The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALGER'S CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Engagements of Terence's Darlin'.—Mr. Murray as Terence Fitzgerald.
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Playing with Fire."—Mr. Brougham as Doctor Savage.

A COIN OR A PAPER CURRENCY.

Our esteemed and learned friends of the *Bulletin*, with a severity of sarcasm not clear scientific of that journal, assail in their issue of yesterday, our observations on the subject of a specie currency, of the day previous. We have not pretended to ignore the difficulties surrounding the settlement of the national finances, which we consider to be the great, overshadowing question of the day and too complicated enough to tax the experience and the intellect of the ablest financiers and statesmen. We took a simple view of the question, not desiring to lose ourselves in the intricacies and the mysteries of finance as expounded by the theorists of the present time. We are willing to be considered "Bourbons," "old Fogies," members "of the family of Dryadsnat," or as deserving of any other appellation which our sidesh *hard money* advocates, although we shall object to being classed with those "who learn nothing and forget nothing." History tells us how a paper currency based upon an imaginary and unreal and intangible foundation has always ended. This is one of the lessons we are not willing to forget. History does not teach us, nor does our own experience, that an irredeemable paper currency, which has no value other than the credit of the maker, has ever permanently answered the purpose of any nation. We cannot therefore be blamed for refusing to learn a lesson, the truth and reality of which neither time nor experience has vindicated.

We regret exceedingly, to part company on this subject, with a colleague so respected as the *Bulletin*, at whose feet we would willingly sit as at those of a political and financial Gamaliel, but our conviction is that a paper currency is unsafe. It was very far from our purpose to have provoked comments so sarcastic as our contemporary indulges in. We are well aware a great deal can be said on both sides of the question, but argument we fear would only mystify a discussion otherwise deeply interesting. We do not know but that the opinion on this question of even a humble laborer, earning his fifty cents or dollar per day, is of more value than that of the most skillful financier. The laborer knows this, that when the currency is based upon specie, he can buy nearly twice as much with his dollar, as when paper money is in use. He knows that a bank currency based upon coin and the credit of a well managed institution, is more easily controlled than a National issue such as that of green backs. It is true cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, pork or flour, are all commodities having a substance and a value, as well as coin, but no one till now has ever proposed them for a currency or as the basis of a currency, because their value rises and falls according to the law of demand and supply and because they are not portable, nor otherwise suitable. The value of any one of these packages you can put in your waistcoat pocket when converted into coin, and travel the world over with it. It is none either with the merchandise itself or with its value represented by any paper currency. And we deny that gold or silver has ever fluctuated in value as other commodities have done. They have been adopted by all nations, we believe, as the material with which an exchangeable currency could best be made. We do not aver that they have never varied in value. We know to the contrary but the variation was not sufficient to lead to their disuse. Nor do we aver that it is contained that the supply of coin was equal to the demands of commerce, were coin to be made use of as the currency for every transaction. It is precisely the opposite of this that we have asserted. It is credit that has been the basis in great measure of commercial transactions, and that must continue to be the basis for exchange between foreign countries, as is the credit of banks and commercial houses, acquired by long standing and for the high character of the parties. Gold and silver have been used in all time, and will still continue to be used we are persuaded, as an adjunct, but a very important adjunct, because it must be kept on hand, in some quantity, to meet the demand of those who doubt the solvency of those drafts and bank bills these to-day issue, or who may wish to use it in foreign countries. Our neighbor says:

"The theory of specie payment did well enough until the attempt was made to reduce it to practice, and to force all the operations of commerce to square with the inexorable measure of available coin. In such cases the hollowness of the theory was only too signally demonstrated by the ruinous madness of the attempt."

This theory, however, was not only reduced to practice, but was practiced successfully in the United States, as the *Bulletin* well knows, for many years, and is now practiced in England, and in France, and other commercial countries with equal success. We do not see that we can do better than return to it, if indeed it be possible to do so.

