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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; semi-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
All 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 discounts from the above transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 20 per cent.
All Business Notices of advertisements to be charged 25 cents net 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:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 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. Blackman, of Claiborne.
ALTERNATES.
Durant Deposite, of Orleans.
E. J. Killin, of St. Helena.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—A Sambola, of Orleans.
Second " —M. B. Brady, of Orleans.
Third " —Dr. C. Ward, of Iberville.
Fourth " —R. J. Powell, of West Feliciana.
Fifth " —F. M. Goodrich, of Carroll.
ALTERNATES.
First District—W. S. Thompson, of St. Helena.
Second " —J. R. Kennard, of Orleans.
Third " —H. H. Walsh, of E. Baton Rouge.
Fourth " —R. N. Cullen, of Avoyelles.
Fifth " —J. H. Brigham, of Morehouse.
FOR CONGRESS.
First District—Louis St. Martin, of Orleans.
Second " —C. S. Hunt, of Orleans.
Third " —Adolph Bailey, of St. Landry.
Fourth " —Michael Ryan, of Rapides.
Fifth " —G. W. McCrainle, of Ouachita.

DEVOTE TWO DAYS TO YOUR COUNTRY.

Let every true lover of his liberty devote at least two days, if necessary, to the welfare of his country—one to get registered and the other to vote for Seymour and Blair. The first duty being essential to the latter, whoever neglects it or suffers his registration to go by default in consequence of not devoting a day, or, if necessary, two or three days to getting registered under the circumstances of this presidential campaign, the most important in the history of the country, except that which resulted in the election of Lincoln, will be shamefully recreant to the demands of patriotism. Do not go to the registration office and leave day after day waiting for a more convenient opportunity, as too many are doing, but go there and stay there till you get your registration certificate and see that it is properly *signed*. Whatever your duties, however pressing your engagements, however disagreeable and tedious the work of registry, let nothing under the sun keep you from performing at once this high duty to your country. We repeat, register, register, and whatever else is done or undone, do not fail under any circumstances to register! Remember that the registration offices close *next Saturday* evening, 24th of October, and that there is no time for delay.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday night last give evidence that our Aldermen are at last aroused to the necessity of showing resistance to the encroachments of the Legislature on their prerogatives. An application having been submitted by a body calling itself the Metropolitan Police Board to the Finance Committee for payment of salaries alleged to be due to members of said Board, the Council adopted resolutions (published yesterday) ordering the Controller and Treasurer not to audit or pay any of the salaries of said Metropolitan Police, and to reject all applications for supplies made by the Chief of Police, Board of Police Commissioners or any of the Police Department. The Council also request the Mayor to resist the further payment of any police force except such as may be organized under the charter of the city and placed on duty by the proper municipal authorities of the city, and instruct the City Attorney to take the necessary steps for the protection of the interests of the taxpayers. The Metropolitan Board modestly asks Council for the sum of Eight Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as the estimated expense of the system for the next year. In the Budget of the present year, signed by James Graham and William T. Hepp, the first President of the Board of Aldermen, and the second of the Assistant Board, and approved by Mayor Heath on the 4th of February, the sum required for the payment of the Police is set down at $400,000. Previous to the year the sum expended for Police purposes did not exceed $200,000. Now there is reason in all things, and we respectfully submit that to increase the expenditures of the city for the purpose *three hundred per cent* above the year 1861, and one hundred per cent additional in eight months, is going a little too far, even if the Metropolitan Police Bill be constitutional, which we do not believe. The city is no larger than it was in February, 1868, and is very little larger than it was in 1861, and is quite as easily governed. Why, then, the additional expense? We suppose the bill to be unconstitutional. It is certainly contrary to ancient usages to strip a corporation of the most important function for which it exists without dissolving the corporation entirely. The Legislature has not repealed the City Charter, but it has by implication, repealed that portion of it which vests in the municipal authorities the control of the police force, by attempting to assign this duty to an an irely distinct body. What is left to the Council?

The Legislature in creating this Police Board have actually established a dual city government, because the chief duty of the government of a city is to enact and enforce its police laws. That done little remains which could not be done under a much simpler and more less expensive establishment than that now organized under the name and style of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of New Orleans. Especially in the Mayor stripped of his powers and dignities, and, in fact, reduced to a mere nonentity.

The action of the Council in determining to resist this encroachment will be approved by the tax-payers, and unless we greatly misjudge will be sustained by the Judiciary.

