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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FREARY, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Ottoma.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMSOLA.	
Second " "	M. B. BRADY.	
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.	
Fourth " "	A. DUBLANC.	
Fifth " "	N. D. COLEMAN.	
ALTERNATES:		
First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.	
Second " "	GEO. W. RACE.	
Third " "	J. M. KENNARD.	
Fourth " "	E. R. CULLOM.	
Fifth " "	W. P. SLACK, JAS. L. SIGMAN.	

THE TERMS OF SERVICE OF THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

A late number of the Crescent City *Telegraph* contains a lengthy article, the design of which is to show that the term of office of the members of the General Assembly of the State now in session, closes on the first Monday in November next, and that the Governor ought, in due time, to issue his proclamation, ordering an election to be held on that day for members of a new Legislature to meet on the first Monday in January, 1869.

The *Telegraph* quotes the following articles of the Constitution in support of his argument:

Art. 34. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general election.

Art. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and their election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law; and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

It is very clear from these provisions, first, that the members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years. That is the time when the election is to take place *hereafter*. Secondly, that they shall continue in office for two years, and thirdly, that the General Assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law.

But these provisions, it will be argued, apply to *future* elections only. We think the friends of the existing State Government will contend that the existence and term of office of the members of the present Legislature rests upon a special provision of the Constitution, which reads thus:

Art. 159. The General Assembly, elected under this Constitution, *shall hold its first session* in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official proclamation aforesaid.

It will doubtless be contended by the members of the General Assembly now in session that they were elected for two years, although they were required to meet on the third Monday after the official promulgation of the Constitution, instead of the first Monday of January.

The article 159, quoted above, authorizing their present meeting, it will be observed, directs the holding of *their first session*. From this it would appear that a recess or adjournment was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and that their service was not to terminate on the first Monday of November, 1868. In saying this we concur most heartily with our colemporary of the *Telegraph*, in wishing that the view he has taken of the law might prevail. There is certainly room for doubt. We could scarcely elect a worse Legislature than the present one, and we should stand a very good chance of electing a much better one. The question will be decided, however, without regard to our opinions or our desires.

We call the attention of our readers here and in the interior to the advertisement of Messrs. Norman & Reiss, 121 and 123 Old Levee streets, who are largely engaged in the manufacture of candies and every article in the confectionary line, vermicelli, macaroni, extract of coffee and other articles in their line. They have also on hand all kinds of spices, and freshly parched coffee, which they can supply to steamboats and sailing vessels at short notice. The house is already extensively and favorably known.

Messrs. Elkin & Co., 168 Canal street, one of our best houses, advertise in our columns to day that they are now receiving new styles of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, shades, curtains, and everything in the upholstery line.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain Weir, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs C Cobern and relative, Mrs Jas M Barnett, Mr Charles Cavelier, Miss Estelle Cavelier, Miss Lizzie Cavelier, F Hennen, Jas Lee, Jas Mundy, J Q Phillips, F Phillips, F Grant and 4 steerage.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Kemble, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs E Mason, Miss E W Cannon, P Foley, A Huber, J H Andrews, J Coates, W Simmons, J Grant, E Murphy, J W Sanderson and 63 on deck.

Maine.

The result of the election in Vermont enabled the republican press of this country to claim an increase in the strength of their party only by taking advantage of popular ignorance. In reality, the result in that State proves a republican loss. By comparison in every preceding election when the strength of both parties was brought out.

So it will probably be in Maine, where the next State election occurs, next Monday. The National majority in that State last year was only 11,815, and, should it exceed that number by even a few hundreds, in the present election, no doubt the Radical press will cry out, "Gain! gain!"

How false and absurd such a cry will be it is proper that the people should understand beforehand. The Radical majority in that State, in the presidential election of 1864, was 21,812. In the State election of 1865, it was 22,232. In 1866, it was over 27,000. From this it fell, suddenly, in 1867, to 11,818. The aggregate vote, that year, was unusually light, and the indifference of Republicans, to which party, by the tables show, the greater number of absent voters belonged, was accounted for, on the Republican press claimed, by certain social causes. Is it certain that, should one half of those who remained away from the polls last year vote the Democratic ticket this year, the result would be a decisive Democratic majority. No such result is anticipated.

The Republican journals in Maine profess to expect a Radical majority of fifteen thousand, which will show a Democratic gain of twelve thousand since 1866, and of over six thousand comparing the majority to that of 1867.

