The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1866.

Change of Partnership.

MESSRS. DUFOUR and LIMET, having purchased the interest of their co-partner, Mr. G. F. WEISSE, in the *Bee*, the style of the firm ceases to be "G. F. Weisse & Co.," and will hereafter be "DUFOUR & LIMET."

We announce to-day a change in the style of our firm in consequence of the withdrawal of one of our partners. We deem the occasion that severs the ties which for many years united us with Mr. G. F. Weisse, as co-laborers and as friends, a fitting one on which to render a just and grateful tribute to the tact and ability displayed by him for so lengthy a period in the direction of this journal. Having connected himself with the *Bee* in the beginning of 1839, he leaves it at the end of 1866, after twenty-seven years of arduous labor, interrupted only by some visits to Europe. Residing in France since 1861, Mr. Weisse has now resolved to make his permanent residence there, and this reason alone induces his retirement from a journal which he so powerfully contributed to establish on a solid basis. We much regret that circumstances necessitate this separation, and we shall always cherish the memory of the kindness, the courtesy and the gaiuility which he uniformly displayed in both business and social relations.

MR. JUST. COMBS is our Agent for all the river parishes between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

We are requested to inform our readers that the green sale of wagons, drays, harness, blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c., will be continued by G. DeFarist, auctioneer, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Wagon Yard of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, corner Gendebildres and Front streets-Third District.

NEW PHASE OF THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The New York *Times* and the New York *Tribune* are debating the question of American intervention in Mexico. They take, respectively for and against the proposition, bold and strong grounds, and advance ingenious, if not conclusive arguments. If there be any doubt as to which of the disputants refutes the position of the other, we think there can be no doubt that both refute the position which they both formerly held, in common with almost the whole Northern press, against French intervention in Mexico. The argument used, to be—it was that as often repeated and amplified by Mr. Seward—that Mexico was insately and irretrievably repugnant to everything savoring of monarchy, that it was, *intra et in rate republican*, an ingrained Republic on which it was perpetrous to think of engrafting the imperial exotic planted there by France, as a symbol and agency of restored law and order, and of commercial and industrial revival and progress; and nothing was demanded but the abandonment of the attempt to put upon the unwilling Mexican people, by coercion of foreign arms, a government neither republican nor indigenous. In that event, it was predicted, the Republic of Mexico would assert itself as naturally as an uncaged eagle will spread his wings and soar majestically into the empyrean. Mr. Seward's chief; Mister Lincoln, "Constitutional President," would proceed to the triumphant reorganization of the Central Government amid the enthusiastic *vivas* of the nations, and the United States was to look on as a consistent and complacent non-intervenor, but steadfast and powerful friend, whose mere utterance of sympathy, along with remonstrance against intervention, had led to this happy consummation and glorious spectacle, without lifting a finger.

But now, as the period of French occupation is fast drawing to a close, and the shades of Maximilian is looked to as a certainty of a not remote future, the New York *Times* admits in effect that Mexican republicanism has been an anonymous with anarchy, and is classified as Juarez, whom yet is calls "the best representative the Republic has ever had," with "a desperate crew of usurping chiefs," with a set of "anarchists," of whom "wretched Mexico is doomed to be the prey, without even one such limited repose as she enjoyed in her most populous States under Maximilian;" while the *Tribune* assents fully to this description, but objects to the proposition of the *Times*, to aid the Republic in the person of Juarez, on the ground that the United States could not take the part of that chief, or of any other of many "pretenders to authority" in Mexico, "without incurring the hostility of all the rest."

The *Times* also testifies that the rule of Maximilian has been the most durable, and on the whole the most beneficent rule, which Mexico has known for fifty years. Under that rule, it says: "There has been something like quiet in the country. Life and property have been reasonably safe. Commerce, manufactures, internal improvements have received a fresh impulse, and Mexico has seemed on the road to a degree of prosperity worthy of her splendid resources." The discontinuance of this rule, by reason of the opposition of the United States, will be, the *Times* confesses, a great evil to Mexico, and an event full of mischief to the interests of Americans and all other foreigners who have come to be solicitous of her good government and prosperity, unless one remedy shall be applied with promptness and vigor. And what is this remedy? Why, for the United States to take up the work where Napoleon and Maximilian left it off, to substitute American bayonets for French, Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan, for Forey or Bazaine, and, under these mild but persuasive auspices, to repose substantially the *pro quo* by which Maximilian's Empire was enforced by the forms of popular election.

