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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT 21, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
183.....Rampart Street.....183

CITY FINANCES.

In our late editorials touching the finances of the city of New Orleans, we have spoken of a negotiation of seven per cent. city bonds in New York lately effected by Mr. Prados of the Council and Mr. Layton, President of the Southern Bank, Fiscal Agent of the city, and we have alluded to a mis-understanding which exists on the part of the City Council as to the lawful disposition of the money proceeding from the negotiation.

It will be remembered that the Legislature authorized on Feb. 27, 1869, the city of New Orleans to issue bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, three millions of which were to be appropriated to the redemption of the city currency and two millions to the payment of other floating indebtedness of the corporation.

That portion of these bonds which was thus to be appropriated for redemption of the city currency, has been disposed of in accordance with the law. It is with the remaining portion—two millions—that we have now to do.

The law required the Fiscal Agent (the Southern Bank) to receive these bonds from the officers of the corporation, and to pay them out according to the directions contained in the statute authorizing their issue. The Southern Bank was thus made responsible to the Legislature for the proper disposition of these bonds. It was required, as Fiscal Agent, to see that the indebtedness of the city these bonds were designed to discharge, was faithfully paid. The Legislature guarded against any misappropriation of the bonds by entrusting them exclusively to the Fiscal Agent. They were aware that public officers, who are empowered with discretion, are sometimes prone to misapply the public funds and to pretend to do what, in reality, they designed to leave undone. If we understand the law, the Legislature guarded against the very act which the Council are seeking to accomplish—that is, pretending to pay the floating indebtedness existing on February 27, 1869, when their intention is to leave a debt still unpaid which existed on that day.

According to a statement furnished to the Fiscal Agent by the officers of the city, the former paid to the Fink and McDonogh Funds, from which the city had borrowed the amount, the sum of six hundred and twelve thousand dollars in these bonds at par. This was considered a part of the floating indebtedness, provided for by the law of February 27. The Fiscal Agent also paid from the same issue to the State Treasurer the sum of eight hundred and five thousand dollars, being the amount assessed against the city by the Metropolitan Police Board for the expenses of the police. The Fiscal Agent also holds bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, which he intends to pay to the Consolidated Fund on account of the city indebtedness to that fund. This will exhaust the issue of two millions, all but eighty three bonds which will then be on hand. Thus:

Paid Fink and McDonogh Funds..	$612,000
" Metropolitan Police.....	805,000
To be paid to the Consolidated Debt Fund.....	500,000
On hand.....	83,000
	$2,000,000

It will be seen from this statement that the object of the law of February 27, had nearly been accomplished.

Since these transactions were effected by the Fiscal Agent, the City Council being without funds to carry on the affairs of the city, undertook to borrow again the Fink and McDonogh funds by withdrawing the bonds just replaced by the Fiscal Agent, and authorizing Mr. Layton, President of the Southern Bank, and Mr. Prados—one of their members—to proceed to New York and there negotiate them. The bonds have been negotiated in New York upon a certain condition, which is that the proceeds should be applied to the indebtedness existing on Feb 27, 1869, according to the law, and to secure such a disposition of the money, Mr. Layton was empowered by the purchasers, to see that the money was properly applied, or in his discretion to cancel the purchase.

Mr. Layton having accepted this trust, it is his duty to see that every provision of the law, in spirit as well as letter, is observed, and that the transaction is made perfectly safe and legal so far as the purchasers of the bonds are concerned. Mr. Layton requires, in the first place, that the City Council—both Boards—ratify his New York negotiation, and then furnish him with a detailed statement of the various claims to which they intend to appropriate the money. If we understand the position he takes, he looks upon the bonds he negotiated for the city's account, not as really borrowed from the Fink and McDonogh funds but as being in his hands for distribution under the law of February 27. That is, he looks upon the first disposition of these bonds to the Fink and McDonogh funds as having been a simulated transaction—a scheme planned for the purpose of raising money illegally, or doing that indirectly which could not be done directly and a mere repetition of that financial plight out of which the Legislature took the city by the law of February 27, supposing when that law was carried into effect the treasury of the city would then be free from all embarrassment. Whether this pretended payment was a simulation or not, it must be admitted that it is a queer way to pay off indebtedness, to borrow the same sum again immediately. At the same time the fiscal agent, we believe, is sincerely desirous of co-operating with the Council in all proper measures calculated to restore the city's credit. He cannot be expected, occupying the delicate position of a trustee, to do anything which he may conscientiously believe to be merely an indirect method of accomplishing an illegal transaction. He is undoubtedly justifiable in using caution in this matter, and we trust the Council will see that his only object is to protect the public interest, and the interest of the purchasers of the bonds who bought them or agreed to buy them on his recommendation. The community will recognize in Mr. Layton's proceedings that sort of prudence and that respect for principle, the absence of which, in such transactions as these bonds, we have had so often to lament.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues. And there came unto him, Judith long, the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone. She slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food. And Ares, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying: O, Doctor! accept then this money, which is called greenbacks, and with the picture of Abraham, my friend, on one end. For verily I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little, and suffered many pains, and my PLANTATION BITTERS gave me health, filtered only unto the vigor of youth. And upon such as are afflicted with liver complaint, with sour stomach, with general debility and dyspeptic pains in all parts of the land of these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

