THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & 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—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of this paper, first insertion $1 25 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 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 discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,609.

THE STATE FINANCES.

We have received from the State Treasurer a printed statement showing the condition of the State finances. This statement includes an exposé of the consolidated debt and of the floating debt; also, an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for 1868, together with various facts explanatory of the figures set forth in the statement. We propose to give the principal figures furnished by the Treasurer, but we do not guarantee their correctness. For we see that the appropriation for the compensation and contingent expenses of the last Legislature is set down in this exposé at $300,000, whilst that body provided by three enactments for raising the sum of $350,000 for the same object. Nor do these figures in the Treasurer's statement include the whole sum which will probably be needed for printing purposes. The estimate of $150,000 will be found to be much less than the expenditures actually prove to be. These will perhaps amount to $250,000 or $300,000. It must be remembered that the Governor, availing himself of the privilege granted by the "Printing Bill," has already authorized a dozen journals to publish the laws and debates of the assembly at a dollar per square.

Let us return to the Treasurer's statement. We have before us a similar exposé of the condition of the State finances on the 26th of May last, made up by the late Auditor, Mr. Peralta, and find a great difference between the two statements. By the Treasurer's statement the total number of the obligations known and described as the consolidated debt, actually in circulation, is 9473, representing the sum of.....$7,962,800 00

From this must be deducted the bonds in the State Treasury belonging to various Funds—the School Fund — Redemption of State Debt and Seminary Fund amounting to 1,191,500 00

Balance, forming the Sum total of the State debt, according to the Treasurer's statement $6,771,300 00

But according to the exposé of Mr. Peralta the same debt was stated to be 5,545,300 00

Showing an increase in 6 months of 1,226,000 00

This difference between the two statements requires an explanation. It is true, the Treasurer says that the sum total might be reduced $371,000 by selling certain bonds which have been purchased by the State from time to time, and which are now in the Treasury. The consolidated debt would then be only $6,400,300, carrying an annual interest of $625,418.

In the figures given below are not comprised the bonds of the "four million" issue authorized for levee purposes, on the 26th of May last these obligations, not yet issued, amounted to $1,787,000. At the date of the law of October 5, 1868, which authorized the Governor to sell these obligations at any price, the proceeds to be merged in the general fund, there were found on hand only $1,386,000, which indicates that $201,000 of these had already been disposed of, another discrepancy which needs explanation.

Besides the consolidated debt of the State proper we see added to it a sum of $4,838,933 33 for bonds loaned to the bank. The banks being in a condition to cover their obligations to the State, it is unnecessary to take that portion of the debt into consideration.

Here follows the Treasurer's exposé of the actual floating debt:

State currency or certificates of debt.....	$479,015 00
Warrants of the Auditor issued against appropriations of 1865, '66, '67 and '68.....	900,000 00
Balances due on vacant estates	50,485 62
Outstanding past due interest coupons and interest coupons due up to December 31, 1868.....	500,000 00
Total floating debt.....	$1,929,500 62
While on the 26th of May last, according to Mr. Peralta's statement, it was only.....	1,293,867 81
Increase.....	$635,632 81

We reproduce the budget of 1868, as stated by the Treasurer, and shall afterwards draw the consequences of all these figures. The receipts are based on the assessment rolls of 1867, according to which the total value of all the taxable property in the State is two hundred and fifty-one millions of dollars. The expenditures are estimated according to the general appropriation bill.

BUDGET OF 1868.

Receipts.

State Tax of ½ per cent.....	$627,500 00
Mill Tax of one mill on the dollar.....	251,000 00
Poll Tax.....	30,000 00
Internal Improvement Tax.....	188,250 00
Levee Tax of one mill on the dollar.....	251,000 00
Licenses.....	425,000 00
Duty on Auction Sales.....	50,000 00
Arrears of Taxes.....	30,000 00
Sales of Swamp Lands.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	30,000 00—1,862,750 00

Expenditures.

