The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,913

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisement having the run of one paper, first insertion, $1.50, per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Form or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Form, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 50 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All matter with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185.....Hampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"The Orange Girl" and "Stage Struck Tailor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Worrell Sisters and Millie Turner."

THE PRELIMINARIES TO RESUMPTION.

Whether resumption of specie payments be near at hand or afar off, we should judge by the earnest discussion of the subject carried on by the press in all parts of the country, that public opinion in favor of returning to a sound currency is about to make itself felt in influential quarters. We think that resumption must commence *with the Government* and not with the people, although we see no obstacle in the way of the people transacting their pecuniary affairs on the basis of specie, and valuing the green back dollar according as it may be worth in the market in comparison with coin. We see no reason, for instance, why cotton and other produce should not be bought and sold at their value in coin instead of their value in greenbacks. This would accustom us to a gradual contraction in values. Thus: middling cotton is quoted at 24 cents in greenbacks, and gold is quoted at 135¾; the price in coin of middling cotton at this gold valuation would be within a fraction of 19 cents. Now, is there any reason why a cotton factor should not say to the broker who comes to buy his cotton, "My price is 19 cents?" We know of no reason. The purchaser might then pay for the cotton in greenbacks, or by a draft on the consignee at the port of delivery, at the rate of 19 cents in coin. Transactions are made in California and Texas, we believe, on the specie basis. We do not anticipate that any objection would be or could be made by the authorities of the Government, to such a method of calculation. The greenback currency would be no more depreciated, were this custom in vogue than it is now.

In discussing a few days ago "the way to resumption," we pointed out two preliminaries or additions precedent to a return to coin currency. These were:

First—A curtailment of the expenditures of the Government.

Secondly—The conversion or funding of the public debt, as it exists in its various shapes—bonds of different denominations and payable at different periods at different rates of interest—five-twenties, seven-thirties and ten-forties—also the greenback currency. The new form of the debt to be a bond, payable at a long date and at a reduced rate of interest.

We find on examining the National Bank act that it will be necessary to repeal that act before the Government can resume, for while that law stands, there is a discrimination made against private banks—a tax of ten per cent—which amounts to a prohibition against them, at all events, to prohibit a competition against their own bank notes for circulation. We suppose there would be no difficulty in the way of repealing this act, after the Government had determined to redeem the greenback currency, for there is no difference between national bank notes and greenbacks. The national bank act was a war measure, just as the greenback currency act was a war measure, and both had the same motive. The moment it is repealed, the banking business of the country will then return into the hands of the people and be regulated by them. As it is now, the entire banking business is under the control and at the mercy of the officers of the United States Treasury. It is very clear to us that the Government cannot resume specie payment without the help of the people, and the sooner it takes the people into council, the better for all parties. That is the only way confidence can be restored. Until that be done, the people will turn their surplus funds into coin and hoard it.

The adoption of these measures does not necessarily exclude the use of paper money. On the contrary we anticipate that as soon as the restrictions we have alluded to, are removed, the banks in the various States will begin to issue circulating notes as before the war. Congress may view with favor the establishment of a mammoth banking establishment, such as the old United States Bank, or the Banks of England and France, and the issue of a currency, like the greenbacks, which will circulate in all parts of the country and even abroad.

The effect of the repeal of the legal-tender act or a decision by the Court as to its unconstitutionality, would not of itself drive greenbacks out of use, for we have nothing else to use. Greenbacks in that event would be worth no less than they are now, or rather they would continue to fluctuate as they now do. They would only be deprived of their legal-tender quality, a quality they have never had in the eyes of those who understood the Constitution and chose to refer to them. The only real value in the greenback currency has never had, consisted in the degree of credit which the Government possessed, and in the Government's ability to redeem it. From the very first, its value in relation to gold, depended upon the market value of the Government bonds.

The opposition to resumption will come from the National bank people, whose occupation would be gone, in the event of our returning to sound currency. The bond holders we suppose would favor it, if the new arrangements for covering the debt took nothing from them. So far we see no opposition to such a conversion of the debt as has been spoken of, but until some measure has been introduced in Congress, looking to an adjustment of the finances, we are not likely to ascertain what attitude the bond holders will take upon this question.

THE OPERA.—The "Trovatore" was presented last night with Michot, Dumestre and Mesdames Arnal and Zeiss in the cast. Mr Michot sang, as he always does, superbly. Mr. Dumestre was said by some of the critics to be suffering from some indisposition. It may have been so, although we failed to perceive it. We think our admirable baryiono went through his part in a splendid manner. Miss Arnal personated *Leonore* with extraordinary ability.