DYEING AND SCOURING—We call the attention of families to the advertisement of Mr. E. Eugene Georgest, dyer and scourer, corner of Rampart and St. Philip streets. Mr. Georgest's establishment is one of the best in this city, the work is done in an artistic manner and the charges are very moderate. See advertisement in another column.

THE CITY ATTORNEY SUIT—We learn that the Mayor will not abandon the injunction proceeding taken by him in the Third District Court, in the matter of Back vs. the Governor, appointed to the office of City Attorney, but will probably move for a new trial next week day. It will be noted that the judgment of Judge Emerson dissolving the injunction has not become final, because three judicial days have not elapsed.

The Mayor is not litigating to retain Mr. Levy as City Attorney, but to vindicate the right of the city, under the charter, to appoint or elect its own officers, for vacancies as well as for complete terms. It is a matter of *principle* to be settled with the city as a party in a judicial contest. Hitherto she has not been a party. The Council should ratify the Mayor's action in this matter.

ARRIVED—The steamship "Sherman" Capt. Hawes, New York that port, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning with a full freight and the following cabin passengers: J. Weidmer, David Levy, Capt. Hapoulie, Isle of the *Crescent*, called in upon one to day, just from St Catherines. He leaves for your city, via Chicago, in a day or two.

General Steadman is here too with his right hand man, Felix McCloskey. The latest rumor is that the General is kept busy in Cuban filibustering matters, and that the Spanish spies, no less than two hundred of whom are operating here, are on his scent continually. Arrops of Cuban patriots are secretly here in now of late, and no enlistments are made, yet still the Junta exists, and the impression is they will yet circumvent Marshal Hallow and get off an expedition from some one of our seaports.

In fact, the Homet did, tis said, carry out a load of ammunition for the "Ever Faithful" last week, right from New York here. There has been an immense amount expended by the Junta and their agents and friends here, that some good should not come of it. Many wealthy refugees prompted by purely patriotic motives have given princely fortunes to the cause, money has been and is still extorted among these, and one at least, an American coadjutor, was hauled up the other day for misappropriation of some diamonds belonging to a Cuban lady in this city. Meanwhile Cespedes and his men are bearing the burden and heat of the day, doing the fighting while there are raising (?) the money.

The Southern theatrical managers are getting ready for departure—some, in fact, have already gone. Messrs Bidwell and McDonough, of the Academy, the Memphis Theatre and the St. Louis Olympic went two weeks since Mr. Floyd of the Varieties, goes on the 11th. He has engaged among others Messrs Oliver B. Dowd and Adam Everly in leading parts The former at Walbach's, the latter at the Arch street, Philadelphia, have each stood a No. 1 I saw Hoyd himself play *Fitcherlet*, in the Victims" at Wallack's last week, during John Owens' engagement, and had occasion then more than ever to admire his neat style and excellence stage presence.

Your readers may remember Mr. Stevens, who for three years past, has played leading man at the St. Charles, and who distinguished himself during Miss Scott Siddons engagement by affording that lady about the only support she really had there. He this year makes his début as manager at Vicksburg, and left to day for that city with his company, which includes Mrs. Addie Procter Knickel as leading lady, Misses Effie Wardon, Edstone, Mary Scott, Ida Davenport, Mrs. Charles Jordan, Mrs. Hartell, and Miss Lottie Clifford, formerly of the St. Charles; The Messrs Hardie, Harry Wilson, Chas. Jordan, T. G. Martin, Mr. Hinde, Walter and Wm Fletcher, C. P. Clapp and J. A. Kinlan, (also late of the St. Charles; Mr. Stevens has engaged as stars John Owens, McQuade, the comedian, Annie Ward Tiffany, Lellbugwell, Jno. Collins, the Partington sisters, the Zavistowski troupe, Mr. E. Eddy, Mrs Gladstone, Kate Reynolds and Fannie B. Price, and the Morlacchi troupe. The season opens on the 18th of next month, and during its course standard comedy, a little tragedy and such dramas or comedies as "School," "Rosedale," "Song Strike" and the "Lancashire Lass," will be brought out.