Salaries of Officers and Contingent Expenses.....	$150,180 00
Salaries of Judges, Dist. Attorneys and Rep. Supt. Court.....	206,300 00
Compensation of State Assessors and Tax Collectors.....	210,000 00
Compensation and Expenses of Legislature.....	300,000 00
Interest on State Bonds for year 1868.....	436,918 00
Pri ting and Advertising.....	145,000 00
Public Seminary and Public Schools.....	236,000 00
Asylums and Penitentiary.....	100,000 00
Charitable Institutions.....	82,000 00
Other Expenditures.....	30,000 00—1,945,798 00
Deficit.....	83,048 00
Add Existing Floating Debt.....	1,929,500 00
Total Deficit in Dec. 31, '68.....	1,992,548 00

It is to cover this deficit of nearly two million, says this exposé of the Treasurer, and to liquidate the indebtedness of the State, that the Legislature has voted a special tax of one per cent., which on two hundred and fifty-one millions of property ought to produce $2,500,000 The burden then which falls on the tax-payers for 1868 amounts to $4,300,000.

Before admitting the necessity of an additional tax which more than doubles the impost in a year, and which would be very burdensome for property holders, we shall make some observations on the figures of the State Treasurer.

In the budget of expenditures for 1868, the interest on the consolidated debt is stated to be $436,918, while he says in another part of his exposé that this interest may be reduced by the sum of $71,490, being the interest on the bonds held and owned by the State. Now this difference exceeds the deficit of his budget for the year, which amounts to only $63,038. This is not all. In his statement of the floating debt, he estimates at $500,000 the interest on bonds due and to become due up to December 31, 1868. But he evidently includes in this estimate the sum to be found under this head in his statement of the probable expenditures—that is $436,918. He therefore counts it twice. If we are correct, the floating debt instead of being $929,500 62, will only amount to $1,429,500 62—a small mistake of half a million

But why not self, by virtue of a recent law, the levee bonds on hand, amounting to $1,386,000, and place the proceeds in the general fund? You will thus have the means of carrying on the Government without pressing a people not yet risen from the ruin to which they had been brought, without levying this additional tax of two millions and a half which exceeds by the sum of $700,000 all the other taxes put together. Then again the tax for the next year instead of being ½ per cent has been fixed by the Legislature at a half per cent—that is to say double. This will produce in 1869 a sum of $1,250,000, (an excess of $625,000 over 1868,) which with the proceeds of the levee bonds will be sufficient to liquidate the floating debt. Where lies the fault that this debt increases to such an extent? Did we comprehend a Legislature, in presence of a financial situation so embarrassing, which expends in the salaries of its members and for printing, half a million of dollars? Is it necessary, in order to pay for these follies past and future that the tax-payers bleed themselves in every member?

If the people pay this tax of one per cent for 1868, the total State impost for that year will be $4,300,000. What will be the perspective for 1869? The land tax having been doubled, the regular budget will already be more than two millions and a half. But as the levee bonds will be disposed of for the general fund it will be necessary to resort to a tax or loan for means to carry on the works on the levees. There is already a project for a loan of five millions for the public works and we shall see many others rise up.

The exposé prepared by the Treasurer far from convincing us of the necessity for the additional tax confirms us in our opposition to it, and we believe there is a necessity, greater than ever to defeat it by every legal means.

The financial situation of the State is excellent, better than most of the States. The real Consolidated debt is only six millions and a half, and the floating debt ought not to exceed one million and a half, which make only eight millions of debt for a State, which has property assessed to the value of 251 millions. This secures a revenue of two millions and a half without the combined taxes exceeding one per cent of the value assessed. Such a revenue will suffice to balance everything.

In taking a view of the budget of expenses one will be convinced that if they were correctly stated they should not exceed a million; in adding half a million for the payment of the interest on the Consolidated debt, there would remain a disposable million with which to reduce the debt and balance probable expenditures for the levees, etc. When we have an honest and an economical government, nothing will be more easy than to liquidate the present situation of the State and relieve its credit.

COLLECTION OF THE ONE PER CENT STATE TAX.

The *Republican* of Wednesday publishes a list of the names of the tax-payers in the First District of the city, who have already paid the One per Cent Special State Tax. This list is headed by the name of Mr. John A. Stevenson, who is the President of the Real Estate Owner's Association, a body lately organized for the express purpose of opposing the collection of this and other illegal assessments upon property-holders, and adopting measures looking to their protection against the impositions of our rulers. The *Republican's* list also contains the names of several other prominent citizens who are active members of the association, and, of course, approve of the objects it has in view. The list is published for the purpose of showing that the very men who have combined to oppose the tax have been the first to pay it. Says the *Republican*:

"Thus it will be seen that the first men in New Orleans recognize their obligation as citizens under the law and pay little heed to the factious advice of the Democratic papers."