For example, the *Times* says:

> The first thing to be done must, of course, be a new election—to be conducted under the authorities in possession. Our Government may very well guarantee to the people a just and fair expression of their will, and after that, full and complete exercise of the official power which that election may place in their hands. Twenty or seven ten thousand men, added to the national forces already enrolled and placed under some such commander as Grant, or Sheridan, or Hancock, or Sherman, would be ample for this purpose, and would render this country, as well as Mexico, a service of more importance than they can possibly do just now elsewhere.

The *Tribune* urges against the project recommended by the *Times* that—"If the everlasting anarchy maintained by a desperate crew of usurping chiefs" is about to be renewed, its extirpation from a country so vast, so inaccessible so arid, so slenderly productive of food, as Mexico, will require many more than twenty thousand men, with countless millions of money."

And to this the *Times* replies: "Mexico could well afford, and would readily engage to pay all the expense of such protection as we could give her, and every foreign nation to whom she is indebted would gladly accept such an endorsement of their claims as this protection would afford."

The *Tribune* having also dropped the hint that "we have work enough of this sort at home and should attend to it," the *Times* retorts with something very like a "palpable hit" which if it does not strike Mr. Greeley point blank, does not miss his close political friend, the Radical pragon of a military faction chief and President-elect, Gen. B. F. Butler—as follows:

> There are a good many ambitious men in the country who have held just enough military glory to puff them up with self-confidence, and seem anxious to plunge the country into the same anarchy of faction which has ruined Mexico for so many years. But they have not yet succeeded. And our people might learn from the suppression of rebellion, and from the suppression of insurrections in Mexico, how best to deal with the same class of demagogues at home—when their time shall come.

THE PLAY OF "OUR AMERICAN COUSIN."—The trial of the cases of Miss Laura Keene vs. Charles A. Stuart, involving the title to the theatrical presentation of "Our American Cousin," has been concluded in New York. It seems that the receipts for twenty-three performances were $42,705 40. The balance on profit and loss account was $4,339 23. The Court decided that a fair measure of damages would be the amount of profits accruing to Mr. Clarke from the representations of the play at the Winter Garden, and ordered the jury to find for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,148 67. To this order of the Court defendants' counsel excepted. The jury then found the verdict as ordered. The case will be appealed by the defendants' counsel to the next general term of the court.

Passengers per steamship Raliegh, from New York 6th inst.

Mrs W Eaton and daughter, Mis Mosher, Miss M Twitchell, Mrs C Pfiefle, Mrs O Pfiffer, C A Barber, Mrs C Pfiefle, Mrs O Tuss and lady, Mrs Jones and child, Mrs Jno T Monroe, Miss M McCormick, Miss E Barber, Miss Pfiffer, H C Verniger, Mr J A Walker, and 9 in the steerage.

The Raliegh had on board a detachment of the 17th U. S. Infantry, en route for Texas.

The steamship Missouri, Capt. Henderson, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Fanning, Thos Kelly, J McCafferty, C G Chenard, D A Mosely, J Westerly, M Bent, Mr Pratt and 2 children and stamp.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

From Europe.

The Treaty between Austria and Prussia.

The Cretan Assembly and the Greek Nation.

French Warning to Greece.

From New York.

Market Reports—Gold 148 7-8.

From Washington.

Proposed Government Sales.

Dispatch from Minister Adams.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The United States direct tax Commissioner will sell to the highest bidders the following Government property situated on the Islands of Port Royal, Ladies', St. Helena, Coons and Parry. The sales will commence as follows: November first, 6666 lots and houses in the town of Beaufort; November fifth, nearly 3000 lots in the newly laid out town of Port Royal at the Southwest end of St. Helena Island; December third, 33 school farms containing about 6000 acres. These sales are to be made under the act of July 16, 1866.

Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, states in a dispatch of the 29th ultimo, that there was then no case before that legation of a proved American citizen being in custody in Ireland, on suspicion of being concerned in the Fenian movements there. All so stated having been released.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The President has appointed Augustus W. Norcross, assessor of the Internal Revenue for the first district of Louisiana, and Julius Eunemoser, assessor for the third district of that State.

