THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,609.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1865.

Our Motto! "Good goods," "Large Sales and Small Profits," result in a competency:

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
56 Camp street.

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

ELECTION OF DUNCAN F. KENNER.—We are informed on good authority that Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of Ascension Parish, has been elected to the State Senate from his District by a decided majority over Messrs. Kitredge and Gibeau. We also learn that Lafourche Inferior, Assumption and Terrebonne have given large majorities for the Democratic ticket.

The steamship Fanq Shaey, Capt, J. B. Hildreth, will leave her wharf at 5 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full cotton freight, the United States mail and a number of passengers.

NEW BILL AT THE ACADEMY.—A change of programme is made in the bill for to-night, and there will be given new songs and dances, ballet and pantomime, Ethiopian extravagenzas, which hold out brilliant expectations to the numerous habitués of the Academy. The management given special notice that family parties of ladies and children may attend the noon entertainment on Saturday, unaccompanied by gentlemen, with perfect propriety and safety, as effectual measures are taken to secure them against every species of discomfort, offense or annoyance.

ELECTION IN ST. HELENA.—A correspondent of the *True Delta* gives the following as the vote in St. Helena Parish:

For Governor—Allen, 504; Wells, 65
Ellis for the Senate, has 197 majority over Wingfield. Kent is elected Representative. Mims, for Congress, has a large majority.

All others on the Democratic ticket have a large majority.

The Election.

The election on the 6th was one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. Its interest was deep, its issue momentous, its gravity unspeakable, yet New Orleans—and we doubt not the State at large—never witnessed an electoral event in which there was less noisy demonstration and less excited and bitter contention. Nevertheless earnestness and solemnity on the part of voters were pervading and profound. Their conduct in general was that of men actuated by a deep sense of duty, by a sincere desire to do that which wisdom and patriotism demanded, which the present interests and the future welfare of the State, the cause of true Union and sound and conservative nationality enjoined upon good citizens. There were, before the election, certain divisions which we deemed needless, precipitate, and, if not discouraged by the people, dangerous, as tending to supplant to conservative harmony with insensible partisan animosities and strifes, and to fatally compromise the State at the most critical stage of the process of reconstruction. We deplored every manifestation of a spirit of schism, and gave our counsel for the support, without reference to party distinctions or personal dislikes or predilections, of the ticket which obviously combined more than any other the elements of a practicable basis of Union and co-operation of the great body of true Louisianians.

Happily, the people have set their vote against what we deprecated, and we realize, gratefully and reverentially we say it, a deep feeling of reassurance at the result. And as regards those against whom the election would seem so overwhelmingly to have gone, let us not deny to them the possession of patriotic sentiments, let us not ascribe to them utter disregard of the grave considerations at stake outside of their personal or partisan ends; let us generously suppose that they only mistook the interests of the State, the duties of the hour, the inexorable dictates of the emergency. As an

earn and genuine conservatism, as devoted citizens, they must become cordially reconciled with the result, and recognize it as an opportune point of departure for effectual harmony and unanimity hereafter in the common work of the speedy and honorable reinstatement of Louisiana clothed once more with the functions of local self-government and repossessed of her place as an equal member of the Union. Until these ends are attained, there is no safe ground for party divisions in the State. With respect to these ends, those who are not for her independent of exterior considerations or contingent questions, are necessarily against her. There is no need of active participation by our citizens as yet in National politics. In fact, there is no possibility of such a participation, since they are not within the National pale in the sense of equal and political actors, but only in the sense of subjects of Federal authority.

It will be time for them to organize into distinct and permanent divisions on National questions when they shall have finished in a manful and wisely patriotic spirit the local as well as National restoration of the State. What they may wish to do with the State or for the State or with regard to any matter not relating to the instant needs of the State, after such a restoration, may safely be deferred for attention and action when that hour shall have arrived. It is premature to occupy ourselves with debating what road we would like to travel, when we have no legs to walk with, and no decent or available substitutes for our natural means of locomotion. When we are on our legs again or possess some assured means of conveyance, we may then consult the sign posts and the landmarks, and the political map with the latest notes and revisions, and choose our road accordingly. Meantime it behooves us to get in to a locomotive condition as soon as possible, and to that end we should thankfully accept the assistance of President Johnson and all others who show a sincere desire to set us safely on our legs.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Champion, from New York 25th ult.:

S C Wehlmeyer, wife, daughter and servant; H Parisse Morgan, wife and two children; A Moore, J Bridgeo, M Amber, J Doran, W A Gray, Miss Fox and child; S B Davis, D Foster, F Galvan, J Martin, A Merriman, S Wood, W Watkins, J Hughes, John Thomas, F Davis and wife, and twenty in steerage.