Now we have reason to believe that the parties referred to, although they have paid the tax, do not and did not recognize it as their duty to pay it They considered then as they do now the tax to be an unlawful imposition. We admit that their individual *action* in the matter is seemingly inconsistent with their public professions as members of the association, but it is easily explained, and ought to have no influence in inducing others to follow their example. So far as Mr. Stevenson is concerned, we have his authority for saying that his tax was paid before the Real Estate Owner's Association was organized or planned, or any organized resistance to the tax was thought of. He says distinctly that had he not paid the tax at the time he did, he would not have paid it after the organization of the body of which he is President, because he thinks the tax illegal and because he recognizes the propriety of conforming his individual action to his publicly exposed opinions and to the counsel he gives his fellow citizens.

With regard to any of the other gentlemen whose names the *Republican* parades for inconsistency, we are not informed whether they can make a similar explanation, but have reason to believe that the larger tax-payers in the list are active members of the Real Estate Owner's Association, and paid the tax before that body had any existence, and paid it because they had on hand large quantities of the depreciated securities of the State, and to get rid of the annoyance which these frequent demands for taxes give to commercial men.

This association is still engaged in maturing measures having in view to test the legality of the one per cent tax, and they contemplate action in behalf of our citizens much wider in its scope. We publish to-day in our advertising columns a note from Mr. Stevenson, denying the correctness of the *Republican's* inferences.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The *Republican* of yesterday publishes the certificate of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State, declaring the result of the late Presidential and Congressional election in this State. They reduce the vote for Seymour, from 74,672 to 41,358, by throwing out the votes of Avoyelles, West Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Sabine, St. John the Baptiste, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Washington. The Democratic majority is thus reduced to 13,447.

Menard (colored man) is declared elected to Congress. He completes the term of Mr. Mann, deceased. Mr. Caleb S. Hunt has been defeated by the throwing out of the votes of the parishes above referred to. Louis St. Martin, L. A. Sheldon, Adolphe Bailey, Michael Ryan, and Geo. W. McCranie are declared elected as Representatives from Louisiana in the Forty-First Congress.

We shall take occasion to comment in our next upon the unprecedented outrage upon our people. Its infamy surpasses any proceeding of the kind we ever heard of.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "La Favorite" was performed last night on the occasion of the debut of Mlle Amalie Bourgeois, a lady whose talents as a musician and an artiste are well known to opera-goers. Although suffering from cold and scarcely well enough to attempt to sing, she went through the role of *Léonore*, unwilling to disappoint the audience. Her reception was cordial and her success marked. The character of *Léonore* is one in which Mlle Bourgeois excels, probably because it is a favorite one with herself. Her voice has lost some of its sweetness. Mr. Picot, in the character of *Fernand*, equalled, if he did not surpass, his former efforts. Mr. Peront also personated the *King* with effect. This gentleman grows upon the favor of the habitués of the establishment. Van Hoiffen as usual was himself, and gave a valuable support to Mlle Bourgeois and Mr. Picot.

To-night we are promised "Faust," in lieu of the performance of Monday night postponed. Mlle Heaslemann in the character of *Marguerite*, Mr. Engel in that of *Faust*, and Van Hoiffen as *Mephistopheles*

THE PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.—Messrs. H. C. Manby and J. O. Nixon, Jr., editors and proprietors of this magazine, a fortnightly publication, "devoted to the interests of phonographers and students of shorthand," have kindly placed before us the second number of their periodical, which, in point of information and typographical execution, we find quite an improvement on the first number. We congratulate the enterprising young proprietors upon such evidences of success in so difficult and difficult an undertaking as the publication of such a magazine in this city, where the elegant art which places "writing at breathing ease," needs only to be understood to be properly appreciated. Each number contains lessons in this useful art, such as are necessary for students, besides much that is interesting to proficients. Copies can be had of the proprietors, at the office of publication, 94 Camp street.

Elsewhere will be found a communication from John A. Stevenson, Esq., placing himself right in regard to the payment of the one per cent tax.

SAILING OF THE BIENVILLE.—The steamship Bienville, Capt Baker, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers

Louisiana Items.

The weather for the last three weeks—with the exception of the rain on Monday and Tuesday last—has been as favorable as the planters could wish for gathering their crops, and they have, we learn, taken advantage of it Many will finish picking by the first of next month Cotton is being shipped as fast as the planters gather, gin and haul it to the river. Our little town matches quite a show of prosperity now-a-days, and all the merchants seem to be doing well.

