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

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Cents copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly—semi-weekly every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having places 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. 5, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,590.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

The latest information confirms the overwhelming victory of Gen. Grant, all of the States, with the exception of perhaps seven, having by large majorities expressed their preference for him. The result could hardly have been obtained without the assistance of Democrats, many of whom must have voted for him. We briefly mentioned yesterday what appeared to us to be the more obvious reasons for this very decided action on the part of the people of the North and West. It is evident now that the South underrated Gen. Grant's great popularity as a man, and the tremendous efforts that were made by the Radical leaders to misdirect the public mind as to the questions involved. These efforts have been successful.

The North has been made to believe that the Southern people were re-opening a contest through the ballot-box which had been rightfully settled by arms in 1865, and that unless Gen. Grant was elected, everything that had been accomplished by that victory, was in danger of being lost. They were made to believe that slavery would be re-established, the national debt repudiated and that the "lost cause" would be revived. Believing these things we we wonder at the vote of Tuesday last? The Radical misrepresentations, the most unmitigated falsehoods, touching the conduct and purpose of the Southern people were diligently and persistently circulated by Northern newspapers, without stint, and these falsehoods did their work in a most effectual manner before a contradiction could overtake them.

There are those who maintain that it was their platform which incurred the defeat of the Democrats; that if they had avoided the breakers of reconstruction they might have sailed safely into port; that upon the general issue of the short-comings, wasteful extravagance, unparalleled corruptions, excessive taxations and other acts of the Republican party, the Democracy had the succession within their grasp. We think it doubtful that any man on any platform whatever could have beaten Grant. His star was in the ascendant, and the public opinion of the dominant section of the country was in his favor. That, it seems to us, is the solution of the question.

We have now to make up our minds to the situation. We must recognize the fact that the re-action which sprung up a year ago against the Radical party is no longer at work, but, on the contrary, has disappeared, and that a new re-action in their favor has taken its place. We have now to learn to disengage ourselves from all participation in National politics. We should turn our attention exclusively to domestic affairs, to the rebuilding of the fortunes of the State in which we live. There is enough for us to do in securing her government from the hands of the miscreants by whom it is now administered, in building up our waste places, restoring our languishing industry, renewing our decayed trade, replenishing our capital, and in leaving no device untried to reconcile and adjust our people to the circumstances in which they are now placed. Let us hope for the best, and that the President-elect will not suffer himself to be made the instrument of executing the vengeance of those who desire to persecute us. He has not been elected by the ultraists, but is indebted for the heavy vote in his favor to the Conservatives of both parties. He has such an opportunity as none of his predecessors have ever enjoyed of reuniting the broken fragments of the nation and bringing them back into fraternal connection. The work is not easy, but it is a grand work for any man to engage in. It is in his power to gain the good will and the confidence of the South to as great a degree as he now possesses that of the North. We hope and believe he will consider that an object worthy of his best endeavors.

THE CONTEST IN THE INTERIOR PARISHES.—We are prepared to hear that Radicals polled a large vote on Tuesday, in some of the Parishes. The policy pursued by them in New Orleans does not seem to have been followed throughout the State. The *Republican* of yesterday contains a dispatch from Natchez, reporting a Radical majority in Concordia Parish of about 1700; the election was conducted quietly.

THE VOTE OF ALGIERS.—The following is the official vote of Algiers as rendered to the Sheriff's office. It will be seen that the Republicans have a majority of 63. Precinct No. 1, Poll No. 1, Seymour 792 Grant 129; Precinct No. 1, Poll No. 2, Seymour 67 Grant 465; Precinct No. 2, Poll No. 1, Seymour 70 Grant 317. Total vote polled 1741.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR.—The contest in Lafourche proves to have been close. We have received the following report:

Democratic votes	1794
Radical	1617
Democratic Majority	177

Number of registered voters 3571.—Democratic gain since the election in April 603.

St. Landry gives 800 to 1000 Democratic majority. Terrebonne gives 151 Radical majority.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The St. Charles opens Friday night, when will be given the sterling Comedy of THE RIVALS, with our ante-bellum favorite, Mark Smith in the character of Sir Anthony Absolute, Bob Bare as Bob Acres, Mr. Pope as Capt. Absolute, and Miss Henrietta Osborne (first appearance) as Lydia Languish. The extravaganza, "Jenny Lind," will be given, in which Miss Belle Hewitt makes her first appearance as *Jenny Leatherlungs*.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A fine bill is offered at the Varieties to-night, including the petite comedy "Little Treasure," and the interesting comic drama entitled "Miriam's Crime, or the Lost Will." "Masks and Faces" will be repeated for Saturday's matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Burlesque, ballet and farce are the features of the variety entertainment of the Academy to-night. A farce entitled "That Rascal Thomas," and the comedy of "Erba's Dream," and the ballet "Belle of the Village" are to be given with the usual interesting variety programme.

