The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole——14,869

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents!
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square!
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents set per line, each insertion.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS PER YEAR $5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

TRY GLOVER ALLEN' CIGARS,
185 ..... Rampart Street 185

THE POLICY OF OUR COTTON PLANTERS.

In a month recently upon the panic in the New York gold market and its effect upon the price of cotton, we suggested to our country readers interested in cotton, that part of the design of these gamblers in gold was to depress the cotton market, so that they might obtain a reason of the crop at a low rate and hold for an advance in the spring, as they did in 1867. Since that day week, prices have declined one cent to one cent and three-quarters per lb. for middling! We assumed, that the year planters were so separatively independent and can to some extent, dictate the price at which they will part with their crops, simply by being in no hurry to forward them to the ports. We are of the opinion that this policy will be the best, because there is no likelihood, so far as we can see just now, why present prices should not be maintained. Certainly, if there is any reason to expect a decline in prices, it will not be prevented by rushing the cotton to market. The best thing that could happen to planters would be the continuance, for several months, of a low stage of water in our tributary rivers. This counsel was predicated upon the supposition that the course of the cotton market would be interfered with, as it were in a violent manner by those speculators in gold and thus an unnatural market would be created. The price of cotton in this country, if not controlled by the planters themselves ought to be regulated by the course of the Liverpool and Havre markets, and the fluctuations in the value of greenbacks in this country ought not to affect the price of cotton with us. This is shown by the insensibility of these European markets to the fluctuations in greenbacks. If cotton declined a cent a pound in New York because of the movements of our money market that would be no reason why the Liverpool market should follow suit. And if a planter were not satisfied with the current prices here, there are ample facilities in New Orleans and at all the ports for obtaining advances and shipping his crop to Europe where he realizes good, as many planters already are in the habit of doing. Of course in cases where planters are in debt to factors in the city they should defer to their opinion as to the propriety of sell, at all events, enough to pay their debts.

In this connection we regret to hear of the possible establishment of a gold gambling den in New Orleans, after the New York fashion—we do not desire any such business done here and hope it will not be encouraged. We have enough excitement in this city now of an unnatural and vicious character and can well dispense with any increase.

A Country Term of the Supreme Court.

We gleam that lately, a report in the proceedings of meetings of the members of the bar to attend upon the Supreme Court sitting at Natchitoches last month, and the resolutions which they adopted. The object of the meeting was to provide for the drafting of a bill to be presented to the Legislature at their next session, to change a country term of the tribunal to a term of the Supreme Court. At present there are three of these terms held—one at Monroe, one at Natchitoches and one at Opelousas. The majority of the local profession, and probably the judges of the court are in favor of holding one of these terms only and making most of the appeals now returnable to those places, returned to Opelousas and sitting at New Orleans on the part of the year, as it did last year—to those who now attend the country terms would prefer to have their cases heard in New Orleans. Few lawyers in the State but visit this city once a year, at which time they can easily have their cases heard by the court, and with more convenience than in the country. It is said the country terms are held at the season when practicable for planters to leave home, and attending the busiest months of the year. It is argued that New Orleans is more accessible to many of the lawyers who now have to attend at Monroe or at Natchitoches or at Opelousas than those places are.

On the part of the judges it is urged that their labors at New Orleans, tax their strength to such a degree that they are not in a condition to do justice to the cases, and to increase on the parties interested in their decisions. Heavy work at that season of the year and in those country terms impose upon them. We have spoken with a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on this subject, and he has concurred entirely in the resolutions of the meeting of the Bar at Natchitoches, for the reasons above set forth.

We think the people of the State deserve more at the hands of the Legislature than a compromise between the views of the learned judges in their localities, but the arguments we have cited above in favor of one country term only, are very forcible and full results attained. The subject will come before the Legislature at their approaching session when the course will be discussed. It is a matter regarding which the profession and wise men of the legal fraternity ought to have great weight.