Democratic journals, on the other hand, represent it as probable that the Radical majority will be reduced below that in 1867.

In this section, the most careful observers of New England politics have not permitted themselves to hope for a result so cheering to the Democracy as the latter would be. The Western Democracy will be more than satisfied with the indication should the Radical majority in Maine not exceed twelve thousand. So large a gain for the Democracy in a New England State as such a result would show is more than they have had reason to anticipate for a section where Radical fanaticism has so long been a chronic disease.—*Chicago Times.*

CURTIS.—We find the following in the New York *Sun*. How does Gov Curtis's frank and honorable testimony compare with the *Tribune's* perversions and misrepresentations?

According to the Buffalo *Courier*, George Curtis, of Pennsylvania, who was asked the other day, in the Union League Club House of Philadelphia, what was his opinion of Gov. Seymour, replied:

"Well, sir, if I were asked to mention a man who, in my estimation, possessed the attributes of a perfect gentleman, a cultivated scholar, a thorough statesman, and a sincere Christian, I could, without hesitation, name Horatio Seymour, of New York." "How about Seymour's loyalty?" "After the dispatches I sent Seymour at the time of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania," replied the Governor, "it would hardly become me to impugn his loyalty; the fact is, I have never doubted it. I understand that Belmont is haranguing the dispatches sent by Stanton and myself privately, and I have no doubt they will be in the hands of every Democratic stump speaker through the campaign. We had better give up attacking Seymour's loyalty. Let the opposition hold the trump card in that matter."

The clerk of the Superior Court at Savannah has been called upon to furnish a certified copy of an indictment, now pending, against himself for larceny.

A London shoemaker took his wife for a trip to the country, and for economy's sake locked the children up to starve for a few days until their parents' return.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,545.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Radical Procession.—The Radical procession last night counted in its ranks about 5500 persons, including 500 white men, 1,000 boys under 21 years of age, and 1500 country negroes, leaving a balance of about 2500 white and colored Radical voters in the city of New Orleans in favor of Grant and Colfax.

The procession was slow to organize, and started only from Canal street at a quarter past 8 o clock. When it came back from the First District, and arrived in front of our office, it was about half past 10, and in less than one hour they were all gone towards Elysian Fields.

The procession was orderly, and up to 12 o'clock there has been no disturbance of any kind.

Speaker Lowell, ex Governor Michael Hahn, and Recorder Becker were among those in our region.

Two houses were illuminated, one in Camp street, between Julia and Girod, a carpet-bag gov boarding place, and one in Chartres, No 161, a private residence of a defeated Radical candidate.

Measures had been taken by the Sheriff and the Chief of Police, for the maintenance of peace or the restoration of order in case of an outbreak. General Buchanan had some troops of infantry and cavalry on hand, and was ready to answer any requisition from the competent civil authorities, but all these were happily not needed. Everything is quiet at midnight, and we hope that the sun will rise on a perfectly quiet city.

A Dangerous Assault—An unknown man was struck on the head by John Ray yesterday morning, in the Clay Coffee-house, with a heavy glass tumbler, wounding him so severely that it is believed his life is endangered. A physician was sent for and the proper remedies applied.

Recorder Becker's Court—James Roberts, arraigned on a charge of larceny, was sent for trial before the Criminal Court.

Charles Williams was deposed of in the same way for a similar offense.

The case of Jerry Long was continued until the further order of the court.

A like disposition was made of the case of Alex. Patton, arraigned for obtaining money under false pretences.

Wm Bassett contributed a small sum to the city for the privilege of disturbing the peace.

Levy Williams was remanded for trial before the Criminal Court on a charge of forgery.

George Brown, accused of larceny, was remanded for trial.

Mrs Middell was fined for getting mad and threatening.

Minor cases as usual.

An Unfortunate Casualty—About 3 o'clock on Friday night a boy named Wm. Lawler was unfortunately, if not fatally, injured by a bursting of a cistern on his father's premises, on Magnolia street, between Johnson and Prieur. The child, who is ten years old, was drawing a pitcher of water, when, from some unknown cause, two of the staves at the bottom of the cistern gave way, dashing the full force of the water, which was confined in it, full into the child's face, knocking him down, and before he was rescued all but killed. A physician was called in, but he regards his patient's condition as precarious in the extreme.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY SIXTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at noon. Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding.

