The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $14; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday, subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements each insertion, $2 50 per square.
A liberal discount is allowed on interviews to be charged as new, each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 50 per month.
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 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hart, Bynum & Barney's Minstrels and Comedy Company.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—David Garrick and Married at Any Price.

THE BEE AND THE GOVERNOR.

The *Republican* is displeased, because, in connection with the Levee Company matter, the *Bee* cannot concur with that journal in its opinion of the Governor. The public, doubtless, would be very much astonished and we might question our own identity if such a coincidence should happen, for, although we have no personal relations with His Excellency, and never have had and have, therefore, no personal feeling toward him, we fully share the conviction the intelligent and worthy people of Louisiana have in regarding him, and regard him as one of the most inscrutious, venal and avaricious men with which the South has been afflicted, since the word "carpet-bagger" became a synonyme for greedy and unprincipled adventurer.

Nor has the questionable merit of possessing the art of concealing his vices. Accused of being part owner of the *Republican*, he answers, "Why not? Why should I be denied the privilege of owning property in a newspaper if I have the power of making it profitable?" His morals are of a character that blind him to the impropriety of being a contractor with the State for work, which he is to measure and approve. He is as coarse as he is voracious. He has a large pecuniary interest in the *Republican*, and he is a member of the Board of Public Printing, which consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House and himself. As a member of that board his approval of bills for work done for the State is indispensable to get pay for it. What is his duty as a member of that Board? Is he not there, in theory, as a guardian of the public interest to protect the treasury? Is that protection assured when Henry Clay Warmoth, the Governor, examines the bills of Henry Clay Warmoth, the printer?

As a proprietor of the *Republican*, controlling his co-proprietors, by reason of the fact that their gains depend upon the sort of inspection he makes of their claims, the statem ute and arguments of that journal becomes his statements and arguments. It is as he who is speaking when the *Republican* speaks. He is not dangerous for ingenuousness and a weakness of his, as well as his reckless audacity, is exhibited in the assertion, in the article in yesterday's *Republican*, to which we advert, that "if the *Bee*) lays the blame of enacting the levee bill upon the Governor, which is historically untrue." The *Bee* dit not lay the blame upon the Governor alone, but upon him and the Legislature together. An object of the article quoted from is to show that he is clear of any responsibility for the contract with the Levee company. The following extract from the same article, is a conclusive refutation of his denial of complicity in the contract:

"On the levee bill was sent a message to which the Legislature the Governor opposed it, and, when it had been pushed through over his opposition, he threatened to veto it, but the grantees of the bill agreed to sign a release of the Senate and the people from his most objectionable obstructions. It was well understood that the law would pass over the veto, and the Governor did the best thing he could, which was to secure the release from the terrible rights which were proposed to be granted to the incorporators in the act as it in the original bill."

The fact was for his own purposes, he made a bargain with the projectors of the scheme, which bargain was announced in the House of Representatives as a "compromise" between the Executive and the Legislature. The bargain was that the bill was to be moulded according to his notions, and he would approve it. It was so modified and he signed it and it became the law upon which great sugar planting and cotton planting interests have been relying to protect them from overflow, until now, when he tells planters, for the first time, that they must take care of themselves, but he will try to get something from the Legislature to reimburse them. Another opportunity for "brass tacks"!

The *Republican* complains that the partisan antipathies of the *Bee* are so violent that it cannot justly distinguish the responsibilities of the Executive from the responsibilities of the Legislature. The *Bee* does not fail to expose and denounce any public wrong done, whatever party affiliations the delinquents may have or claim. It is not the personal organ of any man or set of men, and it is under no obligations, express or implied, to palliate or justify misdeeds. There is a tacit admission, in the complaint, that the Legislature is indefensible. And why is it that legislation, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, has been, uninterruptedly, for plunder and oppression? It is because the Governor and his associates needed ignorant and corrupt, not enlightened and virtuous law-makers. To him is, warrantably, attributed the subjection of the people of Louisiana, during the last three years, as a rule, the iniquity of which could not be surpassed if the penitentiary had been emptied into the Mechanics' Institute. It was by his procurement, as much as by that of any other man, that the State was cursed with the authority of the scum who made laws for us in 1869 and 1870. And it was with his registration law, his election law, his militia law, his constabulary law and his Metropolitan Police law, that the people were prevented from obtaining a respectable Legislature at the election of 1870. While he protects and sycophants to high office such ruffians as those who murdered valuable citizens at the election at Donaldsonville, and while he administers the registration and election laws through instruments so indifferent to public opinion, that a week call can be occupied by them, under pretence of counting the votes of a parish, to consummate a stupendous fraud, by which every decent candidate for the Legislature was defeated, he will be held responsible for the sort of government we live under, and, possibly, some day, he may have to account for what he has done.

