The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $3; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 5 cents. The semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday; subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as one, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $25 net 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 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not 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 bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1871.

Announcements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Little Mother" and "Black Eyed Susan."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—First appearance of Ben Bellair—"Knight of Arva" and "Pocahontas." Monday, engagement of the variety artistes, the Chapman Sisters.

The Louisiana Levees.

Several weeks ago we advised our planting friends in the interior parishes which front on the Mississippi river, that the repairs and construction of their levees would, in all probability, devolve upon them. Since then we have become convinced that our warning was not uttered a moment too soon, and that it would be folly to rely upon the company to whom this work had been committed by the Legislature at their last session. The Governor of the State, it seems, has the same want of confidence in the ability or in the disposition of the members of that company to execute the contract into which they had entered with the State. We publish to-day a communication from a planter in St. James parish, in which he suggests an immediate subscription of money by the merchants of New Orleans, for the purpose of constructing these works. We submit his letter for the consideration of our readers, concurring fully with his remarks as to the duty of practising home charity before we go abroad to look for objects of our benevolence.

The *Rural Southland*, a weekly agricultural paper, published in New Orleans, we are pleased to observe, gives evidence of the favor with which it has been received by the floating community. The number for Saturday, October 28th, is greatly enlarged and finely illustrated. We commend it to our country readers as an excellent family paper.

Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., Western produce dealers, publish their card in another column, announcing the commencement of their business, a branch of which has just been established in St. Louis under the charge of Mr. F. Dolhonde. The members of the firm are known for their enterprise, liberality and skill in business transactions, and stand high in financial circles.

We call public attention to the card of Mr. F. F. Gogarty, Catholic bookseller, 151 Camp street, who invites the Catholics of the community—priests and laymen—to subscribe to the circulating library he has established in connection with his business of bookselling.

The firm of Louis Stern & Brothers, of this city, have acquired a great reputation in Louisiana and the adjoining States, having been successfully supplied in different portions of the country tributary to New Orleans. The members of the firm are industrious and persevering, and deserve public patronage. Mr. W. Creevy, whose office is at No. 35 Carondelet street, is the agent for these fertilizers.

Mr. Leuchon, the famous shirt dealer, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, has laid on a fine stock of seasonable goods for gentlemen's wear, among them a choice assortment at kid gloves at one dollar and a half per pair. See advertisement.

We have received from Mr. Gogarty, Catholic Bookseller, 151 Camp street, a "Ton 16 Medaille" and "Washington in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Election of Pius Ninth to the Chair of St. Peter." Also a volume entitled "History of the Catholic Church." By Rev. Theodore Northen.

Dr. G. A. Betancourt.—This skillful and experienced dentist has his office at No. 171 St. Joseph street, between Camp and St. Charles. See his card in another column.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The declaration of martial law, in time of peace, while the Civil Courts are open for redress, ought to surprise the whole Union, but not least the public policy under the Grant administration, tendentious result, that people regard it as a matter of course. Times have passed before hand, as they say in Wall street, in regard to anything affecting the money market. We understand Ohio and Pennsylvania were apprised of it in advance of the State elections. The voters are not so sure whether the South be placed under military domination or even as to "negro supremacy" in those States. They hardly object to it, taking care that it shall not prevail in their own regions, and bear their own homes.

Upon the meeting of Congress, however, the question of martial law will be the all absorbing question, for there will be no other of importance interest. We have some men in the Senate, who, not obnoxious to the imputation of Secessionism or of Antediluvian feeling, will be prepared to make the Habeas Corpus Martial Law policy the great issue of the campaign.

We have had some hints already, that anti-Grant Republicans and thousands of conservative Democrats will rally around Hancock as the best exponent of national feeling. It would be idle to consult any of our leaders in the National Union, or the Constitution, even as it is, but imperfectly observed. There is no safeguard for any part of the Union but that. In my rambles through Northern and Eastern States last summer, I found very intelligent and conservative men who expressed such opinions at the course of our political party towards the ex-Confederate States. They expressed apprehensions of danger of war to the Northern or Grant Republican policy upon our sectional distractions. If, they said, the Southern States are to be subject to Executive dictation, they never will be quiet, and we know we are expecting all other States of the Union to be in the same absolutism.

