THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LINET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 72 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $5; quarterly, $4.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. 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.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.
No more than one-third of the space of any page to be occupied by advertisements.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line for 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:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1868.

HOW A CHANGE CAN BE EFFECTED.

No fair man, North or South, can deny that the present State Governments of Louisiana, and the governments of the other "reconstructed" States, were established by the application of force and that they stand only because they are supported by force. It is well known that they came into existence through the operation of laws imposed by the legislative department of the National Government and executed by its military officers—laws which disfranchised many of our citizens and which threw obstacles in the way of others they could not conscientiously evade. Besides these classes, there was a larger number perhaps, who refused to place their names on the list of registration or to recognize in any form the validity of those laws. The latter class deliberately came to this determination, knowing the inevitable consequence of their refusal. Then, by means of a numerical majority obtained through the vote—nobly cast—of the colored population and by means of extensive frauds in the registry, the Radicals of Louisiana succeeded in framing and adopting a Constitution to suit themselves, under which we now live. How they have administered that government we all know and feel. Financial ruin, State and individual stares us in the face. The question is can it be averted?

If the late election shall result, as we have little doubt it will, in demonstrating that this majority has been reversed, and that by a fuller and fairer registry the conservative vote now preponderates, it will be apparent to all the world that it was not by just or lawful means the Convention (misnamed Convention)—that its members did not represent the taxpaying population of the State, and that its work is not binding any longer than the time necessary to fully effect its annulment. To this all impartial minds will agree. But the question then presents itself, how shall we set aside the Constitution and free ourselves from its consequences? Some have said, call a Convention of the people to deliberate upon our future course. Certainly the people's right peaceably to assemble is guaranteed by the fundamental law, but suppose such a Convention were to determine that an election should be held for the purpose of voting upon a proposition looking to a new organic law, under whose supervision would such an election be held? We cannot expect the Governor and Legislature to order or countenance a movement looking to their own ejection, nor would Congress fail to interfere. What force has established, force may be expected to uphold, were we hastily to proceed in this manner. An election to be acknowledged by the national authorities, they say, must be one ordered, and held by virtue of existing laws and under the superintendence of the officers of the State. Are we then completely tied up unless they will act, and must we wait until by ordinary legal methods and according to the Constitution amend that instrument and replace our present State officers by others who will be better able to represent the people? The question is an important one and deserves to be cautiously and temperately considered. We do not see why public opinion might not, in a perfectly peaceable and lawful way, be brought to bear on our rulers, so as to compel them to assemble the people in a convention, with a view to bringing our Constitution more into conformity with the views of the majority. If the State authorities refuse to accede to such a request and will not give effect to wishes, plainly and earnestly expressed by those who own the property and are the real people of the State, there must be some legitimate method of accomplishing their will, despite the opposition of those authorities.

The New York *Times*, of a late date, in the course of a reply to the query propounded to it by its neighbor the *World*, "How is Grant going to give us peace?" throws some light on the subject and the probable policy of General Grant's administration with respect to the Southern States. It says:

The election of Grant, like the re-election of Lincoln, will give the country North and South to understand that the reconstruction laws and the State Governments organized under their authority, shall have a fair trial; they shall not be swept away by violence, nor destroyed simply the people who live under them shall be satisfied by their practical operation that they are not such as their necessities require; and that even then, they shall be superseded only by such other laws and forms as the people of the State shall prefer. Neither Gen. Grant nor the party whose supporters he has made pledged to maintain these laws just as they are, without regard to the will of the people or to the practical results of their operation. The Southern State Governments, which Frank Blair declares must be dispersed by force, were created by the people of those States. Their constitutions were framed, their laws were made, by those for that purpose by the great body of the people for whom they exist. And those who made them have the same right to amend, modify or abrogate, which they had to make them. These States are now in practical relations with the Government of the Union: and like all other States similarly situated, they are self-governing in local affairs. Their people have a right to make such laws as they see fit—to change their constitutions at will, and to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

These answers and explanations, like all the utterances of the *Times*, seem at first sight to be very fair, but when we come to examine them, we do not see any way of escape from our difficulties, pointed out. It promises that "the will of the people" will be regarded, but that means the will of the Radical leaders, for the *Times* well knows the negroes are incompetent to participate in legislative proceedings without the aid of the few white men who dictate to them. It says "the Southern State governments were created by the people of those States," when it well knows they were created by Congressional agents, the mind, the wealth and the character of the white population having nothing to do with them. If we are to rely for a change upon the same agencies that created these governments, we shall have to wait a long time before that change will be brought about by them. They have no interest in changing what is so profitable to them.

