The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Rates of Advertising—Transient Advertisements striking less than 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, $75 cent per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed a liberal discount from the above named transient rates or may be served upon. In no case shall our discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged double rate per line, each insertion.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers should be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1868.

Messrs W. G. Coyle & Co., of 136 Gravier street, are large dealers in coal, and announce that last to-day through our advertising columns. They deliver it in all parts of the city free of charge, at Pittsburg, seventy-five cents per barrel; English Cannel, one dollar and eighty cents; Anthracite, ten dollars per ton. See advertisement.

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—The newspapers have got up a story about an expedition said to be started from this port to Cuba, for the purpose of aiding the revolution now going on in that Island. We do not believe a word of it. If there be any enterprise of the kind on foot its projectors have taken a strange method by which to secure its success. We should suppose that the publicity given to the fact, that the headquarters of the movement are in New Orleans, was intended to mislead the officers of the Government, were there any truth in the story. But so far as this city is concerned, it is purely sensational we believe. We think it extremely doubtful that Gen. Maps would engage in such an expedition.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Vigers, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for a copy of the Official Journal of the proceedings of that body at its last session.

A New Enterprise.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE: A periodical devoted to the interests of Phonographers and students of shorthand. No. 1, November 1, 1868. H. C. Mabie and J. O. Mabie, Jr., editors and proprietors, 94 Camp street, New Orleans.

This magazine, the first number of which is about to be issued, we learn by the salutatory of its editors, has for its leading object "the dissemination of a knowledge of the art of Phonography by means of a series of lessons, one in each number, presenting its principles in so full and clear a manner as to enable any persons who choose, to acquire the knowledge of it, without any other instruction." Phonography is simply a brief method of writing by shorthand; a system in which, we are told, "no letters are used which are not sounded." The meaning of the "word is "the art of expressing the sounds of a language by symbols, one symbol or character being appropriated to each sound." It is chiefly used for the purpose of reporting verbatim the utterances of public speakers, and to those who are unacquainted with it, it is astonishing how many words can be crowded in so narrow a space, and involving so little labor. We are informed it is easily acquired and the reporting profession is one which unlike other professions is not yet overcrowded. In England it is a recognized profession, many of its adherents having commenced their career as reporters. The supply of competent phonographers in the United States, we learn by an article in this magazine, has never equalled the demand. Now here is a praiseworthy undertaking in which Messrs Manley and Nixon deserve encouragement. They point out to our young men, so many of whom are without employment, an occupation which, although it may never enrich a man, has been to some the stepping-stone to riches and to fame. It will at all events enable him who practices the art to earn a living, and there are many young men who do not know how to do even that. We have heard many deplore that they had not learned some trade, so that when they were overtaken by reverses they should have an occupation to fall back upon, which would never fail them. Such have now an opportunity to acquire the knowledge of an art upon which they can rely for a support. The editors of this magazine propose to aid the student in acquiring this knowledge. Mr. Manley, we know, is an expert in his profession, and competent to impart instruction in it.

We wish their enterprise all success.

RADICAL FAMILY QUARREL IN FLORIDA.—The Florida Radicals are not a happy family if all accounts be true. Charges have been preferred against Governor Reed and he has been impeached. He refuses to recognize the Legislature and declares it an illegal body. The Lieut. Governor (Gleason) has demanded, under a provision of the State Constitution, possession of the Executive office and been refused. Reed will not yield. He claims to be the lawful Governor, and has brought suit against Gleason and Alden (Secretary of State) for conspiring against the Government.

CONSTITUTION CLUB.—We are requested to call the attention of the members of this club, to the notice of its President and Secretary, in our advertising columns, concerning a meeting of the club, called for this evening, on business of importance.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The talented comedian Mr. Mark Smith will appear to-night as *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in Sheridans great comedy "The Rivals," in which he will be well supported by Mr. DeBar as *Bob Acres*, and Mr. Pope as *Capt. Absolute*. There will be an after piece. Mr Smith is announced to have a farewell benefit Monday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That prodigy as a trapeze artiste and Queen of Poising, Mlle. Millie Tournour, continues, of course, to attract jammed houses at the Academy. No one should fail to see her. Her performances, coupled with those of the Variety troupe, make a super-b entertainment.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The thrilling play "Under the Gas Light," as superbly presented at the Varieties, is scenery as well as acting, is nightly attracting crowded houses. It is to be repeated this evening.

