THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
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The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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A liberal discount to contract advertisers.
Advertisements inserted at interval to be charged as new each insertion.
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Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT 19, 1869.
TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Hampart Street.....185
Amusements This Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tuesday Evening—A drama entitled "A Change of Fortune, or, The Golden Bobbin."
VARIETIES THEATRE—Tuesday Evening—"Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Beoughan.
COIN OR PAPER—THE CHOICE BETWEEN THEM

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,884.

The *Bulletin* denies that it has proposed the actual substitution of any kind of money for gold, and accuses us of "gratuitously imputing" to it, views on the currency question which it does not hold. It *courteously* attributes our error to an exuberant "fancy." Of course our respected contemporary is entitled to the benefit of this disclaimer through our columns. We have certainly not intended to misrepresent its opinions. The same interpretation we put upon the articles of the *Bulletin* was placed upon them by other readers, who will now thank us for evoking the fuller explanation contained in its columns of Saturday last.

It seems, after all, that the *Bulletin* and ourselves are very much of one opinion, at all events as to a paper currency based on nothing but imaginary and intangible wealth, the only difference between us as to the value of coin as a currency being that, in Air judgment, it is not abundant enough for that purpose. Says the *Bulletin*:

"It is because gold has never been able to make itself the actual currency, or the sufficient basis of the actual currency, that we object to the policy which would look to it under all circumstances as the sole regulator and despotic arbiter of value. In the sense of currency, it has been fictious in prosperous times; in the sense of a basis it has been fugacious in disastrous times."

Now, in our opinion, the value of coin consists in its scarcity. Were it abundant, it would not serve the purpose, and we are under the impression that it has always been a sufficient basis for the actual currency of England, France and other European countries, and was, previous to the war in this country, a sufficient basis for our own actual currency. In those countries, as was the case formerly in the United States, coin is seldom needed, and lies in the vaults of the banks unused. Has our cotemporary forgotten that in Louisiana, bank bills were at a premium over coin? Are we too sanguine in hoping for a return of the times we speak of, and a specie reserve in our own local banks represented by their bills of circulation? Is it too much to hope that by a skillful management the National finances the debt can be funded in a bond or consol similar to that in use in England, at a lower rate of interest than the Government is now paying, that specie in sufficient quantity will again flow to these shores, and that commerce will be carried on as before the war?

The difference between gold and commodities, such as cotton, and the chief reason why it has been preferred as a material out of which to manufacture money, is that all the world is agreed as to the value of gold. All the world is not agreed as to the value of any other merchantable substance. "Bullion" clearly and forcibly stated the reason of this preference. When coin shall no longer exist it will be time to look around for something else. We can imagine but two substances out of which to manufacture money—coin or paper.

The discussion, however, has probably reached a point when no useful object could be attained by continuing it; but in justification of ourselves we now quote in their order, the various articles of the *Bulletin*, which it says we have misconstrued, and willingly retire from the field of controversy:

[From the Bulletin, Oct. 1.]

In the nature of things, and from a strictly commercial stand-point, is there any more reason why a monetary system should be organized and maintained on the exclusive basis of gold coin, than there is reason why it should be organized and maintained on the exclusive basis of pig iron, of black tea, of cotton bales, of marked wheat, of barrelled flour or whisky, of linen, woollen, or cotton fabrics in bolts, of dried herrings in boxes, or pickled mackerels in kits—of diamonds, rubies, garnets, emeralds, topazes, pearls, or corals in any of their various forms and settings—in short, of any substance that may be named in the whole catalogue of "valuable, drinkable, wearable, usable, valuable" things?