We are very far from professing to be wise or as learned as the present experienced chief Editor of the *Bulletin*, for whose opinions we entertain sincere respect, but we know of no reason why we should not express to our readers, our views on the financial and other questions of the day, even at the risk of subjecting ourselves to his searching criticisms. If our opinions are erroneous, we do not object to their being proved so.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION FOR GIRLS, THIRD DISTRICT.—This asylum, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Holy Cross, contains about 80 children. Its only resource at present, like other establishments of a similar nature, is the charity of the people. So long as it was impossible for the Sisters to maintain the asylum by their own efforts, and the labor of such among the children as are able to work, they have depended, on modded except by occasional donations. But finding themselves oppressed with daily accumulating debts which they are unable to meet, they are obliged to get up a fair. We confidently expect that their enterprise will meet with the same response which has attended many similar undertakings. The people of our city, the queen city of charities, never turn aside or refuse to help a really deserving work. The fair is to take place in or about the first week of December. The hall wherein it is to be held is not yet fixed upon, but timely notice will be given. As there is danger that imposture might attempt to collect in the name of the asylum, the kind ladies who have undertaken to hold the fair will each be provided with books bearing the stamp of the Sisters of Holy Cross.

We call the attention of the Governor of the State of Louisiana to the arrest which has been made, and it seems successfully, to obtain from the Auditor, unlawfully, warrants on the Treasurer of the State for the sum of $11,000 70 under authority of act 213 of 1868, the appropriation having been exhausted some time ago. We allude to the case *ex parte* Kathman. How and, wrongfully, *across* the Auditor, by way of mandamus in the Sixth District Court, decided on the 8th of October in favor of applicant, *were being sent to represent the State in the* [illegible] The same application was made to the Fourth District Court in June last, and dismissed after answer of the Auditor had been considered, etc. that he had already paid the amount to Kathman, and a trial contradictorily had. There has accidently been collusion of parties in this case. The warrants have been issued, although the time during which a new trial or an appeal may be asked, has not elapsed.

MR. LORD'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the announcement in our advertising columns of Mr. G. J. Lord, of the reopening of his institution for the education of youth. He has taken the spacious residence of the late Mr. G. Boyer, on Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, and will be ready to receive pupils on November 1st.

From our personal knowledge of Mr. Lord's acquirements and experience in his profession, we are able to testify to his former success and to express our confidence in his future labors, in the tuition of the youth who may be entrusted to his care.

TO SHIPPERS PER ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The superintendent of the Railroad formerly called the "New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western," now called Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, gives notice, through our advertising columns to shippers of freight.

The Widening of Bourbon Street.

It is stated that several property-holders on Bourbon street propose to widen that important avenue from Toulouse to Canal street, and we hope it is not a mere rumor. Running the eye along the river side of Bourbon, we do not see any insurmountable obstacle in the way. The cost, we suppose, can hardly offer a barrier, because that will be reimbursed to the property-holders, by the rental derived therefrom, in a very few years. The area of business, centering, say at the Clay Statue on Canal street, requires enlargement. It seeks this enlargement on Canal street towards the Lake, and on the adjacent squares of the streets running up and down town, Camp, St. Charles, Carondelet, Bourbon, Royal and Chartres streets; but there is a limit to this movement outwards, downwards and upwards. The struggle seems to be to keep trade as near Canal, within the radius of the six streets named, as is possible to confine it. It would pay in these circumstances, we think, to widen not only Bourbon but Dauphine and Chartres also. Let property-holders in this part of the city, instead of investing it in other directions, and especially instead of transferring it to the North or to Europe, lay it out in improving this quarter, in embellishing it, in making it more convenient and more desirable, and a profitable return will undoubtedly be the consequence. The high rents of the Touro Buildings, and the other stores on Canal street, from Magazine to Rampart, ought to be reduced—the property on adjoining streets ought to be made more convenient to commerce, and consequently more remunerative, and some effort should be made to keep the large income derived from the rent of stores on Canal street and its neighborhood in New Orleans, instead of suffering it to go to Boston, and New York, and Philadelphia and Paris, as is now the case.

This is an enterprise worthy of the genius of our esteemed friends, Mr. Gaines, of the Citizens' Bank, Col. Girardey, Mr. McLean, and other prominent property-holders and business men in the Second District, to whom we commend it.

The owners of property of New Orleans generally are asleep. They are short-sighted. They would put seven, eight or ten per cent. net in their pockets every year, forgetting that each dollar out of their unfortunate tenants, without asking themselves whether the business of these tenants justifies the exaction. They, no doubt, think this a wonderfully shrewd and judicious policy. We do not think so. We think it is anything but that, and shall be glad to learn of some movement looking to the improvement of property in this part of the city, and an increase of accommodation for the trade which seeks to locate in the quarter indicated.

The Elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

State elections in Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania take place to-day. We shall venture no prediction on the result except that the Republican majorities of 1868 will be largely reduced. That of Ohio in 1868 was 57,383, so that Mr. Pendleton and his friends have had ja heavy work to do to overcome it. Still our Democratic exchanges speak encouragingly, and Republican papers, by no means speak as if they were certain of victory. A few hours will settle the question.

In Pennsylvania, Grant's majority was 28,808, and a later election for Auditor, of the State gave the Republican candidate 8677.

In Indiana, Grant's majority was 9572, while that of Baker, Republican candidate for Governor was only 761.

Iowa and Nebraska are decidedly Republican, the last majority being 40,300 in the former and 4700 in the latter. This was the Presidential election.

The New York *Sun* of last Tuesday, a Republican paper, thus speaks of the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections:

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

One week from to day elections take place in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They are the most important of all the elections which occur in October, for the results will indicate something as to the drift of political affairs. The September elections usually nothing. Everybody knows that California would go Democratic and that Vermont and Maine would go Republican, but doubt hangs over the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and both States are being contested with a good deal of warmth. If Packer and Pendleton, the Democratic candidates for Governor, are chosen it will throw a dark cloud over the future prospects of the Republican cause. If, on the contrary, both are defeated, it will show that the Democrats have not taken to heart to take advantage of the demoralization diffused through the Republican ranks by the blunders of Grant's administration. Besides, the failure of Pendleton to carry Ohio now, would be a blow to his Presidential aspirations for 1872 from which he would not be likely to recover.

Fully appreciating the importance of the current canvass, both parties in these two great Central States are doing their utmost for success. Each State has been with basc meetings and stump speeches, and the result is looked for with keen solicitude by politicians all over the Union.

BANK WANTED IN IBERIA PARISH.—The New Iberia *Times* does not like the banking system, but says:

"As we must necessarily have all the dead vantages of a rag currency, let us have one of those institutions right in our midst, for you know it is always safer that the bearer of an to the enemy, the more apt he is to shoot over you."

The *Times* is right. Having a bank in your midst, you can supervise it and keep its operations within limits.

BANANAS IN IBERIA PARISH.—Fine bananas are grown at Jeanerette; so says the Iberia *Times*.

Passengers per steamship United States, from New York:

Jos Mayer (to) O Cummings, B H Rocklin, Miss J Marsh H wad Lane, Wm Henry Seer, Wm Mathews, Miss K A Forest, R P Leyton A Lazans, Nicholas wife & 2 children, and 25 in the steerage.

From Washington.

The important news comes from Washington that the Dent-Grant war in Mississippi is at an end—the President withdrawing his opposition to the election of his brother in law. He held out pretty well while on the wing, and constantly surrounded by the politicians; but once fairly settled at the White House, where the amiable partner of his bosom and patron saint of the Dents could keep her sharpest eye on him, the President has succumbed to the influence which never fail to quell recusant husbands. An Eastern Radical paper calls it, in this case, "characteristic submission to the will of the people," but it looks much more like characteristic debility of the spinal column. At any rate, he has yielded.

DEDICATION OF AN ART GALLERY—SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

At the dedication of an art gallery here last night several members of the Cabinet attended. In response to a toast to the Cabinet, General Sherman made a speech. He said: "Gentlemen, I will not speak for the Cabinet. Each and every member of it is capable of speaking for himself. Their quiet and courteous bearing toward one another shows that this Government is now in the hands of conscientious men, and it is gratifying that the country is now in the enjoyment of peace; every man can go and come as he pleases, and has all the liberty he ought to have, and more, too. If this does not satisfy the American people, they ought not to be satisfied. [Laughter.] I am glad to see a few people here. [Laughter.] My duties call me early to my office, and in the afternoon I take a ride, and, therefore, I only have an opportunity of meeting with you as a casual visitor. Gentlemen, I design living among you. [Applause.] I did not want to come here, but being here, I desire to be a good neighbor, and friendly to you all. As long as I live in Washington, I shall sing the songs of Washington. I want to see it the metropolis of the country. I know that there is a pressure in St. Louis to remove the Capital, with all its renown and glory to Fairmon Barracks. [laughter.] But I don't think that possible yet awhile [Renewed laughter.] As an individual, however, I confess that it would not grieve me, and repeat that there is not much danger of such removal. Washington certainly has many attractions. It is hard to tear it all. I was here when fifteen years old, on my way to West Point, where Academy I was about to enter. I came by stage every foot of the way. There was then a long, unimproved, swampy waste between Georgetown and Washington. Arriving here, I hopped at the hotel, then Gadby's—I think it was. Washington has been constantly improving ever since, until now there are many parts of it of which every American citizen may be proud. I have no doubt many of you have stood before the Patent Office and observed its beauty and graceful lines of architecture, and at one of the people I admire it as a type of our future symmetry as State in the Union—all in harmony. [Applause.] The Capitol, too, looming up more like a vision of fancy than an object of reality, may it stand there forever! [Renewed applause.] I trust there will never be a hand to remove a stone of that building, in the chambers of which were heard the voices of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. [Applause, long continued.] The old Senate Chamber must be dear to us all. The Supreme Court is, too, has it, and they well merit it.

