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

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALLEN' CIGARS,
193.....Baronne Street.....193

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Le Jus-de-Boeuf." Bouquet—Miss Marchet.
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Blow for Blow."

TOO MANY LAWS.

One of the crying evils of the present time is the multiplicity of laws which fairly bewilder even the practitioners of the profession. We have general laws and special laws, constitutional provisions and statutes professing to reform them; laws which speak in general and universal terms, and laws which enter into details and regulate the particular subject. So numerous are these and so conflicting the application of them by our courts of justice, that they have become a jest. Yet we hear every day of some new law being proposed to correct an evil which probably springs from the very fact that there are too many laws already, and so the system goes on, one law requiring another. This has been the case, particularly with respect to the laws enacted by those who now have control of the Government.

Senator Henry Wilson, it has been announced, succeeds a law to prevent gold speculation, by attaching a penalty to all transactions in the article which are not executed by an actual delivery of the gold, that is—transactions merely imaginary, bets upon the price of gold, and not sales of sales. If the Senator were less of a politician he would know that such a law would not have the effect intended. A pupilary law to be respected must conform to the moral sense of the community. There must be a crime to punish before you can compel obedience to the commands of such a law. Gambling is not a crime according to our definition of crime, and it has never yet been suppressed by any law but that of public opinion. The punishment, in the present case, ought to be visited upon those who furnished the opportunity and the means of engaging in gold speculation. The crime, if crime it be, is chargeable to those who inflicted upon us two currencies, who depreciated the paper currency by enhancing the value of the gold currency. But, admitting that a law to suppress gold speculation ought to receive public support, we see difficulties insurmountable in executing it. The gold gamblers of New York do not look to the courts for the enforcement of these imaginary contracts they make with each other. They can enter into them in secret if they choose. How does Senator Wilson propose to supervise them? He might as well propose to supervise card playing and other forms of betting. Betting on gold, in principle, is no worse than betting on a horse race or a boat race, or any other event. It is more injurious to the country at large, it is true, but there is no difference in point of principle.

Another difficulty presents itself. Crimes are punished, according to our system of government, only under the laws of the States, with the exception of a few offenses against the Federal laws, which are punishable by the Federal tribunals. Does Mr. Wilson propose a law of Congress and a trial by jury? If he does, we think it is rather uncertain that juries in those times would agree to punish for speculating in gold. They have not enough respect for the greenback system. Mr. Wilson must first indoctrinate the people with reverence for that beautiful and sacred system of finance with which he and his associates have blessed this country, or abolish jury trials.

The fewer the laws we have, the better they will be obeyed. If we had no other law than the golden rule," which includes all other laws, we should have no need of punishment or prisons. That is a simple and comprehensive law. It would be well for us if all our laws were based upon it as a model. The farther we get away from it, the deeper do we get entangled.

Death of Ex-President Pierce

The telegraph announces the death of ex-President Franklin Pierce, at Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday morning. This event has been looked for for some time, Mr. Pierce having been in feeble health for several years.

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsboro', New Hampshire, November 23d, 1804, and was consequently in the 65th year. His father was Gen. Benjamin Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Hillsboro', and who served as a subaltern officer throughout the revolutionary war. He was an influential Democratic politician, and in 1827 and 1829 was elected Governor of the State.

Franklin Pierce received his early education at the academies of Hancock and Francestown, and in 1820 he entered at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine. He was graduated in 1824, and became a student in the office of Judge Levi Woodbury, then a lawyer of Portsmouth, afterwards distinguished as a Senator of the United States and Cabinet minister. Mr. Pierce was admitted to the bar in 1827 and began practice in Hillsboro', but at first was unsuccessful. In 1833 he became a member of the lower house of Congress, and remained there until 1837, when he was elected to the Senate, having barely reached the legal age required for that position. In the Senate at that time were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Hacanan, Woodbury and Silas Wright. Those giants would have overshadowed greater men than Mr. Pierce, who found no opportunity of making his mark in that body, beyond speaking on several dealing questions. In 1842 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and returned to the practice of his profession at Concord. In 1847, when the State of New Hampshire was called upon to furnish troops for the Mexican war, he enrolled himself a member of one of the first volunteer companies of Concord. He was afterwards commissioned by President Polk, a Brigadier General in the army of the United States, and served under General Scott. Gen. Pierce was wounded at the battle of Contreras. After the battle of Churubusco he was appointed by Gen. Scott a commissioner to arrange the terms of an armistice, which was of short duration. Shortly after other battles followed, and the city of Mexico capitulated. Returning to New Hampshire after the war, he resumed his profession, and on June 12, 1852, was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore for President of the United States, on the 49th ballot, by 282 votes, against 11 for all other candidates. He received the votes of all the States, except Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, which were given to his competitor, General Winfield Scott. Mr. Pierce held the office of President from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. His administration was not marked by any great events. After his term expired he returned to New Hampshire, where he remained in seclusion up to and during the late war. It was understood that he had not approved of the secession of the States. His most intimate friends were on the Southern side. A strong attachment existed between Mr. Pierce and Mr. Jefferson Davis, who had been a member of his Cabinet.