Well, what would be the difference if gold, instead of pig iron, were made an absolute despotic agility to commerce by compulsion of a monetary system resting on the absolute basis of gold? All attempts to establish such a system in the present era have failed. The so called basis always turned out in the last resort, to be a fiction. And even as a phenomenal credited fiction, it never would stand the test of war or revolution, but always took wings and flew away when the need was over. Yet there are people who now insist that gold shall bear the same imperial relation to cotton and other merchantable products as pig iron is recognized to bear to them in the sketch which we have given above. It is needless to expatiate on the Procrustean nature of such a policy. Were it possible of execution. But its execution is hardly a conceivable possibility. Yet commerce may be greatly shocked and deranged even by abortive attempts in that direction.

[From the Bulletin, Oct. 1.]

Coin is in this country simply merchandise, and the value of the greenback, as a token of the government's credit, has necessarily no more relation to that than to any other commercial value, or to any other item comprised in the aggregate of the country's wealth. We are convinced that the best policy would be to permit commerce to be carried on under conditions without being cramped by an impracticable specie basis on the one hand, or subjected to the uncertainties of the paper money which the present financial system of the United States keeps afloat.

[From the Bulletin, Oct. 11.]

Now, there is not in the whole circle of commercial activity a tangible commodity, other than gold, which is not endowed with this intrinsic substantial virtue, and which has not, as good a title as gold has to perform the regal office of determining the value of everything else that is handled and moved in all the avenues of trade.

There can be no more reason, on the score of intrinsic value, for adopting gold than there is for adopting whisky or tobacco. If our PAPER as a universal, compulsory, indispensable standard of value in all the transactions, in all the vicissitudes, in all the exigencies of commerce

[From the Bulletin, Oct. 14.]

"We have objected to gold in the light of an exclusive and absolute basis of currency, because of its demonstrable insufficiency.

We can see no reason why it should be assumed that gold is, and must always be, peculiarly necessary to have at hand, in order to maintain the solvency of commercial institutions. To this end, it is necessary, to be sure, to have at hand an adequate amount of substantial wealth of some kind. But gold is only one element—compared with the aggregate and aim at the considerable element—of the wealth which is represented by the various activities of commerce. Why should commercial solvency be confined to a single component, to one arbitrary form of wealth?"

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FRAUD UPON THE STATE—The *Bulletin* of yesterday contains an elaborate exposé of the transactions of Gov. Warmoth, Mr J. O. Noyes, Judge Howe and others, in connection with the unlawful issue of $500,000 three hundred and fifty four thousand dollars in bonds of the State. The pretence of Mr. Warmoth is, that these bonds were authorized by an act of the Legislature of last March to be issued to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company. *But the act of March was authorized only when work had been done, and no work, it seems, has been done.* The law says $12,000 in bonds may be issued when the company should prove that, "beginning at Lake Borgne, they had completed the proposed canal for a distance of one mile, to the depth of ten feet at ordinary water mark with a width of seventy-five feet at the top and forty feet at the bottom."

Such is the hypocrisy and the fraudulent conduct of the highest officials of the State. Is there no way to stop this thing? Does anybody suppose Warmoth would issue these bonds unless indemnonts had been found?

NOT A DEFEAT—THE ELECTION IN OHIO—The election of a Republican Governor in Ohio by so small a majority is not regarded as a victory to be boasted of by that party. The Republican majority of 40,000, which was Grant's majority, has been reduced to about 3,600—according to an estimate of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

THE NEW "NATCHEZ"—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Friday last, says of Capt Tom. Leathers' magnificent packet:

The name of the new Natchez was painted on her pilot house yesterday. She is rapidly approaching completion, and her builders say she will be ready to leave for the South within three weeks. The danger is—that there will not be water for her if go out on.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Discussions concerning a railroad to the Pacific, to run through the Southern States, largely occupied the time of the Louisville Convention and the struggle between the advocates of the two rival projects was quite animated, we are informed by our friend, Mr. Bacon, one of the delegates from New Orleans. The personnel of the Convention was of a high character. Men eminent for talent and wealth and energy, represented several of the States of the North and expressed themselves to our representatives as being actuated by the most liberal sentiments towards the South, and promised to bring their influence to bear upon Congress towards obtaining its aid in constructing this railroad, and making it able to compete with the one now in operation between Chicago and Sacramento, Cal.