PASSENGERS ON THE LOST STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC.—We have already published the names of some of the passengers who escaped from the wreck of the above steamship on her way from New York to this city. Subjoined is the list of her passengers:

Miss C Wadsen, C S Sawtelle, H D Ellsworth, Mrs L Lombardi, Miss J C Whitney, H Parker, S T Rose, — Pratt, — Nelson, George Wilkinson, J H Brady, J no Z Landsdown, E Fatio, J S Mabry, Cob. W F Nichols, Major H Nichols, G W Sheffield, C H Gardner, Capt. Hawthorne, wife and two children, Mr Simons, wife, Stephen Fennell, John Mackenzie, Owen Dempsey, H F Fenelon, J C Potter, J M Isaacs, Lieut. D V Gerrish, Antonio Bianchi, R S Stoner, Geo D Wilson, Frank Lincoln, M A Barry, V M Hinman, S S Lamy, Mrs H D Shaver and family, V F Dumis, C C Salmon and servant, and others.

There is now a very large spot, distinctly visible to the unassisted eye at sun-setting, traversing the sun's disk. As it must be of enormous magnitude we hope to hear of further observations thereon.

FREEDMEN.—The first negro student at Harvard College was admitted to the Freshman class on the 31st ult.

The two pieces, four feet in diameter and weighing 1,600 pounds, revolving eighty times in a minute, and sufficient heat up a furnace to warm a large factory. They are turned by a hand and a water wheel, and last for years.

"Arrah na Pogue" seems to have thrown the Chicago critics all their balances. One of them says: "There are passages in it which thunder at the heart like the belonging of the Atlantic tide, and drown it in the floods of Pleistocene tempests."

Correspondence from Ouachita.

THE OLD STOCK OF COTTON NOT EXHAUSTED — MORE SHIPMENTS OF IT TO BE EXPECTED WHEN NAVIGATION OPENS—FARMERSHIP OF NEGROES — COTTON ON THE BRAIN — BAD SPIRIT AMONG THE NEGROES—DANGER OF ALLOWING THEM TO OBTAIN ARMS — CERTAIN ELECTION OF HON. JOHN RAY — THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAIL ROAD TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PARTIES FROM THE NORTH — AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS — COTTON TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.,
October 17th, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE BEE:

You may remember the writer furnished you in August last a few items concerning the condition of affairs in this part of the State. He then informed you that large quantities of old cotton were in existence in the Ouachita Valley, and would be forwarded to market whenever the necessary facilities for transportation were provided. I think that the receipts at New Orleans since that time fully bear out my statements, and I have reason to know that the country is not yet exhausted of the staple, as the receipts will show when the Ouachita river shall again be in boating order — now, even small craft are unable to reach this point with anything like a load, and cotton is being floated down to them on rafts and flatboats. In the communication above referred to I also remarked that planters had during the war exercised considerable ingenuity in preserving their cotton from the burners and covetous persons by concealing it in various ways—and among the plans adopted was that of hiding it in trenches. Talk on 'Change", of your neighbor the *Times*, and other writers were pleased to ridicule this statement which was made, not according to hearsay, but of my own knowledge. It certainly did not occur to me, that there was anything in it difficult of belief—for any old woman in this part of the country will readily corroborate my testimony, and, if need be, furnish additional evidence touching the point.

Universal complaint is made of the jayhawking propensities for movable property which have been, since the war, so extensively exercised; there is scarcely an individual who has not suffered to some extent from these bold marauders. I have read of a country where there is no need of jails, where the banks and warehouses stand open with their contents untouched, where locks and bars are unknown. The chronicler of these times will have no such proud record to make: "cotton on the brain" is a general disease. Lawyers have neglected their books—physicians have abandoned their patients—preachers of the Gospel even have come down from their pulpits to dabble in the article, and there has been such an itching for it, that wherever a hole has been left unwatched, it would speedily and mysteriously disappear. I regret to say that persons of standing and reputation are accused of making these violent and unlawful appropriations of property not belonging to them. One of the saddest results of the war is the demoralization of the people and the great injury which private virtue has sustained. Acts are now done without a blush, which formerly would have brought with them disgrace and ruin.