I should not have noticed Mr. Stevens' intentions so fully, but for the fact that the announcement of the company has not been previously published, and will therefore be of interest to all interested, not only in matters theatrical, but in the success of a hardworking and deserving young actor. CHANDOR.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Barbarin Gas Lighting Company.—Saturday evening a very interesting and satisfactory test was made on the Jackson Railroad of the application of Barbarin's gas for railroad purposes—the same which we noticed as having been some time ago successfully applied in lighting the railroad depot itself.

A train was fitted up with the apparatus invented and improved by Messrs. Barbarin & Coquet, and an experimental trip made up the road about twenty miles. Besides Mr. Florance and other leading gentlemen of the company, there were present several railroad and insurance officers, including Col. Williams, the Superintendent of the road, who took charge of the locomotive himself and ran it with his well known experience of old in handling the iron horse, putting it to pretty full speed in order to make the test as satisfactory as possible.

The experiment proceeded so little room in the cars, even the one which contained the principal fixtures, as hardly to attract attention, and was admirably fitted for effects as applied both to the cars and the headlights of the train. Newspapers were read with ease while the carriages provided with the new lights, each were fastened in, and without any flickering of the lights, showing how well the gas is adapted to the purpose. In addition, from experiments made in the connection with the patent improved burner, are made specially for headlights by Mr. Dupas, it is believed that a light can be thrown ahead of the locomotive as far as a thousand feet, thus forming a great safeguard against accidents.

Colonel Williams, on the part of the railroad company, he understand, has determined to use the gas and apparatus in all the cars, depots and stations of the road; and the Gas Company are already under contract to light up with it several hotels and steamboats.

The gas can be afforded to consumers at about one sixth or one eighth of the ordinary coal gas most in use, but destined to be largely superseded by it on that account, as well as the fact of general and safe applicability. The gas can be seen burning any evening at the Jackson Railroad depot

Taking the Veil.—The yard and buildings of the Convent of the Holy Cross, corner of Conti street and Love street, Third District, were crowded Sunday afternoon, to witness the ceremonies of the taking of the veil by several parties, as follows:

Miss Elizabeth Franzell—received in religion the name of Sister M. of St. Estella.

Miss Marie Vincent—received in religion the name of Sister M. of St. Juliana.

Miss Cecilia Clark—received in religion the name of Sister M. of St Modesta.

Sister M. of St. Mechtilde—called in the world Josephine Schwarz.

Sister M. of St. Marcianna—called in the world Rose McArdle.

Sister M. of St. Paula—called in the world Mary Ellen Carter.

Sister M. of St. Coletta—called in the world Adele Picard.

As usual on such occasions the ceremonies were highly affecting.

The Mitred Case.—The examination of the case of F. Meteyr, charged with attempting to burn the premises partly occupied by him, at 127 Carondelet street, was concluded yesterday before Reorder Becker, who decided to send the case before the First District Court for trial. The testimony as adduced was material to the previous testimony as published by us only in this that one of the witnesses identified the accused as a party who had purchased a slow match from him, thus adding another link to the chain of circumstances against him. The accused as heretofore furnished bond for his appearance before the First District Court.

The Exchange Alley Shooting Affair.—Capt. Woodruff send the following communication to the Superintendent of Police at 3¼ o'clock last evening: "Mr. Doyle is not as well to-day as he was yesterday—only rested about two hours last night and none to-day. The wound is mortifying."

We are pained at this prospective serious termination of this affair, and still hope that death may not intervene. It seems, as well as we can learn, that the difficulty between Mr. Doyle and Mr. Anderson did not relate to any fraudulent use of money by either party.

Cutting.—About six o'clock last evening a colored woman, named Mary Johnson, was cut in the back with a knife by a colored man, named Adolphe Williams, in a house of ill-fame on Franklin street, between Conti and Bienville streets. The wound is not dangerous. Williams escaped.

Accident.—About one o'clock yesterday evening John McNally, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold, corner of Jackson and Carondelet streets, and broke his left ankle. He was attended by Dr. Holt.