Mr. Pierce was a sound, constitutional lawyer and statesman, a speaker and writer of rhetorical elegance and a high toned gentleman of the old school. There are few such left. What more could be said of him?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The second matinée of the season takes place today. The great Scottish drama "Jennie Deans" will be given, with Miss Marriott as Jennie Miss Edgar as Effie and Mr. Davenport as the Duke of Argyle.

At night we are to have Miss Marriott in her thrilling personation of the character of Meg Merrilies, in the Scottish play "Guy Mannering."

Monday evening Mr. Dominick Murray, an Irish comedian of high reputation, makes his first appearance, supported by Miss Josephine Hodges and the new stock company.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—he Varieties opens to-day, noon, for the occasion of the first noon matinée of the season. Byron's popular new play "Blow for Blow" is the selection.

The same piece is to be given tonight for the last time, a fact which those who have not seen it should bear in mind.

Monday evening the great dramatist comedian, poet and novelist John Brougham, whom thousands of our citizens must be anxious to see, will make his first appearance in a comedy of his own, entitled "Playing with Fire," in which he will personate the character of Dr. Ridgeway.

The New York Herald thinks the spectacle of Uncle Robin, on Monday would give a Dion a subject for a good supplemental picture to the Liberty.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says that last Sunday Grant and Boutwell played a match game of billiards for the championship of the Cabinet. Mrs. Grant and many other Methodists were on hand on that holy day.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,876.

An Inadmissible Demand.

We concur with the Times in pronouncing ridiculous, the demand made by Attorney General Belden against the State for $125,000, as a remuneration for his services in obtaining a decision from the Supreme Court of the State, affirming the constitutionality of the one per cent tax law. The Attorney-General makes this claim under the law fixing his salary, which reads as follows:

"That he shall receive a salary of $3500 a year, payable quarterly, by the State, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and five per cent. on all accounts collected by him."

It is under the latter clause, allowing him five per cent. for collections on account of the State, that Mr. Belden makes this extraordinary demand. If we had not ceased expressing astonishment at anything Radical office holders do, we would be tempted to do so on this occasion.

Mr. Belden has not collected one cent of this tax, and is not, therefore, entitled to any compensation for professional service rendered in that way. His service in the litigation alluded to, were such as he undertook to perform as Attorney-General, for which he receives a regular salary. We cannot think the courts will listen for a moment to so baseless a demand.

THE BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE.—This staunch Democratic paper has lately passed into the hands of new proprietors, and will henceforth be conducted by Messrs. Cheatham & Walker, who state in their announcement of the fact that the same political principles it has always advocated will continue to guide the course of this paper. The Advocate has always been one of the soundest and most reliable Democratic organs in the State, and we wish that success may attend the efforts of its new owners.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the American edition of this ably conducted and most instructive monthly. It comes from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, the taste and elegance of whose work we have repeatedly had occasion to commend. The editor of the Magazine is the Reverend Doctor Guthrie, the prince of Scottish preachers of the present day, and a brilliant writer as well as an eminent divine and philanthropist. He is assisted in the present enterprise by a corps of contributors, among whom are some of the most distinguished men of Great Britain. As its name indicates, the contents of the magazine are of a religious order.

Mr. Ellis, bookseller, opposite the Postoffice, has it for sale.

COAL.—W. G. Coyle & Co. have on hand Pittsburg, English Cannell and Anthracite coal, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, delivered to all parts of the city. See their advertisement elsewhere.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Frankfort, from Bremerhaven, via Havre:

Rev. E. S. Worthington, Mrs. L. Schneider, Mr. Newton and wife, Mr. Hillmer and wife, Mr. Wolf, wife and child, Mr. F. Fischer, T. L. Chambers, Mr. Gerstenmeier, M. A. Cailloz, Mr. Thaw, Mr. Bernstein and family, Mr. and Mrs. Boullinger and family, Dr. F. Gessner, Mr. Ed. Hyland, Mr. A. Kellmann, and 400 steerage.

