

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MUSE. BY B. W. BELL. ... THEATRE. ...

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Order from General Grant.

INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTIONS.

Southern Bank Returns.

INTERESTING FROM NEW YORK.

Seward's Double-Barreled Speech.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Evening Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Frankfort Naturalization—Important Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Judge Reed in the Court in nisi prius this morning, in a naturalization case, delivered an opinion closing as follows:

"The state of facts I can come to but one conclusion—that the whole issue of naturalization certificates by the nisi prius branch of the Supreme Court is contrary to the act of Congress and the act of the General Assembly, and should be rejected at the polls, and I make the following order, November 2, 1868: It is now ordered that no more aliens be naturalized in this court."

Texas Politics.

GALVESTON, November 2.—A number of interior papers are clamorous for an election, but no organized action has been had, not is it believed there will be any attempt to vote.

Cuba to be Reinstated.

MADRID, November 2.—The provisional government is about reinforcing Cuba. The city of Havana is authorized to borrow ten million crowns for the completion of the Isabel Canal.

Riot at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, November 2.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday, which drew the fire of the soldiers upon the rioters, killing several, and wounding many citizens. Numerous arrests have been made.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—The American bark Bounding Billow, from Barcelona for New York, lost her main foretop and mizen mast off the coast of Portugal on the thirteenth of October.

Robbery and Murder.

ATON, Illinois, November 2.—Five men watched while robbing a bank, killed the watchman and escaped.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 2, 11 A. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind, north and blowing hard.

Steamships Concordia, Hedge, from Boston, to Creve, Nickerson & Co; DeSoto, Eaton, from New York via Havana, to Harris & Bidwell.

Sailed: Steamship Cortes.

NEW YORK, November 2, Noon.—Money in demand at 7 per cent. Sterling 109 1/2. Gold 135 1/2. Five per cent. consols, 109 1/2. Flour dull and 6 to 10c lower. Wheat dull and declining. Corn 12 1/2c. Butter Mess pork 27 1/2. Lard dull, steam 17 1/2c. Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 25 1/2c. Turpentine 44 1/4c. Rosin quiet at 42 3/4c. Freight quiet.

London, November 2, Noon.—Holiday to-day.

LIVERPOOL, November 2, Noon.—Cotton tending up; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow, 52a 6d.

LIVERPOOL, November 2, Afternoon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 1/4c; middling Orleans 11 1/4c. Lard dull, Turpentine 25s. 9d. Tallow 21s.

HAVRE, November 2.—Cotton on the spot 13s; about 1.26.

Sunday's Dispatches to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON.

Butler's Baltimore Suit—Interference in Elections—Fifty Millions Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Butler's motion to dismiss the suits against him in Baltimore, as a breach of his congressional privileges, is denied, and the trial will proceed.

Treasury employees who resign are allowed a month's salary advance, with pay. Others are on the block, lest if they persist in their efforts to remain in their places they will be summarily dismissed.

The debt statement will show but little change.

General Grant, by order of the President, is ordering the attention of persons engaged in the naval and military service to the laws forbidding their interference in elections.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is here. In the case of Tyler vs. DeLoes, to recover possession of property sold under confiscation, the court confirmed DeLoes in possession during Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by Judge Carter. The case was heard by a full bench.

Heavy rain falling, accompanied by a high wind.

Internal revenue for the fiscal year to date, \$50,000,000.

It is denied that Mr. Evans has given any opinion regarding double distilled whisky.

NEW YORK.

Seward's Double-Barreled Speech.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 31.—Secretary Seward addressed a large meeting here. He defended Johnson's policy, and disapproved the course of the Radical party. He said he would not take the sword, or put it into another's hand, to undo what had been done, even if unnecessary or unwise. He thought the distrust of the Democrats, felt by a large portion of the people, ought to be respected.

He says he confides in the Republican party, who saved the Union and abolished slavery, and believes the success of the Democrats would delay restoration of peace and harmony.

Monday's Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK.