Sam's Saloon.—As an event in the oyster saloon business, we notice the reopening last night of this old and favorite place, under the auspices of Messrs Ed Prophet, as proprietor, and N. C. Herron, as superintendent of the restaurant department. The bar is an attractive feature, as of old.

The Customhouse Frauds—Ex-Collector Fuller in Court.—Col Perry Fuller, late Collector of the Port of New Orleans, appeared before United States Commissioner Urban yesterday to answer charges of fraud preferred against him, in connection with W. C. Gray, a Special Deputy Collector under his regime, and Waddy Thompson and James S. Clark and others, merchants of this city. The charge is preferred by Thomas J. Kinsella, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, and relates to the alleged fraudulent removal, without paying necessary duties, of large quantities of sugar and coffee—the former from a bonded warehouse kept by E. N. Soris & Co., and the latter from one kept by Isaac Wood, both in this city.

Col. Fuller waiving an examination, the case was sent before the United States Circuit Court, under bonds to be fixed. He is represented by Hon D. W. Voorhies, of Indiana, Hon. J. B. Weller, formerly of California, and Messrs Hays and New, of this city. The Government's represented by Messrs. Hudson and Fearn, of this city, specially employed in the case.

The bonds of Col Fuller were fixed at $10,000 on each of the two affidavits against him, or $20,000 together, for his appearance before the U. S. Court, and he was allowed till to-day to procure his bondsmen.

The counsel for Col. Fuller claims that he will easily show his entire innocence, and we can well understand how an official of any standing may be placed in a seeming false position by the delinquencies of his subordinates. To know who is really guilty we must await the investigation.

The imports on which the duties are alleged not to have been paid are 1474 sacks of coffee and 7160 boxes of sugar.

Gen. Steadman. An Alleged Defaulter for Over $500,000.—Acting United States District Attorney Gurley has instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court on behalf of the Government and against Gen. James R. Steadman, formerly Collector of United States Revenue for this District, for $514,754 95, for alleged defalcation in office, and against his sureties, Wm. S. Grant, J. F. Coyle, Madison Sweetzer, F. J. Herion, Hugh M. Crooke, J. Vorea, Jr., Ed. Kilgore and Sam'l H. Torrey, for the amount of the bonds of the accused, $160,000.

Petitioners aver that James B. Steadman has altogether failed to comply with the terms and conditions of his bond, and particularly in this: That he did not truly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of his office according to law; that he did not fully account and pay over to the United States, in compliance with the orders and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which came into his hands or possession; and they declare that the accounts of the said James B. Steadman, as collector of taxes, were adjusted by the proper officers of the Treasury of the United States on the 14th of May, 1869, and a balance was found to be due and owing by him to the United States of $514,754 95, as will be seen by reference to the duly certified copies of said accounts and adjustments.

The petitioners further aver that by reason of the breaches of the conditions of the bond, the same has been forfeited, and the amount of the penalty thereof is due to petitioners by the obligors thereof.

They therefore pray that James B. Steadman and his bondmen be cited, and that after due proceedings petitioners have judgment against them in *solido* for the sum of $160,000, with five per cent. interest from 14th May, 1869, until paid, and against James B. Steadman for the further sum of $514,754 95, with the per cent interest from 14th May, 1869, until paid, and costs of suit.

Gen. Steadman is not in the city.

"Cassidy's"—The restaurant and oyster saloon of Mr. Cassidy, on Gravier street, has become so well known as one of the chief cities and best resort in the city, that you can hardly make a more acceptable recommend to a friend than to dine at Cassidy's. Mr. Cassidy, who is one of our oldest caterers, has been located where he now is for twelve years, and has been in business there and elsewhere in the city for nearly thirty years. He has just fitted up and refitted his saloon in a magnificent scale, with Mr. Leon Debos as his foreman in charge, and has made some important changes in the establishment, including a ladies' department, and placing in a Cuban lady to also introduced the modern improvements in cooking, and among them an apparatus for making coffee of uniform excellence. Try Cassidy's.

Felonious Damage.—M Hendricks complains that he was robbed of $250 in a house of ill fame on Dauphine, between Conti and St. Louis streets. Lizzie Wade and Josephine and Rose Gallagher as accessory were arrested.

A deputy U S Marshal was deprived of this cash all in attempting to escape from a house in the Third District without paying.

