The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1870. 44th YEAR.—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,208.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Subscription Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents. Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, for the run of the paper, first insertion, per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square.

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Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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Regular advertisers shall be rendered bills monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1870.

Agent Lacassagne is authorized to receive subscriptions for the BEE and receipt for our account in the Parishes of Louisiana, whither he goes on a business tour. We commend Mr. Lacassagne to the courtesy of editors in the country.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 73 Chartres street, dry goods and fancy goods.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTRATION LIST.

Mr. Wormuth's organ—which few people persons ever see—contained in its issue of yesterday the names of 800 persons who had been reported by police officers to the Superintendent of Registration as falsely, fraudulently and illegally registered, and a notification to parties thus reported to appear at the Supervisor's office during yesterday, to show why their names should not be struck forthwith. No other publication of any method of notifying these persons of the liberty which had been taken with their names by stupid police officers, slaves of the Governor, appeared. They were left to learn of it by their had been accused by it of persons of having "falsely, fraudulently and improperly" registered, or that their names had been on the *Republican* newspaper, as voters, and that only a few hours allowed them to disprove the charge. This list of leasures, we believe, appeared only yesterday and the election takes place to-day! *Sic semper.* Admitting persons interested were bound to read the official organ of Governor Warmoth, there were only left less twelve hours (between daylight yesterday in which to visit the Supervisor's office and have their names put upon his list, their failure to do so after it this serious consequence, that their votes would be refused by the commissioners of election, admitting that each one of persons was made aware yesterday of the summons issued to report at the Supervisor's office, well, if these officers office, the first place to register only persons per day, how in the name could they adjudicate in less than the claims of 800 persons to be on the registry? How could they, in that short time, rebut the charge of fraud, which had thus been set them? Concealing access promptitude in the dispatch on the part of the Supervisors, possible that so many persons short space of time, obtain evidence of witnesses for the purpose of establishing their right to be on the registry? Their own statements, assumed, would not be sufficient convince to be convinced were Gov. hirelings men employed to carry the policy of these Radical who are carrying affairs in our such a high hand.

So is that after the registration closed, the entries should not, if for no other reason than time to enquire into and decide truth or falsity of charges made fraudulent or erroneous registry, have been much more appropriate have required the accusers to show why names should be erased, notify the owners of these names know why they should not be erased? When, in running over the list advertised, we see the citizens so respectable and in this community as Mason, F. Gwathmey, Robert Pelton, M. Gould, R. H. Alexander, McCoy, J. E. Austin, Henry A. V. Chappin, Stephen Elliott, Caldwell, Richard Montgomery, Salatie, J. K. Delpit, Joseph Henry Hart, Fred. Knapp, H. Wall, A. Charbonnet, Thad. L. A. Finley, Richard Jones W. Cotton, John R. Conway, Foshee, Edward Hancock and other old citizens who ought to be officers entrusted with functions as that of adjudicating upon list of persons entitled to vote. To accuse persons as we have named, of fraud, proving themselves as simply ridiculous. They are all, we believe, native citizens of the United States to deprive of their privilege of voting an infamous outrage.

Too late to expose these things, our paper did not intend to bring out a full report, except of their own friends, intended, undoubtedly, was to disgust class of our population—and they large majority of the voters—tired of these fruitless contests, tired of the misgovernment and of those who unfortunately the power to ride roughshod over in manner they are doing. We assert intention of Governor Warmouth and agents in the State government is to sweep away all respectable citizens from the polls. And their measures to it have been well taken.

—Elsewhere we publish the report of the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements, etc., of the Democratic torchlight procession which was contemplated to take place last night, but was indefinitely postponed in accordance with the resolutions of the State Executive Committee which we published yesterday, and in accordance with those of the Executive Committee, from which we make the following important extracts for the information of voters.