AMES' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—There will be a finer around Tivoli Circle where this popular Circus and Menagerie will open this evening. Ames has a reputation in the show business all over the country, which we doubt not will be fully maintained. Go and see the exhibition.

Interesting to Cotton Planters and Factors.

We have received from Lewis Wolfley, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Louisiana, a copy of a letter addressed by Assistant Commissioner Harland to the Collector of the Eleventh Revenue District, New York, on the subject of the late cotton tax, and published below for the information of our readers engaged in the cotton business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, October 9th, 1868.

Sir—In reply to yours of the 17th ult., concerning your duty with respect to cotton arrived in New York, I have to say that the attention of the Committees of Ways and Means and Finance was called to the confusion that would result if new cotton exempt from tax, and cotton liable to tax, were thrown upon the market together, and they were urged to recommend such legislation as would enable the proper discrimination to be made. This they failed to do, and in the present state of the law, I cannot advise you to interfere, with any cotton coming into your district, unless it comes consigned to you, or unless you have reason to believe in the particular case that the cotton is subject to the tax, and that the tax has not been paid.

Before the present crop found its way into the market, every bale of cotton was subject to the tax, and therefore it was not unreasonable that the holder of any bale should be required to show that the tax had been paid. Now, when much cotton is upon the market, which is not subject to the tax, I do not think that we are justified in calling for proof, unless there is some reasonable presumption of fraud.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

J. F. Bailey, Esq., Collector 11th District, New York.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows from Charlestown, Prince Edward Island: The climate of Prince Edward Island is exceedingly salubrious. I saw no pale faces in the city; and the universal testimony is that diseases are rare and the people everywhere very healthy. There is a dispute among historical students as to whom the honor due for the discovery of the island should be rendered. Leaving the dead to quarrel over the defunct, I claim to have discovered its practical use. It was intended as a quiet retreat for American journalists. This is how I found it out. I asked a politician "What are your politics here? What do you quarrel about?" "We have no politics," he said—and he spoke the truth. I asked a physician: "What are your prevailing diseases here?" "We have none," he said—and he spoke the truth.

Efforts are making on Liverpool to consummate the two branches of the legal profession, by abolishing the distinction between attorneys and barristers.

MORE RADICAL SLANDERS.

We published on Tuesday a quotation from a letter written in this city to a Northern newspaper containing a throw of falsehoods against our people. Gen. Rousseau has also come in for a share of this abuse. In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* there are these statements:

"General Rousseau's orders to his troops, and his attempts to restore quiet, have had the effect intended by him of making a display as if he were trying to keep peace, but in reality have resulted in aiding the rioters. Sheridan, or any other loyal general, would forthwith have accepted Gov. Warmoth's proposition, which was virtually to declare martial law in the city; but Rousseau merely parades the ex-rebel soldiers now enlisted in the 1st Infantry up and down the streets, while the intimidation of white and black citizens is continued as usual, and the mob will not allow the loyal police to return to their posts.

"There are two downright misstatements in the above. Gen Rousseau, we believe, by his judicious conduct during the last disturbances, prevented a very serious outbreak here. Instead of aiding those who were active in the movement, he made them submit to the rule of the officers of the law by simply recognizing the justice of their complaints, engaging to have the evil corrected, and requesting them to cease marching in procession or assembling in bodies.

"The officers of the 1st Infantry have themselves refuted the assertion that ex-rebels had been enlisted in that regiment, which renders it unnecessary to say anything further on that subject. Their denial was published in the *Picayune* and in the *Bee*, several days ago.

In the New York *Times* we find in a letter from an "occasional correspondent," dated New Orleans, Oct. 23, these statements:

"Matters are assuming such shape down here, and life and property have so utterly been taken, that I feel constrained to write you, that you may be enabled to understand our situation and use your endeavors to give us some relief.

"There is no law, no order, no respect for life, liberty or property. No one, not even the mailbag, not be, so long as there is no military power available to aid the civil authorities in cases of ultimate necessity."