ROCKLAND LIME.—Messrs. Bridge & Sons, 128 Gravier street, have received per bark Jennie Cobb three thousand barrels of fresh Rockland lime, which they offer for sale. See their advertisement in another column.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP FOR SOOTHING CHILDREN.—Many sleepless nights of painful watching to the anxious mother may be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

We thank the proprietor of the Orleans coffee-house, corner St. Charles and Common streets, for the courtesy extended to us.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533, distributed as follows: Alabama, 2,483; Arkansas, 1,560; California, 20,291; Connecticut, 12,443; Delaware, 1,142; Florida, 567; Georgia, 2,792; Illinois, 203,736; Indiana, 76,845; Iowa, 66,152; Kansas, 13,779; Kentucky, 15,918; Louisiana, 18,983; Maine, 508; Maryland, 47,027; Massachusetts, 12,072; Michigan, 62,494; Minnesota, 41,964; Mississippi, 1,292; Missouri, 112,076; Nebraska, 10,564; Nevada, 2,000; New Hampshire, 435; New Jersey, 34,160; New York, 310,923; North Carolina, 904; Ohio, 187,797; Oregon, 1,875; Pennsylvania, 190,146; Rhode Island, 1,291; South Carolina, 2,751; Tennessee, 4,839; Texas, 23,995; Vermont, 370; Virginia, 1,040; West Virginia, 5,229; Wisconsin, 96,216; Arizona, 179; Colorado, 1,456; Dakota, 563; District of Columbia, 4,230; Idaho, 398; Montana, 1,125; New Mexico, 962; Utah, 358; Washington, 448, and Wyoming Territory, 659.

AHEAD SO FAR.—A paragraph about an old lady who lives after having read the Scriptures through thirty-two times since 1848, has been going the round of the State press. The Nashua *Gazette* remarks, apropos of this, that their old lady isn't a patch on a man who lived in Pelham, Mass., and whose claim to immortality was that he had read the Bible through two hundred times and had a barrel at the time during his decease.—*Concord Patriot.*

THE English Countess has written a treatise on the dangers of corset.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1871. 24th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,493.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets, from Mr. M. T. Ducros, Secretary, to a fête champêtre at the Carrollton Garden, beginning on Monday next, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Rest.

Louisa Murray, wife of Francis Murray, residing on Front Levee street, between Esplien and Port streets, whom she left on Tuesday night to elope with one Richard Taylor, was arrested by burglars yesterday, and, having given up a considerable sum of money, which she had taken from her husband, she was allowed to go her way, whereupon she and Taylor took the railway for Jackson and other distant parts.

A difficulty occurred last evening, between G. W. Anderson and James O'Hara (the latter a master painter), at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Prytania street, and the consequence was that Anderson was shot and badly wounded in the left shoulder. O'Hara has been arrested.

Burglars in the Back Suburbs.—During Monday night the grocery of Mr. Philip, at the corner of Tonti and St. Philip streets, was entered and robbed of most of its contents. The inmates of the house were rendered insensible by the application of chloroform while the burglary was being committed. The same night Mr. Theodore Soniat, who resides at the corner of Dorgenois and Esplanade streets, was awakened in his house by a noise at the front door made by burglars. He fired at them through the blinds and they decamped, but two or three hours after they were back and had got on the rear gallery when he heard them again, and fired at them. He heard two men running away, from which it is inferred the shots missed. Citizens in that vicinity justly complain of the want of police there, and that the city government ignores the neighborhood, neither keeping streets in repair nor providing protection for life or property.

First District Court.—Wednesday, Oct. 18. The prosecution of Ellen White, Cora Marion and Lena Verrett, colored courtesans, charged with stealing $100 and several valuable pieces from R. A. Brown, in a house on Burgundy street, was dismissed, Mr. Brown being unable to identify the women as the persons who committed the alleged larceny.