New York, Oct. 16.—Arrived, Scotia from Queenstown, with dates to the 7th inst.

The following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy: A mutual exchange of all prisoners of war; Austria consents to the union of Venetia to Italy; the frontiers of the latter are to be those which constituted the administration of Venetia while under the Austrian dominion; the amount of debt to be assumed by Italy is thirty millions florins payable in eleven installments in twenty three months.

An Athens dispatch dated September 29th, says the French Minister Montbeir has warned the Greek Government that France would break off diplomatic relation with Greece if the latter did not observe a strict neutrality during the present insurrection in Candia.

The Cretan National Assembly has called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

New York, Oct. 16.—John Van Buren, died two days since on the steamer Scotia. His body has been brought on here.

New York, Oct. 16.—Gold closed at 148⅞; U. S. 5-20's, 114⅜; 10-40's, 99⅛; 7-30's, 105⅜. Cotton dull—sales to-day 800 bales, at 41 to 43c. Flour closing very—sales 450 bbls at $12 to $16 50. Wheat 1c to 2c lower. Corn dull. Mess Pork firmer: New Mess $39 87 to $39 98. Lard lower. Whisky, Groceries and Naval Stores, quiet.

New York, Oct. 16.—The *Times* of to-day, speaking of a Radical Republican meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, says it was very successful. The hall was crowded till nearly 9, a foot of standing room was left unoccupied and five or six thousand people gathered about the outside stand

The principal addresses were delivered by Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice President, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. It was a noticeable feature of the assemblage that the more radical were the utterances of these thoroughly Radical orators the greater the applause and the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The Mexican minister here denies the reported victories of Mejia over Escobado, at Monterey, assigning as a reason that accounts from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult., represented Mejia to be at that place and that therefore it was impossible for him to have marched eight hundred miles and achieved the victory between that time and the date of the alleged victory.

New York, Oct. 16.—Final action on the Confederation scheme was to have taken place in the Cabinet meeting at Ottawa yesterday. Petitions to the Queen to defer the question are being extensively circulated in Montreal.

Arrived: Steamers E. B. Souder, from Charleston; Ericson, Antwerp and Denmark, from Liverpool.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Flour firm; Howard street Superfine, $11 85. Wheat quiet; Red $2 35 to $3. Corn—Yellow, 75c; White scarce and nominal. Oats firm at 58 to 59c. Provisions inactive. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Whisky steady.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 16.—A freedman was shot in Columbia county last night. The outrage originated from 'a difficulty with a white man, which the freedman reported to Gen. Tilson, who advised him to seek redress from the civil authorities. A party of white men surrounded his house last night, and shot him while attempting to escape. Indignation prevails at the outrage. A military force has been sent to arrest the perpetrators.

A light frost is reported as having been seen in this vicinity yesterday.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Gen. Banks was renominated to-day to Congress by the Republicans of the 6th District. On the first ballot Banks had 164 votes out of 163. The nomination was declared unanimous.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Thirty-two cases from cholera and eight deaths are reported to-day.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Sales 163 bbls of Leaf Tobacco; Common Lugs a little lower. New Wheat Flour—Superfine $9 25. New Red Wheat $2 75. Corn—Mixed in bulk 80c. Oats 55c. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon Shoulders 16c, Clear Sides 20c. Lard in tierces 17c. Whisky $2 33. Nails advanced 50c per keg.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat heavy. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats lower at 46 to 49c. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

Cincinnati, Oct. 16.—Flour unchanged and firm at $10 50 to $11 for superfine, $12 to $13 for trade and fancy brands. Wheat dull but held firmly at $2 65. Corn firm at 83c; the demand is in excess of the supply. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at $6 23. Pork declined to $32. Bulk meats unchanged. Shoulders 13¾c; Sides 15¾c.; hams 18c higher—Bacon firm at 15¾c for Shoulders, 19¾c for clear Sides; about 250 hhds. were sold at these rates mostly to go East. Lard 15¾c; and much in demand. Shipmasters are making for hogs, buyers and feeders being fully $2 apart in their estimate. Hogs are selling at $9 to $9 25 gross; the receipts are light. Groceries firm with a fair demand. Timothy seed $3; Clover seed $6. Gold 147¼.