Boutwell Condemned on all Sides.

THE FISK AND CORBIN CONTROVERSY.

The New York Herald calls on Boutwell to resign. It says "he is not fit for his place"—seeing how instrumental he was in producing the Wall street collapse of last week.

"He knew, or ought to have known, that people who wanted to change the relation between gold and currency had only five millions to buy, in order to put the price at whatever point suited their operations. He ignored this fact with a magnificence of folly unparalleled in the annals of finance; and this one fact ought to send him forever to bury on that hole in the heaven that he made for the benefit of Andrew Johnson. His course resulted in the formation of a ring competent to buy fifteen to twenty millions, and in the disarrangement of all financial transactions by a body of men whom he had made himself a perfectly legitimate motive."

Another paper says:

"The animals in the Wall street menagerie are by no means as quiet as reported. The great collection of lame ducks are in a great flutter, while the press is quietly exercised. The World is saddling the Tribune with being in with Boutwell in bringing about the panic. The Tribune berates the gold "gamblers," and the Herald, which is always on the popular side, calls loudly upon Boutwell to resign, and says he is not fit for the place, and speaks of the "magnificence of the stupidity" of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. The panic is laid at his door as his work. Meantime, the share of Corbin, brother-in-law to the President, in the late gold speculation, is proven by Fisk on speculation. Mr. A. T. Stewart gives his opinion of the affair, and almost everybody that can be has been interviewed to death on the cause of the flurry in gold.

FISK AND CORBIN.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Sun this morning publishes a note from James Fisk, Jr., relative to the statement that he had the co-operation of Corbin, President Grant's brother-in-law, in the late gold movement, with the assurance of support from the Treasury Department, and adjoins several affidavits to support his assertion.

GRANT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The Post learns that Jay Gould sent notice to Mr. A. E. Corbin, Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, that unless he settled to-day for the difference on $10,000 in gold and $2,000,000 of stock bought and sold for Corbin and his associates, legal proceedings will be taken against him. It is claimed that the difference on the transactions which it is alleged Mr. Corbin authorized Jay Gould to make for himself and associates, will amount to $500,000. Mr. Fisk, who is understood to be associated with Mr. Gould, says additional facts will be forthcoming in case Corbin denies the assertions already made by him.

A LETTER OF REPLY EXPECTED.

The Post also says that Mr. Corbin, who lies seriously ill, is preparing a statement in reply to Mr. Fisk's letter. He intends to be prepared from the statements of friends who have been in communication with him. These deny that Mr. Corbin, even from the beginning of the gold speculation many weeks ago, to noon of Friday, when the gold market broke, on September 24, he had no conversation with James Fisk, Jr., on financial subjects of any kind, either alone or in the presence of others.

They deny that Corbin ever instructed or authorized any person, either verbally or in writing during the same period to buy or sell stocks for him or for others. Mr. Corbin's friends say that the letter of Fisk and affidavits accompanying it show a deliberate attempt to place Corbin in a false position. Barfield's affidavit shows, they say, he was analized that for three months the man was engaged watching Corbin's house in order to be able to swear that Fisk and Gould at different times actually passed in and out of Corbin's door. They said that during the whole course of the late gold speculation Fisk was not once invited by Corbin to his house for any purpose, and that, in short, the impression that Corbin was during the gold excitement with Fisk is not true. Corbin's friends say it is true that both Fisk and Gould have been in Corbin's house. They made various calls there with the pretext or excuse of offering railroad and steamboat accommodations to Corbin's family. It is asserted that one of these calls was made by Gould at Corbin's house when President Grant was staying there. It is added that Gould conversed with the President, and asked him some questions about the general financial policy of the Government. To this, President Grant, it is asserted, replied that he had told Mr. Bigelow, editor of the Times, in a conversation all he thought the public needed to know, and that Bigelow had put it all into an article published some days ago, to which Gould might refer. This explains the President's presence with Fisk's interrogating on the boat, as well as his reference to a previous conversation. Says the Post: "The above statement, we have reason to believe, contains the views of Mr. Corbin, and will be repeated in any reply as may make to Mr. Fisk's letter."

The President on Virginia.

