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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Hampart Street.....185

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Dombey & Son," and "Fresh-wine."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Cinderella," and "A Quiet Family."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Inshaiun."

THE OPERA HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs and improvements in the Opera House are approaching completion. It is expected the house will be ready, in time to give the opening performance about the 8th or 10th of November.

The improvements we think will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of the habitués of this favorite place of amusement. They include a better ventilation, better arrangements for heating the theatre, easier ingress and egress to the different portions of the auditorium, and an addition to its sitting capacity. To particularize:

ON THE PARQUETTE FLOOR.

The parterre or pit in rear of the parquette, has been done away, also the street entrance thereto. The space formerly known as the parterre has been added to the parquette, and an additional passage opened through its centre, which renders ingress and egress to the seats in that part of the house, less difficult than before.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR OR DRESS CIRCLE

One of the loges in the centre of the dress circle has been removed and a passage opened through it, which adds to the facility of entering and retiring from the open boxes in front. The floor of these open boxes has been elevated for each row of chairs, so that a better view of the stage can be obtained by their occupants. Hitherto that view has been somewhat obstructed.

THE FOYER IN REAR OF THE DRESS CIRCLE.

This fine apartment has been refurnished for the use of the lady visitors of the Opera House. A carpet has been laid down and the sofas have been renovated. Hitherto this room has been used as a promenade during the entr'actes by gentlemen only.

The spacious opening out of the foyer on the St Louis street side, hitherto used as a refreshment saloon has been elegantly furnished as a reception room and retiring parlor for lady visitors, thus giving them two apartments instead of one.

The room opening out of the foyer on the Toulouse street side, will be appropriated for the Opera House Club as it was last season.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR OR UPPER TIER, DRESS CIRCLE.

The loge have been contracted in size and the spaces away has been added to the open space in front, thus giving room for three rows of chairs instead of one. The effect of the change in the loges of this tier, is to make them somewhat less luxurious perhaps, but it was found necessary to economize space and we dare say the subscribers in this part of the house will be reconciled to this diminution of comfort. The open side boxes have been removed and chairs substituted.

In rear of the loges, have been constructed windows, looking into the pit below which add to the light and the ventilation of this part of the house.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR OR TROISIEME.

The stairway leading from Toulouse street has been enlarged and this part of the House made more appreciable. An additional means of exit has been provided from this part of the house, on the Toulouse street side which stage boxes on this floor have also been made more desirable.

The interior of the theatre has been painted the scroll work has been regilded, and the upholstery work renewed, all adding to the appearance of the house. The outside of the theatre has been weatherboarded, and the steps to the front or principal entrance have been renewed. Some fault has been found with the latter, but we presume the best has been done to carry out the plan upon which these repairs and changes was begun.

Mr Calabresi and his troupe are expected to arrive in the city to day by the Jackson Railroad.

THE YERGER AND OTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

The applications made by Yerger and parties in Texas, in military custody, for the benefit of *habeas corpus*, the telegraph has announced, have been argued before the Supreme Court at Washington, upon the single point of jurisdiction.

The counsel for Yerger, argued for the jurisdiction of the Court as being derived from the Constitution and the Judiciary Act of 1789, passed to give effect to the power of the Court as granted in the Constitution.

The Attorney General of the United States in opposition to the petitions, argued that the Court has no original jurisdiction in matters of *habeas corpus*—that its jurisdiction is appellate only, and that as the petitioners are not in confinement by virtue of a commitment issued from a Court over which the Supreme exercises appellate power, the petitions must be dismissed.

The question as now presented is entirely different from that examined and determined by this Court in the McCardle case. The proceeding in the latter case was instituted under and by virtue of a provision in the Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867, which having been repealed by Congress, gave the Court an opportunity to decline jurisdiction

The Yerger case and the Texas case are not brought under the Reconstruction act; but as we have said, the power of the Court, as derived from the Constitution of the United States is invoked. Not only has a writ of *habeas corpus* been asked for, but also a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the proceedings before the District Judge of the United States in Mississippi, who, it will be remembered, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in Yerger's favor and rendered a decree after trial, remanding him to military custody. The proceeding had in Washington is therefore in the nature of an appeal from the decree of the lower court. This brings the whole question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* proceedings fairly before the Court for adjudication. It is contended by the counsel of Yerger—Messrs F. Phelps and J. M. Carlisle, of Washington, that the question has been repeatedly decided in favor of the position they take, and they cite numerous cases in support thereof, while the Attorney General contends that the Court has uniformly refused to exercise any original jurisdiction in such cases. He also contends that the writ of *habeas corpus* was constitutionally suspended in Texas and Mississippi by Congress, and that the petitioners are held by military authorities over whom the Court has no control

It is stated that in the event of the Supreme Court declining to assume jurisdiction, then the application will be renewed before Chief Justice Chase, in chambers.

