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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1871. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,497.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rankin Comedy Troupe—"Little Emily."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Lingard Troupe—"Una."

The Progress of Despotism.

We were informed last week that President Grant and his advisers had before them the condition of the Southern States, and particularly that of Louisiana. The question as to the power of the President to arrest and overthrow corrupt State officials and put a stop to mis-rule in the South, was fully discussed. We do not know what conclusion was arrived at, but the following article from the Richmond Va. *Dispatch* confirms the information we had received:

"The displacement of bad State officials" under the provisions of the Ku-Klux law, it is stated, was considered to be a possible measure on the part of the Federal administration.

It will be seen from the following article—which we copy from a Washington telegram in the Baltimore *Sun*—that we were not wrong in saying, as we did on Saturday, that the President had waited to see the results of the recent election before issuing his Kuklux proclamation. It will also be seen that regular "Bloody Assizes" are to be held by the Jeffreyses of the Federal courts, and leading Conservatives and Democrats are to be put out of the way by the Federal army. What a glorious country we have, to be sure! Not the Emperor of all the Russias, nor the most despotic ruler in Europe, would dare to do such acts as Grant does with impunity. Read for yourselves; but smile when you see the lying intimation that the carpet-baggers are to be kept in order also.

Washington, Oct. 15.—It is learned that the Presidential proclamation under the Kuklux act means more than its surface would indicate. It is now known positively that for more than six weeks past, or even since the Kuklux Committee of Congress returned from the South, the Administration has had under consideration a policy to be enforced not only against the so-called kuklux organization, but in the administration of Federal civil affairs in the South. There was no substantial difference of opinion among the President and the Cabinet and the leading Republicans who favored this new order of things, except as to the time when it shall be enforced, and that accounts for the delay until after the October elections. The proclamation is, therefore, but the forerunner of martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A prominent member of the Government and also leading Republicans declare to day that the arrangements of the civil and military for wholesale arrests of members of the Kuklux Klan had been perfected, and that the country would be surprised, if the proclamation were not heeded, by the arrest of well-known Southern men. Inasmuch as it is averred that outrages in the South are provoked by corruption of office-holders and the plunder of the people, it is the intention of the President to warfare against all corrupt Federal officials, and to invite the co-operation of all good Republicans for the displacement of bad State officials. This is to go hand in hand with the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law until it is stated "there is a lasting peace in the South."

Messrs. A. Brousseau & Co., carpet dealers of No. 17 Chartres street, invite the attention of our readers through our advertising columns, to-day, to their new stock, which consists of Wilton, Axminster, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and other carpetings. They also keep on hand oil cloths, rugs, mats, table covers, and all articles generally found in such establishments. Messrs. Brousseau & Co's house is one of the oldest and most respectable in New Orleans. Every article they sell is of the best quality of its kind.

Mr. V. Merle, merchant tailor, No. 59 Royal street, has received, directly from Paris, an extensive assortment of fine French goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of his customers and of the public. See advertisement elsewhere.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

The Election of 1872.

From the Missouri Republican.

The active canvassing of candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1872 that took place prior to the elections in California and Maine, has been followed by a more careful reflection on the whole subject, and one startling result of this reconsideration is a suggestion of the question whether there ought to be a Democratic nomination at all. The idea is startling because it is without a precedent in our national politics, and is profoundly interesting as furnishing a precedent itself. The present theory of party politics is that in important contests both parties must place tickets in the field, even although one of them goes through the formality with the consciousness that its ticket will be certainly defeated. The new theory, on the contrary, assumes the possible existence of conditions in which it is better for one party not to make a nomination at all, but leave the field to its antagonists, in the almost absolute certainty that its antagonists will then divide and present two tickets.

While, however there is no national precedent for such a course, the experiment is not an untried one; the campaign of last fall in Missouri furnished a thorough example of the new idea, and it is the very beneficent and generally satisfactory results of that example that have suggested a repetition of it on a national scale in the Presidential contest of next year. It is asked: "Why should not an experiment that proved so successful in breaking the power of Radicalism in the Union? Why should not the whole country find deliverance from a party that is essentially proscriptive, oppressive, unconstitutional, and violent in its policy and practice, in the same effective way in which a single State found such deliverance?" The result of the Missouri election of 1870 was not, indeed, a Democratic victory; but it was certainly a Radical defeat; and the abolition of disfranchisement, the subsidence of animosities, the restoration of concord and good will among the people, and the revival of a cheerful interest in public affairs and in local enterprise which followed that defeat, are consequences which vindicate the wisdom of the experiment in Missouri, and, at least, suggest its repetition on a larger field. The contradictory and discordant nature of the several State platforms, both Democratic and Republican, that have been presented to us within the last two months, show that both parties have lost their reckoning, and are floating at a somewhat wildly. The Constitutional amendments and the legislation of Congress since the war have eliminated several very important subjects of difference and dispute from our national policies, and the result is a vacuum which confuses both parties. The only common conviction in the Republican party is that it ought to be kept in power, to give us such partisan legislation as it has given us in the last six years, and the pre-eminent conviction in the Democratic party, to which all questions of tariff, finance, annexation, and foreign relations are subordinate, is that the Republican party ought to be overthrown, and a gentler policy substituted for the reign of force which it has given us. The Virginia Conservatives, in their late State Convention, declined to adopt the usual resolutions, and contented themselves with proclaiming as their sole platform, "opposition to Radicalism." The fact expresses a common Democratic instinct, and expresses, too, a feeling which all the liberal and reflecting element of the Republican party shares. But how is this opposition to be successful? How is the Republican party to be displaced? How is such a consummation to be effected, in the teeth of the rigorous, semi-military laws which it has devised, expressly to enable it to carry elections and protect itself from defeat? How is the administration party to be beaten in 1872, when the people half believe that it will not submit to defeat, and will uphold President Grant in any measures he may take to avoid it? Or, even if we could have a perfectly free election in all the States, without executive interference, and with the certainty that the party in power would cheerfully submit to the result, what assurance have the Democrats that they can carry the country with any nominee of their party, in the face of the defeats they have recently encountered in California, Pennsylvania and Ohio?

These are the questions which the advocates of the no-nomination policy ask themselves; and even if they are not conclusive of the merits of that policy, they are weighty, and deserve to be thoughtfully pondered. It is urged, with much reason, that the country can ill-afford another four years of Radical rule, with the Union maintained in its present abnormal, unrestored condition, Ku-klux disorders and Ku-klux laws continued, executive interference persisted in, and the process of centralization made complete; and that if these things are to be arrested at all the Radical party must be unseated at Washington, just as it was unseated in Missouri, by the Democrats abstaining from a Presidential nomination and leaving the nomination of a ticket which they may support to the liberal element of the other party. Even if the Democrats could hope to nominate a Presidential ticket and elect it, with Groesbeck, or Hancock, or Hendricks, or Chase, or any one else at the head, would not the victory, it is asked, be empty and barren? Would not the Radical Congress tie the hands of the Democratic President, and give us the history of the Andrew Johnson administration over again? On the other hand, with Grant and the administration party overwhelmingly defeated, as McClurg was defeated in Missouri, a liberal and patriotic Republican made President, and a majority of Democrats and Liberals chosen to Congress, would not the result, though not materially different from a full Democratic triumph, be an inestimable improvement on the present order of things? It would, it is true, involve concessions which the national Democracy would find it hard to make; but would not the happy deliverance of the harrassed Southern States, and their restoration to the co-equality and dignity they are now debarred from, be a sufficient compensation for these concessions? And would not the *real* restoration of the Union which followed the triumph of the new party be its perpetual claim on the gratitude and confidence of the people?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rankin troupe of comedians made their first appearance here at the Academy of Music last night in "Little Em'ly," a dramatization of Dickens's "David Copperfield," and the performance was evidently gratifying to the full house attracted by the play, which was put on the stage well. It was very evident from the impression made by the troupe that they are to become established favorites and deservedly so.

