NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
Third or Fourth Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
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Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"College Rawn." with Mr. Murray.

THE CARROLLTON HOLLY WATER WORKS COMPANY.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the prospectus of this company, together with a copy of their charter, from which we derive a knowledge of their objects and purposes. These may be thus briefly stated:

To furnish the city of Carrollton and environs thereof with filtered water by the construction, erection and introduction of the new and improved system of works for supplying cities and towns with water, under the plans and inventions of Birdsell Holly, and which have been patented from time to time by the United States Government as a complete and perfect forth in the specifications comprising the Letters Patent and declared to be the most only to supply cities and towns for ordinary purposes at any period of operation without the use of a steam Screw or Steam Pipe, or any other contrivance for calling into requisition the principle of Hydrostatic Equilibrium, but to furnish means of extinguishing at several points at the same time, if necessary, and to furnish water thereby during the term of this charter; and this company shall have the power to contract and purchase all machinery, fixtures, valves, hydrants, and building materials, erect the same, acquire rights of way and lots by purchase or otherwise as necessary for the location, construction and establishing said Waterworks, and generally do and transact all and every act and thing that may be necessary for the purchase and convey under the corporate name, property, both real and personal, of every description, including its and credits.

The company is to operate under an ordinance granted by the city of Carrollton which invests it with the exclusive privilege for the period of twenty years of supplying water to the inhabitants of that place at the rate of at least ten per cent. less than the present tariff of the New Orleans Water Works. The directors include some well-known Carrollton names, such as F. Fischer, Dan. Peck, N. Commaudeur, W. H. Hart, C. Newton, Amos S. Collins and others, that named as the President of the company. The inhabitants of the Sixth and the Fourth Districts of New Orleans will be in the company's path of travel, and may, if they will, participate in the advantages which our Carrollton neighbors propose to confer upon the dentists of that thriving town.

We make these extracts from the prospectus:

The Holly system of water-works is not an experiment, having been introduced and put in operation in the following named towns:

Rochester, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Muncie, Ind.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Peoria, Ill.; Canton, Ohio; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; Schenectady, N.Y.; Lockport, N.Y.; Atlanta, Geo.; Dayton, Ohio; Watertown, N. Y.; Virginia City, Nevada; Hampton, N. Y.; Batavia, N. Y.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Connersville, Ind.; Columbus, Ind.; Auburn, Mich.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; La Porte, Ind.; Columbus, Ind.; Trenton, Ohio.

The peculiarity of the Holly system of water-works is that the supply of water is from the inlet pipes *without the reservoir*. To guard the action of pumps and provide for a varying supply it has a system of mechanism that increases or decreases the power of the pumps by letting on more or less water in amount only limited by capacity of the machinery to supply. The delivery of water takes place in all points constructed, and are supplied with fire hydrants, at convenient intervals and at points *by means of* a suitable arrangement of safety valves, pressure gauges and registers, perfect uniformity and complete control of the water.

The reservoir plan of water-works is needless and useless. Its settling process does not furnish water of satisfactory purity. Its fixed gravitation pressure cannot meet the varying wants of consumers, so far as quantity is concerned, and for this protection is generally relied upon the supply of Fire Engines. It is also expensive, that last item alone, apart from the liabilities it imposes, is a practical difficulties prohibit nations of supplying their cities with water by this method. There is not need, therefore, of a new and costly way of accomplishing the object of water supply and fire protection.

The mechanical set of machinery, devised by Mr. Holly, was constructed and put in operation in Lockport, New York, a country which stipulated that it should be competent to throw a stream of water one hundred feet high over a set fifty feet above the highest point of the public traffic, and the contract was largely exceeded, and this pioneer set of machinery, although it will not be equal to the subsequent improvements of the Holly Manufacturing Company, is still performing its work in a good and satisfactory manner. These extensive works were soon afterward carried on a larger scale, to embrace all the features of fire protection and domestic water supply.

We suggest to the authorities of New Orleans whether they had not better wait the construction of the proposed works at Carrollton before incurring any great expense in extending our own water works. There is every reason to believe, from the experience of the Holly system in the cities and towns named above, that the Carrollton experiment will also be successful.