DEBOW'S REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER.—The number of this publication for the present month has been laid upon our table. It opens the following articles: I The Conscription Victories. II True Cause and Issue of the Civil War, with a narrative of the Last Days of the Confederate Government. III The National Adaptation of St Louis to Iron Manufactures. IV Preliminary Report to the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, of a Geological Reconnoissance of Louisiana. V Steam Dredging in our Rivers. VI Hunter Hoodoo; or, Old Times in Texas. VII Report on Cotton. VIII. Woman in the Nineteenth Century. IX Manufacture of Cotton. X Cried Adieu—a tragedy. XI. Department of Agriculture. XII Department of Commerce.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. A. D. Gredt & Co. announce through our advertising columns that they are now removing to Poydras street between Camp and Magazine streets.

CAPTAIN MORRISS'S STATEMENT.—Capt. Morriss of the steamship Texas which was sunk seven others arrived Wednesday evening on the steamship Algiers, having been picked up at sea on Tuesday, 28th Sept., off lat. 31 and long. 81. He states that for three days and nights the five that they were with, they were without water, without compliment of which several of the boats were broken. Subscription one of the Associated Press dispatches, one of Mr. Andrew Jackson's sailors, died from exposure. Captain Morriss intended to take the Grit and Gold to Galveston.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Landlord's Rights Under the Law.

MR. EDITOR:

Your comments in yesterday's (Wednesday's) issue, whilst couched in that dignified style, worthy of yourself, and due to the character of the able jurist who presides over the Sixth District Court, are, I think, conclusive against the soundness of the ruling of that court, in a late case, dismissing a writ of provisional seizure on the ground that the privilege of the landlord had not been recorded. The *reductio ad absurdum* argument is as strong a weapon as can be used to demolish an unsound legal opinion, and you handle it effectively. A law, which requires impossibilities, and the behests of which it is not in the power of man to obey, is no law at all.

To follow out your line of argument, I would (in jest to be sure) inquire how practicable it would be for the proprietor of a hotel, at all times of the night, to seek the very obliging Recorder of mortgages and get him to record the privilege which he has upon the chattels of the house, of not hundreds of guests who may register at his house between sunset and sunrise. You must not forget, too, that every one of these privileges would have to be erased and entail a ridiculous amount of trouble upon all.

What, too, would become of the privilege of the creditor who has taken out an attachment, but whose privilege can only be acquired by judgment, though, to be sure, by law that privilege dates back to the day and hour of his attachment. It could certainly not be recorded until it has been acquired by judgment.

The only illustrations are multifold, which could be cited to show the impracticability of such a law, you have enumerated some with sufficient elaborateness, to justify the conclusion at which you have arrived.

In deference, however, to the superior knowledge, logic and ingenuity of the Judge, I will suggest a different view of the case from the one which you have taken, and which I think at least equally fatal to the conclusion at which he has arrived.

The law, dear Bee, mind ye, does not repeal the articles of the Civil Code, giving the landlord a tacit privilege over the effects in his house, nor does it repeal the articles of the Code of Practice, wherein that right of privilege is termed a privilege, and wherein a remedy is provided for the landlord to secure the payment of his rent. The law of 1869 merely says that all privileges shall be recorded, without attaching, in terms or by implication, any specific penalty for the neglect to record them. The tenant is therefore not the party who can come into court and dispute either the privilege or the right of the plaintiff to proceed by provisional seizure. The only party who could be listened to would be the third party who has previously recorded his privilege, and who could lay claim to a higher privilege if it were known to the law that the landlord's privilege (the law was intended, and can only be construed for the benefit of third parties: not by the tenant himself, who knows that by article 2670 of the Civil Code "the lessor has for the payment of his rent, and other obligations of the lease, a right of pledge on the moveable effects of the lessee, which are found on the property leased. In the case of houses and other edifices, it includes the furniture of the lessee, and the merchandise contained in the house or apartment, if it be a store or shop." Art. 3278 C. C. says: "In the exercise of this right of pledge, the lessor may seize the objects which are subject to it, before the lessee takes them away, or within fifteen days after they are taken away, if they continue to be the property of the lessee, and can be identified."