Information comes through organs of the Republican party that jurisdiction will not be declined by the Supreme Court. The decision is expected on Monday next. The Judges are said to stand five to three—Grier, Swayne and Miller are reported to be against assuming jurisdiction, while Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field are reported to be in favor of assuming jurisdiction.

The constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts is only involved so far as they confer power upon military commanders over citizens in their political aspects they are not questioned.

ECCKRIN'S LAST WHIM—THE FRENCH EMPRESS ON THE TUB.—The Washington Star is well known that the Empress Eugenie has very decided, if not very intelligent, opinions on all the public issues of the day. The idea she entertained some years ago, on one of the disturbing questions of the present hour, is indicated by rumors which we believe was never published before, though Senator Douglas told it to several of his friends in this city.

During the last visit to Europe of the late Stephen A. Douglas, (which was in 1860 if we remember correctly), he was introduced, when in Paris, to her French Court, after the usual formal. Presently the Empress Eugenie fell into conversation with him, and the first remark she made after the salutation, was: "Senator Douglas, I understand that you are in favor of the sale of Cuba by Spain to the United States." The Senator attempted to avoid a direct answer by making a pleasant and complimentary reply, to the effect that as France had been fortunate enough to secure a Spanish lady for the throne in the person of her Majesty (alluding to Eugenie's Spanish birth), so it would be American, Republic was anxious to secure for itself a lady fair to preside over the Queen of the Antilles. To this lively compliment the Empress made no reply, but instantly remarked in the most earnest and emphatic way: "If it in the power, I would sacrifice every cent (*sou*) of the Spanish revenue, and every soldier in the Spanish army, before Cuba should be surrendered by Spain."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,888

The Citizens' Meeting To-night at the National Theatre.

We remind our readers of the citizens' meeting to be held to-night in the National Theatre, corner Baronne and Perdido streets. The object is understood to be to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted looking to reform in the government of the city. We do not know who the parties are, who have called this meeting, but we presume they are citizens who have nothing else in view than the interest of the community—that they are without political bias and are not concerned for themselves or friends looking to office as a means of support or speculation. In that belief we hope those who have this matter in hand will be encouraged by a large attendance of taxpayers. Our cotemporary, the *Picayune*, thus indicates what the programme of the meeting is to be:

We presume that the object of this meeting will be to present a programme for the formation of an association which, adding to the payers of taxes upon real estate those who pay for licenses as merchants, or mechanics, bankers or draymen and the like, or who are taxed in any other way, shall embody with their own consent all such as are desirous of having our city government, and hereafter that of the State, so reorganized and administered as that economy shall be coupled with wise progression, and honestly be united to vigor.

It is probable that a plan of organization, and a syllabus of the objects proposed to be attained, will be presented, to which those who wish to join the organization will have opportunity to subsequently give their assent by formally joining the association, as was done when the original association of property holders was organized.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The beautiful fairy burlesque "Cinderella," in which the pretty Chapman Sisters appear so charming, and in which Mr. Bishop is exceedingly humorous, will be repeated this evening. The Foesters will again dance their Clodoche Quadrille, and the farce "A Quiet Family," will be given. Mr Wm. Withers, Jr., a violinist of reputation, will make his first appearance.

At noon the first matinée of the season will be given for the special benefit of the ladies and little folks. The magnificent scenic piece "Ixion," will be given with Geis's beautiful transformation scene. The Clodoche by the Foesters, will also be a feature of the performance

VARIETIES THEATRE.—There will be a matinee to-day, noon, at the Varieties. The performances commence with the comic piece "Sarah's Young Man," and conclude with Mr. Broughams new burlesque, "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," which will be presented for positively the last time. In the latter, which is one of Mr Brougham's characteristic pieces, and like his "Pocahontas," brilliant with rhyming puns, Mr. Brougham is of course excellent, and Mrs. Cline is charmingly artistic.

