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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1866.

Change of Partnership.

Messrs. DUPOUR and LIMET having purchased the interest of their co-partner, Mr. G. F. WEISER, in the *Bee*, the style of the firm ceases to be "G. F. WEISER & Co.," and will henceforth be "DUPOUR & LIMET."

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

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a large commodious two-story brick dwelling house, situated on the right bank of the River Mississippi. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The steamer *Frances* of the Harris & Morgan line will resume her Sunday trips for Mobile and continue the same regularly next Sunday.

DEXTER WHISKY.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Edmond Dexter & Son, published to-day in our French columns. The agents in New Orleans for the sale of their celebrated whisky, are J. B. Marison & Co., No. 65 Tchoupitoulas street.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND LIEUT. GENERAL SHERMAN.

The telegraph has brought, within the past two days, a couple of statements, either of which, taken singly, is important, and both of which, construed together, are, perhaps, pregnant with no ordinary meaning and consequence. Lieut. General Sherman, says one dispatch, is to take temporary charge of the War Department, in place of Secretary Stanton, on the eve of vacating it and accepting the mission to Spain. A letter has been received from Lieut. General Sherman, says another dispatch, discussing the political situation, and emphatically approving the President's policy of restoration. In times like these, an interested and reflective observer may well take note of a double fact of this nature, as in stormy seasons and dangerous seas the mariner gives earnest heed to every current, ruffle, and undercurrent in the water, every speck of cloud in the sky, every faint murmur in the air, and faintest tenderly breath of the wind. Possibly, it may some and go as a phenomenon of special significance or result. But possibly, also, it may play a preparatory part in essential relation to a momentous and eventful situation, of vast but inscrutable issue, towards which the affairs have long but too plainly seemed to be converging. For we much mistake if events are not now preparing to leap into history with fearful emphasis and decision, whether for good or for evil. The country, if we mistake not, is now on the verge of a yet veiled and mysterious arena of struggle and of destiny, and beyond which will open a new epoch of glory or shame, of brightness or gloom, of prosperity or profound and immeditable disaster.

In estimating the probable import of the call of Lieut. Gen. Sherman to the War Department at this juncture, we find no lack of facts that contribute at once to assist in forming rational conclusions and also in hightening their interest and significance. It has not been customary in this country to place army officers in that position. Like the other administrative departments, its duties have been regarded as civil, and as a general rule none but civilians have been called to discharge them. Gen. Knox, the first Secretary of War, under Washington's Administration, was, we believe, the only exception; and he was not, at the time, in active command in the regular army service. There are unquestionably plenty of civilians perfectly qualified to perform the ordinary functions of War Minister. If these are consciously passed over, and a rule which has held almost from the foundation of the Government is deliberately disregarded, we can not easily avoid the conclusion that something more than an ordinary occasion has induced the proceeding. We may be justified in supposing that a professional soldier of a grade second to none but the highest, is wanted in the War Office, if not for the instant emergency, in anticipation of grave and critical contingencies. We may also suppose, bearing in mind the career and character of the man selected, that one was required possessed of unsurpassed moral courage, decision, promptitude, and energy, accompanied by due discretion and administrative qualification. And all these qualities are eminently embodied in Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

But such qualities alone would not suffice, in case Radical frenzy should push the hostility of Congress to the President to the point of armed collision. There would be needed something more than a cold kind of technical obedience to superior authority wherever that might reside. There would be needed political sympathy with the cause to be defended, sincere abhorrence for the political spirit and designs of the reckless aggressors. And Lieut. Gen. Sherman, there is reason to believe, possesses these feelings in a higher degree, or at least in a more pronounced form, than any other officer in the army. How utterly at variance with Radical views of reconstruction his own must be, may be judged from the remarkable terms of general surrender which he freely and deliberately granted in his celebrated conference with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He can not forget, he can scarcely by the utmost stretch of magnanimity forgive, he must always remember with a keen sense of wrong, the attempt of Radical malice and ingenuity to make use of his generous and statesmanlike stipulations to blast his fame and destroy his future at the moment of the culmination of a triumphant service hardly equaled in military annals. Stanton, who assisted to sharpen the shaft and to deliver the blow, would not be the man, certainly, to be in the same place which he then occupied, in a crisis where the same Radicalism was striving and conspiring to strike down the President. Set the side, fearless, fortunate General, who parried the stroke aimed at himself then, would seem peculiarly fit to ward off a like stroke from the same source directed against the President and the Presidential office.

PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE.—We have been furnished with the following list of passengers sailed on the steamship George Cromwell, Capt E. E. Vaill, from New York October 13th, at 3 30 P. M., for this port:

Mrs Haymon M. Haymon, Mr. Haymon, Miss Quinn, Mrs F Palmer, C O Mallory, H Bonnet, C E Thomas and child, Mr and Mrs Edward Child, Mrs F. H Oliver, Miss Clendide, Master St Ryght, Master St Rome, Master St Claude, Master St Ephrem, Sister St Ephrem, Sister St Ursule, Edwin Connerly, I B Godfrid and lady, Mrs Perkins, Mrs Sumwood, H F Lowrey, wife and servant, Mrs M Lowrey, wife and family, Mrs W J Williams and two children, Mrs F. Post, Mrs Stoddard, Mrs J H Henry, 2 engineers, Capt Chas Crowe, Wm Welch, Geo. Dodrick, Mrs Fenelon, J B Unverzagt, A Laurent, C Foilery, P O'Connor, Geo. Johnson, wife and child, J H Tisdale, Robert Gold, Mrs Wm Stoud and servant, Miss Sallie L Todd, Miss Sallie Maymon, Miss Bordin Todd.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.—The steamship St. Louis, Captain Claussen, from Boston 6th instant, with merchandise to Creevy, Nickerson & Co., and passengers, arrived this morning. The following is her passenger list:

Mrs A B Chase and two children, Mr and Mrs Pushwood, horse and baby, Miss Hinckley, Mrs R W Bradford, O G K Gorham, O H Gorham, and six second cabin passengers.

Noble Deed of an Artist.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* contains the following letter from Matilda Horton, the great actress, addressed to the lady President of the St. Louis Southern Relief Fund:

SOUTHERN HOTEL, Oct. 8, 1866.

Mrs. J. C. Barlow—

DEAR MADAM: Will you accept as an humble donation to the glorious, humane and holy cause in which you are engaged the accompanying sket of antique lace. Though I call it *antique*, it is far, far beyond the Brussels articles so called, and indeed I can also say it cannot justly be called antique, dating only so far back as medieval history. Yet, still, within only 300 years over the head, it has the present boast and unique boast of standing without its peer in the art of the needle. I am speaking of the class of lace of which I send you a specimen. Of the specimen itself, it stands alone in America. Mrs. Carter, of New York, has offered me $4000 for it. It is a singular fact, that under the microscope, the thread used in it is of the same exquisite fine texture as that employed in the finest point d'aiguille in Brussels, and finer than the Honiton of England. So much for the linen looms of the middle ages. In giving this dear relic to the Southern matrons and orphans, I feel that I am giving them a bit of my heart. I kept it caged up for the celebrated and I reluctantly sold for princely child. In giving it to the orphans of the American heroes, I feel I dedicate it to as holy and sweet a purpose.

In haste, yours most respectfully,
MATILDA HERON STORPEL.

A Shipmate to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated Washington, Oct 9th, says:

The Rebellion has recently proved its vitality for the second time by a statement as could possibly be procured of the probable yield of cotton in the Southern States during the year 1866, and received in reply, from a distinguished planter, that it would not exceed, "under the most favorable circumstances, over 1,200,000 bales." The gentlemen who wrote this has since, in view of the depredations of the worms, heavy rains, frost, and scarcity of labor to pick out the staple, reduced his estimate to 1,000,000 bales, of which amount he does not believe there will be 200,000 bales available for export.

Forty applicants for marriage certificates in Chesterfield, during the last six weeks, were unable to write their names.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi.

Governor Humphreys of Mississippi concludes his Message to the Legislature, convened by him in extra session, as follows:

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Many other questions affecting the welfare of the people of the State will come before you, and will doubtless receive your profound attention and consideration. For the restoration of our national prosperity and happiness we must look to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of industry. The capital and labor for the development of these latent sources of wealth, within the limits of this State, are insufficient, and the supply must come from abroad. Capital should be invited, and emigration of free white labor should be encouraged. Both must be assured of full protection and security and the white laborers must be assured of social and political equality with the white race *alone*, or they will pass us by and seek for homes in other communities, where the preponderance of negro population will not affect or retard them or their posterity in their progress to wealth, happiness and civilization.