The Committee on Railroads presented two reports. One of these was in favor of the thirty-fifth parallel as the line which should be selected. This would be tantamount to giving St Louis two roads to the Pacific. A glance at the map will show that such a road would make St. Louis, or perhaps some point on the Mississippi river, between Memphis and Cairo, its eastern terminus, and require us of Mobile and New Orleans to travel some four hundred miles North to reach it. It would pass through an uninhabited region. But this report, although strenuously advocated by the Missouri and Pennsylvania delegations, we are glad to say was not approved, the Convention adopting the report of the majority of the committee, which recommended a line drawn on or near the 32d parallel of latitude and known as the El Paso Route, which would have for its termini on the Mississippi river the town of Vicksburg, and El Paso in Western territory, branch roads to be extended from El Paso to San Francisco, Guaymas and other Pacific ports. Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, if such a line be built, would be expected to connect by branch roads with the Eastern main trunk.

It remains to be seen what weight the action of the Convention will have with those in whose power it is to forward this grand enterprize, which, unquestionably, is of as much consequence to the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York and the people tributary thereto, as it is to ourselves of the far South.

A SECOND DISTRICT ENTERPRIZE.—We are greatly pleased to learn and to be able to announce to our readers, that parties properly qualified to take the matter in hand have set on foot an enterprise much needed in the Second District. We mean a Deposit, Savings and Exchange Bank, for the accommodation particularly of our wholesale and retail dealers, who find it inconvenient, and ought not to be compelled to go above Canal street to transact their money affairs.

The capital stock has been fixed at the modest sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars composed of shares of fifty Dollars, payable in four instalments. The first is made payable on the tenth of next month and the others every three months thereafter, the last being payable on 10th September, 1870.

The domicil of the Bank is to be fixed in the Second District.

We cannot doubt that the stock will be eagerly taken up, the object being to accommodate traders and retail dealers and depositors of moderate means in this part of the city.

We return thanks to Mr Jules Zatarain, the popular proprietor of the "Gem," 21 Royal street, for his courtesy yesterday in permitting us to test a very pleasant article of Sparkling Catawba wine. We allude to the "Cabinet" wine manufactured by Mr Charles Hottier, of Cincinnati. It was pronounced excellent. The agent of Mr. Hottier in New Orleans is Mr. J. Haag, Crandle. This wine is said to be equal to imported "Moselle." We can testify to its being a delightful drink. Mr. Crandle fills all orders promptly direct from the cellar under the seal.

Our worthy and able confrere of the *Picayune*, A. B. Bacon, Esq., favored us with a call in his return from Louisville, where he has been representing with his accustomed energy and earnestness the interests of New Orleans. From Mr Bacon, we are pleased to learn that the most liberal feeling toward the far South prevailed among the delegates from the Northern States, and that some practical good to this part of the country may be expected to grow out of the deliberations of the Convention.

NEW ORLEANS AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—A Georgia paper states that a daily mail route has been established on the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, from Chattanooga to Lebanon, *a distance of nearly sixty miles.*

This is the road which has New Orleans in view as its terminus, or rather one of its terminus stopping places. Its ultimate terminus, we believe, is a port on the Pacific, probably Guaymas or Mazatlan.

LATE ARRIVALS—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday M. M. Cohen, Esq., who has just returned from a three months' tour, during which he has visited many points of interest in the North and West, and taken in a supply of health and strength, preparatory to his labors in our law courts.

E. A. Tyler, Esq., jeweller of Canal street, has also returned to the city in excellent health.

LADIES FAIR—ST. MAURICE'S CHURCH—We tender our acknowledgments for most acceptable courtesies to Mrs E. Darcantel, President of the Ladies Fair now held in the Deutsche Company Hall, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley, for the benefit of St Maurice's Church, and to aid in the completion of the building.