The Legislature, or threat of the last Executive proclamation is not to create a precedent for the trial of the Kuklux, which, I believe, has not been given in Federal Military Courts. This is, we have been assured, guaranteed by the Constitution. Military law has been tried by the Federal Courts United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding, on a similar case, and the Supreme Court of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Blair of Missouri, gave the same opinion the duty of the hour. It is not what the law suggests, are not worthy of attention. The thoughts of many sensible men in the North, both Democrat and Republican, runs in the opposite direction. Observation will be useless without the support of the South. If the Southern States should be represented in the National Union, or in the Convention for the nomination of the next President the Democracy will be divided and the Union will be Radical, not only for the Presidential term, but for many subsequent terms as the Roll of Grant's Administration may admit.

The suggestion that the South should present a compromise candidate, taking the lead in the National Convention, is not new. The Southern Democracy will be split into factions unless the South take the lead and name the man for the occasion. This is no new departure. If a man can be found in the Republican ranks who will meet all the conditions of practical Democracy, and who can be certainly elected, it may be better to take him than submit to defeat.

By the way it may be remarked, in regard to the politics of Conservative Republicans, that they are only Republicans because they are not secessionists. Otherwise they are Democrats, and sound, constitutional men. LEO.

A STARTLING STORY.—The Chicago *Times*, of the 23d inst., contains a remarkable document which purports to be a confession of a member of the International Society, and discloses what we are asked to believe as a fact, viz: That the city of Chicago was set on fire in various places in pursuance of a plot devised by that association.

It requires a great deal of credulity to believe a story like this, but there is the circumstantial account of it and facts going to prove that such a plot had been made. That erratic individual is said to have hinted at the scheme in a speech in Chicago the day the fire broke out.

[illegible] in Washington. [illegible] "rogue home [illegible]

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

Correspondence from St. James.
OCTOBER 24th, 1871.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee—

Gentlemen—The "Levee Circular" published by Governor Warmoth and addressed to the Police Juries of the different parishes of the State, is still to be seen in a conspicuous part of your paper, as if, in spite of contrary assurances of theirs, the Levee Company were always powerless to act. What are the planters to believe under the circumstances? Which is right—the Governor or the Levee Company? Our candid opinion is, that both are wrong, in this, that both are moved by personal, selfish motives, and not, in the least, by the common interests of the country. Governor Warmoth and his conspirers would be very sorry, just now, to see the Levee Company undertake any work at all on the levees, because that would upset, at once, all his plans as to asking the planters' votes in return for so much solicitude for their welfare. On the other hand, we hold it as pretty certain, that the Levee Company speak as they do, not for the purpose of seriously assisting the planting interests of the State—they never thought of it—but merely to contradict the Governor and stand in his way, as he is standing in theirs. We would not be surprised, therefore, to discover, ere long, that the Levee Company and the Dunn faction, are, with regard to this particular question, one and the same thing.

Should our conjectures be true—and we are afraid they are—then, the planters of Louisiana must seek assistance from more honest and less selfish quarters.

What must they do? Who will assist them? Of course, as all who have examined the question well know, the planters have already paid their respective proportions of the Levee taxes. But the Governor insinuates that the fund made up of such taxes is too where to be found. Where is it? Who need it? What was it used for? Vain and useless questions, the answers to which will ever remain unknown. What will be known, however, what is already known is, that there is no money, and that planters are railed upon to "foot another bill." Always the everlasting force of "Oliver asking for more;" always the same thieving hands milking the same ill-used cow.

The planters are now penniless. They can hardly find what they require for the strict duties of management of their estates; and besides, as we have just said, they have actually paid, with the assistance so grudgingly afforded at times—of their factors, what was asked of them for the construction and repairs of levees.

It seems to us the only way to get around this difficulty, and avert the impending danger of a general overflow for next year, would be to make an appeal, at once, to the good people of the Crescent City, and solicit subscriptions for the very legitimate purpose of assisting the planters of saving the country. Should the Mississippi River be allowed to run over its fallen banks, it will inevitably do if nothing be attempted to prevent it, the disasters resulting from such appalling events, would be, in comparison, the petty mischiefs of the "tidal wave" so much alluded to of late, will, evidently, not only paralyze the rising and agricultural interests, but inflict, besides, as terrible a blow to the commerce of the city, as did the burning down of Chicago.