From every portion of our State appeals have been received for immediate relief from the burdens that oppress all classes of our citizens. The desolation and ruin of our fortunes—the heavy indebtedness, both foreign and domestic, of our people—the scarcity of the mechanics of life—the want of means to procure them—and the uncertainty of our future treatment by the Federal Government—has sunk the public mind in gloom and despondency, and renders the task of meeting the necessities and demands of the people a difficult one indeed. Painful apprehensions exist that the Federal tax on the only production of our labor, and the suits now on the appearance and issue dockets of our courts, will turn thousands from their homes in want and destitution. From Federal taxation there is no relief. Hate and malignity only laugh at our calamity, and revenge mocks when our fear cometh. The Constitution rendered inoperative the "Stay Law" passed at your last session. It declares that the courts of the country "shall always be open," and "right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay." What, then, is "right and justice?" When a vessel at sea is overtaken by a storm, and it becomes necessary to throw overboard a portion of the cargo to enable her to ride the waves and reach the shore, sound morality and equity declares it is "right and justice" that the loss should be averaged and shared alike by all the owners of the cargo.

The people of Mississippi launched their little bark upon the broad sea of Independence. The storm of war engulphed it in the whirlpool of abolition, and we are wrecked voyagers on the beach of destitution and despondency. Our fair fields have been laid waste, our cities sacked and destroyed; the slaveholder has lost his slaves; the farmer his farm stock; the merchant his goods; our libraries enlighten the bench and the pulpits of the wreckers, our jewelry, silver spoons, and even the toys and trinkets of our children ornament the nasties, adorn the tables, and enliven the parlors of the spoilers. The creditor alone has saved his "notes and accounts" from spoliation and destruction. Morality and equity claim an average and distribution of what is saved from the wreck. But who is authorized to strike the average? When, how and where did he receive the authority? And by what rule was the division be made? Is "right and justice" for the creditor alone? Is "right and justice" for the debtor alone? It was fondly hoped and believed that the creditor would be a "stay law" unto himself in this the hour of his country's calamity, and that he would keep aloof from the dockets of the courts until the storm could "catch breath" and have time to "put his house in order." While may creditors have shown magnanimous forbearance, many debtors have shown an unworthy disposition to avoid a fair settlement. Yet many, too many creditors have shown a heartless desire to extort "the pound of flesh" from honest, needy, and fair dealing debtors. And yet again, many creditors seek not to destroy but to protect and relieve their friends, and though they may push them to the sheriff's block and to Public Sale, you will find these same "*injured debtors*," clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day at the bountiful table of rich, happy and loving wives or trusted friends.

Instead of forbearance and compromise, a wild rush of "who shall be first and the devil take the hindmost" is made into the Courts. Brave soldiers who perilled life and lost all, are pursued by some slimy skulker from home and duty who has saved his "notes and accounts," by hiding them with himself in a bomb proof cave. Another brave soldier's widow is pursued by one whose heart, against shame and disgrace, is "pompified," by his ill-gotten gains of speculations upon the wants and miseries of the war for which he voted, but from whose fury his prudent action in snuffing the battle from afar off" has saved his carcass. Yet there is another class of creditors—a brave soldier who has lost all but his "notes and accounts," pursues one whose back has grown gray with the mose of dishonor, and who pleads his vote against secession as his badge of wisdom and patriotism, and his absolution from all obligations to share the fortunes of his associates. Another brave soldier's widow pursues an athletic "exempt whose eyes stick out with fatness," and whose complaint of cruel, *cruel* hardships of the war. The aged and decrepid, the widows and the orphans who have spent and lost all in the support of the "Lost Cause," pursue the skulker and the exempt to prove that the Yankees, Jayhawkers or Secessionists have robbed them of their last dollar. Who is the worthy creditor and who is the unworthy creditor? Who can devise the rule of right and justice that will guide to the fair and equable average and disposition of the "notes and accounts" saved from the common wreck? And who is authorized to do it? Is the Executive? Is the Legislature? What *authority* has either to do any act? They are both the creatures of the *Constitution*. The live, move and have their being in the Constitution. Without the Constitution they would have no legal existence. What the Constitution *authorizes* them to do they may do, and what the Constitution forbids them to do, they have no more authority to do than any man or set of men who usurp power and abuse privileges.