A man named John Taylor, lately out of the Penitentiary, was arrested in a store corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets. He had on him $5 which the lady of the store identified as her property, besides a hook and twenty-two false keys for opening locks and a couple of revolvers.

J. J. McCort has been arrested, charged with stealing a gold watch from Thomas Barlow on the levee, near Adele street.

Victor's restaurant on Canal street was burglariously entered last night, and wine, liquor, clarret, champagne and a few other articles were stolen.

Counterfeit $100.—O Holdock, proprietor of the "Morning Call" coffeehouse, corner of Levee and Canal streets, was arrested yesterday by Officer Duiperf, charged with knowingly passing a counterfeit $100 bill United States currency. He was taken before Recorder Gastinel and sent before the United States Commissioner.

Accidentally Hurt.—About half past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a colored woman, Josephine Lewis, accidentally fell from a one-story gallery of a house, No 39 Basin street, and dislocated her left hip and badly bruised her left arm. The fall was caused by the railing giving way while she was in the act of throwing out a pail of water.

City Mortality—There were 115 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the week ending Saturday morning. This number includes 13 stillbirths and 11 deaths of consumption, and the rest by various ordinary diseases.

Alleged Arson—John Galvani and Douglas Wilkins were arrested, charged with setting fire to the large grocery store of Mr. Vincent Wood, corner of Dumaine and Tremé streets, where they were employed. The charge is made by Philip Monsman.

Stabbing—Raphael Serpas was arrested last night for stabbing and severely wounding Pedro Domingo. Several parties were arrested as witnesses. The stabbing occurred in the Third District.

Railroad Accident—A gentleman who reached the city yesterday reports that a locomotive of the Opelousas care exploded near Terrebonne, but whether any one was wounded or not, he does not state. The wires were down, so that no further information could be obtained.

Fire—About half past eight o'clock Sunday a fire broke out on board the schooner Sacred Jack, lying in the Old Canal, near the intersection of Claiborne street. It originated through the carelessness of the cook, and was quickly extinguished by Orleans Fire Company No. 21. The damage proved trifling.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the attic of the cottage house No. 185 Delord street, between Carondelet and St. Charles. The roof of the building was destroyed, and the house so damaged as to render thorough renovation necessary. The lessee, Mr. H. M. Smith, who is absent with his circus in Texas, had subleased it to some negroes, and we hear it was owing to their carelessness that the fire originated. It is insured in a New York office, but for what amount we could not ascertain. Mr. A. B James owns the property.

Boy Run Over.—At half past seven o'clock Sunday evening, a boy named Peter Mancher, nine years old, whose parents reside at the corner of Philip and Dryades streets, was run over at the corner of St. Andrew and Prytania streets, by car No. 57 of the Prytania street line, and had both his legs so badly crushed that amputation is considered necessary. He was conveyed by his father's house. The driver has not yet been arrested.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The charge of arson against Douglas Wilkins and John Galvani, arrested as a witness, were yesterday dismissed by Recorder Gastinel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $621,000.

Louis Brush has been appointed Special Deputy Agent of the Post Office Department.

The small note famine will be partially relieved after the first of October.

Secretary Boutwell, Commissioner Delano and Col. Capron have accepted invitations to visit the Georgia State Fair, which takes place at Macon on the 16th of November. A steamer will leave here early in November for Savannah, where the party will take a special train for Macon. Other prominent Government officials will probably attend the fair.

The aggregate specie reserve of the National Banks of the United States is over $17,000,000.

It is rumored that Gen. Ames asks four days for the Mississippi election.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Government will follow the policy based upon public opinion: the country should that course lead to recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

No suggestion from Europe could have any effect.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Waverly, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A special train, bound North, on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, collided with a car on the track. Two persons killed and several wounded. No Southerner's names appearing.

Charleston, Sept. 20.—One of the largest churches in the city was crowded to-day to hear a sermon by Dr. Hickman, in favor of political and social charity.

In connection with the Avondale disaster a handsome contribution was made for the sufferers.

The injuries to the South Carolina Railroad by yesterday's accident will be fully repaired to-morrow. The principal loss of property was in the destruction of the locomotive.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution calling on all Con gressmen from this city to vote for the recognition of Cuban independence at the next session.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lisbon, Sept. 20.—Advices by a Rio Janeiro steamer report the capture of Asonita Purebon and the flight of Lopez. The news causes rejoicing at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, which places were illuminated.