Every citizen bear this in mind, that no person might visit the voter's office and have their names put upon his list, their failure to do so after it this serious consequence, that their votes would be refused by the commissioners of election, admitting that each one of persons was made aware yesterday of the summons issued to report at the Supervisor's office, well, if these officers office, the first place to register only persons per day, how in the name could they adjudicate in less than the claims of 800 persons to be on the registry? How could they, in that short time, rebut the charge of fraud, which had thus been set them? Concealing access promptitude in the dispatch on the part of the Supervisors, possible that so many persons short space of time, obtain evidence of witnesses for the purpose establishing their right to be on the registry? Their own statements, assumed, would not be sufficient convince to be convinced were Gov. hirelings men employed to carry the policy of these Radical who are carrying affairs in our such a high hand.

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In this issue will be found a list of the polls for the election to-morrow. It is hardly necessary for us to urge upon all Democrats the importance of voting at this election. It is no ordinary political contest. It is a contest the result of which draws after it the gravest consequences. It is a contest between carpet-baggers and anti-carpet-baggers—between scalawags and anti-scalawags—between honesty and dishonesty. There is no room for choice between these parties. Affidavits have been made and warrants issued for the arrest of all parties—black and white—who are believed to have been brought into this parish merely for the purposes of the election. These proceedings have been taken before Hon. J. B. Weller, U. S. Commissioner. It has been determined to prosecute each and every man who has come within the parish for the sole purpose of voting at this election and sharp eyes are watching them.

Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., 78 Gravier street, advertise in this day's issue that they are selling Pittsburg coal at the lowest rates. They deliver it in all parts of the city free of charge, and in quantities as ordered by purchasers.

We are requested to call the attention of voters to the candidature of Jos. Llado for the office of Coroner of the 1st, 4th and 6th Districts; also, to the candidature of E. Eichelberger for the office of Civil Sheriff. These candidates have been named by the Christian Republican Party.

Next week elections will be held in sixteen States, namely: November 7—being the "first Monday in the month"—Arkansas and Louisiana. November 8—being the "first Tuesday after the first Monday" Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Mr. F. Hoffenhoff, editor and proprietor of the Bay St. Louis *Gazette*, solicits the patronage of our readers through our columns to-day. Bay St. Louis promises to be a place of some importance now that the railroad hence to Mobile is completed. The *Gazette* will therefore become a valuable medium to our merchants, through which they can bring before the public their goods and wares.

The *Gazette* deserves public support.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mr. McWade repeats his popular representation of the character of *Rip Van Winkle* at the Academy to-night. He is in some respects the peer of Jefferson in this role, and we advise all to see him. His engagement closes shortly.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. The benefit of Mrs. Albaugh (Mary Mitchell) is announced to take place this evening at the St. Charles. The programme embraces the popular selections of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the "Bonnymen."

Monday evening, the well-known Zavistowski Sisters appear.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Our fashionable circles must be gratified at the announcement of the opening of the delightful and favorite place of amusement, the Varieties, which takes place Tuesday evening under the auspices of the new manager, Mr. Lewis Baker, an old and prominent actor, without experience in the managerial line, and already well known to the New Orleans public. As will be seen by the extended announcement elsewhere the company embraces several artists of reputation. The selections are "Love's Doctor," a comedy drama in two acts, a new piece in this country, and the Grand Ballet of The Debutants. The theatre has undergone some changes in the arrangements of the seats, adding materially to its accommodations.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,590, purchased from Messrs. Marks & Co., 56 Nassau street, New York, January 7th, has been carried by me over six months, with total variation of only 3½ seconds, without the slightest regulating and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.

New York, July 20th 1870. 2m

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Pride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 56 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time but one-half minute, 180 seconds and it resumes the same appearance of goldas when purchased. I consider it one of our best time pieces with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

To Mothers and Nurses—Mrs. Whitcomb's Soothing Syrup for Children, whether induced by teething or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in all the diseases it is claiming Coughs, Liver Complaint or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. Sold by druggists. Pamphlets sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. wu,fr,su&1w sw

The Duplicity of Edwin M. Stanton.

The New York *World* of the 30th ult. contains a long article upon the late Edwin M. Stanton and his relations with President Buchanan and other political chiefs.

To show what were his real sentiments with regard to Mr. Lincoln and his advisers and the arming of negroes, it publishes these autograph letters of Mr. Stanton:

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1861.