THE DISBANDED LEGISLATORS.—The members of the Legislature are about to proceed to their into parishes and engage in the canvass. We see in the official journal a list of appointments in the Fifth Congressional District, where Senator John Ray resides. Political meetings during the next ten days are announced at various points on the Ouachita river and in the parish of Ouachita, (from whence Mr Ray hails) but he is not announced as a speaker there. Evidently he has not the courage to face his old friends at home, and there for he has had himself assigned to that part of the District which lies on the Mississippi river. He will be at St. Joseph on October 24, Waterproof October 25, Vidalia October 26, Fairview October 27, Milliken's Bend October 29, Elton, Carroll parish, October 30, Col. Yorke's plantation, Carroll parish, November 1.

NEW SUGAR.—We have received a sample of the new crop of sugar grown upon the plantation of Bertrand Cazes, of West Baton Rouge, and prepared for market by the old process. This sugar was brought to New Orleans by the steamer Gray Eagle, and was consigned to the house of J. L. Couret. The quality proved to be that known as common, and the price for it was sold was 13½c

Cotton.—Messrs W. G. Coyle & Co., of 138 Camp street, announce, through our advertising columns, that they deliver coal to all parts of the city free of cartage. They have on hand Pittsburg, English Cannel and anthracite. Their price see advertisement.

A busy man is a locomotive and life a track. Every night he drives into the house, and stops. Every morning he is fired up anew, and away he goes switching off in one direction and then in another. In this routine of business he forgets that the physical organization is of the most delicate kind. If a hard iron locomotive needs constant care, and to be well oiled and rubbed off every day, how much more necessary is it that all men and women should use PLANTATION BITTERS, which are the essence of everything which is necessary to keep the system in a perfect tone of health.

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

The ladies and gentlemen of the various Committees, having in charge the entertainment to night at the Opera House, for the benefit of the Camp street Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet at the Opera House at half-past 4 o'clock p. m.

We hear there is to be an important meeting of prominent merchants and tax payers to day at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants Exchange on Common, between Camp and St. Charles streets.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,578.

THE DUTIES OF SHERIFFS.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, and has passed both Houses, regulating the appointment of deputy sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to restrict the powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police District, to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law. This bill has not yet become a law, and, although the Legislature has adjourned, it may not be inappropriable to examine the subject.

Sec. 1 Restricts the rights of the Sheriffs of these parishes to appoint or qualify deputies to the number necessary to execute the process of the courts.

Sec 2 Provides that the Sheriffs shall, if necessary, apply for assistance to the Metropolitan Board, who shall immediately order the assistance to be rendered by the Superintendent of Police.

Sec. 3 Requires Sheriffs to furnish the Metropolitan Board with a list of their deputies within five days after the passage of this act. Newly appointed deputies are to report, before entering on their duties, to the Metropolitan Board.

Sec 4. Gives the Metropolitan Board pretty general powers and discretion in cases of tumult, riot, disorders and pestilence.

On its face this is a bill in furtherance of the Metropolitan Police scheme and applies only to the parishes over which that scheme is intended to exercise control. It strips the Sheriff of the powers with which he has hitherto been invested, and which he has hitherto exercised, and makes him subject to the control of a Board of officers who derive their existence from a law of less dignity than that which creates the office of Sheriff. It has been introduced purely for party purposes. The office of Sheriff exists by virtue of an article of the Constitution of the State, and is next in dignity to that of the Judiciary whose orders it is their duty to carry into effect. In England whence the title of Sheriff is derived, that officer is of very high dignity—far above that of any police functionaries. The Sheriff in England exercises judicial powers and is the representative of the authority of the crown in the various subdivisions of the Kingdom. He is called High-Sheriff there and would stand aghast if Parliament, contrary to ancient usage, were to require him to report in any of the great cities to their Superintendents of Police. In the event of a riot there, the latter officers would have to act under the orders of the High-Sheriffs. A similar authority and dignity, to the extent possible in a Republic, our Sheriffs have always been invested with and nobody has ever questioned it until now. It is true their duties have been defined by the Legislature, whose decisions on that subject have usually been acquiesced in. (See Act of 1855, Revised Statutes, page 521.)

Sec. 5 Each Sheriff shall by all lawful means preserve the peace and suppressed all disturbers thereof and other public offenders.

Sec. 6. The Sheriff is authorized to appoint as many deputies as he may think necessary.