This being the case, is it not better, wiser, more economical even, to take immediate steps for the prevention of the threatened calamity than to endeavor after it will have happened, to comfort those who will then be suffering from it? Our other answer but the affirmative is possible.

If the planters had means of their own, or near at hand, they could meet with something like a response when they each to borrow money, they would never think of calling on others, however abused, defrauded, or neglected by them they be, and we, for one, would never suggest the propriety of their calling together friend or enemy for their relief. But a stern fact is there, looking them and the country in the face. They, on whose success the commercial and industrial interests so much depend, are now altogether powerless, abandoned by all, as it were, downtrodden, ruined by heavy unconstitutional taxes, which they have to pay at all hazards, while the proceeds are used for the individual benefit of their rulers, and not for any of the legitimate causes for which these taxes were imposed.

For the moment, we say let Chicago alone; she can be no further help; let the "ciron barge system"—however good it may be—be delayed a few weeks longer; and, before entering our charities so far, or coveting, as it were, the gratitude of strangers, let us be practical enough, honest enough, brave enough, to offer our assistance to those who are in such need of it at home. Should New Orleans do so, she will only her interests but the duty prompt it, while it will soon see, better known, is indissolubly linked to the success of the Louisiana planters. And then, the assistance thus bestowed, could be rendered perfectly safe, and stand in his way, as he is standing in theirs. We would not be surprised, therefore, to discover, ere long, that the Levee Company and the Dunn faction, are, with regard to this particular question, one and the same thing.

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AMUSEMENTS.

At the Academy "Long Strike" was performed last night, by the Rankin Company, to a full house, and gave unqualified satisfaction. As in "School," which was rendered so admirably on Friday night, the different parts were judiciously distributed, and each character was personated, by the artists best qualified to do so, by nature and by cultivation.

A conspiracy was successfully organized the entertainments being given at the Academy as of the kind which interest the most discriminating play-goers.

At the St. Charles the Lingards are holding forth to good houses. Mr. Lingard's statue representations of celebrated men, as well as his humorous delineations, continue to be special attractions.

The performances for this evening at both houses are announced in our advertising columns.

Complimentary to the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* thus notices the withdrawal of Mr. J. H. Kennard from membership of the Democratic State Central Committee:

It will be seen by the following card that Mr. Kennard retires from the position that he has heretofore held in the Louisiana State Democratic Central Committee. While we are disposed to question the justness of his reasons for withdrawal we are constrained to the belief that he acted wisely in the matter. Neither he nor his associates have heretofore given any evidence of a lack of capacity for the duties devolving upon them, and it would be cause of gratulation if all would follow the example so worthily set by Mr. Kennard, and retire to the shade of private life, permitting abler and more earnest men to occupy the positions they have filled with so little credit to themselves or profit to the party they represent. The New Orleans *Times* alludes to this resignation as strengthening the position held by that paper some months ago, to wit: that the Democratic party is powerless for good, and should give place to a new party which would more fairly represent the views of the mass of the people. We have never seen cause to change our position on this question, which is that a set of men can be trusted who are unwilling to act with the Democratic party to redeem the State from Radical misrule, which is rapidly impoverishing its people, and must at no distant day bankrupt all classes.

Gladstone on the International.

Mr. Gladstone while at Aberdeen recently received a deputation from the Aberdeen United Trades Council, who presented him with an address from the working Premier, referring to the grievances being agitated, in the relations between capital and labor, said:

With respect to that very remarkable combination that has lately been formed under the name of the International Society, no person can, I think, that that may grow into a institution productive of important and, in some cases, of critical results; but I cannot help saying that as regards this country, I take a sanguine view of the whole question of between capital and labor. There is a great deal to be adjust, a great deal to rectify and improve; but I am persuaded that among ourselves, in the disposition and qualities both of capitalists and laborers, taken as classes, we have good materials for having it adjusted, and nothing can be more legitimate, nothing can be more proper, nothing more salutary, than that combination of working classes for the purpose of asserting their own position with regard to the fruits of their industry. I have not the least fear—my opinion there need be no apprehension—that the agency created for a legitimate purpose will be turned to an illegitimate purpose, and I am confidently hope that from the success that has attended the efforts of intelligent men to mitigate the difficulties of the relations of capital and labor placed on a more satisfactory basis.