A *general* law, such as that of 1869, which does but the most formal construction could call inconsistent with or irreconcilable with the *special* provisions of the Civil Code, can not be said to repeal the latter. Certainly the Legislature could not have intended to embrace among the *privileges* within its mind's eye the right of pledge of the landlord so well established by the jurisprudence of the State.

See in 7 N. S. 510: "The lessor's right on property found on his premises is not a mere privilege; it is a *right of pledge*, and he may resist, not for the rent, but the loss of an animal necessary for his livelihood."

See also Hennen's Digest, 2d vol. p. 1215, citing a number of decisions: "The lessor has a lien on the products of an estate, or the movables on the place rent, is higher than a mere *privilege*. The latter is enforced on the *price* of which it affects; by the former the creditor *follows and keeps the thing itself* as a pledge, until he be paid."

C.

Specie Payments—Views of Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, Sept. 2, 1869.

To a Commercial Editor of the Chicago Times:

Being very busily engaged in preparing the Report for my annual report, I have been unable to give your paper upon the resumption of specie payments but a hasty perusal. It observes more the light and a better answer than I have time for. Most of your propositions and views seem most my hearty approval. There are, however, two leading features in your plan for the most continued discussion to me just and that, I fear, would prevent the consummation we both so much desire.

I am strongly impressed with the idea that resumption, to be permanent and real, should be commenced immediately by the Government, the banks and the people. Neither of the three could stand alone in assuming the burden, but the three, leaning against each other like the sides of a pyramid would be proof against any pressure. Pallia, Alex are not cures, and I fear a relapse would follow anything short of a radical cure. And to us, even if the plan should succeed as you propose for the resumption that it would bring it and not be such a resumption as the people expect it to be. Then the proposition to repeal the law compelling the redemption of the circulating notes at the national banks at the great business centres, would destroy their property uniform value in all parts of the nation.

The notes of banks in parts remote from the great commercial mart of the country would at once fall below par to a degree proportioned to the distance and the difficulty of their presents for payment to such banks. Banks would be located not where the business wants of a community might require them, but in the most inaccessible possible places. Now no one looks for a national bank bill to see what bank or what State it belongs to. Resume specie payments and remove the legal enactment for their redemption in the principal cities, and there will be the closest scrutiny of every such note as offered in payment. The national bank circulation will at once cease to be a uniform national currency. Delinquent banks and issues insolvent would be the only ones benefited.

Your article will undoubtedly do good. Those propositions that do not readily commend themselves to all think me, and there are but few such, will elicit discussion that will reveal their fallacy or truth. If your plan is adopted, it should receive every one's honest support, and if it proves a perfect success, no one will be better pleased than your friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

How George Eliot and Lewes Became Acquainted.

BY MARTIN M'CARTHY.

Lewes wrote, at one time, a great deal for the Edinburgh Review. It was during the connection with it that he became acquainted, at Dr. Chapman's house, with Marian Evans. There was a great affinity between their tastes. Both loved the study of languages, and of philosophical thoughts, and of literature and science generally. Both were splendid in conversation, brilliant in epigram; both loved music, and were intensely susceptible to its influence. The mind of the woman was, I need hardly say, far the stronger, wider, deeper of the two. But the affinity was clear and close. A great misfortune had fallen on Lewes, and he was probably in that condition of mind which makes a man not unlikely to lose his faith in chivalry and drift into hopeless, perpetual cynicism. From this, if this impended over him, Lewes was saved by his intercourse with one rarely gifted woman he had met in so timely an hour. The result is, as every one knows, a companionship and union unusual in history. The very seldom has a distinguished authoress, or *vice versa*—indeed, it need to be one of the dear, delightful couples of Dickdale's that such union, if they could take place, would be miserably unhappy. This theory, so soothing to complacent dullness, was hardly borne out in the instance of the Brownings, it is just as little corroborated by the example of George Eliot and George Lewes. I believe the example of George Eliot highly unsatisfactory to the devotees of that other theory, so long cherished by dolts of both sexes, that a woman of talent and culture can never do anything, in the way of pending or making, or cooking a chop, or ordering a household! People tell us they can trace the influence of Lewes's varied scholarship and critical judgment in the novels of George Eliot. It is hardly possible to doubt that some such influence must be there, but I certainly believe it would be relative to no great and that, I fear, would prevent the consummation we both so much desire.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

D. C. Humphries Recommended as Justice Swayne's Successor.

Another Decision from Delano.