The New York Herald, of the 1st instant, contains the following special dispatch from Washington, which is evidently designed as an authoritative exposition of the attitude of Gen. Grant in relation to Virginia. It is certainly a vast improvement upon what has hitherto been represented to his position:

RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA—THE PRESIDENT DESIRES THAT THE STATE BE RESTORED TO THE UNION—THE DIFFICULTY OF NEW JOINERS.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1869.—In conversation with Lieutenant Governor Lewis, of Virginia, who recently visited Washington, President Grant said: "There will be no difficulty about the admission of Virginia after the meeting of Congress, and all that is required is that they act as though they (the Legislature) were acting in good faith and desired to renew their relations with the general government." He spoke at some length about President Johnson's dignity towards the South, and said that his (Grant's) whole action had been with the single idea of restoring peace. He was confident that Virginia reconstruction would not be further retarded. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who was present at the interview, expressed himself decidedly in favor of the immediate admission of the State under the reconstruction laws, and said that no further obstacle should be offered by Congress; that they were tired of the long delay and hoped for a speedy restoration, and that he would cheerfully advocate the removal of the disabilities of every one who should express himself willing to return to the old government in good faith, but emphatically against the adoption of the ideas of the old political leaders and wigers, who were occasioning acceptance of admission only upon the grounds of their qualifications to office. The President had been frequently solicited to express his preference for the gentlemen spoken of for election as United States Senators, but declined off-ring any expression out of delicacy, and said he had no objection to either gentleman proposed, but said that it would be required that Virginia Senators should take the ironclad oath.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Charles Theatre.—The time for the opening of the Old Drury is approaching to the gratification of its many friends. On Monday evening, the 18th inst. its doors will be thrown open, and three brilliant young Southern artistes, the Chapman Sisters, accompanied by a fine comedian, Mr. Bishop, and a talented burlesque company, including, we believe, the Foster Brothers, will all make their first appearance in this city. The St. Louis Republican thus speaks of the Misses Chapman:

"Their rare personal beauty is heightened by a grace of manner, a finish of style, which blends together with an attractiveness that none can resist. It is pleasant to notice that even in the maddest freak of this mad extravaganza these ladies never forget the modesty or deportment which is the highest ornament of womanhood. Their fun never degenerates into vulgarity—the wine of their humor has no sediment to poison it. The Misses Chapman may be proud of their reception here, but they richly deserve it."

The late Charlie Lee.—Mr. Lee was a decided character and was possessed of a great deal of humor. The writer remembers an anecdote of him which he knows to be authentic for he heard Mr. Lee tell it himself. The circumstance occurred during the occupancy of the city by Gen. Butler in 1862. Mr. Lee was an ardent Confederate and talked a great deal on the streets about what was going on outside. Many reports of Confederate victories were traced by Gen. Butler to Mr. Lee. Butler sent for him and told him if he didn't take the oath and quit boasting he was going to send him to Ship Island for six months where he could enjoy the sea air and other salt water luxuries. Charlie Lee said to him in that professional language he was in the habit of using when negotiating mercantile paper: "Make it sixty or ninety days, General and I'll go." Butler laughed heartily but insisted he must take the oath or go. To obviate going to Ship Island Charlie Lee took the oath, that being the alternative offered by Butler. Before taking it, he asked Butler if, by taking it, he should become a citizen of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of one. Butler said "Certainly." Afterwards when Stonewall Jackson had joined one of his great victories in Virginia, Lee had an interview with Butler, and reminding him of his citizenship, said: "Didn't Stonewall Jackson give us an awful threshing?"

Butler relished the joke, and never molested Charlie Lee after that. The deceased was nobody's enemy but his own. At one time he was a first-rate business man in his line, but latterly yielded to such an extent to his passion for strong drink, that he lost most of his former patrons.

The Mulligan Case.—Speaking of this case, the Times of last evening gives the following, as the statement of a party who was present when the case was called in the Sixth District Court—whether correct or not we do not know, but it is interesting:

"When the case came up the Judge (Cooley) remarked: "Jemmy, (pronouncing the criminal's name in a peculiar way) what do you had to do with the matter is a question, but as it has been freely reported on the street that Mr. Hilton, has offered a $500 in the case, the Judge must have known it, otherwise he would not have sent for Howard. The Judge refused a rehearing, and Howard used violent denunciations to Judge Beck with from appealing to the Supreme Court—Howard says go to Beck with, you promised not to appeal unless an acquittal was obtained. Beck with said it was a lie. I shall appeal it if it costs me my right arm; and if it should wither, then I shall get somebody else to do it for me.