From all the information we can gather from the different parts of the parish, the cotton crop has equaled the most sanguine expectations of planters generally, and, in consequence thereof, a good feeling for the future prosperity of the parish seems to prevail.—*Carroll Record, Nov 21st.*

Our planters have nearly all commenced making sugar, and the results so far have been satisfactory. The cane is yielding from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, and in some instances, 3000 pounds per acre. This is encouraging encouraging to our sugar planters as well as to those blind and likeness dealers in the city, who have clung to this embarrassed class of agriculturists through every vicissitude. This season our people will be amply able to pay up old scores, and with generous advances next year, will realize large profits from both planter and merchant. It is now evident that there is more money in sugar planting than in any other business that can be carried on in Louisiana, and from the experience with which planters, one now being sought for next year, we are not alone in this opinion.—*Assumption Pioneer, Nov. 21st.*

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION—SO MOTE IT BE.—We saw a few day since a private letter from a gentleman in high political position, and a warm personal and political friend of Gen. Grant. It is asserted, if the South was quiet and opposed no fractious opposition, Gen. Grant would give her a liberal, conciliatory administration, which would satisfy all reasonable men.—*Macon Telegraph.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thanksgiving Day.—There was no very marked observance of the proclamation of thanksgiving by the President, beyond the customary closing of public offices, and services in the churches. Cotton men and business men generally seemed to be as busy as usual.

The sExtroman's Association.—This society celebrated their nineteenth anniversary yesterday in the usual manner. They turned out in a procession several hundred strong.

The Courts.—Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, the United States Courts and the State Courts were closed. The case of the Opelousas Railroad will be resumed this morning in the United States District Court.

Arrested.—Arthur Guérin was arrested yesterday for firing off a pistol and creating a disturbance in the bar-room under the Crescent Billiard Saloon. Nobody was hurt. He was held to bail for examination before Recorder Beeker.

The State Vote Vote for President.—It is understood that the vote of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, Jackson, Washington, St. Bernard, St. Martin, St. John Baptiste, Avoyelles, Franklin, Sabine, Terrebonne and West Feliciana, will be, or attempted to be, thrown out of the count, and it is suspected that the Radical Board of Registrars and the State canvassers by this means will attempt to make such a return as will in their opinion suffice to put Sheldon, Radical, instead of Hunt, Democrat, in Congress from the Second District. Sypher, Radical candidate from the First District, was it seems, so literally *not voted for*, in accordance with the instructions of Radical leaders, that he did not get votes enough outside the parish of Orleans to elect him in any manner. He hopes, however, that Mr St. Martin who beat him will be declared otherwise ineligible.

In reference to the suspicions thus expressed in regard to the Radical advisers, a writer in an evening paper says:

These Gentlemen are about to play a bold game, at least so report goes.

They will attempt to throw out the votes cast for the Democratic candidates, especially in this city, and declare the Republican candidate elected to Congress.

It is reported that they called *en masse* on Attorney General Belden, requesting him in a peremptory manner to give the legal opinion on the subject after a certain manner and form. In other words, they had an opinion written out which they requested him to sign. It was somewhat as follows:

That the Supervisors of Registration are the proper returning officers for the country parishes and the Sheriff for the parish of Orleans; and the said Sheriff having failed to make said returns, the vote of said parish should not be counted.

The Attorney General modestly lit his cigar with their opinion, and proceeded to write one of his own in accordance with the law.

We hope this opinion will be furnished for publication; and will only say now, that from what we can learn it is strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, and if adhered to insures the return of the members who have been actually elected.

Board of Drainage Engineers.—Mayor Conway, it is stated, has determined to appoint Gen. Beauregard, Col. G. W. E. Bailey and Col. Hardie members of the proposed Board of Seven to be approved by the Council as City Drainage Engineers, had not the Council changed their determination and concluded to make the selections themselves. It is hardly necessary to say that the gentlemen above named would prove eminently satisfactory to the public.

Recorder Beeker's Court.—Pierre Bertin, who was arrested by Capt. White, Chief of Detectives, on a charge or suspicion of burglary was arraigned yesterday and remanded to await hearing. It will be remembered that Bertin was arrested sometime ago in connection, with the robbery of the cigar store of Fernandez and Villa, but was released and made State's evidence. When Capt. White arrested him this time he expressed great surprise and drew a revolver upon him for the intrusion. In his room, which is on St. Philip, between Treme and Marais streets, he found some burglar's tools.

