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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,280

THE GERMAN; GAZETTE.

Our respected cotemporary, the organ of our German fellow-citizens, waxes somewhat indignant over our advocacy of Chinese emigration into Louisiana. We have no desire, and will not be drawn into a controversy with the *Gazette* on this subject, nor do we think it necessary to repel its unjust insinuations that we have a purpose to countenance the re-establishment of slavery in any form. The great necessity of the day is labor, whereby to cultivate these immense bodies of land in the Southern States, now rapidly reverting into a wilderness condition. If our German friends will go to work and take an interest in the agriculture of this section as owners of the land, no one will rejoice more than ourselves. The planters have simply been stretching out their hands for labor to cultivate their fields from any quarter irrespective of nationality, that they might be relieved from their insufferable dependence upon the negro, whose present miserable condition is largely due to the opposition of those for whom the *Gazette* speaks. We shall not recriminate on the latter on that account. The thing is done and must so remain. Our friends of the *Gazette*, we think, are too sensitive altogether in this matter. We know of no one in the South who looked forward to German emigration to compensate her in the sense attributed by the *Gazette*, for the destruction of slavery. As to coolie emigration, it is as lawful as that from Germany, and the *Gazette* ought to know that if the Chinese, shall be found on trial to make industrious and faithful workmen, it is not by threats that the American people can be prevented from making use of them. There is no competition at present between the Chinese emigrant in the South and the white man from any other quarter. The effect, if any of their introduction is only to supply us with labor, of which there is so great a dearth, and to that end our German friends will surely co-operate with us. We should infinitely prefer these States to be filled up with the white men of Europe and America, if it can be done, but fear the hope is a vain one. We recognize the solid qualities of our German friends, their industry, their economy and their steady habits. It is not we who have compared them with the negro but one of the party with whom the majority of the Germans act—Senator Wade of Ohio—who is reported to have lately said that the intelligence of the negro was superior to theirs. There is land enough here and to spare for all who wish to throw their energies in that direction. We have encouraged and shall continue to encourage, in every way, possible the settlement among us on terms satisfactory to them, of mechanics, farmers and laboring men of every description from Europe or elsewhere, and are free to say that the German population are among the first to whom we would accord a preference. The *Gazette* has mistaken entirely the object we had in view in speaking of the Chinese emigration.

Slave Titles South.

In a recent suit for payment of notes given on the purchase of certain slaves, the plaintiff pleaded that the vendor's warranties did not extend to frontisms events happening after the contract and delivery of the property; that he did not warrant against the acts of the Government and should not be held liable for them, especially as their occurrence was not contemplated by him at the time of sale. But the court pleaded that the vendee's obligation was given under the assurance that he was to be maintained in the possession of the slaves, and was to receive their labor during life; and that to force him to a compliance with his part of the contract would, therefore, be to compel him to fulfil a condition to which he never assented. The act of the sovereign power, in putting an end to the ownership of slaves, was not limited merely to that result, but necessarily limited merely to that result, but necessarily in the nature of the contract by which the own ership existed, and annulé it throughout.

We have, however, known cases in this State, where money paid for slaves after emancipation, which they had bought previously, believing that, whatever the law might be, they were bound in honor to comply with their contract. It is probably right enough for the courts to decide as above, but not every man would go to them for such a decision, even though he might seek compromise by which the loss should be divided—*Galveston News.*

The question of the validity of obligations given before the war for the price of slaves is now before the United States Court in this District, in several cases which Judge Durell has had under advisement during the summer. We have not yet been prepared to assent to the position taken by the Court to which the *News* refers, that "the vendee's obligation was given under the assurance that he was to be maintained in his possession of the slaves, and was to receive their labor during life." The vendor only trans ferred his title to be himself had, and guaranteed the vendee against any claim to himself or previous owners rights to the labor of persons in the slave. To guarantee against the act of the sovereign power emancipating the slave, was not in the contemplation of either, and every man in the South who bought a slave assumed, knowingly, the risk of his being made free by the Government, and relieved, knowingly, his vendor from the same risk.

If the last vendee is justified in refusing payment for a slave who died on ground set up, his vendor has as equitable a claim upon the seller from whom he purchased, and there would be no end to these claims on previous vendors for restitution of the price.