"The old building is suggestive of recollections to each and every man, if he has any love for his country, and the history of our fathers. [Applause.] I came here with great pleasure to greet my friends and to enjoy myself, and will now conclude my remarks, for fear I might say something that might be misconstrued." Gen Sherman was again applauded as he resumed his seat.

Secretary Cox also spoke at some length to the same sentiment. He dwelt with much eloquence and force on the importance and prosperity of making the capital of the country what it should be, "a centre for art, literature and learning," and urged that everything possible should be done to adorn and beautify the Capital of Washington through both public and private efforts, until it should come to be an object of admiration to the foreigner, and a bond of union and sympathy to the American people.

Over 180,000 people have left Havana since the Cuban revolution began, and there are said to be 10,000 vacant houses in that city.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Remember the great Irish comedian, Mr. Dominick Murray, will appear at the Academy to-night again.

There was a large and delighted audience to see Mr. Dominick Murray last night. His reception was most enthusiastic, and we must confess that we admired him as a comedian more than we do Collins, Florence Barney, Williams or others of that school. Besides being a fine comedian he has great dramatic force, and is consequently better fitted to represent the Irish character with humor and effect.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The distinguished author and actor, Mr. John Brougham, will appear again at the Varieties this evening.

Mr. Brougham was most enthusiastically received last night by a large and critical audience. His presentation of the character of *Dr. Savage* in "Playing with Fire," was superb, and elicited frequent rounds of applause. The play is a fine one, though by no means we think Mr. Brougham's best composition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repository.—Messrs. Gaines, Girardey, Carrière, Rolling and others are endeavoring to have Bourbon street enlarged into a grand Boulevard from Canal street to the Opera House. It is a measure calculated to greatly improve the Second District.

The Customhouse, including the Postoffice Department and other public buildings, were closed part of the day yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late President Pierce.

There were 96 deaths in New Orleans last week. Of this number there were 12 stillborn; 20 were 12 deaths of consumption, 3 by drowning, and two—Mrs. Graviotta and Policeman Crefton—by gunshot wounds.

The steamship Frankfort, of the Bremen line, is said to be the finest that has ever come here from that port. She is unusually large and roomy.

The Italian Society will to-day celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by a parade.

Correction.—We stated in this column in our issue of Sunday last that the petition of Kathman, filed in the Fourth Court, and the petition of Howard, assignee of Kathman, filed in the Sixth Court, demanding from the State Treasurer of $11,000 70, were in the handwriting of Mr. Belden, Attorney General of the State. We are informed that this is a mistake. They were written by an amanuensis, who, we are informed, is employed in the office of Messrs. Howard & Belden. Our statement, therefore, was *substantially correct*, the object being to bring home to the Attorney General the knowledge of both petitions.

Mr. John B. Howard, the assignee of Mr. Kathman, we are informed, is the law partner of Attorney General Belden.

On inquiring at the Auditor's office, we learn that warrants for the money have already been issued, although the time for asking a new trial has not expired, nor has the time expired for demanding an appeal to the Supreme Court. What is the Governor of the State doing that he neglects his duty in this manner?

The Columbus Enquirer.—The anniversary of the discovery of America, besides the projection of the Italian Society, will be celebrated by a national salute of twenty one guns.

Major Conway has directed Mr. Mingle, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm, to sound twenty-one taps of the bells at the time the procession moves.

In the celebration the Italian Benevolent Society will join with the *Tiro al Bersaglio* Society, which will make the parade a brilliant affair. So great an event as the discovery of America is one highly worthy of commemoration, and we can appreciate the pride which our Italian friends manifest in keeping alive the memory of their distinguished countryman.