Dear Sir—Notwithstanding what has been said in the papers, and the universal reports here during the last week, the order for the removal of the troops from Sumter was not issued until late yesterday. It was still under discussion. Every day affords proof of the absence of any settled policy or harmonious concert of action in the administration. Seward, Bates, and Cameron form one wing; Chase, Blair, Montgomery and Blair, the opposite wing. Smith is on both, and Lincoln sometimes on one, sometimes on the other. Lincoln, it is generally believed, is doing nothing by overpowering influence in the strife, but undertaken to distribute the whole patronage, small and great, leaving nothing to the chiefs of departments. Growls about Scott's imbecility are growing in force.

The Republicans are beginning to think that a monstrous blunder was made in the tariff bill, and that it will cut off the trade of New York, build up New Orleans and the Southern ports, and leave the government no revenue. They see before them the prospect of upon being without money and without credit. But with all this it is certain that Anderson will be withdrawn. I do not believe there will be much further effort to supply him. Mr. Sumner told me yesterday that Scott's proposed order was based upon purely military reasons and the limited military resources of the government. The embarrassments that surrounded you they now feel; and the severity may be said against you must travel as an argument against them, and in giving reasons for that controlled you in respect to Sumter.

Mr. Holt has gone to New York. I have not seen him. When he called on me I happened to be in conversation, and when I called he was absent. Judge Black is here, and, I suppose, intends to remain for some time. He is staying at Harrison's.

I hope to be able to procure a copy of Mr. Holt's letter and Gen. Scott's comments on it by Friday, and I intend to call and see the General and have a talk with him.

With sincere regard, I remain, yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency, James Buchanan.

On the 16th of July, 1861, Stanton wrote again to his friend, the ex President:

"So far as your administration is concerned, its policy in reference to both Sumter and Pickens is fully vindicated by the course of the present administration. Forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln, no step was made of the means that had been prepared for reinforcing Sumter.

Whatever may be said of Buchanan's malignity now, I think the public will be disposed to do full justice to your efforts to avert the calamity of civil war; and every month for a long time to come will, I am afraid, furnish fresh evidence of the magnitude of that calamity.

General Dix is still here. He has been shamefully treated by the administration. With sincere regards I remain, as ever, truly yours.

"His Excellency, James Buchanan."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1861.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 21st reached me this morning. I wrote you yesterday in answer to yours of the 15th. Nothing has transpired in relation to the Trent affair, well, and much pleased with his late review. Lord Lyons did not attend. All there.

I mentioned the Smith and Cameron affair in yesterday's note, and I perceive this morning allusions to it in the papers.

Cameron, Chase and Seward are said to agree in the bigger-arming question; the General's true course is to mind his own department and win a victory. After that all things will be of easy settlement.

I shall keep you advised of any matter of interest here that comes to my knowledge.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

S. L. Barlow, Esq.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Col. Clark T. Ames.—We are pained to announce the death of Col. Clark T. Ames, so well known in this city and throughout the country as the proprietor of the Great Circus and Menagerie combination which he had organized and so successfully conducted for many years. Col. Ames was but 30 years of age, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and had made this city his home for the last ten years, having come here with but a few dollars in his pocket, and by energy and tact in business placed himself foremost in the ranks of his profession, young as he was. He was a wholesomely genial natured gentleman, and by his courtesy and honorable bearing had acquired a host of friends in this city, and doubtless wherever he was known. His death will be regretted consequently by numerous friends throughout the country. He leaves a wife who is herself distinguished as his companion in his business, being well known as the daring adventuress in the cages of the lions attached to the menagerie who with his brother, Mr. George Ames, will probably conduct the business in future. The following dispatch addressed to Mr. Z. Morse, Col. Ames Agent in this city, tells the story of his unfortunate death:

"ALBANY, GA., Nov. 5, 1870.

Mr. Z. Morse, Agent for Colonel Ames, New Orleans.

Colonel Ames was shot at Dawson, Ga., last Wednesday night, by one of several rowdies, and died the next afternoon. Murderer arrested and will probably be hung. Company played here last night. Resolutions of confidence passed by the citizens of this place.

(Signed) L. A. E. EVANS."