There was no failure of consideration for an obligation thus entered into for slaves. The purchaser took the risk of death and other accidents to his slave, and the act of the sovereign power freeing the slaves is analogous to an act of Providence.

The argument is fallacious, that the vendee is released from his obligation by such an act. It is a subterfuge from which to escape from a debt contracted with full knowledge of the risks and liability incurred. Far better to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act than resort to so miserable a defence. It involves also the payment by the vendee for the hire of the slave from the time of delivery, which none of the people setting up such defense tender to the vendor. In the language of the profession the argument "will not hold water."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Private Concert—Mr. S. Kaiser sends us an invitation to attend a private concert to be given at his residence, 37 Dryades street, this evening. An intelligent lad, 11 years old, son of Mr. Kaiser, is to be the chief performer.

The Regatta Yesterday.—There were six yachts entered in the race at the Lake yesterday, the Louise, Louisiana, Rosalie, Elephant, Minnie Gilmore and Harlequin. The contest was, however, confined to the last three, which won prizes respectively in the order named.

The Case of Judge Braughn.—At the request of Judge Braughn of the Second Justice's Court, lately removed by Gen. Mower, for alleged "malfeasance in office," the charges against him are being investigated by a Military Commission. He commenced their investigations yesterday.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last night. President Graham in the chair.

A communication from the Warden of the First and Fourth Districts, relative to the want of spars, it was referred to the Street and Landings Committee.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the Right of Way for the public Street Railroad to the Lake, was called up, and the amendment passed by the Lower Board was concurred in, on the first reading, and lies over, under the rules, until next week, when Alderman Woolley gave notice he will move a second section.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the resolution to sell at public auction, city property, according to the Surveyor's list, on the 2d Monday of January, 1868, and from time to time thereafter, as the property may can be sold without detriment to the public interest, shall have been disposed of. The resolution was laid over for one week, on motion of Alderman Dawkins.

The resolution appropriating $250 to the widow of Kristas Wells, late Commissary of the Poydras Market, was adopted unanimously.

Resolution instructing the Assistant City Attorney to collect the arrears due from the year 1862 to 1866, amounting to upwards of four millions of dollars, at five per cent commission. Adopted and ordered to go on second reading.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the Chattanooga Railroad Company was taken up, and Alderman Woolley, according to notice gave at the last meeting, offered a reconsideration of the vote by which it was adopted at the last meeting, but stated that he would not now urge his objections made at the last meeting, that it was proposed to grant privileges, which the city had no right to do.

The Board refused to reconsider the vote.

Alderman Dawkins spoke at some length in favor of the ordinance, and urged the necessity of allowing the company to erect a depot only four squares from that of the Jackson Railroad. What was the closing of a single street compared with the great commercial advantages to be derived from this road?

The ordinance passed finally by a vote of six yeas to one nay, Mr. Woolley voting nay.

The resolution to shell four squares in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds was laid over till next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to the room of the Assistant Aldermen for the purpose of electing an assistant wharfinger for the First and Fourth Districts.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Pertius in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $109,856 50, expenditures, $6384 62; balance on hand: $51,104 67. Referred.

Superintendent Trudeau, of the Insane Asylum reported, showing inmates on the 1st ult., 119; admitted during the month, 25; discharged, 23; died, 4; remaining, 1st inst., 108

Referred to Committee on Police and Health.

The Street Commissioner, Mr. Baker, presented a monthly report for October, upon the condition of the streets, squares, etc., suggesting necessary repairs. He thinks their condition as good as possible, under present circumstances. He complains of the number of mud streets, and of the difficulty of getting hard material for them; the want of gutters on these streets; the need of surveys to establish uniform grades and levels. The number of men and carts employed has been reduced, but bad weather and loss of time from the working days have made the expenses about equal to the previous month.

The records of the office show that the expenses of the year 1866, when the work for more than one-half of the city was done under the contract system, averaged $20,090 per month. Under the present system, for the entire city, average not over $8,000. [Why not have given the average for the entire city under the old system, Mr. Baker?] It is not to be expected that the entire city can be cleaned and streets repaired for the same amount as when more than half the city was under contract. [Nearly all the city you should have said, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Baker.]

Mr. Baker urges the paving of Magnolia street—one block—between Poydras and Lafayette streets, so as to perfect easy travel from the river front to the depot of the Jackson Railroad. Claiborne street, from Columbus to St. Bernard Avenue, two squares, should be repaired, so as to render the market on Claiborne street accessible.