Sec 8 Every Sheriff shall have the power to call for the aid and command the services of every able-bodied inhabitant of his parish to preserve the peace in cases of riot, and to execute the process of Court in cases where resistance is threatened.

This law has never been repealed nor cannot by implication be repealed. Certainly the Sheriff's powers, under the above provisions, are very ample and quite inconsistent with his subordination to any Board of Police or officers acting under such a Board. It would be much more proper and much more consistent with the theory of the law and the office of Sheriff, that the municipal officers of a city should be under the orders of the Sheriff, in case of a general breach of the peace, such as a great riot, than that he should be under their orders. The government of a city is a subdivision of the government of a parish and ought to be under the superior control of the authorities of the parish in case of necessity, on the principle that the less should be subject to the greater. By subjecting the Sheriff to the orders of the police officers of a city, you reverse this principle and make the greater subject to the less.

The Constitution of 1868, under which we now live, does not abridge the powers of Sheriff, but confers them in all respects as before.

Art 53 Provides that shall also be elected by qualified electors of the parish at large, one Sheriff who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts of the parish, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein designated to the Sheriff of the criminal court.

We have quoted above the laws heretofore in force defining the powers of those officers—a law which has been in force from large and disinterested powers of great importance, and we at a loss to know where this Legislature derived, or thought it derived its power, to reduce them to the level of common street officers of the police.

Senator John Ray, with that artfulness and sagacity which he has, to the astonishment of his friends, developed during the present session of the Legislature, in a discussion upon the bill we are now considering, asserted, if correctly reported, there was nothing in the bill abridging the duties of the Sheriff. Says he, "It merely prescribes the method by which the Sheriff shall have assistance in executing his duties. The object and purpose of this law are to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his duties." We have given above the substance of the different sections of the bill, and the language used in it is certainly misrepresented by Senator Ray, for the first and third sections do, beyond all dispute, abridge and take away the power of the Sheriff as heretofore exercised. The bill is, therefore, clearly contrary to and inconsistent with the constitutional provision creating the office. This subject has lately been examined by the Judiciary of Pennsylvania, in the settlement of a dispute between the High Sheriff of Philadelphia and the Mayor of that city, and we believe the Judges came to the conclusion that their powers, as to the preservation of the peace, were *concurrent*. If this be so, we think that much nearer the correct doctrine than sustaining the Board of Police and Superintendent of the city force over the Sheriff of the county. We hope Sheriff Maxwell will resist this attempt to reduce him to a contemptible instrument of a Radical faction, whose only object is to rob and domineer over our people, in the confidence that he will be sustained by the entire body of the white inhabitants of the parish of Orleans, excepting only that influential fraction thereof adhering to our present rulers.

Concessions.

It is the very essence of concessions that they must be TIMELY, or they are valueless. The political concessions offered all round, just now, remind us of the old lady's "cotton record" transaction during the war. She found a pair priced at ten dollars, but could not make up her mind to give ten dollars for a pair of cotton card. When she had brought herself to that point, she found, to her horror, that the price had risen to twenty, which, of course, was not to be thought of for a moment. Necessity pressed hard, however, and she came to twenty, only to find the cards had meantime risen to thirty. In overcoming this bulk, the cards got up to forty dollars, and when, at last, she had come to the desperate determination to give forty dollars for a pair of cotton cards, she learned there were none to be had; speculators had taken them all at fifty

She was not sufficiently prompt in her concessions, and her case illustrates a material defect in a good many of the political concessions which have been made since the war. They are liberal, but too late. Some of the Democratic newspapers in the South which say they are willing now to sacrifice almost anything—platform, candidates, anything—to escape defeat, should have talked in that way last June, when they said they preferred defeat upon a square Democratic platform to a timid compromise of what they called principle?

We see from the elections what might have been accomplished by reasonable concessions to Northern opinion and prejudice at that time. When we see States like Ohio and Pennsylvania, polling about six hundred thousand votes each, lost by a few thousand, we see, at the same time, how easy it would have been by a course of conciliation to have change the result.

It was not so easy to have assumed anything like revolutionary grounds in respect to reconstruction. It was essential to deliver the Government out of the hands of the Radical organization and to rescue the South from the tyranny of political hatred and prejudice. To that simple point the South should have bent all her influence and energies, at the same time extending to the North, in the composition of the ticket and in all her language and demeanor, assurance that she desired no escape from the inalienable consequences of the war. She only sought a fair and just administration.