The Attorney General fixed the case of James D. Huston, indicted for murder, alleged to have been committed in killing Arthur Guérin, for trial to-day. The case of D. F. Lechinsky, charged with having murdered Christopher Hanlon, is also fixed for to-day, so that if one case be not ready the other is on the calendar.

Bill Poole, alias Abraham, alias Jew Jake and William Brothers, who had one mistrial, were tried for the larceny of gold bracelets, valued at eighty dollars, from the shop of Mr. J. C. Schmidt, No. 68 Royal street, and were convicted and each was sentenced, on the spot, to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Casualty on the Lake.—Three Persons Drowned.—The police have accounts from the Lake end of the loss of the schooner Liberty, loaded with bricks, on the passage from Bonfouca to the city. She sunk where within about four miles of the wharf at Milneburg, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. There were nine persons on board, viz: five men, two women and two boys, three of whom—C. Ferrero, a boy ten years of age, living at Bonfouca; a boy, aged about four years, child of Mrs. Green, a colored passenger; also a colored man about 20 years of age, name unknown, were drowned. The schooner Buckhammer passing picked up the survivors and brought them to Milneburg. They are, besides the Mrs Green mentioned above: Capt. A. Milon, Richard d'Arcy, W. Gaines, and others, name not learned. Somewhat unintelligibly, the report adds: "Dorsica, a colored sailor of the schooner Liberty, residing on Ulloa street, near Common, who was in one of the schooner's boats, positively refused to render any assistance to the Captain and children, who were appealing to him for help, although the boat he had was large enough to hold thirty persons. The Captain of the steamer Laura, lying at the wharf, taking in freight got up steam immediately to rescue the people of the sinking vessel."

The Fleet Zoulmus.

About thirty-five years ago a tall blind man used to stand at the corner of Essex Bridge, Dublin, singing and reciting ballads which, if not very remarkable for wit, were more or less attractive to his audience on account of their singularity. The Homeric beggar celebrated some of the stubbiness of Little Oedipus, and had a certain pride in his calling, and in the fact of his being looked up to as the king of the street. Even still, in Ireland, the street minstrel pursues his occupation, in a more interesting fashion than that in which the same business is carried on by the ruffians who chant vulgar ribaldry in our lanes or public streets, and it was when Zoulmus flourished the craft had retained an importance derived from its connection with the political history of the country. It is well known that Swift employed some of the Dublin ballad singers to chant and hawk about sonnets his rhyming squibs, and several of the chief opponents of the Union engaged the ragged followers of the gay science in a musical crusade against the "castle satellites." The poet Zoulmus derived his name from the fact of his having composed a lyric on the discovery of the tomb of Sesostris, King of Egypt by a certain Bonaparte called Zoulmus. His biographer informs us that he was usually dressed in a long, coarse, longtailed coat and a very much worn hat, with exceedingly strong shoes. He recited or chanted his pieces of a sacred turn, interspersed with old ballads to the crowd, and always introducing himself with a sort of prologue:

"Ye sons and daughters of Erin, attend,
Rather round poor Zoulmus, yer friend,
Who's blind this year
My charming song

One of his most striking and effective readings was that of a romantic version of the story of Moses in the bulrushes. This he always prefaced by inquiring: "Is there a friend about me now? Is there any Sickleman here to listen to me?" Having been satisfied on three points, Zoulmus is reported to have delivered a series of stanzas, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

"In Egypt's land, upon the banks of Nile,
King Pharoah's daughter went out to bathe in style;
Mind her hat dip, then walked onto the land,
And to dry her royal pelt, she ran along the strand."

"A bulrush dripped her, whereupon she saw
A smiling baby into wattle straw;
Glad at it up, and said with proverbs mild,
Take an agree, poor baby, which of you's the child."

Zoulmus could sing of his garret so gayly as Béranger:

"Gather round me, boys—will yer
Gather round me?
And hear what I have to say.
Before—old age—my hinges
My brass and jigs of lay
There is a Garret
Of Sickquite near the Cowls
With a poor wretch called Sally,
In a narrow, dirty room.