Mark. Seward's Albany Speech—Hoffman's Proclamations.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Bank statement—decrease in loans and discounts one million two hundred and thirteen thousand; increase in specie, one million six hundred and thirty thousand; circulation, thirteen million six hundred and forty thousand; increase in deposits, five million and six hundred thousand; German bankers were free buyers of bonds.

ALBANY, November 1.—Mr. Seward defended President Johnson's policy of reconstruction at great length, claiming that he was following the footsteps of Lincoln, and insisting simply in opening the easiest, shortest and safest way for a return into the national family of the people of the Southern States, who now repented for their attempted separation. He attacked, violently, the Radical plan of reconstruction as proposed by Congress, denounced its impachment project and characterized the doings of the Radicals as wild, and the reckless proceedings of the inconsistent leaders, such as kept Mexico in a condition of anarchy through the period of forty years, and which has not yet been able to even a peaceful Republic remaining in South America.

After complimenting several Democrats, with whom he has been acting, Seward said:

To confide the responsibility of the government to the Radical party in its present condition would be to continue, perhaps increase, the lamentable political excitement which has delayed the complete restoration of the Union up to the present time. The election of a favorable candidate of our choice, will prepare the popular mind to expect now what it has heretofore objected to, namely, the most practicable and easy solution of the national embarrassment." Mr. Seward concluded by stating that throughout his life he had been an advocate of universal suffrage for the exile, the emigrant and the slave, and had given to those classes the support and patronage which the Constitution permits and allows.

Mayor Hoffman issued a proclamation yesterday to the people of this city, setting forth that unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men have combined to prevent naturalized citizens from voting, under the pretext that their papers had been fraudulently obtained. The United States Marshal is directed to appoint a number of special deputies to take their places at the polls for the purpose of overawing voters and otherwise interfere to prevent a fair election. Evidence is said to be accumulating which shows a determination on the part of the conspirators to excite the masses of the people in the city opposed to them as to lead them to acts of disorder and violent resistance. The Mayor calls upon the people to keep quiet under the most aggravating circumstances, and offers a reward of \$100 for every name furnished for the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the election laws of the State, or who may be convicted of having obstructed or intimidated any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

WASHINGTON.

Clerks Going Home to Vote—Southern Bank Returns.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Twenty-five hundred tickets already sold to clerks going home to vote. Trains are crowded to-night.

Bank returns from Southern States show the following resources: North Carolina \$2,250,000; Indiana \$2,000,000; South Carolina \$2,250,000; Kentucky \$2,250,000; Georgia \$5,750,000; Alabama \$1,114,000; Mississippi \$37,000; Louisiana \$3,750,000; including \$100,000 specie; Texas \$2,000,000; Virginia \$1,029,000; Florida \$1,029,000; total United States bonds to secure circulation \$6,552,000, and compound interest notes \$42,000.

GEORGIA.

Democratic Meeting at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, November 1.—A large Democratic meeting last night was addressed by Benjamin Hill, who called the attention of the Democratic party to the tremendous issues at stake in the coming election; that neither Grant nor Seymour were anything but an instrument—the one of centralized despotism, the other of constitutional liberty. It was for the Democracy to decide on Tuesday which of these two tyrants should be elected, and the Constitution vindicated.

ALABAMA.

Erroneous Reports of Hints—Cotton by Mail from Selma to Boston—Completion of Railroad.

SELMA, November 1.—The reports of riots and disturbances at Tuscaloosa and other points in this State, telegraphed within the last forty days, are wholly false. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatever in central Alabama; there never was less excitement on the eve of an election.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton railway was completed to Rome, Georgia, on October 29, and trains passed through it on Selma to Rome in twelve hours, carrying two carloads of cotton, one for Boston and one for Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE.

A Review of the Situation—20,000 Majority Conceded to the Republicans.

NASHVILLE, October 29.—A careful review of the situation in Tennessee indicates that in the election next Tuesday the Radicals will carry the State by 20,000 majority. It is even doubtful if the Democrats elect a single Congressman, although in five of the districts there are two Radical candidates and the war between the opposing factions is fierce and uncompromising. In the Memphis district the Democrats stand the best show of electing their candidate.