We propose to take the foregoing to be simply untrue. The best proof of its falsity is that its malignant author (who is known) is permitted to indite such letters without being requested to establish the truth of his statements or leave the State. Certainly it is carrying the freedom of speech further than the right to exercise it can be claimed. No man has a right to slander a whole community. If there be no law, no order, no respect for life here, how is it that Gov. Warmoth and his associates are permitted to remain here? Certainly his presence is evidently desired. How is it that the incumbents of the various Government offices pursue their labors unmolested? The authorities at Washington must know how false these statements are. We have often thought it strange that some of our citizens originally from the North do not contradict these frequent slanders upon the people among whom they live.

Gen. Grant Opposed to Negro Suffrage.

In his speech in New York the other night, Judge Pierrepont, Democrat, though he was a Democrat at the time he held the conversation with Gen. Grant) said:

"One day as his house in Washington, while he was Secretary of War, I told him that I thought he would make a good Democratic candidate if he was right on the question of negro suffrage. He replied that he had no wish for the Presidency; that he had now a much higher office than he had ever expected; that General Sherman would make a good President, and that he would gladly give the half he was worth to make Sherman or any other fit man President; that *his feelings and sentiments were entirely opposed to negro suffrage*; but that he did not wish to be restrained by any pledges from the right to change his opinion in future if new circumstances should make it wise to do so. I, said, he, you will remember that early in the war, when I was in command of the West, I publicly stated that *if the negroes had an intellect I needed it not, and if they had an heart it was put down*. But long before the war was over I should have been *glad of a negro sanctorum, and I should have moved my army all the faster*."—*Exchange.*

A Prophecy—Grant to Turn Democrat.

In a speech made last week at Crestline, Ohio, Mr Vallandigham said:

Now, my Republican friends, I have not said anything against Gen Grant in this campaign. I have made no attempt to injure him. If he is to be President, long before his term expires I will be found supporting him, honestly and cordially, against the party which expects to elect him in November. I do not believe that he will have no right to cry out "traitor" against him; you will have no right to talk about his Tylerite tag, or his Fillmoreizing, or his Johnsonizing you. You nominated him in Chicago; you put a platform—a something called a platform—into his hand; you asked him for an acceptance of it, and he accepted, and I dare say he would have accepted the Democratic nomination too. [Laughter.]

But he took care in his letter of acceptance to say that he would not proclaim any policy. He did not consider it wise to make the acceptance of the election—to say what he would do when he was elected. Now, I pray you to remember that I told you on the 20th of October that Gen. Grant will reject the mad, fanatical, revolutionary Radical leaders of the organization which put him forward, if he proves true to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers. [Loud cheers.] If he will restore to this Government its harmony, and give back to the people their rights, North and South, I will be found among his cordial supporters, because I will be found in opposition to the Radical party.

Why will he be in antagonism to the Republicans party? Because he will be in antagonism to their unjust measures. But remember, my Republican friends, you are electing him with your eyes open. When you put old Whig pieces of Tyler, there was nothing said about what he would do. You expected him to be committed to the policy of the Whig party. When you elected Fillmore, he was no Democrat, but in four months after his election his chief reliance was upon the Democratic party. He when you nominated Johnson, when you did because he was a southern man. [Laughter.] Yes, you did; you did not know even whether he belonged to the Union or not. [Loud laughter.] But he lived down South, and you wanted the odor of nationality about your Vice-President, you wanted a southern man, that it might introduce a little leaven into your Northern body. You found Andrew Johnson, and you know he had been a Democrat; and you knew he loved the Union; and you knew that Republicans and Whigs had before time denounced him as a demagogue—which is another thing from a Democrat, and you elected him. I did not vote for him, because my suffrage was for an honest son of Ohio, George H. Pendleton. [Cheers.]

You made Andrew Johnson Vice-President, and some one says that I did. Andrew Johnson was President—and it is not for me to state disputes of that kind—I leave it to those who may have time to debate it—but he was President, refused to follow your Radical projects, and so you have denounced him, just as surely will you be denouncing Grant on the 20th of October, 1869, if he shall be a second President. And then, too, we shall have the satisfaction of saying that we did not elect him.

Not Understanding Each Other.