The latest style of bridal head dress is a wreath composed of small white ostrich tips. The bridal veil is trimmed with vines of lilies of the valley and jessamine.

The Boston *Transcript* says, in an alliterative strain: "The special needs of Chicago, the city of ashes, are five Cs—Coverlids, coffee, candles, coal and cash."

A bouquet made of grasshoppers strung on wires took a premium at a county fair in Maine the last week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's Greenwich Speech.

A Conclave of Cardinals to be Held in France.

A Conspiracy Discovered at Barcelona.

Cuban War the Past Year Cost $62,000,000.

HOME NEWS.

United States Court of Claims Investigation.

Frauds of the Cotton Agents.

Savannah Customhouse in Charge of a Special Agent.

Arrest of Notorious Villains.

Bankrupt Insurance Companies.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 28.—Gladstone made a speech at Greenwich to-day, in which he eulogized the Queen and commended his colleagues. He said he pointed with pride to the vitality of the Liberal party. He declared that Ireland is now more contented and happy than they had been for many years. He promised that the troops in the colonies should be reduced, and that various other military reforms should be made.

London, Oct. 28.—An immense gathering of the inhabitants of Birmingham took place on Blackheath Common to-day, to hear Gladstone. It is estimated that there were nearly 12,000 spectators present. Gladstone arrived at the speaker's stand at noon, accompanied by his wife. He was received with warm cheers, and prolonged cheering. He said he was profoundly impressed by the grandeur of the welcome offered and received, and was sorry his duties as the head of the Liberal party have not prevented him from often visiting his immediate constituents.

He then proceeded to discuss the subjects which agitate the public. The chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted to do too much, but the necessity existed for stating views and producing measures on more subjects than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present liberal administration have had the largest life of any similar administration since 1832, and there was reason to believe that its vitality was unimpaired. Gladstone then delivered a glowing eulogy of Queen, and spoke in the warmest terms of his colleagues in the Government. Their labors have been arduous and the result showed that they had not been in vain. Ireland seemed well satisfied with past measures of conciliation, and there was every reason to hope for the future concent in that Island.

The facts connected with dismissals from the Dock Yard have been greatly exaggerated. The total number of men discharged was ten, and this reduction of force was made in accordance with the policy which was originated by his predecessor. The nation could not but be gratified by the economies effected by the present Government, through the abolition of official patronage, the concentration of military and naval forces, the withdrawal of troops from Canada and New Zealand, the introduction of a system of army reserves. There was reason for much congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nobody could be close precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the ballot bill which would, as he hoped, be introduced in Parliament next session.

The contagious disease act would be dealt with at the next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. Other measures would be brought forward, which he hoped would meet with the approval of Parliament and the country.

At the conclusion of his address a resolution welcoming and thanking Gladstone was put and carried with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. There being only about 300 dissenting voices.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—It was stated officially in the Cortes that the past year's cost of the Cuban war was $62,000,000.

A conspiracy was discovered among the troops at Barcelona and twenty arrests had been made.

Rome, Oct. 28.—A Conclave of Cardinals to consider what action shall be taken in the event of the Pope's death is shortly to be held at some point in France.

Frankfort, Oct. 28.—The operatives at Offenbach, a large manufacturing town in Saxony, have struck for higher wages and fewer hours as a day's work.

Brussels, Oct. 28.—The strike in Ghent is spreading.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The following consular officers for the German Empire have been recognized by the President:

Johannes Roesing, Consul General, New York; F. W. Leach, Consul, New York; Charles Ottawitte, Charleston; J. W. Jackson, Galveston; C. J. F. Schwartz, Louisville; J. Kreitscheimer, New Orleans; L. W. Havewinkel, Richmond; Robert Barch, St. Louis; Jacob Sauers, Savannah.