Fight on the Polar Star.—Several sailors of the ship Polar Star got into a fight with each other on board that vessel the other evening. The mate and officer on watch attempted to prevent them, but were tied and threatened to desist. Corporal Wolff and a detachment of the river police, who sought to interfere, were forced to retreat. Three of the seamen were finally so badly beaten that they were stretched senseless on deck, which was considerably sprinkled with blood. Their combatants after accomplishing this end, released their officers and surrendered to them, the police being dismissed from their charge. What started the fight will probably be developed on examination before the court. The affair was very exciting.

Correction.—In our report of Wednesday's proceedings in the First District Court we stated that John McCann was tried on a charge of shooting at Mr. West, and that a charge against him of assault with cowhide on Mr. Stern, a tailor, on Carondelet street, was continued. It is *Corporal* John McCann who was tried, and *Sergeant* William McCann who made the assault on Mr. Stern,

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Card from Edward A. Pollard,

The New York Tribune on New Orleans Matters.

Secretary Seward's Instructions to Secretary Welles.

FROM EUROPE.

Fearful Colliery Explosion in England.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The omission of the iron clad oath to Federal jurors by Judge Chase at Richmond, encounters no serious comment from the Radical papers.

The following is extracted from a letter from Seward to Welles regarding Paraguayan complications:

"The situation thus presented seems to me so critical, that I have thought it my duty to advise the President that Rear Admiral Davis should be instructed to proceed with an adequate force at once to Paraguay, and take such measures as may be found necessary to prevent violence to the lives and property of American citizens there, and in the exercise of a sound discretion to demand and obtain prompt redress for any extreme insult or violence that may have been arbitrarily committed upon them by the United States."

A row occurred between some negroes assembled to lay the corner stone of a church. One negro is reported to have killed two policemen beaten, one seriously. No whites, except the officers, engaged.

Washington, Nov. 26.—This morning's New York *Tribune* says:

"Gen. Rousseau's staff officer tells the Associated Press, and the Associated Press tells us, that Gen Rousseau has behaved admirably in New Orleans. The Catholic, and especially the Jesuitical party, extolled her strength and genius. It was deception. The republican party, we fear, is weak and irresolute, and her faults. It was a pious lie. But there was nothing but lies everywhere. There was a government incapacity, expressed in every way; the intolerable egotism of a woman, sensual, *blasé*, but never satiated, and desirous only to satisfy her sensual appetites; great rapacity, not personal, but letting her unclean favorites do what they pleased, the King as much and more than the others, for his conjugal impotence, speculating on his double dishonor, led him to demand a million and a half whenever his wife was delivered. There was a people of lovers of all ranks—actors, soldiers, and civilians—whom she raised to any dignity that her caprice might dictate. Thus there was a secretary Marcy, who preferred of the moment, whom she made Marquis of something or other—of the *cabina*, the Romans of Juvenal's day would have said. Over all this, to cover the shame, was spread a tinsled luxury, with a swine of lackeys of all grades, titled and lauded as in the court of a negro king. As far as personal, political, and constitutional the laws of the country being constantly violated. There were financial troubles of all kinds, and to get rid of them there were taxes, and a profusion of financial schemes to swindle dupes. To crown this reign came a female obstinacy without consequentality, reason or force to back it; awkward *coup d'état*, with useless and dangerous proscriptions; a preliminary fight for her over-excited capital, doubts, cries, tears, vain rages, and at last the prompteist flight to the inveterate enemy of her race.

It seems as if shame dropped as from an overflowing fountain on this unhappy Queen. Some maleficent spirit must have some ill will against her human weakness, and continually prompts her to do evil, and to perform acts the most fatal to her royalty

Poor Bourbons! What would the ghosts of Saint Louis, of Henry the Fourth and of Louis the Fourteenth, do, could they imagine a great memory, think if they saw their descendants! The three last of three great royal houses, holding France, Naples and Spain, have all sown down, each in the same way, through the senile follies of a worn-out race. Charles the Tenth of France, like his successor, Louis Philippe, fell through senile irresolution. Francis the Second of Naples lost his throne through a paternal inheritance which was too much for him to carry, and through youthful weakness, and Isabella, through public wantonness. All these came to grief through untimely redolence. If this was the place, and I had the time, what a page of history, fertile in royal instruction, could be written about those three great shipwrecks! Or rather is this not more than ever the moment to agree with the saying of old days, that those we wish to destroy we make mad? The fateful finger of God seems to weigh on this great, condemned race.