The plank roads of the First and Fourth Districts, he thinks, should be taken up and the streets made passable, which is not the case now with many of them.

The condition of the draining canals, and the ditches which lead into them, demand immediate attention of the Council. Some of them are so filled up with filth that small islands have formed in the center, which are covered with vegetation. The city wharves need repairing. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Controller announced the aggregate of various contracts for repairing engine houses. Referred.

Mr. Hepp, President of the Board, sent in a letter satisfactorily explaining his protracted absence, on the ground of sickness preventing his attendance at night. The communication was accepted.

A resolution came from the Upper Board, for dividing the wharves into six sections and selling the revenues thereof—the city reserving the ferry and nuisance wharves and some other sections for its use, including those let to the Opelousas Railroad Company and some other sections.

The resolution passed on first reading. A motion to adopt on second reading failed on a motion to suspend the rules.

A resolution of the Upper Board to sell contract for repairing the iron railings around Lafayette, Jackson and Annunciation Squares, was concurred in.

A resolution to allow the Mayor an additional book keeper, as an expert to overhaul the books and accounts in the City Treasurer's office at a salary of $200 per month, was adopted on the second reading.

A resolution was adopted to instruct the City Attorney to answer to the claims of certain dealers to the Shotz Lager, suits against the late compromise between the city and the Bellogley and Livaudais heirs.

An ordinance from the Upper Board was received, granting the right of way, etc., to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company for a track within the city and a depot at the corner of Locust and Lafayette streets. It was postponed for the order of the day next Tuesday.

A resolution was read and referred to instruct the Controller to sell a contract for ten years lease of the property of the city between the Beef and Vegetable Markets, Second District, on condition that the contractor build a market which shall revert thereafter to the city.

The Upper Board came in for joint session to elect officers. John Longmeire, Alfred Jarvis, Adolphe Trémé and P. McCabe were elected Assistant Wharfingers respectively of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the city.

The Upper Board retired, and the Lower Board shortly adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board met last night, Dr. S. O. Smith, President, in the chair, and present: Drs Stone and Austin, and Messrs Creevy, Pennington and McGrath.

Dr. Austin, on the part of the Committee on Health, reported the following, in relation to the pestilential yellow fever no longer epidemic in New Orleans, and the Committee is of opinion that restraining ordinances should come to New Orleans without incurring any danger. The Committee, in their report, also—"Your Committee have this report without mentioning favorably the Howard Association. The gentlemen composing this Association have placed not only the citizens of New Orleans under lasting obligations, but the people of every clime should love and cherish the name of a Howard.

As all have gone to day and night, when morrow was in almost every household, you could see the Howards moving and giving aid and relief in all directions.

The Committee, on concluding their report, recommended that the daily mortuary reports made by the sextons be discontinued after this day.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to publish officially in the city papers the resolution declaring yellow fever no longer epidemic.

The Board adjourned.

The Case of Chas. Deane.—The following is an extract from General Orders No. 37, issued by Major General Mower, under date of November 6, 1867:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Charles Deane, in this City, are approved. The prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction of the court should have been sustained. That the crime of which he is found guilty is alleged to have been committed prior to the passage of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" is a bar to his trial by military commission. Before the passage of the act referred to, this crime as charged was triable only before a State Court of criminal jurisdiction, and not by any court organized under the laws of the United States. To give, therefore, to a court thus organized jurisdiction in matters which happened prior to their institution, and of which at the time no United States Court could take cognizance, into make that a crime by the laws of the United States in regard to which they had before been silent, and for the trial of which the courts of the State in which the offence was committed alone had jurisdiction. In so far, therefore, and in as much as it supersedes the trial by jury, the law if construed as retroactive would possess the character of an *ex post facto* law. But this is not the construction to be placed upon the wording of the act which should be held to apply only to such offences as may have been committed subsequent to its passage. He will be released from confinement."