The Fete Champetre at the Carrollton Gardens, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Rest, an entertainment which commenced last night, opened very successfully, about five hundred people having been present during the night.

The steamship Germania, which arrived on Saturday night, from Bremen via Southampton, brought two hundred and eighty steerage passengers, besides a considerable number in the cabin.

Dealers in illuminating oils had a conference with members of the City Council, at the Mayor's office, yesterday, in relation to an ordinance regulating the storage of such oils. The dealers insist that their oils are innocuous—do not explode—and they complain that if they are allowed to have but a few gallons on hand at their several business places, and are compelled to store wholesale packages outside the city, their business will be profitless. They asked time to discuss the subject through the press. The Council meets to-day, when possibly it may be known what impression the arguments urged upon members have had upon them.

Mr. Marks, chairman of the committee to solicit subscriptions for sufferers by the Chicago fire, reports that $3,000 have been collected, with several members of the committee remaining to make returns.

The Mayor having directed Mr. Baker, Acting Superintendent of Police, to destroy the torpedoes landed from the ship Hurlbut, at the head of Hospital street, part was destroyed yesterday and the rest will be destroyed to-day.

The number of deaths in the city, last week, was 125, of which 4 were from yellow fever. As to sex, 71 were males and 54 females, and, as to color, 36 were black, 76 white, 11 mulattoes, and 2 not classified.

A burglary was attempted, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the dwelling of Mr. A. Dubuclet, corner of Roman and Gasquet streets. A scare prevented success.

Wm J. Henderson is in the Charity Hospital, minus an ear, which it is said one Sweeney, by the use of his teeth, separated from the head, in a fight they had, in the Third District, on Sunday night.

Mrs. Melady, a helpless old woman, was struck by a buggy, at the corner of Gasquet and Marais streets, on Sunday, and was so badly hurt that she was taken to the Charity Hospital. The vehicle is said to have been driven by State Senator Rozan.

A burglary was committed at the dwelling of Dr. Worrell, at the corner of St. Charles street and Louisiana Avenue, Sunday night, and some clothing and other articles were missing next morning.

Some additional evidence has been taken by the Coroner, in regard to the torpedo explosion. Policeman P. Ford says he was looking at O'Connor's dray when the explosion took place, and that the cause of it was the jolting of the dray upon the pavement. Messrs. A. Delispaire and Alexander Mitchell, butchers, in the French Market, were also looking at the drays, when the accident occurred, and both say that no box fell off either; that the explosion was caused by the wheel jarring as the driver was turning his dray off the railroad track on Old Levee street.

Mysterious Attack Upon Officers and Men of a Steamboat—Three Wounded.—A mysterious assault is reported to have been made upon the officers, consisting of Captain Willbanks, master, and Captain William McKeever, mate, and twelve colored men, part of the crew of the steamboat Planter. The vessel is employed in bringing shells from near Mulatto Bayou, on the Mississippi coast, to the New Basin. She left last Friday for the shell banks and, on the way, the drinking water was exhausted. The crew consisted of sixty men, twelve of whom, to obtain a supply of water, were taken ashore in a boat on Saturday night, in charge of Captain McKeever, to a place owned by Captain Millbanks, upon which there is a well, but which has not been inhabited lately. As the party were going in single file by a pathway they were fired upon from among the weeds and bush upon the place. At first Captain McKeever thought that some of the men were playing a joke and trying to frighten the others, but he was undeceived upon finding that three had been wounded. None of his party being armed he did not venture to search the ambush, but hastened to care for the wounded who were rowed back to the steamer. The boat returned to the New Basin, late on Sunday night, bringing the wounded men, and two were sent to the Charity Hospital. Their names are: Thos. Hughes, Sylvester Bristol and Sam Williams. The two first mentioned are mortally wounded. Williams is painfully, but not dangerously hurt, and he was taken home by his family. The ambuscade is supposed to have been prepared by persons who were competing with Captain Wallbanks in the shell business. The authorities at Pearlington were informed of the affair before the boat started to return, and they were taking steps for the arrest of suspected persons.

Instruction of Torpedoes.—Messrs. Norman & Reiss, wholesale confectioners, at Nos. 121 and 123 Old Levee street, have for many months had in their establishment twenty-four cases of torpedoes of the same description as those lately brought here by the ship Hurlbut. Messrs. N. & R. discovering, by the late explosion, what a dangerous article they had, informed the police of the fact, of the number of boxes mentioned being in their store.

The police paying no attention to the matter, the firm, through Mr. Frank Deitenberg, foreman of Fire Co. No. 16, procured the services of that engine and on Sunday morning the boxes were put in a vacant lot, opened and played upon by the engine, until saturated with water, they became harmless and then they were pitched into the river. They cost from $600 or $700, and it is creditable to the firm that they suffered the loss voluntarily, rather than jeopard the lives of people.

First District Court—Monday, Oct. 23.—Upon the plea that justice cannot be had in this parish, in the case of James D. Houston, indicted for manslaughter, charged to have been committed in killing Arthur Guérin, on motion of Mr. A. P. Field, counsel for the accused, an order was entered changing the venue to the parish of Jefferson.

The case of Thomas Conway, accused of an indecent assault on the person of Sarah Cleman, in a drinking house on Girod street, was continued indefinitely, and Conway was released upon giving bail in the sum of $250.

James Dailey, charged with a similar offense to a child four years of age, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000.

Rules were taken upon the Attorney General to show why the cases of Joseph Nixon, accused of burning the steamboat Belle of Alton, and of Lucien Percival, accused of having murdered Wm. Buffin, should not be fixed for trial, or, if they cannot be fixed, why the prisoners should not be admitted to bail.

George Walker, colored, was found guilty of stealing several valuables from the dwelling of Mr. J. R. Irwin, on Washington street.

Perkins Frazer, colored, charged with stealing clothing from the residence of Mr. William B. Hall, on the night of the 13th September, was convicted.

Chief Justice Chase on the Political Situation.

From the Boston Post.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Chief Justice Chase returns much improved in health, and has gained about twenty pounds in weight. He feels strong enough to resume his arduous labors upon the United States Supreme Court bench. Speaking of the situation of political parties and the probability of the Democrats for the time being dropping their organization as a party, and all the conservative elements nominating a candidate for President, irrespective of party, he said he thought that it would not come about; that it was not practicable at this hour, nor was there probably any necessity for such a course. The Democrats could retain their organization, which he believed they would never give up, and yet select as candidates for President and Vice President men who, from their past history, would invite and secure the votes of the entire conservative elements of all parties. He had heard expressed doubts in the minds of Conservative Republicans as to what would be their status should they co-operate with the Democrats in electing the President; and they asked whether, in case of such co-operation, they would not be overlaughed in this new organization by the old line Democrats and those who govern that party in some localities, as, for example in Ohio and Indiana. Such doubts certainly exist to a large extent among Republicans inclined to support a Conservative candidate; but he (Chief Justice Chase) did not share them, though he admitted there were grounds to warrant distrust in the minds of some others. Judge Chase regretted that the Ohio Democrats had gotten themselves into such an error upon financial matters as was found embodied in a resolution in their State platform. He regarded the platform of the Democrats in Wisconsin, upon which the canvass is now progressing, as entirely unexceptionable, and such as one as should receive the approval of members of any party.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Money Crisis Apprehended.