The poet living in the O'Connell era was a great admirer of the agitator, and celebrated O'Connell's election to the mayoralty with much earthiness. Zoulmus died on Friday, April 3, 1846. A priest who went to visit him found the bard in a miserable room, lying on a straw pallet, and surrounded by a horde of ballad singers, for whom it seemed he was teaching the doggerel that was no longer of much use to him. "How are you, Mike?" said the priest. "Pretty delicate," was the characteristic reply of the minstrel. He had a grand wake, and a funeral which no doubt Zoulmus would have enjoyed for the exactly part they, he was compelled to take in it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOW WE HAVE IT.—The Galveston *Bulletin* says:

A rich morsel of gossip has been poured into our reportorial ears, and as some are uncharitable enough to think it accounts for the re-establishment of the quarantine, we give it to the public, vouching for the facts, and leaving them to arrive at conclusions.

A few days before the order of the Governor was issued, quarantining this port, one of our merchants was passing through New Orleans, on his return home, and while at the railroad depot in that city was told by the General Freight Agent that very heavy shipments of bagging and rope had been made to a firm in Galveston, and that, as the last bad gone over, he had better hurry if he wished to get home, as the Texas coast would have a freight blockade by way of quarantine on all arrivals at Galveston. There! the secret is out of the bag, and here all this time we have been calling the Governor hard names and accusing him of being a blockhead, lacking ordinary wisdom in persisting in the enforcement of the quarantine when there was no yellow fever in New Orleans. And now it comes out that it was not the yellow fever in the Crescent City, but the bagging and rope in our own port blockaded the Texas coast. Would it not be well for our merchants to club together and buy this bagging and rope? It has got to be sold before the port is opened, so come up, gentlemen, with your cash, and let us see how sorry you are that Galveston is quarantined.

M. Thiers is peculiar for a restless inclination to do everything himself, to control everybody, and to have his own way in all things. A comical story, showing the disposition of his, and of which Louis Philippe was the author, is revived in Paris. "I can do nothing," said the King, "for he always finds some way of bringing himself into my place. Say to him, M. Thiers, I wish a separate bed; I choose; I will take the other, and let it be understood. The affair is arranged on this basis. I flatter myself that I am to rest easy as last. Undress—and soul! Here is this little fellow with his head on the pillow, and his feet on one side of the bed that he has selected for me. What would you?"

A Chicago lady had broken in her husband to carry the baby, play the "saw," and wake, from sound sleep, to provide tea, toast and sweetened biscuits.

One of the religious organizations of Northampton, Massachusetts, has proposed the use of Moses in the schools as all Christians should, and as an evil which also called upon Christians to do.

The latest agony among fashionable members on the sidewalks of New York would be to wear a small thimble-shaped hat, which has been shipped east over land.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Evacuation of Six Departments Stipulated by the Treaty.

Important Demonstrations in Corsica.

Ambassador Sent to Versailles.

HOME NEWS.

The National Insurance Convention.

The Wisconsin Relief Committee.

Public Meeting in Aid of the Sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin Fires.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The evacuation of six departments has been stipulated, by treaty, to be completed the 27th of December. These departments are declared neutral in a military point of view. Until the indemnity is paid, and during the delay, the French are not to be occupied by French troops.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Advices from St. Petersburg render it probable that Count Alexis Orloff will be sent to Versailles as Ambassador.

There have been several important demonstrations in Corsica by partisans of the lake Emperor. There is no insurrection at Ajaccio and no trouble apprehended.

London, Oct. 18.—Advices from the Hague report dissatisfaction with the Government. A motion of the resignation of the Minister of the Colonies. Troops have been quartered in the city to prevent further demonstrations.

Frankfort, Oct. 18.—The labor troubles in Mayence resulted in a riot. The troops dispersed the mob.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The manifesto recently issued by the followers of Sagosta, called forth a counter declaration by the adherents of Zorilla, in which they advocate the maintenance of order and the strict enforcement of law, the consolidation of the power of the nation and the support of the Monarchy. The manifesto is signed by 141 Progressionists of various degrees of prominence in Spanish politics.

FROM MEXICO.

Mexico, Oct. 10.—Via Havana, Oct. 18.—A pronunciamento was attempted here, and promptly suppressed.