The attention of the readers of the *Bee* is called to this Fair. Its object needs no commendation from us.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt Nelson, from New York, arrived at an early hour Sunday morning with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs M A Baldwin, Mrs Sorley and 2 children, Chas Jones, R Jones, Mrs Squires, Mrs Gunnow, Ed Marion and wife, Mrs A M Wheeler, child and servant, J P Coyle, Rev Mr Lee, Mr Wm Wallace and wife, Mrs Smith, Miss Peach, Miss Porter, Miss H Kelso, Miss Jones, Miss Smith, Miss Parker, Mrs H Smith, Mrs Mackenzie, E Lippman, H McCormick, Chas Schill, A Hertzberg, Elias Harris, and others in 23 cabin.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI—The steamship Mississippi, Capt Henry, from New York, arrived at her wharf early yesterday morning with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

H Fox, S Stolbrook and wife, Mrs H A Wilson and child, C C Ely, W Wolfe, Geo Washington, Rev W Thompson and 40 in steerage.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP PEREIRE AT NEW YORK—We received yesterday afternoon the following dispatch per telegraph, from New York:

The steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest, arrived at this port to-day, after a passage of eight days and fourteen hours.

Father Hyacinthe came a passenger on this ship, also a number of Louisianians.

Mr Calabrese and the Opera troupe were also passengers.

Letter from Thomas Carlyle.

The following letter to a gentleman in New York by the celebrated philosopher, we clip from the *American Scotsman*, a paper published in New York:

CHELSEA, London, 19th January, 1869.

Dear Sir—At last I receive your pamphlet, and have read it, with what attention and appreciation I could bestow.

Considerable faculties of mind are manifested in it—powers of intellect, of imagination; a decided honest character. I have seldom there a store of somber eloquence, and vestiges of real literary skill.

But my constant regret was, and is, to see such powers operating in a chaff pulpitly *chaff*, and living beyond the limits of man's Intelligible Time. These are old thoughts, which you will have to hear great great grandchildren, forever incapable, *by nature*, of being either affirmed or denied.

My clear advice, therefore, would be, Give up all that, refuse to employ your intellect on things where no intellect can avail; to sow good seed on realms of mere cloud and shadow; the highest intellect which ever lived in our country has completely *failed*. The world of practice and fact is the true arena for its inhabitants; wide enough for any or for all intellects of men; and never lay more incumbered with mortal darkness, and pernicious delusions, than even now.

Keep your intellect right with advantage on such things—better still perhaps, it might remain *silent*, and bend its whole force on illuminating one's own poor path in such a wilderness; on more and more clearly ascertaining, for at least one earnest man, *What to do, and How to do it!*

Probably you will not adopt this advice, almost certainly not at once; nor shall this disaffect me at all. Your Tract I found through out to be rather pleasant reading, and to have a certain interest; nothing in it, except one small section, treating of a thing I know, unless when compelled,—the thing which calls itself "spiritualism" (which might more truly be called *Ultra-METAPHYSICS*," and "NECROMANCY of *Dead-Sea* APES")—was disagreeable to me.

Yours, with many good wishes,
T. CARLYLE.

"The Temple of Isis." By William Denovan.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD—We clip the following from the Mobile *Register*, of the 15th:

The iron received at this port for the Chattanooga Railroad will be sufficient to lay about thirty-five miles of track. The road is being rapidly placed in a condition to receive the iron, and we understand that it will shortly be laid down. A ship, with a number of locomotives, cars, spikes, etc., is being daily expected, while the balance of the fleet with the iron may be look for during the present month.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The water on the bar at Southwest Pass is so low that vessels drawing over 17 feet have great difficulty in crossing.

Messrs. E. D. Lawrence & Co. are opening a skating rink in the Mechanics' Institute, in the hall formerly used by the House of Representatives.

There is a proposition on hand to change the name of Tivoli Circle to Columbus Place. The recent celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of America has given point to the suggestion.