In his late speech at Charleston, S. C., Mr. John Quincy Adams said: "I do not believe honestly that there is any great difference of opinion, or even any necessary divergence of faith, between the people of South Carolina and the people of Massachusetts to-day. But I do think that there is this: *I think they do not understand each other; I think they have a more idea or each other than the man in the moon has of either.*" This seems incredible, but it is true. Mr. Adams, one of the best educated men in Massachusetts, who has had, by his associations, probably, as great facilities of information of the characteristics of the people of all sections as any other man in Massachusetts, says that the people of that State and South Carolina "have no more idea of each other than the man in the moon has of either." In a former speech, Mr. Adams stated that he had learned more of the real character of South Carolina in a personal visit of a few days than he had learned in all his acquaintance in Massachusetts in a lifetime. There are perhaps no two nations of Europe which to day do not know more of each other than these sections, and which North and South do not understand better, than North and South do each other.—Baltimore *Sun*.

To any one who has been a habitual reader of Northern newspapers and magazines for years, especially those of New England, for the last thirty years, the truth which Mr. Adams declares is no new one. Since the commencement of the abolition crusade, New England has had her traveling, writing, lecturing, preaching, drumming and singing emissaries throughout the South, who lived by fabricating and disseminating the vilest misrepresentations of the Southern people. At home, in Massachusetts, the press—the rostrum, the pulpit, the magazine literature, the schoolbooks, the prayerbooks, and even the almanacs—have been made the vehicles of falsehood and defamation, until the people of that section have become so thoroughly educated in false opinions of Southern institutions, Southern morality, Southern manners and civilization, that the truth is even more incredible to them than the most absurd and extravagant falsehood. Harriet Beecher Stowe did more in a single volume to produce the estrangement between the North and South, which Mr. Adams so frankly admits, than he, with all his powers of truth and eloquence, can undo, it is to be feared, in years to come. "Truth crushed to the earth," we are told, "will rise again," but so far as our observation goes, Massachusetts soil is not the most favorable upon which to make the experiment.—*Savannah News.*

It is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLANTATION BITTERS, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry is it found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If I be true that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

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

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—We give the corrected figures (not official as yet) of the vote of the parish of Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 3d, as follows:

	Grant.	Seymour.
First District	126	3216
Second	47	5615
Third	28	5 28
Fourth	43	4-45
Algiers (right bank)	9 2	129
Total	1179	24,837
		1,179
Majority for Seymour		23 658

Reorganization of the Clubs.—There are indications that many, if not of all, of the Democratic clubs, including the German clubs, will keep up their organization.

Among others the Hancock Club met last night, and reorganized by the election of the following officers, the previous officers having resigned for the purpose of reorganization: President, J. Fleckney Smith; 1st Vice President, Walter L. Jewell; 2d do, Reffin C. Barrow; Recording Secretary, W. H. Ellis; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Walden; Treasurer, A. A. Boyd; Marshal, T. M. Scott.

About fifty members, all who were present, signed the roll. The former President, Dr Dyer, made some handsome remarks on resigning the office which he has so faithfully filled.

Capt. Smith, his successor, has contributed largely of his means for the welfare of the club, and will make an energetic president.

Almanacs.—We are indebted to one of the gentlemen in Dr. Symes drug store, on Canal street, for copies of French and English almanacs for the year 1869.

Southern Inventors.—The Patent Office have granted to Mr. N. C. Felger, of New Orleans, a patent for a churn, and to Mr. A Barbarin, also of this city, patents for a combined hatchet, hammer and scraper, for a box opener, for a certain shoemaker's implement, and for a liquid sampler. This last invention of Mr. Barbarin we had the pleasure of examining some time ago, and found to be an admirable and very serviceable contrivance.

Carriage Accident—As Mr. A S Dupré, with his wife and daughter, were crossing the corner of Chestnut and Jackson streets, in a carriage, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the horses took fright, and running across the gutter upset the carriage, seriously injuring the ladies. Miss Dupré had an arm broken and received a severe wound on the head. They were taken to their residence, on Jackson street. Their physician considers their wounds severe, but not dangerous.

Dangerously Stabbed.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday night, James Dazan was dangerously stabbed by Leon Casadin, in a saloon near the foot of Barracks street. The assailant escaped and the wounded man was taken home.

A Woman Attempts to Cut Her Throat—About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, a woman, Madam Rolon, attempted to cut her own throat, at her residence, No. 216 Toulouse street, where she lives alone. She was found lying in a pool of blood and groaning, with her throat frightfully cut, though she is not supposed to be mortally wounded. Poverty is the supposed cause of the attempt upon her life.

Shooting—About 9 o'clock Tuesday night, James O'Brien was shot and dangerously wounded by James Fitzgerald, in an altercation between the parties, on Love street. O'Brien was taken home and Fitzgerald arrested.