The people of Mississippi claim the possession of certain rights, too sacred to be entrusted to the Government and to Legislation, and established for the guidance of their servants, have excepted certain powers out of the general powers of Government. One of these powers is that the Constitution shall always be upper—another is that no law shall be passed impairing the obligations of contracts. The Judge that would close the doors of a constitutional court, in obedience to the order of the Executive and Legislature, in violation of the Constitution, would be unworthy his ermine and a fit tool of despotism. As the Executive, I claim no authority to decide who is the worthy and who is the unworthy creditor—and I do not know how to average and divide the losses all have sustained. I feel no ordinary personal interest in the appointment of the day of payment. My sympathies have ever been enlisted in behalf of the helpless and the needy. My heart's love is entwined around the brave Confederate soldier by chords that cannot be severed; and I would divide with him the last crumb that *belonged to myself*—but I must confess my want of wisdom to devise the scheme that will absolve him or relieve his property from the obligations of his contract with *others, without their consent*, as long as there is virtue, power and majesty in the Constitution under which he lives.

Any scheme, however, that may be devised for the permanent or temporary relief of the people from the pressing embarrassments of our great disasters, that is clearly within the restrictions of my obligation to the Constitution, will receive my cordial co-operation.

My faith is not in "stay-laws." Temporary relief from debts is sought only to aggravate embarrassments. Patient industry, strict economy and "long suffering" are now our destiny and our duty, and the only means of restoring our lost fortunes and re-establishing our prosperity and happiness.

May Almighty God, whose chastening hand manifests His love, bless us all with hope, and guide us through the black night that shrouds our distracted country in gloom, despondency and uncertainty.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.

STATEMENT OF J. W. LYONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1866.

To Captain George D. Perry, New Orleans:

My Dear Sir—It is with regret, yet a pleasure, that I am one of the survivors of the ill-fated ship Evening Star, which went down on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., in a violent gale, to six o'clock A. M. The ship went down in a terrific hurricane, what might be termed a cyclone or tornado. It is impossible for my pen to describe the battle for life. Suffice it to say, independence would commence on Irish soil before next year.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat heavy, for spring; higher for fall; prime spring $2 20; choice $2 25 to 2 30; prime fall $2 70, choice $2 80. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork firm. Bacon and Lard in favor of buyers. Whisky unchanged.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—Sales 123 hhds of Tobacco at unchanged prices. Virginia leaf $50. Flour, superfine, scarce, in bbl, $9 50. Prime red wheat $2 85. Old corn scarce at 80c, in bulk. Oats 50c. Pork $32. Bacon shoulders 16c; clear sides 20c. Lard in tierces, 16½c, Whisky $2 33.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky adjourned to-day after granting thirty new charters. Three hundred and thirty three lodges were represented.

Cincinnati, Oct 18.—Flour in good local demand and firm; superfine $10 50 to $11. Wheat $2 85. Corn active; mixed $5c. Oats steady at 45c. Whisky $2 33. Pork active; sales 900 bbls at $31 75 for country and $32 for city. Lard 15¼c. Bulk meats and Bacon unchanged. Bacon shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 19c. Bulk shoulders held at 14c; sides 16c. Packed Groceries firm and active. Gold 147¾.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—An excursion train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in returning from a tournament, ran through a trestle near Barnesville this morning, demolishing two cars. About forty persons were injured, only two seriously. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck.

Southeast Pass, Oct. 18.—Ship Carl, before reported aground off Grand Island, was pulled off and towed to the bar last evening by three tugs. A tug arrived down at 11 A. M. with bark Congress, bark Toscano, and bark G. W. Norton. All have gone to sea. Ship Polar Star and ship Wallace are on the bar. Four tugs are working at the ship Carl. Ship Eldorado is still ashore inside the bar. Schooner Brazos, 12 days from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of fruit, has arrived inside and went up in tow at 12 M. Bark Flora Southard went up in tow at 3 P. M. and Weather calm and warm. The tide is rising and will be very high at midnight.

Vicksburg, Oct. 18.—Passed up, Henry Von Phul at 12 M. River falling.

(Associated Press Dispatches—last evening.)

From Washington—Gen. Sherman's Letter—More Marine Disasters—Military Quarantine to be Withdrawn November 1st—From Southwest Pass—Arrival of the Marion—Her Passengers and Cargoes.

Washington, Oct. 18.—A letter has been received in this city from Lieut. Gen. Sherman, discussing the political situation, and emphatically approving of the President's policy of restoration.