Profido Diaz is reported to be on the road between Puebla and Vera Cruz at the head of 2000 men. The National forces at Orizaba will march against him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War directs commanding officers to give such aid to the Wisconsin sufferers as they deem advisable.

Washington, Oct. 18.—In the United States and Mexico Claims Commission, on Tuesday opinions were delivered, rejecting on various grounds the following claims against the Republic of Mexico: Ferdinand Pingalla and Julian Gonzales, Bernard Turpin, Jno. T. Wolf, James J. Longworth, Geo. M. Barr, James H. Hughes and Jno. T. Thibault. Favorable awards were made in the following cases: James A. Smith and others on account of schooner Jas. T. Day, Rodrigo, DeSoll, James Wright, Lorenzo Castro, Jno. S. Cripps. Differing opinions of the commissioners were announced in several cases, which were ordered to be sent to the umpire for decision. Among a number of cases finally submitted to the consideration of the commission were those of John Napoleon Chenault and many others, all of the class known as the Archibald Gracie case, arising out of the arrest and imprisonment of the officers, crew and passengers of the schooner of that name by the Mexican authorities at the port of La Paz, on the charge of piracy in the autumn of 1856. Many nice and important questions are involved in the cases, and their solution is looked for with much interest.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The area of low barometer which extended north of the lower lakes Tuesday evening has extended southeasterly with diminishing pressure over the Eastern States, and fresh northwest winds have prevailed to-day from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic. The pressure has now risen slightly in Pennsylvania. The area of high barometer has moved from the Mississippi Valley eastward and extends from Ohio to Arkansas with clear weather and clear weather. The temperature has risen north and west of Iowa; it has fallen in New England, with cloudy weather in Maine; clear weather has prevailed very generally elsewhere.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer with increasing southerly winds are probable for Thursday in the northwest and on the upper lakes. Stationary and rising barometer with clear and pleasant weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and south Atlantic coast. Partially cloudy weather with westerly winds in New England.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 18.—In the yacht race today the Columbia tried hard again over the English yacht Livonia by one-fourth of a mile.

The failure of the Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn is announced. These Chicago losses were far greater than at first supposed.

The value of the property seized by the revenue officers at Brooklyn yesterday, supported by 1000 Federal soldiers, is only $11,000.

The National Insurance Convention was largely attended to-day, Mr. Miller presiding. It is believed the New York companies will be able to pay 80 per cent, but should have time to gather their resources. He believed the fire at Chicago was the result of badly constructed buildings, and stated that in Paris or London the fire would burn itself out in one block.

New York, Oct. 18.—Arrived—Huntsville.

New York, Oct. 18.—The president of a bank which corresponds with the Metropolitan National Bank of this city telegraphs as follows: "Everything goes well, deposits largely increased to-day and money abundant. Shall need no currency from you, and our remittances will be large to your city."

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Every day brings fresh occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly and relief for the poor comes in abundantly. Business is resuming and rebuilding is going on in every direction. A small healthy feeling prevails than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Reports from all the Banks are substantially the same as yesterday.

The Insurance companies that are solvent are paying their losses without requiring their policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adjustment. The American Central Company of St. Louis commenced paying to-day.

The Executive Committee of the Republic Insurance Company of this city to-day resolved to wind up. Their losses aggregate $2,000,000. Cash assets $900,000. The company will pay 80 per cent on the demand.

Twenty-one thousand dollars was received from Memphis to-day.

The Times figures the total loss by the fire at $150,000,000.

The business of the Board of Trade has finally been resumed. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy.

A survey of the Tribune building was made to-day by architects, who report the walls and most of the floor good and say the building can be repaired for $50,000, original cost $250,000.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The Times re-appeared this morning in a sheet nearly printed. Its leader deprecates the attempts of interested parties to take business below Twelfth street, in the South Division, and says:

There can be no question about the return of business to the burnt district in the meantime.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—The relief committee for Northern Wisconsin have decided to send two men into every county devastated by fire to ascertain the extent and kind of losses and the prospect of getting the people through winter, and the precise point to which supplies may be sent. Six cent rates have prevailed on the railroads.

Atlanta, Oct. 18.—There was an immense gathering at Agricultural Park to-day. At 12 o'clock 20,000 people were present.