Crescent Fire Company No 24—The test of their new engine by this company Sunday was duly celebrated and very satisfactory. The steam whistle was blown at 9:22:6 o'clock, steam raised at 9:25:28 and water thrown through a 50 feet hose at 9:26:45 as far as 212 feet and through a 100 feet hose 259 feet 8 inches. The engine is second size Smoskeag and cost here about $5000.

The Chapman Sisters—The pretty and pleasing artistes had a full house at the St Charles last night, large as is that theatre, and were evidently received with great satisfaction. In common with Mr. Bishop, who is an excellent comedian, they elicited great applause.

New Dredge Boat.—A new dredge boat, 75 feet long, 25 feet wide, 5 feet hold, 50 horse power, and supposed to have capacity for doing more work than all the others in this city, was launched yesterday morning in the canal of the New Canal Company, to which it belongs. It cost $15,000, and was built under the supervision of Mr. Alexander McDonald, who has had thirty years' experience in the business. We are gratified to notice this additional means for increasing the improvement of the New Canal.

St. John's New Church.—There was a large assemblage Sunday evening at the site of the old St. John's Church, (Rev J Moynihan's) on Dryades, near Clio street, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new one, which has been successfully projected through the great energy of Father Moynihan and the liberality of his parishioners.

It is to be constructed of brick, with cast iron supports around the doors and windows, and will be 178 feet long and 70 feet wide, with a tower 200 feet high.

About four o'clock a procession, headed by a brass band of the boys of St. Mary's Asylum, of the Third District, and composed of the pupils of the schools of the parish and of the convent adjoining the church, and a number of clergymen entered the enclosure and were seated in and around a large platform in the rear of the projected outlines of the new building.

As the procession entered it was led by Father Simon, Curate of the parish, accompanied by Fathers Moynihan and Quillin Moynihan, and others of the several churches, and the Very Rev. N J Perché, Administrator of the Archdiocese, during the absence of the Archbishop Odin. After the Reverend Fathers and other prominent personages had been seated Capt. W. P. Bailey, 33d United States Infantry, was dismissed from the service for refusing to pay his board and tailor's bills at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieutenant Shellabarger, 7th Cavalry, was dismissed from service for conduct unbecoming an officer.

Capt Granger, 20th Infantry, was dismissed from service, and imprisoned at Dry Tortugas, for misappropriating the public money. President Grant approves all of the above named sentences.

General Thomas reports from Alaska against the establishment of a military station there, as it will cost more than it will come to.

No mines discovered. There is plenty of timber and coal, but trees are plenty equally as good hundreds of miles South. Grain cannot be raised. The few vegetables that are raised not within a few weeks.

In the Supreme Court, the case of J. H. McKee vs. the United States was decided. The case involved claims for cotton and other property seized in Alexandria, Louisiana, by the naval forces in 1864. The claimant was a resident of New Orleans, who traded beyond the lines under a permit from the Treasury agent and by a virtue of a license of military authority.

The cotton, etc., was purchased from R. W. McKee, a distant relative of claimant, and an agent of the Confederate Treasury Department. The decision below against J. H. McKee is affirmed, the Court holding that under existing Congress operating on captured property, any Treasury agent who issued permit authorizing trade within the enemy lines violated military law, and so without warrant of law, and the permit was void.

A permit granted by Military authorities is equally as void. The claimant had never a legal right to the property in question, because had been purchased from an agent of the Confederate Government.

There is reliable information to the effect that the *Hornet* is to be detained at Wilmington by the Government authorities. It is thought here the ultimate result will be, the Government will seize and dismantle her, on the ground of a violation of the neutrality law.

The coin balance in the Treasury at this date is $111,000,000, including $27,000,000 of gold certificates.

Washington, Oct. 18—E. D. Quick was appointed Postmaster at Hawesville, Texas, vice Downey, suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Oct. 18—The Levee Committee appointed by Convention are to meet in New Orleans on the 26th October.