Serious Shooting Affray on Gravier Street—The Men Dangerously, if Not Mortally Wounded.—A shooting affray occurred about 7½ o'clock last evening, at "Schilling's" coffee house, on Gravier street, next door to the Varieties Theatre, between Capt. A. J. May and two brothers Joe and David Summers, resulting in the two Summers, who are gamblers, being both dangerously, if not mortally wounded. Davis received three or four pistol balls from three shots, one over the mouth, breaking the upper bone of the mouth and the lower half of the jaw, one in or through the body, below the ribs very dangerous, and one in the shoulder, so were but not dangerous. Capt. Cain, Superintendent of Police, thinks the wounds will be mortal, but Dr. Smyth, surgeon in charge of the Charity Hospital, where he was taken, is, we understand, of a different opinion.

Joe was shot in the neck, the ball lodging and inflicting a wound of uncertain character. Dr Ryan, who examined him, told our reporter that he did not consider the wound fatal, but Capt. Cain, at a later hour, thought it might be fatal. The ball entered, Dr. Ryan says, near the vertebra, behind the ear. The danger is that the vertebral column is liable to be injured. He was taken to some room near where the shooting occurred.

The difficulty which led to the shooting began at Boulsin's stables on Gravier street, the two Summers being, it is stated, under the effects of liquor, and Capt. May being somewhat excited from the same cause. One or both of the Summers, we understand had attacked May and struck him in the face on or more violent blows. The caused him to arm himself and attack them with a six shooter, all the barrels of which he discharged at them they reciprocating by firing several times at him in return, but it seems ineffectually.

The affair, owing to the number of shots fired and the neighborhood in which the affair happened, as theatre was about opening, caused a great deal of excitement. Capt. May was arrested soon after the occurrence. He is well known as a steamboat captain, formerly commanding the Vicksburg packet *Boston*. The parties are all said to be quiets peaceable. Our reporter's opinion is that the wounded men will recover.

Fire.—About half past 10 o'clock Sunday night, a fire broke out in a tenement of Mr. Sadouki, at the corner of Johnson and Conti street. It originated in the upsetting of a lamp, which set fire to the mosquito bar, and resulted in the destruction of the furniture and partial destruction of the building. The property is owned by Mr. Wm Meagher, the proprietor of the Belle Helene Hall. The fire was absent at the theatre at the time of the disaster. The damage is estimated at five hundred dollars.

Another Fire.—Sergeant Gilney reports that a fire originated at 2 p. m. yesterday in the kitchen of a house No 322 Lafayette street, occupied by Mrs. Gallagher, and owned by Edward Burke, liquor merchant. The kitchen was totally destroyed. The canes of the fire are from a lot of old shavings. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained. The alarm was turned in from the Workhouse.

Attempted Outrage.—At a late hour Sunday night an attempt was made by two unknown miscreants to outrage the person of Jane Raynor, a woman who passed them near the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets. She was knocked down and terribly bruised, but partly owing to her resistance, and because a citizen came to her protection, the design was frustrated, and the miscreants decamped.

Sudden Death.—At a quarter past 12 o'clock Saturday, a large shed, just completed, by Mr. Reynolde, in front of the stores of Mr. John W. Madden and Messrs Folger & Tilton, on Camp street, above Commercial Alley, tore out from the granite, and with a crash fell to the banquette. It is conceded the supports were not properly secured, and others say that being cut iron they were entirely too weak. From all accounts there seems to have been no wind blowing at the time of the accident.

An Affray.—At ten o'clock Sunday morning a row occurred at the corner of St. Thomas and Thalia streets, between two colored men—Cyrus Stokes and Manuel Blackburn—which resulted in both being wounded. Stokes, who is severely if not dangerously hurt by a blow from a shoemaker's hammer, was sent to the Charity Hospital; and Blackington, having received merely a scratch, was locked up at Pacanier Station.

Stabbing.—About three o'clock Sunday evening a difficulty occurred at the corner of General Taylor and Jersey streets, Jefferson City, between Richard Frost and Marsell Lackin, both colored. Frost was severely wounded with a knife in the neck and side. Lackin escaped before the police arrived. The sufferer is not considered in a dangerous condition.

Highway Robbery.—About 12½ o'clock Sunday morning, while Mr. Jesumpel residing at No. 35 Coliseum street, was on the way home, he was attacked at the corner of Prytania and Josephine streets by two unknown miscreants, who knocked him down and robbed him of a pocket book containing ten dollars.

