NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIENT, Proprietors,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR........................$4.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — "Arrah-na-Pogue," with Mr. Murray.

RAILROADS IN NORTH LOUISIANA.

Our cotemporary the *Picayune*, in its issue of yesterday evening, comments editorially on the lately awakened interest of the people of North Louisiana in certain projected railroad enterprises located in that part of our State, particularly the extension of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, the Trenton (La.) and Fulton (Ark.) Railroad via Homer, and the Alexandria and Pine Bluff Railroad. Our neighbor endorses the recommendation of the Monroe *Telegraph*, which urges the several parishes through which these roads are designed to pass, to lose no time in extending aid to the different projects alluded to by subscribing to the stock of the companies who have them in charge, to an amount sufficient to enable them to make at least a beginning. The only difficulty in the way of such stock subscriptions, so far suggested, is that the parishes have no money on hand wherewith to engage in these enterprises, and have not the power to make and issue obligations in the shape of bonds payable at a future date, without the authorization of the State Legislature. The *Telegraph*, we perceive, is of the opinion that the parishes have ample power to subscribe for stock in public works, as the law now stands, under certain conditions, and a convention of the people of the different parishes interested has been called, to assemble at Monroe on the 11th instant, for the purpose of giving an impetus to these railroad schemes and devising measures of a practical character which shall contribute to their realization.

Like our cotemporaries of the *Picayune* and *Telegraph* we are in favor of railroads, and think there can hardly be too many of them. What better investment can be made by the inhabitants of Louisiana of their spare funds than by placing them in railroads *honestly conducted*? But there is the great difficulty. There is, at the present time, no confidence in men who come before the public with such projects. There have been so many swindles perpetrated by railroad managers that the people have been compelled to exercise the greatest caution in committing themselves to the support of such persons. It is not in the North alone that these things have been done. We know something of them here in Louisiana. One of the roads for which the Monroe *Telegraph* pleads is identified with one of the most dishonest transactions that have ever been recorded in railroad history, and we do not see how the people of Northern Louisiana can expect to obtain credit in the financial markets of the world, or even at home, when they now stand before the world as repudiators, and worse than repudiators. They know very well that the railroad between Monroe and Vicksburg—75 miles—was constructed with borrowed money, that is with bonds payable at a future day. They know that the contractors who made the road were paid with these bonds, and with stock which the makers of the bonds now say have been cancelled by a *hocus pocus sale* of the property. The bonds are in suit at the present time. They were issued by the inhabitants of Ouachita, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse and Carroll parishes, who do not now consider themselves bound to pay them. Yet they have never been paid, and the only defence is, that the law of Louisiana enabled the makers to take advantage of the holders of the bonds who reside in other States. Now we would ask our very able and clear headed and honorable confrere of the *Telegraph* how he expects to enter any financial market in the United States or elsewhere, with a bond of any of these parishes, when their obligations, honestly incurred, have already been protested for non-payment and are worthless. We don't whether any capitalist would advance five cents on the dollar on a Louisiana railroad bond without some other security than a mortgage on the property. That sale at Monroe on the second day of February, 1868, of a certain railroad, and the pleadings in a certain suit, now pending in the courts of the United States will effectually prevent any bond negotiations of railroad companies in this State, until the honest debts of our people have been paid to the uttermost farthing and the stockholders reinvested with the title, of which they were so unjustly deprived. Unless we are very much mistaken, the people of North Louisiana and South Louisiana will learn before long that honesty is always the best policy. They cannot say they are not responsible for the non-payment of the obligations in question, for they never turned a finger towards their payment. The railroad company by whom they were issued was composed of local stockholders, who, if they had chosen, could have compelled the present owners of the road to have assumed and discharged its honest debts. With all our good wishes for enterprise of public utility, like those to be considered at the Convention on the 11th of October at Monroe, we cannot blind ourselves to the obstacles in the way of their realization, and would urge the Convention rather than incur new obligations to demand of the present possessors of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad that they restore to its real owners the property which is pledged by solemn act of mortgage for the payment of its just obligations.

THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.—We acknowledge receipt from Mr. H. B. Foley, Secretary of the Louisiana Jockey Club, of a copy of the charter, rules and regulations and by-laws of the club, also a copy of the programme of the races to be run over the Fair Grounds Course under the auspices of the club, from Saturday, April 1st, to Saturday, April 20th, 1872. This club is composed of a number of highly esteemed citizens of New Orleans, over whom Major Gus. Breaux presides. It has lately purchased the beautiful dwelling of Mr. Luling, on Bayou Road, and converted it into a club-house. This building and the grounds attached thereto constitute an elegant establishment, worthy of the gentlemen who compose this association. They will be thrown open to the public soon and are well worth a visit. The Louisiana Jockey Club starts out under the most favorable auspices and bids fair to realize the views of its originators.

We take occasion to congratulate our neighbor the *Picayune*, upon the handsome appearance which it now makes in its new and elegant suit of type. We wish that it may long continue to prosper and to enjoy the popularity which has hitherto attended it.