AMBS' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This exhibition continues to be finely patronized. The celebrated equestrienne, Miss Lucille Watson, appeared last evening and will appear again to-night. She is a superb rider, quite pretty and hardly excelled by any male artiste. She is a circus wonder in the equestrian art.

CONCERT.—Mr. Leo Wheat, a Southern pianist of high character, will give his debut concert in this city this evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Farmer, a flutist of fine reputation, and by the best talent and assistance of the city, including the full orchestra of the French Opera troupe. We have good authority for vouching for three gentlemen, and hope their intentions to establish a permanent reputation in our midst will be liberally encouraged.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LODONA.—The steamship Lodona, Capt. Hovey, from New York, arrived this morning with a full freight and the following named passengers:

L. S. Davis and wife, Edward Chesbiel, wife and child, Mr Forbes and 3 in the steerage.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

SUPERSEDING REVENUE FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1868.

You were advised some days ago of an important conference between the President and Attorney General Evarts. Your correspondent is now permitted to state it was in reference to suspending frauds in the Revenue Department, and that steps had been taken to punish all the parties. Most of these are officials of the Government, and so powerful have they become that with enormous sums of money that every one earned by their carrying practices, together with the power and influence of their confederates in and out of office, they almost defy the President and the laws.

Since the close of the prosecution in New York, Solicitor Buckley the President has had agents in various cities of the Union secret by ferreting out frauds and corruptions of Revenue officers and outside rings, and particularly in New York, and so admirably has the work been done by efficient agents sent for this purpose, that they are now quite ready, by affidavits and other documentary evidence, to point out the most prominent persons engaged in the nefarious business. The most transcendent frauds will be proven, and officials in high standing are implicated. There seems to be no doubt that the President will shortly remove and suspend a number of these precious rascals, among whom are Collectors, Assistant District Attorneys, and it is even hinted that Secretary McCulloch's resignation or removal will, also, be a result of the determination of the President to rid the Government of incompetent as well as dishonest officials. Rollins and Harlan, of the Revenue Department, are also to be among the victims.

MCCULLOCH'S RESIGNATION.

In regard to McCulloch vacating his office, the public are incredulous. He often in the past have similar reports been issued, but the source from which this statement was obtained entitles it to credence. It is right to add, however, that no charge is made against the integrity of the Secretary. The President unquestionably is disposed to hold him responsible for the conduct of officials who are really his subordinates but there are other reasons, perhaps, which induce him to part with this official. If this programme now agreed upon by the President and his advisers is carried out, something will be heard to drop in a very short time.

A Mississippi farmer raised last year, on one eighth of an acre of south land, without giving it any special attention, 175 pounds of excellent tobacco, which he sold in the leaf, at his residence, for fifty cents a pound, netting him $87 50 for the lot.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The official journal of yesterday commenting upon the question raised as to the competency of the person holding the position of Lieut. Governor of the State, to exercise that of the President of the Metropolitan Board, says that "the Presidency of the Board is not properly a State office" and therefore it is not a violation of Article 117 of the Constitution, in the Lieut. Governor to exercise the functions of both offices. The *Republican* draws a distinction between "a State officer" and "an officer of a corporation" not found in article 117 of the Constitution, and the question is, does that article make such a distinction. Let us see. It reads thus in our copy of that instrument:

"No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one office of trust or profit, except that of Justice of the Peace or notary public."

There is no distinction between State and corporation offices here. *No person*, says the Constitution, shall hold two offices. It does not say *no officer of the State* shall hold, etc. The language is comprehensive, and is not capable of being restricted or narrowed in its scope. But we deny that the Police Commissioners under the Metropolitan Act are officers of the corporation of New Orleans. They exist only by virtue of a special State law creating the office. We hold it to be unconstitutional and contrary to well established principles for the Legislature to appoint or authorize the Governor to appoint officers of the corporation of New Orleans, at all events while its charter remains unrepealed. These Commissioners were not appointed by the Mayor and Council of New Orleans, nor were they elected by the people. They derive their authority directly from the Legislature, although their powers are limited to a certain portion of the State. They are unquestionably officers of the State and are responsible only to the Governor and the Legislature.

The intention of the framers of the Constitution in prohibiting the holding of two offices is well understood, and that intention is directly nullified by Dean in exercising the two offices of Lieutenant Governor and President of the Metropolitan Board.

The constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law will shortly be tried in the Courts, and the question we have discussed will probably be settled in the decision to be rendered by them.