City Mortality.—There were 27 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at five o'clock yesterday morning, of which number 7 of the deceased died of yellow fever, according to the Sexton's records based on physicians' certificates. The annexed table shows the daily mortality since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Total.
November 1.....	3	24
" 2.....	3	27
" 3.....	11	27
" 4.....	4	27
" 5.....	7	27

We tell every man who, for whatsoever reason is even debating the question of participation in this villainy, that these are only the outlines. Let that convention get to work, and we shall see such a Pandemonium of those outlines as even the most fearful conception could not exaggerate. Inspired by hate, revenge and plunder; manipulated by a man who owes a grudge to the white race of Georgia for the contempt and lashing his tyranny has forced them to manifest, and with the one great object of consummating the foul plot hatched by conspirators at Washington to hold themselves in power by setting the African beat on the Caucasian neck, what colour can be bad enough to use? Tyranny has left you but one weapon. Seize it. The fight is against odds, but there are both hope and change for success. Remember the 4th of October and the voice of Ohio and Pennsylvania. When New York and New Jersey speak let not your hearts be in fear for their shout of victory.—*Mass Journal, 25th ult.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disbanding Negro Military Companies.

Election Returns.

Democratic Victories.

Large Gains Everywhere.

Alabama Convention Assembled.

Letter of Gen. Schofield.

Destructive Fire at Cairo, Ill.

FROM EUROPE.

Serious Bread Riots in England.

Garibaldi a Prisoner of War.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Police Headquarters in New York makes the Democratic majority in the city 61,129.

Returns from Wisconsin and Minnesota are meagre. It is thought Minnesota has gone Democratic and Wisconsin very close.

Washington, Nov. 5.—In Kansas the Republicans will carry the Legislature by a decreased majority. The negro suffrage amendment was behind the ticket, but probably carried. Female suffrage lost by several thousand.

Wisconsin returns show Democratic gains, and Fairchild running behind his ticket.

In Maryland the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Military authorities, in pursuance of the recent directions of the President, were engaged in the preliminaries for disbanding the negro military companies in the District of Columbia. Some of the companies marched out of the City quietly, unarmed. Others were not so easily armed. There seems no doubt that Commanders of the Military Districts will be in 30 days at most, relieved of the present difficulty of realizing on even A1 commercial paper unless at extravagant rates. Mortgage paper is quoted at 18 to 25 per cent. per annum, but most of the negotiations within our observation have been at 14½ to 15.

We are gratified to notice the resumption of its regular hours by the Board of Brokers, which took place last evening. In reorganizing for the season Mr Lawrason was called to the chair, but gave way to Mr. President, Mr. Lepeyre, on his arrival. The Secretary, Mr. Debuys, as was to be expected, was punctually at his post. The Board has had a long recess, but we hope will not become the means, as it was last season, of facilitating communication between buyers and sellers, stimulating the dealers, and increasing the general movement in the various securities offered at its sessions.

Gold opened at 140 to 140¼, and after selling as high as 140¾, closed, under the depressing influence of the S. P. M. telegram, at 140¼ bid, the market, at the reduced rates of 139¾ to 139¾. Gold has included $10,000 (at 3 P. M.) at 139¾; $8000, in two lots, at 139¾; $5000 at 139¾; two-thousands at 139¾; $4000 and three amounts of $1000 at 140; $2500 at 140¼; $1500 and $1000 at 140¼; $2000 at 140¼; $2700 in three lots and $2250) at 140¼. The market exhibited very little animation, their being only a moderate demand from speculators, and less for the custom-house. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 American half-dollars, in two lots, at 137½; their high price compared with gold being attributed to a general supply. We heard of no inquiry for Mexican dollars. They are quoted nominal at 142.

Sterling exhibits a liberal supply of Foreign Exchange offering, but very little demand. In fact, it was even more difficult than yesterday to negotiate, and the only transaction within our notice, were, £1100, At, clear Sterling, at 250, and £6000 bill of Leading, with approved signatures, at same rate. Nothing was reported in France. Sterling may be quoted at 249 to 251 for bill of lading, and At, clear bills; 151¼ for first class, and 152½ for bank; and France at 5 30 to 5 27½, for At commercial, and 5.175 to 5 22½, for private bankers' and bank.

We notice little or no improvement in Domestic Exchange. Yesterday, however, there were less options, and rates were no lower. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, at which they met a moderate counter demand. The sales of sommerce included $10,000 and $20,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent discount; $17,000 at 25c; $5000, $10,000, and a number, sum at ⅜ a small amount at ½, and $18,000 one day's sight at ¾. The market was perhaps a shade firmer from the action of the current receipts. The exports expected from New York will have the effect of hardening rates.