The roll being called, fifteen members answered to their names. No quorum.

On motion of Todd, of Jefferson, the Senate adjourned until Monday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair and forty seven members present.

E. Dawsee, of Bienville, moved to adjourn until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

The Georgia Imbroglio.

The action of the House of Representatives of the carpet bag government of Georgia, in expelling, on the ground of ineligibility, twenty five negroes, who have sat and acted as members of the body for months, is an event of great importance. It is true that it can be made to be made about it by the Jacobins of the North, but they can derive no political capital from it anywhere but in such benighted regions as Vermont, and there they are welcome to all they can make.

But what is the significance of this event? It is the assertion of the fact that the body from which these negroes were expelled, is a part of the bogus government furnished the people of Georgia by the Federal military power, which has been supreme over them since their so-called legitimate State Government was superseded by Jacobin decree. This bogus government was established by a pretended vote of the people, first by the election of delegates to a Convention, and afterwards by the submission of the constitution which it framed, to be passed upon by an election ordered for that purpose, at which State officers and members of the Legislature were also voted for. In three several elections universal negro suffrage was allowed, while many of the white citizens were disfranchised. Of course, the negroes and carpet baggers had all their own way. They framed just such a constitution as suited them, and elected State officers and a majority of the Legislature of their own sort.

It is this sham government, thus created, that has expelled these negro members, and it has been done upon the ground that the Constitution made by the negroes and their pretended friends, allowed the former negroes to sit in the Legislature. Singular that a Convention, composed mainly of negroes and carpet baggers, should have done their work so knowingly, that the Constitution framed by them, should have contained a *disqualification* on account of color, when that is the great sin and crime, in Jacobin eyes, against which all their thunders and efforts have been directed. Quite as strange that this ineligibility should not have been discovered, or, if discovered, its not acted upon, until this mock legislature had been in session for months, and had, in the meantime, elected U. S. Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, of which Joe Brown was made Chief Justice, and enacted many pretended laws, these same negroes now expelled sitting and acting therein.

Now, how is it? Have the base native whites, like Joe Brown, who joined the negro party, and the Northern carpet baggers, who came down to lead the negroes to plunder the fortunes and obtain office, been cheating the blacks from the beginning? Or have they been cheated with them in the association? Or is that they have discovered that these negroes will not answer, after all, for rulers over white men, or co-rulers with white men, and have therefore set up the ineligibility dodge to get rid of them?

Whatever may be the explanation, and it is proper that it should be sought for, the fact stands out fact, that the negroes have been cast out and sent adrift by their own pretended friends. This fact will be seen and felt in the chase, when the votes in relation to this matter come to be scanned. On the motion denying the right of these negroes to vote on the question of their eligibility, one hundred and two votes were cast in support of the motion, showing, as the parties stood, that more than half the Democratic Jacobins voted against their *colorful brothers*, and on the final vote of expulsion, there were eighty votes in the affirmative to twenty three in the negative list, which shows that a decided majority, counting in these twenty five expelled negroes. But add them to those who voted against their expulsion, and the number is only forty-eight, while eighty voted for expulsion, one half or more of whom were undoubtedly white Jacobins. This shows "how the cat jumps."

At Demaret, in favor of white supremacy, always and everywhere, we rejoice at this result. This imbroglio in Georgia, and the events which are occurring, in every Southern State, showing jealousy, wrangling and division between the white Jacobins and the black Jacobins, demonstrate that Jacobin reconstruction is a failure, and that it is not possible to make a superior race and an inferior race, white men and black men, co-rulers of any country, without producing constant trouble, personal disorder, and ever recurring violence and military repression.

"Let us have peace!" —*N. Y. Democrat.*

Pollard—The Boston Post Goes for Him.