Small Currency Notes Issued by the Bank of France.

Military Establishment to be Formed at Rouen.

Late and Important from Havana.

HOME NEWS.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between England and America.

Fires Burning the Woods in New York.

Thos. B. Pryor Found Drowned.

Appointments by the President.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 23.—A crisis from the scarcity of money is apprehended. The Bank of France to-day commenced the issue of thirty five millions of small currency notes.

Paris, Oct. 23.—An extensive military establishment is to be formed at Rouen. It will comprise a school of artillery and arsenal within the city and an intrenched camp and forts outside. President Thiers will lay the foundation stone of the artillery school with appropriate ceremonies.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Arrived—Duke of Wellington, from New Orleans; brig Island Lass, from Mobile; steamer Moonestral, all loaded with cotton.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 23.—The harvesting of the Haytien cotton crop is progressing and largely exceeds the estimates.

Puerto Plata advices assert that the place was burned by the opponents of annexation.

Caracoas advices state that the revolution continues in full vigor.

Havana, Oct. 23.—Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 5th, state that President Saget had left the Capital to visit the Southern part departments of the Republic.

Rumors of another projected revolution is obtaining currency, and it was believed that the partisans of ex-President Salnave were assembling on the Northern frontier and Monte Christo in the Dominican territory. They are aided by President Baez.

The name of Solomon, at present residing at St. Thomas, is currently mentioned in connection with the future revolutionary movements.

The iron-clad steamer Atalanta sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port-au-Prince, and was never heard from. Sidney Oakes Smith, of Philadelphia, now claims that the late President Salnave contracted with him for the steamer at the valuation of $150,000, and that $50,000 was paid on said contract. He has brought suit against President Saget for the remaining $100,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 23.—There was a full bench in the Supreme Court, except Justice Nelson.

There were no decisions to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury is absent. The Postmaster General returns to-morrow.

The President has made the following appointments: Wm. Spence, United States Marshal, Middle Tennessee; T. F. Hatch, Postmaster, Shreveport, La.; David Bringle, Postmaster, Salisbury, N. C.; J. R. Pierce, Postmaster, Oxford, Miss.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Diplomatic correspondence between the United States and England has grown out of an alleged detraction at the port of Galveston. The British bark Rose Brae was seized at that port, and among the articles taken possession of by the Collector was a tin cash-box containing papers and a small amount of currency. The captain now alleges that $520 was taken from the box during the time it was in the Collector's hands, and, having brought the matter to the attention of the British Minister, that government asked for an investigation by the United States authorities.

Bids for the special lettings of the contracts for carrying the mails in the Southern States were opened on Saturday at the Postoffice Department. The bids are numerous, particularly from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and were the first received under the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1871, requiring all bids of $5000 and upwards to be accompanied by a certified check or draft of five per cent. on the amount they would receive in one year.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Supervisors are discussing means for the protection of cotton during transit on steamboats.

WEATHER REPORT.

Wilmington, Oct. 23.—The area of highest barometer remains on the Carolina coast, but the pressure has very generally fallen from the Mississippi and lower lakes eastward; it has risen on the upper lakes and northwest. The temperature has risen especially on the New England coast; it has fallen west of the Apalachian range. Westerly winds have continued from Lake Michigan eastward with steadily diminishing strength. Light easterly winds are reported from the south Atlantic coast and southerly winds from the Gulf. The threatening weather in the Ohio Valley has extended to Lake Erie and the middle Atlantic States, and light rains are reported from a few points. Dense smokes have continued on Lake Ontario and northern New York.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather will probably extend, Tuesday, south and east of the Ohio Valley. Cloudy and smoky weather in Pennsylvania and New England. The barometer will probably rise, with falling temperature and northerly winds, from Missouri to Lake Erie and northward.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 23.—The congregation of Rev. Dr. Chopin's church yesterday contributed $12,000 cash and a loan of $50,000 without interest towards rebuilding St. Paul's Universalist Church at Chicago.

New York, Oct. 23.—Thos. B. Pryer, a son of Roger A. Pryer, was to-day found drowned.

The Sappho won the yacht race to-day, beating the Livonia by five miles.

New York, Oct. 23.—A body found in East River this morning has been identified as that of young Pryor, son of Roger A. Pryor. It is not known in what manner he came to his death, and perhaps the mystery may never be cleared up. Peculiar sadness attaches to this severe domestic affliction in the bright promise of the manner and loveable character of this young man. He had been but a little more than a year ago a graduate at Princeton with higher honors than had ever before been won in that institution by the most distinguished of its alumni. The intervening period had been spent by him in a great part at Cambridge, where he won the prize in mathematics. A few months ago he returned to the United States and has since been prosecuting the study of law in the office of his father.

New York, Oct. 23.—Arrived: Zodiac.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—W. E. Longworth, a carpenter, who lost everything by the fire, committed suicide to-day.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Extensive fires in the swamps and woods in Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Orleans counties. The wind is blowing a gale. The smoke compels the use of lamps here to-day.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The committee reported favorably upon the treatment of the social evil in St. Louis, and recommends its adoption in other cities.

Auburn, Oct. 23.—Three acres of woods, known as Chestnut Ridge, near this city, was burned to-day.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention adopted an amendment to the canon regarding bishops, whereby the convention of the diocese may place the diocese under the charge of the neighboring diocese or missionary bishop. No new diocese shall contain less than six parishes, and no diocese shall be reduced to less than twelve parishes.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—A petition has been signed by the whole white population of Arizona and Southern California, setting forth the evils brought on those districts by Vincent Colyer's interference, and praying the President to allow Gen. Crook to reduce the Apache to subjection without the Peace Commissioners.

Rains commenced, yesterday at San Diego and are moving northward.

Staunton, Va., Oct. 23.—A negro man fell from the eastward passenger train of the C. and O. railroad this morning, near Alleghany stations; the cars passed over both legs killing him instantly.

Montgomery, Oct. 23.—Over $1000 is offered for the best bale of cotton exhibited at the Alabama State Fair, commencing October 31st, and continuing 5 days.

Charleston, Oct. 23.—There were three fever deaths in the last 24 hours.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 23.—The exhibition at the State fair is the largest ever held in the South.

The city is thronged with visitors. All the incoming trains are crowded with visitors. Accommodations have been provided for all.

Boston, Oct. 23.—The second mate and four men from the English bark Lord Stanley were picked up. They left the captain, first mate and nine men aboard, who refused to leave the ship.