Rain.—Well, didn't it pour for a little while?

Correspondent.—Yes, it rained for a little while.

There will be a splendid program for Thursday and Friday and a grand trot on Saturday.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Arrived: Bark Hermann, from Shanghai, with 700 pigs of uncertain tea, which has been shipped east overland.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—A public meeting was held here to-day in aid of the sufferers by the Michigan and Wisconsin fires. Resolutions appointing committees to solicit subscriptions and report to the City Council will appropriate $10,000. The Chamber of Commerce gave $1000 and the police $800.

Charleston, Oct. 18.—One yellow fever death occurred in the last 24 hours.

A subscription is being made up among the citizens for the Chicago sufferers.

Galveston, Oct. 18.—The Weatherford Times of the 6th, says, a party of Indians approached within 20 miles of Belknap, Young county, and drove off 1500 head of cattle. They also stole many horses in the vicinity of Forts of Gibson and Belknap. A party of men followed this trail, and being afterwards reinforced are continuing the pursuit.

The *News* special from Austin 17, says, General Reynolds is now at Crockett and finds that there was no necessity for Governor Davis proclamation of martial law in Limestone county.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—In view of the result of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Ohio the *Post* will come out to-morrow for Thomas A. Scott for President as the man to carry Pennsylvania against Grant by an overwhelming majority.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Rentes 57 and 15.
London, Oct 18.—Tallow 48d.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 10d; Cumberland cut 9¾ 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18—Evening.—Money closed stringent, 7; currency to gold with commission for turning. Stocks closing easier. Demand for discounts pressing. Commercial paper only current at high rates. The outlay of currency continues. Sterling weak, 8¼@8¾. Gold 112¼@112¾. Government bonds very firm. Sixes of 1862 114¼. State bonds very dull and heavy. Tennessees 68¾; new 63; Virginias 56; new 56; Louisiana 66; new 58; Georgia, 76; new 78; Alabama, 90; new 80; Georgia, 6s, 80; 5s, 90; North Carolinas 38; new 18; South Carolinas 7; new 44¼.

New York, Oct. 18.—6s of 1861, 115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 113; 65s, 114; new, 112; 67s, 114¼; 68s, 112¾; 10-40s, 104¼.

New York, Oct. 18—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular and nominal: sales 1490 bales; middling uplands 10¾c. Flour heavy; Southern dull and 10@25c lower; good to choice $7 85@9 25. Whisky 90@95c. Wheat closed at a decline; winter red and amber winter at $1 40@1 50. Corn moderately active and a shade lower, 70@77c. Rice steady, 8¼@8¾. Pork steady. Lard quiet; prime steam 10¾c. Naval Stores firm. Tallow quiet. Freights firm.

New York, Oct. 18.—Leather a shade higher. Hay dull. Cut tobacco steady and Rio Grande light; middling and heavy weights 39@50c; California 40@42c; Orinoco 40@42c. Wool quiet and very firm; pulled 55@62c; Texas 40@45c; foreign 24@40c. Coffee quiet and less active. Sugar quoted at 10¾@9¾c, gold. Sugar in molasses required for refineries, and for medium and to coarse grades 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Freights, per sail—Cotton 5-16d; per steam 10¾@10¼c; flour 2s 6d; wheat per steam 11¼c.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull, nominally 18¼c for middling; receipts to-day 104 bales; stock 19,000.

Savannah, Oct. 18.—Cotton irregular, buyers and sellers apart; sales at easier quotations; middlings 18¾ @18¾c offered. Receipts to-day 58; sales 300; stock 44,000; exports coastwise 1480; sales to-day 1000; stock 29,831.

Wilmington, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¼c; net receipts to-day 248; sales 401; stock 3971 bales.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers report downward tendency; middling 19¼c; net receipts to-day 56; gross 792; exports coastwise 11; sales 350; stock 1860 bales.

Philadelphia, Oct 18.—Cotton dull; middling 19¾c.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 20c; net receipts to-day 75; gross 187; sales 300; stock 6000 bales.

Norfolk, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 18¼c; net receipts to-day 1721; exports coastwise 1583; sales 100; stock 9000 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 19¾c; net receipts to-day 3366 bales; sales 300; stock 17,955 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾c; net receipts to-day 1775 bales; exports coastwise 1365; sales 100; stock 42,757 bales.