For the night performance a bill of rare attraction is presented. We are to have both Mr. Brougham and Manager Floyd in "Dombey & Son," as *Cap. Cuttle* and *Mr. Toots*, respectively, with Mr. Everly as *Carker* and Mr Byron as *Dombey*. This will be followed by Mr. Brougham's greatest production of the kind, "Pocahontas," in which the principal parts are sustained by Messrs. Brougham, Lennox and Mrs. Cline. The piece was presented for Mr. Brougham's benefit last night and elicited general admiration, being well played by most of the artists, and put on the stage with fine effect. An air in which Messrs Brougham and Lennox and Mrs. Cline participated, was particularly good, and, by the way, we may add that this lady's singing is a feature at the Varieties which we think will not fail to attract our down-town population, as she sings admirably in French as well as English, and is withal a most graceful actress.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a matinee to-day, noon, as usual, at the Academy, the splendid dramatic story, "Connats' Engagement, or Terence's Oath," being the selection, and one too most admirably calculated to please the ladies and children.

Tonight we are to have Mr. Murray, Miss Fiske and Gogswell, all in the new adaption in three acts by Mr. Murray, entitled "Aileen Aroon, or the Bride of Killarney.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The doors of this elegant theatre are to be again thrown open to the public to morrow night, when Prof. Fahn's Tyrolean Alpine Troupe, who come with a high reputation, will make their first appearance. They are said to be genuine Tyrolean, and to have obtained the highest testimonials of merit from the crowned heads of Europe Their performances are of a novel and varied character, including among other things most odd performances with wood, straw, wine glasses, etc.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis is expected to arrive in this city to day by steamer Cuba from Baltimore. He is en route for Mississippi. It is understood he left his family in Europe.

We believe Mr. Davis' health has been greatly benefitted by his visit to Europe. He will be warmly welcomed by our citizens, for the large of time only serves to make his fellow citizens, his friends and the public come to be more out with a more brilliant halo, and to endear him more and more to the people whom he illustrated with such unparalleled devotion and self-sacrifice.

MEMPHIS, ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD The New York Times says the earth work on 80 miles of this road on the section between Jefferson and Paris, is ready for the rails, and that two cargoes of these are now at sea, having been shipped at Antwerp for New Orleans They are to be followed by monthly shipments Locomotives and cars are in course of construction, and the road is expected to be opened by March 1, 1870

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS TARIFF ABOLISHED—The Presidents of the various insurance companies of city give notice, through our advertising columns to-day, that they have abolished the tariff of rates in their respective offices, and will henceforth insure on terms as low, and grant the same facilities as any other responsible company doing business in New Orleans.

STATE SEMINARY—By a dispatch to Messrs Swarbrick & Co of this city, from Colonel D F Boyd, the Superintendent of the State Seminary, who is now at Baton Rouge, we learn that he has secured the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at that place, in which to carry on the business of the Seminary.

Cadets of the Institution are notified to report at Baton Rouge on the 1st of November, for the purpose of resuming their studies.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritations of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

FROM LAFOURCHE PARISH.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 16th has these items:

Many planters have been cutting sugar cane this week, and will commence grinding on Monday next. We will soon know whether the cane is going to yield well or not.

We understand that our young friend from the Lelaurie Plantation, Frank Williams Esq., left San Francisco, on 4th instant for China, for the purpose of importing Coolies to labor on several plantations in this vicinity. He is accompanied by Tye Kim Ong, a Chinaman, who has been residing in Lower Louisiana for several years.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 30th says

We are still going through an unprecedented, long dry spell. Such propitious weather for the cotton planters never prevailed at the Old Rapides. And well are they taking advantage of it in the gathering of their crop On the other hand the cane is suffering materially for rain—the weather entirely too dry for having seed cane We learn three or four of our plasters commenced grinding yesterday morning. Too early yet to know anything certain of the yield.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

A decision has been pronounced by the Supreme Court at Washington which seems to settle the question as to the unlawfulness of all commercial transactions across the lines during the late war, with or without a permit of Treasury agents or military officers.

In the Supreme Court a decision was read by Justice Davis in the case of John S McKee vs. the United States, a claim for cotton and other property captured at Alexandria, La., by the naval forces under Admiral Porter, engaged in the Red river expedition in the spring of 1864. The claimant was a citizen and resident of New Orleans, who traded beyond the lines under permit of a treasury agent by virtue of a license of the military authorities then in possession of the country. The cotton, etc., was bought from McKee by a distant relative of the claimant, and agent of the rebel Treasury Department for the purchase and sale of cotton.