Another dispatch is as follows: "Colonel Ames was shot at Dawson, Ga., on the 2d inst., by a rowdy named Kellen, and died on the 3d instant. So far as I can learn the shooting was entirely without provocation. Have no further particulars."

(Signed) J. M. MEIGER,
Mayor of Albany, Ga.

Mr. Morse informs us that Colonel Ames had been very successful in his traveling tour with his circus and menagerie, and expected to have returned to this city in about two weeks.

It seems hard and strange that men of such kindly nature as he was should thus be cut off in the very prime of life.

Highway Robbery.—A man named Henry Burtell, residing in Arkadelphia, Ark., complains that he was assaulted and robbed on the night of 5th Friday night. While walking around he was thrown on the levee, where he was assaulted and robbed by two unknown men.

Personal.—As the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of the Criminal Court, Mr. John Tobin, may not be fully known to many of our down-town voters, we take occasion to repeat, on the eve of the election, which takes place to-morrow, that he is a gentleman of fine qualifications for the office, and that his political record is such as entitles him to the favor of this community, he having lived amongst us for many years, and served with distinction in the 6th Louisiana Regiment, which was commanded by the lamented Col. Isaac E. Seymour, of this city.

Killed.—Another man, named Joseph Clark, employed as a laborer in the cotton factory of Mr. Williams, on Piety street, between Dauphine and Royal streets, was caught in the machinery Saturday morning, at half past 7 o'clock, and instantly killed. His body was taken charge of by Capt. Lewis of the Fifth Ward Station, and the Coroner notified to hold inquest.

Badly Injured.—A laborer named James Smith, the driver of a cotton float, fell from his seat, at the corner of Triboulet, Tonhas and Delachaise streets, but after fracture of the skull and otherwise bruised, he was taken to the Charity Hospital, where his hurts were attended to by competent physicians.

German Units.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the views of certain German statesmen on the unity of their nation, who confidently expect that the following programme will be adopted:

First The German Empire will have a capital and court, a separate Parliament and a federal judiciary. Upon what system representation will be distributed among the various Kingdoms and States composing the Empire, is one of the questions now under discussion.

Secondly—The Imperial Government will have control of the army and navy, and consequently of the questions of war and power, and of ambassadors.

Thirdly—The Empire will legislate for a common revenue for all the States composing it. It is a fact that has never before been done by the Zollverein, and shall have certain powers of supply. The deficit will be met by the tariff revenue by internal revenue and excise taxes.

Fourthly—The Empire will control the postal, telegraphs, railways, mines, and general public works. The coinage, school system and general military system, and the criminal code.

In the matter of other public works, school system, and the criminal code, its powers will be more concentrated than those of the United States. But, in most other respects, the basis of imperial union corresponds very nearly to our national union, except that its executive is hereditary, instead of being elected at fixed periods of time.

On the same authority it is asserted that the first Emperor will be the present Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick William.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Effects of the Armistice on the Markets.

Bazaine's Answer to Gambetta.

Thiers' Interview with Bismarck.

Bismarck Incensed at England.

The Spoils at Metz.

Prim's Speech to the Cortes.

HOME NEWS.

Particulars of the Murder of Col. Ames.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Paris advices to the 31st ult., have been received. M. Thiers upon returning gave the Government details of his mission. Owing to the carnage and resistance at Paris, the four great powers England, Austria, Russia and Italy, have come to the support of the armistice, which will include the revictualing of Paris, and the assembling of the Constituent Assembly.

It is stated Jules Favre reiterates that the Government will not cede territory nor the price of peace.

There has been no fighting around Paris for three days, the forts, however, kept up a fire to prevent the erection of Prussian batteries.

London, Nov. 5.—The following is a summary of the Madrid Spanish Cortes, received from Madrid:

Thursday—On that day Prim made a long speech on the subject of the new candidate for the Spanish throne. He lamented the terrible consequences of Prince Hohenzollern's candidature, but exonerated Spain from all blame in the matter. He said the time had now arrived for the withdrawal of the provisional Government, and he presented the Duke of Aosta, and supported him in a few remarks, concluding by urging the majority to vote for him.