A citizen named Amboid was shot through the leg, about 7 o'clock Tuesday night, by some unknown person. He was quietly walking at the time on Elysian Fields street.

Burglary.—The residence of Mrs. McConnell, No. 47, Burgundy street, was burglariously entered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by means of false keys, and a diamond pin and travelling box, valued together at $70, were stolen. The inmates were aroused by the burglars attempting to force open the armoire, but the thieves, nevertheless, made their escape.

Found Drowned.—An unknown woman was found drowned in the river yesterday morning at the foot of Third street. The Coroner was notified.

Died of his Wounds.—Como Gilmore died yesterday evening at his residence, No. 215 St. Peter, near Marais street, of the wounds he received Sunday night about 8½ o'clock at the corner of Carondelet Walk and Gravier street.

He was Captain of a schooner in the Old Basin, and is supposed to have had an altercation with the Sicilian, Salvatore Pegliese, who was found killed near where Gilmore was found wounded.

Fire.—A fire occurred last night in the kitchen of a cooperry frame building, on St James street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The roof and rear portion of the building were badly burned.

General Phelps on General Butler's Practical Ability.

To the Editor of the *Nation*:

Sir: A communication in your paper of the 15th inst. alludes to me in connection with Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and claims superior *practical* ability for that General. I should hardly notice this communication if it had appeared in any other paper than the *Nation*. The Government, in choosing a General from New England to command in the South west in the earlier stages of the war, was governed somewhat, it may be presumed, by its appreciation of New England character. Some of the better traits of that character, as I understand them, are a great love of *liberty*, devotion to fundamental principles, respect for law, order and regularity, and, not least, for *economy*, or unwasteful expenditure of money. On the other hand, some of its inferior traits are shrewdness and cunning in politics, and addiction to certain peculiar habits of trade and traffic.

Now, it seems to me that, under General Butler's regime in the Southwest, New England was more prominently represented in the latter traits of her character—in her proclivities to trade and politics—than in her better traits; and that, as an inevitable consequence of such a representation, her general became much involved in material considerations to render his service of any *practical* value to the country, however much they may have redounded to his own personal interests, appropriately to those of the party to which he is at present *politically* attached.

The communication referred to claims for General Butler great prudence in making military preparations for the rebellion, in the certain anticipation of which he became the colonel of a Massachusetts militia regiment. But at the same time that the general was thus preparing for war, he was voting to place the government of the country and its resources at the disposal of Jefferson Davis. This is certainly a very remarkable case of practical ability!

The General finally entered the military service of the United States as early as April, 1861, and though much given to making speeches, rather more than is natural to a "practical mind," yet he never came out and fully committed himself in a decided speech in favor of arming slaves, a simple practical measure of war, until April, 1863. This long delay of two years, which extended far beyond the period of too long deferred Proclamation of Emancipation, is utterly untenable as a war measure, in proof of which the present lamentable condition of the country furnishes ample testimony. It gives no evidence at all in favor of a practical turn of mind.

The general has admiral tact and shrewdness in keeping himself upon the political coach in the midst of the greatest stir and dust, but his claims to possessing practical statesmanship would be amusing if it were not so lamentably serious that they have already cost the country so dearly. Very respectfully,

J. W. PHELPS.

Brattleboro, Vt., October 17, 1868.

General Prim—A Scene in Madrid.

A scene occurred lately in Madrid which shows what manner of man Prim is. The private secretary of the most obnoxious of the late ministers was recognized as he was trying to pass through the great square of the city. Cries of "Let him die! Let him die!" burst from thousands of throats. Civic guards rushed to his protection and surrounded him. He had received one wave wound, which he managed to reach the door of his house, in the third story of which he took refuge. A popular orator forced his way to the door and exhorted the mob to pause. "All was of no avail—Robio's door was drowned in the uproar, and the yells of "Muera! Muera!" shouted by ten thousand voices, were shortly emphasized by a charge upon the door, which was carried by storm, though the guard used their rifle butts pretty freely, and, in a minute or two, the mob reappeared, carrying their prey, death stamped on his face. They bore him as far as the centre of the Puerta del Sol, where they dropped him, and fell upon him like tigers. Before they could quite despatch him however, he was rescued by the National Guard, and hurried into the Palacio de la Gobernacion.