Burglary.—About 4 o'clock on Friday morning the residence of Mr. Andrews, on Felicity street, near Annunciation, was entered by some unknown persons, and robbed of some wearing apparel and a small sum of money. An entrance was effected through the front door by means of an outsider. An escape was made, leaving no clue to their identity.

Accident.—About 10 o'clock on Friday morning a little boy, named John Garvey, residing with his parents on Philip street, was run over by a drayman near the corner of St. Charles and First streets, and severely bruised, but not otherwise injured. He was taken home and a physician called in. The driver was not arrested.

Casualty.—A man named John Thomas, while painting the house No. 350 Victory street, fell from the scaffolding, and was severely injured in the head and body. He was sent to the hospital for medical treatment.

Garrotted.—A man named Wm. Barnes complains that he was assaulted on Tilton Walk at a late hour on Thursday night, by two unknown men, and garrotted and robbed of $20. He has no means of identifying the parties.

Stenography.—Our well known confrere of the Bulletin, Col. Otto M. Pfeuffer, an accomplished stenographer, has arrived here, and will be called largely into requisition during the session of the course of this city last winter, he taken up his residence at 152 Carondelet street, where he may be generally found by those in need of such valuable assistance.

Recorder Gautier's Court—The shooting affair between Messrs. B. J. Doyle and J. R. Anderson, which occurred some weeks ago on Exchange Alley, near the auction house of Messrs. Hirsbrady & Co., was examined yesterday before the Recorder. The evidence showing with intent to kill was elicited, and both parties were held under bonds for trial before the First District Court for carrying concealed weapons.

First District Court—Judge Aleck—Mary Ann Dorsey plead guilty of attacking and assaulting Officer Demasilier, on the 5th September. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Gus Butler, colored, plead guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Sentenced to one week in the Parish Prison.

Manuel Evans, plead guilty of assault and battery upon Mary Mosiler. He was remanded to await his sentence.

Effects of the Panic in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier thus writes on the state of things in New York:

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1869.

It is simply impossible to give people at a distance a tolerable idea of what transpires in the financial centres of the vast metropolis just now. The great dailies attempt to photograph the strange scenes which occurred the past week, day by day, but after one visiting the Gold Room, the Stock Exchange, the Banks, the Hearing Houses, or any of the numerous brokers' and bankers' offices that line the street, or perusing the long accounts furnished in the papers, find that not a tenth of what is actually going on has been told.

If ever men have worked hard during the past week, it are the brokers and bankers of this city. Day and night they have been at their offices, some of them contenting themselves with one or two hours' nap on their office couches, others living on sandwiches and champagne cocktails for three days at a time, charging gangs of clerks and accountants for the day and for the night, sending telegraphic messages home to their families to inform them they cannot possibly leave their offices, and, as each day commences, preparing themselves for another battle with advances in gold that threatens continually to envelope them all.

As yet the panic—for it is such to a great extent—has limited itself to the Gold and Stock Exchanges, but almost every moment we may hear that it has passed beyond that limited sphere and embarrassed itself over the great commercial and industrial interests of this vast city. As I write, great anxiety is felt in regard to the banks. They as yet stand firm as a solid bulwark against the Stock Exchange and the commercial men, and may keep the disorder where it originated, in the Gold and Stock Room. But will they? The Gold Exchange Bank which owes several millions to the other banks and has in its vaults fourteen millions of gold, has been enjoined by the courts not to part with one cent of its specie. Can the other banks go along without it? That is, at this moment, the great question of the hour. If they can, all will be right, and by Monday next, what has all this week been called a regular panic, will have been entirely forgotten. But suppose they cannot? Then may our protecting angel guard the interests of the great men of commerce in New York. The moment the banks commence to totter, down will go hundreds of firms, and the great crash so long predicted may come. Some people ought to get from the United States Treasury, will have come at last.

Still our great moneyed men are at their posts, they are lovers of strength and can check the downward course of things with their immense capital. That is to say, they may hasten up, and so postpone the great crash for some time longer, but they cannot prevent the final outcome. They in fact are all pillars which have been going up ever since the war commenced, must come down. It may be patched for a while, but ultimately everything must come down to its real value as before the war.