Troy, Oct. 23.—The woods near the Quaker Settlement, about six miles from here, are on fire, and it is feared considerable damage will be done.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed 93. Bonds 90¾.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Rentes 57.60.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.—The week opened with increased firmness and higher prices in all departments. Early in the day there was an active movement in all leading shares on the Stock Exchange, under which prices advanced sharply and in some cases as much as 2½ per cent. In the buoyancy abated and there was a general decline from the highest point of the morning. Some stocks receding 2 per cent. At the close there was a slight rally and the market once more assumed a firm tone. Governments very strong and have advanced from ¼@½ on 5-20 issues. All were very strong at the close, although not very active.

New York, Oct. 23.—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular; sales [illegible] bales; middling uplands 18¾c; Orleans 19¼c. Flour dull and easier; common to fair extra $[illegible]@7 60; good to choice $7 70@9 25c. Whisky 94½@95c. Wheat closed firmer and in good demand, winter red Western $1 50@1 54. Corn firmer, 75@76½c. Rice dull, 8¼@9c. Pork quiet $15@15. Beef quiet. Lard heavy, kettle rendered 10c¼. Turpentine 70@73c. Rosin $4 19@4 70. Tallow 9@9¼c. Freights dull.

New York, Oct. 23—Evening.—Money 7, but closed dull. Sterling stronger, 8¼@8¾. Gold 12¼@12½. Governments strong; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼. State bonds irregular. Tennessees, 65; new, 65¼; Virginias, 58; new, 69; Louisiana 6s, 65; new, 57; Levee 6s, 64; 8s, 75; Alabama 8s, 94; 5s, 65; Georgia 6s, 80; 7s, 90; North Carolinas, 39¼; new, 21; South Carolinas, 79; new, 41½.

New York, Oct. 23.—5s of 1881, 116½; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 114; 65s, 114½; new 112; 67s, 113½; 68s, 113; 10-40s, 109¼.

Savannah, Oct. 23.—Cotton active—middlings 17¾c. Net receipts 5973 bales; exports to Great Britain 3856, coastwise 2185; sales 2000; stock 26,733.

Charleston, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull; middling 17¾c; net receipts 2354 bales; exports coastwise 1670; sales 100; stock 15,[illegible].

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull—middlings 18¾c.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 19c. Net receipts 144 bales, gross 1213; exports to Great Britain 25; sales 400; stock 600.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—Cotton in good demand—middlings 18¾c. Net receipts [illegible] bales, gross 1326; exports coastwise 492; sales 325; stock 2208.

Wilmington, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet—middlings 18¼c. Net receipts 254 bales. Sales 50. Stock 3045 bales.

Galveston, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull—good ordinary 15¾c. Net receipts 935 bales. Exports 100. Exports coastwise 983. Sales 100 bales.

New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet—low middlings 17¾c. Net receipts 369 bales. Exports coastwise 3012. Stock 4705 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet—middlings 17¾c. Net receipts [illegible] bales. Exports coastwise 641. Sales 500. Stock [illegible].

Memphis, Oct. 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 17¾c. Receipts [illegible]; exports [illegible] bales.

Cincinnati, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17¾@18c. Flour dull and prices drooping; family $6 40@6 60. Wheat dull and prices drooping; red $1 35@1 40. Corn—demand fair and market firm; old ear 55c; new 42@43c. Oats—demand fair and market firm, [illegible]. Pork dull and prices are nominal, [illegible]. Lard quiet and weak, 9@9¾c. Bacon quiet and weak asking; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Whisky 91c.

Louisville, Oct. 23.—Bagging quiet and firm at 16¾@18c. Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18¾c. Flour quiet; nothing doing; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn 60@65c. Oats 39c. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $13 50. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 7¾c; sugar-cured hams 13¾c. Lard 9¾@11¼c. Whisky firm at 91c.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; middlings 18c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine winter $5@5 25; extra winter $5 50@5 65; double extra winter $6 75@7 00. Wheat; holders firm and buyers stood off at small sales—No. 3 red $1 33. Corn mixed and yellow on track 43¼@44c. Oats dull and market unsettled and lower, 30c; mixed 37@38c. Rye scarce. Highwines firmer 90c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp and Bagging unchanged. Pork quiet, jobbing and order lots, $13 75@15. Bacon unchanged, jobbing and order sales; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8@8¾c. Lard quiet 9¼@9¾c for kettle rendered.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 23.—Passed up last night, Legal Tender at 10. Down—Tobe Hunt, at 3, and Fargoud, at 7 P. M. River rising. Weather warm and clear.

Memphis, Oct. 23.—Passed up—Colorado, Shannon, Henry Ames, Capitol, City of Durfee. Down—P. W. Strader. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm. There was a heavy rain last night.

Cincinnati, Oct. 23.—The river is 3 feet 3 inches in the channel. There was a light rain all day.

Evansville, Oct. 23.—Weather cloudy and hot, with a fine rain this morning. Mercury 85. River falling.

Cairo, Oct. 23.—Arrivals and departures—Belle St. Louis, from Memphis for Cairo at 11 A. M.; Lady Lee cleared for New Orleans at 6 A. M., and M. J. Wicks at 7; Mollie Ragon for Evansville at 10; Utah from St. Louis for Vicksburg at 11; Clarksville from St. Louis for Vicksburg at noon; Eddyville for Evansville at 1 P. M.; John Kyle from Cairo for New Orleans at 1; St. Joseph for Memphis at 2; Esperanza from St. Louis for New Orleans at 6.

The river has risen 5 inches in last 24 hours. There was a heavy shower this afternoon. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 66.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 23—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind southwest, light.

Arrived—Bark Florence Chipman, Jones, master, 48 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo to Decan, Zerega & Co.

No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, Oct. 23—Afternoon.—Cotton market dull and prices easier: Uplands 9¼@9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9[illegible]d; estimated sales 8000 bales, 2000 of which are for export and speculation.

London, Oct. 23.—Subscription for Chicago and the West continue. The National Choral Society, numbering one thousand performers, sung the Messiah at Hyde Park for their benefit.

Sir Frederick Murchison, President of the Geological and Geographical Societies, is dead, aged 79 years.

New York, Oct 22.—The Sappho competes with the Livonia again to-day.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The Police National Convention is considering the means for breaking up the thieving which results in railroad freight shortage. The matter has been referred to a detective committee.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 22.—Devlin, the anti-popery lecturer, attempted to speak here yesterday. A riot ensued, in which Devlin was seriously cut on the head. He has determined to make another attempt to speak to-day.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The reported Corsican troubles amount to only very slight broils.

Prince Napoleon will deliver a political address.

The Emperor claims that he is the only legitimate sovereign of France. He advocates no violent measures for the restoration of his dynasty, but believes his partisans should urge the taking of the will of the French people upon the settlement of the form of government by means of a plebiscite.

London, Oct. 22.—The *Times*, this morning, states that Napoleon has declared that the recent report from France of Bonapartist conspiracies and intended descent upon the coast of Africa are entirely without foundation.

London, Oct. 22—Noon.—Consols 93; 5-20s of 1862, 92¾.

Nashville, Oct. 22.—In the municipal election held yesterday, the ultra-Catholics defeated the Radicals for Mayor.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Madrid, Oct. 22.—It is rumored that a project is on foot of a new Ministerial combination, in which Sagasta, Zorilla and influential Democrats are included.