Accident to Vigilent 3.—Vigilent Steam Engine No. 3, while turning at the intersection of Canal and Rampart street, Sunday night, broke her rear axle, and badly damaged her left hind wheel. The company was answering a false alarm for fire, which was sent from Wood's Press at the time the accident occurred.

Badly Wounded.—Saturday night patrolman P. Garvey, while, at the corner of Erato and Constance streets, arresting a drunk man named James Moore and dangerously wounded with a knife. The assailant was locked up at Pacanier station and the policeman sent to the Charity Hospital.

FINANCE MADE EASY.—Sam, who is an unusually intelligent contraband, proposes to induct his simple stomy Cuff into the mysteries of Wall street in six easy lessons. Here is the first:

Sam—Suppose you buy Ten Millions of gold—

Cuff—Not Ten Million Dollars, you don't mean—

Sam—O dry up. You don't know nothing, and won't know still while I speak to you. Suppose you buy Ten Millions of gold at 150 up to 160, and sell as much at 140 to 150, how much do you make?

Cuff—How can I tell? I never heard of so much money. But I should think I'd be a heap out of pocket.

Sam—That's just your foolishness. Now learn something. You just *don't take* the Ten Millions you bought, settle with the other fellows at the 150 per cent. and have One Million clear gain.

Cuff (submissively)—You can do that, Sam? This nigger don't know nothing. I never could have syphered that out! *N. Y. Tribune.*

Years ago, when Tom Corwin was in the Cabinet, he was pestered nearly to death by a man who wanted to be attached to one of foreign missions. Finally, Corwin said: "Do you read Spanish?" "No, sir." "Well, that's a pity. Learn Spanish, and I will tell you of an exceedingly good thing which you can get." The young man devoted his days and nights to Spanish till he could read and translate it, and "the exceedingly good thing" which Corwin then told him to "get" was *Don Quixote.*

A contemporary noticing the throng in the New York gold-room during the recent speculations, says that a large number were "beardless youths clad in natty velvet coats."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cases Before the United States Supreme Court.

Admiral Farragut Recovering.

Mississippi State Fair Postponed.

Democratic Success in Savannah, Georgia.

Frost in Mobile.

Case of the Privateer Cuba.

Protest of Commodore Higgins.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Fenian Raid Apprehended.

Escape of General Pierrad from Tarragona.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Court of Claims met to-day, but adjourned without business, in respect to the memory of ex President Pierce.

Admiral Farragut is getting well.

The President thinks the proposed purchase of St. Thomas a bad investment.

A large number of cotton cases are on the present docket of the United States Supreme Court, having been taken up on an appeal from the Court of Claims. The number on the docket of the Court of Claims, in which the same question are involved as those taken to the Supreme Court. Attorney General Hoar will at an early day make an effort to advance these cases before the Supreme Court, in order that those before both Courts may be settled. Immense sums of money are claimed from the United States authorities during the rebellion which was sold, and the net proceeds covered into the treasury.

Boutwell is still absent.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, is here.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmington, Oct. 11.—The case of the privateer Cuba was opened this morning by Mr. G. T. Lowrey, of New York, who appeared with Col. Geo. Davis, late Attorney General of the Confederate States, and Judge O. P. Mears, of the city, for the Republic of Cuba, by reading the commission to Captain Higgins as an officer of the Cuban navy, and also a formal protest by him against the exercise of jurisdiction by the United States over the ship, since a public ship of war of a recognized nation.

After stating the character of the vessel Commodore Hicaine obviously protest in the name and for the honor of Cuba, against any detention or interference with his ship. The commodore then read a protest as follows:

"And now having, for the dignity and honor of the Republic of Cuba, made protest against the exercise of a pretended control over public ships of other sovereign nations, and being without destroys to have the truth known to all nations and persons, and particularly to the citizens of the United States, that she has been in no way preparations offended against the neutrality laws of the United States of America in the manner charged against her vessel, and I avow that the said vessel is now in the same condition in every respect as when she was purchased from the Government of the United States in the month of June, 1867, except in a few immaterial alterations not relating to her character, or the armament, and I repeat further that the said vessel was purchased and which I took out of the limits of the United States, and more than twenty day- after the departure therefrom of the said vessel, and not until then was she armed, and that the said vessel is now in the same condition as when she was purchased from the United States, and was conducted with the utmost care and circumspection, and I declared, that the said vessel was not and shall not be sold and delivered to the Republic of Cuba, and was fitted out and armed upon the high seas, and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and of all other nations.