I find since my last visit that the negroes have become less manageable, and I am more and more satisfied that this two races cannot by any arrangement exist on an equality together so long as the military remains in the country. black soldiers are a constant cause of irritation to the whites and a constant encouragement to the freedmen to be insubordinate and rebellious. An old and respected planter of Caldwell parish —well known to travellers, H. B. Wiatt, was shot down in cold blood by a negro soldier a week or two ago. He died instantly. It appears the black soldier was in search of a mule belonging to the Government, and went to Mr. Wiatt's plantation for this purpose, where he met and accused the latter of escaping the animal. Some words passed, the negro threatening to shoot Mr. W., which brought out naturally the outburst of the deceased, unaccustomed to insolence, and ending need to suffer. The negro, without further provocation, levelled his gun and fired with the result as above stated, and is now in the jail, at Columbia, waiting his trial. The attention of the military and civil authorities of the State, should be called to the fact that negro laborers are obtaining guns from some source, which hitherto they have not been allowed to own, and it must be admitted such restriction was necessary and justifiable. The possession of fire arms emboldens the negro, and, as his passions are uncontrollable when aroused, it is a proper precaution to deny him the ownership of such weapons.

The District Court for this parish, Judge Thomas L. Crawford, presiding, will sit on Monday next at this place, being the first session since the surrender. I presume little will be done, beyond organization.

It is generally conceded that the Hon. John Ray will be elected to Congress from this District. Indeed there is no opposition. Mr. Ray, as you are aware, was an influential member of the old Whig party and was opposed to secession. He is distinguished as a conservative and if elected will prove a worthy and useful legislator.

Agricultural prospects for the coming year are not encouraging.

The stockholders of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad are about to abandon their interest to parties from the North, who will probably repair and refit the road immediately. The track is not in a dilapidated condition as was supposed, having been but little used during the war. The line as projected hence to Shreveport presents no engineering difficulties, the country through which it passes being almost a dead level, with a sufficient force the track could be built in a short time. This road cannot but prove a most remunerative investment.

The Democratic nominations for State officers give satisfaction to our people.

Cotton can be bought for twenty-five cents in specie. D.

Election Returns.

Returns from the country parishes give thus far similar results to those of the city, as will appear from the following:

Parish of Jefferson.

Governor—Wells 822, Allen 32.
Lieut. Governor—Voorhies 819, Talliaferro 178.
Secretary of State—Hardy 815, Edwards 322.
Auditor—Persha 819, Oliver 322.
Treasurer—Griffin 8, Michael 827.
Attorney General—Herron 817, Lacey 272.
Superintendent of Education—Lauher, 583, Richardson 2 2.
Third Congressional District—Wickliffe 676, Mitchell 271.
State Senate—Burke, democrat, 840, elected, Vobin 374.
Representatives—Scott 495, Legrose 486, Waggaman 5 5, Somerville 2.
D. S. Morse 3 7; Hood 317, Hertl 273, Brown 82, Runnels 44, Bisbee 77.

Parish of St. Bernard—(Official)

Governor—Wells 218, Allen 16.
Lieut. Governor—Voorhies 224, Talliaferro 2.
Secretary of State—Hardy 21, Edwards 2.
Auditor—Persha 221, Oliver 2.
Treasurer—Griffin 240, Michael 2.
Attorney General—Herron 99, Lacey 128.
Superintendent of Education—Lauher 211, Richardson 2.
First Congressional District—St. Martin, democrat, 97 Abel 179
State Senate—Walker 173, Delery 96.

St James Parish:

For Governor—J. M. Wells.....307
Do Allen.....1
For Lt. Governor—Albert Voorhies.....61
Do James Talliaferro.....21
For Secretary of State—J. H. Hardy.....
Do do Edwards.....3
For Auditor—Persha.....272
Do Olivier.....36
For Treasurer—G. Griffin.....441
Do Michel.....6
For Attorney General—Herron.....
Do do Lacey.....
For Sup't. of Public Education—Lauher.....
Do do Richardson.....
For Congress Third District—Wickliffe.....
Do do Mitchell.....
Do do J. M. Moore.....
For Senate—S. M. Revels.....
Do W. M. Lasher.....
For House of Representatives—L. Vio de Portier.....
Do A Scott Perry.....

AMOUNT OF PORK FROM A BUSHEL OF CORN.—The *Country Gentleman* says that an experimenter, J. B. Lawes, obtained 100 lbs. of pork from seven bushels of corn, or 1 lb. of pork from 4 1/2 lbs. of corn; the grain was ground and moistened with water before feeding. Stephen G. Morgan, of Union Springs, by wetting his meal with 2½ times its weight of hot water, and letting it stand twelve to eighteen hours before feeding, obtained 1 lb. of pork from 2 1/2 lbs. of corn. Doubtless different results would be obtained from different breeds of swine.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Government has appointed J. C. Derby, No. 5 Spruce street, New York, agent to attend to applications for space to exhibit at the approaching French Exhibition.