The only hope we have then, is in such an expression of the public mind as will compel our rulers to give it effect, or in a complete practical failure of their system, such as will force them to concede to those who, by their contributions, support the Government, a fair representation in making the laws which impose these assessments. In a word, that taxation and representation shall go hand in hand.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—The following are the returns of the election so far as received:

Parishes.	Mayfiee for Grant.	Mayfiee for Seymour.
Orleans	25,800	45,800
Concordia (estimate)	1,700	45
Lafourche	152	173
St. Landry (to transit)	1,500	1
Terrebonne	154	1
De Soto	967	1
St. Mary (at least)	1,000	1
West Feliciana	600	1
St. Bernard (estimate)	4	1
St. Bernard (Rep. majority)	100	1
Vermilion	1,100	1
St. John Baptist	1,175	1
St. Charles	1,075	1
St. Mary	1,867	1
Ouachita	51	1
St. Tammany	1,100	1
Claiborne	2,500	1
Washington	1,800	1
St. Martin	1,100	1
Caddo	1,000	1
Bienville	1,000	1
Clinton	1,000	1
Caddo	1,000	1
	54,541	47,156

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—In the second and third districts of the city, which are part of the First Congressional District, the election resulted thus:

D. W. Martin (Dem.)	10,844
J. H. Hyche (Rad.)	107

In the first and fourth districts, which are part of the Second Congressional District, Mr. Caleb S. Hunt obtained 12,835 votes for the short and for the long term, and J. W. Menard (colored) obtained 162 votes for the short term and 163 for the long term.

It is almost certain that the five Democratic candidates have been elected.

THE REGISTRATION IN RAPIDES.—Last year the registration in Rapides stood as follows:

Whites	1,900
Colored	3,101
Majority for the colored	1,201

At the late registration which closed there last Saturday, the following is the result:

Whites	1,655
Colored	2,712
Majority for the colored	1,057

It will be observed that the white vote has been increased 255, and that the colored vote has decreased 389, making a gain of 741 for the whites.

General Rosecrans is said to be largely interested in railroad, mining, and other enterprises in Southern California. General Rosecrans is a clever, well-intentioned, visionary, conceited, impulsive, good hearted gentleman. He is equally ready for social pleasure or scheming on the widest scale. Before he returns from Mexico he may be far advanced upon a plan for a railroad to the moon.—*Richmond Dis.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,591.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The beautiful ballet fiction, "The Belle of the Village," was admirably danced and acted in pantomime at the Academy last night, by Mlle Sohlke, Mons. Saolboy and the ballet troupe. We have not the programme for to night furnished us, but presume the same thing will be given again with the usual select and interesting variety entertainment, for which the Academy is justly celebrated.

Monday night we are to have the beautiful and daring female gymnast Mlle Tournour in her wonderful and perilous performances on the swinging bar.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The fine comic drama "Miriam's Crime, or the Lost Will," was most admirably played last night. We did not witness the rendition of the comedy "The Little Treasure," which, however, was spoken of most favorably.

To-night the entire company are announced to appear in the elegant petit drama in one act, "Dreams of Delusion," which will be followed by the comedy of "The Serious Family." For the family matinée to-morrow at 1 o'clock we are to have the pleasing comedy "Masks and Faces," together with the very amusing farce "Kiss in the Dark," and a dance "Pas Seul," by Mlle. Thereon.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Remember that the O. H. Drury throws open its doors for the first night of the season this evening, when that popular New Orleans favorite, Mark Smith, will make his first appearance in eight years in the popular play of "The Rivals," in which he will also appear in appropriate roles both Mr DeBar and Mr Charles Pope, making a splendid cast. Miss Henrietta Osborne makes her first appearance, in the same piece, as *Lydia Languish*, and Miss Belle Howitt her first appearance as *Jenny Leatherlungs*, in the ex travagance of "Jenny Lind."