The all the proceedings aforesaid is far from being in violation of the right and dignity of the United States, and we have conducted ourselves carefully and true respect therefor, and under the auspices of well established principles of public law.

(Signed) EDWARD HIGGINS,
Commander Cuban Navy,
Commander of Cuban steamship Cuba.

In order to allow the Government time to produce witnesses the U. S. Commissioner adjourned the case until Saturday next, at 10½ o'clock.

Richmond, Oct. 11.—Gen. Canby issued an order to-day, postponing until after the admission of Virginia, the Federal Court of Staunton proceedings in railroads. This order will likely leave all the railroad organizations as they stand at present, until the permanent State government gets into effect.

Jackson, Miss, Oct. 11.—The State Fair committee publish the following: Failing to procure the necessary supply of lumber to complete all the outbuildings necessary for the Fair Grounds, the Directors deem it so important to have everything in complete order and readiness for the first Tuesday in November, the holding same till Tuesday, November 16th. Many articles intended for the exhibition have arrived.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—One hundred and forty-three delegates to the Commercial Convention reported; they are mostly from the South.

Ex President Millard Fillmore held a reception at the Courthouse.

Mobile, Oct. 11.—There was a slight frost here this morning.

Memphis, Oct. 11.—James Gallagher, Secretary of the Boat Club, was drowned yesterday. His body has not been recovered.

The Board of Aldermen appointed six union men in reference to the sale of the Little Rock Railroad stock this afternoon.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court in the case of the Pacific Railroad vs. White and Chiles, the Chief Justice announced that the case would not be opened to take additional evidence. The argument on motion for a final decree would be heard on Friday. Judgments on habeas corpus cases from Mississippi and Texas came up.

Savannah, Oct. 11.—The Democratic vote for Mayor and Alderman is overwhelming. Out of 4100 registered voters, the Democrats will poll 4000—the negroes generally voting with them. Everything quiet. Col. Scriven, the Democratic candidate, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected by about 3000 majority. The official vote will not be known until to-morrow.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11.—The United revenue cutter McCulloch, arrived from St. Thomas yesterday, and a United States gunboat, Commander Wilson, arrived to day at 2 o'clock—she has eleven guns.

[NOTE.—The announcement of Admiral Farragut's death in Saturday's dispatch from Chicago, was an error. He was *sick* of congestive chills. The evening's telegrams announce that he is recovering.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The coal miners' strike in Aubin continues. A large meeting in Arondissement of Belleville was forcibly dispersed, and several hurt.

A large meeting of Mulhauser manufacturers was held to consider the American cotton question and other collateral subjects. The meeting denounced the policy of unlimited commercial treaty, and urged the substitution of the customs tariff.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—General Pierrad, who was recently captured and imprisoned at Tarragona, has escaped.

Paris, Oct. 11.—A defeated party of Spanish Republicans who were driven across the lines, was promptly captured by the French authorities.

A Republican demonstration at Madrid is apprehended, but the Government is taking great precautions to prevent it.

Quebec, Oct. 11.—A scon crossing Maurice river from Point Chautean was swamped, and two persons drowned.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The volunteers throughout the country are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The Government apprehends another Fenian raid.

Madrid, Oct 11.—Official reports state that 1800 insurgents of Seres have surrendered, and the Republican Deputies Nogusero and Palacios have submitted to the Government. Fighting continues in Saragossa and in Madrid. Great precautions are taken.

Paris Oct. 11.—The Emperor has gone to Compiegne, but will return on the 24th inst.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—At the late amnesty meeting here an address was adopted declaring that the refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an indication that the British Government is determined to rule by terror and not by conciliation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 11—Evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 81⅛. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, (Oct. 11—Evening.—Cotton opened quiet, but closed irregular; uplands 12¼ to 12¾d; Orleans 12½ to 12¾d; sales to-day 7000 bales. Wheat 9s 6d. Beef 86s.

London, Oct. 11, 5 p. m.—Sugar afloat 29s 9d.

Liverpool, Oct. 11—5 p. m.—Cotton—sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation.

Frankfort, Oct. 3.—Bonds 87¾.

Bremen, Oct. 11—Cotton closed firm—low middings to arrive 13 39.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11—Evening.—Governments closed dull. 5-20s of 1862, 12½. Southern securities dull. Money very easy; supply more than abundant at 3 to 7. Discounts very dull. Prime paper 7 at 8 bank. Sterling dull at 9. Gold quiet but firmer at 130⅛. Stocks heavy but closed steady.