Druggists Must Take Out Wholesale and Retail Licenses.

Grant Intends Visiting the South This Winter.

New York Gold Excitement.

Mississippi Republican Convention

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 30—Senator Spencer and Col. Stokes, of Alabama, visited Grant. They represent the interview as being highly satisfactory and complimentary to the people of the South and their intentions.

Grant hopes to visit the South this winter.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $538,000. The President urged the appointment of D. C. Humphries, of Alabama, to succeed Justice Swayne of the Supreme Court.

The President has recognized Peter Stutts, as Swiss Consul for Tennessee, residence at Knoxville.

Delano decides that wholesale druggists sell spirituous liquors, less than a half pint or more than five gallons of alcohol, must take out a retail and wholesale license.

Customs receipts from 19th to 25th inclusive, over $2,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 30—The President appoints the Court Martial sentence dismissed Capt. Walter S. Long from the service.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Sept. 30—Kempnaschap has appointed Jno. Arnold, formerly President of the Germania National Bank, and late business manager of the *Appeal*, his agent for the importation of Chinese laborers for the Southern States. The agent will open an office at New Orleans with about $100 in gold.

Kempnaschap leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

Tim Board of Aldermen adjourned this evening without a quorum of the stock in the Little Rock & Memphis.

St. Louis, Sept 30—A collision occurred on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The engineer was killed.

Five Indians attacked a detachment of the 10th Cavalry from Fort McPherson. Nothing is known of their fate, except that a Sergeant reported that 20 Indians fell, and was pursued twenty five miles.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Sept. 30—Will Bum Wasley, of Hickman, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30—The Republican State Convention to-day made additional nominations as follows: H. Meacrofes, for Auditor. W. H. Wadsworth, for Treasurer. S. M. Parsons, Attorney General. H. R. Pease, Superintendent Public Instruction.

The following is a summary of the resolutions that were adopted:

1. Free Union, first and forever.
2. Taxation of property and of the press.
3. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty.
4. Free schools promoting the benefits of education, every child in the State.
5. Opposite to the constitutional and unjust system of taxation that discriminates against labor and bears unjustly upon the industrial classes.
6. A revision of the condition of free labor, with a view especially to the adoption of such measures as will prevent the recovery of debts.
7. Adherence to the 13th and 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Speeches were made by the political leaders of the State with Conkling for the principal speaker. Speeches were made by all distinguished opponents of the 15th amendment.

The ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Constitution of Mississippi, with its disfranchising and proscriptive clauses ought to be

Advice from Webster.

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN

In a notice of the funeral of Senator Fessenden a writer in the Portland *Argus* concludes as follows:

Some thirty five years ago—and perhaps earlier—Daniel Webster contemplated a journey to and through Western States and Territories which he had never visited. The young Senator felt inclined to have some talented young man to accompany him, and in looking over New England for such a companion his attention was attracted to young Fessenden, and he accorded to him an invitation to travel with him. The young man gladly accepted the invitation for he was ambitious and felt that it would be an honor as well as an advantage to accompany such a man as Daniel Webster, whom fame, both as a lawyer and as a statesman, was fast looming up before the American people. If it had not already reached the height. Young Fessenden did accompany him, and never had cause to regret it.

Many a time and often the young man has told us how much he enjoyed the journey, and what advantages he derived from it; for Mr. Webster treated him with great kindness, and gave him much valuable advice which he treasured up in his memory. Webster told him how and he had studied, and how careful he was in making out papers when he commenced the practice of law. He said he would lay down the other legal document pass from his hands until he had read them over three times at least. He said he further said that while that many young men were idling away their time he was trimming the midnight lamp.