At this moment the crowd became aware of the presence of General Prim. He was then out upon a balcony on hearing of the proceedings of the mob. Instantly all was as still as death and the voice of Prim suddenly rang out like a trumpet over the Plaza. "What means, he said, "this tumult? Who ventures to give orders? I take his bow you respect our labors! We are here occupied upon grave questions of high national import, and you incessantly distract us with your cries, your violences and clamorous excesses! How is the Government which you yourselves have established to work if you persist in obstructing it? We must, we will have order, or we will resign. I will not serve a people that cannot control itself and respect the law. Already twice have you filled me with disgust by similar atrocities. I refuse to sanction a reform that admits of vengeance and murder."

And then in forty words that deserve to be chiseled in marble, he added: "Go home to your families and to your work, if you have any to do. The time for drumming, trumpeting and hymn singing is past. Go to your homes, do your business, act like reasonable men, having mercy, charity, and love in your hearts; not base and bloody vengeance! There are many amongst you who are scoundrels in disguise. Beware of them, honest men! It is they who incite you to these frantic acts. It is they who induce you, for their shameful ends, to disgrace yourselves Try not to make me despair of liberty, I entreat you."

Whose soldiers and statesmen like this man are the leaders there oughtso be no difficulty about the reconstruction of a nation.

THE HARMON CAR.—That patent safety has been sold, recently from London, and now stopping at the Astor House, created considerable interest on Sunday afternoon in its evolutions around Central Park. Everybody gazed at it curiously as it bobbed along, with the driver up in a wheel house, steering—and "it's such an odd color, you know." It also scared the horses on the road with its rattling wheels and foreign aspect. On Saturday night the entire establishment, horse, driver, and cab, met with an adventure in the shape of a "embrage" by the police for having run over some innocent individual; but the charge being unfounded, the turnout was released. When the cab first arrived, a man was told to go down to the wharf and bring up the "harmon." Finding it was a two wheeled vehicle, he declared in surprise that he thought they had sent him after a tartane hack! More of these cabs are to be imported from England, handsomer even than this one If the price of riding in them, 30 cents a mile in London, is also imported, no doubt they will yield a handsome profit.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Election Returns.

The Island of Cuba in an Excited State.

Distrust Among the People.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 4—Good authority makes Seymour's majority in New York nearly 5000. The Legislature is claimed by both parties.

Washington, Nov. 4—Oregon returns indicate that she has gone for Seymour by 500.

Washington, Nov. 4—H. F. Wilkins has been appointed Tobacco Inspector for 5th Virginia District.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 4.—The *Herald* has the following from Cuba:

The whole island is in an excited state. Business is prostrated on account of the alarm and distrust among the people. The Captain General is very reticent. A deputation of leading citizens who called upon him were insulted by an officer of his.

A telegram from the American Consul asking that a few United States war vessels be sent there, was refused transmission over the wires. The insurgents are 6000 strong, numbering many Spaniards among them. Their cry is "down with the Germans and down with Isabella." The troops number 10,000, and are acknowledged insufficient to suppress the rebellion. Lersundi, it is said, has received ample reinforcements. The provisional government of News by the Cadiz steamer is anxiously expected.

Augusta, Ga., Nov 4—All quiet here. Loading citizens are acting with the military to preserve the peace. No further trouble is apprehended.

ELECTION RETURNS.

New York, Nov. 3—The *Post* says the authorities have evidence that over 15,000 fraudulent votes were cast in the Seventh Ward, and that Hoffman's election will be contested. It is claimed that the Seventh Ward in Jersey City was carried by votes of those who never resided in the ward. The Republicans defeated in that district will contest.

New York, Nov. 4.—There cannot no doubt now that Seymour has carried New York by a majority ranging from 7600 to 10,000. Up to this hour returns show that the Republicans have lost the Assembly by majority of 10 on joint ballot, thus securing the re-election of Senator Morgan.

New York, Nov. 4—The latest *Tribune* extra gives New York unofficially to Seymour by 9555

The *Telegram*, (Dem.) claims a majority in the Assembly null in the State, and asserts that Seymour will be the next United States Senator from New York.

New York, Nov. 4—The whole State is reported about 1000 majority for Seymour. Hudson county elects the Democratic ticket by 3000. Republicans are elected Governor and one Senator to the State Legislature.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says additional returns received this morning since morning are favorable to the Democrats.

Newark, N. J., Noon, Nov. 4—The State gives about 1000 Democratic majority. Randolph, (Dem.) for Governor has 20,000 majority. The Senate will have 12 Democrats and 9 Republicans, and the Assembly 32 Democrats and 28 Republicans, thus securing a Democratic Senator in place of Frelinghuysen.