New York, Oct. 11—Evening.—Cotton fully ⅛c lower during the day, closing at 26¼c for middling uplands. Flour heavy; superfine State $5 50 to $5 65; common to fair extra Southern $6 10 to $6 55. Wheat heavy, 1c lower; winter Western $1 38 to $1 42. Corn scarce; mixed Western 98c to $1 05. Pork heavy at $30 50 to $30 87½. Lard firm; kettle 18 to 18¾c. Whisky heavy at $1 21. Rice quiet; Carolina 8 to 9c. Sugar active and strong. Coffee firm. Molasses steady. Turpentine 47 to 48c. Rosin $2 25 to $2 28. Freights declining; Cotton by steam ⅛c. Flour by sail 2s 6d; Wheat 3s 7½d.

New York, Oct. 11.—5-20's of 1862, 120; 64s, 119¾; 65s, 119¾; new, 118; 67s, 118; 68s, 118; 10-40s, 110¾; Louisiana, 69; Levees, 65.

Mobile, Oct. 11.—Cotton in fair demand; sales 1000 bales middlings 24 to 24¼c; receipts 2608; exports 1466.

Charleston Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; sales 450 bales; middlings 25¼c; receipts 1289; exports coastwise 1296.

Savannah, Oct. 11.—Cotton market dull. Middlings 25c Sales 300 bales. Receipts 2231; exports 1022 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet and weak; receipts 1153 bales; exports 1163.

Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—Flour—family $5 50 to $5 75. Wheat, red $1 08 to $1 12. Corn 88 to 90c. Oats 52 to 58c. Cotton dull, 26c. Whisky $1 15. Mess Pork $31. Lard 17¾c. Bulk meats firm and quiet. Bacon—shoulders held 16¾c to 17c; side 20c Butter 30 to 35c. Sugar 13¼ to 16c. Coffee 20¼ to 25¼c.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Flour—spring extras $4 15 to $4 16. Wheat 97¾c. Corn 61¾ to 62c. Oats 36¾ to 37c Rye 70 to 71c Barley $1 20. Highwines $1.15. Cuba Sugar 13¼ to 15c. Mess Pork nominal. Bulk meats—shoulders 14¾ to 14¾c; rough sides 17c.

St. Louis, October 11.—Flour—superfine $4 50 to $4 75. Wheat No 2, spring 96c. Corn 84 to 92c. Oats 49 to 53c. Rye 80 to 85c. Wheat, No. 2 $1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork $32. Bulk meats—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 19c Bacon—shoulders 17¾c; clear rib sides 20¼c; clear sides 20¼c. Lard 18¾ to 18¾c.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—Bagging 27¼c. Cotton 25c—dull. Superfine Flour $4 75. Corn 95c. Oats 55c. Rye 90c Prime Sugar 14c. Molasses 75c Sales 35 hhds Tobacco at $7 10 to $13 25. Mess Pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 17c; sides 20¼c. Lard 19c. Whisky $1 15.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 11.—Passed up—Bismarck at 10 a. m. Down—Importer at 5, and Thompson the Skirt at 10 a. m. Departed—Ida at 1, Brilliant at 2, Longworth at 3, and Seminole at 7 p. m. River falling very fast.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—River stationary—1 feet inches in the Canal.

Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—River rising slowly.

Vicksburg, Oct. 11.—The river here is receding.

Memphis, Oct. 11.—Arrived—Magenta. Departed—Commonwealth, for St. Louis.

Cairo, Oct. 11—Passed down—Julia, last night: Glasgow and Rapublic, this p. m.

Passed up—Armadille, Kellogg and City of Cairo. River rose 6 inches in past 24 hours. Weather cloudy.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 11—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.95. Weather calm.

No arrivals nor departures.

FROM QUARANTINE STATION

Quarantine, Oct 11—6 p. m.—Ship Favorita in Quarantine. She will be released to-morrow morning, and will leave for the city.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Departments and banks are all closed, in honor of ex President Pierce.

St. Thomas had an earthquake on the 17th of September, almost equal to that of 1868.

The Yerger case will be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday, as to the question of jurisdiction. The Brown case, from Texas, is to abide the decision in the Yerger case.

The Cuban Commissioner has addressed the Secretary of State as follows:

"And now having, for the dignity and honor of the Republic of Cuba, made protest against the exercise of a pretended control over public ships of other sovereign nations, and being without destroys to have the truth known to all nations and persons, and particularly to the