Nashville, Oct. 16.—Fears were entertained of a riot yesterday, because several negroes who had been arrested as vagrants summarily left for the South, being offered their liberty if they would go to work upon certain Mississippi plantations.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—The cotton market closed quite active, with sales to-day of 20,000 bales, at 13¼d. for Middling Uplands.

The weather is still unfavorable for the crops.

Breadstuffs tend upward. Corn has advanced to 30s. per quintal for mixed Western.

London, Oct. 16.—Consols 89¼; U. S. 5-20's 68¾.

Quebec, Oct. 16.—At a meeting called to devise means of relief for the sufferers by the late fire $15,000 were subscribed. A treasurer was appointed to receive further contributions. The numbers of lives lost is known to be six. The number of houses burned is found to be larger than the previous estimate, and amount to 2,000.

South West Pass, Oct. 16.—No new arrivals to-day. Ship El Dorado is still across inside the bar. Ship Polar Star is still aground on the bar. Ship Wallace is outside. Schooner Planet is inside awaiting steam. Bark Jennie Cobb was towed up to head of Passes this A.M. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind N. E.—fresh. Bar low. Three tugs are here at the bar.

Vicksburg, Oct. 16.—Passed down, Meary Ames, at 3, Magnolia and Fashion, at 5, and Lady Franklin, at 6 P. M. River falling.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Sent Evening.]

The Quebec Conflagration—Loss Three Million Dollars—The Posture—Steadiness Police Commissioners—Cotton and Gold Markets—From Southwest Pass.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 16.—Ship Eldorado is still ashore inside the bar. Ship Polar Star is still aground on the bar. Two tugs are working at the ship Wallace, on the bar. Schooner Planet, 20 days from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of fruit, came inside the bar in tow last night.

Bark Jennie Cobb was towed in this morning; steamship Rapidan went to sea at 7 A. M. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind northeast—light. Tide good.

New York, Oct. 16.—Henry Ward Beecher made an address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, in which he advocated the passage of the constitutional amendment as a necessity, expressed his confidence of the good faith of the South, characterised the Republican party as the true guardians of the Government, and declared it to be the duty of the North to educate the South into a recognition of its entire justice.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Petitions are being circulated, and extensively signed, calling on the Governor to remove the present Police Commissioners, which it is claimed he can do in the recess of the Legislature.

The friends of the Commissioners contend otherwise. However, as these have the appointment of judges at the State election, the importance of the subject is readily understood.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed by the fire at 2000, and the loss of real property from $6,500,000 to $7,000,000. Eighteen hundred persons are rendered homeless.

Buffalo, Oct. 15.—Orders have been received from Washington to restore to the Fenians the arms which were taken from them, on giving bond that they shall not be used in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.

New York, Oct. 16.—Flour steady at $12 to $16 50 for Southern; sales 400 barrels. Wheat dull. Corn 1c. to 2c. lower. Pork dull. Lard quiet.

New York, Oct. 16 1 P. M.—The cotton market rules steady at 42c. for Middling Uplands and 44c. for Middling Orleans.

Gold, 149. Sterling exchange, 108.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Ticket of Leave-Man" has been so well brought out we trust that Manager Floyd will decide to repeat it with its present caste before he withdraws it. This caste, by the way, has been singularly good. We are pleased to be able to award general commendation to all the performers. Mrs. Chanfrau's *Mary Edwards* is, however, the feature of the play. We do not, at this moment, call to mind a part in which she is better, unless it may be little *Dot*—that wicked little *Dot* who brought such big tears into her silly *John's* eyes, while the unheeded Cricket chirped its marriest on the hearth-stone.

To-night will be presented the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," to be followed by the "Eton Boy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We know of no better place in which to spend an evening pleasantly than at this negrotine limited in consequence of the inability of the parties to agree as to rates. The sales included $20,000 (10,000 and 30,000) New York sight, ¼ per cent discount, $16,000 (15,000 and 30,000) ¼, $15,000 five days sight at ⅞, $120,000 five and ten days' at 1 to 1⅛, and $15,000 fifteen days sight on Boston at ¼ per cent discount. The rates outdoors were ⅛ to ¼ discount for New York sight.