Charleston, Oct. 22.—The National Colored Convention met in Columbia on Wednesday, Lieutenant Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, being permanent president. On Thursday resolutions endorsing President Grant's administration were introduced and adopted. Resolutions were adopted advocating the preservation of the reconstructed State Governments and existing laws, and the continuance in power of the Republican party, also endorsing those Republicans who have come to the South from the North, and deprecating an attack upon any class within the Republican ranks. Resolutions were introduced on Friday deprecating emigration to Liberia.

Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, submitted yesterday an address to the American people. It asks for a more perfect recognition of the colored people in the workshops and all other industrial pursuits, that they may become proficient in mechanical sciences, and thereby protect skilled artisans from having to compete in the market with workmen of inferior capacity. It asks from Congress aid for the education of the poor children of the South. It demands one standard of duty or policy for all citizens, and no special favor but to deal with all alike. It affirms that the colored citizens have no desire to strike a line of action not common to the whole people, and concludes with a hope for a speedy abolition of slavery in every part of the world.

One fever death yesterday and one to-day.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The President has returned.

The debt statement is as follows: Loans decrease nearly ten millions; specie increase nearly a million; deposits decrease over eleven and a quarter millions; legal tender decrease over three quarters of a million.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Incendiaries fired the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Market and Stevenson streets last night, at five different points. All the attempts were discovered and frustrated.

This locality is thickly covered with frame buildings. It is evident that the object was to burn the city.

The police are working up the case.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The County Court, full bench, refused to enjoin the County Clerk from selling railroad property for taxes.

The Central American Insurance Company has suspended.

New York, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Steamers City of Antwerp and Algeria, from Liverpool, and Donau, from Bremen.

New York, Oct. 22.—Arrived—Steamer Wm. Miller, from Amoy, August 1, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of tea.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—J. H. McVicker announces that he will rebuild his theatre in a style equal to the one destroyed.

The relief committee made their report last evening, showing the deplorable condition of affairs. The employment society report that the demand for laborers is in excess of the supply. The health officers report the health fair, though there has been some increase of diarrhea and dysentery within the past few days.

The demand for transportation to leave the city is now small.

The department for the distribution of supplies is in a gratifying condition.

Considerable feeling exist in regard to the conduct of the Republic Insurance Company, in resolving to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar and disband the company. It is claimed that the company has four millions of capital, one million paid up and the rest in shares.

The stockholders propose to pay the cash on hand and not collect the rates. The policy-holders refuse to receive the twenty-five per cent, and litigation is probable.

New York, Oct. 22.—Rioters, said to be in the interest of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, disturbed a Tammany meeting last night, and were dispersed by the police.

The losses of the independent North American Insurance Company are estimated at from $600,000 to $700,000. The assets are claimed to be $800,000, and it is hoped that all the losses will be paid.

The Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, in an address last evening, expressed the belief that although the lost will be between two and three hundred millions, Chicago might be made to look like herself for fifty millions. Men like Wm. Ogden and George Smith had pledged their millions for guarantee that Chicago will be immediately rebuilt. There were one hundred and ten thousand homeless, foodless people to be taken care of until May which will cost at least five millions, and will require even all the immense sums that have been subscribed.

New York, Oct. 22.—The collections made in fifteen Catholic Churches to-day, in aid of the Chicago sufferers, aggregated $24,000, with eleven churches to be heard from.

At a conference of the delegates of the Democratic Union and Democratic Reform parties to-night, the following ticket was adopted: For Supreme Court Judges, Thomas A. Ledwith; Superior Court, S. H. Anthon and Roswell D. Hatch; Common Pleas, C. P. Daly; Marine Court, Samuel H. Randall; Register, General Franz Siegel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Boston Gazette.)

Washington, Oct. 14, 1871.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here on Friday, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are in [illegible], and a full bench is expected at the opening of the fall session to-morrow. There is no question of great national or political importance likely to be disposed of at this term. The effort of the court will be to dispose of as much as possible of that part of the docket which embraces comparatively simple questions, and matters that seemingly have been referred to the court for delay. The docket is a very heavy one, and there never before have been so many cases pending in that court.

Our paragraph relative to the Louisiana politicians, Friday night last, erroneously mentioned one of the factions as the West-Dunn faction. This should have read "Casey-Dunn faction," referring to General Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Senator West is opposed to this faction, and is regarded as of the Warmoth division of Louisiana Radicals. It is announced to-day that these two factions have agreed upon a compromise, by which they will come together, it being agreed that Casey and two or three other public officers shall retain their positions, and others shall be decapitated to appease the Warmoth faction, who claim to have triumphed in their fight with the Administration.

Chief Justice Chase returns much improved in health, and has gained about twenty pounds in weight. He feels strong enough to resume his labors upon the United States Supreme Bench. Speaking of the situation of political parties, and the probability of the Democrats for the time being dropping their organization as a party, and all the conservative elements nominating a candidate for President, irrespective of party, he said he thought that it would not come about; that it was not practicable at this hour nor was there probably any necessity for such a course. The Democrats could retain their organization, which he believed they would never give up, and yet select as candidates for President and Vice-President men who, from their past history, would invite and secure votes of the entire conservative elements of all parties.

He had heard expressed doubts in the minds of Conservative Republicans as to what would be their status should they co-operate with the Democrats in electing the President, and they asked whether, in case of such co-operation, they would not be overlaughed in this new organization by the old line Democrats and those who govern that party in some localities, as, for example, in Ohio and Indiana. Such doubts certainly exist to a large extent among Republicans inclined to support a Conservative candidate, but he (Chief Justice Chase) did not share them, though he admitted there were grounds to warrant distrust in the minds of some others.

Judge Chase regretted that the Ohio Democrats had gotten themselves into such errors upon financial matters as were found embodied in a resolution in their State platform. He regarded the platform of the Democrats in Wisconsin, upon which the canvass is now progressing, as entirely unexceptionable, and such an one as should receive the approval of members of any party.

English Republicanism.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Mr. George Potter, in which he endeavors to account for the spread of republicanism among the working classes. Mr. Potter says:

The way to account for the demand for republicanism which is beginning to be heard in England is to remember that millions of our fellow countrymen have unsatisfied want and are bowed down by unjust burdens, and therefore the upper and middle classes cannot be astonished at such a demand being made by a portion of the working classes. It is against nature for the poor to be in love with a costly administration of public affairs. The comparison in this respect between England and America is so favorable to the latter that the wonder is that English working-men should have remained so long content to admire the advantages of Brother Jonathan under a republic without desiring to share in them.

The Constitutional Monarchy under which we live has fallen upon comparatively happy times. By character, conduct and domestic experience the Queen has obtained a place in the hearts of the people without at any time exciting feelings of distrust, still less of hostility. It remains to be seen whether the heir-apparent will be wise enough to follow her example. Could we fix the court where, morally considered, it now is, there would be a strong and general disposition to give the limited monarchy a longer trial. As it is, England throughout the present reign has presented so striking a contrast to most European States that a great many of us who are republicans in theory will be content to remain royalists in fact so long as no overmastering motive shall arise for a perfect popularization of our national institutions.

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

Marriage licenses in Maryland bear the State seal with the State motto—"*Crescite et multiplicamini*" (Increase and multiply.)

It is estimated that during the last five centuries more than £[illegible] worth of real estate has been washed away from the eastern coast of England by the encroachment of the sea. A number of villages and towns which used to be set down on the old maps have entirely disappeared.