What the Galveston News Say of the Quarantine.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of last Monday says:

THE QUARANTINE.—In another column we publish a telegram from Gov. Davis ordering the health officer at this port to enforce a rigid quarantine against New Orleans and Berwick's Bay. Why this order has been issued we are at a loss to conceive. It certainly is not warranted by the latest health news from the so-claimed infected ports. The yellow fever has not been reported as epidemic in New Orleans; on the contrary, Dr. Pesto, the health officer at this port, informs us that his latest advices from there state that there were only six new cases in the last seven days. Where then the necessity of this quarantine? It is of incalculable injury to Galveston and should not take effect without the sternest necessity.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER REPORTED IN BROOKLYN.—The following dispatch was received at police headquarters in Brooklyn, last evening, from the [illegible] Precinct Station-house:

Notify Dr. Cochran forthwith that a case of yellow fever is reported at No. [illegible] De Kalb Avenue, at Capt. [illegible] ... ney's house. CAPT. MCLAUGHLIN.
New York Standard, Sept. 30.

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 New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1871. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,480

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Murray played *Miles Na Coppaleen* in the "Colleen Bawn," at the Academy, last night, to a very good house, notwithstanding untoward weather. He was well supported, especially by Mrs. Phillips as Anne Chute, Miss Hawthorn as Eily [illegible], and Miss Boniface as *Eily O'Connor*. If the two last mentioned ladies had followed the judicious example of Mrs. Phillips and not made attempts at the brogue, which imitators can only murder, they would not mar, as they did, performances which, otherwise, were highly acceptable. For to-night "Arrah Na Pogue" is on the bills.

Joseph Castenaro, alias Yucatan Sam, who was shot, at the corner of St. Philip and Lovers streets, one night in the latter part of August, has died of the wound, which, it is charged, was inflicted by Francisco Palmesano, who has been, for some time, a prisoner, and who will be [illegible] to await the result of an examination.

W. W. Avery, having lined his tight pocket with one hundred thousand convenient dollars, has returned to his home in New England. His principal savings were made while he was Sheriff.—*Republican.*

It will be well for business people to look at the ordinance against obstructions on the roadways and sidewalks, passed by the Council yesterday, and which goes into operation next month. The ordinance will be found in full in our report of the Council proceedings.

A Great Storm.—"Probabilities," failed to give us any idea, through the telegrams of Monday night, of the sort of weather that was in store for us. It had been raining Monday evening from a little after four o'clock. The fall became heavier and heavier until midnight and, from that time forth, until noon yesterday, torrents came down. During the night the wind was rising until it got to the pitch of a furious gale, and, maugre the silence of "probabilities," who in this quarter have lost caste, we can say that New Orleans has just been visited by one of the most violent storms it has had in years.

Fortunately the wind, in its fiercest paroxysms, blew from the north, and thus the city escaped the danger of another deluge, for had the blow been from a direction to accumulate water in the lake from the Gulf, instead of causing it to recede, the danger would have been imminent. As it was, all above the New Canal, as far inward as the vicinity of the Jackson Railroad depot was submerged, and until afternoon boats were plying over the streets. The tide was full as high as at the time the disastrous overflow occurred, early in the summer. Between the New and Old Canals was also deluged as far in as Claiborne street, and in continuation of that line, the Second and Third Districts were submerged.

The Jackson Railroad morning train went as far Fenaler, and had to return. The New Orleans, Texas and Mobile Railroad train, which left in the morning, returned also, the road between Chef Menteur and the Rigolets being impassable, owing to the flood. No mails, therefore, went either North or East.

Considering the great violence of the storm, the effects in the city, or its vicinity, whatever they may have been elsewhere, were not near so destructive as was reasonably to have been looked for. We hear of no loss of life or personal injury. In town, bricks from chimney tops, and slates from roofs did fly about dangerously, but no one seems to have been hurt. Rickety awnings, boards, fences and some telegraph poles were prostrated, and the trees ornamenting the streets were roughly used, not a few of them uprooted.

The latest accounts from Milneburg, received last night, report that the only damage suffered there was the washing away of a part of the ladies' bath house. The loss at the Lake End of the New Canal was also trifling, a part of Brown's restaurant and kitchen having been swept away, and that being all.

At 11 o'clock last night all signs of danger had passed from the face of the Heavens. The sky was clear, the waning moon was bright and the elements were at rest. The flood was fast subsiding above the Carondelet Canal, and, as soon as the draining machines, which were out of order, could be got to work, the back parts of the Second and Third Districts would be relieved.

Although the city and its suburbs have so fortunately escaped, there is reason to apprehend bad tidings from the Gulf. Even there the storm may have passed off less disastrously than is feared from its violence and duration, for one thing in it was favorable: the gale blew from the land, and to sea there was not among the perils to be encountered by the mariner.

City Council.—The Board of Administrators was in session yesterday, but very little was done but routine business.

Mr. Shaw gave the Board to understand that as soon as the Board of Police Commissioners would have all the money they could get, from the city, under the arrangement effected with them, it was their intention to put out another flood of warrants, and to secure the city against such a breach of faith it was left to the discretion of the Mayor to pay the sum now due or not.