Albany, Nov. 4—Seymour's majority in this county is 1900, Hoffman's 2200. The *Evening Journal* concedes the State to Seymour by 8000 majority, and to Hoffman by 10,000. It claims the Assembly as Republicans to 61 Democrats. The *Argus* claims 10,000 majority for Seymour, 25,000 for Hoffman, and concedes the Assembly Republican by a small majority.

San Francisco, Nov. 4—The State returns are meagre. The *Times* (Rep.) claims the State for Grant; the *Alta* also claims the State Republican, unless grand frauds have been perpetrated in the Southern counties by the Democrats. The *Call* (Dem.) claims the State by 3000 to 5000. Johnson and Axtell are elected to Congress.

Oregon returns show large Republican gains, but hopes of carrying the State Democratic.

Nevada is conceded to the Republicans.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4.—Cotton steady, sales 2300 bales. Middling uplands 25½c. Flour opened steady and closing with a downward tendency, declined 3 to 5 cents during the day. Corn easier; mixed Western $1 14 to $1.17½. Men Pork $27 12½. Whisky nominal at 31 c. Groceries steady. Turpentine 41 to 44c. Rosin $2.35 to $2.37½. Freights dropping; Cotton—steam ¾ to ¾c. Wheat 7c.

Government bonds weak; 5 20's of '62 108¾, Tennessee new 67¾. North Carolina new 56. Virginia new 57.

Money stringency unrelieved. Call loans 7, to gold with commissions ¼ to ½ added. Sterling quiet—109¾. Gold weak—132¾. Stocks much depressed closing weak and unsettled.

Bids for Government bonds 3 to 5 p. m.

New York, Nov. 4.—5 20's of '62, 108¾; of '64, 106; of '65 106¼, of '67, 107¼; of '68 109¼. 10 40's, 104¾.

Louisville, Nov. 4—Tobacco market firm. Flour—quotes $6 to $6 50. Wheat $1 35 to $2. Corn—old, 90 to 91c; new, 45 to 50c. Oats 38 to 38c. Rye $1 30. Meal Pork $31. Lard 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14¼c; clear ribs 16¾ to 17c, clear side 18¼c to 18¾c. Whisky—raw nominal. Cotton 22¾ to 23c.

St. Louis, Nov. 4—Tobacco stiffer. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6 50. Wheat $1 to $2. Corn 81 to 86c. Oats 46 to 52c. Pork $29 75. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 17 to 17½c. Whisky $1 05.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn—old 90c; new 80 to 82c. Oats 57 to 58c. Cotton firm. Middling 23½c. Bacon—clear rib sides 17½c, clear sides 18¼c Lard 15½c to 16c. Kegs 3½c. Butter 37 to 38c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Nov. 4—River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Evening—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 14d to 14½d. Sales 18,000 bales Turpentine 32s 6d.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Noon.—Cotton trending upward. Sales of 8,000 bales. 5000 taken and after close yesterday, making yesterday's entire 17,000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Afternoon—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Lard flat at 76s.

London, Nov. 4—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94¾. Bonds 74¾.

London, Nov. 4.—Rosin common 6s, fine 14s. Turpentine 32s 6d.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Noon.—Cotton opening upward. Sales of 8,000 bales. 5000 taken and after close yesterday, making yesterday's entire 17,000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Afternoon—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Lard flat at 76s.

London, Nov. 4—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94¾. Bonds 74¾.

London, Nov. 4.—Rosin common 6s, fine 14s. Turpentine 32s 6d.

Frankfort, Nov. 5—Bonds in demand at 79¾.

Havre, Nov. 4.—Cotton afloat dull.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Savannah, Nov. 3—Evening—Great excitement in the city on account of the disturbances this morning. Two negroes were killed in the town. Only two negroes were killed this morning, and from fifteen to twenty wounded.

A large force of Federal troops marched toward the city, on the Ogeechee road, this evening. They were met by a special police, and ordered to disperse. On their refusal to do so trouble ensued, and two negroes are reported killed.

New York Nov 4.—Seymour's majority estimated at 5000. The Legislature is Republican. New Jersey estimated at 2000 for Seymour. The Democrats elect Governor and one Congressman and a United States Senator. Republicans losing

New York elects eighteen Republican and thirteen Democratic Congressmen. First to Eleventh Districts inclusive elect Democratic Congressmen.