CHANGES IN NEW DRESSING.—Mr. Lewis, of that fashionable establishment, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, announces through our advertising columns that he is in receipt of all the latest styles of the season in gentlemen's wear, such as bows, ties and scarfs of the latest fashion from New York and London, all articles of underwear of the most durable description, and collars are to be found at this popular house, as French and American shirts, and cotton, with linen bosoms, handkerchiefs, socks, gloves, etc. We commend Mr. Leighton to readers as a furnisher of first rate articles, at moderate prices to suit the times.

MRS. Miss Laura S. Webb, author of "Requiem for Lee" and other compositions, announces that she will give a concert interspersed with tableaux, in Odd Fellows' Hall next Thursday evening, assisted by some of our most popular musical talent, who have volunteered their services, such as Mr. H. Braus, violinist; Mr. Hamilton, flutist; Miss M. May, pianist; Miss Pearce, vocalist, and Mr. Augusta Rotch, vocalist. Miss Eliza O'Connor will be the accompanyist, and after the performance some delicacies will be given around.

LOST SCRIP.—The attention of contractors is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Lewis & Co. in another column of this issue. This is an old and well-known firm, and the reputable proprietor for supplying work and quality is well-known to the cotton planters of our State. Their cotton pickers, boilers, sugar mills, sugar shredding machines, saw mills, cotton gins, screws and other machinery in their line are to be found in most of the Mississippi Valley. The name of Lewis & Co. deserves their reputation all that we hear from those who dealt with them.

ACADEMY ACADEMY.—An advertisement in the French side of this paper announces the beginning of the next session of this excellent institution on Monday, next. It is under the charge of the Christian Brothers, whose thorough system of tuition is well known to our readers. The course of studies embraces English, French and German, together with book keeping, single and double entry, mathematics and drawing. We cordially recommend the St. Aloysius Academy to our readers.

NEW MOLASSES.—The first molasses of the present growing crop was received from Sunday evening by steamer Red River, 3 barrels being from Mr. William Minor's Southwood plantation, Assumption, and consigned to Maurer, Eyraud & Co. Seven half barrels were received by Mr. A. Wright, at New River Landing, and consigned to Mr. A. Heyman.

COTTON.—The steamer R. E. Lee, from Vicksburg and the Bends, last evening, brought down 1500 bales cotton, the largest load of the season so far.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1871. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,479

VICTOR'S RESTAURANT.—This famous establishment, which has been closed during the summer undergoing repairs, was opened again on the 1st instant under the management of Mr. Jules Martin, its former proprietor. Victor's has a worldwide celebrity and needs no commendation from us. We may, however, assure its patrons that its reputation will be maintained by a strict attention to their wants and comforts.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children.

COMMUNICATED.

Importation of Yellow Fever in New Orleans Contagious.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 1871.

Editor of the N. O. Bee:

SIR—My object in addressing you is to give more force, if possible, to your very able article on the *ins and outs of quarantines*, not by expressing my humble opinion otherwise than by adopting your ideas, but by quoting from the valuable writings of Benjamin Rush one of the highest authorities in medical science.

Concerning the ancient theory of the *importation* of yellow fever in our cities, the great American physician said in 1805:

"It has been said, exultingly, that the opinion of the importation of the yellow fever is of great antiquity in our country, and that it has lately been admitted by the most respectable physicians in Britain and France, and sanctioned by the laws of several of the governments of Europe. Had antiquity, numbers, rank and power been just arguments in favor of existing opinions, a thousand truths would have perished in their birth, which have diffused light and happiness over every part of our globe. In favor of the ancient and general belief of the importation of the yellow fever, there are several obvious reasons. The idea is produced by a *single* act of the mind. It requires neither *comparison nor reasoning to adopt it*, and therefore accords with the natural indolence of man. It moreover flatters the avarice and pride, by throwing the origin of a mortal disease from his property and country. *The principle of then referring the origin of the evils of life from ourselves to others is universal.* It began in paradise and has ever been an essential feature in the character of our species. It has constantly led individuals and nations to consider loathsome and dangerous diseases as of FOREIGN extraction. The yellow fever is said to have been first brought from Siam *where there are proofs it never originated*, to Cadiz, Indies, Lisbon. It is believed to be *imported* into the cities of the United States. From them French men and Spaniards say it has been exported, illegally, to St. Domingo, Havana, Malaga, Cadiz and other parts of the world. Weak and absurd reasoning! If the cause of this pernicious disease we thus thrust from our respective ports, like the sin of Cain, *"the accursed thing was driven from."*

