, 18 Republicans, 10 Democrats; Assembly, 71 Republicans to 57 Democrats.

It acknowledges that the returns are meagre, but says there is no doubt but that there will be a Republican majority.

Boston, Nov. 6.—John Quincy Adams, though not elected Governor, is elected Senator. The Legislature is overwhelmingly for license.

New York, Nov. 6.—Flour less active. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn heavy. Oats 2 to 3c lower. Pork heavy, $20 75 to $20 80. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 18½c. Freights dull. Gold 132.

Saint Louis, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.—Wind N E and moderate. Weather fine. Barometer 29.

Arrived British bark Harvest Home, Berry from New York, twenty five days, with a general cargo to Creevy, Nickerson & Co; schooner J Devereux, from Boston twenty three days, to Russell & Hall.

British brig Island Queen, Curran, from Rio Janeiro, seventy three days—coffee to Hilsen stadt & Co.

Louisiana Intelligence.

[From the Times Bonner, 2d]

New Orleans, Oct 30. Mr. Young arrived here last night from Brazoria, and has kindly furnished us the news the following, regarding the epidemic at Brazoria:

On the 27th inst there were three deaths, viz Henry Hall, a native of Massachusetts, aged about 21; Mrs Perry and Mrs Bernard. The death average about three daily. There are about twenty cases now on hand. Doctors and nurses are wanted there very badly, great distress existing among the people. Almost every house in Brazoria has some patients. There has been a great many deaths in the country.

It seem there is no fever now in Opelousas. Was caption at Vermillionville. Very little in St Martinsville. Considerable yet in Fausse Point.

We had a light frost here on the night of the 28th. J. H MERIAN.

Brazoria City, Oct. 31.—Fever bad here the death yesterday, and several others very ill. Mr. Young is sick with fever, and Dutch Bruch and a family of children. We have had about sixteen or seventeen deaths here, but people are little alarmed. McLELLAN

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 18 7.

We are glad to notice the appearance at our city of a better feeling in commercial circles in the country, who have imparted more animation to the trade, and will aid in giving relief to the money market. Specially, however, the wholesale business continues extremely dull. We have consequently only a slight improvement to report in the exchanges. The interior movement in the staple has, of course, furnished substantial relief to our cotton circles, but in the general market there is still a good deal of idle money, and the supply of available capital is quite inadequate to the demand. Note brokers find it difficult to place commercial paper, and are offering at extreme rates. Mortgage paper rules at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, but most of the negotiations within our observation have been at 14 to 15 per cent. We are not aware of any considerable receipts of currency from New York, but the expectation of it has imparted more activity to Domestic Exchange, and the arrival will no doubt give more life to the money market.

Gold opened this morning at the reduced rate, of 132 to 132¼, and closed at 132⅞ to 133. The sales include $10,000 at 133⅜, $6,000 at 133⅜, $2,500 and $8500 at 133⅜, and $20,000 at 133¼. Silver was quiet throughout the day, with but little demand from speculators, and not sufficient for the Customhouse to receive any material supply. Silver was heavy and lower. Some small lots of American half dollars were sold by dealers at 135⅞, but they are now quoted for round lots over 134 to 135. Nothing suspected in Mexican dollars, but they are could have been purchased at proportionally reduced rates.

The Stock Exchange felt the influence of the decline in gold. The sales of Sterling included £2,000 At 1-year sight, received thousand pounds, commercial bills, and the balance a round amount at 109¾ to 110; £1000 strictly at 1-at 111, and a small amount of bank, (£7000), at 153. We also received a drafts of £25,000 At commercial France at 5.20. Sterling exchange is firmer at 109¾ for bill of lading and strictly At clear, and 152¼ for bank, with exceptional sales at 153; and francs at 5.22½ to 5.20 for bankers' commercial, and 5.25 for private bankers' and bank.

Domestic Exchange was offered much less freely, and, although the demand for remittance was limited, rates slightly improved. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent discount. A lot of 25 pieces, that previously reported, sold a few days since at 2½ per cent.

COTTON—There is very little here, but the demand is only fair, and prices have fallen off. Prices ruled lower, and we quote Middling uplands 18½c. Freights dull. Gold 132.

Saint Louis, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.—Wind N E and moderate. Weather fine. Barometer 29.

Arrived British bark Harvest Home, Berry from New York, twenty five days, with a general cargo to Creevy, Nickerson & Co, schooner J Devereux, from Boston twenty three days, to Russell & Hall.

British brig Island Queen, Curran, from Rio Janeiro, seventy three days—coffee to Hilsen stadt & Co.