The [illegible] of [illegible].

The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and the sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitution of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, necessarily exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, and derangements of all the excretions, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this emergency. This powerful vegetable specific relieves the system of all morbid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the excretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the violent changes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1871.

The Money market proper is without any marked change. All notes covered by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 12@15 ⅌ cent. per annum, and good and second grade at 12@18, and first class business paper without collaterals, at 10@15 and second grade at 18@—, [illegible] exceptional.

Gold opened at 112¼@112½ (against 112½ at New York) and closed at the evening rates (against 112¾). The sales included $1000 early in the day, before the opening at 112, $6000 at 112¼, $6000 and $6000 at 112¾, $6000 and $21,000 at 112¾, $14,000 at 112¾@112½, a small amount at 112¾ and $6000 at 112.

The only sale of Silver reported is [illegible] dollars nominal.

Foreign Exchange [illegible] with the advance in the New York Gold and Exchange markets [illegible] an improvement of ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. The transactions in Sterling amounted to over [illegible], of which £2000 bill of lading and £5000 clear, at 120¾; £3000 bill of lading at 120½; £6000 clear at 120¾; £3000 and £4000 bill of lading, £5000 clear and £3000 bill of lading at 120¾; [illegible] bill of lading at 120½@120¾; [illegible] clear at 120½; £3000 bill of lading at 121; £14,000 at 121@121¼; £1000 bank at 121¼; [illegible] at 122.

In France [illegible] on Switzerland sold at [illegible].

We now quote Sterling at 120@121 and —@121¼.

Domestic Exchange was quiet. The banks still asked par for small amounts of New York sight for remittance, and the sales include [illegible] private bankers and commercial New York sight at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount; [illegible].

Small amounts of Bank Gold Checks on New York were sold [illegible].

In Stocks [illegible].

$2000 City 7 Per Cent. Bonds changed hands at 80½, and $2000 at 81½.

We notice a much better demand for City Consolidated Certificates and a sharp advance in prices, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to 3500 bales at lower prices, [illegible] in the day, an additional [illegible] subsequently, and [illegible] our quotations accordingly, [illegible] Exchange rates, which are [illegible] while ours are for average lots, [illegible] strict.

[illegible price table]

During [illegible] at 18, and 17¾c low middling [illegible], and middling at 18½, 18½, and 18¾ [illegible] quite a difference in classification [illegible] market [illegible] of the New York and Liverpool [illegible] decline.

The Exchange [illegible] "market depressed and irregular." Its quotations [illegible] middling.

COTTON STATEMENT. [illegible table]

To-day's exports embraced 148 bales to Liverpool and 270 to Providence. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 3471 bales, against 2030 on last Sunday and Monday, and 7972 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 3795 bales, against 4468 for the corresponding time last week and 16,331 last year, and since August 31 of 86,164 bales, against 99,046 last year. The Lee is due this evening with 2800 bales. In the corresponding trip last year she brought 1072.

FREIGHTS—The offerings for foreign ports are quite liberal, and there is an ample supply of room on the berth. The movement coastwise is only moderate. We quote: Cotton by steam for Liverpool ¾d; New York ¾c; Philadelphia [illegible]; Bremen and Hamburg ¾d; sail for Liverpool 9-16d; Havre 1½c; Boston ¾c.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand and notwithstanding the light stock 316 hhds were sold in the past few days. Prices are stiffer, and we now quote lugs 7@8c; low leaf 8½c; medium 9c; good 9@10c; fine and selections 10@12c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is very little doing. In fact, the demand is only local. We quote [illegible] quality.

SUGAR—[illegible] clarified.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 293 barrels, all of which was sold at 45@50c for centrifugal or common, 50@55c for fair, 60@65c for prime, and 66@68c for strictly prime to choice.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and prices are almost nominal. There does not appear to be any demand. The stock consists mostly of choice extra. Treble extra is scarce, and there is little or no superfine or double extra on hand. Superfine is held at $5 25; double extra $6 50@6 [illegible]; treble extra $7@7 25 ⅌ bbl. 100 bbls treble extra sold on private terms and 100 do. at $7 12½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and fair demand. 2500 sacks were sold to-day of which 100 new soft white at 90c; 500 choice new yellow at 88c; 500 do. on private terms; 300 new white at 95c; 500 choice old white and 300 old yellow at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and moderate demand; 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 48c, 500 at 53c, and 80 choice Galena at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and commands $1 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lb.

HAY—Choice continues in light supply and in demand. 30 bales sold at $30 ⅌ ton.

PORK—[illegible] ⅌ bbl, without any sales. It is retailing at $15 [illegible] 15 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is dull. Holders are asking 9c for shoulders and clear rib sides, 9¾c for clear sides, and 15@16c for choice sugar-cured hams.

LARD—Is in light supply and firm. Tierces are quoted at 10¾c; kegs [illegible] ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Some shoulders in the hands of dealers are retailing at 6¾@6¾c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—There is very little here. 25 bbls sold, in store, at $3 ⅌ bbl.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 50 ⅌ sacks and $3 75 ⅌ bbl in barrels. Apples [illegible]. Onions [illegible]; Sourkrout $10@12 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages [illegible] ⅌ crate; white Beans are scarce and in demand, at $3@3 50 for Northern, and $3@3 50 ⅌ bbl for Western. Red kidney Beans [illegible]. Dried Apples are in light supply and good demand at [illegible]. Dried Peaches 7@8c ⅌ lb.

RICE BRAN—Is selling at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7 50 for the old. Turkeys $12@15. Geese $10. Eggs 25@26c ⅌ dozen.

COFFEE—The market continues buoyant with very little in [illegible]. We quote prime 19½@20c, [illegible] good, 19@19½c; fair, 18@18½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—We note a light stock and firm market. Choice Rectified is sold at 91@92c for ordinary $1 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The supplies of this season's clip have pretty nearly all been received. Lake commands 30@33c; Louisiana clear [illegible]; Mexican unwashed 20@25c; burry 16@18c ⅌ lb.

MOSS—There is a good stock on hand and an active demand being expected for Chicago. Clean picked is in good demand and is selling at 3¾@4¼c ⅌ lb. Country picked 3¼@3¾c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are held at 16¾@17c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—With the prospect of a rise in the tributaries very soon we note a firmer market. India in bales is offering in round lots at 17c; domestic jute in rolls also 17c; hemp and flax 18c ⅌ yard. Dealers of course obtain more in filling orders for the country. The dealers' rates are 18c for India in bales, and 17c in rolls; 19c for jute in rolls, and 19c for Western Bagging in rolls.

NAVAL STORES—The stock is small and is held for higher prices. Rosin commands $4 for No. 2; $5 for No. 1, and $6 50@7 for pale, a market advance in prices. There is no pale left in market. Tar sells at $2 ⅌ half-bbl and $5 ⅌ bbl. Pitch fetches $5 ⅌ bbl. for lake and $4 50 for domestic. Spirits Turpentine sell at 75c ⅌ gallon readily.

COOPERAGE—Sugar hogsheads are selling for the country at $4 50; molasses barrels $2 50@2 60; half-barrels $1 50@1 60. Poles are in demand. [illegible] hogshead staves $40@45, and barrel [illegible].