A proposition to destroy all dogs on the streets, without muzzles, was laid over until the next meeting.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Finance Department, from $4000 to $5000. The message was laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Cockrem introduced an ordinance in relation to obstructions of the streets, which ordinance passed, and is as follows:

That from and after November 1, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to encumber or obstruct any of the streets, public roads, public grounds, public squares or promenades, sidewalks or gutters of the city, by depositing in or on the same any box, bale, hogshead, barrel, or any goods, wares or merchandise, any article or object whatsoever, except for the necessary time for loading or unloading the same, nor shall boards for advertising purposes be permitted to stand against fences to obstruct the banquettes, and should any owner or owners, or any person or persons, having charge of the same, after being notified by the Administrator of Police, fail to remove such obstructions immediately, the same shall be removed to the public pound of the district wherein the same may be found in contravention of this ordinance, and if the same be not claimed by the owner or owners thereof within five days thereafter, then it shall be the duty of the Administrator of Police to advertise and sell the same, as provided for in the case of estrays, vehicles, etc.

An ordinance, introduced by Mr. Cockrem, requiring house-keepers to put their ashes, offal, etc., in boxes or barrels, on the sidewalk to be removed by scavengers, was rejected.

Adjourned.

Grant Backs Up the New Orleans Outrage.

[From the New York Sun.]

The unprecedented crime committed in New Orleans on the 9th of August last, when a body of United States soldiers and two hundred deputy marshals, armed to the teeth, were employed to overawe a Republican State Convention, and to exclude from it all delegates who would not commit themselves to Grant's renomination, has not been forgotten even amid the absorbing events which have since occurred.

In this proceeding James F. Casey, the President's brother-in-law, the Collector of the port of New Orleans, was the most active. A numerous delegation from the leading Republicans of Louisiana subsequently waited upon President Grant, at Long Branch, to ask that he would dismiss Casey from office for his share in this high-handed outrage. The President replied that he would take the subject into careful consideration, and in due time give them an answer.

That answer has now been given. It consists not in the dismissal of Casey—he is retained in office notwithstanding his employing troops to overawe a Republican Convention and keep out the delegates opposed to Grant—*it is not Casey who is dismissed, but thirty-two subordinate officers of the Custom House*, who have expressed their disapproval of his military mode of running State Conventions for the exclusive benefit of his brother-in-law.

When the Louisiana delegation was at Long Branch, Gen. Grant denied that he had authorized or directed the use of armed men to keep out of a State Convention delegates duly elected who were opposed to his renomination. In the same way he denied that he took any part in the celebrated Fisk and Gould gold conspiracy, except to break it. But as it is proved that Mrs. Grant received $25,000 profit from that conspiracy, so in this case the refusal to dismiss Casey and the sweeping dismissal of his opponents form a glaring commentary on Grant's denial. How can he be believed when his acts thus contradict his words?

The Mobile Register says:

It appears that the yellow fever at Jackson began in the Penitentiary, but ceased there after two deaths. It is supposed to have been introduced through convicts just received from Natchez. The fever in the city, if there be any, might have had an independent origin.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Leader*, edited by a medico, also has its say. It remarks:

Physicians have, upon due consideration and after a careful study of the cases coming under their notice, agreed that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in town. Several persons, however, have had a type of malarious fever that has some of the symptoms of yellow fever, and if not treated promptly and efficiently ... This is all the cause for alarm that has existed, and it simply amounts to nothing at all.

Mr. E. D. Eaton, a successful nurse in yellow fever cases in Howard Association, New Orleans, and whose opinion is received as orthodox in well informed circles on the subject, sent the following dispatch to New Orleans yesterday, after visiting, in company with Dr. Bailey, the cases that have been pronounced yellow fever by many here:

JACKSON, Sept. 26, 1871.

Dr. Hard, New Orleans, La.

There is not a genuine case of yellow fever in Jackson. In company with Dr. Bailey, I visited three patients, and pronounce them all typhoid malaria.

E. D. EATON.

A Prisoner.—We understand that our [illegible] by telegraph ... [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrest of Napoleon's Secret Agents in Paris.

Affairs at Lyons.

Proceedings of the Court-Martial in the Rappel Affair.

Release of Political Prisoners in Spain.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

Arrival of Secretary Seward and Party.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League at Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Secret agents of Napoleon, who have been intriguing here, were arrested to-day.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The court Martial before which the editor of the Rappel was arraigned, has found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine under terms of press laws. The offence charged was publishing false news.

Versailles, Oct. 3.—It is semi-officially announced that the conclusion of treaty with Germany has been concluded, but the signing is delayed until indemnity, now overdue, is paid.

London, Oct. 3.—Four hundred women employed in flax mills, joined the strike to-day.

London, Oct. 3.—Sam Dickinson writes from Tharna on the 7th of September, giving an account of the conditions of affairs in the famine district. He says that during the month of July 250 persons perished in the city of Meschid, and that 10,000 inhabitants of the province have been carried off into slavery by Afghans. The pestilence still rages and its horrors are increased by destructive inundations.

London, Oct. 3.—It will be remembered that a fortnight since Baron Von Arnim, German Plenipotentiary at Versailles, made a formal complaint to the French Government of sufficiently important to which German citizens are subjected by inhabitants of Lyons. At that time the French Minister of Foreign Affairs promised to investigate and make satisfaction for injuries committed. The French authorities have not acted with sufficient vigor to satisfy the injured Germans. Herr Von Arnim has addressed renewed remonstrance to Count de Remusat couched in very decided terms. He rehearses the grievances arising out of the conduct of the Lyonnese, and concludes with the opinion that measures adopted in the case will prove very unsatisfactory to the Imperial Government at Berlin. Count de Remusat has replied with further assurances of the determination of the Government to protect the Germans, and promises that affairs at Lyons shall be rightly investigated.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Ship Prussia, from New Orleans August 18th, with 3520 bales of cotton; Bark Galveston, from Galveston July 19th, with 1,278 bales.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—It is believed that Rivero will be chosen President of the Cortes. Figuerola is mentioned as Minister of State.