James Fisk, Jr., the Erie Railway director, now pretty well knows all over the land, shows himself thoroughly master of the situation in this great emergency. It is said he has made an engineered the high price of gold which created such an excitement last week, but before the crisis came he succeeded in effecting a settlement with all those who owed him money; he got all his money in, and when Friday came Fisk and Boutwell broke down the market. Mr. Fisk, by repudiating contracts with various brokers, succeeded in obtaining possession of a large amount of gold, which he now keeps, terrifying all those who intend to injure him. Everybody wants to get at him, lawyers are after him, but they cannot yet administer They swear and rail at him, but somehow or other he has the judges of the court at his command, and the moment an order is issued against him, it is vacated by an order. He keeps four attorneys constantly at work, with an army of clerks, night and day, and while other brokers pride themselves on the fact that everything looks better to-day, Fisk keeps up a grim visage, as if desiring to say "they'd better look out."

Nothing else is talked of in this city just now than affairs in Wall street. The oldest stock houses have failed, among which are Lockwood & Co., for $6,000,000. C. A. Meigs & Son, Julian & Co., Albert Speyers & Co., Chase, McClure & Co., Reid, Leo & Carhart, Wm. Heath & Co., Smith, Martin & Gould, and a dozen others. These are all names of large houses, and the failure of each is followed by the suspension of several small houses. The Gold Exchange Bank is in the hands of a Receiver, and while the money locked up in this concern is not available there must continue to be fears for the standing of other banks.

FISK.

MISSOURIANS MOVING TO TEXAS.—The St. Louis Republican of October 3d says:

During the past week, no less than ten persons have left this city for Texas. The great majority of them intend purchasing land and settling down in that State. One gentleman took with him from St. Louis sixty horses.

The actual expenditures of the Government during the past fiscal year were $321,000,000, and the receipts $370,000,000. The recent statement that the expenditures were over $500,000,000 include the entire cash transactions, as shown by the treasurer's books, but the whole of this sum was not expended.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cases Before the Supreme Court.

The Virginia Legislature.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Adopted.

Execution of a Negro at Memphis.

Gen. Ames Denies the Telegram of A. C. Fisk.

FROM EUROPE.

Rev. Frederick Temple Appointed Bishop of Exeter.

FROM MEXICO.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 8—SUPREME COURT.—To-day the Texas habeas corpus case was placed on the same footing with the Yerger case.

The cotton case of McKee vs. The United States was argued. This case involves the validity of certain Treasury regulations.

Lochrane, of Georgia, and Barziga of Texas, were admitted to practice.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $485,000.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, except Robeson. The Cabinet ordered the usual programme in honor of Mr. Pierce.

The points to be argued on Monday in the Mississippi and Texas habeas corpus cases is whether the question of jurisdiction shall be heard first as preliminary to entertaining the question of power to issue the writ. The prevailing desire is to discuss its connection with the merit of petitions.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Oct. 8—Lewis Grant, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of John Wheat, last December. He asserted his innocence to the last.

Richmond, Oct. 8—Both Houses of the Legislature to day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. In the House there were only six votes against them, and in the Senate only four votes against the Fourteenth, and two against the Fifteenth—one of the latter being a colored Republican Senator, who declined voting because he considered the Legislature illegal.

The Legislature by joint resolution, then adjourned sine die.

In the House, an amendment was offered to the bill passing the Fifteenth Amendment, making it take effect on and after the adoption of the State into the Union, but it only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered that in view of the double expressed doubt the legality of the Legislature, yet after the admission of the State into the Union, to request the Louisiana and Fifteenth Amendments. This resolution was tabled.

In the Senate today, before adjournment, a resolution was offered pledging the reconstructed State to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments after the admission of the State into the Union, pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a Conservative Senator as casting doubt on the Legislature of Virginia.

George Morrison, of Cincinnati, was fatally stabbed to day by Charles Spon, who, it is alleged intended him for another man.

Judge Aleck—The following message was sent by Gen. Ames to the President this evening:

To the President, Washington, D. C.

By the papers I see a telegram has been sent you where I am quoted to the effect that I have not given a fair election. The statement is without truth.

(Signed) ADELBERT AMES.

[The above relates to the telegram received yesterday afternoon, from Vicksburg, signed "A. C. Fisk, Chairman of the National Union Republican Executive Committee."]

Macon, Ga., Oct. 8—The Executive Committee of Georgia Agricultural Society, at the meeting just adjourned, have added liberally to the premium list. They also passed a resolution welcoming all invited guests and others from other States, expressing their sympathies with the objects of the exhibition, and desire to attend and proposing to use all their efforts to secure free return tickets to each visitor.