Experiments have been made at Birmingham, to try the effects of magnetism light when attached to a balloon in the air. The experiments were very gratifying in their effects, the light thrown forth being most brilliant, lighting up the whole heavens, and illuminating the surrounding country, and crowds of people with a distinctness almost equal to day.

A CARARD.—On the authority of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it is stated that there is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Blood was tendered by agents of the Mexican usurper Maximilian the command of the Imperial army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON ON THE 27TH.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Rome.

JOHN MILCHEL TAKES THE OATH OF LOYALTY AND IS GOING TO LONDON (?)

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF LEE'S AND JOHNSTON'S ARMIES WHEN SURRENDERED.

THE BALLOON BRIDAL TOUR.

Union Majority in New York State Twenty Thousand.

IN THE CITY DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 22,000.

Halifax, Nov. 8—The Royal Mail steamship Cuba has arrived from Liverpool the 27th and Queenstown the 28th ult., bringing two days later news than was received by the Persian.

The Cuba experienced heavy weather the entire passage. She passed the steamer China in latitude 51 and longitude 21, bound east.

Fenwick Williams, the new Governor of Nova Scotia, is among her passengers.

London, Oct. 27—Money is in fair demand with bank rates at 7 per cent.

The *News* says the Liverpool bank returns had incurred more confidence in financial circles.

Liverpool, Oct. 27—The brokers' circular reports sugar quiet and steady, coffee is steady, rice is firm and active.

London, Oct. 27—Breadstuffs are firm, wheat is firm at an advance of 1 shilling. Sugar is quiet, coffee is steady, rice is firmer.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, Oct. 27—The sales of cotton to-day were 15,000 bales; the market closing dull, and prices declined ¼ to 1/8d. Yesterday's advance is almost lost.

Breadstuffs are buoyant and advancing. Provisions are firm. Other articles are quiet.

Goods and yarns are very dull.

The weekly Liverpool cotton market came by the Persian.

Flour is firm and advanced 1 shilling; wheat advanced 3d, and corn 6d, since Tuesday.

Pork is scarce and the market is quiet.

London, Oct. 27.—P. M.—Consols closed at 89 7,8; 5-20's at 64s.

The political news by the Cuba is of an unimportant nature.

Two French frigates left Toulon the 25th of October, to bring home a portion of the French troops in the Roman states. The second brigade returns to France next spring.

In London American stocks opened 1 d, but closed rather better.

Washington, Nov 8—The Turkish Embassy left Washington for Philadelphia yesterday.

New York, Nov. 8.—Mr. John Mitchell has arrived here. He took the oath of loyalty, procured a passport and said he was going to London. [Not probable, as he is a fugitive English convict yet, unpardoned.]—*Eds.*

It is officially stated that Gen. Lee's army, at the time of its surrender numbered 28,000 and Johnston's 37,000 men.

The Secretary of War directs the suspension of the order closing Government hospitals. He further directs that they be gotten ready for new accessions of the victims of the cholera.

The *Times'* Washington special says Gen. Briscoe, the Lynchburg sale thief, will probably be disgraced from the service.

Gen. Hitchcock succeeds Gen. Hoffman as Commissary of Prisoners Lynch.

Washington, Nov. 6—Gen. Longstreet after his interview with the President yesterday took the amnesty oath.

New York, Nov. 8.—The balloon bridal tour contemplated for a long time takes place to day. The party consists of Miss Mary West Allen, of St. Louis, and Dr. J. F. Bryston, of Syracuse, New York.

The report that Mrs Douglas has been swindled by the purchase of abandoned Confederate property, is untrue.

New York, Nov. 8.—The 6th and 7th Districts have elected Republicans. Ben Wood is elected Senator from this city.

The Union majority in the State is about 20,000.

The Democratic majority in the city is 23,000 Mr. Ward, the Union candidate, is probably elected Governor of Rhode Island.

The Assembly of that State will be Union which insures the passage of the Constitutional amendment.

Marshall will have a large majority in Minnesota.

Marine News.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 8—The schooners Morrie, from Havana, and Billy Bates, from Cardenas, arrived at Pass-A-l'Outre this morning.

Arrived here this evening: Schooner Ada, from Tampico, with 11 and passengers, and the French ship St. Genevieve, from Havre, with 36 passengers.

The steamship George Washington, from New York, crossed the bar at 5 o'clock this evening, with the mails, merchandise and 200 passengers. At 9 P. M. on Sunday off Hatteras, she spoke the steamship Golding Star bound north.

From Hatteras to Tortugas the Geo. Washington experienced very heavy weather. On Monday at 9 A. M. off Tortugas spoke the Geo. Cromwell bound north.