Our Government and Cuban Insurrection.

(Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republic.)

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The professed details of a contemplated insurrection in Cuba have just been published here. In it, it is alleged, the insurgents intend to take advantage of the troubles in Spain, and declare the independence of the Island. It is added that the brevity of the Spanish revolution prevented the development of the insurrectionary plans among which were pending negotiations with the United States Government for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and iron-clads. The purpose of this paragraph is to deny an official authority that the Government were engaged in any such negotiations. That part of the story is absurd on its face, for it would be a plain violation of international law and treaty faith to thus aid Spain just so long as she was a friendly power.

GRANT.

At the regular meeting of the "American Union Club," held October thirty-first, the following composition, by Lieut. Curry, was read, and by vote of the Club ordered to be published in the New Orleans Repository:

There is a man, Ohio born—they call him General Grant—

Of whom the people now propose to make a President;

And we the comrades of this club do join in that intent—

With a real old battle shout, hurra, We join in that intent!

We know the man, this General Grant, the hero of a war

That shook the land from sea to sea, from Gulf to lakes afar;

And, knowing him, we trust our all to the guidance of his star—

With solemn resolution trust The guidance of his star!

We have been told, forget the past, let bygones be bygones,

And we do strive to bury all the countless wrongs then done;

But memory still holds in her grasp the victories that were won!

Thank God, the victor of the past Leads now to victory on!

Forget the past! ah, yet, but banish not Fort Donelson,

Where cannon boomed and muskets rang from morn till set of sun,

And came the words "I now propose your works to move upon!"

Huzza for that surrender which Had no "conditions" on.

We have forgotten many things, but we remember well,

That Vicksburg stood for month on month, despite our shot and shell,

And only struck its rebel flag as Grant did it compel.

Huzza for Independence Day, The day that Vicksburg fell.

We have forgotten many things, but not the hills that rise,

Where Lookout grandly rears a head unto the bounding skies!

The glory of old Mission Ridge will live till memory dies,

Huzza, then, for the battle fought Amid the clouded skies!

We have forgotten many things, but not the hard fought line,

On which our valiant army marched against the embattled shrine

Of rebel prayer, begirt with trench, and Hell pit and mine!

All hail the man who fought it out All summer on that line!

We have forgotten many things, but not the glorious day,

When Appomattox Courthouse saw our foe men yield the fray—

The carriage done, and Freedom fair in undisputed sway!

Huzza for Grant's last battle, when Fair Freedom won the day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As a matter of current history we publish the following telegram from Governor Warmoth to the Secretary of War and the reply thereto:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, October 29, 1868.

The Mayor of New Orleans has appointed a Chief of Police, who has demanded a surrender by the legally constituted authorities. I ask that General Rousseau be instructed to maintain the latter in possession, and to repress any violent efforts to enforce such surrender made by the appointee of the Mayor, backed, as I have reason to believe he will be, by the mob.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War, Washington.

(Cipher Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau, Commandant of Louisiana, New Orleans.

For answer to your dispatch of the twenty-ninth, you are referred to a telegram from the President to General Rousseau of this date.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Cipher Message.

JAMES NEWELL, Cipher Operator.

(Cipher Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau, Commandant of Louisiana, New Orleans.

You are expected and authorized to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace, or hostile collisions between citizens. Questions relating to the civil policy of the State must be left to the proper authorities for consideration and settlement. The object is to preserve peace and restore civil government to the people according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. You are referred to instructions heretofore given, which are deemed full and ample for all just and lawful purposes.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Transmitted by command of General U. S. Grant.

Acknowledge receipt.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy.

THEOS. H. NELL.

Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Louisiana.

General Grant.