All now see and admit that this was the valuable point to be made in the election, and we have lost it for the lack of timely concession. The offer now is unavailing, because the North has discovered her ability to enforce what we prop se to concede. A proposition to compromise must rest at least upon a doubt about results and issues, and she feels none. Experience is of use mainly for what it teaches, and let us learn a little more prudence for next time.—*Mobile (Ala.) Telegraph.*

The weather has been rather favorable the past week for our planters. The cane is ripening, and although it is badly blown down, yet we are disposed to think the real loss in sugar will be more in quality than quantity. Nearly all the planters in this parish commence rolling the day after the election. Two or three will commence sooner.—*Carroll Gazette, La.*

The registration has been going on smoothly but slowly in St. Louis. This morning 1,200 had registered. There are more than 2000 voters yet, not registered in this parish, and only six days more to register. Let every man who feels the least interest in the welfare of Louisiana come up and register immediately.—*Carroll Gazette, Houma, La.*

The following announcement lately appeared in a paper: "Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear of something to his advantage—his wife is dead.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Repertory—One Bill Reilly was arrested by Officer Williams, charged with attempting to rob the money drawer of Mr Nichols' grocery store. He was caught in the act.

Governor Warmoth has already appointed as Sheriff of St Mary parish, a man who was recently indicted for the Customhouse by Col. Perry Fuller

Wm. H Loy has been arrested in Algiers by Justice McCarthy, charged with using improper language to Thomas Kunelke. The arrest forms part of the Police Jury difficulty. James Tuer, on the other hand has been arrested on an affidavit made by Wm H Loy.

Recorder Becker has applied to have Mr Henry Pike the present clerk of his court, retained in office Harry's knowledge of offenders is almost indispensable, and his sentorian voice is a great deal obstinate in the business.

Geo Zella Williamson, alias Mrs Murphy, who is well known here as a school teacher and once moved in good circles, was locked up the other night for drunkenness. She almost demanded herself in the cell. Strange to say, she is rather good looking and educated.

The Academy of Music.—We sat through the performance at the Academy last night, in order to satisfy ourselves as to the merits of the new Variety Company.

With most of the artists we were pleased, and with some of them delighted in the highest degree. Such willowy springiness, grace, and vivacity of motion as Miss Schike displayed we have not seen since the days of Senorita Soto, when she danced on the stage of the Varieties. Mlle Evers too, well known on the Academy stage, appeared to fine advantage. Charley Pettenelli proved very acceptable in the Bohemian school, and is destined to become a favorite. Billy Carter, an Academy favorite on the bar jo, was, as usual, good. Mons Stallcoy is a fine dancer. Dudley and his boy pupils are good. Young Dave Hawley is an excellent gymnast. McAndrews was wonderfully funny. Billy Dixon was excellent in his "Album of Living Pictures," with the exception of his representation of President Johnson, which was too much of an exaggeration. Altogether the bill is a fine one, and with two or three exceptions will not fail to please most any audience.

Sixth District Court—Judge W. H. Cooley—The work of registration is so nearly at an end that all interest in the decision of Judge Cooley, on the motion of the Supervisors to set aside and dissolve the writ of injunction issued by him at the instance of Leslie St. Martin and others, has evaporated. On Tuesday last the motion was argued on the part of the plaintiffs in injunction by Edward Bermudez and H. P. Jonas, Esqs., who argued that the writ issued upon the motion of the Supervisors. Judge Cooley's decision will be delivered on Tuesday next. The Supervisors are represented by Messrs Bermudez and Jonas seemed to be conclusive in support of the writ

Democratic and Mass Meeting in Pointe Coupee—We regret that none of our Pointe Coupee friends have sent us a report of our great meeting at Pointe Coupee, which was attended by a great number of our friends of the Pointe Coupee Club: (See Act of 1855, Revised Statutes, page 521.)

New Orleans, Oct 21, 1868.—GENTLEMEN:—The delegation from the Hancock Club, to attend the grand barbecue and mass-meeting in Pointe Coupee on Friday and Saturday, tenders its compliments to the *Bee* and would be but too happy to emprate one of its representatives on the trip. The barbecue promises to be an immense success and the delegation will spare no effort to make its guests have a particularly "good time."

Respectfully, WM. H. ELSER, For Delegation.