The decision against claimant is affirmed, the court holding that, under acts of Congress operative at the time of the seizure, any Treasury Agent who issued a permit authorizing trade with the enemy beyond the military lines, did so without authority of law, and the permit was void; that the duty of the military was wholly confined to the protection of persons trading under legal authority obtained from the proper department of the Government, and a license or permit from that source to do anything unlawful conferred no authority whatever. It was also held that the transaction was void, and the claimant had never had any title to the property in question, because it had been purchased for an agent of the rebel Government. The appeal came from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The drivers of the City Railroad Company have notified the company that they will strike for higher wages, $60 per month, on the 1st November

The agents in this city of the Petite Anse Salt Works, of this State, receive on an average about 3000 sacks of salt per week, nearly all to fill orders from meat packers of Western States.

A number of Western capitalists in connection with parties of this city are about to establish a large flouring mill in this city.

The St Aloysius Association propose giving another dramatic entertainment for the benefit of Father Sheehan's new church of St Michael.

The Citizens' Reform Meeting will take place this evening in the National Theatre. Speeches will be delivered on the occasion.

The lease for ten years and building of the Bazar space next to the French Market will be sold to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the St Charles Auction Exchange, under the St Charles Hotel, by Mr G. de Feriet, City Auctioneer.

Second District Court—Judge Durgnessand—A rule was taken, returnable on Thursday last, on Christopher Canuiz, syndic, and M. A. Southworth, Recorder of Mortgages, to show cause why the general mortgage resulting from a former judgment should not be erased as far as concerns the property sold by Pierre Seuld to the Bank of Louisiana, which property consisted of one-half of the lot of ground in square 93, commonly known as the Dryades Market. The rule being tried resulted in a judgment making absolute the above rule, and ordering M. A Southworth, Recorder, to erase and cancel the judicial mortgage on the property resulting from a judgment for the sum of $4500, rendered by the United District Court, and signed on the 23d of May, 1865, in the case of Canuiz, syndic, vs the Bank of Louisiana.

Mrs. Olympe de la Grange vs. Southwestern Telegraph Company—This is a suit to recover of the company the sum of $1250, originating in a failure of the company to transmit a telegraphic message correctly. It appears that a lady sent a message to the petitioner "to send a box containing valuable wearing apparel to Macon Station, Marengo county, Ala.," but the order directed the box to be sent to "Macon Station, Ala" On sending the box containing goods to the amount of $750.50, in accordance with the message actually received, the goods were returned on the hands of petitioner damaged seventy per cent, for which damage the suit is brought in the Fifth District Court.

G Schmidt vs. George Metz—This is a suit for a professional fee of two thousand dollars. The defendant, who is a large brewer, engaged the services of the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, to defend the case against him in the Second District Court, where the Internal Revenue officers having seized the whole machinery of the brewery, amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars, had lodged the case. By reason of the professional skill of the plaintiff the property, it is alleged, was rescued from forfeiture and restored to defendant. Hence the claim.

State on the Relation of Hughes & Dyer vs S. N. Burbank—This is a suit for mandamus, which has been made peremptory for the sum of $16,277 in warrants held by the relators. The suit is brought in the Fourth District Court (No. 741 of the docket) against Burbank, as Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board. Hughes & Dyer, attorneys for petitioners.

U. S Circuit Court—As a matter of form, the United States District Attorney has applied for the forfeiture of the bonds of ex Postmaster Smallwood, for $3000, signed by him for the sale of U. S Revenue stamps with Messrs Wm M. Dane, John A Grow and B. H. Petersen as bondsmen.

The Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of the First District Court were in session yesterday and were doubtless engaged in investigating the veteran bounty business. They had the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor, and several State officials before them. They adjourned without submitting any report up to this time.

Fraud—H Blume was arrested yesterday by special officers Boulton and Gowney on a charge of fraud. Gust and embezzlement of about $100 worth of silverware, entrusted to him for sale by Charles Wertz.

Bitten by a Mad Dog—Two boys named Sam Gutey and James Duff, were bitten by a mad dog at the corner of Chippewa and Market streets The dog which bit several canines besides, belonged to Mrs Powers, residing in the above vicinity. The beast was killed by officer Sair.