After the fall of Vicksburg, General F. P. Blair made a speech at St. Louis, in which he said:

"You will permit me, I know, coming back from Vicksburg—the scene of our recent conquest—to say what ought to be said, and what now dwells in the heart of every officer and soldier in Grant's army: That to Major General Ulysses S. Grant is due the great and chief honor of those great achievements which have been performed by his army. And when any ambitious and vainglorious chieftain comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize General Grant, the whole army of Grant—the whole army engaged in that expedition—will repel the idea; and we will proclaim everywhere that the leading spirit—the great chief and leader of the expedition—was General Grant. We claim for ourselves only that we fought with cordiality and cheerfulness, and with such courage as we possessed—with such endurance as we were endowed with—to carry out his plans; and we did so successfully."

The "vainglorious chieftain" that Blair referred to was General John A. McLeer, now the head and front of the Democracy at Atlanta.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

Sacred Memory of the Dead.

STREWING GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.

Visits to the Cemeteries.

The People Bearing Wreaths.

On the first day of November each year our streets are lined or the cars filled with people wending their way to the numerous cemeteries, nearly all bearing wreaths or other emblems of respect and affection for the memory of the dead.

On that day the cemeteries are thronged with the aged and the youthful, the rich and the poor, the humble and the proud, who drop a tear on the graves of the dear friends who have gone from the pleasant homes in this world to the happier realms in eternity.

Scarcely a tomb is neglected anywhere, and the numerous evidences that the dead are remembered testify strongly in behalf of that religious sentiment which prompts almost the entire population of the Crescent City to live one day for the dead.

The grief of those more recently bereaved moistened the cheeks with tears, and many sat for hours at the graves of those whom they mourn.

In Northern cities this custom of annually visiting the graves of the "loved ones gone before" does not prevail, but the cemeteries there may truly be designated as beautiful cities of the dead. More taste is displayed there than here, and more beautiful and costly monuments mark the resting places of those who cease to exist among the living.

Yesterday, among the multitudes who thronged the cemeteries, there were no exhibitions of personal or political animosity; no bold, bad men uttered oaths or curses in those sacred walks; the voice of strife was hushed, and all minds were controlled by pure and holy impulses.

Where all the tombs, both of private families and benevolent, religious and charitable associations, were so generally decorated, there were but few so marked as to command especial attention or require particular mention.

The cemeteries on Basin and Franklin streets, were thronged from morning until night, and the contributions at the gates for the benefit of destitute orphan children were very liberal.

From the rising to the setting of the sun, and later than that in the evening, the cars on the Canal street road were crowded with people going to and returning from the several Ridge Cemeteries. Cars were taken from every line of the City Railroad Company to convey the immense numbers who manifested their reverence for the dead in these cemeteries. Greenwood and Cypress Grove, and Odd Fellows Rest Cemeteries were most beautifully and appropriately decorated.

The tomb of the Howard Association and the tomb of the Portuguese Benevolent Association and the Italian Benevolent Association gave abundant evidence that the members of these associations are active in the performance of this annual duty and pleasure of paying suitable tribute to the dead.

The Girod Cemetery, where have reposed the last earthly remains of several of the best men from the North, among them the always lamented General Cyrus Hamlin, was visited by throngs of people.

A beautiful white bouquet was hung on the grave of the lamented Dostie, in the Girod cemetery, the tribute of the affection and esteem of his friends.

Just at the setting of the sun, one of the numerous colored benevolent associations attended the body of one of its members in procession to that cemetery, and as they reached the tomb, sang hymns appropriate to the dead.

The first ground, according to the Times, known either to tradition or to the oldest inhabitant as a place of repose for the dead, is that which was formerly attached to the Ursulines Convent, and which extended below the Cathedral and beyond Orleans.

This locality is still indicated by a palm tree which rises its crest some thirty or forty feet from the ground, and stands in a lot which has long since been devoted to secular uses. With its half withered, drooping foliage, naked trunk, and the somewhat desolate character of the neighborhood, the tree still retains a funereal air, and forms altogether a melancholy landmark. Tradition states that beneath this tree was buried the first of the lady superiors of the Ursulines Convent.