Galveston, Oct. 18.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 15¾c; net receipts to-day 427 bales; exports coastwise 39; sales 90; stock 25,115 bales.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Cotton market dull, lower and nominal. Flour dull and 25c lower. Flour dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; extra family $6 50@7 25, and fancy at $7 50@8 25. Wheat dull and lower; red winter at $1 32@1 41. Corn—Ear and shelled 50@53c. Oats 38c. Mess Pork $19 50. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams—Sugar cured 16½c. Lard—Tierces 9¾; kegs 10¼. Whisky 90.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Cotton market dull, prices declined, middlings 18½c. Flour lower grades scarce and generally held above the quotations. Fresh northwest winds have prevailed to-day from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic. The pressure has now risen slightly in Pennsylvania. The area of high barometer has moved from the Mississippi Valley eastward and extends from Ohio to Arkansas with clear weather and clear weather. The temperature has risen north and west of Iowa; it has fallen in New England, with cloudy weather in Maine; clear weather has prevailed very generally elsewhere.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer with increasing southerly winds are probable for Thursday in the northwest and on the upper lakes. Stationary and rising barometer with clear and pleasant weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and south Atlantic coast. Partially cloudy weather with westerly winds in New England.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Arrived—Mary Alice, from New Orleans, and Victory, St. Johns, Memphis and Pembina, from Keokuk. Cleared—Victory for St. Paul, St. Luke for Memphis, St. Johns for Keokuk, steamship Morrill for New Orleans, and Colorado for Vicksburg. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—There is 2 feet at the head of the canal and 6 inches in the chute.

The committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce are well pleased with the work on the canal. They say 15 more days' work will advance it enough to let through boats that are 80 feet wide.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—Weather clear and pleasant. River declining. No news this evening. The river is a foot of feet at Little Rock last night, and is still rising.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—River falling. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—Weather unchanged. River has fallen 1 inch in the last 24 hours.

Cairo, Oct. 18.—Arrivals and departures—Oceanus, New Orleans to St. Louis, $15 6 m.; Hunter, Pittsburg, cleared for New Orleans at 11 A. M.; Tou Badger at 2 P. M.; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, at 5 P. M.; Strader, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 6 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 56.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 18—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind northeast—light.

Arrived—Ship Waterloo, McDonald, master, 39 days from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, to Lacey, Terry & Co. Ship Scotia, Mitchell, master, 47 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, to master. Bark Hunter G. Hall, Fink, master, 18 days from Boston, with a general cargo, to A. Foster & Co. Schooner Fancy, Nelson, master, 9 days from Batatan, with fruit, to N. G. and Bay Island Trade Company.

Sailed—Barks Lincoln and Augusta and Gustave, and steamship Austin.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The number of incendiaries since the 9th inst. to date, 92.

Good order continues throughout the city.

Lumber is selling at old prices, the sellers at extortion having ignominiously failed.

All the banks are operating again, and the deposits exceed the withdrawals. Depositors on the savings banks are very light.

Many contracts for rebuilding have been consummated, involving the construction of entire blocks.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the President and Government aid for Michigan and Wisconsin, on the ground of present commercial losses, assuring him that Congress will sanction the outlay.

Michael & Co. have been held in heavy bonds for the action of the grand jury upon a coroner's verdict that their damaged oils caused death.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Assurances have been given that there are no injurious speculations in Gen. Bullock's accounts.

The announcement that there was a run on the Freedmen's Bank was incorrect.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 18.—The Mississippi State Fair has been postponed to the 15th of November.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—The schooner Winslow capsized in the storm on Sunday. The crew were saved, but the wife and two daughters of Paul Kingsley, passengers, were drowned.

New York, Oct. 18.—Arrived—steamships Germania and Magnolia.

Tarrant, Ky., Oct. 18.—Gridley, a deputy, killed a man named Worth, by shooting him in his back. The upper village for Tarrant City, the former, and eighteen miles, in size.

Cadiz, Ky., Oct. 18.—Gridley, a deputy, shot a man in his back.

Gloucester, Oct. 18.—Nothing heard of the British cruisers or the schooner Hesper.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Noon.—Cotton market irregular and dull. Estimated sales 10,000 bales, 2000 of which are for export and speculation; Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼.