AMES' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—There were over 1500 persons at the opening of this grand combination last night at Tivoli Circle, all of whom seemed delighted at the performance. The audience, besides being so large, was a choice one, embracing a great number of ladies and very fashionable. There will be matinée to day and to-morrow at noon. Miss Lucille Watson, said to be one of the most remarkable equestrianes in the country, is expected to "put in an appearance."

NEW ERA SALOON.—Our gallant young friend W. T. O'Neil, a member of the Hancock Club, and of the Washington Artillery, has opened an elegant saloon at No. 17 St. Charles street, in conjunction with Capt. Albert Peirce, who lost a leg at Fort Morgan. Both are clever gentlemen and will doubtless give the utmost satisfaction to their patrons. From a foretaste we are satisfied they keep elegant liquors.

The property attached to the establishment, it will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere, is for rent.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—Lines of British built steamers are now running from the ports of Charleston and Savannah to Liverpool and other ports in Europe, with promise of success.

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

A number of gentlemen in Macon, Ga., having invited Mr. Adams to visit their city, he sent them the following reply:

QUINCY, MASS., October 23, 1868.

Messrs. C. B. Cole, J. J. Gresham, George S. Obear, William Hall, Jr., A. Reading, Dr. Dent, Will. F. A. Nisbett, Joseph Clisby, J. Ross, L. N. Whitle, Washington Poe and J. W. Burke:

Gentlemen—I am very sensible of the kindness which dictates your letter of October 14th, which has but just reached me at this place. This invitation of yours, as well as very many others which were addressed to me during my short visit in South Carolina, I was unable to accept by reason of lack of time; now would be an infinite loss of enjoyment, and a crowded my days allow me fully to respond to them. I yet pray you to believe that I was none the less warmly grateful for the tidings they brought me of my gratification a mere personal satisfaction, pleasing as your approbation must be to one who values as highly as I do the great opinion of my fellow citizens. But I hailed them warm and hearty greetings as significant of what I believe to have been their true interests—a desire on the part of a portion of the Southern people to proclaim by every means in their power their willingness to great cordially any man representing in any degree a policy of renewed friendship and sincere reconciliation between the several sections. My heart was full of impulse to speak only words of conciliation and sympathy when I went among your people, yet I felt it my duty to tell them, calmly and frankly, exactly what in my judgment their permanent welfare demanded of them. Doubtless my fellow citizens of the South are land would have better liked a kinder and less critical address, but I could not reconcile it to my conscience to take the easy and the pleasant path, when I felt that the hard and painful way was the only way by which I could try to lead you out of your captivity.

Gentlemen, your case is not one which admits of inflaming strains, or intoxicating melodies to soothe you into a "delirious sweet repose," and those who seek to lure you always backwards to the dread past, or cast a deceptive glamour over your stern future, are not, as I think, dealing with you as true friends. The South Your position materially and politically is, to my thinking, to the last degree serious, and no half-hearted or ineffectual or deceptive means of a premature good feeling can help your bad case.

You must try frankly and cheerfully to meet the issue fate has put to dared like men to meet. If our people cannot suddenly renew their shattered confidence, or dare not grasp your proffered hand, they will take it rudely as a part of your penalty, and set yourselves to exert a freer faith, and compel us from sheer admiration of your pluck to grasp your hand unobstructed.

You want but little politics, as I take it, but you do need every man of you to bend his energy energy to build up your waste places, restore your languishing industry, renew your decayed trade, replenish your exhausted capital, educate and elevate the poor, ignorant and degraded within your borders, and allow no leave no device untried to reconcile and adjust your people to the new era.

I do not mean by that the era of Reconstruction, for I do not believe that such a preposterous and topsy-turvy contrivance can stand. Yet, even for that, I would urge toleration until it peacefully topples over. What I do mean is the era which is coming and must come, whether you like it or not, when the American people shall become homogeneous and animated by one spirit, which shall pervade South as well as North, East and West, alike, the spirit of one progressive and productive, prudent and free, Christian nationality. All men who feel as you do at the South should spare no effort to hasten the day when we can once more rehearse the old tocsin of the South, and dress up the ranks for the great march.