After those brilliant truths and solid arguments Benjamin Rush refers to the opinion, admitted by some, that if the yellow fever is *indigenous* it would inevitably much sooner than once in a mission. He says:

"It has been asserted, if we admit the yellow fever to be an indigenous disease of our cities, we shall soon find it increase and that the state of society is menaced by disseminating a being. That the cause of our disease is fixed in our climate, and that it is not in the power of human means to remove it. *The reverse of this proposition is true.* It is the air exposed in cases, not *cause* to *animal or vegetable* bodies, with all the unhealthiness of putrefaction laws enforced by severe penalties, and executed in the most summary manner, the disease has ceased, and in most of our cities, as an epidemic or in sporadic cases ever since the year 1793, it will be in the power of human efforts to prevent its future exemption from it. Nothing but a belief in its domestic origin, and the inadequacy of means to remove it, can justify the last clause of the following quotation from Dr. Mitchell:

"2. It will relieve our merchants from the losses incurred by the delays of their ships, by long and unnecessary quarantines.

"3. It will tend to promote immediate admission of our ships into foreign ports by removing that belief of the contagious nature of the yellow fever, which is produced in our cities by the filth and nuisances spread by the public acts of our Legislatures and Boards of Health throughout the globe.

"4. It will lead us to remove from our cities all the sources of impure air, whether they exist in the holds of ships, in docks, gutters, etc., etc."

I hope, Mr. Editor, that the opinion of an authority of such high standing will find room in the columns of your journal, and that it will serve to annihilate the pyramids of error that have been erected here, and elsewhere, not only by ignorant legislatures, but by systematic authors.

Now, sir, permit me to add. That though I am not a stanch supporter of the theory of *contagious diseases*, still it is far from being settled beyond question in the minds of many, and, merely because few seem to understand all that is meant by *contagion*, I shall not, on this occasion, enter into the discussion, but desire to call your attention to the following lines, written by our much esteemed Dr. Warren Stone, in 1854. The doctor wrote:

"Perhaps no one has done more to write or speak upon the subject of *contagion* would define *his meaning* of the term or application of it, there would be less dispute. *Contagion* is, according to the etymology of the term, confined to the transmission of disease by contact; but it is applied to all those diseases that *generate their own poisons*, diffused into the atmosphere and spread it around them, *contagious*, such as small pox, measles, etc., *as well* as by its specific contact requires actual contact.

"I am as certain as I am of anything, said Dr. Stone, that yellow fever *does not generate* the same poison that gave rise to it, and *taken out* of the atmosphere where it originated, *cannot* spread by contact or any effluvia that may be given out."

H.

Louisiana Crop Intelligence.

WEST BATON ROUGE, Parish.—The *Sugar Planter*, of the 30th of September, says:

Our planters are rejoicing in the most glorious weather for cane. It is growing fast, rapidly accumulating in saccharine and in proportion finishing in every particular. Many planters will begin grinding this year much earlier than usual. Whatever may be the fault in this locality, we are convinced this parish will contribute her full share to the crop of 1871.

RAPIDES Parish.—The *Alexandria Democrat*, of the 30th of September, says:

We have very little to say concerning the crops of Rapides. The past one has been a fine week for cotton picking and other planting operations. The other part of the scant corn crop has been gathered, and but a very few bales of cotton have been hauled to town. The cane ripeness, and is ripening very rapidly.

POINT COUPEE Parish.—The *Echo*, of the 30th of September, says:

Since our last issue the rain-cloud has destroyed the crop of cotton in the fields, and forms that remained unpicked. Cotton is now opening rapidly and packers are active.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 30th September, says:

"No new cases," was the response of every physician in the hotel yesterday, and we have heard of but one new case of yellow fever so-called, since Sunday evening. If it is finally decided that we have had any yellow fever in the city this season, it must be confessed that it is of a new type, and differs in its practices from any we have ever had before.

The N. Y. *Observer* gives a review of the address of President McCosh upon the opening of the one hundred and twenty-fourth academic year of the Princeton College. Especial reference has been called to the following remarks of Dr. McCosh:

I am addressing the students of a college which has always supplied large numbers for the public offices, and I entreat that those of you who are thus destined will form a fixed purpose, that whatever be the temptations to which you are exposed and whatever be the issue in regard to your prospects in life, you will pursue the path of integrity and honor! If you can make it to be known as a characteristic of Princeton raised statesmen that they never yield to corruption you will be doing a good to your alma Mater than by the most munificent gifts or the most shining abilities.