Webster said to Fessenden: "I have acquired some fame both as a lawyer and an orator, and have made speeches in which have occurred some flatters and illogricous often quoted, and which have attracted public notices. And now, do you suppose these terse sayings were made from the spur of the moment? By no means, they were prepared with the attention and care of a Demosthenes or a Cicero. Of my best illustrations of thought have been studied and trimmed down to the finishing touch by my hands. The words which so fifty years, England's power, so often quoted and so much praised, were strung together while I stood on the American side of the Niagara River near Niagara Falls, and near the British drums beaten on the Canada side."

Webster recommended to made to young Fessenden which we recollect, but which we have not space to make a record of now, will be proven pretty conclusively that there is no royal road to learning. Young Fessenden has often told the writer that his journeying with Daniel Webster was the best school he ever attended; and the lessons he learned from that great man were never forgotten. Hence we come to the conclusion that William Pitt Fessenden was a larger and better man than many have supposed him to be. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that his keen logic, his stern language, his power of condensation, his clear statements and sharpness in debate may be traced to the lessons which Webster gave him when a youthful companion of the Sage. Young men who are ambitious to excel in their professions will do well to make a note of these things, and govern themselves accordingly.

THE FALSITY OF MRS STOWE'S BYRON SLANDER.—The London *Times* publishes a letter denouncing the unmanly falsity of Mrs. Stowe's charges against Lord Byron. It is written by Lord Lindsay, and addressed to Lady Byron, dated 1818, by Lady Byron herself, of her relations to her husband.

It is supplemented and confirmed at every point by the reports of one of Lady Byron's most intimate friends, drawn from her confidential talk at the time, and taken by Lord Lindsay from the lady Alice Barnardes mouth script. All this was written by both ladies, under the influence of hostile feelings against Lord Byron, which are not to be called prejudice, only because they were justified by his follies and vices; but they cannot be interpreted as a conscious effort to hide great crime, which yet they must have been were there any foundation for the charge Mrs. Stowe reports in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Lord Lindsay's letter, in view of the evidence now given, positive, negative, and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives in the case—either Mrs. B. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or we must conclude that, under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow, Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question.

OFFICERS FROM THE UNITED STATES KILLED IN CUBA.—A letter from Havana says: "Of the officers General Jordan took out with him he lost five, as follows: Dr. Amsbury of New York, killed at the Bay of Nipe to the first battle; Capt. Dupont, formerly of the United States army and signal officer, as the Brooklyn navy-yard—he was wounded at Cepaliito, in the second fight, and died a few days afterward at Bijara, to which place Jourdan had moved; Captain M. Limendue, and wounded in the same fight and died of his wounds at Bijara; Capt. De Giacoria, wounded and left on the field of Cuevas; and Ponce de Leon, second in command of engineers, who surrendered at Cuevas, when both he and De Giacoria were put to death on the spot by the cavalry officers after they had surrendered.

[Previous Dispatch.]

Southwest Pass, Sept. 30—12 M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind northeast, strong.

No arrivals or departures.

Liston, Sept. 30—Rio Janeiro advices fully confirm the defeat of Lopez. He lost twenty-seven cannon and all his river steamers.

Washington, Sept. 30—The New York *Herald* has a special from Key West, claiming that the battle of Las Tunas was a victory for the Cubans.

All the Spaniards who could not get into the stronghold were captured and killed. Among those killed after capture were fifteen Spanish officers.

New York, Sept 30—10 A. M.—The gold room has resumed business. The price now is 134¾; it has been up to 131¾. The steamer Weser takes out $150,000 in Mexican dollars. 5-20s of 1862, 118¾.

London, Sept. 30—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 83¾. Turpentine 27s 3d.

Liverpool, Sept. 30—Noon—Cotton market irregular—uplands 12d; Orleans 12½d. Sales estimated at 5000 bales.