Do not be troubled by the croakers; the destiny of the people will transcend their gloomy portents. Be steady, be cool; be patient; be silent; be hopeful. "Watch the heavens, and work the earth, and you shall see ere long the gray dawn creeping up the Eastern sky.

Your faithful friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

What Northern Capitalists Promised To Do on Grant's Election.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (a Republican paper) says:

The Boston capitalist, John C. Stanton, who is heavily interested in the Alabama railroads, writes as follows to the Governor of that State:

"Money's men in the North tell me that they would be glad to unite with us and assist me peculiarly if the election of President had been decided, and that they most certainly will unite with me if General Grant is elected President. We shall therefore postpone active operations until after the election, when, if everything is favorable, we shall commence upon our railroads and push them forward with all possible despatch."

Did our Southern countrymen but know it, this is the feeling which pervades all Northern capitalists who have made money by investments in the late Confederacy. Evert Seymour and Blair, and Northern funds would come at once to life into the Southern States. Southern railroads and other enterprises relying for their life upon Northern money would rapidly decrease in value. There would be an end to all immigration in that direction, and the energies of the entire South would be paralyzed. With Grant as President, however, a precisely different result will be witnessed. The work of regeneration and recuperation will receive a most decided impulse; men of all shades of political opinion will feel safe, and Northern capitalists will be persuaded to interest themselves in Southern industrial schemes.

Let us see your liberality, Messrs. Radicals. We need many millions of dollars.—*Exchange.*

A NEW RADICAL PROGRAMME.—Listen to what one of the leading Radical journals, the Boston *Commonwealth*, says:

"Let Congress repeal its reconstruction acts and put the South once more in the condition it was at the time of Lee's surrender. This it can do, as reconstruction, thus far, has been wholly a legislative proceeding. Then it will have the ground fallow for its proper planting. And if our husbandry has not been enriched by experience, we miss our calculation. What will be needed will be begun anew, with confiscation of lands, and the total disability of every rebel—no representation in Congress—military government and the strong hand for twenty years upon the South. We can do without the South. Let us see if she can get along without the North."

That would be doing without the North with a vengeance. We flared to do without it, and to that end fought for four years. But our "dear brethren" would not let us go. They wanted to plunder us. They find that Butler and the rest have stolen all of our movables, and now they clamor for the land. We don't think the purchasers under such a state of things would be able to get much for their lands, or to live upon them themselves.—*Exchange.*

"Cabdigram," "Thelegram," and "Seegram," are all new words, coined as names for cable messages. [Exch.

Yes, and an additional paragram at the end of a letter is a "postgram, hand writing is "manuscriptgram" and a receipt is a "receiptgram." Then we have degramations, ingramitic, subgramitic, and supergramitic, the French are fond of calling a name, and the print that resembles monogram is gram and how could it be otherwise in telling a story? To all which we add Pot-gram.—*Mobile Register.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decrease in the National Debt.

Further Election Returns.

Republicans Claim California.

Missouri for Grant.

Continued Excitement in Savannah

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 5—Gen. Canby will also act as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas.

Men by telegraph Grant that the election was quiet throughout his department, except at Augusta, where the military suppressed the disturbance; and at Savannah, where the police restored quiet.

Schenck and Morgan have decided for no session this month.

The debt statement appears to morrow; it is stated that it will show a decrease of four millions.

The Secretary of War departed for West Point to be absent a week.

The president has recommended Blevins as postmaster at Louisville, Ky., for the decapitation of the officer escaped. Mr Gebhardt bears the reputation of being a good officer.

The prisoner was taken into the presence of the wounded man, on the Canal near Rampart street, who being sworn by Recorder Becker, was questioned in the matter.

When he first saw Blevins he looked sharp at him, we learn, and slowly shook his head as if in doubt. Recorder Becker asked the prisoner to turn round which he did, and still the officer was in doubt. Captain Cain, Superintendent of Police, requested the prisoner to put on his hat which he did. The officer then recognized him apparently, making violent gestures with his hand towards the prisoner. When questioned by the Recorder as to whether or not he was sure Blevins was the man who shot him, he said "yes, yes," in a very weak voice. There seems to be but little doubt that the officer will die.