On Thursday night "La Favorite" will be presented. Michot, Dumestre and Miss Zeiss personating the leading characters.

LITERARY LECTURES.—We are pleased to observe that an effort has been made by a number of our prominent citizens—among them M. ers T G and Randell Hunt, C. Rosalius, Allen J Hennen, Judge Lea, Rev. Dr. Palmer, Rev. Lucius Parker, Judge Collens, and others—to provide an evening entertainment for that class of the population who desire to improve their minds and hearts by devoting a portion of their spare time to pleasures of a higher order than theatrical amusements. As the fruit of this effort a course of lectures on literary subjects may be expected during the season from gentlemen qual fied to discourse upon them. The first one will be delivered by Daniel R. Whitaker Esq., in the Lyceum Hall, Lafayette Square, (City Hall) to-night at half past seven o'clock, the subject being the genius and writings of Sir Walter Scott. Tickets may be obtained at the book stores and at the entrance of the Hall.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.—The prominent candidates for the Circuit Judgeship for the Circuit comprising the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, are Mr Emerson, of Detroit; Judge Whitley, of the Western District; R M Corwine of Cincinnati, and Judge Ballard, of Louisville.

Gen. Grant is reported as saying he has difficulty in finding a suitable man among the Republicans of Louisiana for Circuit Judge of this Circuit.

He is not confined to Louisiana by the law. There are certainly lawyers in Georgia and Alabama not implicated in the late war. (Judge Hiram Warner, of Georgia, for instance) from whose number Gen. Grant might select an acceptable Judge. If not, let him send us a gentleman from some Northern or Western State. Such a man if he be a good lawyer will be well received by the Bar of New Orleans.

The attention of sugar planters is called to the card published in our advertising columns by Mr. Nelson Fonché.

SALT—John G. Saxe thus answered a supplication of his sweetheart:

"My autograph? You pleasant rogue!
Ah! such the thought hath not a single sigh,
That will to Father would scorn reject
Should here a value to it on she's eye."

The New York *Express* proposes to teach quick-witted school boys how they are permitted to flog purile something of physiology and anatomy, so that they may not strike blows upon a spot where fatal results could be produced.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Louisiana Hen Company.—Our reporter is obliged to Messrs. W. H. Drury, Leo Kasson, Dan Malone and P. H. Cotton, Committee of Invitation, for a ticket to the ceremonies of the christening of this company's new steam engine, on Thursday evening, November 25th, at the hall corner Perdido and Carondelet streets.

Another Mandamus Against the City.—In the case of the State, on the relation of Charles Fitz, against the City Treasurer and Controller, the petitioner, by application filed yesterday in the Sixth District Court, prays for a mandamus, claiming that the city is indebted to him in the sum of $3105. The city having collected about $237,500, and deposited the same in the Southern Bank, petitioner, who is the holder of $1600 of the one million issue of bonds, claims that his money never will be paid pro rata to the bondholders, as the latter have in it a vested right. But the money above has been misapplied. Prays for a mandamus on the Treasurer, compelling him to check on the bank for the amount claimed.

In the same court the same petitioner, as agent for Widow Armadès, temporarily absent from the city, claims in same way $27,300.

The city is to answer both petitions on the 29th inst.

The Police Warrants.—Mr. J. B. Howard, counsel for S N Burbank, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board, has moved in the Sixth District Court for a *subpena duces tecum* to issue ordering the Clerk of the Board to bring into court the minutes and check books, including the books containing stamps and checks drawn by order of the Board on the said Treasurer. The grounds for the motion were that he expected to prove that during the year ending September 30, 1869, the Board issued sundry orders for money directed to S N Burbank, Treasurer, commanding him to pay various creditors of said Board nearly $805,000; that self checks have been duly accepted by Burbank, as Treasurer, and that in the most emphatic manner the said Board, who came in covertly to answer, deny and oppose a suit instituted for the benefit of the Metropolitan Police Department, and according to law have directed the payment of the money out of an empty treasury, which they both refuse to replenish or permit the said Treasurer to fill with funds properly belonging there. That the city was duly notified of the said assessment, that it is not excessive, etc.