Seward and Randall visited Johnson to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad commenced this morning in the Capitol.

A lively skirmish occurred between the respective friends of Pickham and Fontaine, candidates for the Presidency. Each party chose a temporary Chairman, and refused to recognize the Chairman of the opposite party. A compromise was made on Jno. B. Baldwin for Chairman, and business committees were appointed.

E. A. Pollard, brother of H. E. Pollard, who was killed on Tuesday, arrived here this afternoon. He published a card in the *Evening State Journal*, alluding to the cheering of Grant by the crowd and the verdict of the Coroner's jury, saying the death was caused by an unknown person, etc. He says "Let these things stand to the shame of their perpetrators and write their own commentary on the chivalry of Richmond. They shame not me, they shame not the dead. My heart is sufficient to hold them. Let them pass with my tears. I come but to claim one thing, justice. Let all true people consider I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper. I deeply regret it, but my brother did not write it. The murderer never inquired for the real author. He never asked any word of explanation. He never appealed to have the article corrected. He took not one single measure which the brave man, no matter how wronged, always takes. Indeed he comes to the last remnant of blood. He went without one alternative to that desperate resort, and he went where no one but the coward treads, on the path of the assassin.

(Signed) EDWARD A POLLARD.

Mr. Pollard says that the *Southern Opinion* shall not be published again.

Tallahassee, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Court assembled this morning, and without transacting any business adjourned on account of its being Thanksgiving Day.

Lieutenant Governor Gleason's answer to the rule nisi says he ought not to be made to show by what authority he holds the office of Lieutenant Governor, by reason of anything contained in information, on file in this case, because the court has no power or jurisdiction to order a rule nisi, because the court has no original jurisdiction to grant leave to file an information of the nature of *quo warranto*, because the court has no original jurisdiction under the Constitution and laws to issue writs of *quo warranto*, or try proceedings thereon; and because the power given to said court, if given it at all, by the Constitution to issue writs of *quo warranto*, can only be used as an auxiliary to the exercise of appellate jurisdiction. Because A. R Meek, represented as Attorney General of the State in the papers served, was appointed by Governor Reed, after impeachment. That if the Court has jurisdiction and *quo warranto*, it should not in this case grant a writ as public policy, and interest do not require or demand it; but, on the contrary require that it should be denied.

That Harrison Reed has united the motion for a writ from malicious and vindicative motives and to gratify a spirit of revenge and recrimination against said Gleason, because Reed knew at the time of election how long Gleason had been a citizen of the State and advocated his election, and had at that time full knowledge of all the facts set forth in said information, and because the Constitution has given the power to the Assembly to impeach the Lieutenant Governor, and the Senate to try him and remove him from office; that the said bodies soon being in session can exercise the power if deemed necessary. He says for the above and divers other reasons a rule against him should not issue, and proceedings in the case should be quashed. Nothing in the answer claims competency to qualify for the office held.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26.—The Republican Convention adjourned last night after preparing an address to be submitted to Congress, asking that body to declare the defeated Constitution ratified and the State officers elected.

A number of prominent Republicans opposed this action, inasmuch as the Commanding General had five months ago forwarded his official report to Congress, showing that the Constitution had been defeated by a majority of the votes cast at that election.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—Admiral Semmes lectured in Maryland Institute last night. The audience was large and greeted the lecturer warmly.

Lecture season has fully commenced. Dr. J. Gibbon, of North Carolina, was also before the Maryland Institute last night.

The day was universally observed.

Wm Price, an old citizen and member of the bar, is dead.

Four fashionable weddings have occurred in Baltimore within a week.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Dispatches from Denver City to the city is filled with roughs, driven from the Pacific Railroad towns by vigilance committees.

One of two highwaymen was killed, the other escaped.

An alleged horse thief was taken from Denver jail by twenty men and hung.

Grant's official majority in Nebraska is 4290.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is putting a temporary bridge over the Missouri at Omaha, to move the enormous quantity of freight waiting transportation Westward.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving was very generally observed.

The drawing of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s lottery has been resumed, the injunction being dissolved.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 26.—Passed up, Dexter and Alaska, at 12 last night, and Robert E. Lee at 2 this p. m. Down, Perry, at 9 and Louisville, at 11 last night, Grosebeck, at 11 A. M., and Bart Able, at 6 P. M. River rising.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 26.—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind north and light.