Recorder Becker's Court.—A lot of the *jonrisses* of Lila Pearson, a tablishment, on Dauphin street, were before Recorder Becker yesterday as witnesses in the case of Nellie Everson, one of the inmates, charged by Ida Pearson with obtaining money from her under false pretenses. The case was sent for trial before the First District Court.

John Group and Robert King, each charged with larceny, were sent before the same court.

Fraud.—A man named Ralph Marthey has been arrested by Officer Meyers, on a warrant charged by George Mentz, with obtaining money under false pretences.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Mamita woman, who died rather suddenly on the Lake Shore, near Milneburg. She died of congestion produced by swamp fever.

First District Court.—Maggie Wood, colored, charged with stealing some jewelry and underclothing from Anne Willis, Celestine and Sophie Williams, charged with stealing from Mrs. Henry Schultz; Y. A. Gastanella, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of Robt. Howes; Louis Lawson, colored, charged with stealing some small articles from Josephine Foster, and Charles Raymond and Henry Johnson, also John Henry, both charged with larceny, were all tried and found guilty yesterday.

Dr. Chastant and some other parties were acquitted on respective charges of assault and battery.

Attempted Suicide.—A young man named R. P. Dawson, living near the corner of Common and Baronne streets, attempted suicide Wednesday night by taking opium. Dr. Hall was called in time enough to save him. Money troubles are supposed to be the cause of the attempt.

Embezzlement.—A man named George Edwards is under arrest, charged by P. T. Underwood with embezzling the proceeds of a promissory note for $300.

Run Over.—About 5 o'clock, last evening, the driver of a cart was thrown off and run over by a wheel of his cart, seriously injuring him, at the corner of Dolord and Rampart streets. He was taken home. Name not reported.

Declining.—The one million dollars loan bonds have further declined, dropping from 78 to 69 cents on the dollar.

Responding briefly to the *Nation*, Virginian's question, we would say that we *have* read the letter alluded to and also some of RUSKIN's lectures on political economy. As a writer on art, he has no superior. Indeed, we question if perhaps the finest writer in England. His style is so elegant and eloquent. His *Stones of Venice* is a charming production. But as a political economist he is worse than a bumbug—he is dangerous. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's opinions (to which the Virginian refers), which contain no political economy, are deceptive and make good text books for statesmen in embryo compared with RUSKIN. We of course cannot tell how to remedy political evils, but we do not consider every clodhopper who snows us a running sore to be a skillful physician. We do not consider every Radical to be the proper remedy for a boil on the ten—hundred, we may not know how to cure it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A WAR RELIC.—We have seen a copy of General Beauregard's private correspondence from the time he took command at Corinth to the occupation of Chattanooga, just before Bragg entered Ohio. It contains the secret history of that army during the period named. It is now the private property of a gentleman in this city. By the way, it is a fact not generally known that the United States Government never succeeded in capturing the records of the Confederate War Department. They were last seen at a point in North Carolina, not long before the surrender of General Johnson. We suspect they were destroyed, but they may be in existence yet.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, Oct 26.*

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, publishes a letter on the subject of the purloined telegram. This telegram was sent to Bruce, and being purloined, was published by Butler the infamous. Mr. Atkinson set on foot an inquiry into the manner in which Butler got hold of it, and the search soon getting warm it seemed was employed in the telegraph office resigned. His resignation was not accepted, and Mr. Atkinson urged the President of the Telegraph Company to prosecute the employé. The President replied that it was useless—ha! For the general reason that no one who would steal a message would take a false oath; and 2dly, because on the only similar complaint ever made to them they did detect an operator, and used him in a criminal court in New York, where he was discharged by the judge on the general ground that so long as a committee of Congress assumed the right to control private correspondence the operator could not be condemned. Mr. Atkinson adds that the judge could not have made this decision had he known that the committee discovered the arbitrary nature of their chairman; and that chairman was Ben Butler, a very great rogue, who would naturally prefer stealing a telegram to getting it in an honest way.

Mr. Atkinson appropriately heads his letter with the saying, "*Qui facit per alium, facit per se*;" which freely translated for the occasion, means, "What a man steals through another he steals himself"—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT YET RECOGNIZED BY THE GREAT POWERS.—*London*, Friday, Oct. 30—The announcement of the official recognition of the Provisional Government of Spain by the great powers is now thought to be premature.