LATTOR STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	770
Arrived yesterday	1,000
Arrived previously	34,841
	36,611
Cleared to-day	1,000
Cleared previously	2,000
	3,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard	33,611

Receipts proper since Friday evening 13,678 bales, against 3651 last week and since last itemant, 36,677 against 16,571.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign freights are stiffening and no more vessels can be had at previous rates, viz.: 9-16d for Liverpool, and 1¾c for Havre. There is little or no unengaged tonnage in port immediately available.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 32 hhds Sugar and 23 bbls Molasses. Yesterday, not previously reported, 46 hhds fully fair sold on the landing on private terms. Fully fair Sugar is retailing at 13½ to 14c; prime 14½c, choice 15c, white clarified 16½c per lb. At wholesale prices are 4c under these prices. 24 bbls Molasses sold at 38c per gallon for thin and sour, and 57½c for light and fermenting.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers T. L. McGill, from St. Louis, and Armadillo, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Superfine is quoted at $5 75, double extra $5 50 to $6, treble extra at $6 10 to $6 37½ per bbl. The principal sales to-day embrace 2500 bbls, of which 100, 150 and 175 single extra at $5 62½, 200 treble extra at $6 25, 50 and 100 at $6 12½, 50 and 75 fine at $5 25, 150 and 200 superfine at $5 75, 80 double extra at $5 90, 200 do. at $5 95, 50 on its merits, and 50 and 100 at $6 12½, 50 do at $6 30, 225 treble extra at $6 12½, 50 do at $6 30, 100 on its merits at $6 37½, 25 treble extra at $6 40, 50 choice extra at $7, and 300 do on private terms. Baker's mixed is quoted at $5 50 to $5 per bbl.

CORN—There is very little here and very little in transit in consequence. Mixed is quoted at $1 07½, white $1 10 per bushel. Sales to day 3000 sacks white at $1 10, 100 do. at $1 12, and 50 at $1 12½ per bushel.

OATS—Are firmer, and there were sales today of 770 sacks, of which 200 and 300 at 50c, and 270 at 51c per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and firm. 300 sacks sold in store at $1 15, and 500 on the landing at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is dull. 200 bales prime Western sold at $25 per ton, 90 at $26, and 130 ordinary at $21 per ton.

PORK—50 and 50 bbls over weight mess sold at $33 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 to $35 per bbl.

BACON—Is more in request and firmer. A dealer went around and purchased some 40 sacks shoulders odds and ends, at 12½ to 12½c. Sales to-day amount to 175 sacks, 125 shoulders at 20¾c, 50 sides, clear sides 21½c, to 22½c, over-cured same 21½ to 22c. A lot of 10 casks shoulders sold on the landing at 17½c.

LARD—Is quiet but firm. Sales 10 to 15½c for tierces, and 15½c per lb for kegs.

DRY SALT MEAT—A lot of 15 casks shoulders, 20½ private terms, they are jobbing at 15½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce. Northern commands 22c. Western, 21½c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in demand and selling readily. Prime to fancy Western is quoted at 28c, inferior to good Western 25 to 27c, common and good Northern 35 to 38c per lb.

LIVERPOOL RICE—The market is inactive to-day, and no sales of importance have transpired. Prices are, however, nominally the same as yesterday, viz. Prime to good do. 6 to 6½c, ordinary to good 5½ to 5¾c, and fair 5 to 5½c per lb. No change in market. Re-cleaned 7½ bbls.

WHISKY—There is no inquiry and retail demand for Rectified at $1 25 to $1 30 per gallon. Domestic Spirits are quoted firm at $1 19 to $1 20 for Old Cabin High wines, brought $1 28 per gallon.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt for the interior is light. We quote sales to arrive nominal at $1 70 to $1 75 per sack. Dealers prices are $2 30 to $2 37½ for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for fine. Western large lots are lower in market, but no sales to report. Western retail dealers are selling at $2 40 to $2 50 per sack.

LARD—The market is at present very quiet. Sales of Western in tierces at 15½c for choice Texas, and 14½c to 15½c for do. City nominal.

BACON—There is no movement at wholesale. Sales of Western Long Clear at 20c per yard for ordinary to fair and 20½ to 20½c for choice or fancy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds Whooping Cough, Bronchitis Asthma and Consumption.