Bloody Rampage.—The bagnio of Ada Brennel, on Basin street, was yesterday morning, at an early hour, made the scene of a considerable rumpus, on account of a quarrel between the landlady and one of the inmates of the house, which became general and caused the parties to be arrested by the police for disturbing the peace. Recorder Berker, like an immaculate "bludge," fined them $25 each.

Larceny of One Hundred Dollars—Mollie Wilson, colored, has been arrested at the Tobacco Station, on a charge of having stolen $100 from Charles Wilson, colored. We suspect, from the amount, that it was the bounty money.

Robbery of a Ring.—About dark last evening the jewelry store of Mr. Schmidt, No 61 Royal street, was robbed of a diamond ring by an unknown party who made his escape The robber went into the store pretendedly to buy a ring, and when the proprietor showed him a box of its rings he remarked that it was too dark to see them well. The proprietor then stepped aside to light the gas and the robber appropriating one he was examining hurried out and effected his escape, doubtless by the assistance of some confederate

Arson—About 6 o'clock Thursday evening an attempt was made to burn the residence of Mrs Hunt, on Cooper street, by setting fire to some shavings in a wood shed The fire was put out before much damage was effected, and a colored woman named Sarah Davis was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary She is supposed to have been prompted by revenge.

Recorder Gustinel's Court—Barry Jackson, colored, was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court for trial, on a charge of having stolen two cases of cham pagne valued at $50, property of Messrs. Vredenburg & Co, 28 Peters street.

The same disposition was made of Ernest Pratts, colored, charged by Louis Coleman with stealing four bread baskets.

A dog case was dismissed, being a quare question as to the right of property in the animal to be determined by civil suit.

These cases were examined day before yesterday. The business yesterday was unimportant.

Butter on Gold Gambling.

VIEWS OF THE "PATRIOT, WARRIOR AND STATESMAN" ON THE RASCALITIES OF WALL STREET.

[From the New York Herald, 11.]

In answer to the question as to whether Congress would be likely to attempt any legislation looking to the prevention of gambling in gold, he replied:

"I think not Thad Stevens, you remember, brought in a bill of that kind during the war, and in a speech of great force and persuasion carried the measure through the House of Representatives, but when it came to the Senate with him on the point of regulating the price and the sale of gold by law, and with very little debate the bill passed The fluctuations of gold were then new and startling There was the mistake. In place of giving regularity to the market it threw it into violent spasms and gold jumped without meaning and method. Natural causes, produced by the war and all its attendant influences on the markets of the country, acted on the standard as always been the case. The meddling of Congress made matters worse, and by the earnest protest of the respectable commercial men it was soon after repealed. A similar statute, after such an experience, will never be ventured again; for the more we have you gamblers greater will the chances be for such daring speculators as the men who bulled the market here one days ago. Congress cannot prevent this speculation, and the more you hedge in gold by legislation the higher will become its specula tive value. The Wall street clique had really very little gold to operate with, though it is stated contracts were made for hundreds of millions You saw how easily four millions of government gold checked down the price and returned the market to its normal condition"

"What remedy would you suggest, General to prevent the recurrence of such a panic as we had?"

"The remedy lies in making greenbacks the standard of value, and making gold an article of merchandise, the same as wheat, flour or cotton. Government would appreciate the value of greenbacks and bring us nearer to a specie basis by receiving the paper in the payment of Customhouse duties in this manner to begin with If the amount of gold realized from duties be $180,000,000 and the interest on the debt $120,000,000, a surplus of $60,000,000 will be left. Now, if government would take my fifteen per cent of this amount in greenbacks in place of gold, it would still have an ample amount of specie to meet the interest payments and would, at the same time, be taking a sure and simple step toward giving the currency a stability and measure of value which it does not hold at present. Gold as it is must be the value Why? Because the standard of you fixed prices regulated according to its figure? On the contrary, prices were never so arbitrary and capricious. Take wheat as the standard of value; will it not be more reliable? Make merchandise of gold, and you place it in a sphere where speculation is deserved of its power to disturb accounts and values. A little such legislation as I recommended last winter would have placed our financial affairs on a better basis than they are now; and I claim particular credit, but it is easy for any one to see from past experience that the inconsistency and illogical practice of the government recognizing greenbacks for one purpose and not for another has proved of serious detriment to the success of a well-meant financial policy."