New York, Oct. 18.—The steamer James S Green, from Georgetown, South Carolina, arrived this morning, and makes the following report:

On the 4th saw a large brig ashore twelve miles south of Fenwick Island, with the sea breaking over her; 17th, saw a schooner ashore six miles north of Barnegat.

On the 16th the steamer Monticello, from Savannah for Boston, put into Delaware breakwater, short of coal.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 18.—The Propeller Empire, from Wilmington, N. C., is ashore on the outside of the Hook.

She is logged, and has three feet of water in her hold. Her cargo will be thrown all along the beach. She went ashore last night.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, has ordered that after November 1st, the military quarantine established in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

New York, Oct. 18, 1 P. M.—Gold ruled at 146¾. Sterling exchange firmer at 108⅛. Cotton is dull, at 40 to 42.

Flour and Wheat firmer; Corn firm; Pork heavy.

Southeast Pass, Oct. 18.—Bark Flora, Southward, is inside the bar awaiting steam. S. S. Mariposa, from New York the 10th, arrived at the bar at midnight and crossed this morning at 6:30.

She brings the following passengers: Mrs. Cushman, F. C. Cushing, C. S. Norris, D. P. Gibson, W. F. Gibson, Mrs. Wrankmore and three children, Miss Jackson, and three in the steerage.

Ship El Dorado is still ashore inside the bar. Ship Wallace, ship Polar Star and another ship, name unknown, are aground on the bar. Weather clear and pleasant; wind northeast, light; tide very good.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN KENTUCKY.—The first trial in Kentucky by indictment under the Civil Rights Bill, has just been concluded in the United States District Court sitting in Louisville. Three white men, Jno. Rhodes, John Stewart and Thomas Vickers, alias "Texas," were convicted of burglary, assault and battery, by negro testimony.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN TEXAS.—Gov. Throckmorton has issued a proclamation, dated Oct. 8th, declaring the proposed amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified by the people of Texas, and made part of the Constitution of the United States. He reports the vote of the State to be 38,418 votes in favor of, and 23,400 against the Amendments, which the Legislature, however, have refused to adopt by a vote of 67 yeas to 5 nays. The Galveston *Bulletin*, noticing the subject, says:

The decided action of our Legislature on the Constitutional Amendments, published in another column, does not surprise us. But the day may come, and that day may not be far distant, when the members will be glad to ratify the Amendment would be glad to make their wrong, though we are afraid it will be too late after the discovery is made that the South will never get any better terms than those proposed in the Amendment.

PURCHASE OF AN ISLAND BY THE UNITED STATES.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Pera, near Constantinople, dated September 19, announces the completion of the purchase of the Island of Nicaria, most important naval station in the Grecian Archipelago, by the United States Government, and details at the same time the positive interests which the American people have in the progress and extension of the Russian question.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night, one of Bouricault's plays, the "Irish Heiress," will be put upon the stage. Every one knows the characteristics of Bouricault's plays—little originality, but perfect knowledge of what can and should please all audience.

The "Irish Heiress" is not one of Bouricault's best plays—we mean literarily—but it is, for all that, one of the most amusing. The conversations are lively, and several of the characters are drawn with vivacity. If there be not wit, there is, at least, a succession of mirth provoking scenes about it, and the high circles in which it is the privilege of most of the characters to move, require that lavish display of upholstery which, of itself, almost ensures the success of a play. If there is a day when the "Irish Heiress," our memory is at fault; or, like *Benedict*, we were in our "laughing mood" when last we saw her.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We have no doubt that the mere announcement that the popular and respected proprietors and managers of the "Academy" are to have a benefit this evening will draw a crowd. We are happy to state, in this connection, that the Treasurer has not shown a "heart of flint" on this occasion, but has "kindly consented" to place in their hands the entire proceeds, "after paying expenses." When we add that the entire Company will be introduced, we look for a "plentiful lack" of seats at the "Academy" to-night.