Memphis, Oct. 8—Colonel Sergeant Switzler, Martin City, Ala. Stockdale and Armstrong, Dow—Forsyth, Engenuous and Semmole, River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 8—The Rev. Frederick Temple has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

Havana, Oct. 8—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 20th ult. have been received. Romero continues the operation of Minister Romero from the Cabinet are pronounced incorrect.

The pronunciamento in the State of San Luis Potosi was instigated by ex Governor Hidalgo, and according to report the movement was quelling around. The Mexican Government had a sufficient force of troops ready to go to San Luis Potosi to suppress the movement.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Oct. 8—A. M.—Rentes quiet, rentes 71.24.

Havre, Oct. 8—A. M.—Cotton market opened firm for free spinning on the spot at 1 15, and quiet for low middlings afloat at 1 20.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 8—Government dull. 5-20s of '62, 120¼. Southern Securities firmer. Money easy at 5@6. Sterling steady at 9. Gold 130¾. Stocks closed dull but strong.

New York, Oct. 8—Evening.—Cotton market heavy and lower. Sales to-day 3100 bales. Middlings 27c. Flour steady for low grades, others dull and declining—superfine State $5@5 25, common to fair extra Southern $5 50@6 75, fancy do $6 80@7 50, lower winter and Western $4 40@5 45. Corn heavy: mixed Western 78c@$1 05. Meal dull. Pork $30 50@$30 75. Wheat, Western, $1 10@$1 22. Sugar unsaleable. Molasses active. Turpentine 48@49c. Rosin $2 25@$2 35. Freights dull.

New York, Oct. 8—Evening.—20s of 1862, 119¾; 5s, 107¾; 10s, 107¾; new, 108; 62s, 108¼@108¾; 65s, 108¾@108¾; 67s, 108¾@108¾; 68s, 108¾@108¾; Louisiana 70 Levees, 74.

New York, Oct. 8—Evening.—Sugar—Prime Cuba, 12¼c. Havana 12¼c. Molasses—Muscovado 35@38c.

Mobile, Oct. 8—Cotton in fair demand: market closed firm at 27½c for 2170 bales. Gulf receipts 1887, exports 2500, receipts of the week 4000, exports to Great Britain 5000, coastwise 3048, sales 5000, stock on hand 122,239 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 8—Cotton market closed quiet: Middlings 25 to 25¾c; sales 400 bales; gross receipts 1016 bales, exports—coastwise 471; to Liverpool 2000 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 8—Cotton is in fair demand; prices steady; sales 500 bales; Middlings 25¾c; receipts 1174, bales; exports—coastwise 989 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 8—Cotton quiet; middlings 24¾c; receipts 1126 bales; exports 1331; week's receipts 5091; exports 4131; stock on hand 2808.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75—Wheat—red $1 10 to $1 15. Corn 88 to 90c. Rye 56c. Oats 36c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 65 to $1 70. Cotton dull—middlings 26c. Tobacco—sales 121 hhds at $7 60 to $20 Whisky $1 15. Pork $31. Lard 19½. Bulk meats—shoulders 15c; clear sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 16½c; clear sides 20c. Butter 30 to 35c. Sugar 12c.

St. Louis, October 8.—Flour—superfine $4 60 to $4 80. Wheat No 2, spring 90c. Corn 72 to 90c. Oats 45 to 52c. Rye 82 to 83c. Barley $1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $32. Bacon—shoulders 17c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 20½c. Hams 23½c. Lard 19½c.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Flour—spring extras $3 87½ to $4. Wheat $1 02 to $1 02½; Corn 84½ to 85c. Oats 38¾c. Rye 78½ to 79c. Barley $1 20 to $1 22. Highwines $1 12. Pork $32 to $32 50. Lard 17½ to 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 15½ to 16c.

Louisville, Oct. 8—Cotton 25c. Superfine Flour $4 75 to $5. Grain and Groceries quiet and unchanged. Sales Tobacco 61 hhds at $6 90 to $13 75. Whisky $1 15. Pork $32. Bacon—shoulders 17c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 20¾c. Lard 19c.

RIVER NEWS.

Wheeling, Oct. 8—Passed up—Magenta at 10, and Commonwealth at 11 A M. Down—Flirt at 12 last night, Olive Branch at 11, Kilgore at 10 A M, and R E Lee at 6 P M, River falling fast.

Louisville, Oct. 8—River falling, with 5 feet in the canal. Receding above.