The Stock market was moderately active The sales at the Board embraced 8 shares (tax paid) Bank at $161; 47 share Union Bank at $52, and 150 at the same; and 20 Southern Bank at $25 50. In the open market 200 shares Citizens' City Bank sold at $90; and 100 at $40 75, and 251 (25 and 216) Bank of New Orleans at $44 50, deliverable on the 22d inst. $2750 in U. S 5-20's sold at the Board at $1 12 premium.

City Bonds exhibited no animation There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 76¾ to 77; and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight matured coupons at 80

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales, at the Board, of $4000 in State Treasury notes at 95¾ per cent discount, and $10 000 (5000, 1000, and 3000) in City Treasury notes at 1. In the open market $1000 State Treasury notes sold at 6, $17,000 at 5¾, and $2000 City Treasury notes at ⅞ per cent. discount Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 66c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 95 to 99. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters State Treasury notes rule at from 5¾ to 7 per cent. discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 16, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with liberal inquiry, and evidenced considerable animation throughout the day. Factors, in the early part of the day, were quite stringent in their claims, but after the receipt of the noon telegrams they exhibited more disposition to meet the demand, and buyers, having thus enabled to operate more advantageously, the movement assumed a fair degree of activity, and resulted in sales of 2000 bales—including 1100 by one broker, and 500 by one factor to another, at prices within the range of our quotations. Twelve brokers participated in the business Receipts to-day, 1,139 bales; exports per steamship Jennie Cobb: Coastwise: Ordinary 32 to 34c. Good Ordinary 36 to 37. Low Middling 38 to 39, and Middling 40 to 41c. Stock on hand, 35,000 bales. The following statements of the receipts and exports for the week ending Friday evening (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements,) embrace 7302 bales against 6924 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 378 bales. The exports comprise 3234 bales, all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 142,402
Received to-day	1 139
Received previously	39,351—41,290
	183 692
Cleared to-day	1,139
Cleared previously	46,854—47,993
Stock on hand	35,700

The clearances comprise 493 bales for New York and 1047 for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast for several days, and none are expected until the new crop comes in, which will probably be in a fortnight. The planters have all of the production of Louisiana, while the stock on hand of that of Cuba is very small. The demand is limited, however, and says a slow and small retail business is doing at previous prices. There were no sales worthy of note to day. A few retail sales were made at 12¾c to 13c per lb for Fair Cuba Sugar, in hogsheads. 13½ to 14 for No. 12 and 13 in boxes, 13 to 14¾c for Nos. 14 and 15. 15¾ to 16¾c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20 Cuba. Molasses is retailing at 55c per gallon and is quoted by the car go at 54 to 56c per gallon.

TOBACCO—There was some looking around for foreign account to-day, but without resulting in a sale of any importance. The stock on sale being very small is firmly held, and factors refuse to make any concessions whatever. A boghead of Light Leaf was taken at 16c per lb. We continue to quote: Low Refused, light and heavy, 3¾ to 4½c per lb, currency; Good do. 5 to 5½c; Common Leaf 6 to 7½c; Fine, 8 to 10c; Good 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 15c. Choice Selections 15 to 20c; cutters and bakers 20 to 25c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The movement throughout the market has been more general and has been conducted to a greater extent than for some days past. There have been light arrivals of Flour, and we have noticed less stability for Superfine. Though the other grades exhibited little or no change Grain continues firm, the late receipts being too light to affect the market. While Provisions are quiet at unchanged figures, the movement is fair for the season, and will be found below

FLOUR—A good demand prevailed, resulting in sales of about 1400 bbls, of which 150 and 1463 bbls Superfine at $12 50 at $12 12½, 100 and 150 do at $12 25, Choice Red, described as bakers' use, at $12 75, 200 Single Extra at $12 75, 75 do at $13 12½, 50 Double do at $13 25, 1000 Treble Extra at $14, 200 do at $14 25 per bbl, and 150 do at the same

CORN—Only a few of the late arrivals have been sold The transactions, both on the levee and from store, comprise 5000 sacks, including 1000 White Mixed, in lots, from store at 76c, 700 do on the levee, at the same, and 250 White on the levee, at $1 per bushel. The supply is at present of a very restricted character.