Henri Rochefort, the Parisian agitator, has been found guilty of participation in the crimes of the Paris Communist, and sentenced to transportation for a penal colony for life. The world will applaud this sentence. Rochefort pretended to be a Republican, but he was merely a brawling revolutionist, who showed a disposition to submit to any of the restraints of law or acknowledge the excellence of any of the principles which make Republican government a blessing. Actually he was an enemy of constituted authority in what ever form it appeared, and in that capacity he expended his energies and abused his talents in exciting the fury of the public peace, and in organizing insane projects of revolution. France has suffered too much from such Republicans as he, and the cause of human freedom in Europe has received its deepest wounds from such hands. Society will be better for the short time that when others of his kind are driven out there may be some hope that France may have an enduring Republic founded upon the intelligence and affection of her abiding people.—Ex.

Chief Justice Chase expects to return to Washington about the 1st of October. He has recently been buying a dwelling in that city, and is being got ready for his occupancy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

President Thiers and Victor Hugo.

More Strikes of Workmen in England.

Military Service Made Compulsory in Sweden.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

The New York Municipal Imbroglio.

Application for the Arrest of Mayor Hall and Others.

Organization of the Tennessee Legislature.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 2.—Proprietors decline to accept arbitration at New Castle, because the best workmen have gone elsewhere; they cannot afford to make concessions when they secure skilled labor thereby.

Paris, Oct. 2.—President Thiers writes Victor Hugo that the Pardon's Commission of the can modify sentences of the imbrigated.

London, Oct. 2.—The scissor grinders, cutlers and carpenters of Sheffield, and the spinners of Bolton and Dundee, have struck.

The workmen in Newcastle held a mass meeting to-day and passed resolutions to stand out to the end and to persevere in the strike until their objects were accomplished.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—During the progress of Amadeus from Cartagena to Madrid he was received with ovations and received 50,000 petitions.

Versailles, Oct. 2.—The Upper House of Parliament has appointed a committee to draft bills for the reorganization of the army, which makes military service compulsory on all Irish subjects of Sweden.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Secretary of the Navy goes to Ohio to-day to aid in the campaign.

The President leaves Chicago hitherward to-morrow.

The Presidential sun has had three months added to the leaves of absence granted his cabinet officers.

The debt statement shows a decrease during the month of $15,500,000. Coin in the Treasury $99,300,000; currency $16,000,000.

The Criminal Court to-day quashed the indictments against Sanford and Ramsdell, who refuses to testify before the Senate Committee.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS.

Falling barometers with brisk southwesterly winds, and possibly a rain will probably prevail by Tuesday noon from Tennessee and Illinois to the lower lakes and New England. Rising barometers, followed with southeasterly winds and increased cloudiness on the South Atlantic. Rising barometer with clearing weather in the Northwest.

Washington, Oct. 2. The area of lowest pressure which was Sunday afternoon northwest of Lake Huron, has moved to the southeast ward and is probably now centre on Lake Huron. The area of highest barometer has remained in the South Atlantic States, or is now off that coast. The low pressure with easterly winds and rain has spread to the western portion of the Gulf, has moved northwest into Texas with rain and threatening weather in Arkansas. The barometer has fallen very rapidly during the past 24 hours in Tennessee and Virginia to the lower lakes, with cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley, and increasing southwesterly winds and brisk easterly winds continue in Southern Florida and fresh winds with rain on the Western Gulf coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—International money orders between the United States and Great Britain commenced to-day.

Remittances may also be made, via Switzerland, to the principal cities and cities of Austria, Hungary, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Egypt, East India and China.

Judge Barnard has modified the injunction order which restrains the payment of money without the endorsement of Controller Green, and prohibits the raising of money without the sanction of the Board of Apportionment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A meeting to make preparations for the forthcoming celebration of the declaration of Cuban independence was held last night. About fifty gentlemen attended. The officers were: president, Ribino Cisneros; secretary, J. Mestre; treasurer, L. Rodrigues. In order to make the celebration as imposing as possible it was resolved to issue an appeal to all Cuban merchants and workmen in the United States to contribute their earnings and duties they may make on October the 10th in aid of the cause, and also to solicit liberality from Senor Aldama, Cuban agent in New York. Cisneros stated that the majority of the Cuban merchants in New York have in advance acceded to the plan.