State Warrants.—The suit of M. C. Blasco vs. State Treasurer Dubuclet, to compel him to pay State warrants held by plaintiff, came up yesterday in the Sixth District Court, on which occasion the books of the Treasurer were brought into court in obedience to a *subpena duces tecum*. The Attorney General admitted that the warrants were genuine, but alleged that there is no money in the Treasury, nor was there any when the demands were first made. The State Treasurer testified that on the 5th of January, 1869, the general fund was overdrawn $1401. The court appointed Mr. Peralta, an expert, to examine the books and to report.

Appeals Granted.—City Attorney Beckwith yesterday applied for and obtained appeals from the judgment of the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, in the cases of Frost and Townsend, in which mandamuses were obtained upon the City Treasurer, ordering him to receive from the Southern Bank moneys placed there to meet the interest on the seven per cent bonds, in order to satisfy claims for warrants held by the petitioners, Frost and Townsend. The appeals were taken in the name of the city and the Treasurer, Mr. Mouly.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court is not in session this week. The court will be in session next week and every alternate week according to the new rules.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening, President Wilz in the chair.

The bread ordinance passed by the Lower Board was referred.

A resolution was adopted to join the Lower Board to elect a Fiscal Agent.

A resolution from the Lower Board authorizing the payment of a judgment for $3500 against the city, in favor of N E Bailey, was concurred in.

A resolution from same, ratifying the adjudication of the contract for paving Levee street, from Magazine street to the Convent.

Aldermen Kaiser moved a reconsideration of the action of the Board in passing a resolution regarding the sale of the contract for building and repairing the bridges in the First, Second and Third Districts, saying that he and other members had voted unadvisedly.

The motion to reconsider was withdrawn after considerable debate.

A resolution to have branders of drays for each District appointed by the Treasurer, instead of one for the whole city, was adopted and sent down for concurrence.

The report of the Superintendent of Water Works was read.

A communication from Coroner Roche, asking that the sale of "Young America torpedoes" be prohibited, was referred.

An ordinance proposed by Alderman Shields to prohibit the sale and storing of combustible material, dangerous to life, was adopted on second reading. The penalty is $50, half to go to the informer.

Alderman Prados offered a resolution directing the City Treasurer to commence paying the city payrolls for the months of October, November, September, August and July in the order named. Adopted on second reading.

Alderman Shields offered a resolution directing the Assistant City Attorney to furnish weekly reports of collections of debts due the city.

The ordinance above to prohibit the sale and storing of combustible articles was reconsidered and referred.

An ordinance offered by Alderman Kaiser for repairing and keeping the wharves in repair, was adopted, on first reading, after debate.

The Board then adjourned to meet the Lower Board to elect a Fiscal Agent.

Conn representing Alderman Shields said he did not comprehend the action in joint session.

President Wilz explained that all the banks in the city had been elected as the ordinance required.

A resolution to build a bridge over Bayou St. John, at Dumaine street, was adopted.

Alderman Prados offered a resolution appropriating the revenues arising from the wharves to repairing same. Referred, together with a similar resolution offered by Alderman Kaiser, to Streets and Landing Committee.

A petition from Chas. E. Koger, claiming damages for the city digging up a portion of his plantation, was referred.

A petition from J. Wendelling & Co., was laid over.

A protest against the action of the Board in building the wharves, and Third Districts coal landings was referred.

The resolution approving the action of the Mayor in engaging the services of Hon. Rufus Hoar as counsel for the city in the case of A. *Baird, for a fee of $2,500*, was read.

Alderman Shields gave notice that he would at next meeting move for a reconsideration.

A resolution providing for the sale of a contract for relaying certain water pipes was adopted.

A resolution from the Lower Board providing for plank side-walks on Bayou Longemain, and other streets was concurred in.

Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session, Mr. Kearney in the chair.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the week ending Saturday, November 20th, at $23,877 82; expenditures, $12,509 32; balance on hand, $11,451 31.

A communication from the Controller announcing the adjourning of the sale of the contract for repairing the wharves, was referred to the City Attorney.

The weekly report of the Treasurer of the Water Works shows a total balance of $17,090.

Messrs Farrell, Rose and Camp were appointed on the Committee on Conference in relation to the taxes and license for 1870.

A resolution from the Upper Board inviting the Board to a joint session to elect certain unused banks, Fiscal Agent, the Mayor to tender the position to the banks in the order named. Adopted.