For the rest, the entertainment will be unusually varied and interesting. Beginning with the lively farce of the "Jealous Wife," it runs through any number of comic and sentimental ballads, characteristic dances, and a graceful ballet, in which that accomplished demoness appears, until it reaches the pantomime drama of the "Wept of the Wish-ton wish," of which Mlle. Christine is the *Marramattak*, and Billy Reese the *Mr. Satisfaction Shuck*.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy appeared last night as *Macbeth*. His conception and rendition of the "warlike Thane" were worthy of his high reputation as a tragedian. Miss Irving was sick and did not appear as *Lady Macbeth*, Miss Placide supplying her place with some measure of acceptability. Mr. Eddy is announced for a benefit in a great bill this evening.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, is visited by crowds of the curious day and night. The Chinese juggler, the impalement of La Belle Louise, her bold witchery in the cages of the wild animals, and the Punch and Judy show, are entertainments which none will fail to relish.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.—W. O. Lofland, Mayor elect of Memphis, in addressing the people of that city, says: He is not a Radical as has been charged, that he voted for Andy Johnson and would vote for him again. He has entered, it seems, upon the duties of his office, but on the other hand as Mayor Park, in a communication to the old Council, protests as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I regret exceedingly the course I am pursuing, but in accordance with the laws of the State and the charter of the city, I do not recognize the late municipal election which was held on the 3d instant, and therefore I could with as much right and justice order an election for Governor in Chattanooga or Nashville. At your last meeting you appropriated $300 to the Sheriff for holding the municipal election, which is unconstitutional, for the laws of the State compel him to hold these elections, and I disapprove of this appropriation.

Respectfully,
JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Mr. Grace had no doubts as to the illegality of the election, but he knew a majority of the honest voters cast to defeat him, and he therefore offered his resignation. Mr. Johnson thought the election perfectly legal, and as Mayor Park himself, had called the election, had made no objection, he moved the message be laid on the table. The motion was lost; so was one to adjourn, a third to receive and file prevailed. Some of the candidates chosen, not appearing to be qualified, a resolution was adopted to request the Sheriff to consult with Judge Smith, and, provided he thinks necessary, to hold an election on the 18th instant, to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

ALLEGED CORRESPONDENCE WITH SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.—*New York*, October 15—*The Herald's* Washington special says:

A rumor was current this evening, spread too late for confirmation or denial, that the President has written to the Southern Governors, urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States, and recommend the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

Philadelphia officials once denied General Andrew Jackson the hospitalities of the city, as they did Andrew Johnson.

Forty eight millions of gallons of petroleum oil have been exported from the United States in the last year.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, are reported to the Board of Health, were as follows:

Cholera	1	Cholera Infantum	2
Consumption	3	Diarrhea Chronic	1
Congestion	1	Fever, Pernicious	1
Typhoid Fever	3	Fever Yellow	1
Inflammation, Intestinal	1	Hæmorrhage	1
Tra Nascentium	3	Unknown	1
Total			20

The Case of Reddington.—Thos Reddington, late partner with Mayor Monroe in the auction and commission business, was arraigned yesterday evening before Recorder Abern, on the charge of embezzling money and property of the firm and of Mayor Monroe to the amount of about $10,000. E. S. McCay and Samuel Myers, Esqs., for the prosecution, and Judge J. B. Colton for the defence. The case was continued over till Wednesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in order to await a report from experts appointed to investigate the books and accounts of the firm.

First District Court.—Informations were filed yesterday as follows: James Farrell, forgery; Louis Seifert, stabbing; Adeline Seifert with intent to kill; Geo. W. Reeves, burglary; C. Thornton, assault with a dangerous weapon; Elfed Smith, receiving stolen property knowingly; Isaac Newton and M. L. Feehan, stabbing; Jas. Lasbury with intent to kill; J. A. Gray, dangerously wounding Peter Spencer; Mike McConnisky, John McKinley, Wm. Green and Jas. Murphy, larceny.

The case of Thomas Wallace, sent to the Workhouse by Recorder Abern, came up on an application for a habeas corpus, he having been charged with being a vagrant, and committed in default of bail of $5,000. This he alleged to be excessive, and required contrary to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. District Attorney Luxenburg contended that vagrancy was neither a felony or misdemeanory, but simply and offense within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Recorder. C. M. Bradford, Esq., claimed that in the amendment to the original Act of the Legislature the word "Recorder" was omitted. There was reason, Mr. Bradford said, to suppose that the arrest and commitment had been made to gratify an enemy of the Chief of Police. Judge Abell contended that all he could do was to reduce the bail which he fixed at $2,500 to something more reasonable, and Counsel against the Chief of Police, that officer stated that the prisoner had used very abusive language towards him, calculated to irritate his feelings, and he felt conscious of having acted in the premises solely from a sense of duty as an officer and conservator of the public good. T. Land, Jr., is also of Counsel for the defence.