Amadeus has ordered the release of one hundred political prisoners.

FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 2.—The French man-of-war Bouvet is ashore on the coast of Hayti, and it is feared she will be a total wreck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct., 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in three per cent. bonds between Nos. 2266 and 2600, $5000 each, and between 2286 and 2600 of $10,000 each. The recall aggregates $1,500,000. The interest upon which ceases December 30th.

Mr. Henry Howard, agent for British claims under the Washington Treaty, has issued notice requesting all persons of Great Britain to send to him particulars of the claims which they may have upon the United States Government, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the late war. All claims must be presented within six months from the 26th of September last.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours: The highest barometer continues, as on Monday afternoon, on the South Atlantic States, but the pressure has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The area of low barometer, which has been moving very slowly along the Texas coast, is now at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Rain has been reported from Arkansas, but is now confined to Southern Louisiana and Alabama, with brisk northeast winds. Southeast winds with partially cloudy weather, prevails in lower Florida. The low barometer on Lake Huron has moved eastward, extending its influence rapidly over the Middle and Eastern States. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails on the east Atlantic coast, and a dry smoky atmosphere has extended from Lake Erie and Virginia westward. The pressure has fallen decidedly at the Rocky Mountain stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Southern and Gulf States, and the rain now prevailing there extend into Georgia. Rain is also probable during Wednesday in the Carolinas, and continued westerly wind with hazy weather on the lakes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 3.—Ex-Secretary Seward and party arrived on the Java.

New York, Oct. 3.—The World has a special from London saying Thiers has notified Granville that the commercial treaty between France and England terminates the beginning of 1872.

New York, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Georgia and Huntsville. Arrived out—St. Laurent and Alexander.

New York, Oct. 4.—Madam Van Buskirk, the abortionist, was on trial to-day. There was great trouble in securing a jury. The evidence developed no new features. The jury disagreed.

Memphis, Oct. 3.—Jackson, Tenn., correspondent says: Sutton, who was to fight a duel with Morgan, became intoxicated and attempted to shoot a man named Whitesides, who procured a shot-gun and killed Sutton and accidentally wounded an omnibus passenger.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Shipments of tea overland during September nearly 4,000,000 pounds.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 3.—Brigham Young's arraignment has been postponed on account of illness. He remains at home in custody of the marshal. The arrest caused some excitement, but there is no popular excitement.

Montgomery, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the leading merchants and cotton factors of this city, held at the Exchange Hotel, last night, a Board of Trade, modelled after those of sister cities, was organized, with A. Strassburger, President, and M. E. Le Grand and Capt. John W. Durr Vice-Presidents. All the merchants take an interest in the matter and are determined on making it a success.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3.—The Board of Directors of the Mississippi State Fair called upon all the physicians and druggists of this city to ascertain thoroughly the sanitary condition of Jackson, and the report is that the city was never more healthy at this season of the year, and that the cold weather now prevailing precludes all fears of further sickness. The State Fair will therefore certainly commence October 30.

Charleston, Oct. 3.—There were four deaths from yellow fever in the past 24 hours.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The Superintendent of the Mint notifies a number of old Republican employés that in consequence of political pressure he must dispense with their services. Their successors are supposed to favor a continuance of the present administration.

The addition ... Walla Walla, Oregon.

One of the escaped ... was caught ...

The wheat market is excited.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held here to-day, with ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell in the chair. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, made a satisfactory report upon the finances of the National Council.

Mr. Pinckney, of New York, presented a report upon the second degree. It was considered at length. Adopted and recommitted.

The subject of trouble in Arkansas was reported on by Col. J. P. Rich, but was not concluded.

Statements of the condition of the Union League in Louisiana were submitted, and Mr. Thos. W. Conway, of New Orleans, was removed from office as State member, on account of his action adverse to the League in that State.

A circular was adopted to be sent to all members of the Union League, and after transacting some secret business connected with the approaching campaign, the committee adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia October 20th.

Memphis, Oct. 3.—Chickasaw Jockey Club Fall Meeting commenced to-day. Agreed Sweep States $100, entrance mile dash, was won by Keno, beating Blind Tom and Thunbergust. Time: 1.49¾.

SECOND RACE.—Gayoso Stakes—mile heats for three year olds: Subscription $50. Club adds $400. 15 nominations—5 started:

Saucebox	1 3 2
Belle Aiken	5—distanced.
Goberlunzie	3 2—withdrawn.
Sentinel	3 1 1.
Creole Dance	4 4 3.

Time—1:46¾, 1:47½, 1:49¾.

THIRD RACE.—Jockey Club purse $300, Dash two miles, for all ages, won by Morgan Scout, beating Vidace, Jenifer and Donovan. Time—3:44. Weather fine. Attendance light. Betting heavy.