Accidentally arrived from Havana, whose inside was Rent secret, made a remarkable disclosure of the plans of the Cuban Junta. The Junta has appointed Quesada, now in New York, Governor of Cuba, and Aldama Minister of Foreign Affairs, to take effect when the Spanish troops are withdrawn from the island. The cause of the Republic is the same as it was two years ago. No surrender of any Republican principle had occurred. The Government of the Republic is now meeting the same enemy as heretofore, but for one reason it cannot be told just where the seat of Government was located. There are three cities—Bayamo, the oldest of which but is relieved from time to time. It was stated at the meeting that a large quantity of war material had been shipped to the patriots to Cuba under the superintendence of Gen. Quesada, now in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The yacht Livonia, which caused so much trouble on the Clyde, has been sold to Sandy Hook in twenty-nine days. Her owner, Mr. Pennington, her navigating and racing crew is composed of Capt. J. H. Wood, Mates R. Reed, late of the Cambrian, and J. Strickland, J. Simon and two cooks, two stewards and thirteen able-bodied seamen. H. Rome, of Bell's Line, is a passenger.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Application was made to-day before Judge Bixby for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Hall, on the charge of official neglect, in permitting conversion of public funds. The Mayor will be notified to appear at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and answer the charge brought against him. It is stated that applications will be made to morrow for the arrest of Tweed and others, on the charge of fraudulently appropriating public funds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—5:20 of May and November acknowledged from 6's; Market closed dull and strong. Sterling 109½ @ 109¾. Gold 112½@112¾. Government very steady; 5-20s of 1862, 116; 1864, 116; 1865, 116½; new, 114¾; 6s of 1881, 110½@110¾; 10-40s 111¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arrived out—Tarifa, Algeriand Oceania.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wm. French, editor of the Lacon, Ill., *Statesman*, is dead.

Hot Springs, Montana, Oct. 2.—A fire which originated in the *Herald* office, destroyed that building, the Postoffice and several adjoining houses. Loss $75,000.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—The Tennessee Legislature organized to-day, with John C. Vaughn, President of that Senate, and Jas. H. Richardson, Speaker of the House.

NEWPORT, Oct. 2.—The steam tug Tonawanda, from New York for Havana, put in here for coal.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Ship Roswell Sprague, for New Orleans, with an inward cargo.

Buffalo, Oct. 2.—Augustus T. Beruk, alias Charles Baker, alias Thos. Wilson, one of the most noted forgers in the country, was arrested Saturday, in Mason City, Iowa, and taken to the Buffalo police, and held for extradition for forgery committed in this city.

Tuscon, Nevada, Oct. 2.—Martinez, a noted bandit chief, ran off one hundred and twenty-five Texas cattle from one drove, but was pursued and cattle captured. It is supposed Martinez was wounded by the pursuing party.

GOV. Safford and party arrived at Prescott 27th of September from a great exploring expedition.

Unusual suffering from the drouth is reported in Arizona.

Louisville, Oct. 2.—On Saturday, near Paoli, Indiana, Professor Willard, aeronaut, fell from a balloon when a mile high. His head was mashed to a jelly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed active; middling uplands 9½ @ 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d.; sales 15,000 bales. Lard firm. Tallow 45s 6d.

London, Oct. 2.—Evening.—Consols and Bonds closed at 93.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2.—Evening.—Money closed active at 7. The demand for discounts active. Sterling heavy, 9% @ 9¼. Gold 112¾@112¾. Governments very steady; 5-20s of 1862, 116. State Bonds generally dull. New South Carolinas active but weak; sold down to 50¾. Tennessee 71½; new, 71¼; Virginia 61¾; new, 58; Louisiana 6s, 68; new, 59; Levee 7s, 70¾; 8s, 89; Alabama 5s, 100; 8s 68; Georgia 6s, 88; 7s, 91; North Carolina 6s, 41; new, 28; South Carolina, 70; new, 50.