OATS—An active demand and light supply, enabled holders in some instances to realize an advance of 1c per bushel. The day's transactions sum up about 2800 sacks, divided as follows: 933 at 54c, 100, 500 and 700 at 55c and 500 sacks at 56c per bushel

BRAN—There is at last little of any consequence transpiring in this article, and the only sale we heard of, was a lot of 200 sacks at $1 40 per 100 lbs. The stock on hand is very light, both on the levee and in store.

HAY—The supply is light, but amply sufficient to meet the present demand. To day, about 500 bales Prime St Louis changed hands, in lots of 100 bales each, at $28 per ton.

PORK—There has been some inquiry, but we have been unable to ascertain the particulars. We now quote even weight Mess, round lots, at $34 50 to 35, retail parcels at $35 to 35 25 per bbl. Prime Mess cannot be quoted over $30 50 to $30 per bbl.

BACON—The market to day was quiet, and there have been no sales to report, our quotations remain as follows: Shoulders 18 to 18¼c, Ribbed Sides 19c, Clear do 20c, Bacon Hams 21 to 22c, Sugar cured do 22 to 23c and Green Shoulders 17c.

LARD—The supply in tierces is ample, while that in kegs is only moderate, there is a good retail demand at about ¼c advance on the figures for round lots, which are 18¾c for Prime in tierces and 20¾c per lb for do in kegs.

STAR CANDLES—There is a good demand, but the supply is very small. To-day no sales transpired. We quote 12 oz on at 30½c, and full weight 25c per lb.

BALE ROPE—The market is very quiet, and the only transactions we hear of are retail parcels at 17¼ to 18c per coil. We quote round at 17¼ to 18c per coil.

INDIA BAGGING—There is some little movement, but we are unable to ascertain the particulars. We put up the nominal rates of actual sales we furnish 35 to 35½c as the rate for round lots, and 36 to 37c the former figure for rolls and the latter for bales, as the retail prices.

Indian Outrages.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—Capt. Barlow, of General Sherman's staff, arrived yesterday from Fort Dodge, where he says were taken the two girls, Dana, 17, the other 13 years old, who had been ransomed from the Kiowa Indians. The girls say on the 27th of August the Kiowas attacked their home in northeastern Texas, killed, scalped and burned their father. Themselves, mother and sister, eight years old, were carried captively and treated in a cruel and most revolting manner. On arriving at the Indian camp, the captives were knocked senseless with clubs, and subsequently the mother and sister were treated in this manner four or five times every day. On hearing of their condition, the commanding officer of Fort Dodge, not having sufficient force to rescue them, effected their ransom, and will send them to their friends in Texas as soon as they recover from their terrible sufferings. While in the Indian camp, the officer who was sent to arrange their ransom saw the captives knocked down three times and violated.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY CORRUPT OFFICIALS.—Mr. Moses Williams of the firm of J. D. & M. Williams, of Boston, recently committed suicide. The New York *Herald* alluding to his death says:

> By a recent law an extraordinary power is conferred on the Collector, Surveyor and Naval officer of a port to impose fines on, or make compromises with, persons violating the revenue laws; and one-half of all such fines is allowed to be divided equally between them—Those officers have, therefore, a direct and immediate interest in extorting all they can. That power was exercised by them pretty ruthlessly in the case of Williams & Co. The firm was notified to pay to the collector the round sum of $300,000, with a threat that delay or hesitation or refusal would lead to a seizure of its stores, the clocking up of its business, and the forfeiture and sale of its real estate, said to be worth a couple of million of dollars. The old man was terribly excited by this unforseen calamity. He would not submit to extortion, but rather than see his business destroyed, and all the fruits of his life of labor and enterprise impaired, if not entirely destroyed, the firm, however, conscious that no fraud was either intended or committed by the house, were disposed to make the exactions sought to be imposed. It was only then they saw that the anxiety and nervous irritation of the old man were so great as to threaten his life (he not having died for a whole week,) that they agreed to make a compromise.