THE ONE PER CENT. TAX.

In determining to oppose the collection of the one per cent. special State tax, the Property Holders are not only doing a service with due to and to the credit of the State, and we are assured there is no intention anywhere to repudiate its just indebtedness. Who are interested more than the property owners in sustaining this credit? They object to the tax because it is oppressive and unequal, and because it was unnecessary to levy it. The object of the authors of the tax was not so much to provide for the payment of interest due on bonds issued prior to the 25th of March, 1867, and outstanding warrants issued in 1866 and 1867, as it was to provide for the payment of Constitutional Warrants and to cover the Government in 1868. It is proven that—and in the collection of this tax—persons who hold these warrants, who oppose this movement of the property holders. We must therefore scrutinize the reasons they present why it should be paid, and we do not find that they overcome the reasons why it should be resisted. How do we know that the money collected from this tax would be appropriated to discharging the indebtedness of 1866 and 1867? And even if we were satisfied that it would not be diverted to another purpose we should resist it, because it is to be based on an assessment which is notoriously incorrect and unequal. Let those who adjudicate our public affairs, turn their attention to cutting down the expenditures—to economizing in all directions, rather than to the assessment of additional taxes, simply because that is the easiest way of getting out of the difficulty. A million of dollars can be saved from the ordinary income of the State and set apart for the payment of past dues, if our legislators choose to pursue that method of disencumbering. The indebtedness of the State, which the present tax is designed to meet—or, rather, which is made the pretext for collecting it—amounts to about twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This tax if paid in the assessed value of 1867 will yield two millions five hundred thousand dollars. This shows that the principal object of its authors was to provide fund for current purposes, else why collect twice the amount required? We hope the Property Holders' Association will not be deterred from its purpose by any specious arguments about protecting the credit of the State. Their proposed action is approved generally by the people and will be sustained by them.

The Opelousas Railroad.

[Fr. the New York Orleans Price Current.]

In some remarks about the Opelousas Railroad in our issue of the 31st ult. we said that the stockholders of the road were then trying to lease it to Northern capitalists for a term of years, as the only feasible plan to make an extension from the present terminus to the Sabine river, connecting there with the Texas road to Houston. We now learn that the negotiations for the lease of the road have been discontinued, owing to the conditions proposed by the parties residing at the North being so onerous that the holders of the road refused to consent to them. What will be the next phase in the affairs of the road we are wholly at a loss to determine; but as the material prosperity of our city is so largely involved in its early extension to the Sabine, it is to be hoped that some decisive measures respecting its completion will soon be adopted.

A people along the route interested in the proposed extension of the road are, we learn, willing to contribute largely in the way of grading, and furnishing cross ties, and it only lacks the co-operation of our large property holders to insure an early commencement in the building of the road. The question arises, will they do it—have they heretofore given such evidences of liberality, or a proper appreciation even of their true interests as individuals to afford any encouragement that they will now lend the aid in the improvement of this road, the importance of which to the general prosperity of the city, almost defies calculation. It is not in doubt that they have not, and, we are sorry to add, the public do not look with much confidence for their active co-operation in this or any other enterprise of the kind. We hope to be able to write thus, and we do hope that both the public and ourselves will find out that we are mistaken in the estimate which have been formed as to the feeling prevalent among wealthy property holders—but the city, the country in the traversed by the proposed connecting link between New Orleans and the roads of Texas is one capable of supporting a very large population, and it is besides so level that building and keeping it in repair would be a road will only have to be 125 miles in length, and from the advantages in the way of water navigation in transporting material, it can be built at a remarkably small cost, and these are considerations not to be overlooked by those disposed to lend substantial aid in its construction. That section of the road now and for some time past in operation and extending from the city to Berwick's Bay, has had many difficulties to contend with, the chief one, however, being its occupancy during the war by the military forces of the Government, thus depriving it of revenue, while at the same time the interest on the outstanding B. p. mort. bonds was rapidly accumulating—the matured coupons now amounting to $600,000. These, as if the claims of the bondholders had not been sufficiently disregarded, and further to peril the very existence of the road, Congress must go and confiscate the lands at one time granted to aid in its construction, and slide too, at a time when they were appropriating millions upon millions in constructing the Pacific Railroad, which from the nature of the climate and the country which it traverses, must be impracticable for a considerable portion of the year and at a cost of millions of dollars. The energy of the bondholders and their agents, however,