New York, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; sales 1500 bales; middling uplands 12¾c; Orleans 12¾c. Flour—Southern active and firmer; common to fair extra $7 20@7 90; good to choice $7 95@9. Wheat 2c. higher; demand fair and prices advanced; No. 3 red $1 50@1 53; No. 2 do. $1 53@1 58; No. 1, $1 60@1 65. Corn—Demand fair, rather more active and 1@2c higher; white mixed 66@67c; white mixed 68c in bulk; choice white 57c sacked. Oats—Demand fair, prices advanced ½@1c; mixed western at 31@35c in bulk; 39@40c sacked. Whisky firm, 90c. Piney Hemp Bagging unchanged. Hops dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet, prices $13. Bacon dull, holders anxious to sell—shoulders 7¼c; clear ribs 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard firm, 9½c.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 2.—Passed up—C. B. Church, 2 a. m., Indiana, 12 m. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—Passed up—Susie Silver. Down—Louisville and Cincinnati. River declining. Weather cloudy and warm.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—There was one yellow fever death during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The eleventh annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day. All the departments are well filled. The four hundred entries in the cotton department, from nearly all the Southern States, attest attention.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—Arrivals and departures—Miami, Ohio River to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; S. S. Merrill, Cairo to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; Legal Tender, St. Louis to Memphis, 8 p. m.; Belle Creole, St. Louis to Memphis, 10 p. m.; Jno. Cairo to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; Belle Prim, Memphis to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 p. m.; Shanhon, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 p. m.; Susie Silver, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 p. m.; Mary McDonald, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 p. m. Rain falling slowly. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80.

(Previous Dispatches.)

PARIS, Oct 2.—The Germans commenced withdrawing from the department of the Somme afternoon.

Differences have arisen between France and Italy relative to the Papal estate.

Victor Hugo has written to President Thiers, strongly interceding for clemency in Rochefort's case. No intimations have been given that the appeal in Rochefort's favor will be favorably entertained.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—At an official reception given by the Queen Regent's house, the ex-Minister addressed the King as follows:

"If at any time the enemies of Spain should seek to overthrow its liberties and independence, and our young King should place himself at the head of the army, I would be the first to contribute."

The reception was a grand affair.

London, Oct. 2.—There was a fight at Cork on Sunday between the policemen and supposed Fenians. Shots were exchanged and one policeman wounded. Three arrests were made.

The last Scotia went ashore in the late gale. Six of her crew were rescued from the rigging, death in the rigging, and four was drowned.

The ship Mount Sinai burned at sea.

The cyclone rain extended to the Continent, damaging crops, and vineyards, and prostrating the telegraph line.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Salt Lake City reports a rumor that Brigham Young has been indicted, but will be tried this week.

The Mormons continue to buy arms, and Mormon journals advocate open resistance. It is understood that the Federal authorities ask for reinforcements.

Washington, Oct. 2.—In the case of Fariss, for killing McCarthy, we're out ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of "manslaughter."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Cuban Junta here celebrated an anniversary Saturday night. According to statements made, the Republican flag was raised in Cuba, and the revolutionary government continues in regular organization.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 1.—Three companies of United States troops arrived here yesterday. They were sent by Gen. Auger upon a requisition from Gov. Woods.

Havana, Oct. 2.—The telegraph line between Havana and Puerto Principe, which passes through the district of Camagney, a stronghold of the late insurrection, has been completely re-established, and is now in working order.

The siege had been cut by the insurgents at the beginning of the struggle, and kept interrupted ever since by their possession of the large intervening territory of Camagney.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arrived out—Halycon, Algerian, Sarmatian, Columbia and Boulan.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Noon.—56f 35c.

London, Oct. 2.—Noon.—Consols 93¾, for account 93¾.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Noon.—Cotton active and firmer. Estimated sales 10,000 bales, 4000 of which are for export and speculation. Uplands 9 29-64d.; Orleans 9 31-64d.

Frankfort, Oct. 2.—Noon.—Bonds 95¾ @ 96.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Noon.—Breadstuffs active. Red winter wheat 11s 9d. Corn 30s.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The King has arrived at Logrono. He was received by Don Ezpartero, who made a speech, stating that he was ready to defend the liberties of the people and the dynasty of the sovereign.

The Correspondencia states that the Council of Ministers propose to suppress the octroi and direct taxation.

It is not yet decided who will be President of the Cortes.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The halt in the evacuation of the Department of Oise was caused by the exception of orders. The evacuation will be resumed to-day.