Key West, Oct. 3.—Twenty per cent salvage has been allowed on the cargo of the steamer Mississippi, which has been appraised at $175,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 3—Evening.—Consols closed 93⅛. Bonds 93¼. Tallow—new 47s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 3.—Money very active among stock brokers this afternoon. The decline in gold to-day had a tendency to increase the demand from importers. This sudden change in the course of speculation in Gold Room attracted much attention, and gave rise to many conjectures. The large exports of breadstuffs, and the increasing shipments of cotton are causing a more conservative feeling among the Bulls in gold, and some of them hesitate to load up largely at present.

New York, Oct., 4.—6s of 1881, 11[illegible]; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾; 64s 115¼; 65s 11[illegible]; new 11[illegible]; 67s 114¾; 68s 114¾; 10-40s 111¼.

New York, Oct. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed strong; sales 2000 bales: middling uplands 20c; Orleans 20¼c. Flour—Southern firmer; good to choice $6 05@$9. Whisky $1. Wheat 2@3c lower—winter red Western $1 55@1 70. Corn 1c lower, 72@77c. Rice firm. Pork $13 55@13 75. Beef quiet. Lard firmer—Kettle 10⅜c. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow 8¾@9¼c. Freights unchanged.

New York, Oct. 3—Evening.—Money closed active at 5. Greenbacks scarce. The banks are unable to supply the demand for discounts. Sterling 8¾@9. Gold 114⅝@114¼. Governments dull. 5-20s of 1862, 115¾. State Bonds quiet, except new S. C.'s, which sold down to 50; Tennessees 71, new 71; Va.'s 61¼, new 74, Ga. 6s 80, new 79; La. 6s 10 new 6[illegible]; Ala. 8s 100, 5s 69; Ga. 6s 86, 7s 91; N. C.'s 41 new 29¼; S. C.'s 75, new 50.

Memphis, Oct. 3.—Cotton active—middling 18¼c. Receipts 110 bales.

Baltimore, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm—middlings 19¼@19¾c. Net receipts 45 bales; gross 516. Exports coastwise 100 bales. Stock 1485. Sales 250 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 3.—Cotton strong—middling 19¼@19¾c. Net receipts 1280 bales. Exports coastwise 78. Sales 500 bales. Stock 9000.

Wilmington, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm—middling 18¼c. Net receipts 585 bales. Exports coastwise 663. Sales 200 bales. Stock 2000.

Savannah, Oct. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling 18½; Net receipts 2618; Sales 295; Stock 7882.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling 20¼; Gross receipts 686; Sales 300; Stock 6000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Cotton quiet an firm; Middling 20c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—Cotton market unchanged in every respect. Flour quiet and weak—Family $7@7 25.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—Tobacco active—Lugs $7 25@7 75; low to good leaf $9@12 50.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18¼@19c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—There is less than 3 inches of water in the Chute and about 30 inches on Portland Bar. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—River 3 feet 6 inches.

Evansville, Oct. 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. No arrivals or departures.

Memphis, Oct. 4.—Down—Katie, at 7 A. M.; Mohawk and barges, at 12 M.; Natchez, at 2 P. M.; Ida, at 6 P. M. Up—Mollie Ebert, at 2 P. M.; Mary E. Poe, at 10 last night. Weather cool and cloudy. River falling.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Louisville, Oct. 3.—The following particulars of the death of Professor Wilbur, the aeronaut, near Paoli, Indiana, are given by a special correspondent:

Before the inflation of the balloon had been completed, it broke from its fastenings. Two men sprang for the car, but only caught the ropes, and were carried up. One of them fell when thirty feet high and was unhurt, but Professor Wilbur clung to the ropes until the balloon ascended to the height of a mile or more, when he came whirling to the earth.

As he approached the earth, he was feet foremost, then spread out horizontally, then doubled up, turned over, and then straightened out with his head down. As he struck the earth he fell upon his head and back, and was instantly killed.

His head was mashed into a jelly and his body bruised and crushed horribly. His body made an indentation in the ground four inches deep, and it rebounded four feet from where it first struck. The Professor's wife and little daughter were on the ground, and witnessed the terrible affair.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Gen. Robt. Anderson received $4800 per annum from the United States Government—half pay as a Brigadier General. The story of his poverty-stricken condition in Switzerland is untrue.

Gen. Young, of Georgia, is here looking after affairs as President of the Democratic State Central Committee. He expresses the opinion that the Democrats will sweep all the Southern States.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—A partially constructed bridge over Verdigrise river, near Fort Gibson, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fell, drowning one, killing ten and seriously wounding sixteen others, two of whom will die.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 3.—Brigham Young was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday. He stands indicted for licentiousness.

Owing to sickness he was allowed to remain in his own house, under custody of the United States Marshal.

Another company of Federal troops arrived here to-day. Serious resistance is improbable.

It is generally believed that indictments will be found against Brigham Young for murder.

London, Oct. 3.—The ship James Booth foundered in the Bay of Biscay. Nineteen persons were drowned.

It is reported that Mellilla in Morocco is besieged by 12,000 Kabyles. Reinforcements have been promised the garrison.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Noon.—Cotton market strong. Estimated sales 15,000 bales, 4,000 of which are for export and speculation. Uplands 9¼@9⅜d; Orleans 9¾d.

London, Oct., 3.—Noon.—Consols 93. Five-twenties of 1862, 93.

Paris, Oct., 3.—Noon.—Rentes 56 and 95.