Senor Castelar, leader of the Republicans, protested against the candidature, and immediately moved a vote of censure upon the ministry, which was carried with out the knowledge of the Cortes, but after a consultation with the army. He conjured the Italian Government for taking such a step which would tend to place in war the candidature of the Duke of Aosta. He believed that Aosta, remembering the history of Maximilian, would still decline the crown of Spain.

Gen. Prim replied that there was no similarity in the cases of Mexico and Spain.

Senor Castellar replied that the only difference was, in Mexico a republic existed *de jure*, and in Spain it existed *de facto*.

London, Nov. 5.—There is an increasing bitterness at Bismarck's slights toward England.

Count DeChallaud is reported in France incognito.

London, Nov. 5.—M. Thiers had a long conversation with Bismarck on the 2d and 3d. The following is the result of the interviews: Thiers, at the first interview, showed Bismarck his authorization from the Paris Government to arrange an armistice on the basis proposed by Jules Granville. Bismarck replied that it was all very well so far as it went, but that authorization from the Tours Government was also necessary.

Thiers said that Gambetta and his colleagues would not hesitate to do what was made by the Paris Government, and supported by Gen. Trochu and the army of Paris. He then proposed to go to communicate with Tours, in order to obtain formal authorization in addition to the authorization already received.

Bismarck insisted on the necessity of convoking an assembly to speak with authority in the name of the country. He said he would telegraph to Versailles instructions for this purpose, but until all had been arranged the siege operations would have full swing. At this second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Tours Government authorization, and discussed the question of an armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the scale of the present rations, and both belligerents proceed on their respective positions—the Germans to continue to occupy the whole of the territory now held by them, to cease to levy contributions and to be allowed to bring forward their supplies and war materials without interruption. Thiers agreed to these points, and asked, "Will Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send deputies to the assembly." Bismarck replied in the negative, but at length intimated that he might consent to their doing so.

What happened at the final interview is not known. It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck have signed an agreement which was sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the Government.

London, Nov. 5.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st inst. contains the following: The officers of the Government have just learned the sad news of the surrender of Metz. Marshal Bazaine and his army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition.

London, Nov. 5.—The French loan is fluctuating.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

The Prussian loan is unusually cold. Ice forms rapidly.

Brussels, Nov. 5.—*Le Nord*, of this city, publishes a letter from Bazaine, giving his side to Bismarck's charges and insinuations in his proclamation to the French army.

The Marshal indignantly denies that there was any treachery, treason, or a bargain with the Bonapartists.

He reviews the facts and causes which made a surrender inevitable, after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The General commanding at Metz reports the following report:

By the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine 3 eagles, 541 field guns, ammunition for more than 85 batteries, 800 siege guns, 66 mitrailleuse, 300,000 rifles and sabres, 2000 military carriage, and a powder factory fell into the hands of the Prussians.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 3.—Arrived—steamship Marseille. Two steamers arrived from Spain with 1500 troops.

De Rodas remains Captain General. The report of his departure was unfounded.

Heavy winds prevail, and much damage has been done in Vuelto Abajo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Secretary Robeson, Hon. J. W. Forney and the President were in conference to-day. The visit resulted in an order to retake the census of Philadelphia. It had no bearing on the English mission, or the appointment of a new Postmaster General.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Weather bad. Wires slow.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The great overland eastern bound express train was stopped near Reno by 25 armed robbers between Verdi and Reno by highwaymen, who boarded the train at Verdi, presenting revolvers at the heads of the conductors and brakesmen. They detached the express car and robbed it of $40,000 in coin. The robbers escaped. A party has been organized to pursue them.

Albany, Ga., 5.—The following are the particulars of a fatal affray which occurred at Dawson, Ga., on the 2d inst., resulting in the death of two men, and the wounding of a lady.

A man named H. R. Russell, who was in an intoxicated condition, asked the doorkeeper of a side show, attached to Col. Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, the price of admission, and passed his family in, inquiring at the same time how many there were in the party. The door-keeper replied nine. Russell said there were but four. The door-keeper answered he would call the family back, to prove Russell was mistaken. Russell got angry and struck the door-keeper, nearly knocking him down, then drew a pistol, and threatened to blow the door-keeper's brains out. The latter said he meant no offense.