St. Louis, Oct. 8—River falling slowly.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 8—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind East, light. Clear.
No arrivals.
Sailed—steamship Blackstone.

FROM QUARANTINE STATION.

Quarantine Station, Oct. 8—6 P. M.—Steamship Lord Lovat left at 5 P. M. for the city. No vessel now in quarantine.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Washington, Oct. 8—noon.—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., this morning. He was the only surviving ex-President elected directly by the people.

President Grant proclaims the 13th of November next as a day of thanksgiving.

Madrid, Oct. 8—The Republican members of the Cortes have withdrawn.

Preparations for the departure of Cuban reinforcements have been suspended.

Several volunteer battalions left Madrid for service against the insurgents.

The insurgents have their headquarters at Marias, 30 miles north of Barcelona. They have captured Orenza.

London, Oct. 8.—Dr. Livingstone was seen fourteen months ago at Lake Tanganyaka, going West. There was no longer any doubt of his safety at Zanzibar.

Washington, Oct. 8.—A distinguished Tennessee lady arrived here direct from that State, whom Mr. Johnson expressed a certainty of his election to the United States Senate.

Washington, Oct. 8—In the Supreme Court the Yerger case came up. Yerger's counsel asked that the case be heard on Friday next.

Hoar asked that a more remote day be named.

The court ordered that petition be filed, and stated that the day for argument would be named on Monday.

London, Oct. 8—noon—Consols 93¾; bonds 84¾. Sugar dull both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Oct. 8—noon.—Cotton—uplands 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d, estimated sales 7000 bales, sales of the week 65,000; for export 10,000, for speculation 10,000.

Receipts of the week 6000 bales, of which 3000 were American. Stock of cotton on hand 459,000, of which 46,000 bales were American.

New York, Oct. 8 — noon. — Stocks steady; money easy at 6 to 7; sterling, long, 9; short, 9¼; gold 131¾.

5-20's of 1862, 120; Tennessee, ex-coupons, 63; new 54; Virginias, ex coupons, 51; new, 52. Louisiana, 70; new, 64; Laves sixes, 51; 8s, 83; Alabama 5s, 90; Georgia 6s, 82; 7s, 90. North Carolinas, old, 47½; new, 42; South Carolinas, new, 65.

The Shipping Interest.

[From the New York Republic.]

The prevailing solicitude among shipowners in regard to the ultimate fate of the American mercantile marine becomes more apparent with the approach of another session of Congress. The Shipowners' Association of New York have moved in good season, and there is reason to believe the subject will be pressed upon the National Council, for their earnest deliberation, without needless delay. The loudest demand, though one of the most opinions widely diverge, relates to the repeal of laws which forbid the holding of the American flag on ships of foreign construction, as already referred to by the Republic in former articles. To these the decadence of the mercantile marine is largely attributed by intelligent men whose interests are directly affected. The quest on appears to be substantially this: Shall American capital be allowed to buy their ships wherever they can find them, in any part of the world, to enable them to compete with foreigners, who are unrestricted in this matter by the laws of their respective governments? With existing prohibitions removed, Americans can have an abundant supply of timber adapted to be superior to wood, but which can be built more cheaply abroad. If they cannot do this they clamor for the removal of duties on ship-building materials, that they may purchase iron for ourselves. Or, if neither of these points be conceded, the demand is that foreigners should not be admitted to reciprocity unless their ships carry the flag of the country where they were built, as required of our own citizens. The condition of affairs is a peculiar one, and deserves the attention of a shipmaster to his owners in this city.

As the case now stands, the Hamburger can go to England or Scotland, buy a steamer, put her under the North German flag, and run her, between any foreign port and any part of the United States with all the privileges of and effect as an American vessel. This with the consent of our own Government. At the same time the American is not allowed by his laws to purchase this steamer and hoist on her the American flag. And even gives the Hamburger further encouragement by giving him the Europ ean monopoly from this country. Here we see our Government, by its laws and acts, encouraging foreigners, to the detriment of its own citizens. Suppose some one will dispute it the time that iron steamers are much better than those built of wood, for ocean navigation, and that our citizens should be allowed to buy any foreign cut of iron steamers and remain in the United States precinct our building them and put under our Government to purchase them abroad, we must go without them and see all foreign carrying trade pass out of our hands. Shipowners can, and have the right to, defend of our Government that they be placed by our laws on the same equality as the foreigner, or else that the reciprocity law be repealed, and that no vessel of any nation or flag be allowed to come in our ports on terms of reciprocity, unless it be those built