The following is a list of the Washington's passengers: Geo W Frost, E E Hoag, Miss Mary Aiken, Mrs Cornell, Mr Fabert, C H Frail, H Freelander and lady, Miss Agnes Donalog, Mrs H Newman, L Greaves, S Dunning, Mrs S H Wood and son, Mrs Stanton, Mrs Hoagland and 2 children and servant, S E Mansby, A B Chase, Mrs Pitkins, Mrs J E Dempsey, Jno R Conway, Mrs L Graphem, Mrs M Umpenstreck, D McLean, Jno Boyle, Lt Shanks, A J Gage, wife and 2 children; Mrs A E Bash, Mrs W F Witcher, Commodore Keith, Mrs G May, Mrs Serance and child, Thos Bryan, A W Brosis, H Pitmas and lady, M P Sheridan, Geo Hogg, F Williams and lady.

The ship W Libby is ashore on the bar. The ship Gaines is outside.

Trenton, N. J., Nov 8—Governor Ward's majority is about 2,500. The Union majority in the Legislature, on a joint ballot, is 17.

New York, Nov. 8—Gold sold at 50's; local quotations are in circulation. Experts are doubtful. It is thought the Treasury Department will call in all the 50's in circulation.

Special dispatches say the President will issue a proclamation declaring the restoration of peace before the meeting of Congress.

Gen. Joe E. Johnston is coming to Washington to organize an agency for his express.

Gen. Albert Pike is in Washington now.

Late Havana dates received here say from the report of a severe hurricane all over Cuba on the 23d and 24th of October. 30 vessels were or lost were damaged.

The barbarities practiced in St. Thomas and Jamaica are confirmed. The authorities hanged about 60 negroes.

St. Thomas is in a state of seige and under martial law.

Two British steamers and teh in take troops from Barbadoes to Jamaica.

An association is being formed in Cuba to prevent the slave trade.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cotton is heavy at a further decline of from ½ to 3 cents.

Flour has advanced 10c.
Wheat is worth 99 @ 00.
Corn sells at 80c.
Sugar is steady at 12¾c.
Molasses is quiet and firmer.
Rice part is firm at $@ 75
Sterling exchange is dull at 108¾.
Gold closed dull at 146 5,8
Government securities are a trade lower.
7-30's sell at 97c.

Chicago, November 6.—The Republicans carry in the county is five thousand.

Washington, November 8.—The rumor recently circulated that the French minister has demanded his passport is untrue.

Chicago, November 8—Flour is quiet.
Wheat has advanced 2c.
Corn one dull at 89c.
Provisions are dull and unsettled.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The gallows for Wirz is being erected, but he has not yet had an additional respite for the commutation of his sentence.

When was surprised at the preparations and said he was so feeble that he could not stand on the gallows unsupported long, both end hear.

Detroit, Nov 8.—Mr. Ellis, democrat, is elected Mayor by 300 majority.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Panama Herald announces that immediate the Shoe Guinea mail will be open continuously by rail.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK!

New York, Nov. 7—The passengers by the steamer Europa were allowed to pass off last night. It is reported that there were eleven new cases of cholera aboard the Atlantic last night. All among the steerage passengers.

SURVIVORS OF A WRECK PICKED UP.

The commander Morrison picked up on the 26th ult. four men on a raft, the only survivors of a vessel, belonging to the ship Emery, of Liverpool, laden with Indian corn, which foundered at sea.

The Rhinders saw two bodies—the John Wesley and H. Howard.

THE TUSCALOOSA.

Washington, Nov 7—The Tuscaloosa Embassy took leave of the President yesterday.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE—THE GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

Father Point, Nov. 7.—The Peruvian brings the following additional news:

FRANKFORT.

Austria and Prussia have addressed a severe remonstrance to the Frankfort Senate, in consequence of the severe attack on the two principal German powers, and threatens the Mayor and Senate, if further meetings of delegates is permitted.

SCHLESWIG.

The Prussian Commissioner has announced that military force would be used to prevent the inhabitants from recognizing the Duke of Augustenburger, or any other persons having authority in the Duchy. The demonstration was occasioned by an ovation to the Duke of Augustenburg.

It is reported that England is negotiating a commercial treaty with Austria.

It is expected that an Austrian council of the ministry will resolve to concede a separate ministry to Hungary.

Frankfort has energetically repelled the intervention of Austria and Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* characterizes the statement that Mr. Seward had sent a dispatch to the French Government.

MARINE NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 8.—The brothel Equator went up last night with the barks Anahuac and Neversland and the schooner Baltimore.

The ship W. Libby is hard and fast on the bar.

The Switzerland towed in the bark J. S. Hudson, from Demerara, Maine, in ballast, and the ship Geneva, from Boston, to an anchor outside and will come in at high tide.