Russell still threatening, cocked his pistol, when the door-keeper ran inside the canvass. Col. Ames being near, approached and remarked to Russell, this is not the place to get up a difficulty. Russell responded, I will kill you too, and shot at Col. Ames. Another circus man remonstrated with Russell, when the Kelly brothers, known as desperate characters, approached and commenced firing. Col. Ames was shot twice while endeavoring to escape. A spectator named Oxford, holding a child in his arms, was instantly killed and the child taken from under his dead body. A lady was wounded inside the canvass. Col. Ames died on the afternoon of the 3d inst. His body was escorted to Macon, Ga., by 30 of the Council of Dawson.

The murderers were arrested and have been removed to Carlstert, Ga., where they are confined in a secure jail.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The steamer Moses Taylor, arrived from Honolulu, reports terrific gales of wind and rain in San Salvador.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d.

Liverpool, Nov. 5 — Evening. — Cotton closed quiet; uplands 9¼@9⅜d; Orleans 9½@9¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 5.—The domestic and produce markets were affected during the week by the decline in gold and the armistice. Prices are unsettled, and the markets generally lower. Breadstuffs declined. There was considerable demand for export, and the coarser grains done a little better. Cotton improved upon the prospects of a European peace, and business has been liberal. Beef products firm. Wool declined. Hops, Whisky and Naval Stores have been firm. Sugars quiet. Tallow lower. In the general trade of the city there has been a moderate increase, but dullness in some quarters.

New York, Nov. 5.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1900 bales; good ordinary 16c; low middling 16¾c; middling uplands 17c; Mobile 17¼c; Texas 16½c. Future deliveries lower; nominally 17¾c for November, and 16¾c for December; net receipt of Cotton for the week at all United States ports 108,186 bales; exports to Great Britain 65,501; to Continent 6410; stock on hand and on shipboard not yet cleared 292,540 bales.

New York, Nov. 5—Evening. — Money very easy at 5@6. Sterling dull, 9⅝@9¾. Gold 10¼. Gold 10⅛. Governments firm. Southern securities neglected.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Bank statement shows: Loans decreased over $2,500,000; specie increased over $1,750,000; deposits increased nearly $2,000,000; circulation decreased nearly $600,000; legal tenders increased nearly $1,000,000. Wall street was comparatively quiet to-day. Gold opened at 110⅝, reached 110⅞, at which figure it closed. The Assistant United States Treasurer has sold out $8,500,000 gold interest since November 1st.

Bonds: 6's, 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 108¾; 64s, 107½; 65s, 107¾; new issue, 109⅛; 67s, 109⅛; 68s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛.

Southern Securities very dull. Tennessee 6's, 81; new, 69; Virginias, 63; new, 64; Louisiana 6's, 72; new, 66; Levees 6's, 70½; 8's, 80½; Alabama 8's 100; 5's, 71; Georgia 6's, 75; 7's, 91; North Carolina 7's, 46; new, 29; South Carolina 7's, 60; new, 56½.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Nov. 5.—The dispatch received by Lord Granville, announcing the ratification of the armistice upon Bismarck's terms, was communicated to the English Cabinet in extra session. The armistice commenced Sevenber 19, and ends November 28th.

Brussels, Nov. 5.—The Empress Eugenie has returned to England. She spent only one day with the Emperor.

Tours, Nov. 5.—Much has been issued enrolling and mobilizing married men and widowers between the ages of 20 and 40 years. The Government cares for the destitute families and adopts the children of those killed in the service. Organization of these forces has been entrusted to the Prefects. Two hundred and twenty-five completed by the 15th inst. Each department must furnish as many field batteries as it has inhabitants.

New York, Nov. 5.—Two hundred Canadian Papal Zouaves arrived here by the steamship Idaho, and are having a grand reception. Many such parties are coming from Canada to court their doom.

In a trotting race, Mountain Boy beat George Wilkes, two straight heats. Wilkes breaking badly. Time—2:27—2:25¾.

Governor Hoffman was slightly bruised by leaping from the carriage of a runaway team.

London, Nov. 5—Midnight.—The Germans are retiring from Chateau Roux, and concentrating at Orleans. Skirmishes are frequent in the Valley of the Loire, in which the French claim advantages.