Jefferson Affairs—It was rumored last evening that an injunction had been send out by the authorities proper of Jefferson against the pretending Metropolitan Board of Police.

The Bogus Revenue Officers—L. E. Montegle and Geo B. Dyer were again brought before U S. Commissioner Warren, on the charge of fraudulently representing themselves as Internal Revenue officers, and extorting money from Mr Gregoria Berne, keeper of a grocery, corner Cilo and Dryades streets. At the request of counsel the case was postponed until the 30th inst.

So much blackmailing has of late been attempted upon tradesmen unacquainted with their rights under the law, that Collector Steedman and Assessor Woolley have issued a circular, informing the public that no person should be allowed to examine their books or through their establishments without first producing the proper authority from one of the central offices of the Customhouse. Any person who refuses to accompany a citizen to the Customhouse for identification should, in all cases, be refused recognition as an officer.

Robbery—A man named Morris Samuel complains that he was robbed of a large sum of money Tuesday night in the dominions of Hat in Russell, on Burgundy street, by the proprietress and two females named Jennie Thompson and Lizzie Davis. The accused were arrested and taken to the Second Distrikt.

Burglary—The wholesale dry goods store of Robert Minot, No. 7 Front Levee street, was entered Tuesday night by unknown persons and robb d of goods of considerable value. It appears that an entrance was effected through the fresh door, and that the articles stolen were carried away in a wagon.

Another Robbery—A man named Francis Brown made an affidavit against Sallie Davis, Ella Davis and Sallie Simms, a trio of nymphs on Burgundy street, charging them with robbing him while on a visit to their house of a sum of money and a gold watch and chain. They were arrested by officer O'Connor and locked up.

Fire in Gretna—A destructive fire broke out in Gretna at an early hour yesterday morning, burning a small frame cottage and partially burning two others. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No additional particulars have as yet been ascertained.

Democratic Police—Subjoined is a list of the Democratic policemen who have been discharged by the present Radical "Police Board." Their places have been filled by negroes. Many of the names appended will be recognized as among the best officers on the force. Nothing but their political proscription of their discharge:

Corporal Robert Barry, Corporal Thomas Williams, J. P. Champagne, Thomas Morrisee, James Montague, J. W. McKinney, Thomas Jackson, Owens Cearns, George Craford, John Cullen, James Welsh, John Hasan Patrick, W. J. Frank Bulger, P. McM'lan, Michel Lioch, Peter Gafney, William Foutrick.

Funeral of Capt Pope—The funeral of Capt. Pope, late Sheriff of St Mary parish, whose remains were brought here, on their way to Illinois, and who was so recently killed in St Mary parish, took place yesterday. The attendance was secured by quite a procession, including Gen. Rousseau and staff, who participated as a mark of respect to a United States officer and not as a matter of political expression. The remains, in charge of the wife of the deceased, were placed on board of a boat last evening.

Outrage in Jefferson—The daughter of Jean Cardeuse, a fisherman, living in Jefferson City, was outraged and murdered by some negroes laboring in a rice field near by. The girl, a child eleven years old, had been sent into the field to glean rice, when it is supposed she was outraged, murdered and her body thrown into the river. The Coroner held an inquest on her body, but it revealed no additional particulars.

Drowned—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. L. Marcus, a boot and shoe merchant at No. 6 St. Ann street, Pontalba Building, fell into the river from the Second District ferry boat and was drowned. His body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

Recorder Becker's Court—A charge was made against Peter Peterson, driver of a No. 17, by Henry Lott, in which the latter states that he was met by the accused at the Jackson depot, who carried him to the ticket office of the Opelousas depot. For carrying him there witness was charged $8; for getting a ticket on the Opelousas Road he was charged $6 more. Witness states that in all he had taken from him, and a revolver. $25 he stated in his affidavit he had robbed from him Evidence was introduced to show that Lott was not at the Jackson depot at all. Case continued

Jack McGlue, colored, was charged with stealing wood and lumber on the levee at Carrollton landing, by W Johnson. The latter stated that Jack had been in his employ some time, and he could not keep him from stealing. Jack was sent before the First District Court.

The Result.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says: The premonitory elections of Tuesday settle the question of the next Presidency in almost every doubtful sense. We suppose. Not having deemed any other result probable, we are not to add to our deep grief at this result the sharp pangs of disappointment.