France, England, Prussia and Persia have not yet answered to the application made for the immediate recognition of the present state of affairs.

The answer of Lord Stanley to the Minister of Spain was, it is said, that the English Chancellery was not in the habit of recognizing "Provisional Governments," and that the thing would be done only when a "permanent one" would have been established and sanctioned by the voice of the nation represented by the Cortes.

The example of the United States having been put forward, Lord Stanley replied that Mr. Seward was free to act as he chose, and to recognize governments in progress, as was the case at the time of the sending of Dudley Mann as a representative to revolutionary Hungary in 1849; but that English diplomatic custom was of a more reserved character, and did not indulge in measures of that kind.

A RECONSTRUCTED WEDDING.—A negro wedding lately took place in this county, at which the sable person thus spoke:

"Here is a couple who have walked out tonight, wishing to be joined in sad tro' love, and wishing all dem dat have any ting twixt dem come forward and speak now, if not, let dem hold dar peace now and forever more. I want every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side, do you take her for your beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and to be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving; do you love her mother; do you love her father; do you love her brothers; do you love her sisters; do you love her master; do you love her mistress; but do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side do you take to be your dear beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through confusion, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, do you love his mother; do you love his father; do you love his brothers; do you love his sisters; do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I will."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fastly by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife by the commandments of God. We shall hope, and trust through God, that you may live right—that you may die right, now and forevermore. Now, Mr. Jim, slow your bride.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Arrived—Steamer steamer New York, Dryer, Bremen, via Havana, to E. F. Stockmeyer. No departure.

[Supplement to the Bee.]

Richmond, Nov. 4—Gov. Wells to-day repeated for sixty days Phillips, who was to have been hung on Friday.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions favoring union of the railroad lines of the State from the Atlantic to the West, and deploring the sale of the State's interest in any road whereby trade may be turned from Virginia. It was stated that an effort was being made in the interest of Baltimore to buy the State's interest in the Virginia and Tennessee Road.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 4—The *Morning Star* estimates the Republican majority in the State at 8000. The election of Shobert (Dem.) in the Sixth District regarded certain. Returns received here show a net Democratic gain on the Convention vote of 3000.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4—The conduct of Major St. Onge and his command are highly commended.

So far as heard from there were no disturbances in Georgia yesterday, except at Savannah and Augusta.

Returns from twenty seven counties, some of which were largely Republican at the Governor's election, show a Democratic majority of 11,769. Indications are that the Democratic majority will be 25,000, perhaps 30,000.

Savannah, Nov. 4—All quiet in the city today. Two of the policemen shot by the negroes yesterday are dead, another is dying.

The negroes on the Ogeechee road are reported arming and gathering in large numbers, and design entering the city under the lead of Brodley. An armed patrol is on duty to night in the city. The murder of young Law last night by negroes causes deep feeling among the whites.

Official count shows the city given 4938 Democratic majority, and the whole county 2325 Democratic.

Savannah, Nov. 4—9 P. M.—Large bodies of negroes are assembling on the Ogechee and Louisville roads to march into the city. Persons living on the former road have been compelled to come to the city for protection. Persons residing in the country, who attempted to go home, have been ordered back by the negroes. An organized force of white men have gone outside the city to remain during the night and guard its approaches.

Gen. Pease has ordered the 5th U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Augusta, where the military suppressed the disturbance, and at Savannah, where the police restored quiet.

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Fraud.—A man named Ralph Marthey has been arrested by Officer Meyers, on a warrant charged by George Mentz, with obtaining money under false pretences.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Mamita woman, who died rather suddenly on the Lake Shore, near Milneburg. She died of congestion produced by swamp fever.

First District Court.—Maggie Wood, colored, charged with stealing some jewelry and underclothing from Anne Willis, Celestine and Sophie Williams, charged with stealing from Mrs. Henry Schultz; Y. A. Gastanella, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of Robt. Howes; Louis Lawson, colored, charged with stealing some small articles from Josephine Foster, and Charles Raymond and Henry Johnson, also John Henry, both charged with larceny, were all tried and found guilty yesterday.

Dr. Chastant and some other parties were acquitted on respective charges of assault and battery.