The supporters of the Empire are becoming active in intrigues and agitation. They openly declare for the restoration of the Empire. The editor of a Bonapartist paper declares that Thiers is failing and that power will naturally return to the government which gave it twenty years of order.

Despatches are given Versailles that the disposition in the way of a ratification of the treaty with Germany will be overcome.

Prince Bismarck refuses to accept an early series of the evacuation treaty. Prussia and France have abandoned the article and accepted the treaty as it stands.

Count Von Arnim contradicts a report that Belgium has refused to make modifications in the treaty of commerce with France.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Advices from Tamsui, Asiatica, state that there is no safety for life or property on the Pescadores Island. Mexican bandits murder Mexican and American residents indiscriminately.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Arrived—Preston, from New Orleans.

London, Oct. 1.—Constantinople despatches report 90 cholera deaths on Saturday. The supply of water was failing.

A steamer and a brig foundered in a gale off the mouth of the Cumber. Sixteen lives were lost.

Dispatches from Great Grimsby give harrowing accounts of ship wrecks within sight. The master of the American ship Bertha Thayer was swept from the deck.

Brussels, Oct. 1.—The National Bank of Belgium raised its discount to 5½.

Wheeling, Oct. 1.—The old condemned bridge over the Wheeling Creek fell under the weight of nine persons, who were removing the obstructions for convalescence. Four are dead, two will die, and three are badly hurt.

Charleston, Oct. 1.—No yellow fever deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. Physicians report a marked decrease in the prevalence of the fever.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—J. Morris is re-elected Mayor of Nashville.

Isaac Smith, a citizen of this place, who had visited Natchez, died of yellow fever here yesterday. The victim walks in Natchez went into a vault and saw the body of his brother who had died of yellow fever.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

One George Danton had been arrested upon a charge of breaking into the office of the Sugar Shed Company with a felonious intent.

The First District Court was engaged yesterday in organizing the panel of petit jurors who are to serve during the month of October. There are sixty six on the panel, a majority of whom are colored.

Officers Tomas Jones and Dominick Kevin, indicted for assaulting Fred. Mock will intent to murder him, when he was a prisoner in their custody on the 24th ult., were arraigned before the First District Court yesterday, and pleaded not guilty, and gave security for their appearance.

Judge Cameron yesterday decided that Mr. Wm. J. Grady has not the right to enjoin Mr. Thomassie and his wife suits against the city for one dollar each, for the purpose of compelling payment of a claim for $300, which he has against the corporation as the assignee of Michel, clerk of the Second District Court, whose bill was for calling two thousand jurors each month and not for actually impaneled. The Judge has prohibited the prosecution in more suits than one.

Fireman D. F. Leshinsky, charged with the murder of a sailor named Charles Hanson, who has been in jail over a year, having repeatedly asked for a trial and been refused, was taken from jail upon the Attorney General to show why he should not be discharged from durance imprisonment upon his own recognizance.

Charles Troupe and Charles Goldhof were in the Criminal Court this morning before Recorder McArthur, upon an accusation, one as principal and the other assisting—of having committed a certain person Mary Williams on Wednesday night last. Nevertheless, between eleven o'clock, in one of the street cars of the Orleans Railroad Company, while on its way to the Gentilly Road street. The investigation is to take place to-morrow.

Mr. Ad. Mahlmann got into a friendly fist evening in "Joe's coffee house," on Lafayette street, near the City Hall, with the barkeeper, Jacob Fuchs. He drew a pistol and fired two shots, neither of which hit Mr. Finke, but one hit himself, inflicting a wound in the hand.

It is said that the fortunate one half of the ticket which drew the $500,000 prize, at the last drawing of the Havana lottery, was sold in New Orleans, having, it is supposed returned unsold. The winners were two brothers, lately admitted to citizenship in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to a grand fancy dress mask and supper, which the Young Men's Concordia Club will give on Saturday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Election at Carrollton.—An election for Mayor and Councilmen took place Carrollton yesterday, and resulted in the success of the entire Radical ticket. The vote stood:

For Mayor—G. Harrison (Radical), 308; John C. Kollman (Opposition), 213.