Arrived—Ship Royal Charlie, Anderson, Liverpool, general cargo to Mumby, Laling & Co. Bark Woodside, Edmonds, 18 days from Philadelphia, coal, to master

Sailed—Steamships Maryland and Pantheon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 25.—Total number of members now elected 615. Liberals 367. Conservatives 248. A riot occurred at Tredegar yesterday during the election and much damage was done to property. The troops suppressed the disturbance and arrested the ringleaders.

Florence, Nov. 26.—Signor Mari was elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating Crispi, the candidate of the party of action.

Wigan, England, Nov. 26.—The Oxley mine colliery exploded 1,300 people in the pit; most, if not all, of whom perished; 30 bodies have been recovered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov 26, evening.—Cotton closed quiet, middling uplands 12½d; middling Orleans 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. Pork declined to 88s. Other provisions unchanged. Bread stuffs heavy.

Havre, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; *tres ordinaire* 140.

Paris, Nov. 26. — Bourse firmer. Rentes 70 85.

London, Nov. 26, evening—Consols 94¼. Bonds 74¾. Sugar quiet. Turpentine 29s 6d.

Frankfort, Nov. 26.—Bonds quiet at 79⅝.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Southwest Pass, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Barometer 30.25. Wind north and fresh.

Arrived—Steamships St. Mary, Bourne, Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co., and I. C. Harris, Lockwood, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Steamships Trade Wind, W. G. Hewes and Gen. Meade.

Tallahassee, Nov. 25.—Advisory opinions were delivered this morning on the questions submitted by Gov. Reed some days since. The opinions are unanimous, lengthy and well fortified by precedents and authorities, and sustain Gov. Reed's position.

They decide that no Legislature assembled under Gov. Reed's proclamation for a special session, and that if there had been a legal Assembly, the form of impeachment was irregular and not in accordance with law or precedent, and declare that the mere passage of resolutions of impeachment does not impeach.

A colored Senator, who was present, states that when articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate, so-called, no quorum of the members in attendance at the session was in the Senate chamber.

Little doubt exists that a writ of *quo warranto* will be issued, but the rule nisi will begin to-morrow and may continue several days.

New York, Nov. 26.—In the fight resulting fatally to Felix Larkin, four persons were badly injured. Pistols, knives and clubs were used.

Havana, Nov. 25—The Insurgents attacked Manzanilla and were repulsed with heavy loss by the troops, assisted by the guns of a man of war in the harbor. All accounts from the insurrectionary districts continue favorable to the Government.

The steamer Infanta Isabella has arrived.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The impression increases that Grant will be subjected to all the restrictions which have cramped Johnson's administration.

The admission of Louisiana Congressmen chosen at the late election is highly improbable. Opposition to their admission is strengthened by the unofficial statements of Col. Keeler, to the effect that Gen. Rousseau concurred with the Radical leaders in the opinion that the negroes could not safely vote.

Character of Queen Isabella.

[From the Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

As for Queen Isabella, the story of her Government, like that of her fall, is sad very sad. Neither by nature nor by habit am I inclined to say ill of the unfortunate, nor am I a believer in rank corpses. But it is every one's right, and it is my duty, to judge this ruined royalty from an historical point of view. So much the worse for her if history is severe.

I know there are few rulers who, from mother to daughter, have better deserved their fate than the Queen Queene-Christina and Isabella. Moved by some interest of the temporal Papacy, the Pope recently sent the latter a golden rose, emblem of the virtues. It was received by the Catholic, and specially the Jesuitical party, extolled her strength and genius. It was deception. The republican party, we fear, is weak and irresolute, and her faults. It was a pious lie. But there was nothing but lies everywhere. There was a government incapacity, expressed in every way; the intolerable egotism of a woman, sensual, *blasé*, but never satiated, and desirous only to satisfy her sensual appetites; great rapacity, not personal, but letting her unclean favorites do what they pleased, the King as much and more than others, for his conjugal impotence, speculating on his double dishonor, led him to demand a million and a half whenever his wife was delivered. There was a people of lovers of all ranks—actors, soldiers, and civilians—whom she raised to any dignity that her caprice might dictate. Thus there was a secretary Marcy, who preferred of the moment, whom she made Marquis of something or other—of the *cabina*, the Romans of Juvenal's day would have said. Over all this, to cover the shame, was spread a tinsled luxury, with a swine of lackeys of all grades, titled and lauded as in the court of a negro king As far as personal, political, and constitutional the laws of the country being constantly violated. There were financial troubles of all kinds, and to get rid of them there were taxes, and a profusion of financial schemes to swindle dupes. To crown this reign came a female obstinacy without consequentality, reason or force to back it; awkward *coup d'état*, with useless and dangerous proscriptions; a preliminary fight for her over-excited capital, doubts, cries, tears, vain rages, and at last the prompteist flight to the inveterate enemy of her race.