Attempted Suicide.—A young man named R. P. Dawson, living near the corner of Common and Baronne streets, attempted suicide Wednesday night by taking opium. Dr. Hall was called in time enough to save him. Money troubles are supposed to be the cause of the attempt.

Embezzlement.—A man named George Edwards is under arrest, charged by P. T. Underwood with embezzling the proceeds of a promissory note for $300.

Run Over.—About 5 o'clock, last evening, the driver of a cart was thrown off and run over by a wheel of his cart, seriously injuring him, at the corner of Dolord and Rampart streets. He was taken home. Name not reported.

Declining.—The one million dollars loan bonds have further declined, dropping from 78 to 69 cents on the dollar.

Responding briefly to the *Nation*, Virginian's question, we would say that we *have* read the letter alluded to and also some of RUSKIN's lectures on political economy. As a writer on art, he has no superior. Indeed, we question if perhaps the finest writer in England. His style is so elegant and eloquent. His *Stones of Venice* is a charming production. But as a political economist he is worse than a bumbug—he is dangerous. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's opinions (to which the Virginian refers), which contain no political economy, are deceptive and make good text books for statesmen in embryo compared with RUSKIN. We of course cannot tell how to remedy political evils, but we do not consider every clodhopper who snows us a running sore to be a skillful physician. We do not consider every Radical to be the proper remedy for a boil on the ten—hundred, we may not know how to cure it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A WAR RELIC.—We have seen a copy of General Beauregard's private correspondence from the time he took command at Corinth to the occupation of Chattanooga, just before Bragg entered Ohio. It contains the secret history of that army during the period named. It is now the private property of a gentleman in this city. By the way, it is a fact not generally known that the United States Government never succeeded in capturing the records of the Confederate War Department. They were last seen at a point in North Carolina, not long before the surrender of General Johnson. We suspect they were destroyed, but they may be in existence yet.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, Oct 26.*

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, publishes a letter on the subject of the purloined telegram. This telegram was sent to Bruce, and being purloined, was published by Butler the infamous. Mr. Atkinson set on foot an inquiry into the manner in which Butler got hold of it, and the search soon getting warm it seemed was employed in the telegraph office resigned. His resignation was not accepted, and Mr. Atkinson urged the President of the Telegraph Company to prosecute the employé. The President replied that it was useless—ha! For the general reason that no one who would steal a message would take a false oath; and 2dly, because on the only similar complaint ever made to them they did detect an operator, and used him in a criminal court in New York, where he was discharged by the judge on the general ground that so long as a committee of Congress assumed the right to control private correspondence the operator could not be condemned. Mr. Atkinson adds that the judge could not have made this decision had he known that the committee discovered the arbitrary nature of their chairman; and that chairman was Ben Butler, a very great rogue, who would naturally prefer stealing a telegram to getting it in an honest way.

Mr. Atkinson appropriately heads his letter with the saying, "*Qui facit per alium, facit per se*;" which freely translated for the occasion, means, "What a man steals through another he steals himself"—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT YET RECOGNIZED BY THE GREAT POWERS.—*London*, Friday, Oct. 30—The announcement of the official recognition of the Provisional Government of Spain by the great powers is now thought to be premature.

France, England, Prussia and Persia have not yet answered to the application made for the immediate recognition of the present state of affairs.

The answer of Lord Stanley to the Minister of Spain was, it is said, that the English Chancellery was not in the habit of recognizing "Provisional Governments," and that the thing would be done only when a "permanent one" would have been established and sanctioned by the voice of the nation represented by the Cortes.

The example of the United States having been put forward, Lord Stanley replied that Mr. Seward was free to act as he chose, and to recognize governments in progress, as was the case at the time of the sending of Dudley Mann as a representative to revolutionary Hungary in 1849; but that English diplomatic custom was of a more reserved character, and did not indulge in measures of that kind.