We conjecture that there will be now no very vigorous fight over the Presidential election. The whole strength of the parties, including the immense means they had concentrated to influence the opinions and votes of men, having been exerted upon the struggle of to-day, we imagine that the defeated party will hardly continue the contest. It is clearly without hope.

That the canvass has been most wretchedly mismanaged is indisputable. The nominations made by the Democrats were the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them. The body of men who it is supposed control Mr. Seymour's nomination professed inexpressible repugnance to Judge Chase, and yet were guilty of the inconsistency of nominating the man who attended the Convention with the avowed object of securing the nomination of Judge Chase

There were two alternatives before the New York Convention, viz: To nominate a man *with a view to his election*, or to nominate one *wholly upon principle*. Chase would have done for the first, Pendleton or Hendricks for the second. But the Convention avoided both, and nominated a friend of Chase, who had not his (Chase's) power, and who yet wanted the boldness and stamina to maintain the principles avowed by the Convention; therefore there has been a heavy fall between two stools.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—A dispatch in the Western papers reads as follows:

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—General Sherman returned home yesterday. A gentleman who spent two hours with him recently, says that the General is confident General Grant will be elected, but expressed the belief at the same time that his administration of the Executive office will disappoint the extremists of both parties, it being Grant's intention, if elected, to select men of moderate and conservative views for his Cabinet, and intimated that such a policy will harmonize conflicting interests and restore peace to the entire country. Grant and Sherman recently spent several days together.

MORTIFIED, IF NOT WISER.—Mr B H. Hill, of Georgia, now in New York, writes a letter to the New York *Times*, in which he says: "I shall return home mortified if not a wiser man. Mortified only because I find in the North a bitter, systematic, adroit and persistent misrepresentation of the temper, desires and views of the Southern whites far exceeding my anticipations."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Wade Hampton's Letter.

Gov. Seymour Takes the Stump.

Reynolds' Instructions to Registrars.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 21—The order from the War Department, assigning Inspector Generals, includes Gen. E. R. Ludington to the Department of the South. Assistant Inspector Generals will be selected from officers who have served ten years. All others are ordered to their regiments as soon as relieved.

Attorney General Evarts is in New York attending to important private practice.

Montgomery Blair departed westward this morning

Rosecrans, having received final instructions, left for New York. The date of his departure for Mexico has not transpired.

Gen. Raymond speaks at Buffalo to-morrow, thence proceeds to Pennsylvania and westward

The rumored loss of the steamer Ville de Paris is false

Chase leaves in a few days for Savannah to hold court.

It is stated that the Revenue Department is preparing instructions whereby double distilled whisky will be exempt from the tax. Heavy investments have been made under the previous ruling, and the change causes considerable excitement among the whisky men.

Included in Gen. Reynolds' instructions to registrars of voters in Texas is the following: "No amnesty or pardon entitles the applicant to register, and all persons should be registered who may claim to have been coerced to engage in the rebellion, if it appears that such persons acted in good faith and without offer or portion of profit or honor under the Confederate States or either of the States in rebellion. Removal of disabilities by Congress entitles the applicant to register, unless prohibited by crime.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $174,000.

To-day's *World* is silent regarding change of candidates. It applauds Seymour's determination to speak.

The official majority in Maine is stated at 18,268.

Washington, Oct. 21.—It has been raining steadily all day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, Oct. 21.—The *Daily News* this morning publishes a letter from Wade Hampton, in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer, who requested him, in view of the wide spread misrepresentations of his course, to define his position. Hampton says: "The main issue involved in the war were secession and slavery. He has been the primary one, the latter brought in at a later period.

"In regard to these I adopt fully and without reservation the principles announced by the Democratic party in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there, I consider these questions as settled forever. I accept this as the result acquiesced in by the people, and as the logical and legitimate consequence.

"This I have done from the day the war closed. I have counseled our people to look upon it in the same light.

"I was strongly in favor of the action taken by this state, conferring on the negro equal civil rights with the white man, and more than a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him, as soon as we had the power to do so, through their establishments without first producing the proper authority from one of the central offices of the Customhouse. Any person who refuses to accompany a citizen to the Customhouse for identification should, in all cases, be refused recognition as an officer.

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Fire in Gretna—A destructive fire broke out in Gretna at an early hour yesterday morning, burning a small frame cottage and partially burning two others. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No additional particulars have as yet been ascertained.