Pollard, be of the "Lost Cause," frequent pistols for one and assassinations for many months, has again "drawn the pen to" "rate the tone and character of journalism" and to "stab to the death the shallow heart of injustice"—One of his first "shivaric thrusts" is aimed at the unfortunate gentleman who caused him so much uneasiness during the war—Jeff. Davis Pollard can't endure the thought that the "Chief of the Southern Confederacy" has gone into the commission business with a London house. He finds it difficult to "credit such prostitution of historical dignity. There are hundreds of Southerners, save Mr. Pollard, who are happy in starving without condescending to the business of trade, and he wants to know why Mr. Davis cannot bear his poverty as "nobly." He talks about the "infamy of selling out the honors of the Confederacy, and "bargaining his historical heroism for certain benefits of trade;" winding up with the imprecation "Shame upon the man, a blistering mark upon the cotton, cannot be too deep for the man who has no dignity and flagitious thing." Mr. Pollard's rhetoric has probably run away with him, as usual, and stripped of all his peculiar elegance of style, there remains enough to say plain nephews of Mr. Davis, if he has any, to repeat the Wise affair. But, while Pollard grumbles, the people will be inclined to rejoice that Jeff Davis, if report be true, contemplates becoming a respectable common place member of society, to settle down quietly in business, and accept the situation in good faith. We dislike to suggest it, but it really seems as if Pollard would be of quite as much service to the Southern public at large, and possibly to himself, if he would only sacrifice a little of his "historical dignity," and set up a grocery store.—*Richmond.*

THE COTTON CROP.—We have to chronicle the fact that the caterpillar army appeared nearly simultaneously all over the country within the past week or ten days, and has almost completed the ruin of that portion of the cotton crop which is not matured. The stalks have been stripped of their foliage and the young bolls of the shock which envelopes their stems. So, our prediction made some weeks ago, and at the time hooted at by some farmers, has been verified. But there is one peculiarity about the development of the caterpillar army this year. In the first and second generations, on the majority of plantations, were not discovered at all, and scarcely any sign of the worm was seen until the first and third had commenced its ravages.

We have conversed with several planters in relation to their prospects at present. They generally agree that they will make more cotton than they did last year. We are of the opinion that on the river lands there will be an average of from 800 to 1000 pounds of seed cotton seed per acre. Hill lands will not make so much.

With the present favorable weather picking is progressing rapidly. By the 20th inst. at least half the crop will have been gathered.—*Opelika Telegraph, Sept. 9.*

The Rosecrans Conference—Reluctant Action of the Southerners.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Sept. 4.—Well informed gentlemen, just returned from the White Sulphur Springs, make such statements concerning the interview of Gen. Rosecrans and Southern Generals there as put that interview in a light in which it has not been hitherto exhibited. The distinguished Southern gentlemen there assembled for health and pleasure only, and not for any political purpose, received the General with that kindness and courtesy due to a distinguished officer, but anticipated no formal conference upon the political situation, until Gen. Rosecrans himself began to propound questions which the parties questioned were compelled either to answer, or by their silence to cause, perhaps, an erroneous impression as to their views to get abroad. From the best sources of information it appears, however, that these gentlemen would have preferred to have discussed almost any subject rather than that indicated by General Rosecrans. They were upon neutral ground, for, according to the legislation of Congress, the State of Virginia is not to be permitted to participate in the Presidential election. They felt, too, that their opinions were already well enough known. They had laid down their arms and admitted the conquering power of the North; they had fully accepted the situation and determined to follow a path of true allegiance to the Constitution of the United States; they were content to be the passive objects which the people of the North were to control in their efforts to organize the government, and put it upon an enduring basis, and they therefore were reluctant to belong drawn from the retirement they had voluntarily sought and placed prominently, and as central figures, in the contest now in progress. They had no desire to take an active part, positively or negatively, of creating any new issues in the campaign, and were not ambitious in the present emergency of being the authors of any new plank for either the Southern people or the Democratic party of the country. They were intelligent gentlemen, who had carefully noted the progress of events, and did not believe that their individual opinions as to Southern sentiment and Southern probable action, would in the least affect the general result, for they knew that all is the North who desired to fully understand the Southern situation and Southern people could come to an intelligent conclusion without their aid, at the time; and they also knew well that nothing they could say would convince that class in the North who were willfully blind and determined to recognize no truth from the South unless it emanated from Radical sources. They had no idea, when they first freely gave their views and opinions to General Rosecrans in his self imposed mission, that what was done would be dignified by the name of a formal conference, or that the interviews would assume the importance subsequently given to them by the press and people throughout the country.

My informant is satisfied that if the distinguished Southern gentleman with whom Gen. Rosecrans conferred, had the control of the whole subject, the result of the interview would not be made public at least for the present. While no evil consequences could possibly follow the publication, it is not believed it could be productive of much good.

In consequence of the prominence given to the whole subject, however, it was concluded that something should be said, and hence a letter was written in reply to one from General Rosecrans, embodying views on certain points, but, it will be seen, avoiding all partisan reference. This letter was signed first by Gen. Lee, and subsequently the other signatures were appended, as heretofore stated.