The petition of Joseph Christian asking the Council to report favorably to the use of his Patent Fire Proof Building upon public buildings, and give the same the preference, was reported unfavorably upon. The report was set back to the committee.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell the contract for the building of three bridges across Galvez Canal, according to plans to be furnished by the Surveyor, was concurred in.

An ordinance granting additional powers to the Board of Health, such as adopting such measures may be considered necessary to arrest the spread of infectious diseases.

Mr. Camp—Mr. Paisely opposed as given a few individuals a tremendous power which might be abused.

Mr. Paisely considered the ample arrangements had already been made, and he had a portion of giving the Board of Health the power to rent or go to expense on account of the city.

JOINT SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen having arrived, the Council went into joint session for the election of a Fiscal Agent.

The following named banks were elected: Citizens' Bank, the Canal Bank, Louisiana State Bank, Bank of America, Union Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Louisiana National Bank, Germania Bank, Crescent City Bank, and Merchants' Bank.

REGULAR SESSION RESUMED.

The discussion pending in regard to the Health ordinance was then resumed, Mr Barnes taking part, favoring the passage of the ordinance, after some amendments restricting the powers to be conferred. The ordinance was too broad as it now stood.

The ordinance was laid upon the table by 6 yeas to 5 nays.

A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to proceed to pay the payrolls of the city, commencing at the month of October, then of November—then go back and to September and be blind said month. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to appoint a person from each district to brand drays, etc., instead of one from the city at large. Adopted.

Several petitions were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Resolution to appoint a committee to make suitable arrangements with the Firemen's Charitable Association and the Gas Company. Adopted.

Mr. Barnes was chosen on the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Paisley, resigned.

Resolution authorizing the construction of several new fire wells in the front part of the city. Adopted finally.

The ordinance ordering the water rates, as reported by the Committee on Water Works, and published in the *Bee*, as amended by the Upper Board, was taken up.

Mr. Barnes opposed it strenuously, and said that the merit of proposing reduced rates was due to the Water Works Commissioners, and that the Committee of the Council had the ordinance recommended by the commissioners before them when they presented the ordinance now under discussion. He showed by comparison of the figures of that proposed by the committee and that proposed by the commissioners that the advantage to consumers was in favor of the latter, that

After considerable discussion, without coming to a conclusion, the Board adjourned.

Burglary.—At a late hour on Monday night, some unknown persons entered the residence of Mrs. Laila, No. 91 Franklin street, and carried off a silver watch, an ebony box and some jewelry. An entrance was effected through the gate and by means of the back yard. The robbers made their escape, leaving no clue to their identity.

Stolen Property.—A man, named Jerry Burke, has been arrested, on Tchoupitoulas street, charged with having in his possession several pieces of valuable lace, some silk dress patterns, and one or two bolts of cloth. They were concealed in a box under his bed, and had, doubtless, been there for some time, and were evidently the proceeds of a robbery. He claimed to have purchased them, but could give no reasonable account about them.

Accident.—During the heavy shower of rain about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a lady, named Mrs. Dwyer, slipped and fell on Dryades street, between Girod and Julia, and severely injured her spine and head. She was taken in charge by some friends and conveyed to her residence, but her condition is regarded as very critical.

The President Showing His Cards at Last—Departure of an Armed Force for St. Domingo—The United States to be the Arbiter of Events in the West Indies—Does it Mean St. Domingo or Cuba?—Important Secret Expedition, etc., etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston, S. C., *Courier* writes thus to that journal:

NEW YORK, November 11.

For weeks past there have been floating around this city all sorts of rumors about activity at the various navy yards, and about designs of the United States Government in regard to the Cuban troubles. None of these rumors were traced to any reliable source, the equipment of vessels, the transfer of arms and the mustering of men having been going on in the most secret manner at the various naval rendezvous. As all matters, however, come to the surface in due course of time, so it accidentally leaked out this morning that the military expedition had actually left this port, not for Cuba, but for St. Domingo. Here are the facts as I have obtained them from the most authentic sources.