BUTTER—Choice is light supply and good demand. Choice Western commands [illegible]; choice Goshen 40@45c. Inferior is in abundance and unsaleable.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at 14@15c for Western Factory, and 15c for Western Reserve. New York Cream 16@17c; English Dairy 18c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is dull, with good supplies. Ordinary is quoted at 7¾@7¾c, fair 8@8¼c; prime to choice 8¾@9¾c; No. 2, 5¾@6c ⅌ lb. Some 300 bbls No. 2 were sold at the quotations.

RICE STRAW—Is destined to be quite an article of trade. It is selling at $3 50@$4 ⅌ bale. It is shipped mostly to England, and used as food for cattle and stock.

RICE HULLS—Are in demand, for packing glass, at $1@1 50 ⅌ cart load. It is shipped East for paper stock.

TALLOW—Is scarce and in request, at 9c for country and 9¼c for city-rendered.

STAR CANDLES—Are in active demand in a job way, with a light stock on hand. Light weights are very scarce. The market is quoted on the basis of 17¾c for full weight.

SEWING TWINE—[illegible].

SEED COTTON TWINE—Prices have advanced to 5¾@5¾c ⅌ lb.

MALT—There is very little here, but it is not much in demand. It commands $1 40@1 50 ⅌ bushel for prime to choice. [illegible] have an upward tendency.

HOPS—The stock here is small, and there is very little coming in. Old is offering at 55c ⅌ lb. New commands 70@75c.

SALT—During the past few days we note some shipments for the West, with considerable enquiry for packing purposes. Course Liverpool is quoted at $1 40@1 [illegible]; fine $2 10@2 75 ⅌ sack. [illegible]

COTTON SEED—The supplies are selling readily at $12 ⅌ ton, sacks returned, and $16 with the sacks. The supply is not equal to the demand.

HIDES—There are few arriving and they are selling readily for export. [illegible] These are the prices the dealers pay to first hands. The dealers sell at 10@11c for dry slaughter, delivered.

Cattle Market.

[illegible table]

V. Merle, MERCHANT TAILOR, 59 Royal Street. [illegible] FRENCH GOODS, of the latest styles [illegible]

THERE will be a meeting of the Fourth Ward [illegible] Democratic Club [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible]

[illegible] Ward Democratic Club, New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1871. THE members of the Fifth Ward Democratic [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible]

New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gas Light Co. AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, 17 Chartres Street. JUST received per steamer Alice and other steamers: Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, 3 Ply Ingrain, Venitian, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all qualities and widths; Tables and Piano covers of all descriptions; Drugget, [illegible] and Linen Crumb Cloths; Rugs, Mats of all kinds; Stair Rods, etc., etc. All articles in this line sold [illegible]. A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Chicago Sufferers. Donations of Sugar, Molasses and Rice will be received by the Illinois Central Railroad, 28 Carondelet street, and forwarded to Chicago free of charge. Also, Clothing, of any description, will be received at the Boston Warehouse, Lafayette street. The steamer Bradish Johnson has kindly offered to bring all articles donated from the Lower Coast free of charge. All Articles to be marked CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY. JAMES T. TUCKER, General Local Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

ERNEST C. VILLERE, DEALER IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS, [illegible] No. 12[illegible] Common street, under the [illegible].

Richards' Cape Lime! THE celebrated LIME, so long and favorably known among Merchants, Sugar Planters and Masons, is being constantly received and now landing fresh from the kiln. For sale by the original proprietors, [illegible] No. 85 Natchez street, Up Stairs.

[illegible] Democratic Parish Central Committee, New Orleans, October 7, 1871. THE presidents of the [illegible] Ward Democratic Clubs [illegible]. Resolved, That the various Ward Clubs of this Parish be ordered to [illegible] TUESDAY, 24th [illegible]. M. J. FITZGERALD, [illegible]. F. C. ZACHARIE, Chairman.

St. Charles College, GRAND COTEAU, LA. THE [illegible] session will open on the [illegible] of October [illegible]. Rev. L. CURIOZ, [illegible].

Locquet Institute, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS M. A. BURR, 2[illegible] St. Charles Street. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies. [illegible]

CIVIL SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 13th, 1871. PEREMPTORY ORDERS from the City Attorney [illegible] collection of City Taxes [illegible].

Drs. Jordan & Davieson, PROPRIETORS of the Gallery of Anatomy [illegible] have just published a new edition of their lectures [illegible]. JORDAN & DAVIESON.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre. BEN DE BAR ....Proprietor and Manager. Tuesday Evening, Oct. 24th. Last Night but Four of the Lingards. UNA, with its great cast and laughable Rehearsal Scene, in which MR. LINGARD will give new sketches and impersonations. Friday—Benefit of the Lingards.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF Saint Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, CARROLLTON. In the Firemen's Hall on Madison street, Commencing October 23, 1871. TICKETS ....25 Cents.

College of the Immaculate Conception. Corner of Common and Baronne Streets. THIS Institution, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers will commence its next annual session on MONDAY, October 2, 1871.

Wanted, A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE containing 4 or 5 rooms. Second or Third District preferred. Rent not to exceed $20, and must be near city railroad cars. Any one having a house of the above description will find a good and reliable tenant by applying to "COTTAGE," Bee Office.

For Rent. OFFICE No. 70 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon. Apply to E. DUFOUR, At office No. [illegible] Customhouse st.

For Rent. THE fine new three-story STORE, on Decatur street, between Dumaine and St. Philippe streets, opposite the Markets. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. [illegible] Conti street. ALEX. BONNEVAL.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups. REFINED SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure Louisiana from the Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of plantation in barrels, half barrels and kegs. A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades white and yellow, in hogsheads and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO.
FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and Porto Rico, in hogsheads and boxes. A. THOMSON & CO.

Money—Money. $50,000 TO LOAN. THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION [illegible] corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, Loan Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. [illegible]

Brown's Lumber Yard, Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets. WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING. Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Felloes, Rounds, Tongues, and all kinds of Scroll and Circular Sawing. Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet, and House Lumber of all descriptions for sale. For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets, one square below the Customhouse.

JOS. BRANDNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 34—Bourbon—34 Between Customhouse and Bienville, NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages, Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, —Successor to— R. MARSH DENMAN & CO., JAMISON'S BUILDING, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, and [illegible] Baronne street, between Gravier and Common streets. The largest assortment of Carriages, Buggies and Harness in the South! PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Work made to order and warranted.

GROVER & BAKER'S WORLD RENOWNED Sewing Machines. THE Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition, and more first premiums [illegible]. General Office—92 Canal st., New Orleans, La. Branch [illegible] Main street, New Iberia, La.

The Salamander Fire Insurance Company, Corner Royal and Customhouse Streets. INSURES Fire Risks from the city and country on the most advantageous terms. President—CHARLES ROMAN; Secretary—JULES LE MORE. Finance Committee: [illegible]. Directors: [illegible].

Saw-Mill for Sale. THE establishment known as the JACKSON SAW-MILL, situated on the Levee, in the Third District of this city, between Poland street and the Convent, is offered for sale with all its implements, machinery, carts, horses, mules, etc. [illegible] FITALOGUE & PETIT.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1825, Corner of Delord and [illegible] streets. [illegible] LEEDS & CO.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS (late New Levee Street) W. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER. —MANUFACTURES OF— STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. ELIE, [illegible] ROYAL STREET. HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS [illegible].