Louisiana Intelligence.

[From the Times Bonner, 2d]

New Orleans, Oct 30. Mr. Young arrived here last night from Brazoria, and has kindly furnished us the news the following, regarding the epidemic at Abeville.

On the 27th inst there were three deaths, viz Henry Hall, a native of Massachusetts, aged about 21; Mrs Perry and Mrs Bernard. The death average about three daily. There are about twenty cases now on hand. Doctors and nurses are wanted there very badly. Great distress existing among the people. Almost every house in Brazoria has some patients. There has been a great many deaths in the country.

It seem there is no fever now in Opelousas. Was caption at Vermillionville. Very little in St Martinsville. Considerable yet in Fausse Point.

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COMMERCIAL.

☞ Our quotations for Western Produce and Provisions are generally intended to represent wholesale prices. At retail, or in filling small orders, higher rates may have to be paid.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1867.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with rather a better feeling created by the telegrams from New York and Liverpool, for which see proper head, but later in the day it was manifestly weaker, and although there was a general set up to considerable higher quotations were barely sustained. The business, however, was to quite a limited extent, amounting up 2500 bales, taken partly for the North but mostly for foreign export. We continue to quote: Ordinary nominal, Good Ordinary at 18 to 18½c, Low Middling 17 to 17½c, and Middling at 18 to —. Some Strict Low Middling sold at 17¾c, and Orleans Middling at 18½c. Receipts yesterday showed a regularity in the prices paid, which were materially influenced by the necessities of factors. As a general remark, those who were not compelled to realize, and could wait for a favorable reaction, were unwilling to accept the ruling rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	118,356
Arrived to-day	
Arrived previously	51,893—52,093
	67,316
Cleared to-day	3,796
Cleared previously	25,098—28,895
Stock on hand and on shipboard	38,421

The exports embrace 2012 bales to Bordeaux, 3262 to Havre, and 1422 to Liverpool.

TOBACCO—We have no alteration to make in our report of the movement in this market. There is a disposition on the part of buyers to operate, but the supply on sale is too small and the assortment too poor to give room for large transactions. The sales in consequence are mainly confined to small retail lots taken at the city trade and for manufacturing purposes.

The continued accounts of a discouraging nature, heretofore received from the Planting growing sections, have not been without a considerable amount of fear; and we understand that estimates have been made by parties well informed, fixing the yield of the present season, at about five-eighths of last year's growth Private advices state that the crop is now all sold by executors and administrators during the war, for Confederate currency, to the legal heirs of the estate, without suit in court. The State Constitution will probably be modified after the Constitution of Vermont.

Louisville, Nov. 6—Tobacco—sales 104 hhds; inspections 97, leaf $8 to $27.50. Wheat dull and lower at $2 40 to $2 50. Corn nominal. Oats in bulk 68 to 70c. Flour—superfine $8 25. Mess Pork $30. Lard 13c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear sides 15c. Whisky 28c.

Louisville, Nov. 6—River on a stand, with three feet nine inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6—Flour lower, family $11, extra family $10 50 to $11. Lard $9 50. Corn quiet at 80c for car. Oats firmer at 63 to 64c. Cotton—middlings 16½c. Tobacco inactive. Whisky unchanged. Pork $20. Lard dull and lower. Bacon dull, sales 6 to 6½c clear. Butter firm at 38 to 40c. Potatoes dull at $2 80 to $3. Apples $2 to $4.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton nominal at 16c. Flour heavy. Corn very dull at $1 04 to $1 07. Oats dull at 64½ to 68c. Provisions dull. Pork $21 75. Lard 13c. Bacon—clear rib 14c; shoulders 13c. Lard dull at 12½c for choice.

Weather cloudy and warm.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 6, 6 p. m.—The Captain of the Pilot Association says that the sailing and one steamship have struck on the wreck within the past twenty four hours, there being at least 22 feet. The Association are entirely out of buoys and sinkers.

Arrived. British bark Moss Rose, Bualin, 52 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 5 passengers to Wm Thomas & Co; schooner Tricortin, 14 days from New York, to master; British bark Sea Gem, Roberts, from Glasgow, 52 days, to master; bark Ida Bell, Smith, Bark Weterhorn, Stinson, from Boston, October 15th, to master; brig Winfield, Osgood, from Boston, October 15th, to master; Dunlap, Austin, from New York, October 18th. Arrived down and anchored, schooner Ella.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Emperor of Austria has departed homeward.

Florence, Nov. 6.—The Garibaldians lost 450 kill