THE MOB AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.—Gener Blair stood unmoved and undaunted, and took quietly at the furious rabble. He then told them they were a set of contemptible cowards and ruffians—the scrips that garroted honest men in dark alleys—that though he was a unionman for daring to defend the Union and Constitution. He told them that he had seen treasonable—accursed traitors, who dared take up arms and fight for their treason, and he would not be intimidated by cowardly stay-at-home Copperheads. When the murderous crew found they could not, with the bold front, they gained in a close mob and commenced singing "John Brown," so as to drown the speaker's voice. The General and his friends then retired to a hall near by, and organized a meeting, and then the rioters, when they could muster around without fearing the cold soldier, commenced stoning the building, breaking the windows, and attempted to set the building on fire. Many of the stones and bricks that were thrown into the windows fell on the heads of ladies among the audience, one of them hitting Gen. Blair and another striking one of the most estimable ladies of the town on the temple, inflicting a serious and probably a fatal injury, and when she was being carried in an insensible condition from the building, one of the leaders of the loyal rioters, the deputy sheriff of Cape Girardeau, shouted, "Good, good, served the——just right." A lad about fourteen years old, the only support of a widowed and sick mother, had been attacked by curiosity to enter the building, when he was struck by a missile and his arm broken. *Cairo Democrat*, 10th.

SEEKING ARREST.—Mr. Lowenthal, recently charged by a New Orleans correspondent with frauds on the government, reported himself yesterday morning to the different departments, soliciting arrest. The paymaster general and other accounting officers informed him that they knew of nothing warranting his arrest. Lowenthal then proceeded to the criminal court room, but neither marshal nor district attorney was willing to arrest him. He afterwards applied to the chief of police, but he also declined to act, and, only upon the earnest solicitation of Lowenthal, admitted him to bail on his own recognizance, to answer any and every charge which may be brought against him.—*Special New York Herald.*

THE SEVEN THIEVES.—Conversion of the 7-30 notes, falling due August, 1867, into 5-20's continue to be made to the treasury department at the rate of something less than $1,000,000 per week. There are now outstanding about $225,000,000 of these issue of 7 30's. These rates, owing to the immense clerical labor involved in their examination, can be reduced by the department at only about the average rate of $5,000,000 per week, if presented as rapidly as they could be disposed of. Parties holding 7 30 notes of the above issue, will therefore do well to forward them to the treasury for conversion into 5-20's as soon as possible.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen—Session last evening. Prident Bauwerth in the chair.

A message from the Mayor stating the number of policemen relieved from wearing the uniform required by law, was laid over. Alderman Clark stated he should have something further to say on this subject at another time. A number of men, to his own knowledge known among the police department as "dead pay," say some 20 or more, were placed on the pay roll, drew a salary which they never earned The Mayor had asked for an additional force of 100 men; but (Alderman Clark) showed up pose giving another individual for that purpose. There were already too many idle policemen drawing full pay and performing no service.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to take legal steps for the construction of such new roads and levees along the banks of the Mississippi river, in the Third District, as may be necessary to prevent overflow and crevasses was concurred in.

The following resolutions received from the Lower Board were read and acted on.

One providing for the approval of the action taken by the Joint Committee during the summer, was laid over until next meeting.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to have opened Chartres, late Moreau street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, and also Roy al, late Casacalvo, from Louisa to Congress, was concurred in.

A resolution amending the ordinance relative to Theatres, requiring them to allow but one seat for city officials, and that for the Mayor, free of charge, was, on motion, laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution adding 5 more men to the river police, and an additional boat and equipment for their use was laid on the table.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell after 10 days notice the contract for running the Canal street Ferry for a term of 10 years, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution providing for cancelling of a judgment against the Mechanics Society in 1856 for $217 25, costs insisted, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the building of a bridge corner of Washington Avenue and Claiborne street was passed.

A resolution that the Controller warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of $2172 in favor of the St. Vincent Asylum, on Magazine street, was concurred in.

A resolution authorising the Controller to sell a contract for the repairs of Washington Market was concurred in.

To-night will be presented the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," to be followed by the "Eton Boy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We know of no better place in which to spend an evening pleasantly than at this negrotine limited in consequence of the inability of the parties to agree as to rates. The sales included $20,000 (10,000 and 30,000) New York sight, ¼ per cent discount, $16,000 (15,000 and 30,000) ¼, $15,000 five days sight at ⅞, $120,000 five and ten days' at 1 to 1⅛, and $15,000 fifteen days sight on Boston at ¼ per cent. discount. The rates outdoors were ⅛ to ¼ discount for New York sight.