The ships Switzerland, Rio Grande and Bolivar are here.

Wind northeast—fresh.

PARDONED FROM THE CIRCASSIAN.

New York, Nov. 7—The steamship Carrick, with wrecked passengers from the ill-fated Circassian, has arrived here.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF DAVIS.

Fifteen hundred ladies of Baltimore have petitioned the President for the release and pardon of Mr. Davis.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7—Flour has advanced 10c per barrel, and wheat 3c per bushel. Coffee is quiet. Sugar is firmer at 13c. Molasses is quiet. Pork closed at $32 75.

Sterling Exchange 109.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 7—Flour has declined 3c, the latest quotations being $@ .
Wheat has declined 2 to 3½c.
Oats are worth 37½.
Mess pork $24.

A CROWDED MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of prominent citizens of New York city was held last evening to consider the best means of avoiding the cholera. A plan was proposed to have the poor wards of the city visited by physicians, and to raise money for this purpose.

ANOTHER CABINET MEETING.

The *Post's* Washington special says another Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Secretary Welles and Admiral Farragut were closeted with the President. The general impression prevails that the French Government has been warned not to send any more troops to Mexico.

New York, Nov. 7—Buffalo has gone Republican—the first time for many years.

THE ELECTIONS.

The New York city returns indicate the election of the Union ticket by a large majority.

In the State the returns indicate a large falling off of the Democratic vote.

Barlow is elected Secretary of State by a large majority.

Milwaukee, November 7.—Fairchild, Union, is undoubtedly elected Governor of Wisconsin. The negro suffrage vote is defeated.

Chicago, November 7.—The Republicans elect by a majority of 15,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 7.—Gen. Slocum gets over 2,000 majority in this city.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Gov. Hoytlemeyer, Radical, is elected county Auditor. The vote of Gen. Blair is reported. Blair has entered suit against the judges of election for twenty thousand dollars damages.

STEAMER SUNK.

The steamer Rudolph sunk in the Arkansas river, involving a loss of $45,000.

Congressional Effect from the Second District.

JACOB BARKER.

The subjoined brief but graphic sketch of the remarkable octogenarian, who discussed all opposition in the 6th as candidate for Congress in the Second District, appeared in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, before the election:

Old Jacob Barker, the octogenarian banker of New Orleans, has been announced for Congress in the Second District of Louisiana, on the Democratic ticket. A note or two regarding this old man may not be out of place.

He was born in Milton, in December, 1779, and consequently now eighty-six years of age. In early life he was a clerk in the Bank of Hamilton, to whom he was openly indebted. At the age of sixteen he was set adrift, and found his way to New York, where, before he was twenty-one, he was the owner of five stores and a ship. He was the owner of the first steamboat that ever ran between New York and United States Bank. On his wedding day in 1801 he received the intelligence that he was financially ruined. But immediately rose with his usual energy, and in a few years was worth $100,000.

We have of late in all the pecuniary, political and financial events from this time on. He was one of the building committee of Tammany Hall. He was sent to Congress in first election in the year of 1812 he raised a sum of $5,000 for the Government. He was a member of the State Senate of New York during the war. He set up as a manager to advocate the election of DeWitt Clinton for Governor.

In 1825 he went up the Exchange Bank in Wall street, and opened his career as a stock speculator at an age when the majority of stock speculators of the present day are either retired from active life or exiled from business. Taking it as a mark where the average age of men open upon Wall and Broad streets in day.

Like most other stock speculators, he had his bullish brisks in a fair market, but he never suffered this sort of thing to impair his credit. He still for years made use of other bank names, and was believed to control great capital, and continued his heavy operations until the panic of 1837 set in, probably not up for the next year, drove to ruin him than for any advantage his opponents expected, destroyed public confidence in him as a capitalist and operator. It is said that he is now contesting ownership the North River Bank, claimed him as the property of by one Brewer, to whom he sent a challenge. The challenge was handed to the Grand Jury and has been indicted. He ordered knowers and has been summoned. Brewer has absconded. He was released from sentence by Governor Clinton. The failure of some insurance companies in which he had a leading part, brought on a panic in the money market in which Barker was involved. He again got credit, and in 1837 was a heavy operator. He was a leading man, and is yet remembered by old denizens of New York for the interest that attended his every movement. He was the first man to introduce the system of depositing the greatest possible facility to the individuals who employed other's liberal trade.

Disbarred, perhaps, with the contempt of New York, he emigrated in 1834 to New Orleans. There, at an age when most men give up business, he set about to make a fortune, and soon attained a prominent position in business affairs in that State. Law, it appears, did not give him the desired amount, and he took to politics. Banking seems to have been his forte, and the Bank of Commerce, a flourishing institution, was many say "made afloat" with him.