An enterprise of great importance is the expedition soon to depart from Egypt for the purpose of exploration and conquest in Central Africa. It is to be under the command of Sir Samuel Baker, whose travels and discoveries in that vast region have already made him famous, and will be composed of a powerful flotilla of iron river steamers and a body of the best troops in the Viceroy's army. The Egyptian ruler, whatever may be his views as to the character of the internal administration of that country under his rule, is energetic, far-seeing and ambitious; and while the results of the proposed expedition will certainly add much to the world's stock of scientific and general knowledge of interior Africa, they will instinctively also strengthen and extend his power to a degree which will fully compensate him for the expenditure It will be time enough to notice any Treasury Agent who issued a permit authorizing trade with the enemy beyond the military lines, did so without authority of law, and the permit was void; that the duty of the military was wholly confined to the protection of persons trading under legal authority obtained from the proper department of the Government, and a license or permit from that source to do anything unlawful conferred no authority whatever. It was also held that the transaction was void, and the claimant had never had any title to the property in question, because it had been purchased for an agent of the rebel Government. The appeal came from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Grant's Letter Branded as a Forgery.

Boutwell Preparing for Radical Success in Texas.

Negro Appointees for the Galveston Customhouse.

Henry Cooper Chosen United States Senator for Tennessee.

Revenue Officers Threatened with Mob Law in Florida.

Shock of an Earthquake in Maine.

Further Arrests of Revenue Stamp Counterfeiters.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct 22—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $313,000.

General Hellman, the new Secretary of War, is represented as a warm friend of the Cubans *Star* has the following: General Kryzanowski, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Georgia and Florida, reports to Commissioner Delano that Jackson and Washington counties, in Florida, are under the control of an armed mob, which has risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws.

The leader of this mob is one Charles F Xe, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assessor Lowe, of Marianna, with personal violence, and has chal enged him to fight

Whisky $1 12 cents for spirits, and unchanged Mess Pork $30 50 to $31 Bulk meats—clear sides 19c. Bacon—shoulders 17 to 17¼c, clear sides 20c. Lard declining

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct 22.—Passed up—Great Republic at 8 P. M., Magenta at 11 A. M., Indiana at 4 P. M.

Down—Allen at 11 A. M. Lawrence at 4 P. M., Kingston at 5 P. M. River falling fearfully.

Memphis, Oct. 22—Passed up, Colorado Dowry, Mississippi and Forsythe. River fell 2 inches. Raining here steady since last night.

Louisville, Oct 22—The river is declining, with 3 feet 8 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The river is stationary.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 22—6, P. M—Barometer 29,57 ¾. Wind south, fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Costilla at 2.30 P. M., Thomas, master, from Liverpool, to Decan, Jerome & Co; ship Kendworth, Austin, master, 59 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, to Jones & Lapsley; ship Royal Charlie, Anderson, master, 62 days from Anderson, Scotland, with a cargo of pig iron, to Lovell & Red.

Sailed—Steamship Circassian.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct 22—Yesterday's New York *Express* says: Our financial article foreshadows another conflict for a lock up of greenbacks, and other manipulations of a character to admonish unsuspecting outsiders, if we are wise, to "stand from under."

Memphis, Oct. 22—The Shelby county Fair, which will begin here on Monday next, promises to be a perfect success.

Premiums offered for cotton amounting to $3200 will be largely contested for. Many excellent bulls have already arrived.

The receipts of cotton at this place now amount to 17,000 bales, making a total for the week of 26,850, against 19,000 last week and 25,700 the week before. The receipts at Memphis, 31,505 bales, embracing 2887 from other points, and 28,618 prior, against 24,201 proper last week. Receipts proper since September 1st 117,391 bales, against 114,955 to corresponding date last year.

The week's exports comprise 21,281 bales, embracing 7737 to Liverpool, 1841 to Havre, 2946 to Bremen, 1184 to Genoa, 1835 to Boston, and 2969 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sep. 1st, embracing 1869	129,849
Received since last statement	26,401
Received previously	131,579—158,000
Cleared to day	4,001
Cleared previously	57,213—61,214
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	96,786

To-day's exports were to Liverpool Receipts proper since Sept 1st, embracing 79,719 bales, against 24,201 corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 117,391 against 114,955 last year.