The Prussians are destroying the railroads around Dijon.

A restoration of the lights and signals along the German coast has been ordered.

Tours, Nov. 5.—The Prefecture says it has been agreed that Paris shall receive supplies during the armistice.

Garibaldi has not suspending operations. The Germans were marching on Lyons and Bourges.

London, Nov. 5.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Versailles announcing that the conference between Bismarck and Thiers has been continued by request of the Government of Tours.

Thiers left Versailles yesterday around the fortifications of Paris.

Brussels, Nov. 5.—It is stated here that fresh disturbances have occurred in Paris.

London, Nov. 5.—The vote of Paris on the question of assuming Treasury bills of the Provisional Government was "yes" 42,000, "no" 9,000. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—Noon.—Stocks steadily; money 3@3½; gold 10¼; sterling, long 9½; short 9⅝@9¾; 62's of 1862, 108¾.

New York, Nov. 5—Noon.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, nearly so. Corn quiet and firm. Pork steady. Lard heavy.

Cotton dull; uplands 17¼c; Orleans 17¾c; sales 1000 bales.

Turpentine firmer, 45c. Rosin quiet, strained $2 95.

Southport, Pa., Nov. 5—12 M.—Barometer falling. Weather cloudy and fresh.

Arrived: Steamship Austria, Tripp, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Tilton & Co. Left at Galveston, Success, Chase, master, 4 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron, to New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

No departures.

Special dispatches to the N. O. Picayune:

New York, Nov. 5—It is reported, per cable, that a Bonapartist scheme has been in progress for some time.

It is also reported that extremity has driven the Parisians to use candles mixed with other greases for tallow.

Posters throughout the city announce the sale of Napoleon's and Eugenie's effects at auction, two months after the raising the siege.

The Provisional Government refuse to return the dresses, shawls, etc., the personal property of the Empress.

New York, Nov. 5.—Petroleum is reported that the French Government has ordered each department to furnish a battery of field artillery for every one thousand inhabitants.

Bazaine has written a defense of himself against his approved best enemy, and in him because of the begotiations and surrender of Metz. He says that famine and disorganization of his troops are the true causes of his surrender, and declares that he held out to the last extremity.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.—Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney-General of Maryland, in giving his opinion on the act of Congress to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, says:

"This attempt by act of Congress to confer jurisdiction upon the judges of election, who are State officers, and to require them to perform certain duties than those prescribed by the State law, and which are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the State, and in no way connected with the Fifteenth Amendment, is, in my judgment, clearly beyond the powers of Congress. The extraordinary provisions of the act of Congress upon Federal officers of instituting proceedings, at the expense of the national treasury, against persons charged with the violations of the act of Congress, may be exercised oppressively, but it is to be hoped that the officers of the State will be deterred from the faithful performance of his duties by apprehensions of proceedings against him under this act of Congress. The duty of Maryland will unquestionably fulfill its obligation to afford all possible protection, defense, and indemnity to the officers acting bona fide in the discharge of their duties."

This is unconstitutionally sound doctrine. Commissioners of election can look only to the State law for their duties and powers. Congress has no right to interfere in such matters.—*Ex.*

GERMAN WAR MISERIES.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following from Berlin: The misery that reigns here is hardly conceivable. The wretchedness, the poverty that is brought upon so many family, the absence or death of their only support, the sorrow of the mothers, can be said to be in mourning. It is a common thing in church to see the women in black weeping all around you, breaking in sobs when the others are called for the offerings of the war. Special services are now held in many of the churches on week days, having as their sole object to comfort the mourners. One cannot talk with a woman anywhere five minutes without hearing the most distressful complaints and often seeing her break into tears over the war. One cannot enter a private house without seeing marks of sorrow. All happiness seems to be driven from the social circle. The men in the clubs and restaurants show less concern; yet for a woman to lose her husband in Germany she might as well throw herself, like the Hindoo women, on the funeral pile. She will henceforth have to live on charity; or, to support her children, she will often be reduced to prostitution, to be the prey of the thousands of men, who cannot, under the present social system, rise to that point of independence that will enable them to marry.