Perhaps there is no disease which so many suffer from as a cough, and there is no remedy so universally used as Cherry Pectoral. Its wonderful cures are known to every one, and its virtues are so well established by its long continued use, that it may well be considered the best known remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Its power to cure Consumption is thought to be unrivalled by any other medicine, and when the disease seemed to yield to no other remedy, this has cured hundreds of cases which had resisted all other treatment, and which had been given up by the physicians as incurable. Its wonderful cures of Coughs and Colds have made it the most reliable cough medicine in use, and it is a favorite with all who know its virtues. Coughs and Colds are the first step in the progress of Consumption, and should be promptly cured by the Cherry Pectoral. Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, yield to the healing power of the Cherry Pectoral. Many dangerous diseases have been cured by the Cherry Pectoral, they subside and disappear under its influence.

Singers and Public Speakers find great profit in its use.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

For Children, Croup, Whooping Cough, we need but publish the fact that all those who know the virtues of the Cherry Pectoral, prefer it to all other medicines for their children.

Prepared by Dr. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1 00 PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by F. J. Hart & Co., Wholesale; Finlay & Co., Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot, New Orleans, and by all druggists everywhere. oct1 1m eod

Oranges.

ONE CROP OF ORANGES (not trees) on hand. Twelve hundred miles below New Orleans, daily expected to arrive. Will be offered for sale. For particulars apply at this office. oct1 6t

Removal.

THE Undersigned are now removing to No. 104 Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets and will be pleased to see their friends and customers at either stores during all this month.

oct1 1w A. D. GREEFF & CO.

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1869.

AGREEABLE to order received from the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner's Office, First District of Louisiana, I am required to notify all persons or customers that hereafter no various workmen will be accepted for the Department, unless the parties from hereafter are properly stamped, or whose stamps therein have not been defaced, and that in every case, the parties, retail dealers accordingly will be reported to the District Attorney for prosecution.

GEO. MERZ, Brewer,
Corner Toulouse and Villere streets.

oct 1 6t

THE HEALING POOL.

Essays for Young Men, who have fallen into vicious habits, and now suffering from Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., with certain means of relief for the afficted. Sent in sealed paper envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. sep26 3m

A Card.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 71 Camp street, opposite the "Times" and "Picayune" offices, for the purpose of opening, early this Fall, with an entirely NEW STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, OF FINEST, MEDIUM AND COMMON QUALITIES, manufactured expressly for this sale, and also a full supply of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS—all of which will be cut and made in the most fashionable manner, and at the lowest cash prices. Orders from the country are solicited; they will be filled with fidelity and dispatch.

I hope by strict attention to business, and by selling at the lowest possible prices I shall merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

ROBT F. BRIEN.

New Orleans, July 24, 1869. 3m

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 1700 bales at irregular and lower prices, which gave way 4c during the morning, and ¼c to ⅜c subsequently. We now quote good ordinary at — to 20c, low middling at 21⅛ to —, and middling at — to 25½c.

Yesterday's business amounted to 4150 bales, including 600 after we left the market.

The enquiry has been fair throughout the day, but not active, and to a great extent at a greater reduction than factors were willing to admit. The tendency, nevertheless, has been downward throughout the day, and was accelerated towards the close by an increased desire to realize. Prices exhibited considerable irregularity, while exceptional sales were reported as low as 21c for low middling, and 25c for middling, offers of 21½c were pending for strict low middling, held at 21⅞ and 22c. The market was depressed by the difficulty of passing foreign exchange, and the unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	770
Arrived yesterday	1,000
Arrived previously	34,841
	36,611
Cleared to-day	1,000
Cleared previously	2,000
	3,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard	33,611