Ex President Fillmore has gone home.

Richmond, Oct 18—The Legislature met to-day. Both houses have resolution was offered congratulating the country upon recent Republican victories at the North. In the Senate the resolution was laid on the table as being out of the province of the General Legislature. The House adjourned without action.

Wilmington, Oct. 18—The care of the Cubs in $2000 do at Sing. $2,000 and $2000 Al clear at 140, $3000 do at 140¼, $2000 Bank bill at 140¼, and $8000 do. at 140¼. In Force 40,000 A1 commercial sold at 4 0¾, 100,000 at 4 07¾ to 4 0¾, and 25,000 at 4 0¾. Sterling may be quoted at 139¾ to 140 for A1 bills of lading and clear, and 140¼ to 141 for bank, and 142 to 142½ for bills of lading for the former and 140½ to 142½ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were not large, and for most of the demand rates advanced half per cent. The demand from New York at ¼ to ¼ per cent discount, and the sales of sterling included $10,000 New York commercial sight at 1 per cent, $12,000 at $14,000 at ¾ and $10,000 at ½, and $45,000 sight on Boston at 11 16 and $12,000 at ¾.

The sales of sterling included 15 sets Union Bank at $37,50, 500 do Ship Island Canal at $1 80 and 500 do at $1 85. The demand for the latter was lately increased by foreign light. The sale of 9 shares Gas Company noticed in our last report was at $153 50.

We heard of no transactions in Warrants. Some of the dealers bought small sums of Metropolitan Police Warrants at 80. State Warrants were unsettled and rates nominal. Some authorities quoted them at 55 to 57.

A lot of $1,000 City Treasury Notes sold at 25½ per cent discount. Dealers bought small amounts at 21½ discount and sold at 23½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. Army Officers Dismissed the Service.

Gen. Thomas Reports Unfavorable to Alaska.

A Cotton Case Decided in Favor of the Government.

The Hornet to be Detained by Government Authorities.

Admiral Farragut Improving.

Arrival of Father Hyacinthe at New York.

FROM EUROPE.

Lord Derby is Dying.

Large Sales of Turpentine in Madrid.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $622,000.

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Secretary Boutwell declines accepting Assistant-Treasurer Richardson's resignation.

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FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 18—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind east northeast and light.

Arrived, ship Genevieve Strickland, Strickland, master, nineteen days from Bath, Me., cargo ice to Crescent City Ice Company. No departures. On the bar, bound in, steamship Saxonia.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—A letter from the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, dated the 15th October, says it will be utterly out of his power to attend the (Macon) Georgia State Fair.

He has been confined to his house since February last, and has little hope of ever again leaving home.

The Supreme Court gave no decision to-day in the Yerger habeas corpus case.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The breaks in the Erie Canal have been repaired, and navigation was resumed to-day.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The car shops of the Lake Shore Railroad were burned last night—loss over $300,000; fully insured. Fifty workmen are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—The operations of the vigilance committee at Taylorville, Ind., have resulted in the death of seven persons.

From all accounts a terrible state of affairs exist there, and law-abiding citizens seem paralyzed.

New York, Oct. 18.—Two Cuban privateers are reported to have escaped from the harbor.

The Haytian steamer Pequot departed, bearing the United States colors, being apprehensive of capture by privateers should she bear Salvane's flag.

Havana, Oct. 18.—The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz has arrived, bringing reinforcements to the Spanish army in Cuba.

London, Oct 18—Noon.—Console 93¾. Bonds 82½. Tallow 47s. 6d.

Sugar steady, both on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin, 5s; fine, 10s. Turpentine, 5s. 3d.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Bourse opens quiet. Rentes 71 25.

Havre, Oct. 18—A. M.—Cotton opens firmer Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147½, low Middlings, afloat, 137.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Noon.—Cotton market firm. Uplands 12¾ to 12¾d., Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d.

Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 9s. 3d.; red winter 9s. 7d. to 9s. 8d.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Afternoon.—Cotton more active.

Estimated sales 12,000 bales. Lard flat. Red winter Wheat 9s. 8d.

New York, Oct. 18—Noon.—Stocks steady and strong. Sterling, long, 9; short 9¾.

Gold 130¼. Five-twenties of 1862, 114¾. Tennessees, 59¼. Tennessee, ex-coupon, 60; new, 53¾.

Virginia ex-coupon, 50¾; new, 52; Louisiana, old 70. Lowes 6s, 63¾; 8s, 83; Georgia 6s, 88¾; North Carolina, new, 40¾.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, Oct. 17—The opposition members of the Corps Législatif meet to-morrow to prepare manifesto. Rumors of a modification of the Cabinet continue. The return of Rouher to the Cabinet meets with almost general approval. The strike of the merchants' clerks is quite general.

General Thomas reports from Alaska against the establishment of a military station there, as it will cost more than it will come to.

No mines discovered. There is plenty of timber and coal, but trees are plenty equally as good hundreds of miles South. Grain cannot be raised. The few vegetables that are raised not within a few weeks.

In the Supreme Court, the case of J. H. McKee vs. the United States was decided. The case involved claims for cotton and other property seized in Alexandria, Louisiana, by the naval forces in 1864. The claimant was a resident of New Orleans, who traded beyond the lines under a permit from the Treasury agent and by a virtue of a license of military authority.

The cotton, etc., was purchased from R. W. McKee, a distant relative of claimant, and an agent of the Confederate Treasury Department.

The decision below against J. H. McKee is affirmed, the Court holding that under existing Congress operating on captured property, any Treasury agent who issued permit authorizing trade within the enemy lines violated military law, and so without warrant of law, and the permit was void.

A permit granted by Military authorities is equally as void. The claimant had never a legal right to the property in question, because had been purchased from an agent of the Confederate Government.

There is reliable information to the effect that the *Hornet* is to be detained at Wilmington by the Government authorities. It is thought here the ultimate result will be, the Government will seize and dismantle her, on the ground of a violation of the neutrality law.

The coin balance in the Treasury at this date is $111,000,000, including $27,000,000 of gold certificates.

Washington, Oct. 18—E. D. Quick was appointed Postmaster at Hawesville, Texas, vice Downey, suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Oct. 18—The Levee Committee appointed by Convention are to meet in New Orleans on the 26th October.

Ex President Fillmore has gone home.

Richmond, Oct 18—The Legislature met to-day. Both houses have resolution was offered congratulating the country upon recent Republican victories at the North. In the Senate the resolution was laid on the table as being out of the province of the General Legislature. The House adjourned without action.

Wilmington, Oct. 18—The care of the Cubs in $2000 do at Sing. $2,000 and $2000 Al clear at 140, $3000 do at 140¼, $2000 Bank bill at 140¼, and $8000 do. at 140¼. In Force 40,000 A1 commercial sold at 4 0¾, 100,000 at 4 07¾ to 4 0¾, and 25,000 at 4 0¾. Sterling may be quoted at 139¾ to 140 for A1 bills of lading and clear, and 140¼ to 141 for bank, and 142 to 142½ for bills of lading for the former and 140½ to 142½ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were not large, and for most of the demand rates advanced half per cent. The demand from New York at ¼ to ¼ per cent discount, and the sales of sterling included $10,000 New York commercial sight at 1 per cent, $12,000 at $14,000 at ¾ and $10,000 at ½, and $45,000 sight on Boston at 11 16 and $12,000 at ¾.

The sales of sterling included 15 sets Union Bank at $37,50, 500 do Ship Island Canal at $1 80 and 500 do at $1 85. The demand for the latter was lately increased by foreign light. The sale of 9 shares Gas Company noticed in our last report was at $153 50.