BISMARCK'S SONG.—Let me conclude this hasty sketch with an anecdote which proves that the common saying that the sons of great men do not amount to much never fails especially in exceptions. Bismarck's sons have at least inherited the wit of their illustrious father. While the Crown Prince of Prussia was shot and bored by English travelers who went sight-seeing, and for this purpose called on the sons of the Prussian statesman. One day one of the young Bismarcks—the same who for his bravery has just been made an ensign by the King—passed down stairs, when he got several English snobs trying to see the young man. "Is this the place," they asked, "where the Counts Bismarck live?" "Yes," replied young Bismarck, "this is their residence; but the show only takes place twice a week, and you will have to call another day," and then with his wont his way.

Military Government.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The New York *World* says it has "demonstrated the illegality of using bayonets for any purpose but to serve a judicial process that is resisted."

Will be employed to overawe your natural-ized voters on the 8th of November. This is the gun, for which you started, when you began an assault war upon the South. "The fruit you eat is of the tree you planted." It is not without a tincture of satisfaction that we read such comments in the following over articles in our Northern exchanges: "Bayonets and Ballots; Federal Troops Concentrating in and Around the City; Marshal Sharp Preparing for the Enforcement Act." We of the South have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of these good things. We would fain see our Northern brethren participate in our pleasures. Ben Greet, perhaps, is acting upon the idea suggested in his inaugural address, that the best way to get rid of an odious law is to execute it faithfully. At any rate, the Northern people will now have occasion to reflect upon the condition into which, in their insane devotion to an abstract law, they have what was once a free country. We do not hope that a free Government is possible in this or any other country.

We do know that it is possible only where the size of the State and the number of people are such as to allow of a healthy public opinion strong enough to control the acts of officials. These two we had in this country up to 1860, and might have continued to possess if the sovereignty of the States had been respected by the Northern people, or, which is the same thing, the Federal Government, but to attempt to have a free Government with the law-making power at Washington—that is, the power to make such laws, as it belongs only to the States to make—is an absurdity. Each member of the House of Representatives represents more than a hundred thousand persons, and neither knows nor cares who are his constituents, nor what is their will, so long as the wire workers keep him in office. The President is so beset by thousands of office seekers, each trying to curry favor with him, that he makes his own public opinion. All the opinions he hears are expressed are merely his own repeated back to him by place-hunters. He has no time for reflection, and none for study.

He cannot allow five minutes to each caller; and men who are likely to be plain-spoken or disagreeable are not admitted into his Executive rooms at all. So as to the heads of departments. Their presence is sought daily by hundreds of place-hunters, clothed in purple. They cannot but grow arrogant and despise the masses. Free government cannot exist along with this state of things. The several States should make almost all laws affecting individuals, and be controlled by the public voice and the popular will. The Federal Government should be confined to the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution of our fathers. It cannot safely be permitted to exercise such powers as it has exercised for the last ten years. "A frequent recurrence to first principles" is said to be a wholesome exercise for the minds of all men, and we would like to hope that the presence of armed men at the voting places in New York and Philadelphia will cause the minds of the statesmen of the North to indulge in this wholesome exercise.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1870.

The Money market continues in about the same condition as noticed in our previous report, and we still quote 10@12 per cent. per month for Al notes secured by first-class collaterals; 1% for good do, and 1½@2 for Albanese paper without collaterals. Mortgage loans are offered at 11 @ cent. A sanum for Al and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¼@110⅝, against 110⅛ at New York. Early in the day it advanced to 110⅞, against 110⅜. The sales included $10,000 in several sums at 110, $2500 at 110⅛, $5,000 at 110¼@110⅜, $2500, $2000 and $20,000 at 110⅜, $5000 and $10,000 at 110⅝, and $6000 at 110⅝@110⅞. In Silver we notice sales of $200 in American half-dollars at 106, and a smaller amount at 107.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were of fair extent. The sales of Sterling included $60,000, of which £—at 108⅝@108¾, $9000 bill of lading at 108⅞, £95,000 Al bill of lading and clear at 109@109⅛, $2000 clear at 109⅛, £9400 at 109⅛, £600 Al bill of lading at