London, Sept. 20.—The *Morning Post* says: it now appears that America only made friendly representations to the Madrid Government, in favor of the reasonable demands of Cuba. Probably Napoleon's advice to the Regency is that Spain should act with consideration towards Cuba, and so disarm American influence. The French Government favors a conciliatory course at Madrid, and non intervention at Washington.

The *Standard* says that Prim's attempts to induce England and France to join in a protectorate for Cuba has totally failed.

London, Sept 20—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the Emperor's recovery has caused a lull in the fiery debate which has begun between the party of the Emperor and his friends and of Prince Napoleon. The rivalry displayed by each faction gives a foretaste of what is in store for France when the death of the Emperor lets his family loose and gives up the State to their unseemly discords.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The *Journal des Debats* thinks that England and France are disposed to sustain Spain with their counsel.

It is a current rumor that Prussia is about to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden.

London, Sept. 20.—A great demonstration occurred to day in favor of the Fenian prisoners; the procession, 6000 persons, marched to Trafalgar Square, where they were addressed by Moore, Member of Parliament for Mayo, and others, urging unconditional pardon, in which there was a unanimous concurrence. Great enthusiasm. No disorders.

Brussels, Sept. 20.—The *Independence Belge* thinks it improbable that Prim would, ask the good offices of England and France to prevent recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States, as the application would certainly fail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20—Evening—Cotton heavy uplands 12¾ to 12¾, Orleans 13 to 13¼; sales to day 5000 bales; 1500 of which were for export and speculation.

Havre, Sept. 20.—A. M.—Cotton declining; tree ordinaire on the spot 1 54¾; low middling afloat 1 62.

Frankfort, Sept. 20—Evening—Bonds 71¼ to 71⅜.

Paris, Sept. 20, A. M.—Bourse opened heavy. Rentes 70 70.

London, Sept. 20—Evening—Consols 93¾. Bonds 83¾. Sugar on the spot 39s 6d to 39s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20—Evening—Cotton declining; sales to day 2500 bales. Middling uplands 29½c. Flour heavy. Superfine State $6 00 to $6 25; common to fair extra Southern $6 50 to $6 85. Wheat closed 1 to 2c lower—winter red Western inferior to prime $1 47 to $1 53; Illinois $1 40 to $1 42. Corn heavy—inferior to prime Western 79 to 81c. Pork firmer, $31 30. Lard dull—kettle 19 to 19½c. Whisky unchanged. Rice quiet. Sugar active and higher—Porto Rico 9 to 13¾. Molasses 11½ to 12½; Havana 11½ to 12½c. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Naval Stores quiet. Rosin dull—common to fair, by steam chiefly, at $. Flour, by sail 2 to 6.

New York, Sept. 20.—Governments dull 5 20s of '62, 122. Southern Securities quiet but firm. Money easier—more seeking to their usual rates. Sterling dull at 9¾. Gold excited by Spanish war rumors; closed firm at 137⅜.

New York, Sept. 20—Evening.—5-20s of '62, 122, 122½; '65, 121; new, 119¾; '67, 119⅞; '68, 119⅞. 10-40s, 109⅞. Louisiana 70 to 71; Levee sixes 65.

Mobile, Sept. 20—Cotton—the demand moderate among several buyers and closed with easy sales of 600 bales middlings at 27c. Receipts 1241 bales. Exports 200 bales.

Charleston, Sept 20—Cotton quiet—¾ to ¼c lower. middlings 27c, sales 200 bales; receipts 224.

Savannah, Sept. 20—Cotton more active; sales 1000 bales; middlings 26¾c, receipts 2546 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 20—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 25 to 25½c. Receipts 511 bales; exports 1200.

St Louis, Sept. 20—Flour—spring superfine $4 50 to $5 25. Wheat $1 06 to $1 09. Corn 82½ to 83c. Oats 47 to 50c. Rye 84 to 85. Whisky $1 10. Pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 19½c; clear rib sides 19c, clear sides 19¾c. Lard 19¾c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—Family Flour $5 to $5 25. Corn high at $1 00. Oats 50 to 55c. Rye 92c. Whisky $1 08 to $1 10. Pork held at $32. Lard nominally—18½. Bulk Meats—shoulders 18¾c; clear rib sides 19¼c, clear sides 19½c. Bacon—shoulders 19½c, clear rib sides 19½c, clear sides 19¾c. Sugar, raw, 13¼ to 16c, refined 16¾ to 17¾c.