Recorder Abern's Court.—Jenny L. Collins was yesterday fined $25 or required to go to the Workhouse 30 days for disorderly conduct.

Frank Smith for throwing nuisance into the street $20 or 30 days in Workhouse.

Joseph Schey for carrying concealed weapons $30; John Carroll and Willy Brown $5 each or 60 days in Workhouse, for violating ordinance 1095; Lizzie Ingram and Carry Carr, both colored, $10 each for indecency. Miss Race, an abandoned woman from Magnolia street, 6 months in the Workhouse. Fred Antonio for drunkenness 30 days in Workhouse. John Addison for stealing a rubber bag from Pat Quinn, 6 months in Workhouse.

Other dispositions, by the Court, of minor importance.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Capt. H. H. Broad, of the steamer Sonora, was yesterday fined $40, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for bringing prize slaves into the city in violation of the Health Ordinance.

Madam Clien, charged with shooting with intent to kill Maria Barringer on the 15th inst. at 113 St. Charles street, was discharged, the shooting proving to have been accidental.

Recorder Toward's Court.—Delia Toobey, vagrancy, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for six months.

John Bateford and Peter Piccone, a couple of Italians, charged with passing counterfeit one dollar bills, were remanded to be tried before the U. S. Commissioner.

Recorder Leiter's Court.—J. Armbruster for violation of the Health Ordinance was fined $25, and Phillip Jackson $10, for keeping a disorderly house.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1866.

The general market has been unusually dull throughout the day. There has been little doing in Sugar and Molasses, and Western Produce has changed hands to a limited extent. The operations in our leading staple have been on a very restricted scale, and resulted in sales of barely 700 bales, at prices indicating a decline of 1/8 @ ¼ per lb.

The Coin market has been attended with a fair degree of animation. Gold opened this morning at 147¾ @ 148, against 147 to 147¾, the closing rates last evening, and without having exhibited much irregularity closed firm at the opening rates. The sales the First Board were $100,000 at 147¾, $5000 at 148¾, the Second Board there was one sale of $1500 Customhouse Gold at 148¾, the transactions in the open market included $15,000 at 147¾, $5000 at 147⅜, $47,000 (3000, 3000, 5000, 6000, 10,000 and 20,000) at 148, $26,000 (6000, 10,000 and 10,000) at 148⅛, $15,000 (4,000 and 10,000) at 148¾, and $15,000 at 148⅜. In Silver we noticed sales of $500 in American halves at 134, and $700 at 140; also, about 1000 Mexican dollars at 148.

The Foreign Exchange market was rather inanimate. The offerings on sale were rather limited, and in consequence of the indisposition of buyers to operate, as well as the disparity of views existing as to rates, there were few negotiations effected. The sales of Sterling in sight: $3000 good clear at 150⅜, $1800 A1 at 157½, and £1500 bank, for remittance, at 161. In France the sales included 15,000 bank and 10,000 private bankers' at 5.50. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 152 to 154 for bill of lading bills, 152 to 156 for A1 to first class, and 160 to 161 for bank; and francs at 5.60 for A1 commercial and 5.50 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was attended with no material change. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, at which they met with a fair patronage. The supplies of commercial were moderate and owing to the discrepancy of views as to rates there were few negotiations consummated. The sales comprised $131,000 (6000, 40,000, 40,000 and 45,000) New York sight at ¾ per cent discount, $10,000 and $50,000 at ⅝, $45,000 thirty days' sight at 1⅛, and $10,000 forty days' at 2 per cent discount. The rates outdoors for sight were ¾ to ⅞ discount.

The Stock market manifested considerable animation. The sales at the First Board comprised 61 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $209, and 185 Crescent City Bank at $12 50. At the Second, 50 Union Bank at $53; 100 Louisiana State Bank at $31 75, and 50 at $32, and 25 Bank of America at $8 75. In the open market the transactions included 50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $53; 200 Jackson Railroad at $9 37½; 100 Bank of New Orleans at $11 50, and 550 (50 and 500) Crescent City Bank at $13.

City Bonds were rater inanimate. Jackson Railroad first mortgage Construction Bond with eight coupons, sold at the second Board at 60. The Consolidated are quoted at 95 to 96, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage Construction Bonds at 85½ to 87, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Construction Bonds with eight matured coupons at 70 to 72½.