Pennsylvania.

The canvass in Pennsylvania has been conducted with singular quietness by both parties. There have been no great demonstrations, and only excitement is nowhere visible. But there is no apathy and no idleness in either camp. Both Democrats and Republicans are earnestly at work. The State is canvassed by an extraordinary corps. Every county, every town, every school district is unusually well organized. The preparations to get all the voters to the polls are as thorough as possible. These preliminaries having been fully completed we preserve that the season of mass meetings and public displays will now be immediately inaugurated.

It seems that each of the parties professes to be confident of carrying the State in October. The Republicans set down their prospective majority at from 12,000 to 18,000. The Democrats more modestly reckon theirs at 5000 to 10,000. Which of these calculations is correct the event will soon determine. In 1867, when a Judge of the Supreme Court was elected, the Democratic candidate had his small majority of 592. In 1866 (ten years) the Republican candidate for Governor, Saul Hester Clymer, the Democratic candidate, by more than 17,000 majority. In 1864 the present Andrew Gregg, Gen. Hartranft, was elected by 22,600 majority. In 1864 Mr Lincoln's majority was 20,000. In 1862 the Democratic majority was 5,21. These varying figures are, on the whole, rather favorable to the Republican anticipations, and if next week State should have, as we expect to Vermont by meeting an increased Republican majority, the probability that Pennsylvania will do the same thing will become very strong indeed.

Any way, that State is now the chief battle ground of the two parties. They both know this, and will not fail to act accordingly. Their greatest efforts, their most strenuous, their loudest orators will be devoted to Pennsylvania. Their money will be sent there in liberal supplies; and while local committees and candidates in other parts will have the pleasure of paying their own election earing expenses, in Pennsylvania they will be paid from abroad, with gratitude for the opportunity of rendering such a service. If the Democrats lose the State in October, their case will be hopeless. If the Republicans fail to carry it, they will be sadly per them pretty severely.—*New York Sun.*

The two candidates for Governor of New York are well matched: Both are young men, both are rich, both are exceedingly good looking, both of the very equal which all beauty. Mr. Griswold is a blonde, with blue eyes, light hair, and mutton-chop whiskers. His movements are graceful, his manners elegant. Mr. Hoffman is a brunette, slender, tall, stately, with fine black eyes tinged with melancholy. His hair is jet black, his brow pale and thoughtful, his beard and whiskers finely chiselled, his chin smooth and shapely, his mouth intellectual and kindly, his moustache black and luxuriant, his hat that of a Spanish grandee or a first-class German methaphysician. In point of personal attractions it would be difficult to determine which of the two candidates ought to have the palm. If the opposed were left to the ladies, they would find themselves puzzled beyond any precedent in history.—*N. Y. Sun.*

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN MAINE—DESERTING THE RADICAL BANNER.—*Augusta, August 31.*—Further investigation in the interior of the State shows increased hostility to the Radical Congressional ticket by the laboring masses. The number of desertions is reported. The ship yards are barren monuments of ruined fortunes, and their operatives are at work on the farms. The Radicals are denounced for robbing them of their occupation, and their votes will be generally thrown for the Seymour ticket. Radical leaders admit that several hundred votes in Kennebec and Androscoggin, last year Radical, will swell up Democratic majorities, and that Augusta will wheel into line. The Republicans have entered into the canvass with revived energy, with Judge Kelley, General Hawley, Major Haggerty, and other speakers. General Sickles is expected in a few days. Gross personalities are indulged in by both parties, and antagonism runs high.—*New York Herald.*

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—Charles Lamb tells us his sad experience, as a warning to young men, in the following language: "The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who tread near the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of the first wine is delicious at the opening season, or the enterprising adventurer on newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he can feel himself going down a precipice, with open eyes and will, to his destruction, and have no human power to stop it, and feel it all the way emanating from himself, to see the godliness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise, bear the piteous spectacle of his own ruin, could he see my fevered eye, fevered with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking to to-night's repeating of the folly, could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry horribly to be delivered. It were a cheap price to buy his dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

"A Reader" (Corn) complains that when the *Irish Citizen* has to speak of the Southern people during the war, it calls them "Confederates," not "rebels." Just so; they were Confederates, and they were not "rebels;" and we put no confidence in more nickname chaff of an abusive sort. They prove nothing. Moreover, as his present editor happened to be one of those Confederates himself, he will never write or print one syllable of blame or reproach against them or their cause. Their cause is lost, their Confederacy is no more, and that ought to be enough for you.—*Irish Citizen.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Tennessee Committee.