Louisville, Sept. 20—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Grain and provisions unchanged. Sales of Tobacco, 57 hhds, at full prices. Bacon—packed shoulders 16c; clear rib sides 19¼c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 21 to 22½c. Lard 20c. Pork $31 to $33 50. Whisky $1 08 to $1 10. Bagging 25½ to 26c.

Chicago, Sept. 20—Flour—spring extra $6 75 to $7. Wheat $1 03 to $1 12. Corn 81 to 81½c. Oats 41½c. Rye 90½c. Barley $1 52. High wines $1 07 to $1 08. Pork nominally at $31 50. Lard 19 to 19½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾; sides 17 to 17½c; hams 17½ to 18c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 20—Passed up: The Longworth at 10 A. M; Pargoud at 1 P. M., Atlantic and barges at 3 P. M. Passed down: the Belle Lee at 11 A. M., and the Clarksville at 7 P. M. The river is forty feet below high water mark and still falling slowly.

Memphis, Sept. 20.—Passed up—Great Republic and Julia. Passed down—Robinson and Lady Gay. Weather cloudy and sultry. River has risen 7½ inches.

St. Louis, Sept. 20—The River is falling here and above.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—River falling with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 20—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind East, strong. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Sept. 20—Noon.—The following is a summary of the latest miscellaneous European items:

The Bishop of Exeter is dead, age 91 years.

One hundred and twenty vessels and several hundred seamen were injured by the late gale on the British coasts.

It is rumored that Napoleon has telegraphed the French Minister at Washington that France desires that Spain should retain Cuba.

The emigration of reinforcements for Cuba has commenced. It is evidently stated that Tope commands the fleet.

Prim reaches Madrid to-morrow.

Negotiations are pending for the marriage of Montpensier's daughter to the Duke of Genoa. This improves the Duke's chances for the Spanish throne.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—Railroads hence South are not blockaded as reported; there is some delay, however, in transferring goods over the Ohio River.

San Francisco, Sept. 20—The Humboldt celebration here was a fine affair.

No Indian outbreaks are thoroughout Arizona on the 5th; no damage reported.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It is believed here that Sumner, in the Massachusetts State Convention, will take strong grounds in favor of Cuban recognition.

It is thought that public pressure will compel the Cabinet to take some decisive action on Friday.

London, Sept. 20—Noon.—Consols 92⅞ to 92 7-16, 93¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 20—Noon.—Cotton market dull; Uplands 12¾d; Orleans 13¼ to 13½d; estimated sales 4000.

LATER.—Cotton lower, but rather more doing; Uplands 12¾d; Orleans 13¼d; sales now estimated at 5000 bales; red Western wheat 9s 6d to 9s 7d.

New York, Sept. 20—Noon.—Stocks opened firm, but are now quiet and weak; money 6 to 7; Sterling, long, 9¾; short, 9⅞; Gold 137⅜.

5-20s of 1862, 122; Tennessees, ex coupons, 61¼, new 55¾; Virginia, ex coupons, 55¾, new 58¾; Louisiana, old, 71 asked. Levee sixes, 65¾; eights, 85; Alabama eights, 92; Georgia sixes, 81; sevens, 89; North Carolinas, old, 52; new, 47¾.

New York, Sept. 20—Noon.—Flour heavy, 5c lower. Wheat nominal. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork firmer, mess $31; Lard quiet. Cotton heavy, middling Uplands 30c; Turpentine steady at 43c; Rosin is dull, strained common to good $2 30 to $2 37; Freights firm.

Memphis, Sept. 20.—River rose an inch in past twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy and warm.

Cairo, Sept. 19—Evening—Passed down: Mary Houston and Rubicon. Passed up: Mohawk and Barges. River rose 10 inches in past twenty-four hours.

Vicksburg Sept. 19—Evening.—Passed down—W. R. Arthur at 11 A. M. River falling very slowly.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 20—Noon.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east, strong.

Arrived—steamship Lodona at 5 A. M, Hovey, master, from New York to G. A. Fosdick & Co.; ship Belgravia, Oxkney, master, forty-four days from Liverpool, with general cargo to J. G. Lingham & Co.

Sailed—steamship Matagorda.

Passed *Outre*, Sept. 20, A. M.—Wind southeast, fresh.

Arrived—Bark Valante, Capt. Castner, 31 days from Philadelphia, with a general cargo to G. A Fosdick & Co. She is now at the head of the Pass, awaiting steam.

Schooner Mail is inside bound out, waiting for wind to moderate.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Sept. 19 —Thomas John Penn, the last descendant of William Penn's family, is dead.