The United States steamer *Albany*, forty guns, Captain Baldy commanding, sailed from this port yesterday for St. Domingo, to take possession of a fortress and surrounding country, and hoist the American flag. The *Albany* had on board at least one thousand tons of arms and ammunition, and several pieces of cannon, among which were Parrotts and also guns for fortifications. Three Commissioners sent on from Washington, with instructions from the State Department, came on board early yesterday morning, and accompany the expedition. The vessel sailed shortly after their arrival. Now, as far as I know, never before or never was concluded with St. Domingo during the past twelve months, it certainly has never been ratified by the Senate, and the Presidents desire to avoid a repetition of the Senate rejection moves that our Government is afraid to face time, and that the occupation of St. Domingo means war with Spain, I need not tell you what appears on the surface. I omitted to state that the Albany had orders to stop on her way down at Portugal and take on board five hundred soldiers, thus confirming the report that a landing is to be effected. The occupation of a portion of St. Domingo may be a matter, for all I know, of a few months delay, as a protest from the hasty departure of the Albany, and the well known injunctions placed by Captain Baldy on his subordinates, several days before their departure, to keep the matter secret; but it should not be forgotten that the spot where the five hundred United States soldiers are to land is only forty miles distant from Cuba, and that of all of Grant's hopes. Can it be possible that as soldiers have threatened, the Spanish Government will have to face United States guns to their continued attempts to suppress the Cuban revolution, and that for that purpose General Grant considers it imperative to have a sufficiently large military and naval force within call should the opportune moment present itself? *Quien sabe?* For we do know that in addition to this St. Domingo expedition, the authenticity of which need not be further established, two big war vessels, the *Miantonomah* and the *Canonicus*, have been ordered to Cuban waters without delay.

Whichever way we take it, whether as an expedition to suppress the slave trade, or occupation of St. Domingo for a subject, or the more important policy to establish in St. Domingo a military and naval operation against the Cuban insurgents, or again to form around the fort to be occupied by the United States troops a sort of fortresses, around which the defeated Cuban bands can rally and re-organize for further struggles, with, or without the direct co-operation on the part of the United States. Whatever may be the motive, it is now a matter that can be denied that the events which have transpired in the harbor of New York during the past thirty-eight hours, must have an important bearing on the occurrences now attracting so much attention in the West Indies. The funeral service of Bishop Wainwright, held this morning at Grace Church, was conducted by the Episcopal Church. A large procession followed his remains to the cemetery.

There is an immense crowd in the city to attend the State Fair, but owing to the heavy rain a great many were deterred from going to the grounds.

The indications are fair, that [there will be several thousand visitors to morrow. The entries are numerous from many States.

Memphis, Nov. 23.—Hiram Tolbert, the negro under sentence of death, died in jail a few nights since.

New York, Nov 23.—The *Tribune* of to-day contains a sabre-rattling dispatch, giving the following action of the Government in regard to the Spanish gunboats seized some time since, which are being constructed in Connecticut and New York:

As these boats were about ready for delivery the question arose whether the boats would be delivered to Spain, or not. Minister Pierpont communicated with the President and was summoned here for instructions.

The point of agreement was made by the Spanish Government through its agent here is to the effect that these gunboats are not to be used against Paris, and therefore it does not become the United States Government to interfere in the matter.

The President, however, takes an entirely different view of the question. He maintains that even though these gunboats may not for a certainty be used against Paris, and may be intended to operate against Cuba, they will nevertheless release a similar number of vessels employed in Cuban waters to be used against Paris. Accordingly instructions have been prepared for the United States Marshal at New York to seize the gunboats and hold them. The action is understood to be a mutiny in the opinion that the boats should be seized and held at all hazards.

There is authority for the statement that our Government is fearful of any emergency that may arise from its action in the premises.

A concentration of a large fleet of iron-clads and war vessels at Hampton Roads was made in anticipation of any trouble that might arise between our Government and Spain, growing out of this question. It is said the Spanish representative here when informed of the conclusion the Government had arrived at in the matter, asserted that it would result in hostilities between Spain and the United States. This, however, is looked upon as mere bravado.

New York, Nov. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of merchants and brokers was held this afternoon at the banking house of John Bloodgood & Co., at which a permanent organization was effected to carry on the movement to raise the Peabody monument fund.

The monument will be erected in the Central Park.

W. H Nielson was chosen permanent President, Mr. Vanderhoff Secretary, and John Bloodgood Treasurer.

Numerous Vice Presidents were chosen and an executive committee appointed.

The association is to be called the National Peabody Monument Association.

It is reported that there are already 600 subscribers to the fund.

Gen. Butler to-day gave bail in $16,000 upon the charge of Mrs. Florence, of misappropriating the Twiggs relics and certain silver plate. Richard Schell and C. K. Garrison are his sureties.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Manila advices to Oct. 1st received.