Our oldest existing cemeteries do not date back beyond the commencement of the present century. Those attached to the Cathedral (which, itself, contains the remains of several illustrious citizens of a former generation), undoubtedly rank in point of age those of any other of our places of interment. For all that is left of the men of mark of the olden time one must here look. The list will include the names of Lunast, the last French Governor; Claiborne, the first of the American domination, and the well-known names of Villere, Piaucho, Lacoste, the heroes of Chalmette; the centurion Mine, who gave his name to the lake village; the public-spirited Samuel J. Peters, and of Francis Xavier Martin, the occupant of the bench for thirty-one years. These cemeteries are crowded with remarkable tombs—with those of the Cassadore, the Portuguese Benevolent Association, the Italian Society, and its remarkable group of statuary. This, with its representation of Italia crossed with a turbaned diadem, of Religion presenting the cross and sacramental cup, and of a mother who clasps her children in her arms, is perhaps the most remarkable monument the city contains. Here, also, are the French, the Spanish, the Lusitanian and Iberian societies' tombs.

Altogether what with the names of Barilli, Caballero, Spangenberg, Bonaparte, Blinard, Carriere, Delachaux, Perdit, what with the titles of counts, barons, and comesses, the Edalies, Stephanies, Saures and others who were doubtless celebrated beauties in their day, and what with the aged monuments and epitaphs with which the stately

crowded tombs are covered—the St. Louis Cemeteries would form anywhere objects of historical interest.

The principal necropolis of the city is that which lies at the foot of Canal street, and which includes the Firmen's Cypress Grove, Greenwood, Potters Field, Oddfellows', St. Patrick's, Bishops', and the Hebrew Cemetery. The Firmen's Cypress Grove No. 1 is divided into five avenues, running from one end to the other, and is crossed by four walks. This contains noble monuments, erected by Nos. 7, 15, 14 and perhaps others of our fire organizations. The grave of Munroe, and of Frank Ferry killed some years since in the service of the public. Greenwood contains the remains of Mayor Crossman, McLeod, Woodruff, Locke, McCulloch, Turnell, Ruffell, Blakely, Marshall, Chien, Heaton, Hollingsworth and Summers; the tombs of the Draymen's Society and German Lodge, and several monuments to soldiers killed during the war. The New Orleans Typographical Society has a noble repository for its dead.

The Greenwood and Cypress Grove Cemeteries were both established by the Firmen's Charitable Association.

Odd Fellows' Rest, with its spacious avenues bordered with trees and lined with the tombs of good and charitable men, is one of the most attractive of the homes of the dead. It contains the tombs of the Teutonia Lodge, Howard Association, and the ashes of D. I. Ricardo. The Bishops' and St. Patrick's are the burial grounds of the Catholic population from the north of Europe. They contain the remains of the benevolent families of New Orleans.

Beside the cemeteries named above are the St. Vincent de Paul's, in the Third District, which contains the mausoleums of the Herman Lodge of I. O. F. and of the Jackson Benevolent Association.

Joseph Orphan Asylum Cemetery (among whose results well worthy of noticing are those of the Keller, Ormsby and Shaeffer families), the City and Lafayette Cemeteries are situated all upon Washington street. The latter contains the remains of Governor Allen, and within its enclosure has been recently erected by the Butchers' Benevolent Society a tomb with eighty-seven vaults at a cost of \$5000.

The American Cemetery, on Girod street, is one of the oldest and best known in the city, and contains many noble monuments. During the last thirty-three years at least fifteen thousand people must have been there laid for final rest. The Cemetery contains the vault of the New Lusitanian Society, Young Men's Crescent and the Protestant Fellowship, Hook and Ladder No. 4, and the tombs of twenty-five other societies.

If our neighbors, while traducing the Radical party and vilifying the government for its so-called oppressive legislation against the South, would only have the magnanimity to accord it with the immense relief it has extended to her impoverished people and bankrupt corporations since the war was concluded, we would not feel so much aggrieved.

To the aid and indulgence extended by the general government the railway system of the South owes its revival and successful maintenance until the chartered owners were in condition to operate it. Especially of Governor Allen, and within its enclosure has been recently erected by the Butchers' Benevolent Society a tomb with eighty-seven vaults at a cost of \$5000.

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