The Bishop of Exeter died yesterday, aged ninety years.

It is estimated that one hundred and twenty vessels were wrecked in the late gale, and several hundred seamen injured.

Londonderry, Sept. 19 — A formidable riot between the striking porters and those who refused to strike, supported by friends, was dispersed by the military. Several were injured, but none killed.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—It is rumored Napoleon has telegraphed to the French Minister at Washington that France desires Cuba to be retained by Spain. Prim, it is said, has had a second interview with Napoleon, and Lord Lyons, British Foreign Secretary, also had another audience with the Emperor.

A decree, proclaiming liberty of worship in Cuba, will appear in the official gazette to-morrow.

Probably Baserra or Romero will be sent to Cuba, to resolve on the spot all questions of government

Embarkation of reinforcements for Cuba has commenced.

It is confidently asserted that Admiral Topete will command the fleet.

The Duke of Genoa's prospects as candidate for the throne are improving. A marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is proposed.

Paris, Sept. 19.—Prim left for Madrid, where he will arrive Tuesday evening.

Weather stormy to-day.

The Emperor did not attend the races at Bois de Boulogne.

Baron de Beust is expected here.

Washington, Sept. 19—The Secretaries are all here. Grant returns on Thursday. A meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Friday.

New Bedford, Sept. 19.—The filibusters here have been discharged for want of evidence of a violation of the neutrality law.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 19.—Policeman George Scullates had his lip bitten off and received several blows over the head, in attempting to arrest Corporal Smith, of Company K, 17th infantry, when he shot and instantly killed the soldier. Scullates was arrested.

San Francisco, Sept 19.—The Great Republic arrived from Hong Kong to-day. The Austrian embassy finally reached Pekin, after many slights. The wrangle appears complicated. There is general dissatisfaction.

A furious storm visited Yokohama. Great destruction of property.

The foreign settlement was in great alarm from apprehended night attacks by party fanatics.

Havana, Sept. 19.—The Captain General has issued an order changing the name of Las Tunas to Victoria de Las Tunas, in commemoration of the recent victory over the rebels there.

New York, Sept. 19.—Specie export $313,000. Currency supply question is just now the subject of much discussion in financial circles, and seems likely to assume great importance in form and affect values in Wall street.

Banks holding Southern deposits report an increase of orders, both by mail and telegraph, for shipment of currency, more especially legal tender notes, and that it is extremely difficult to supply smaller denominations of either greenbacks or national bank notes. In autebellum times, planters owned the labor used in the production of their crops, and bought their supplies from the North on time, and being usually strictly extravagant, the result was that very little money remained in the South. Now the case is entirely different, and frugality and economy have taken the place of extravagance. It is estimated that the total products of the South will bring about $500,000,000 in currency for the present crop of cotton, sugar, molasses, rice, naval stores and other articles.

The crops of the South are now raised on hired labor, and it requires, therefore, more money to move them, while at the same time larger balances of money will remain there. Already some of our banks have notices posted up that they have no small bills, and it is beginning to be a question of most vital consequence to merchants, manufacturers and others whose business requires the disbursement of small bills, as to how they are to be supplied.

This denotes anything but a healthy condition of affairs, and presents a serious obstacle to the expansion on the part of the New York city banks, may well cause every prudent and conservative man to look to the future with some feeling of distrust. The West has commenced to knock at our doors for currency to move her immense grain crop, and later, will want money to pack and feed her pork product. At the same time, will be draining us of currency to move her produce. At the present juncture our city banks have but little surplus in their reserve, and yet the crops have not fairly commenced to move. In view of these facts, it should be the aim of every man to make new engagements with great caution, and to shape his affairs as to be able to meet any emergency that may arise.

The bank statement is a more favorable exhibit than that of last week, but when analyzed the net result shows that the banks are stronger in internal reserves. The previous statement represented simply the manipulations of the banks in their looking up process, and therefore a comparison between this week and last amounts to very little. The bank statement of to-day shows that the banks have been forced to enter upon a career of contraction in consequence of the requirement for the movement of currency to move the crops. The decrease in deposits in excess of the decrease in loans, specie and legal tenders, shows that the retirement of national bank notes to the South and West It is estimated that three million dollars currency are to be moved this week, and in view of this fact the small decrease in legal tenders attracts attention, but this is due to the Treasury disbursements within the interval covered by the statement.

A French corvette is in distress, bringing eight cases of yellow fever to quarantine