To-day if you take a check for money on a Carondelet street merchant, as likely as not he will give you a check for it upon the "Bank of Commerce." You don't recognize the name of the bank, and ask where it is. You are told you know where old John Barker's office is? Whether or not you do, you find it, and present the check at the counter. If you look that office willing you will see on every hand a number of the old banking cronies of Barker, all to be the moving spirit of the business there. If you choose to have gold to sell, you probably dicker with the chief about the price, and probably the old man will come forward and take part in the trade. He has a fancy for that sort of thing, or at least, has appeared to have, on odd or two occasions we have noticed when on business in his bank. This old man is Jacob Barker, the oldest and most experienced financier now living.

He appears to enjoy the best of health. His present age, according greater than Lord Palmerston, is rarely equalled in the enjoyment of all the faculties.

France has gained another peaceful admiral victory. Lately the Government of Mexico invited Admiral Bertholon to visit Vera Cruz. The Mexican government offered to make him for 70,720 francs each, those of Carbonbe for 55,720 francs, and a French establishment, from the department of the Lower Rhine, for 40,000 francs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Board of School Directors—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening, Mr. Christy Burke presiding.

Mr. McCloud, from the Finance Committee, submitted a report showing that the expenses of the schools for the month of September—over 17 in operation and enlisted—amounted to $29,476 78 and for October $29,112 27.

In regard to the memorial for aid to the indigent negro schools, the Committee reported that the Board have no authority to appropriate any part of the school fund to any other object than the schools under the control of the Board.

The monthly report of the Superintendent showed the attendance of the schools on the days during the month of October to be 9,317, of which 8,566 upon the average total of attendance.

Mr. Rogers submitted an elaborate report upon the proposition to introduce the French language as a part of the curriculum, in all the public schools of our city. Mr. Rogers, under present circumstances, disapproved the project, because of the necessity of uniformity in the studies of all schools, and because of the present total uniformity, though, if such a change should be required, new employed would have to be removed, in consequence of their inability to teach French, or they were not removed additional teachers would have to be employed, involving an additional burden upon the already oppressed tax payers.

On motion of Mr. Vincent the report and the resolutions were laid over, to be taken up when called for, and gave occasion to it, were removed to the committee of five to report on the next meeting.

A complaint from Mr. P. Young, owner of a report and lease to certain lots near Bienville, in the Fourth district, was read, and recently became his children got right upon it, and during two years made her fees, apparently inflicted with a species of whitebone, was referred to the Committee of Supervision for the First District, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. E. S. Kent tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, in consequence of his removal from the city. The resignation was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jewett a communication from Miss Clark, teacher of French in the Girls' High School, against her place being declared vacant, which was read at the last meeting, and was argued upon the ground that, she resigned to be married, or whether she was retained or not, was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Chair reported that the Special Committee on the proper interpretation of the clause in the study of the French language, J. J. Vincent, Dr. Holliday, Mr. Donegan, Mr. Jewett and Mr. Kay.

The Board then went into an election of 317 the necessary consequent by the resignation of Mr. Keep, and Mr. James A. White, proposed by Mr. Jewett, was elected by acclamation.

Recorder Gaillard's Court.—The following cases were brought before Recorder Gaillard yesterday, and the parties pleading not guilty, they were remanded for examination:

Baptiste, negro, stealing a gold ring from Mahan C. Smith, on Morgan street; James Lewis, stealing clothing worth $125 dollars from Samuel Moody; C. Gallatin, negro, robbing Mr. Edwards of a gold watch; John Mulvey, stealing six dollars from Jacob Bennett; Mary Fernandez, stealing a gold watch worth fifty dollars and $15 in money from Catherine Lynch; Yorkemeyer, of Morgan Kittam, negro, stealing two dollars' worth of clothing apparel from the house of Silas Celeste, Dauphin street, and Charles Sheridan, corner Lafayette and Carondelet, negro, with a bowie knife.

Alexander, a negro, charged with stealing money and clothing, the property of his employer, was discharged and the bail reduced to be held in the Parish Prison for ten days.

Robert Campbell's Court.—A negro named Young, charged with stealing some property, valued at $15, from John Bennett, was discharged yesterday, he having proved that he was left failing by master, and Bennett being subsequently brought into Court was fined $5 for the necessity.

Addison Martin, negro, having a loaded revolver concealed on his person, was sent to the Parish Prison for ten days.

Robert Campbell, late keeper of a coffee-house on Poydras street, was fined ten dollars for keeping open during the election, on Monday, and Thomas Ryan, a drayman, arrested for being drunk during the election, was fined $5 or ten days.