TOBACCO—During the past three days there has been no material change in the condition of the market. The only sales that have transpired were 151 and 16 hhds on private terms. The latter lot was sold to a local speculator, and as to the former we could learn nothing. The holders of most of the Tobacco still stand by their previous asking price, and it is certain that large orders could not be filled unless at full price. The supply on sale is about 3500 hhds, nearly all of which is above medium. We repeat our former quotations, which, however, are merely nominal:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refined	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Common Leaf	8 @ 9½	8½@ 9½
Medium	9½@ 10½	9½@ 10½
Good	10½@ 11½	11½@ 12½
Fine	12½@ 13½	13½@ 16

FLOUR—There is some inquiry for Cuba, and we have heard of sales of 3000 bbls yesterday and 5000 to day, at the quotations suppressed. In the local trade there is a fair inquiry for demand and firmer prices. The sales reported comprise 1000 bbls Ohio at $5 25; 100 do at $5 27½; 200 do choice at $5 35; 100 single extra at $5 40; 60 and 80 double extra at $5 50; 100 do in mixed at $5 90; 5000 do in merits, 100 and 200 choice extra on private terms; 100 treble extra at $6; 250 do, at $6 20; 50 do, at $6 12½; 100 do at $6 25; 100 do at $6 50; 100 do at $6 75; 100 at $7 40; 100 at $7 50, and 200 at $7 60 per ton.

CORN—Is in fair request and very firm Sales to-day 800 sacks, of which 110 yellow, 200 and 250 white at $1 05, and 175 yellow mixed at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS—Are also in fair supply and firm. Some 1200 sacks were sold to-day, of which 500 common at 70c, 50, 260, 200 and 327 St. Louis at 59c per bushel.

BRAN—Continues quiet: firm: 227 sacks sacks sold at $1 07½; 100 and 100 at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply. 100 and 200 bales choice Western sold at $28 per ton.

PORK—The market is very dull. Holders ask $33 for mess and $32 50 for prime mess, but would accept $32 50. It is selling at $33 50 per bbl A lot of 25 bbls even weight mess sold on the landing at $32 50 per bbl.

BEEF—The market has weakened, and shoulders are now retailing at 18¼c; 21c for clear rib sides, and 21¾c for clear sides. There are few or no choice sugar-cured hams here. Sales have ranged at 26; per lb.

LARD—The market is dull, although the stock on hand is not large. Tierces are quoted at 19 to 19¼c; kegs 20 to 20¼c, as in quality.

BULK MEATS—Are scarce and commanded 20c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is better and the higher grades are firmer Yesterday, not reported, 300 bbls sold at the following quotations: choice 8¾ to —; prime to good 6c. To-day 75 bbls sold, in several lots, at prices showing no variation from the foregoing quotations The stock is ample.

SECONDS—Potatoes are selling at $1 80 to $1 90 per bbl for St. Louis, and $3 to $3 25 for Ohio. Onions at $4 to $4 75. Apples at $4 to $5. Sweet Cocoa at $5 to $7 per bbl. Cabbages $6 to $12 per crate. Green Peas $10 to $11 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $5 to $6 per dozen, according to size. Geese at $10 to $11. Turkeys at $4 to $4 50 per dozen; Western Eggs 25 to 30c per dozen.

FRUIT—Lemons, continue very scarce and command $20 per box. Louisiana Oranges are in fair supply and demand at $6 to $6 25 per bbl and $18 to $19 per 1000. Limes very scarce and firm at $36 per bbl. Cocoa Nuts $7 50 per 100.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 22, 1869.

We have no material change to report in the money market. The street rates are still quoted at 1 per cent. per month for A1 note secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1½ for good, but not that class, 1¼ to 1½ for A1 without collaterals, 2 for good but not A1, and 2½ for second grade. Mortgage paper may be done at 9 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 and 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 130½ to 130¾ (against 131 at New York) and closed at 130⅝ to 131. The sales included $3000 and $10,000 at 130¾; $5000 at 130⅝; $5000, $3000, $10,000, $10,000 and $17,000 at 130¾; $9000 and $3000 at 130⅝, and $10,000 at 131. We heard of no transactions in Silver.