The Civil Authorities to be Sustained.

Expulsion of Negroes from the Georgia State Senate.

Steamer Patapsco Burned.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Earthquake Along the Coast of Peru.

Frightful Loss of Life and Treasure

The U. S. Storeship and all Hands Lost.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Weather calm. Sailed: Steamships Matagorda and Clinton.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 12—Passed down: Ruth at 2 P. M., Tallapoosa at 4 P. M.

St. Louis, Sept. 12—River swelling slowly.

Louisville, Sept. 12—River rising, 7 feet 6 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather warm and showery.

[Previous Steamboat.]

Havana, Sept. 11.—Additional Mexican news Governor Antonio Gomez Chavre, of Jalisco, who was impeached and deposed by Congress for having sanctioned the summary execution of some robbers on the ground that by so doing he had violated that article of Federal Constitution which throws a safeguard around the life of citizens had been reinstated.

The assassination of Gen. Peinolo is confirmed. It is reported that the General had been dragged by order of Gen. Canto previous to his assassination. Juarez ordered the immediate arrest and trial of Gen. Canto.

The papers state that Canto's intention was to do away with Gen. Ortega also. The latter preferred to return to prison than accept a conditional release.

He issues a manifesto in which he renounces his claims to the Presidency and declares adhesion to the Juarez Government.

The late conspirators against the life of Juarez had been liberated and ordered into banishment; also, a priest who had delivered seditious discourses at Tehuacan.

The Government is still occupied with the question of military colonies for the northern frontier.

The press of the capital declare any treaty on the subject of a foreign protectorate is unnecessary.

Senor Ignacia Vallierto, Minister Gobernation, has resigned. His successor will probably be Senor Rafael Dunde.

An American citizen named Pierce who refused indigitation to the Mexican Government complaint and application for redress to Charge d'Affaire Plumb.

Strong efforts were being made to have the commission for the settlement of American claims meet at the capital of Mexico instead of New York.

Colonels Diranzoo and Toledo who had taken a leading part in the Sinaloa revolt, had been sentenced to death, and have the Worth.

A conflagration at Vera Cruz destroyed 300 bales of cotton.

Senor Augustin Ortega, chief of the rural police ground Medelin, had been assassinated near that place.

Havana, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Portsmouth Prince Sept. 5, says: The siege of the capital by the Cacos and other rebel forces, is at length raised. The place retired to St Marc.

The *Moniteur* repeats the story that Ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has been shot on the frontier.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Later Colorado advices elect a Democrat as delegate to Congress.

The Tennessee Legislative Committee is making but little progress here. Reinforcement of Federal troops will involve changes in command not at all satisfactory to them.

Nashville, Sept. 12—The militia bill, modified by the Senate, was rejected by the House.

The Legislature adjourned sine die. Governor Brownlow's proclamation of the fact that the negroes have been cast out and sent adrift by their own pretended friends. This fact will be seen and felt in the chase, when the votes in relation to this matter come to be scanned. On the motion denying the right of these negroes to vote on the question of their eligibility, one hundred and two votes were cast in support of the motion, showing, as the parties stood, that more than half the Democratic Jacobins voted against their *colorful brothers*, and on the final vote of expulsion, there were eighty votes in the affirmative to twenty three in the negative list, which shows that a decided majority, counting in these twenty five expelled negroes. But add them to those who voted against their expulsion, and the number is only forty-eight, while eighty voted for expulsion, one half or more of whom were undoubtedly white Jacobins. This shows "how the cat jumps."

At Demaret, in favor of white supremacy, always and everywhere, we rejoice at this result. This imbroglio in Georgia, and the events which are occurring, in every Southern State, showing jealousy, wrangling and division between the white Jacobins and the black Jacobins, demonstrate that Jacobin reconstruction is a failure, and that it is not possible to make a superior race and an inferior race, white men and black men, co-rulers of any country, without producing constant trouble, personal disorder, and ever recurring violence and military repression.

"Let us have peace!" —*N. Y. Democrat.*

Pollard—The Boston Post Goes for Him.