Edward Ryan, a drayman, arrested for fighting a boy named Barney Donnelly, on election day, was fined five dollars, on payment of which he was discharged.

The O'Connor Perjury Case.—The case of P. E. O'Connor and James Walsh, charging of perjury, has been committed in the examination of Peter Costello before the Recorder Gaillard, on Saturday last, and continued to-day. The principal witness, Costello, who we have already informed our readers of was committed to jail last day the city not appearing, the District Attorney issued for a further continuance, and the case was indefinitely postponed. It seems to be the belief of the Chief of Police that Costello is yet in the city concealed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1865.

The general market exhibits a full degree of animation, but the receipts of Western Produce continue light and leave but little room to complain of inactivity in the demand. Subscriptions to subscriptions to our new Bank of Louisiana will show that there have been further sales of new Molasses. The movement in our leading staples was pretty well represented by the sales of New York and Liverpool, which will be found noticed in the cotton report.

The Gold market opened dull and declining at last evening's quotations, and closed at 146 bid and 146 asked. There was reported variously the sales aggregating $10,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $30,000 at 146 1,2; $6000 at 146 5,8; $6000 at 146 3,4; $6000 at 146 7,8; $6000 at 147; $6000 at 147 1,8; $15,000 at three days; $10,000 at four days, $15,000 at three days, and $10,000 at 146 3,4 cash.

A further slight improvement is reported in Foreign Exchange, the sales of sterling including A 1 to first class to the extent of £30,000, at 1 56¼, 1 56¾ and 1 57; sixty-days acceptances at 1 55, £10,000 at 1 55¼, £21 56 at 1 56, and £5000 at 1 56¾; francs at 1 56¾ and 1 55¾; £2000 at 1 56¾; francs and Swiss bankers at 1 57 and £1500 at 1 57¾. 70,000 Francs sold in three commercial bills at 5.25¾. The Banks rule still higher rates.

With United Supplies Domestic Exchange ruled at still higher rates. Sales of the Banks raised their figures for checks on New York to ¾ discount, but one or two of them supplied their customers duly in the day of 1. Towards the close ¾ was the ruling rate. Quotations: $50,000 New York Banks sold at ¾ discount; $20,000 at 1; $20,000 at 1 1,8; $20,000 at 1 1,4; $20,000 Boston bills at 1 1,8; $25,000 five days' sight on New York at 1 1,8 and $25,000 at 1 1,4; seems five days on Boston at 1 3,4, cashier's account of Shaw days' on New York at 1 3,4; $50,000 thirty days' at 2 3,4. Many of the above rates are nominal enough. We also notice sales of a round dozen of U. S. Quartermaster's cash checks on New York at 1 1,8 discount.

The sales of Banks include 30 shares Citizens' Bank at $42, 10 shares Union Bank at $93, and 10 shares Bank of America at $93 50. An offer of $140, on application, for 100 shares Canal Bank, was refused for City Railroad. Tale in-dentic Teacher Improvement. The Transfer Books of this company are closed until the payment of the dividend on the 10th inst. In City Bonds we noticed sales of Consolidated at 81 1,2, and 8 Redeemed bonds, fifty coupon at 71.

The sales of Universal Bank Notes included $200 Banks at 95 1,2; $200 Citizens at 95; $200 Canal at 89 3,4; and $4,000 ($1,000 and $3,000) at 70; $1,500 Louisiana State Bank at 63 1,2; and $7,000 ($2,000, $3,000 and $2,000) at 65. $1,000 Union ($500 and $1,000) at 80; $500 Crescent City at 80; and $1,250 Bank of Louisiana at 60. Western Bonds Bank at 51 to 52; New Orleans at 65 to 66 1,2; Crescent City Bank at 70 to 80, and Union Bank at 75 to 81. The trade figures are the most paid by dealers for the leading notes offered at their counters. Some of them pay 80 for Louisiana State, 75 for New Orleans, 70 for Canal, 65 for Bank of New Orleans, 60 for Crescent City, 55 for Bank of Louisiana, and 1 per cent. Western notes are in demand, and command a premium in our local trade and are bought for that purpose.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, November 8, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under the depressing influence of the dispatches from New York published in the morning papers, which reported a decline during the week ending on the 28th ult. of 1 1,2d in the Liverpool market which, however, is requested to have been followed by a reaction under which holders were enabled to recover 1,2d of the previous falling off, the favorable change being probably caused by the receipt of the steamer by the New York steamer of the 29th. Had it not been for this reaction, the views of business might have been materially changed by the news, but, as it was, only an inconsiderable number of them showed any willingness to meet the demand, all the reflection claimed by buyers. On the other hand