The Stock market was moderately active The sales at the Board embraced 8 shares (tax paid) Bank at $161; 47 share Union Bank at $52, and 150 at the same; and 20 Southern Bank at $25 50. In the open market 200 shares Citizens' City Bank sold at $90; and 100 at $40 75, and 251 (25 and 216) Bank of New Orleans at $44 50, deliverable on the 22d inst. $2750 in U. S 5-20's sold at the Board at $1 12 premium.

City Bonds exhibited no animation There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 76¾ to 77; and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight matured coupons at 80

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales, at the Board, of $4000 in State Treasury notes at 95¾ per cent discount, and $10 000 (5000, 1000, and 3000) in City Treasury notes at 1. In the open market $1000 State Treasury notes sold at 6, $17,000 at 5¾, and $2000 City Treasury notes at ⅞ per cent. discount Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 66c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 95 to 99. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters State Treasury notes rule at from 5¾ to 7 per cent. discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Meeting last evening—Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved

A message from Mayor Monroe was presented, stating that the military authorities contemplate removing all the United States soldiers buried in and around the city to one spot, one mile below the United States Barracks, that donated by the Federal military authorities in May 1866, and that they desired additional ground between the spot donated and the river. Referred to the Finance Committee

The Comptroller's report was referred to the Committee.

The report of the City Surveyor was referred

A petition from Jno. Pistorio, contractor for filling up with sand and batture on the levee in the First District asking relief, was referred.

The Treasurer's report showed: receipts $66,250 12; disbursements, $60,629 66, balance now on hand, $22,714 73. Referred.

A report from Street Commissioner Bellanger, relative to his action for the removal of obstructions in the streets, was approved.

A communication from John Biltry, saying he could not fulfil the contract sold to Mr. J. F. Hart, for repairing and repairing the streets of the 3d Ward, was referred.

A similar communication from the contractor for building the foot bridge over the Bayo Road Canal was referred.

A resolution from the Upper Board, relative to a previous resolution for the redemption of city bonds, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from property holders on Claiborne street, between Canal and Toulouse, to have the ditch along Claiborne changed, was referred.

A petition from A. Kory, relative to crying the prices of the goods in the store, and asking permission to continue to sell by out cry, and summarily laid on the table

A petition from a street contractor, complaining that the enforcement of his contract will ruin him, and asking for relief, was referred.

A communication from Wm. Merwin, proposing to furnish the city sand from the Natchez and banks, was referred.

The report of a special committee of the School Board, appointed to petition the Council for additional appropriations to cover increased expenses for teachers and school-houses for the Public Schools, was read and referred to the Committees on Education and Finance.

A petition from W. T. Stockin and others, for permission to erect a distillery on the New Basin, was refused.

Dr. Cairo, City Physician, was granted two weeks leave of absence

A resolution by Mr. Paisley, to amend Sec. 1 of Ordinance 3191, defining the fire limits so as to read: "down Camcalvo, now Royal, to Englesin, now Lafayette Avenue, to the river" was adopted on second reading

A resolution offered by Mr. Prague to require all owners to remove grass, weeds, etc., on the pavements in front of their property.

Mr. Kaiser opposed the resolution which was referred

A resolution by Mr. Largez, to have a committee of one member from each District to examine into the ordinances in reports upon the subject of storing coal oil and other combustible articles, was adopted. Committee—Prados, Largez, Paisley, Kaiser and the President, Mr. McCulloch.

A resolution by Mr. Prague governing the erection of distilleries and breweries in future, was laid over.

A resolution to have the gaps in the construction of the Wharves built up, was adopted.

A resolution to allow a distillery to be erected corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, was adopted

The Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—Meeting last night—Dr. Smith in the chair.

A resolution by Dr. McKelvey, that proceedings against Captain Stevenson, of steamer Ida Stevenson, be dropped, as he did not intend to elude the quarantine, was laid on the table.

Dr. Austin, Chairman of the Health Committee, presented a report.

Committee from butchers asking privilege of keeping a few hogs in pens in the Fourth District, was referred.

Petition from citizens asking the abolishment of the First District, proposing to avoid litigation—the appointment of a joint Committee, composed equally of distillers, chemists, and disinterested persons, to report on the character of the refuse from distilleries, was referred.

Dr. Burns Health Officer. First District, reported on the subject of the refuse from Hotel privies.

Dr. Thebault, Health Officer Second District, reported considerable increase of yellow fever in his District.

Dr. Foster g