Pollard, be of the "Lost Cause," frequent pistols for one and assassinations for many months, has again "drawn the pen to" "rate the tone and character of journalism" and to "stab to the death the shallow heart of injustice"—One of his first "shivaric thrusts" is aimed at the unfortunate gentleman who caused him so much uneasiness during the war—Jeff. Davis Pollard can't endure the thought that the "Chief of the Southern Confederacy" has gone into the commission business with a London house. He finds it difficult to "credit such prostitution of historical dignity. There are hundreds of Southerners, save Mr. Pollard, who are happy in starving without condescending to the business of trade, and he wants to know why Mr. Davis cannot bear his poverty as "nobly." He talks about the "infamy of selling out the honors of the Confederacy, and "bargaining his historical heroism for certain benefits of trade;" winding up with the imprecation "Shame upon the man, a blistering mark upon the cotton, cannot be too deep for the man who has no dignity and flagitious thing." Mr. Pollard's rhetoric has probably run away with him, as usual, but stripped of all his peculiar elegance of style, there remains enough to say plain nephews of Mr. Davis, if he has any, to repeat the Wise affair. But, while Pollard grumbles, the people will be inclined to rejoice that Jeff Davis, if report be true, contemplates becoming a respectable common place member of society, to settle down quietly in business, and accept the situation in good faith. We dislike to suggest it, but it really seems as if Pollard would be of quite as much service to the Southern public at large, and possibly to himself, if he would only sacrifice a little of his "historical dignity," and set up a grocery store.—*Richmond.*

THE COTTON CROP.—We have to chronicle the fact that the caterpillar army appeared nearly simultaneously all over the country within the past week or ten days, and has almost completed the ruin of that portion of the cotton crop which is not matured. The stalks have been stripped of their foliage and the young bolls of the shock which envelopes their stems. So, our prediction made some weeks ago, and at the time hooted at by some farmers, has been verified. But there is one peculiarity about the development of the caterpillar army this year. In the first and second generations, on the majority of plantations, were not discovered at all, and scarcely any sign of the worm was seen until the first and third had commenced its ravages.

We have conversed with several planters in relation to their prospects at present. They generally agree that they will make more cotton than they did last year. We are of the opinion that on the river lands there will be an average of from 800 to 1000 pounds of seed cotton seed per acre. Hill lands will not make so much.

With the present favorable weather picking is progressing rapidly. By the 20th inst. at least half the crop will have been gathered.—*Opelika Telegraph, Sept. 9.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, September 12, 1868.

COTTON—The demand was less general today, but as factors were compelled by the decline reported at New York and Liverpool, to shape further concessions, the few buyers who came forward bought more freely, and the sales amounted up 1402 bales at prices about 3c lower than last evening's figures. We accordingly quote low middling at 22 to 22½c, middling at 22½ to 22¾c, strict middling at 23 to —c, and good middling at 23½ to —c. Buyers for Great Britain, France and the North participated in the business. Last evening, after our report was made up, 200 bales were taken at a fraction under the day's quotations. This makes a total for yesterday and to-day of 2472 bales. The exports were all to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868, bales	9,647
Arrived to-day	222
Arrived previously	9,148
	9,148
	11,179
Cleared to-day	2,402
Cleared previously	5,012—7,414
Stock on hand and on shipboard	7,979

FREIGHTS—We have some improvement to notice in the condition of this market and a general stiffening in rates. For foreign ports particularly to Liverpool, the tonnage has been increased, and there are considerable offerings of Cotton, engagements for which have been made at ⅞ 16 and ¾d per lb to Liverpool by sail, though the latter may now be considered the ruling rate. Coastwise the regular steamers are getting good cargoes, and rates in that direction are firm. We have still to note the absence of any sailing vessel on the berth for any considerable distance. We quote Cotton to New York ⅝c per lb; to Boston and Philadelphia ⅝c per lb; Tobacco to New York $6 per hhd; Flour to New York 75c per bbl; to Boston and Philadelphia $1. Corn to Boston 20c per bushel; Pork and Beef to Northern ports $1 per bbl. Freight rates are ⅞d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool; rates are ¾d per lb for Cotton to Havre; Tobacco to Liverpool 40s, to Havre $12 per hhd; Corn to Liverpool 9½d, to 10½d per bushel; Oil Cake to Liverpool 40s.