Three severe shocks of an earthquake experienced. Several buildings badly damaged but no loss of life. Many churches in ruins, totally destroyed. Many deaths caused from jumping from windows and falling down stairs.

There is not a whole roof in the town, and the rainy season has commenced.

Reports from the interior received of the falling of churches and other large buildings. The shock was felt a great distance from the coast.

The following was the position of the United States fleet on the sailing of the Japan:

Wyoming, flag ship, with Admiral Rowan, at Yokohama; Idah dismasted during a storm, put into Yokohama; the Astrnial was ordering the Monocacy was at Osacca; the Iroquois at Hong Kong or Saintern Station; the Unadilla had been sold for $19,5000 and her officers transferred to the Maumee.

Richmond, Nov. 23.—Corn contracts were closed yesterday in New York with several prominent capitalists, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed at once. Among the capitalists are W. H. Aspinwall, A. Low, P. Huntington, Fisk & Hatch, and others.

The city authorities are making active arrangements for entertaining the National Board of Trade, which meets here on December 1st. Steamers for excursions, public dinners, balls, etc., are on the programme.

The State Republican Convention meets here to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Rochefort is elected from the 1st, Ceremeux from the 3d, and Assegi from the 5th. No candidate having a majority in the 4 h, a new election will be held. The city is tranquil.

The meeting of the Italian Ministry last night resulted in the dissolution of that body.

The Suez Canal is not regarded as a complete success as London. Improvements will have to be made before the canal answers the full requirements of the commerce.

Burlingame, with his mandarins, are at Berlin.

The resignation of Consul General Plumb has been accepted. Consul Hall, at Matanzas takes charge of the Consulate.

Paris, Nov. 22—Midnight.—City remains perfectly tranquil.

During the evening many people were on the boulevards and streets, but the heavy rain fall prevented a gathering.

Some cries of Vive De Rochefort raised, but no demonstration was made—[illegible] and whatever [illegible] nothing transpired [illegible] showed some anxiety [illegible] to see quite any change in quotations.

[illegible] to realize the outside figures for either gold or good ordinary or strict middling. In fact the former sold as low as 22c, and the latter collateral at 24c, and some middling sold early in the day as high as 23¾c, but at the close could not be quoted over 23¾c.

The sales for the past three days sum up 16,100 bales, and the receipts 37,022, embracing 1011 from other delivery ports and 20,912 proper, against 12,477 proper corresponding time last week. Receipts proper since Sept. 1, 253,807 bales, against 251,910 last year. The exports comprise 22,774 bales, embracing 8555 to Liverpool, 11,787 to Havre, 554 to Barcelona, 480 to Malaga, and 1398 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	770
Arrived since last statement	3,756
Arrived previously	268,146—272,794
Cleared to-day	7,605
Cleared previously	156,105—163,710
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	107,854
To-day's exports embraced 3120 bales to Liverpool, 3902 to Havre, 480 to Malaga, and 1052 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since Friday evening 20,912 bales, against 12,477 corresponding time last week, and since September 1, 253,807 bales, against 251,910 last year.	

FREIGHTS—Are a little firmer to foreign ports, though the supply of tonnage is large. Coastwise rates are steady. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d; to New York ¼; to Boston ⅛; to Philadelphia 1¼c; Molasses to New York $2 per bbl; Sugar to do. $6 per hhd; Grain to do. 17c per bushel.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to Havre 1⅛c; to Bremen 1 5-16c; Flour to Liverpool 4s per bbl; Grain to do. 11 to 11½d.

TOBACCO—Since our review of last Saturday the market has been quiet, but the inquiry has been good, and there are prospects for a fair week's business. The sales embrace 67 hhds, viz: 12 hhds lugs at 3¾c, 12 do. at 8½c, 38 do. at 9½c, and 5 leaf at 13c per lb. Holders are very firm, and we repeat our quotations:

	Light.	Heavy
Refuse	1½@2¾	2½@3¾
Common Lear	3 @3¾	3½@4½
Medium	5¼@6¾	6½@7¾
Good	7½@8¾	8½@11¾
Fine	11½@15	15½@18

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1869, hhds	7,686
Arrived past three days	32
" previously	1,904 — 1,936
Exports past three days	3,724
Broken up for bales, etc	300 — 3,024
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	6,599