Democratic Police—Subjoined is a list of the Democratic policemen who have been discharged by the present Radical "Police Board." Their places have been filled by negroes. Many of the names appended will be recognized as among the best officers on the force. Nothing but their political proscription of their discharge:

Corporal Robert Barry, Corporal Thomas Williams, J. P. Champagne, Thomas Morrisee, James Montague, J. W. McKinney, Thomas Jackson, Owens Cearns, George Craford, John Cullen, James Welsh, John Hasan Patrick, W. J. Frank Bulger, P. McM'lan, Michel Lioch, Peter Gafney, William Foutrick.

Funeral of Capt Pope—The funeral of Capt. Pope, late Sheriff of St Mary parish, whose remains were brought here, on their way to Illinois, and who was so recently killed in St Mary parish, took place yesterday. The attendance was secured by quite a procession, including Gen. Rousseau and staff, who participated as a mark of respect to a United States officer and not as a matter of political expression. The remains, in charge of the wife of the deceased, were placed on board of a boat last evening.

Outrage in Jefferson—The daughter of Jean Cardeuse, a fisherman, living in Jefferson City, was outraged and murdered by some negroes laboring in a rice field near by. The girl, a child eleven years old, had been sent into the field to glean rice, when it is supposed she was outraged, murdered and her body thrown into the river. The Coroner held an inquest on her body, but it revealed no additional particulars.

Drowned—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. L. Marcus, a boot and shoe merchant at No. 6 St. Ann street, Pontalba Building, fell into the river from the Second District ferry boat and was drowned. His body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

Recorder Becker's Court—A charge was made against Peter Peterson, driver of a No. 17, by Henry Lott, in which the latter states that he was met by the accused at the Jackson depot, who carried him to the ticket office of the Opelousas depot. For carrying him there witness was charged $8; for getting a ticket on the Opelousas Road he was charged $6 more. Witness states that in all he had taken from him, and a revolver. $25 he stated in his affidavit he had robbed from him Evidence was introduced to show that Lott was not at the Jackson depot at all. Case continued

Jack McGlue, colored, was charged with stealing wood and lumber on the levee at Carrollton landing, by W Johnson. The latter stated that Jack had been in his employ some time, and he could not keep him from stealing. Jack was sent before the First District Court.

The Result.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says: The premonitory elections of Tuesday settle the question of the next Presidency in almost every doubtful sense. We suppose. Not having deemed any other result probable, we are not to add to our deep grief at this result the sharp pangs of disappointment.

We conjecture that there will be now no very vigorous fight over the Presidential election. The whole strength of the parties, including the immense means they had concentrated to influence the opinions and votes of men, having been exerted upon the struggle of to-day, we imagine that the defeated party will hardly continue the contest. It is clearly without hope.

That the canvass has been most wretchedly mismanaged is indisputable. The nominations made by the Democrats were the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them The body of men who it is supposed control Mr. Seymour's nomination professed inexpressible repugnance to Judge Chase, and yet were guilty of the inconsistency of nominating the man who attended the Convention with the avowed object of securing the nomination of Judge Chase

There were two alternatives before the New York Convention, viz: To nominate a man *with a view to his election*, or to nominate one *wholly upon principle*. Chase would have done for the first, Pendleton or Hendricks for the second. But the Convention avoided both, and nominated a friend of Chase, who had not his (Chase's) power, and who yet wanted the boldness and stamina to maintain the principles avowed by the Convention; therefore there has been a heavy fall between two stools.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—A dispatch in the Western papers reads as follows:

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—General Sherman returned home yesterday. A gentleman who spent two hours with him recently, says that the General is confident General Grant will be elected, but expressed the belief at the same time that his administration of the Executive office will disappoint the extremists of both parties, it being Grant's intention, if elected, to select men of moderate and conservative views for his Cabinet, and intimated that such a policy will harmonize conflicting interests and restore peace to the entire country. Grant and Sherman recently spent several days together.

MORTIFIED, IF NOT WISER.—Mr B H. Hill, of Georgia, now in New York, writes a letter to the New York *Times*, in which he says: "I shall return home mortified if not a wiser man. Mortified only because I find in the North a bitter, systematic, adroit and persistent misrepresentation of the temper, desires and views of the Southern whites far exceeding my anticipations."

New York, Oct. 21.—Money sharp at 7. Sterling 109½. Gold 136⅝. 5-20s of '62, 113¼.

London, Oct. 21—Noon.—Consols 94¾. Bonds easier, 73¾.