TOBACCO—Since our review of Wednesday last the Tobacco market has been perfectly inactive, no sale having been effected. The supply in the interior continues very light, and we show a steady falling off. During the past week 79 hhds were received; received previously since Sept. 1st, 1868, exports for the week 136 hhds, of which 98 to Liverpool, and 38 to New York; exports previously this year 6 hhds; stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, was 2183 hhds; stock in interior and on shipboard 3265. We still quote:

SUGAR—There was only a jobbing demand to-day, with sales of 5 to 15 hhds Cuba Sugar at previous prices. We quote Refined for 10 to 11 and 12; 13 to 13½c for No 13 and 14; 14½ to 15½c for Nos. 15 and 16, and 15¾ to 16c for Nos. 17 to 20. Louisiana Sugar is relating at 13½ to 15½c for fair to prime.

MOLASSES—Is in good supply, but there is no demand whatever, and there have not been any sales for some time.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in active demand, and men and women, our co workers in establishing and maintaining the Government; our countrymen and country women are insulted, robbed, abused and degraded, in every conceivable manner, in the fullest and most cowardly

Never was there a people so patient under oppression as have been our brothers of the South. Never was surrender made in better faith. Never in the history of civilized nations had there been such wanton, cruel and malignant oppression, of a disarmed foe, as the Rebellious people have heaped upon children of the South. After they had surrendered and were disarmed, they were denied the privilege of making laws in accordance with their needs.

They were held under by the bayonet.

The negroes, ignorant, brutal, low, passionate, proud and unassuming in their sudden freedom, were placed over their former masters, to this extent, they were made voters, sustained in idleness, petted, made to believe that they were to possess the land, and govern it.

The white citizens of the south, in danger of death by insurrection, hunted down by United States troops, driven into swamps, denied to assertion, have yet not fired a gun in violation of their treaty of surrender.

The South is indeed made a desolation. Our heart sickens, and our anger burns and hot as we think of her plantations and cities. The Atlantic chants its everlasting hymn on her shores; waves are all entirely destroyed, and merrily on her Southern strand, her skies are bright, her flowers beautiful and fragrant; her rivers roll as smoothly and gratefully to the sea, but the peace of her homes, the joy of her cities, the songs of her plantations, her gardens of Paradise are no more.—*New York Democrat.*

For the past three or four days we have had fine clear weather—but rather hot in the sun The caterpillars have done a great deal of damage to the cotton than the past week, and are generally all over the Parish. From present indications full half crops can be depended on.—*Alexandria (La.) Democrat, Sept. 9th.*

A JUST JUDGE.—Baron Bramwell recently instructed an English jury to give moderate damages in a breach of promise case, because it was the most mischievous thing in the world for a man into marrying a woman he did not like, by heavy damages. It is much better for the girl that he should find out his dislike before than after.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 12, 1868.

The Money market proper continued quiet to day, with a moderate demand for discounts, and no variation in rates, which are 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent, per month on the street for A1 notes and 1¼ for second class. Mortgage paper is still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The Banks discount most of the approved business notes offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short period on good security. We notice that the St. Charles street Railroad has declared a dividend of six per cent, or $3 per share, payable to shareholders on the 19th proxime.

Gold opened at 140¼ to 140¾, (against 140¼ at New York) and after a limited transaction at 140¾ it fell to 140½, and closed at 140¾ to 141 asked. The sales included $18,000 at 140¾, $10,000 at 140¾, and $4000 (1500 and 2500) at 141. In Silver we noticed sales of $1400 in American half dollars at 136½, and a small amount of Mexican dollars at 146¾. The former are quoted at 135 to 136½, and the latter at 146¾ to 147 in currency, and 3 per cent premium in gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange, being controlled by Cotton sales, was to a fair extent, the business in Sterling including: £12,000 A1 at 155 to 155¾; £700 bank at 156½, and £800 do. sight, at 157½; and the sales of France embracing a moderate amount of commercial at 5.16¾, 7000 at 5.15¾; 150,000 A1 (30,000 and 120,000) at 5 65, and 45,000 (15,000 first class and 30,000 bank) at 5 62½. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 155¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 157 to 157½ for bank; and France at 5.16¾ to 5.15¾ for the former, and 5 63¾ to 5 61¼ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was rather heavier, the banks selling on New York mostly at par, but in some cases accepting 1-16 to 3-16 per cent discount, a check for $20,000 having been passed at ⅛ discount, and one for $25,000 at 3-16. The sales of