We have some little inquiry for Stocks, which may probably result in sales to-morrow, but for the present we have none to report. With an easier money market we may look for more movement in securities of all descriptions.

Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 85 to 86, and the Railroad issues at 75 to 77, according to the coupons. Louisiana sixes are nominal at 55 to 60, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 75 to 80, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage at 50 to 60.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton 15½c. Flour heavy and weak. Whole range $7 50 to $13 50.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull, 78 to 95c—whole range. Oats dull, 63 to 64c. Whisky unchanged.

Cairo, Nov. 5.—A large fire to-day destroyed ten frame and one large brick building. Loss $60,000—partly insured in Western offices.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 5.—7 P. M.—Several vessels were sailing in at dark. Steamship Raleigh was lightered and hauled off the week by the towboat Calhoun the P. M., and has gone up to the city.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—9 P. M.—Cotton irregular. Sales will probably reach 8000 bales.

London, Nov. 5—Evening.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 70 ¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed lower—uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¾d. Manchester advices are unfavorable. Knows & Co., cotton merchants, stopped.

Frankfort, Nov. 5.—Bonds 75¾.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The *Moniteur* says: There has been a fight near Tivoli. 3000 insurgents either killed, wounded or prisoners. Garibaldi himself and his son Menotti were captured at the gates of Rome by Pontifical gendarmes, and it seemed doubtful if the business would reach an average; but as factors solv the necessity of giving way, and as there was a fair supply in the hands of parties anxious to realize, buyers were subsequently induced to come forward more freely, and fully 2000 bales changed hands at very irregular prices, Middling in some cases selling at less than 16c, and Strict Low Middling at 17 and 17½c, but the rest of the business being at figures authorizing the following quotations: Ordinary nominal, Good Ordinary 16 to 16½c, Low Middling 17 to 17½c, Middling 18 to —c. This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 4550 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign exports. The receipts proper in the three days comprise 4119 bales, against 3263 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 826 bales. The receipts proper for the corresponding period last year amounted to 12,900 bales, or more than three times the amount of the current receipts. The exports for the past three days comprise 1365 bales to Liverpool, 371 to Barcelona, 984 to Malaga, 1964 to Vera Cruz, 1261 to Boston, 1240 to New York, and 112 to Philadelphia, making a total of 6560 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867 bls.lbs	15,236	
Arrived to-day	2739	
Arrived previously	49,131—51,870	
Cleared to-day	3,052	
Cleared previously	22 017—25,069	
Stock on hand and on shipboard	44,067	
The exports embrace 112 bales to Philadelphia, 1261 to Boston, 371 to Barcelona, and 1365 to Liverpool.

TOBACCO—The movement in this market is of a limited character. In fact the offering are too small to admit of any scope for making large purchases. We heard of a sale of stems to-day, but were unable to learn the particulars. We quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	2 ½	3 ½
Common Leaf	7 ½	8 ½
Medium	9 ½	10
Good	11 ½	12 ½
Fine	15 ½	16 ½
Golden selections	18 ½	20

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hds	3,191
Arrived to-day	600
Arrived previously	1865—1465
Exported to-day	100
Exported previously	2,842—2,942
Stock on hand and on shipboard: Hds	1465

FREIGHTS—There has been only a moderate degree of animation in the market for coast wise tonnage, but the demand has been quite up to the mark, but the offerings are not large, and rates continue firm and unchanged. In foreign freights, we have to report a further increased their rates for Cotton to Liverpool both by steam and by sail. The offerings by the former, however, are small, although we understand that steamers are expected to offer in a fair amount. The rates by steam are as follows: 3/32 per lb for Cotton; 1c to Boston and Philadelphia; ⅝ per bbl for Flour; 15c to New York; 20c per bbl for Flour; $5 per hhd for Sugar to New York and Boston; 50c per sack in for Molasses. By sail: 3/32 for Four to Boston; 1d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool; 6c per bbl for Tobacco. By rail: Cotton to Boston 5c per lb; Flour, 35c per bbl; Cotton Liverpool 9/16 to ¾ Dgreed; Liverpool 1d.

BEGAR—Only 23 hhds new have been received since yesterday, three of which are clarified and sold on private terms. Yesterday, received, 8 hhds, fully fair new sold at 11½c per lb.