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 400 hhds Sugar and 930 bbls Molasses. The demand for Sugar was checked by rainy weather, and the sales were confined to 150 hhds, at 11¾c for fully fair, 11 to 11¼c for seconds, 12 to 12¾c and 13c for yellow clarified, and 14c for white. Molasses is in request and prices have advanced. All the receipts were sold at 40 to 45c for inferior, 50 to 57c for common, 58 to 60c for fair, 62 to 67c for prime, and 68 to 70c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Bee and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged, with some demand for export and for the trade, and sales to-day of 3600 bbls, of which 100 fine at $4 62½, 100 superfine at $4 75, 200 superfine at $4 87½, 100 do. at $4 90, 50 do. at $5, 50 do. at $5 25, 50 choice extra at $5 62½, 50 and 100 do. at $5 75, 200 do. at $5 50, 150 do. at $5 60, 300 do. at $5 12½, 500 do. at $5 50, 300 choice extra at $5 62½, 200 do. at $5 75, 100 choice extra at $7, and 500 do. on private terms. Double extra is quoted at $5 75 to $6 50 per bbl.

CORN—Is in limited supply and demand; 200 sacks white mixed sold at $1 17½, 800 white at $1 17, 1000 ordinary white and 50 mixed at $1 15, and 500 yellow mixed at $1 14 per bushel—together 2300 sacks.

OATS—Are in slight supply and dull; 350, 350, 250 and 150 sacks sold at 66c per bushel—together 1700 sacks.

BRAN—Is also dull; 50 and 250 sacks sold at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues in light supply, and prime Western commands $35 per ton.

HOMINY—Is in good demand, and with a light stock on hand prices are advancing. Some 200 bbls more were sold in lots of 25 and 50 bbls at $5 50 per bbl. Subsequently holders asked $5 12½ and $5 25, and obtained $5 50 for 100 bbls more on the landing, and $5 75 for 25 bbls. It is retailing at $6 per bbl.

BACON—Is firmer; shoulders command 17¼c, clear rib sides 18c, clear 19½c, new sugar-cured hams 26c, old 30c. Hams are scarce.

LARD—A lot of 21 tierces pressed sold on the landing at 18¾c, and one of 50 tierces prime leaf at 18¾c. Tierces are now quoted at 18¾ to 19c; kegs 19¼c to 20c. The market is firmer.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders command 15¼ to 15½c per lb at retail.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern is selling at 21 to 22c, and Western 22 to 23c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE — The demand continues limited, and the supply of prime rices is very low. Choice is quoted at 7¾ to 8c, fair to good ordinary 6½ to 7¾c, ordinary to good do. 5¾ to 6½c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Continues scarce and firm. Choice kiln-dried from the landing $5 25 from store $5 50 per bbl. 125 bbls sold on the landing at $5 12½.

WHISKEY—There is very little demand and prices are dropping. Some holders are offering rectified at $1 12½ per gallon, though a small lot could perhaps be had at $1 15. We quote: Rectified at $1 18 to $1 20. Highwines nominal.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is only fair, but prices are steady. The dealers are selling from store at $2 30 per sack, and line at $2 40 to $2 45. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage.

BUTTER—The supply of all kinds is ample and the demand is only moderate. We continue to quote good to choice Western at 30 to 35c, inferior to 25c, choice goshen 40 to 47c, common 18 to 22c.

TALLOW—The supply of Texas rendered is large, but city rendered is in light supply. The market is quiet, with holders asking 10¼ to 10½c per lb for the former, and 10¾c for the latter.

IRON TIES—Are quoted at 5½c from importers' yards, jobbing and retailing at 6 to 6½c per lb.

BEEF—Texas mess is selling to the trade at $10 to $12 per bbl. Old prime mess $15 to $16 per bbl.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 to $2 50, as to quality. Apples at $3 to $4 50. Onions at $3 50 to $5 per bbl. Sour krout is quoted at $10 per bbl. Dry peas and green Peas dull at $9 to $10. Cabbages $15 to $20 per crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $5 to $6 per dozen. Geese at $9 to $10, and Turkeys at $17 to $20 per dozen. Western Eggs firm at 40 to 45c per dozen.

INDIA BAGGING—The market is quiet, with holders asking 22 to 22½c for 2¼c and heavy, and 20½ to 21c for light and narrow. The dealers are selling at 22 to 23c per yard in rolls, and 22½ to 23c in bales.

COFFEE—Continues very quiet. The dealers report declines, and no sales from first hands have transpired. Choice is quoted at 17¾ to 18c, good at 17½c, prime fair to 17c, good 15½ to 16c, fair 15 to 15¼c, ordinary 14¾ to 14¾c per lb.