Washington, Oct. 28.—A special to the *Tribune* says: The investigation by the United States Court of Claims into the various claims against the United States for cotton seized by the government officers during the rebellion, bring out some developments which tend to throw additional light on the mystery which has surrounded the sale of cotton by the Government agents shortly after it was seized from the rebels during the war. It was ascertained from the sales about $60,000,000; but the examination of Government agents' books and other evidence which has been obtained through the prosecution of these claims, reveals the fact that the cotton was worth over twice that amount. It appears that some of the agents at New York disposed of the cotton at 20 cents a pound when its market value at the time was 75 cents per pound. Some of the agents appear to have been in collusion with the purchasers and the poorest kinds of cotton were shown as samples of the entire lot sold by the Government, the bidders getting it by this arrangement at the low price of 20 cents a pound and subsequently selling it at the market price, thereby clearing the difference. The claimants, however, refuse to base their claims at a lower figure than its market value at the time of sale, and it is feared the Government will, in refunding the money for those cotton seizures, be a considerable loser, especially now that the British claimants stands a chance before the mixed commission of being allowed the same compensation for their losses. It is now known at the Treasury Department that several of these agents defrauded the Government out of large amounts of money. The accounts show this, but what steps the Government will take to recover its just dues have not been decided on.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The President has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on the 30th of November.

It is stated that Postmaster General Creswell will recommend the adoption of the postal telegraph system to Congress.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The *Star* says: Special Agent Hovis, at Savannah, Ga., to take charge of the customhouse at that place. A new Collector will be appointed on the return of Attorney General Akerman to Washington.

A special to the New York *Tribune* says: The investigation by the Court of Claims into the various claims against the United States for cotton seized by Government officers during the rebellion, brings out some developments which tend to throw additional light on the mystery which has surrounded the sale of cotton by Government agents, details and other evidence.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will probably continue on Sunday in the Southern and Middle and Atlantic coast, and partly cloudy weather in New England. Brisk northwest winds will prevail during the night from New Jersey to Maine and on Lake Ontario. The storm West of the Mississippi will move northeast with southwest winds on the southern coast and extend to the lower Lakes by Sunday night. Cloudy and rainy weather prevailed in Texas, New York, New England and Georgia.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Rosewig, the abortionist, was convicted to-day and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for one year.

New York, Oct. 28.—The *Herald's* Lexington special of to-day's date says: A Democratic meeting held to consider questions relating to the Royal family, the Queen was asked to have consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg to a Russian Princess. Also for her consent to the establishment of a Regency, with the Prince of Wales as Regent. She refused her assent to either proposition. Subsequently she refused to allow the Royal armoires to public documents which were presented. The cabinet afterwards continued the discussion of the question of regency, and decided to propose a bill introduced to appoint a chancellor to sign in place of the Queen.

New York, Oct. 28.—Sixty hundred and sixty-three thousand cancelled gold notes were sent to Washington to-day.

Fort Hayes, Oct. 28.—The propeller Dean Richmond, bound for Chicago, with barges in tow, was wrecked; all others on board were saved. The cargo, consisting of 33,000 bushels of wheat, is a total loss.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—A thief fancied who had a large collection of pigeons, Maltese cats, Guinea pigs and fancy dogs, despoiled himself for the past week from his chanty, going on a drunken spree. The police to-day broke open the place and found nearly all the contents dead.

Cincinnati, Oct. 28.—The State Auditor has filed bills in the Circuit Court, looking to the dissolution of the Knickerbocker, Equitable, Garden City and Commercial Insurance Companies—these companies being bankrupt. The aggregate assets of the Knickerbocker, including capital stock not paid in, is $700,000, and the losses $700,000. The Equitable assets, not including capital, including capital stock not paid in, is $300,000—losses $800,000. The assets of the Garden City, not including capital stock, is less than $600,000—losses $900,000.

The Commercial has risks to the amount of $15,000,000, with assets, exclusive of capital stock, stock paid and unpaid of only $600,000.

Los Angeles, Oct. 28.—The police alarted the rioters, and two men were arrested for robbery. One stole a diamond from a Chinese doctor who was his victim.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The *Republican* has an account of a riotous proceeding of a gang of desperados last Friday, at Gifts, at the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory.