MOLASSES—A lot of 20 barrels fair new was received this morning and sold at 72c per gal. There is none in first hands.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There has not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is inactive, and appears to have a drooping tendency. The demand to day is only for the local trade, and the sales are confined to small lots of family, at $9 for Four superfine, and 240 extra on private terms, 100 on the market at $12 75; 50 unbranded at $8 75, and 100 fancy at $13 25; 100 and 100 superfine, and 240 extra on private terms, 100 on the market at $12 75; 50 unbranded at $8 75, and 100 fancy at $13 25; 100 and 100 superfine, and 240 extra on private terms, 100 on the market at $12 75; 50 unbranded at $8 75, and 100 fancy at $13 25; 100 and 100 yellow at $1 65 per bushel.

OATS—Are in limited demand and prices are lower. Yesterday we heard of sales of 1000 bbls, of which 130, 170 and 300 at 58c; 100 in two lots at 58c; and 300 in lots at 57½c to 58c per bushel.

HAY—The demand is only in a jobbing way 200 sacks sold to-day at $2 30, and 100 at $2 35 per 100 lb. There were also jobbing sales at these figures

Prairie Hay—The market continues dull and heavy. There were sales to day, however, of 200 bbls mess, of which 25, 25, 50, 50, and 50 at $23 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $24 50 to $25 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders continue scarce and active, clear ribbed sides at 17½c, 10 do clear sides at 18½c, and 6 tierces sugar cured ham at 27½c per lb. Shoulders are nominal at 15½c, and in white 19c, and choice sugar cured hams at 27½ to 28c per lb.

LARD—The market is dull. We have no sales to report, but prime, in tierces, is nominally at 13½c, kegs 14½c. At retail dealers obtain ¼ to ½c more.

HAY—There were sales to day of 200 bbls prime, new, Western, at $25 per bbl.

SPANISH MOSS—Is in light supply, with a good demand for shipment to the North and West. We quote 3c per lb for gray country, 4½ to 5½c for black do, and 6½ to 7½c for select black water rotted.

BEEF—There is a moderate supply offering, but the demand is limited. Western mess is held at $25 per bbl.

BUTTER—The stocks of both choice North ern and Western are light. The supply of other grades is not large. But the demand is mainly for the lower grades. We quote in jobbing way, 46 to 47c for choice Northern, and 40 to 41c for good, 35 to 38c for Choice Western; 34 to 37½c for good, do., and 18 to 22c per lb, for inferior.

CHEESE—Yesterday 75 boxes Western factory sold in two lots at 20c per lb. The stocks of all kinds are large, and there is only a moderate demand. We quote Northern at 18 to 20c per lb for cream, 9 to 12c for skim, and 18 to 20c for English dairy; Western at 15 to 18c, and factory at 18 to 20c; Western English dairy 16 to 18c.

COAL OIL—The supply in barrels is very light while that in cases is fair. There is quite a brisk jobbing demand at 65 to 67½c per gallon in barrels, and 69 to 71c in cases.

LARD OIL—Is scarce and in demand at $1 12½ to $1 15 per gallon for summer, and $1 20 to $1 30 for fall and winter strained.

LINSEED OIL—Is in light supply and moderate demand at $1 45 to $1 48. Owing to a decline in the last hour, prices show a falling off of 2 to 3c per gallon.

COTTON SEED OIL—Is in light supply and demand at 90c for refined and 70c per gallon for crude.

STAR CANDLES—A lot of 50 boxes full weight sold to day, at 25c per lb. Short weight are scarce and in demand. There is a fair supply of full weight, but the demand for them continues in light. We quote 19½ for the 12oz, 20½c for 13 oz, 21½c for 14 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weight.

TALLOW—Is scarce and in good defaund. We quote 10c per lb for country, and 11c for city rendered.

COFFEE—The stock on hand consists of about 12,000 sacks Rio, of which it is in fair demand for the local trade, and there have been sales within the past few days of about 600 sacks at 24½c currency for common, and 25c for good fair. There is little or no prime Rio in market.

CORN MEAL—Is selling in lots from store at $7 50 per bbl.

RICE—Yesterday a lot of 100 barrels choice Louisiana sold at 10c per lb. The supply of Louisiana is fair, and with an improved demand, prices have advanced ¼c per lb, and are ruling with a further upward tendency. We quote 6¼ to 7c for inferior; 7½ to 8¼c for ordinary; 9 to 9¾c for prime, and 10 to 10½c per lb for prime. Carolina is quoted at 11½c.