OIL CAKE—The stock is heavy, but there is no inquiry demand. Holders are asking $32 50 to $35 per ton.

BEAFS—Are scarce and in request. Prime white command $12 to $14 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in good supply and held this afternoon at $2 to $2 25 for strained, quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month, and second grade at 1¼ to 2; A1 business paper without collateral at 1½, and second class 2 to 2½, and mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second class. Gold opened at 135¾, and fluctuated between 135¾ and 135¼ and closed at 135¼ to 135¾; Sterling quiet and steady at 1 to 2 per cent. premium in Gold for the latter.

A still more active business was done in Foreign Exchange but either rates during the early part of the day, have subsequently, on the news of a decline in gold and bills at New York, at easier prices, the market closing at about yesterday's figures as follows: The sales of Sterling embraced £365,000, including £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 136 to 136¼, £9000 at 136¼, £2000 A1 bill of lading at 136¼, £1000 at 136⅛; £3000 A1 clear at 136¼, £2000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 136¼ to 136⅜; £20,000 at the same; £4000 A1 clear at 136¼, to 136⅜, £4000 A1 bill of lading and £5000 A1 clear at 136⅜; £2000, £2000 and £7000 A1 clear at 136¼; £2000 at 136⅜; £5000 bank and private bankers' bills, sixty days at 137¼. The sales of France reached 1,165,000 At commercial, of which 30,000, 50,000 and 50,000 at 5 1-16 and 5 1-8 francs; 150,000 at 4.16¼ to 4.15, and 25,000 at 5.15. Sterling may be quoted at 136 to 136¼ for bill of lading and clear and 137 to 137¼ for bank; and France 4.16¼ to 4.15 for the former, and 5.12½ to 4.11¼ for the latter. At the close private dispatches were received from New York quoting prime bankers' Sterling at 136 to 136¼.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was of moderate extent at yesterday's figures. The banks credited on New Orleans at par for discount, and the sales of commercial included $3000 New York sight at 5-16 discount, $10,000, $10,000 and $25,000 at par, $30,000 and $10,000 at ¾ to ¾, and $10,000 thirty days sight at ⅛.

The business in Stocks included 2 shares New Orleans Pneumatic and Propelling Company at $118 50, and 200 Ship Island Bonds at $7 50. We heard also of a sale of 10 shares former at $117 50.

We noticed a fair amount of Metropolitan Police Warrants, October issue, offering in small sums to dealers who bought them at 68 to 70. One lot of $1000 was reported at the latter rate. Most of the warrants issued to patrolmen by the Board previous to October have been redeemed, while the remainder are held off the market in anticipation of measures for their early payment.

At last night's Board of Brokers (Monday night) $1000 State Warrants sold at 70. Dealers bought at the close at 70 to 72 and sold at 72 to 78.

There were sales of $1000 City Treasury notes ($500 and $500) at 24 per cent discount. Dealers rates were at 24 discount, buying, and 23¾ selling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Gunboat Question.

Views of President Grant.

Peabody Monument Association Organized.

FROM EUROPE.

The Suez Canal Regarded a Failure in London.

Communication from Dr. Livingston.

Peace Reigns in Paris.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Supreme Court of Missouri unanimously legalizes the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1866, and confirms its order dissolving several synods and presbyteries adhering to the declaration and the testimony of the party. The effect of this decision in Missouri gives the church property to the adherents of the General Assembly in the divided congregation.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Spanish Minister makes no objections to legal proceedings regarding the Spanish gunboats. It is a mere question between the Government and the contractors, a solution of which is desired by the Spanish authorities.

President Grant will urge an early movement for the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien.

A Henderson, with others of Cincinnati, have been indicted for tobacco frauds.

Postmaster Pomeroy has failed in his postal agency to France.

The Supreme Court will adjourn from Thursday to Monday next.

The President proclaims, that after date there will be a discontinuance of the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in Vessels owned either from the countries of its origin or from other countries.

Regarding the charges of the District Attorney against the Spanish gunboats is, that the vessels are intended for hostilities against the people of Cuba, with whom the United States are at peace.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Commodore Poor, Commanding West India Squadron, to send a vessel to Nassau to bring south of the crew and passengers of the Lillian to Key West as will obligate themselves not to violate the neutrality laws.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—The Rev. J. P. Donn, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, is dead.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 23.—