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 31 [illegible] Street. W. VAN NORDEN, President; HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President. JOHN E. WALTON, Cashier. Directors: [illegible].

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIEILH. J. E. MERILH & Co., 179 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET 179. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings. ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf skins, [illegible] Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep Skins, [illegible] Boot and Gaiter Webs, [illegible]. Also, best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, of every description.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile —AND— TEXAS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. ON and after TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: 11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at [illegible] P. M. connecting with Through Trains to Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from New Orleans to Louisville, via Humboldt, without change; [illegible]. 3 P. M. Mobile Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 9:30 P. M. This Train and the 11 A. M. Day Express will stop at all the Watering Places to receive and discharge passengers, and will both run daily. Passengers for Donaldsonville will take the Steam Ferry foot of St. Joseph street, daily, at 7:45 A. M., connecting with Passenger Train leaving the other side of the river, arriving at Donaldsonville 11 noon. Returning, leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M., arriving at New Orleans at 4 P. M. Freight for Donaldsonville and intermediate Stations apply at General Freight Office. Through Freight Trains daily between New Orleans and Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street before 4 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next day. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points North, East and West. Ticket Office corner Camp and Common streets. Freight Office foot of Girod street. C. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent. WM. H. BELL, Agent. W. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent. G. G. SANBORN, General Ticket Agent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas. THE Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. Commutation tickets for sale, also single tickets for all stations on the road sold at the office of the undersigned. All freight must be prepaid. [illegible] GEORGE PANDELY, superintendent. For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!! The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern —AND— Mississippi Central Rail Roads Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, [illegible] and but one charge to New York and intermediate points. The 7:45 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. [illegible] NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the Great Northern Mail! Time to New York—87 hours! New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. [illegible] Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot. BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION. [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway. EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents. WINTER SCHEDULE: Commencing October 16th, 1871. [illegible schedule] G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. DR. CHS. MERMILLIOD respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible].

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE No. 14[illegible] Carondelet Street, [illegible]. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

RAMPART ACADEMY, DIRECTED BY Mrs. E. H. Matthey, 78 ....Rampart Street.... 78 Between Conti and Bienville streets. THE above Academy reopens on MONDAY, September 4th.

Dr. J. B. Pease. Office and Consultation Rooms: 151 Carondelet Street. HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of Diseases of a PRIVATE NATURE, guarantees now, by a new mode of treatment without the use of Mercury or Copaiba, perfect cure in a limited number of days. Medicines prepared and consultations strictly private.

To Factors and Planters! KLOPPENBURG'S COTTON GIN STANDS. 497 ....Decatur Street.... 497 Formerly Victory street, NEW ORLEANS, LA. HAVING made thorough repairs for the new season, I respectfully inform the Factors and Planters that I am again prepared to fill all orders for cotton gins which will be furnished to responsible parties, on usual terms of charges. Will GIN and BALE COTTON at the same rate as formerly, viz: For the seed only, and charge for bagging and ties at the market rate. ALL ORDERS will be PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO if left in box at No. [illegible] street, corner of Baronne street. The celebrated E. CARVER & CO. GIN sold. H. W. KLOPPENBURG, Per J. F. Collins.

P. A. LEBLANC .... T. A. BECK. LEBLANC & BECK, COOPERS, Nos. 2[illegible] and 24 Front street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, Sugar Landing, NEW ORLEANS. HAVE constantly on hand Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, Half Barrels, Kegs, Hoop Poles, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to trimming and refilling.

To the Public and Tax-Payers. JOHN T. DUFOUR, 36 ....EXCHANGE ALLEY.... 36 Between Bienville and Customhouse streets. SETTLES all back taxes, City and State; takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of [illegible].

Tennessee Sugar Kettles, From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS. —Now— Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s. A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of all the most approved patterns. E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, [illegible] Union street.

EDWARD BEALS, Jr. ALPHONSE LAINE. BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN Pittsburgh, Anthracite, and Virginia Cannel Coal, [illegible] Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner [illegible] and Levee streets. Office, 20 Carondelet street. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Orders received at either place.

Removal. DR. ORIARD's office has been removed to his residence, corner [illegible] streets.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships CRESCENT CITY ....Capt. M. B. Crowell; SHERMAN ....Capt. A. Blanchard; GEN. MEADE ....Capt. A. W. Sampson; UNITED STATES ....Capt. [illegible]; MISSISSIPPI ....Capt. W. P. Henry; WESTERN METROPOLIS ....Capt. [illegible] Quick; EMILY B. SOUDER ....Capt. B. F. Burdick. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The Steamship GENERAL MEADE, [illegible], Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Tuesday, October 24, at 3 P. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ....$50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ....25 00. Through Bills Lading issued to Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen. Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent [illegible] from New York every WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 1[illegible] Common street. The steamship GEN. MEADE will next leave SATURDAY, October —, at [illegible] P. M.

For New York Direct. Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS. The steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. J. A. BROWN, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, October 29, at 9 A. M. PASSAGE ....$50. Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, HAVRE taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible] Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana. To sail on SATURDAY, October 28th, at [illegible] P. M. THE fine A1 Steamship PIONEER, Wakeley, commander. For freight or passage apply to WM. CHERRY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

TEXAS. Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers. The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines, viz: AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, I. C. HARRIS, W. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY. For Galveston and Indianola. Steamer HUTCHINSON, W. H. TALBOT, Commander, WEDNESDAY, October 25, at 8 A. M. Freight taken at special rates. Freight for Lavaca landed at Indianola wharf. FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, via Brashear and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, J. P. FARWELL, Master will leave on the arrival of the [illegible] A. M. train. [illegible] FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route [illegible]. JOSEPHINE, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. WHITNEY, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS. [illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE. FOR MOBILE, MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, MARY, [illegible], FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH. CHANGE OF FARE. [illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

Office Louisiana Branch MOUND CITY Mutual Life Insurance Company OF ST. LOUIS, MO. Officers: JAMES B. EADS, President. A. M. BRITTON, Vice President. W. LOMAX, Secretary. C. O. M. BRITTON, General Agent. LOUISIANA BRANCH: Agency 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans. OFFICERS: F. H. HATCH, President. E. T. MERRICK, Vice President. [illegible] MEDICAL EXAMINERS: J. H. FOLWELL, M. D., J. B. RITCHIE, M. D. DIRECTORS: [illegible].

IRISH ROOFING FELT. [illegible] SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS. NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Uninflammable) OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. [illegible] LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and [illegible] street, London. THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION [illegible]. J. [illegible] LINGHAM, Agent, No. [illegible] Union street.

ANTOINE CARRIERE. OLIVIER CARRIERE. A. CARRIERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. No. 21 Bienville Street. CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and boxes, for the trade and family use, Porto and Sherry, Olive Oil. Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in the other principal cities of France, always on hand. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux.

Charter Oak Wood Co., Office: No. 29 Exchange Alley. DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city at the following prices: ASH AND OAK, [illegible]. MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, [illegible]. FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. C. M. DUNN, Agent.

C. S. HUNT & Co., MACHINERY DEPOT, [illegible] GRAVIER STREET. New Orleans. MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER & CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS, [illegible].

GEO. MERZ, BASIN BREWERY, [illegible]. THE demand for my BEER and ALE being [illegible].