Such addresses to the people of the South as the one made by Carl Schurz, at Nashville, are precisely the need of the time. He advises the promotion of universal quiet and peace, that the confidence of the Northern people may be the sooner regained, and the reforms so long waited for may begin. As for the old order of things, he tells the people of the South not to dream of its restoration, but to strive patiently and faithfully for the establishment of order on the firm basis of equality. The existing Administration at Washington has no confidence of his. It had failed to keep its promises. But the people must rise and save themselves. They ought to have universal amnesty preferred them, and they will have it. Every lingering feeling of alienation should be effaced. A just and generous policy toward the South should be adopted, and local self-government should be restored. Abuses in civil service demanded reform. The tariff needed to be adjusted; taxation to be lightened, and the return to specie payment to be demanded. Monopolies should be deprived of their dangerous power. He asked the people of the South to put away the last lingering of sectional bitterness, and they might be sure that justice would be done them. If a few more of our public men could speak in that strain to the Southern population, the Union would very soon become stronger than ever before. Carl Schurz is one of the few real statesmen of the party.—*Boston Post.*

QUAKER KINDNESS.—The Newark Advertiser says:

The terrible hail storm which swept over portions of Burlington, N. J., some time since, very severely ... [illegible]

New London is Governed.

In view of the embarrassing complications now pending in the municipal affairs of New York, the Evening Post has furnished its readers with some information concerning the system by which London is governed. The facts presented have more interest to the citizens of every large metropolis, and we therefore condense the more important points for the benefit of our own locality.

The government of London consists of a mayor, aldermen and common council. Before the Norman conquest every ten families in the metropolis were formed into an association, and held responsible for the good conduct of the several members. This was the origin of what is now known as the guilds, which, under a charter of Edward III., became corporate companies. Edward himself was enrolled as a merchant tailor, and the guilds in those days were designed chiefly for the protection of craftsmen; or, in other words, were a species of trades unions. There are now eighty of these guilds, and membership is gained either by birth, apprenticeship, purchase or gift. In latter years householders have been admitted by application to the Common Council. All such persons are considered freemen of the city, and freemen who are also householders, paying not less than thirty shillings per annum in the shape of local taxes, can vote for municipal officers.

The Common Council consists of two hundred and forty members, representing the different wards of the city, and they are elected for a limited term by the freemen aforesaid. The Aldermen are twenty-six in number, one for each ward, elected in the same manner, but for life. Any person elected Alderman and refusing to serve is liable to a fine of $2500. In ancient times there was no Common Council, and the Mayor was chosen by a mass meeting of the people; now, however, the matter is managed in another way. The election occurs on the 29th of September each year; the freemen assembling in the common hall, and expressing their preference usually by a show of hands. When a poll is demanded it remains open several days. The only eligible candidates are Aldermen who have served as Sheriff, and of these two names are selected and submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, who generally chose the eldest man. If the successful party declines the honor he is fined $5000 for inexcusable modesty. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of $40,000, but it not infrequently costs him $50,000 additional to get through his official term respectably. He presides at all aldermanic courts, and at all meetings of the common council, and in the common hall. He is also a judge in the court of hustings, in the central criminal court, and in the Guildhall sessions. He has his own court in the Mansion House, and is occupied from four to six hours each day in the trial of minor cases. Moreover, he is conservator of the Thames, which requires him to attend to nine courts a year; is admiral of the port, head of the lieutenancy of the city, clerk of the markets, performs certain duties in the privy council, presides at public meetings, entertains distinguished strangers, and makes himself useful and ornamental in a variety of other ways. Evidently the lord mayor of London earns his salary, and we can see why it is that the greatest care is always taken in selecting the proper man for this highly honorable and responsible position.

The members of the council must be of unimpeachable record; no man who has been a bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors, is eligible. The Council is the legislative body of the city; it makes, amends and repeals laws, attends to the finances, regulates the navigation of the Thames, appoints many of the chief and first their salaries, and, in short, has generally responsible for the management of the municipality. There are twelve sessions a year, the Mayor presiding, and the aldermen being ex-officio members. Forty members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and of these at least two must be aldermen, and the Mayor must be present in person or by deputy.

The duties of the aldermen are very simple and much less onerous. Each one is a justice of peace, and attends for a week at a time in rotation at Guildhall for the performance of magisterial business. They are all expected to assist the lord mayor at his own courts, whenever their services are required.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* argues that the man who votes "for his party, right or wrong," is a greater enemy of his party than an honest political opponent, and as dangerous an enemy of society as the worst men for whom he votes.

Reports of Committee—Purchase of a Lot for a New School.

A meeting of the Directors of the St. Louis schools was held last night at the Polytechnic building, Mr. Felix Cadet President, and twenty members were present.

RECOMMENDATION OF NEW SEWERS.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Lands and Claims, stating that they had examined the maps prepared by the city engineer, showing the routes of sewers between Laiger and Loubard and between the river and Fifth street. They would be of great benefit to the property of the public schools, and the committee recommended that the President be requested to ask the city authorities to have the sewers constructed.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF A LOT.

The committee reported on a proposition of Mr. T. A. Buckland to sell 75 feet front on the west side of Twelfth street for a fine lot. The committee thought it a low price, and believed it would make a beautiful school lot.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1871.