It seems as if shame dropped as from an overflowing fountain on this unhappy Queen. Some maleficent spirit must have some ill will against her human weakness, and continually prompts her to do evil, and to perform acts the most fatal to her royalty

Poor Bourbons! What would the ghosts of Saint Louis, of Henry the Fourth and of Louis the Fourteenth, do, could they imagine a great memory, think if they saw their descendants! The three last of three great royal houses, holding France, Naples and Spain, have all sown down, each in the same way, through the senile follies of a worn-out race. Charles the Tenth of France, like his successor, Louis Philippe, fell through senile irresolution. Francis the Second of Naples lost his throne through a paternal inheritance which was too much for him to carry, and through youthful weakness, and Isabella, through public wantonness. All these came to grief through untimely redolence. If this was the place, and I had the time, what a page of history, fertile in royal instruction, could be written about those three great shipwrecks! Or rather is this not more than ever the moment to agree with the saying of old days, that those we wish to destroy to destroy he makes mad? The fateful finger of God seems to weigh on this great, condemned race.

THE VOTE OF THE STATES.—The vote of the States this year is enormous, amounting to a vast figure, never cast before. The following is the vote cast in four States:

New York.....	800,000
Pennsylvania.....	355,000
Ohio.....	280,000
Illinois.....	250,000
Total.....	2,475,000

These four States cast as many votes as were given in the whole twenty-six States in 1840.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1868.

In the partial suspension of business, and several of the banks being closed, nothing of much movement transpired in the Money market proper, but we still continue to quote 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by undoubtable collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for second grade; 1 per cent. per month for first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and second class. Mortgage paper rules at 10 to 12 per cent. for names for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business notes offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals. With the abundant supply of capital seeking, either temporary or permanent investment, all solid securities exhibit a continued upward tendency. City ten per cent. sold at a further advance, and are held still higher. City Treasury notes also raised at a fraction higher than yesterday.

Gold opened at about 132¾, and after the transaction of a limited business closed at 133¼. No telegrams were received from New York The sales included a small amount at 133⅝; $5000 and $10,000 at 133¾; $6000 and $10,000 at 133⅞. In Silver a moderate sum in American half dollars changed hands at 133⅛. $1000 at 133¼, and $9000 at 134. We quote 133¼ to 134 for American half dollars, and 136 to 138½ for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were light and the movement restricted, owing, in a measure, to the closing of many of the banks and the indisposition of most of the buyers who were in the market, to operate at the advanced rates demanded by drawers. The sales of Sterling included: $3000 At 146; £1800 and £4000 At bill of lading at 146⅛, £3000 at 146⅜; £5000 at 146¼; £1500 private bankers and £3000 strictly A1 (equal to private bank) at 147⅛. In Francs 400,000 At commercial changed hands at 3.86⅝; 200,000 commercial and private bank at 3.83⅞ for the former and 3.86¼ for the latter; 50,000 At commercial at 3.86⅛ and 50,000 at 3.85⅛. Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 146⅛ and 146⅜ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 147 to 147⅛ for bank, and Francs 3.83⅞ to 3.84⅛ for commercial, and — to 3.85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was firm and unchanged. The offerings were light and the demand moderate. The banks checked on New York at ½ per cent discount, but one of them is still drawing at ⅛, and the sales of commercial in lots of $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000 and $50,000 New York sight at ⅛.

In Stocks 100 shares Union Bank sold at 82½ 50, and 100 Opelousas Railroad at 81 61¼. An offer of 81 62½ for 500 shares of the latter was subsequently refused. At the Board of Brokers last night (Wednesday night) there were sales of 40 shares Opelousas Railroad at 81 50, and 10 Carrollton Railroad at 98½.

City ten per cent bonds were in request and still higher rates were offered, but the offerings were exceedingly light, and the only sale reported is $500 at 74 At the Board last night $800 State Warrants brought 68¼.

City Treasury notes sold at a further advance of ¼ per cent. $5000 changed hands at 32⅞ per cent discount, $8000 at 32¾, $7000 at 32⅞ and $2000 at 33. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 33 discount and supplied