An active business was done in Foreign Exchange, at rates varying in accordance with the course of gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling were of about $85,000, including £3500 and £4000 A1 bill of lading at 141, £2000 bill of lading, £4000 and £5000 clear at 141⅛, £10,000 at 141⅛ to 141¼, £5000 at 141, to 141¼, £3000 clear and £4000 bill of lading at 141¾, £1000 and £3000 A1 clear at 141⅜, £2000 and £2000 at 141⅛, £5000 at 141⅜, £25,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at from 141⅛ to 141⅜, £4000 clear at 141⅜ to 141⅝, and £1000 private bankers' at 142 In France about 1,500,000 changed hands, of which 225,000 (50,000, 75,000 and 100,000) A1 commercial at 5 01¼, 1,100,000 at 5 01⅜, 5 01¼ and 4.00, and 100,000 bank at —. Sterling may be quoted at 141 to 141⅜ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, 141⅜ to — for private bankers' and 142 to 142¼ for bank; and Francs 4.01¼ to 3.98¾ for commercial, and 3 96¼ to 3 95 for bank

Domestic Exchange was weaker, the banks checking on New York at the close at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount, (against par to ⅛ discount Yesterday) and the sales including $25,000 bank and $25,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ¼ discount, $226,000 ($12,000, $20,000 and $20,000 commercial $60,000 commercial and bank $15,000 and $50,000 private bankers; and $15,000, $16,000 and $19 000 bank) at ⅜, $25,000 and $25,000 private bankers' at 5-16, $25,000 commercial at 7-16, and $24,000 and $30,000 at ½.

There was very little movement in Stocks, the sales reported being confined to 100 shares Ship Island Canal at $2. 240 do at $2 05, and 3 shares Importers' Bonded Warehouse Co., per sales $1000, at auction by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, at $1050.

We heard of no sales of Bonds.

Nothing transpired in Warrants State Warrants are quoted at 84 to 70, according to size. The only sale reported in City Treasury notes is $3700 at 24¾ per cent discount. Subsequently 23¾ was refused. The dealers bought small amounts at 24¾ discount and sold at 25¾.

Sales were reported of $2500 Bank of Louisiana at 224½ per dollar, and $5000 at 224.

We quote: Bank of Louisiana $1 10 to $1 25, Louisiana State Bank $10 to $16 50; Mechanics and Traders' Bank $16; Canal Bank $46 to $47, Union Bank $31 to $31, Citizens' Bank $148 to $149; Bank of New Orleans $41 25 to $41 50; Southern Bank — to $90, Merchants' Bank $98; Crescent City Bank $27, Bank of America $190 to —, Germania National Bank $102 to $103; Louisiana National Bank $81 to —, Louisiana Insurance Company $75 to $78; Hope Insurance Company — to $85; Germania Insurance Company $4 to $6, Crescent City Insurance Company — to —; Ship Island Canal Company $1 75 to $2 05, Crescent City Slaughter House Company $14 to $15, Pontchartrain Railroad — to —; Carrollton Railroad $68 to $70; Opelousas Railroad — to 50c, Jackson Railroad $75 to — Levee Steam Cotton Press $72 to $73, New Orleans City Bank $68 to $69; St. Charles Street Railroad $61 to $62; Crescent City Railroad $78 to $80; Canal and Clairborne Street Railroad $43 to $45; Canal and Railroad $72 to $75; Gas Company $151 to $153, State Levee Notes 63 to 64, State Levee Eights 81 to 83, Louisiana State Sixes 70 to 72, Consolidated City Bonds 74 to 76, Railroad City Bonds 68 to 70; City Five per cents 75 to 77, City seven per cents 71½ to 72; City ten per cents 66; Jackson Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, 80 to 81; Opelousas Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, 60 to 65.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 6100 bales, including 1000 to arrive, of which 1000 bales subsequently, closing at a net falling off from yesterday's prices (before the news) of ⅛c. We now quote ordinary at 23¼ to 23½; low middling at 24¼ to 24½; middling at 25¼ to —, and strict middling at — to 25¾c. Yesterday's business embraced 6100 bales instead of 5000 as stated.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers claiming concessions of ⅛ to ¼c, which factors were unwilling to grant, the demand was limited until later in the day, when the demand improved and the latter were enabled to realize fully the figures we quoted the day before yesterday. Soon after the opening, low middling sold at 24, 24⅛ and 24¼c, but subsequently the demand for it had under 24½, and strict brought 24¾ and 25c.

Receipts of the past three days were 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were received yesterday, and the balance by railroad. The receipts at this place now