We have still to report a stringent Money market with no material change. Outside figures. A round amount of paper received by banks stocks as collaterals was done at 12 ⅌ cent. In same pre... quote as street rates 10@ ⅌ cent. Discount for A1 notes secured by mortgage or collateral, and 12@15 for second grade, 12 ⅌ cent. per annum for first class business paper without collaterals, and 15@18 for good and second class. Prime notes still rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent. per annum for A1 and 10@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 114⅝@115 (against at New York) and closed at 114¾ @114⅛ (against 114⅜.) The 3:30 dispatch from New York was not received until after the close of business. Compared with New York, this market was materially stiffer, owing to small supplies of cash gold. The reported sales included $— at 114¼; $2000 at 114⅝; $5000 at 114⅜, and $2000, $5000 and $5000 at 115.

Nothing transpired in Silver. It is quoted at 108¾@109¼ for American half dollars and 1¼@1½ per cent premium on gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the downward course of Gold and bills in New York, and rates gave way ¼ to ½ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £17,000, of which £2000 bill of lading at 123¾, £700 at 123¾, £3000 clear at 124, bill of lading at 123¾, £1500 clear at 124, £3000 bill of lading at 123¾, and £2000 bank at 126¾, gold. Yesterday, in addition to the sales reported, £3000 clear changed hands at 125. Nothing transpired in Francs. We quote Sterling at 123@ 123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125¾@— for bank. These figures are based upon Gold at New York at 114¾, the decline to 114⅝ not having been reported here until after the close of business.

Domestic Exchange was without any quotable variation. The banks still asked ¼ ⅌ cent. premium for sight drafts on New York for remittance, and we noticed sales of $50,000 private bankers', New York sight; $40,000 same and $60,000 bank and private bankers' at ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount.

A few small sales of New York Gold Checks were made by some of the banks for remittance at 13 ⅌ cent. premium, but nothing was reported in a round way.

The principal feature in the Stock market was a further decline in Levee, which sold down to $7 37½. The sales included 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House at —; 100 Louisiana Levee at $7 37½. —shares do. at the same; 100, 100 and 100 do. at $7 50, 100 and 100 do. at $7 75, 500 Crescent City Water Works at $3 50 and 100 and 2000 do. at 2c. At the close Levee was quoted at $7 25 and under, and Water Works was offered at 17c., without selling. Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co. sold at $91.

Nothing transpired in Bonds or Warrants.

$1700 City Appropriation Certificates sold at 83½.

City Treasury notes are nominal at 85 ⅌ cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day sum up 2800 bales at stiffer prices generally, and an advance of ¼ a ½c in the medium and higher grades. We adjust our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running lots of types, while ours are for average lists with the outside rates for stated:

Under the stimulus of the dispatches from Liverpool and New York and some apprehensions of the effects of the storm, the demand was unusually active, notwithstanding the heavy rain and blow, and resulted in the sales noted above. Low ordinary sold at 14⅝ and 14¾c, low middling at 18c, strict do. at 19¼c, middling at 19c, and strict middling at 19¼c, 19½c and 19¾c. The inside rates were paid early in the morning, after which the market was [illegible].

The sales for the past three days sum up 6700 bales, against 1300 for the corresponding time last week. The receipts since Friday evening comprise 3087 bales, embracing 1311 from other delivery ports and 4136 ...

The Exchange reports: "Market active and excited, prices advanced ¼c on all grades."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871.
Arrived since last statement.
Arrived previously.

Cleared to-day.
Cleared previously.

Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared.

Receipts proper since last evening 1635 bales, against 660 on last Tuesday and 1352 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 4136 bales, against 2047 for the corresponding period last week and 7718 last year, and since August 31 of 17,800 bales, against 34,815 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Six hhds old Sugar have been received since yesterday. No Molasses. The market for the old crop is over for the season. There have been no sales, hence we have to omit quotations. The 11 bbls new Syrup, thin, mentioned in our review of yesterday, sold at 60c, and the 4 bbls good Syrup, new, sold at $1 ⅌ gallon. There have not been any further receipts of new.

FLOUR.—Although there is no outlet, on account of quarantine, the market is firm with a good local demand. The sales to-day embraced 2600 bbls, of which 100 double extra at $6 75, 1100 treble extra at $7 50, 100 do. at $7 25, 100 choice extra at $7 62, 100 do. at $7 50, 50 do. at $8 12½, 150 do. at $8, and 200 do. at $7 87½ ⅌ bbl; 50 half bbls treble extra sold at $3 85, and 50 good do. at $4 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—OATS—BRAN AND HAY.—The rain storm prevented movements on the landing to-day, hence there were no sales. Corn is in light supply and is quoted at 84@85c. Oats are in good supply at 50@55c. Bran is in fair supply at $1 25. Choice Hay is scarce at $36@37, prime $33@32 ⅌ ton. This afternoon we learn of sales of 1573 sacks yellow mixed at 83c, and 130 white mixed at 86c ⅌ bushel.

PORK.—Mess is held at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. without any sales. Offers of $14 25 are reported. It is retailing at $15@15 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is firm, with a light stock offering. The rain has interrupted the movement to-day. 3 and 5 casks clear sides sold at 9¼c ⅌ lb. Last evening, not reported, 13 casks shoulders and 50 casks clear sides sold (to arrive) on private terms. Shoulders and clear rib sides are quoted at 8¼@8⅝c, clear sides 9@9¼c ⅌ lb.