Uncurrent Money was quiet, $1000 City Treasury notes sold at 99½c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 67c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 93 to 94c. Dealers pay the inside figure for the small sums offered at their counters. Many retail dealers receiving the latter in trade at par City Treasury notes rule at ⅛c per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 18, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a limited inquiry, and continued to show a drooping throughout the day. The offerings were to a very liberal extent, and although holders exhibited considerable anxiety to realize and a strong disposition to make concessions, still buyers evinced little desire to operate, and the sales were restricted to barely 700 bales, the brokers participating in the business. Prices were decidedly lower, the majority of the sales having been effected on the basis of 35 to 36c for Good Ordinary, and 37 to 38c for Low Middling; some parties contending that several small lots changed hands at figures disclosing a decline of 1¼ to 2c per lb below Tuesday's quotations. On the other hand we have not learned that any sales were made at the inside rates current on Monday last, viz: 39c for Low Middling, and 40c for Middling. The receipts were quite liberal, and the stock on hand is rapidly increasing. We quote as follows: Ordinary 32 to 34c, Good Ordinary 36 to 37, Low Middling 38 to 39, and Middling 41c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,062
Received to-day	1,427
Received previously	43,986—45,413
	147,565
Cleared to-day	951
Cleared previously	46,792—46,743
Stock on hand	100,822

The clearances are exclusively for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts for several days, but arrivals of the new crop Louisiana are being expected. The market is bare, nearly so, of old domestic production, while the stock on hand of that of Cuba is very small. There is very little demand, however, for any grades of Cuba Sugar and some sales, being taken for refining, at full better descriptions are neglected in expectation of early receipts of new crop. The sales to day comprised 30 hhds Cuba Muscovado Sugar on Louisiana Sugar at 14¾ to 14¾c, and 600 boxes Cuba, of which 130 No. 11, taken for refining, at 15c. Nos 12 and 13 at 12¾ to 13c, and 350 boxes No 15 on private terms. Only a retail business is doing in Molasses at 65c per gallon. It is quoted in lots at 57 to 58c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—There was some looking around on foreign account to-day, but without operating in a sale of any importance. The stock on sale being very small is firmly held, and factors have but little to say in concessions whatever. A hogshead of light Leaf sales are reported at 11c. We continue to quote Low Bodieued, light and heavy, 5¾ to 10c per lb; currency. Good to do 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 14c; Extra Fine 15 to 16c; Good 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 14c; Choice Selections 15 to 20c; cutters and bakers 20 to 25c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There has been but a limited movement throughout the market, owing to the greatly reduced stock of Flour and Grain, and prices in consequence have ruled firm. Provisions show little or no alteration, and we hear of only a jobbing trade being carried at about the range of our previous quotations. We refer our readers to the annexed particulars for the condition of our market:

FLOUR.—The scarcity of the various grades prevent transactions of magnitude, and the few lots that change hands command full rates. The sales to-day were restricted to about 1000 bbls, of which 50 Choice Superfine, desirable for the city trade, sold at $12 75; 50 do, at private terms; Extra at $12 75, 17 do at $14 12½, 500 Double do at $13 50, 200 Treble do at $14 37½, and 400 do, on private terms.

CORN.—The stock on hand is of very limited character, and chiefly in warehouse. The only sale reported to-day included 900 Yellow and 2000 Mixed and Yellow at 95c, also, 2500 White at 98c per bushel, making in all about 5300 sacks.

OATS.—There is but very little offering, the non arrival of fresh supplies, and the daily reduction of the stock enables holders to exact very full rates. A sale of 1000 sacks are heard of was a lot of 300 sacks at 52c per bushel.

BRAN.—We do not hear of much doing. The supplies are very small and in store. To-day some 300 sacks were sold, in two lots, at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The inquiry is light, and the supply though small is sufficiently ample to meet it. We heard of about 100 bales Ohio River, round hoop, being sold at $25 per ton. Also, at auction, 117 bales round hoop, St. Louis, of which 25 bales brought $24 10, and the residue $22 per ton.

PORK.—We have no quotable alteration to note as yet. The were receipts to-day of some 500 bbls, and sales to a small extent from experts $34 75, and retail parcels $35 to $35 50 per bbl, even weight. Prime Mess is selling slowly at $29 50 to $30 per bbl.

BACON.—The stock of Shoulders and Hibbed