A RECONSTRUCTED WEDDING.—A negro wedding lately took place in this county, at which the sable person thus spoke:

"Here is a couple who have walked out tonight, wishing to be joined in sad tro' love, and wishing all dem dat have any ting twixt dem come forward and speak now, if not, let dem hold dar peace now and forever more. I want every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your left side, do you take her for your beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and to be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving; do you love her mother; do you love her father; do you love her brothers; do you love her sisters; do you love her master; do you love her mistress; but do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side do you take to be your dear beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through confusion, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, do you love his mother; do you love his father; do you love his brothers; do you love his sisters; do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I will."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fastly by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife by the commandments of God. We shall hope, and trust through God, that you may live right—that you may die right, now and forevermore. Now, Mr. Jim, slow your bride.—*Montgomery Mail.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Nov. 5—Captain General Lersundi and his family sail for Spain. The American consul at Havana in regard to affairs generally, and the insurrectionary movements in Cuba. The Consul stated that some American citizens might be implicated in the movements as they generally favored Republican institutions, and if they were captured and should be tried and shot there would be a great deal more suspicion of foul dealing, the United States Government might be unable to prevent filibustering expeditions against the island.

The Captain General said prisoners would be allowed to consult counsel and would be dealt with according to civil law. The Consul authorized and determined to ask for the presence of a United States ship of war in Havana. He was preparing a telegram for the purpose, the Captain General requested him not to send it, as it would encourage discourse. The Consul assented, and the Captain General then positively refused to allow the telegram to be transmitted over his lines.

Reports from Hayti say Jeremie had been bombarded by Salnave. Many women and children were killed and the town destroyed.

Portau Prince, opening the Diet, said, new sources of revenue are needed to meet increased expenses. Relations with foreign countries are friendly.

Spain will recognize Mexico. Abasga has pronounced for a monarchy. Controras has been appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico.

Martinique, Nov. 5—Grant's majority 3141—Total votes in the State 67,000.

Havana, Nov. 5—Sterling exchange 14½ to 14¾. Federal currency, 60 days, 20 to 20 discount. French 2 to 3 premium.

The tobacco crop has been injured by the heavy frost in part.

Arrests continue, but no executions.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 5—Seymour's majority about 3500. Congressional delegation stands three Democrats and two Republicans. Democratic majority on joint ballot, six.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5—Frank Shilloto's pony famous in pedestrian feats, died to-day.

Washington, Nov. 5—No early change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury is becoming probable.

Present calculations give the Democratic 75 members of Congress, a gain of 27.

Californians here have no doubt that the State is Democratic.

The Democracy lose five and gain two United States Senators.

Dispatches from the Western States show defeated by Republican majorities in first reported. A liberal calculation gives Seymour ninety three electoral votes.

New Orleans, Nov. 5—Cotton steady—Sales 15,000 bales.

Shipments from Bombay to 31st, since last report, 16,000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—Afternoon.—Lard 66s 6d. Tallow 46s 6d.

London, Nov. 5—Afternoon—Sugar about advanced 2s 6d to 3s.

New York, Nov. 5—Money 7, with commission 5 added. Sterling 109½. Gold 33⅝; 5-20's of '62, 104½. Money be coming tight.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat 1 to 3c lower. Corn dull. Pork lower, $26 40 to $26 50.

Lard 1 to 2c lower. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 25 to 25½c. Freight dull.

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER'S INTERTIONS.—A perusal of the Madrid papers, which have received the session, are offering at 10½c per lb without finding a purchaser.

CORN MEAL.—A lot of 75 bbls fine ground sold at $4 75 per bbl. There is very little good Meal on the market.

CHEESE.—Is in better demand. We quote Western at 17 to 18c per lb for Reserve and factory, 13 to 15c for inferior, and 20 to 21c for strictly choice. Ohio cheese is offered at 19 to 20c per lb for cream and English dairy, and 10 to 12c for skim. A lot of 100 boxes factory sold at 19c per lb.

COPPER—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Ingo (gold duty paid) prime 16½ to 16¾c per lb, good 15½ to 15¾c, fair 14 to 14½c per lb. Bars in fair request at 19c.

WHISKY—Western rectified is retailing at $1 47½ to $1 50 per gallon. By wholesale it is quoted at $1 40 to $1 45 per gallon.

BUTTER—There is no material change in the market. We quote Ohio prime, for which ample, but choice is scarce and is quoted. We still quote Western at 25 to 30c per lb for common to fair, and 31 to 36c for choice. Northern at 40 to 42c for good, and 46 to 48c for choice.

WOOL—The demand is active and stock very tight. We quote washed 35 to 38c per lb. Mixed, 30 to 32c. Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois are 25 to 27½c.