The rioters led by notorious villain known as Limber Jack, Pony Bill and Keno Bill, having got drunk rode through the town firing revolvers at random, and wounded several persons. They intimidated the people to such an extent that the stores were closed and business suspended. They finally attempted to destroy the property and store of Keys and Bros., when they were met by a posse of citizens who ordered them to desist when the rioters refusing were fired upon and dispersed and the rest of the gang found in the fines and lungs, and one of the posse wounded in the abdomen. Keno Bill was captured and the rest of the gang fled. The citizens determined to hang Keno Bill, but finally yielded to better counsel and sent him out of the town. They will kill him if he ever returns.

The next day the United States Marshal pursued Keno Bill and captured him at Fort Scott, and took him to Lincoln Jack to Van Buren, Ark., where they were turned over to the United States authorities.

Boston, Oct. 28.—The murder of Kate Sechan is still involved in mystery. The Chief of Police requests that any information received be communicated to him. The tragedy be sent him. Wrapped around the furnace wrench, with which the murder was committed, was a copy of the Helena *Clarion*, dated February 16, 1871, is published at Helena, Arkansas. Any one sending such a paper to persons in this vicinity should immediate with the Chief of Police, as it might furnish a clue to the murderer.

Charleston, Oct. 28.—There were two deaths from yellow fever in the last 24 hours.

Savannah, Oct. 28.—Captain Smith, of the Russian brig Cigana, from Cardiff, died at sea three weeks ago.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28—Evening.—The Bank statement shows: Loans decreased over $3,000,000; specie increased $500,000; legals increased $300,000; national bank deposits decreased nearly $500,000. Money easier, 4@5. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold 111½. Bonds steady—Tennessees 66; new 66. Virginias 59½; new 62; Louisiana, old, 76; new 76; new 6s 75; Alabama 5s 98; 8s 97; Georgia 6s 90; 7s 96. South Carolinas, old, 36½; new 19½; South Carolinas 6s, new, 19½.

New York, Oct. 28.—Sales of futures today 11,700 bales on the basis of low middlings as follows: October, 18; November, 18 1-16; December, 18 1-16; January, 18 3-16, 18¼, 18 5-16 18⅜; January, 18¼; 18 7-16, 18⅝, 18 9-16, 18¾; February, 18 11-16; March, 19⅛, 19 1-16; April 19⅜, 19 5-16, 19¾.

New York, Oct. 28.—Evening.—Cotton closed steady. Sales 1900 bales; middling uplands 18¾; Orleans 19¼; net receipts 1, gross 1, stock 200,000.

Wool 45@48c; pulled 30@62c; spring clip California. Sugar easier, fair to good refining 7½@8c. Molasses dull.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.26. Wind east, fresh.

Ship Hannah Cooner, Hannah Cooner, King, master, 8 days from Eustan with fruit, to N. O. and Bay Island Fruit Company. Bark Regina Bay, Express, master, 23 days from Port Antonio with mahogany, bound to Cork. She put in for orders. She is in charge of the mate. The captain died and was buried at sea on the 23d inst. The Express lost her anchors and chains in a storm during the passage.

No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Liverpool, Oct. 28—Noon.—Cotton market firm; prices a shade easier; uplands 9 9-32@9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; estimated sales 3000 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 28—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy and lower; uplands 9⅜d; Orleans 9⅜d; sales 10,000 bales, 2,000 of which were for export and speculation.

London, Oct. 27—Evening.—Consols 92⅞; bonds 92⅞.

New York, Oct. 28.—Daily heat Garnier home and home game of billiards, for $1000. Score: Daily, 1309; Garnier, 1230 points.

The yacht Dauntless beat the Dreadnought, 30 miles to windward and return, 30 minutes.

The hull of centaur against Tarrel, Garvey, Ingersoll and Woodward, asks judgment for over $5,000,000.

London, Oct. 28.—Austria submits proposals respecting international claims for the consideration of the Government at Berlin.

The Russian Legation at Berlin has been raised to an Embassy.

Prince Gortschakoff is expected at Berlin to-morrow.

The French army has been reorganized in nine corps—each corps containing three divisions, each division two brigades, and each brigade two regiments of three hundred men each, in addition to cavalry and artillery and 45,000 men extra for Algeria.