Hoffman's friends says Hoffman has carried the State by 8000 majority.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 4—Total vote 190. Democratic 183 Republican 7.

Seymour's reported majority in Kings county is 13,183. Hoffman runs about 1200 ahead of Seymour.

New York, Nov. 4—Noon.—Money in demand at 7 per cent Sterling 109¾. Gold 133¼.

Five-twenties, of '62, 109¾; North Carolina, 67¾, do new, 67¾; Virginia's, 56¾; do new, 59; Tennessee's, 69¾; do new, 71.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 4—Noon.—Barometer 30.10. Wind Northeast and light.

Arrived—Steamship Alice, Cleard, from Liverpool via Havana, to Ashbridge & Dacon.

Sailed—Ship Victoria and bark Jarnoc.

Trenton, N. J, Nov. 4.—Democratic elect Governor and four members of Congress.

New York, Nov. 4—Noon.—Flour a shade firmer. Wheat unsettled, nominally 2 to 3c lower. Corn drooping. Pork unsettled—$27. Lard dull—steam 17 to 17½c. Cotton—middling uplands 25¼c. Turpentine quiet—41 to 44½c. Rosin dull—strained $2 40 to $2 55.

San Francisco, Nov. 3—Midnight.—The city has gone Democratic by about 1500 majority.

Returns from the interior come in slowly, and indicate large Republican gains. The State is claimed confidently by the Republicans.

The Reverend Doctor Blank once told a little anecdote of Mr. James Harper. "I asked the Mayor," said Doctor Blank, "what he did? I said to him, I know that Mr John Harper attends to his business; Mr. Wesley Harper looks after the literary correspondence; Mr. Fletcher receives authors, and looks after new books and the Magazine—but you, Mr. Mayor, I have never been able to discover what you do." "Will I tell you," answered the Mayor, in a whisper, "but you must not let it out, I entertain the bores."

Four-wheeled velocipedes have been introduced in France, and are highly commended, but in respect of speed they cannot be expected to compete with the two-wheeled machines.

Southern Continued and Explained.

(From the National Intelligencer, Democratic.)

Enough—we have had quite enough—more than enough, of New York politics. We have no more time to spend in solving the mysteries of that terrible ring called Tammany Hall—its world to get right of the motive power that makes our nominations and shapes our policy. What is contended is greater than what is known. Seymour was nominated in July that Hoffman might be elected in November. That is what was concealed, and what was covered up so handsomely, by a burst of enthusiasm which has not been equalled from the 9th of July to this day.

The web into which Seymour was drawn was not up to spider food for Belmont & Co., *alias* Tammany Hall. Seymour at large, might be made a candidate for Governor with a wide, big national ticket; and Seymour elected was the defeat of the ring, and the loss of the Broadway Railroad, and many other hundred jobs. That web was a pretty invention of modern spiderdom to ingenuity. A gentle shake binds its extremities, to every link of which is hooked lesser golden chains, each one of which is held by the little satellites of Tammany Hall. This pretty ring is all covered over with rags and old tattered banners, and other Democratic insignia.

A great crisis demands extraordinary exertions. Powerful apt to strengthen itself by arrotes. Time was when Tammany was content with a narrow local sphere. It is not so now. The last so-ten years have developed new combinations, broader, deeper, and of far more magnificent proportions than before. Why should Tammany not expand? Why not aspire to make national nominations? Nothing was more natural, and just what was natural Tammany performed in the letter, even to the grand conception of "wild enthusiasm" that followed their nomination of Seymour. How the thing was done and why it was done, were wonders to all. How it was done is now plain enough; and why it was done we propose to make equally plain.

It often happens that man do great mischief with no higher motive than to laugh at all office seekers; but this was not what prompted the late nominations. *It was a mere sport, to cunning political manœuvre of traders, but a high game for high, solid profits—the regular business of traders*. Hoffman is now a-days, do not enter largely into the minds of the leaders of our great conventions. The money bags are the power.

It was the main chance that nominated Seymour one morning; and so skillfully was it done that the upright Governor was betrayed into a nomination which was an act of profound homage to the well-established reputation. *It was no sick thing*. It was the base of the Hoffmanites. It was a call of the State in favor of the Broadway Railroad; it was a vote for Belmont and the other managers of Tammany.

A Convention was a Congress of States, after the example of Vienna, against the rule of all of our Napoleonic politicians—any sort of man who could win a Peaple in violation of the strategy and tactics of the last century. *It was a restoration of the B