Liverpool, Oct. 21—Noon—Cotton steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 21—Afternoon.—Cotton steady Bacon—market b ere. Tallow 32.

Havre, Oct 21.—Cotton 127.

Havana, Oct 20.—Captain General Lersundi issued a proclamation to day ordering the trial by court martial of all persons engaged in the recent insurrection in the interior, and of all those who gave aid or countenance to the attempt by cutting telegraph wires, destroying mails, or in any other way.

Havana, Oct. 20.—Sugar steady. Exchange on London 14½ to 15¼ premium.

Havana, Oct. 20—Reports from Puerto Principe state that country is comparatively quiet. Gen. Boxas had recognized Mongo's government.

The vomito was raging at Cienfuegos, many deaths having occurred.

Arrangements have been made for a line of steamers between New York and New Orleans via San Domingo.

Gen. Hector, the Haytien revolutionist, is dead.

Salnave is gaining ground.

New York, Oct. 21.—Flour and Wheat dull and declining. Corn unchanged Pork quiet at $28 50. Lard lower—steam 18¼ to 18¾.

Cotton dull and declining; middling uplands 25 to 25½c. Freights quiet.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Democratic National Committee has issued an address, in which it makes no allusion to any change of candidates.

It says: "We are charged by the Radical party, the party of usurpation and violence, which has spread ruin and desolation over half the existence, have set at naught the Constitution and fundamental principles of our Government, and trampled the Union and defiance of established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd. I cannot be entertained for a moment by any intelligent voter who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country.

"The Democratic party is proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single article of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations.

"The nation was in peace as in war has been, and will always be, the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and no man, nor set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow citizens can aspire to receive the support of this great conservative party if any revolutionary attempt against constituted laws.

The ballot box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look.

The Democrat's Proposition.

The New York *Democrat* thus comments on the proposition of the *World* to change the candidates:

WHAT IT MEANS.

Since the doubts leaded, column and a half article in the *World* of yesterday appeared, speculators have been puzzled to divine its drift and meaning. Some have supposed that it was intended to get Gen Blair off the ticket as the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Others said the design was to compel both Seymour and Blair to decline, and have Chase and Hancock substituted on the ticket in their place. To our own consternation, is from its general tenor and almost direct admission, the *World's* unequalified indorsement, on the previous day, of John Quincy Adams's speech in South Carolina, that it was a favor in favor of the nomination of that young scion of Massachusetts Federalism and New England Puritanism, in place of Gov. Seymour, and of Blair, the Missouri Radical, the withdrawal of his name and, of course, the others involves, also, the throwing overboard of Gen. Blair.

Thus this potted organ of the boodhoulers, which has been plotting treason against the platform ever since its adoption, and, as an effect, exhibited for the defeat of the ticket, is now coming out directly against the ticket as well as the platform, and is proposing an abandonment of all the distinctive principles of Democracy, and an acceptance of all the obnoxious dogmas of the New England politicians and fanatics—Federalism, abolitionism, negro suffrage and negro equality. We regard it as a misfortune of the Middle and Southern Atlantic states Democracy with New England, against those states, should be compelled to accept the seat of the Democratic Convention held under its tutelage, recognized him as an integral part of the body politic, and declared that it would, when the party came into power, grant him partial suffrage.

The State Central Club has just reaffirmed the resolution, and there can be no doubt but that this declaration is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the State.

"We regard the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but we will not, we do not only live to violence but, in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic party of Ohio, we will resort to the constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone. We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them, the Supreme Court of the United States, and we are prepared in good faith to abide by that decision

"It may be said, and it is being here, to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by Radical papers touching these acts. In these I have been charged with having dictated that portion of the Reconstruction Bill which relates to enfranchisement. This charge I have more than once denied, and I do so again most emphatically. The sense in which I said it was that it was unconstitution, revolutionary and void, as being my plank in the platform, preferred to them as constituting the plank to which I, as well as every other Democrat, could stand and support.

The letter concludes as follows: "If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and lasting Union, let them be magnanimous and generous to the South; let them confide cordially then they have done to the honor of our people, and they will meet a cordial and hearty response.

"The future destiny of the Republic is in the hands of the North, and upon its action depends whether it shall be again to be a Union, based on fraternal feeling or be held together by the iron bands of military rule"

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The steamer Japan, from Hong Kong 15th and Yokohama 22d ult, brings 500 passengers and 1500 tons of merchandise.

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