Receipts proper since Friday evening 13,678 bales, against 3651 last week and since last itemant, 36,677 against 16,571.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign freights are stiffening and no more vessels can be had at previous rates, viz.: 9-16d for Liverpool, and 1¾c for Havre. There is little or no unengaged tonnage in port immediately available.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 32 hhds Sugar and 23 bbls Molasses. Yesterday, not previously reported, 46 hhds fully fair sold on the landing on private terms. Fully fair Sugar is retailing at 13½ to 14c; prime 14½c, choice 15c, white clarified 16½c per lb. At wholesale prices are 4c under these prices. 24 bbls Molasses sold at 38c per gallon for thin and sour, and 57½c for light and fermenting.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers T. L. McGill, from St. Louis, and Armadillo, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Superfine is quoted at $5 75, double extra $5 50 to $6, treble extra at $6 10 to $6 37½ per bbl. The principal sales to-day embrace 2500 bbls, of which 100, 150 and 175 single extra at $5 62½, 200 treble extra at $6 25, 50 and 100 at $6 12½, 50 and 75 fine at $5 25, 150 and 200 superfine at $5 75, 80 double extra at $5 90, 200 do. at $5 95, 50 on its merits, and 50 and 100 at $6 12½, 50 do at $6 30, 225 treble extra at $6 12½, 50 do at $6 30, 100 on its merits at $6 37½, 25 treble extra at $6 40, 50 choice extra at $7, and 300 do on private terms. Baker's mixed is quoted at $5 50 to $5 per bbl.

CORN—There is very little here and very little in transit in consequence. Mixed is quoted at $1 07½, white $1 10 per bushel. Sales to day 3000 sacks white at $1 10, 100 do. at $1 12, and 50 at $1 12½ per bushel.

OATS—Are firmer, and there were sales today of 770 sacks, of which 200 and 300 at 50c, and 270 at 51c per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and firm. 300 sacks sold in store at $1 15, and 500 on the landing at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is dull. 200 bales prime Western sold at $25 per ton, 90 at $26, and 130 ordinary at $21 per ton.

PORK—50 and 50 bbls over weight mess sold at $33 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 to $35 per bbl.

BACON—Is more in request and firmer. A dealer went around and purchased some 40 sacks shoulders odds and ends, at 12½ to 12½c. Sales to-day amount to 175 sacks, 125 shoulders at 20¾c, 50 sides, clear sides 21½c, to 22½c, over-cured same 21½ to 22c. A lot of 10 casks shoulders sold on the landing at 17½c.

LARD—Is quiet but firm. Sales 10 to 15½c for tierces, and 15½c per lb for kegs.

DRY SALT MEAT—A lot of 15 casks shoulders, 20½ private terms, they are jobbing at 15½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce. Northern commands 22c. Western, 21½c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in demand and selling readily. Prime to fancy Western is quoted at 28c, inferior to good Western 25 to 27c, common and good Northern 35 to 38c per lb.

LIVERPOOL RICE—The market is inactive to-day, and no sales of importance have transpired. Prices are, however, nominally the same as yesterday, viz. Prime to good do. 6 to 6½c, ordinary to good 5½ to 5¾c, and fair 5 to 5½c per lb. No change in market. Re-cleaned 7½ bbls.

WHISKY—There is no inquiry and retail demand for Rectified at $1 25 to $1 30 per gallon. Domestic Spirits are quoted firm at $1 19 to $1 20 for Old Cabin High wines, brought $1 28 per gallon.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt for the interior is light. We quote sales to arrive nominal at $1 70 to $1 75 per sack. Dealers prices are $2 30 to $2 37½ for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for fine. Western large lots are lower in market, but no sales to report. Western retail dealers are selling at $2 40 to $2 50 per sack.

LARD—The market is at present very quiet. Sales of Western in tierces at 15½c for choice Texas, and 14½c to 15½c for do. City nominal.

BACON—There is no movement at wholesale. Sales of Western Long Clear at 20c per yard for ordinary to fair and 20½ to 20½c for choice or fancy.

Ayers Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the Affections which arise from malarious, marsh or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Contains neither Arsenic nor any other poisonous mineral nor any poisonous substance whatever. It is as innocuous as pure water. Its effects are as mild and beneficial as its use is safe. Diseases in the same districts are differently modified by the peculiarities of the climate, peculiar to the localities of Annie medicine. Our pride is satisfied by the unanimous testimony we receive of the radical cures effected by our Ague Cure, which we have presented to the world with fearless confidence.

Those located in places,