London, Oct. 28.—Vatican circles continue to give out that the Pope will shortly leave Rome, but the Duc de Harcourt is favorably instructed by the French Ministry to no probability of such instruction being given.

An allocution of the Pope has just been published, in which, while he recognizes the bishops appointed by the Italian Government, he protests against the requisite qualifications of their office, he solemnly repudiates Italy's guarantees, and protests against the loss of the temporal power.

The allocution also condemns the course of Dr. Dollinger and such as are following his example, and warning against the decisions of the Œcumenical Council.

Fortress, Monroe, Oct. 28.—The schooner Florence Rogers, from Charleston, bound to New York, put into here to-day, and is anchored at the lower quarantine station. The captain and second mate died on the passage of yellow fever.

The Ineligibility Question.

(From the Atlanta Sun.)

For the information of our readers generally, and in answer to numerous special inquiries, we give, in this article, the main provisions of the bill upon this subject, which passed the House of Representatives on the 16th of April last, at the close of the present Congress. From this it will be seen what classes of persons, by its terms, are not relieved from the disability clause of the so-called XIVth Amendment. This bill was not acted on by the Senate before the adjournment, but remains on the calendar of business in that body, to come up at the session to meet in December, now approaching. The bill removes political disabilities from all persons who do not come within the following qualification:

First—Members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom, and aided the rebellion.

Second—Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who, being above the rank of twenty-six, left said Army or Navy, and aided the rebellion.

Third—Members of State Conventions which adopted pretended ordinances of secession, or voted for the adoption of such ordinances.

Besides these three provisions, the Third section provides the manner in which the benefits of the provisions of the bill are to be carried out, which, we have given in the Global, of the 7th of April, from which we take the following statement, but they are not of the material importance of the substance of the bill.

Little bill passes the Senate, as it has passed the House, the insertion of the qualification of the amendment, which, we hope, will be agreed to by the House, and the bill be passed in the shape of the three clauses as we have it in the bill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Among the [illegible] of a certain [illegible] in the neighborhood of the Fair [illegible] which is reported as a conspiracy against Wouh Loy & Co., is a concern called [illegible] and Colonel Coburn, is said to be the device of some [illegible] whom Sang is [illegible], and who blinded that [illegible] Celtic [illegible] located [illegible] Colonial site and claim kindred with those aforesaid grandees, the sum, much [illegible].

Policeman Fenelard has deposited at the Jackson Square Police Station, A box containing a [illegible] of boy's [illegible], which he picked up [illegible] Administration where it was dropped by the [illegible] man, whoever off and escaped.

A shooting affair is reported to have occurred, just when a policeman and a [illegible] of the force, at the First Precinct Station yesterday. The affair is [illegible], but it has been let out that no one was hurt.

[illegible] Brown and Ellen Peary, [illegible] at the Jackson Square Station, last evening, the former charged with selling a variety of articles from Mrs. Stanton, and the latter with knowingly receiving the property, presumed to have been stolen.

Before 10 and eleven o'clock last night, two women named Caroline Simmons and Annie King, both coloured, had an altercation, on Dryades street, in which the latter [illegible] stabbed and severely wounded. She was taken to hospital, and Simmons was arrested.

The Weber Forgery Case.—Mr. J. A. Weber, editor and proprietor of the West Feliciana *Republican*, one of the Bourbon journals stilligerent to reinstate the proceedings of the Legislature of the State, etc., officially, was yesterday before Commissioner Hedrick to answer a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in signing the name of George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to certificates that certain claims had been satisfactorily docket by the accounts which certificates entitled him to warrants from the Auditor, upon the State Treasury, amounting to fabulous.

Mr. Graham, the Auditor, who had instituted the prosecution, testified that he had issued the warrants to Mr. Weber, and that they had been paid by the Treasurer. Subsequently, Mr. G. discovered that Weber had forged the signature of Colonel Carter was written here during his absence, in Texas. Colonel Bennett swore that the signature, although a fair imitation, was not that of Colonel Carter, and that he had not authorized any person to sign his name to the documents.