POTATOES—Chickasaws are quoted at $8 per dozen; Geese $13, and Turkeys $30.

BEANS—New Northern are scarce and in demand. Round bus may be quoted at $16 50 to $17 50. The supply of Pickled is small at $18 to $19 per bbl. There are no new Western in market.

BREAD—Pilot Bread is quoted at 8½c. Navy 7½c, and Soda Crackers 9c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Is scarce. We quote Apples, at 10 to 11c, and Peaches 12 to 13½c per lb.

COTTON SEED—There is a fair demand for the seed of 1867 at $15 per ton. There is no much of the seed of 1866 offering, the enquiry, however, is limited, and we quote $10 to $12.

STARCH—Yesterday, not reported, 75 boxes Western were sold at 8½c per lb, and to-day 25 boxes at the same figure. It is in fair supply and moderate demand.

MALAGA FRUIT—There are about 500 boxes Lemons now offering, but the demand is limited, and we quote the market dull at 8 per box. The supply of Oranges is fair, but there is little or no inquiry. The last sales were at $6 per keg.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—Is in light supply and moderate demand. A lot of 53 pieces, not previously reported, sold a few days since at 24c per yard.

EGGS—In boxes are quoted at 30c per dozen, and in bbls at 30c per bbl.

PIG PORK—Are dull at $3 25 to $3 50 per keg.

LARD—Is in light supply, with a fair demand for both country and city trade. We quote Muckeyed at 12½c per bbl for No. 1; 9½ for No. 2, and $14 for No. 3. Leaf, in drums, at 8c per lb; in boxes, $1 75 per box.

WHISKY—Western is dull with a large supply and but little demand. We may be quoted at 30 to 32c per gallon, for common. Louisiana is in light supply and fair demand, at 25 to 30c in bond.

VINEGAR—Is in fair supply and limited demand at 30c per gallon.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—We note a sale of 20 barrels at 49c per gallon. It is selling in a small way at 50 to 52c.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling from the landing at $3 25 per barrel, for Louisville; Onions, $3 to $3 25; Apples, $3 50 to $6 50; Cabbages, $50 per crate and Sour Krout $18 to $19 per bbl. Northern Potatoes are selling from store at $5 per bbl., and Onions at $4.

GUNNY BAGS—New are quoted at 23 to 25c, and second hand bags 16 to 17c.

INDIA BAGGING—Is in good supply and fair jobbing demand at 24½ to 25c in rolls, and 25 to 26c per yard in bales.

WOOL—The market is dull and rates are unsteady. There is a large supply of the poorer grades while that of the better descriptions is light. We quote washed 27 to 30c per lb; burry 9 to 11c; Louisiana native 15 to 17c; Texas, ¼ to ⅜ merino, 18 to 22c; and ⅜ to ⅝ merino 22 to 25c.

FEATHERS—The is a fair supply of prime Western offering at 80 to 90c per lb. As the season advances we notice considerable improvement in the demand.

HIDES—Are in light supply with a good demand, and prices are firm at 16c per lb for wet salted city slaughter, and 15 to 17c for country. Texas stretched are quoted at 18 to 19c per lb. Dry Hides are in good demand at 35c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Is in good supply with only a retail demand at 10 to 10½c per lb. Round lots may be quoted at 9 to 9½c.

LIME—Is in fair request. There have been sales to dealers, during the past few days, of about 2000 bbls Rockland at $2 75 per bbl. The supply now remaining in first hands comprises 3000 bbls.

BAGGING—India is in good supply and fair jobbing demand at 24 to 25c per yard in rolls, and 25 to 26c in bales. The stock of Kentucky Bagging is small, but there is only a moderate inquiry. A lot of 53 pieces, not previously reported, sold a few days since at 24c per yard. There are about 400 rolls New York bagging, now on the market. It is jobbing at 27½c per yard.

HOOP POLES—Are quoted in round lots at $100 per 1000 for hoopland and $30 for barrel. They are retailing at $115 for hoopland and $35 for barrel.

DEER SKINS—There are very few in market. The demand is somewhat more moderate, and we quote country at 27 to 33c per lb.

BRICK—Pale Brick are in fair supply and good demand at $18 50 to $19 per 1000. The stock of building Brick is large, but they are only in moderate request at $16 to $17 per 1000 for round lots.