We heard of no transactions in Warrants. Some of the dealers bought small sums of Metropolitan Police Warrants at 80. State Warrants were unsettled and rates nominal. Some authorities quoted them at 55 to 57.

A lot of $1,000 City Treasury Notes sold at 25½ per cent discount. Dealers bought small amounts at 21½ discount and sold at 23½.

SILVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 18.—Passed up, Post Boy at 11 P. M. Passed down, Mary Houston at 8 P. M. Down, Mississippi at 10, Ida at 11 A. M. and Belle Gill at 5 P. M.

River Stationary.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—Passed down—G. L. Graham. The river has fallen 3 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—River falling, with 3 feet 10 inches in the canal. The river is declining at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The drugslete report extraordinary sales of turpentine and other combustibles, which the Government apprehends is to be used for incendiarism.

Paris, Oct. 18—Napoleon has invited the King of Belgium to meet him at Compiegne.

Marshal Bazine will be appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard.

London, Oct. 18.—Lord Derby is dying.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The loss of life in fighting preceding the capture of Valencia was trifling, the troops lost two killed and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents is unknown.

Not so large a force surrendered in Valencia as rolled in its capture had tranquilizing effect throughout Spain.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, evening.—Cotton market active, with quotations the same. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Winter red Wheat 8 to 9s. Flour, 25s. Rosin 5s 6d.

London, Oct. 18, evening.—Tallow 47. Common Rosin 5s. 3d. Turpentine 29.

London, Oct 18—Afternoon.—Console 93⅝ 93⅞ of 1862 82⅝; 65s 81⅝; 67s 83¾. 10-40s 73¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct 18—Evening—Cotton firm; sales 2700 bales; middling uplands 28½c. Flour closed dull and heavy; superfine State $5 80 to $5 90; common to fair extra Southern $6 35 to $8 25. Wheat closed dull and 2 to 3c lower. The scarcity of freight room had a very depressing effect. Corn closed dull at 2 to 3c lower. Pork dull at $31. Lard quiet at 18 to 18½c. Whisky dull at $1 20. Rice steady at 8 to 9c. Sugar 10c—active. Coffee active. Molasses dull. Turpentine 45¾ to 46½c. Freights firmer—Cotton by steam ¾c; Flour by sail 24c 3c; Grain by steam 8c.

New York, Oct. 18—Governments closed steady. 10-40s 73¾. Southern Securities dull. Gold dull at 130¼.

New York, Oct. 18—Evening—Money easy at 5 to 7 on call. Discounts dull at 10 to 12 for prime paper. Exchange dull at 9 to 9¼. Stocks closed steady. Sub-Treasury balance $81,303,000 gold and $6,811,000 currency. 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; of 1864, 111¾; of 1865, 112¼; of 1867, 112¾; of 10-40s, 108¾. Louisiana 70s, 70½; new 66, 65¾.

Mobile, Oct. 18—Cotton—demand active; middlings 23¾ to 24½c. Sales 1500 bales. Receipts 2682 bales. Exports 129 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 18—Cotton market firm; middlings 25¼c. Sales 400 bales. Receipts 2623 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 18—Cotton active and firmer; middlings 25¼c. Sales 550 bales. Receipts 1906 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—Cotton firmer; middling 23¼c; low middling 24c. Receipts 2345; exports 1017 bales.

Louisville, Oct. 18—Cotton nominal. Superfine Flour $4 75. Corn 90c. Oats 50. Tobacco $7 80 to $12 50, sales 30 bbls. Mess Pork $31 75. Bacon—clear sides 17¼c; clear ribs 20c. Lard 18½c. Whisky $1 15.

Cincinnati, Oct 18—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Red Wheat $1 10 to $1 15. Corn 85 to 90c. Oats 41 to 41½c. Rye 78c. Barley $1 25. Highwines $1 11 to $1 11½. Cubs Sugar 13¼c to 15c. Mess Pork $31. Lard 17¾ to 17½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14¾c; hams