It is necessary to a thorough understanding of the case to state that the warrants upon which it is alleged the signature of Col. Carter was forged, were signed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who, with the Speaker of the House, are in ex officio commission for printing to witnesses over the proceedings that their certificate of the work having been done is the voucher upon which the Auditor issues upon the Treasurer, in favor of the claimant.

The signature of the Governor and of the Lieutenant Governor to the vouchers are not required, but it is usual for the signature of the Speaker thus to be countersigned. But the law requires that every warrant for the printing shall be signed by the printing commission shall sign the vouchers, and Col. Carter being absent from the city Mr. Weber could not have drawn his money when the forgery imputed to him was committed otherwise than by a forgery. There was no positive proof as to the time when the forgery was given, but it was shown that the papers were given to his clerk, a person named Wolfe; that he was the only person in Colonel's name was not on the premises when they passed out of Mr. Weber's possession, that the name of the Colonel was signed to them, that he strictly denied the alleged forgery was not necessary to be proved to make out a case against the prisoner. It was shown that he signed the papers with the signature charged to be false and that he was the beneficiary of the forgery, and he was therefore committed him to be prosecuted in the First District Court, for the appropriation which he gave bail.

The Case of Cunningham, the Illegal Barber.—We have already noticed that a quantity of goods, supposed to have been stolen, were found in the premises occupied by one Cunningham, on Royal street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets. The affair has resulted in the identification of numerous articles stolen from different people and affidavits have been made against him, charging him with the separate burglaries and with being a receiver of stolen goods. The burglaries of which he is accused were committed, at the dwelling of Mr. J. M. Carr, corner of Valmont and Chartres, and at the residence of Dr. Worrell, corner of Louisiana Avenue and St. Charles. The case of Cunningham has been committed, to prison, being unable to furnish the bail required of him.

Bad and Shooting Story.—Sergeant Gaudet, of the Fourth District police, made a long report yesterday morning of the Chief of Police, of which the following is the substance:

In company with Corporal Nelson, visited an old house situated at the corner of Fourth and St. Patrick streets, in which are living a man and woman, Asphalt aged about 30, his wife, Catherine Asphalt, aged about 20, and twin boys five months old. Although the house is owned by Asphalt and, with the lot, is worth $1000, the infants are starving. The man is not able to pay to work and habitually drunk. Part of the house is let, and when the rent is collected he uses it to buy liquor and drink himself drunk, when he beats his wife unmercifully and then sleeps until he is sober enough to begin an outpour of abuse. His wife is poor and the houses in the filthiest condition. The only furniture is an old bedstead, and the only bedding is an old and foul mattress upon which lies the wife and family, the drunken husband, the lunatic with about their two little infants sleeping. The scene is indescribable. The twins are five months old, they do not appear to be over five days old, they are so scanted and starved, they are almost in neglect and ill usage. They are nothing but skin and bones, and were it not for the mother they would have been dead long since. Unless something be done at their speedily they cannot live many days.

The Chief of Police made temporary arrangements last night for the care of the children and their mother.

Rowan Board of Ship.—Yesterday Coroner of the Third District, reports that at one o'clock last night, as the ship Idaho, about to be taken in tow to sea, the river a general fight took place between the officers of the vessel and the crew. One of the officers, named Mr. O'Donnell, jumped overboard during the melee and would have been drowned but that he was pulled out by a boat. He was intoxicated, as it is said, all the remainder of the crew were. No one seems to have been seriously hurt in the row.

ITALY.

The Pope Advised to Leave Rome.

A special to the *Herald* is as follows:

Rome, Oct. 26.—A session of the Cardinals of the Church for the arrangement of a solemn conclave has been completed in the Vatican.

The question placed before their Eminences for debate was the important one of what action should be taken by the Head of the Church relative to the claims of the Kings of Italy to a supremacy of rule in the city and domain of the Holy See.

The Cardinals have advised His Holiness to leave Rome "in order to preserve his spiritual independence." The Pope received the decision of the Cardinals with a very considerable degree of fortitude, and intimated that he had partially determined to take his departure from Rome at the moment of the convocation of the Parliament within the bounds of the municipality.

The *Diritto* *Post* argues that proclamations against the Pope's decree are prohibited in