London, Oct. 18—Noon.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s 92¾.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Evening.—Cotton continued dull to the close. Sales 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation: Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼.

Resolutions of the New York Democracy.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York arraign before the people of the Union the administration at Washington as false to its pledges and faithless to the constitutional law. It has perverted the amendments that followed the civil war, kept alive sectional animosities, refused and neglected to enforce citizenship, and has denied peace to the restored Union. It has set up privileged classes, and initiated a system of exemption from taxation to the protection of the money interest, the tendency of which is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It has spread upon monarchic corporations the lands which were the pledged heritage of soldiers and it now attempts to perpetuate its power by recourse to the strength of corruption by direct interference of Federal office holders in popular elections, and by a resort to military force to repress the civil tribunals of the country, and to control popular assemblages and elections—acts and usurpations which all history show are strides towards despotism, and which, if not averted, must prove fatal to our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we recognize the emancipation of the freedmen of the South, and their extraordinary and perfect equality before the law, as the inevitable sequence of the civil war and of the overthrow of the rebellion against the Union; Commercial paper only current at high rates. The outlay of currency continues. Sterling weak, 8¼@8¾. Gold 112¼@112¾. Government bonds very firm. Sixes of 1862 114¼. State bonds very dull and heavy. Tennessees 68¾; new 63; Virginias 56; new 56; Louisiana 66; new 58; Georgia, 6s, 80; 5s, 90; North Carolinas 38; new 18; South Carolinas 7; new 44¼.

New York, Oct. 18.—6s of 1861, 115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 113; 65s, 114; new, 112; 67s, 114¼; 68s, 112¾; 10-40s, 104¼.

New York, Oct. 18—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular and nominal: sales 1490 bales; middling uplands 10¾c. Flour heavy; Southern dull and 10@25c lower; good to choice $7 85@9 25. Whisky 90@95c. Wheat closed at a decline; winter red and amber winter at $1 40@1 50. Corn moderately active and a shade lower, 70@77c. Rice steady, 8¼@8¾. Pork steady. Lard quiet; prime steam 10¾c. Naval Stores firm. Tallow quiet. Freights firm.

New York, Oct. 18.—Leather a shade higher. Hay dull. Cut tobacco steady and Rio Grande light; middling and heavy weights 39@50c; California 40@42c; Orinoco 40@42c. Wool quiet and very firm; pulled 55@62c; Texas 40@45c; foreign 24@40c. Coffee quiet and less active. Sugar quoted at 10¾@9¾c, gold. Sugar in molasses required for refineries, and for medium and to coarse grades 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Freights, per sail—Cotton 5-16d; per steam 10¾@10¼c; flour 2s 6d; wheat per steam 11¼c.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull, nominally 18¼c for middling; receipts to-day 104 bales; stock 19,000.

Savannah, Oct. 18.—Cotton irregular, buyers and sellers apart; sales at easier quotations; middlings 18¾ @18¾c offered. Receipts to-day 58; sales 300; stock 44,000; exports coastwise 1480; sales to-day 1000; stock 29,831.

Wilmington, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¼c; net receipts to-day 248; sales 401; stock 3971 bales.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers report downward tendency; middling 19¼c; net receipts to-day 56; gross 792; exports coastwise 11; sales 350; stock 1860 bales.

Philadelphia, Oct 18.—Cotton dull; middling 19¾c.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 20c; net receipts to-day 75; gross 187; sales 300; stock 6000 bales.

Norfolk, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 18¼c; net receipts to-day 1721; exports coastwise 1583; sales 100; stock 9000 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 19¾c; net receipts to-day 3366 bales; sales 300; stock 17,955 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾c; net receipts to-day 1775 bales; exports coastwise 1365; sales 100; stock 42,757 bales.

Galveston, Oct. 18.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 15¾c; net receipts to-day 427 bales; exports coastwise 39; sales 90; stock 25,115 bales.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Cotton market dull, lower and nominal. Flour dull and 25c lower. Flour dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; extra family $6 50@7 25, and fancy at $7 50@8 25. Wheat dull and lower; red winter at $1 32@1 41. Corn—Ear and shelled 50@53c. Oats 38c. Mess Pork $