HAMS.—Are in light supply and in demand, with prices ruling with an upward tendency; 15 tierces choice sold at 19½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—A lot of 40 boxes Western sold at 14c ⅌ lb. It is scarce and the market is quoted at 13@14½c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Continues in light supply and firm, with a fair demand; 20 tierces steam refined sold at 10¼c, and 50 kegs do. at 12c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10¾c, kegs 11½@12¾c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is scarce. There is none in first hands. Shoulders retail at 8c ⅌ lb.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 50@3 75 for St. Louis and $4 25 for Ohio; Onions $3 75 ⅌ sack and $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Apples $4@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Green Peas $3 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages $5@6 50 ⅌ crate. New Dried Apples are worth 9c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $4@7 ⅌ dozen for old, and $2 50@4 for young; Turkeys $18; Geese $9@10 ⅌ dozen. Eggs 26@28c ⅌ dozen, as to condition. Eggs are scarce.

CORN MEAL.—Is scarce and the market is firm. 100 bbls sold in store at $3 90 ⅌ bbl. It is quoted on the landing at $3 85, and in store at $3 90@4 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE.—Continues in light supply and good demand. Western Reserve is selling at 13c, choice factory 14@15c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The stock is light and prices are maintained. Ordinary is held at $1, and choice rectified at $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER.—The medium and lower grades are in abundance and dull at 19@22c ⅌ lb; good Western commands 28@30c, choice ... Goshen 38@40c ⅌ lb.

RICE.—The receipts are liberal, and the demand is falling off; hence a decline of ⅛ ... Prices in ... at 8¼@ ... ordinary 5¾@6c, common 6¾@7c, choice 9¼c ⅌ lb.

MOSS.—The supply is good, but the demand is limited. Unpicked is selling at 5@6c. Black and mixed and superior quality 8@10c ⅌ lb. The West and the North are buyers.

SALT.—We note a firm market with a light supply. Dealers are supplying the demand for Liverpool coarse at $1 35, and $1 40 ⅌ sack. There have been considerable sales of Turk's Island in the past week ... It is quoted at $2 ... per bushel.

MALT.—The new is now on the way here. It is quoted at $1 35@1 ... for choice Western.

HOPS.—The new have not yet come in, and the season is nearly over for the old, the ... prices, and they are ... expected on receipt of the new. It is expected that the crop will prove a failure, and instead of 40,000 bales as last year, only 40,000 bales will be realized.

TALLOW.—The supply of Texas is nearly ... City rendered is retailing at 9½c ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—There are few arriving and they are selling readily for export. Dry salted are quoted at 14c, and flint 16c ⅌ lb. Green Hides are in request, and the supplies are not equal to the demand; they command 7½c ⅌ lb for heavy and 8c for kips.

WOOL.—The market is nearly bare. The last sales of Lake were at 44@45 ⅌ lb. Holders now ask 50@55c ⅌ lb.

BALING TWINE.—Is retailing at 19@20c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING.—Is in fair demand in the way of orders for the country, and the dealers are selling India at 17@17½c ⅌ yard in rolls and 18c in pieces. Jute 16c and hemp and flax 18c ⅌ yard. Prices have been falling at wholesale. About a week ago some 100 bales India sold on the landing at 17¼c; afterwards 50 bales sold at 17½c, and two or three days since 50 bales sold at 18c ⅌ yard.

NAVAL STORES.—There is little or no Resin or Spirits Turpentine on hand. Resin is quoted at $3 50@4 for No. 3, $5 for No. 1, and $8 50@9 ⅌ 280 lbs for pale. Tar is scarce and held at $6 75 ⅌ half bbl and $6 for bbls. Pitch is also scarce, and would fetch $4 50@4 ⅌ bbl.

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The Office of the St. Louis Hotel Association ... St. Louis street. ...
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BEALS & LAINE,
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Office, 20 Carondelet street,
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Orders received at either place.

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

St. Charles College.
GRAND COTEAU, LA.
...

Notice.
The public are hereby notified that my nephew, George Martin, ... JULES MARTIN.

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PROPRIETORS of the Gallery of Anatomy and Museum of Science, ... Philadelphia, ... JORDAN & DAVIESON, ... Philadelphia.

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A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, consisting of 5 rooms, ...

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For Rent.
Offices No. 79 ...
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Dissolution of Partnership.
Owing to the death of Mr. R. J. BICKARBY, the partnership existing under the firm of CAMPBELL & BICKARBY is dissolved. Mr. WM. F. CAMPBELL will liquidate the business of the late firm.
WM. F. CAMPBELL, surviving partner.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BICKARBY & LAFFON, successors to CAMPBELL & BICKARBY, and will continue a general commission business. Mr. WM. F. CAMPBELL being a partner in commendam.
... BICKARBY,
... LAFFON,
WM. F. CAMPBELL, in commendam.
26 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, Sept. 1871.

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FOR SALE—To be delivered on the 1st of November next, a fine property, in the New Road village, between Bayou Road and the Church of St. Rose, in the parish of Pointe Coupée, ...
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ALEX BONNEVAL, Secretary.
New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1871.

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Office: No. 28 Exchange Alley.
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Seventeenth Annual Statement.
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CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,
92 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1871.
...
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, ...
J. E. ... General Superintendent.

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EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER JULY ... 1871, the trains on this Road will run as follows: ...
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Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,
...
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
...
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. HOYT, Secretary.

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