For Councilmen—Kelly, Kerr (R.) 313; Klem Williams (R.) 307; Robert Thompson (R.) 307; S. L. Henry (R.) 306 votes. John Ryan (O.) 208; Rahmen (O.) 209; Joseph Rollings (O.) 218, and G. Burbank (O.) 213.

Academy of Music.—Last night was a very mixed affair. Actors are not good sights for theaters, never be because a serious audience was at the Academy to hear Mr. Donnelly sing "Dandy Oaugh's Engagement" and in the Bowery Boy's *As Terrors Pumpkins*, in the first mentioned play, his impersonation was much admired, and at its close enthusiastically applauded. His style is animated and in the manner large, so he is, his frisco cool, his English rich and in fact he are "as natural as life," it does seem to us, however, that if the police, as unpopularly depicted on the stage, are to be as when reference is speaking of his approaching execution, are the playwrights. Mr. Donnelly is the victim walks in behind the author, and at the same time he would assure his own defence, as he is not to be before the jurists. Good ordinary sold at 17½c, low middling at 16½, and 16¾c, strict at 16¾, and 16c; middling at 16¾ and 16¾c, strict middling at 17¼c, and good middling at 20c. The demand was active and the supply fair.

The Exchange supplies the demand at an advance of ⅛c on all grades.

Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1871		38,328
Arrived since Sept. 30, 1871		37,777
Arrived previously		20,140
		96,245
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		46,676
Cleared previously		29,239
		75,915
Cleared this day		17,330
Cleared previously this year		21,227
		38,557

Receipts for week since Saturday evening 2252 bales, against 1679 on last Sunday and Monday and 1956 last week. Receipts since September 1st, 4,204 bales, against 3,631 for the corresponding time last year, and since August 31st, 1,573 bales, against 2,946 last year.

FREIGHTS.—A large ship who failed up for Liverpool at 5-16d. Steamers for Liverpool and Havre are in demand at 5-16d. In addition to the above 1,000 bales were engaged for Liverpool at 5-16d. Sailing vessels are in demand at 5-16d. Cotton to Boston, 3-16d.

SUGAR.—Twenty hhds old crop were received and sold at 12 @ 12½c for yellow and white clarified. There have not yet been any receipts of the new crop.

MOLASSES.—Seven hhds of the old crop were received, and sold at 37½c; this old crop, good plantation, sold at 37½c per gallon.

NEW CROP SYRUP.—We make the first receipts last Saturday. Since then new Syrup has come in as follows: 11 bbls and 1 half bbls per steamboat Red River on Sunday, the 1st inst., and 2 bbls, on Robert E. Lee, this morning. Both of these were good thin, new Syrup. Simon's Bottom Plantation is the receiving point, and consigned to Means, E. T. Gay & Co., who are not yet sold. The 7 half bbls are also thin; they were sold at 50c per gallon, and shipped by Mr. A. Wright, at New River Landing, and consigned to Mr. A. Heyman. The 2 bbls are very thick, and were shipped by Mr. A. Heyman, at New River Landing, and consigned to Means, E. T. Gay & Co., who are not yet sold.

City Treasury notes are nominal at 35@ 40 @ 5 cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 1600 bales at full prices, low middling and middling commanding a slight rating in inquiring, however, only a slight variation in our quotations. We also give the Exchange rates, which are for over-running of its types, while ours are the averages lists, with the outside rates for strict:

	Exchange	Bureau
Low Ordinary	10½@10¾	—
Ordinary	11½@11¾	—
Good Ordinary	12½@12¾	—
Low Middling	13½@13¾	13½
Middling	16½@16¾	16½
Strict Middling	17½@17¾	—
Good Middling	19½@19¾	—

Within the range of the above quotations low middling and strict low ordinary sold at ⅛c more than would have been realized on Saturday, and very strict may have commanded ⅛c more than the outside rate, but on the other hand barely low middling sold at ⅛c below the inside. Good ordinary sold at 17⅛c, low middling at 16½, and 16¾c, strict at 16¾, and 16c; middling at 16¾ and 16¾c, strict middling at 17¼c, and good middling at 20c. The demand was active and the supply fair.

The Exchange supplies the demand at an advance of ⅛c on all grades.

Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1871		38,328
Arrived since Sept. 30, 1871		37,777
Arrived previously		20,140
		96,245
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		46,676
Cleared previously		29,239
		75,915
Cleared this day		17,330
Cleared previously this year		21,227