TAR—Is in good supply and moderate demand at $2 25 to $3 50 for half bbls, and $6 for whole bbls.

PITCH—The market is bare. There is considerable inquiry, and supplies would readily bring $5 per bbl.

ROSIN—A lot of 213 barrels No 2 sold at $2 30 per barrel. It is in fair supply, with a good demand. We note sales at $3 per barrel: No 1 is dull at $4 to $4 25.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good supply with a moderate demand, for shipment at 65 to 70c per lb for round lots. They are retailing at 8½ to 9c.

MALT—Is in good supply and limited demand at $1 50 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 85 to $2 for Canada.

HOPS—Are plenty and dull at 70c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, November 5, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—51 Texas Steers [illegible]

Sales and Shipments—No Cattle and Yearlings, 51 Texas and Mixed Steers.

Sales of Cattle—Texas Steers, Cattle and Yearlings, 4 Head Mixed Steers, and 4 Head Cows.

Western Steers 3½ quality, ⅝ head [illegible]

Texas Steers 3½ quality, ⅝ head [illegible]

Texas Steers 3½ quality, ⅝ head [illegible]

Western Cows, ⅝ head [illegible]

Western dogs, ⅝ head [illegible]

Texas Cows 3½ quality, ⅝ head [illegible]

Texas dogs, ⅝ head [illegible]

Sheep, 3d quality ⅝ head [illegible]

Sheep, 4d quality ⅝ head [illegible]

Milch Cows, first quality ⅝ head [illegible]

Milch Cows, second quality ⅝ head [illegible]

Fat Cows ⅝ head [illegible]

Texas Cows with Calves per head [illegible]

Hogs ⅝ head [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 6, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gladiator, (British) Reynolds, for Liverpool, Steamship Diadem, Farwell for Galveston, J. Whitney & co

Steamship Cortland, Bard for Boston, Newmann & co

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia Newman.

Steamship Lizzie, Fletcher, for Galveston, Nickerson & co

Steamship Texas, Hyde, for Mobile, Master

Steamship Pontiac, Wilson, for Mobile, Master

Bark Fortuna, (Spanish) Berdanger, for Barcelona, Fulg Bros

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Louisiana, Hopkins, from Mobile.

STEAMBOATS—

Thomas Powell, Kate from Donaldsonville.

Celeste, Bell, Wm Kenton, from Pittsburg.

Emma, Mace, from Alexandria.

MEMORANDA

The ship H B Kimball, Capt Dearborn, which cleared for New Orleans, went ashore on Elbow Cay Reef about 8 miles south of the Lighthouse, at 11 A M, on Wednesday, the 30 ult. Her crew was saved in a boat, and arrived at Nassau, N P, on the 31st ult. Gibson Tatt—The B K Kimball was built at Rockland (Me) in 1849 was a bark of 1284 tons register, and was owned by Messrs Jas Rose (New York) et al.

The schr Lovett, Pennock, from Gloucester (Mass), has been reported in quarantine at Fortress Monroe, but both crews in the vicinity of Portland Norfolk on the 26th ult in a gale.

DOMESTIC PORTS

Boston, 3d—Cleared for New Orleans, bark Annie Kimball, Lincoln. Sailed ship N Boynton, Hyler.

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, Oct 12—Cleared, ship Belgravia, Orbey for New Orleans. Sailed 10th, ships Ida, Ward for New Orleans, ships Tonsdale, Tonsdale, and Mattavia, Wake.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Rapidan, Marshman, from New York 30th ult, to Jas Rose, mdse.

Ship Ziphi Fawcett, ballast, from Ardrossan, to Wood, Lane & Ludlington.

Bark Ellen, Spanish Jacobs, 8 days from Sisal, to Pirsig Bros.

Schr Ellen, Weeks, from New York, to Geo A Peters.

Schr Sparkle, [illegible], 6 days from Havana, to the master.

Schr Salvador, (British) Hanson, 4 days from Havana, to A Thomson.

Sloop Vesuvius, Ryan, from Bayou Sauvage.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Gladiator—1995 bales cotton 1 bbl flour 200 sks corn 1 do do 1 package mdse and 4 cases.

BOSTON—Per steamship Concordia—1261 bales cotton 1 bbl flour 200 sks corn 200 sks oats 1 package mdse 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do