THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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The Semi-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rate of Advertising—Transient advertisements not exceeding of one page, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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A Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered quarterly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR $5
NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT 28, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALLEN'S CIGARS, 15 ..... Rampart Street ..... INS

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Twelfth Night, or The Twelfth Night. Neal impersonates Mr. Boucicault.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—Mr. Sickles' Famous Lecture on The Rebellion.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lecture on The Mammoth Cave. Last Night of Miss Kate Reignolds.
NATIONAL THEATRE—Fred Tyler and his Tyrolean Troupe.

THE BREAD ORDINANCE.

Moved by complaints made by various citizens to the Mayor, of the light weight of much of the bread now sold by the bakers of the city, notwithstanding the comparative cheapness of flour, he caused the seizure yesterday, of many of their carts and contents while on their daily morning rounds to supply their customers. This will account for the disappointment which some of our readers may have experienced.

It is made the duty of the Mayor, by ordinance of the City Council, to publish in the official journal of the city—now the *Bulletin*—every Saturday, an assize of bread for the ensuing week, by which bakers must regulate the weight of their loaves. This duty has been neglected for some time past, and we hear some of the bakers have been taking advantage of it. It was only on Saturday last these publications were resumed, and the probability is that the bakers were not generally aware of the fact. This, however, does not excuse them, because they are bound to know the law. As all other citizens, and they do know it in this instance. While the law exists and is in force, it should be obeyed. Had the bread served been of full weight it would have been immaterial whether they had or had not seen the Mayor's announcement. It is notorious we are informed, that much of the bread lately supplied to their customers by the bakers who deliver by carts, has been of light weight, while the price of flour, called for larger rates in compensation which not speak ill of the bakers of the city. Many of them have kept up the full weight and acted fairly by their customers. It is only of those who have not observed the regulation that we speak. Laws are not made for men who obeys. They are only necessary for him who disobeys. Now we think bakers of much of the complaint against them taken by the Mayor, were quite in extenuation. They are as much interested as consumers in exacting a rigid observance of the bread regulation by their fellow bakers.

We submit, we should prefer to see the law enforced and bread sold by weight as in other large cities, and as other articles are sold. This would be business should be free between the buyer and seller, the latter giving so much pounds for so many cents, who her the loaves are larger or smaller. On principle, there is no good reason why the law should supersede the baker, and dictate the weight of bread in the loaf, than that it should supersede the butcher, the grocer or the coal dealer. The state of the atmosphere has remedying the evil, by making bread in dry weather and in cool weather several ounces heavier than it is in a rainy day or when the air is charged with moisture there is some difference. And the Council can, if they are so disposed, find means to enforce the ordinance in hands. Were they permitted to act, their bread as butchers or coal and grocers their goods, are think it would be better arrangement. We, at least, would be in favor of the change. If the bakers think the Mayor does not do them justice, let them present to him their grievance, and we know we are confident we shall give it our support. They say that while if or less crime is on prices, their expenses have increased. They may be time and the Mayor will, we are sure, be as deaf as Mr. Pecquet, the professor, in the regard that may be made to him. The following is an extract from a letter to the bakers published in the Courier:

Bakers for their guidance

The average price of fresh flour being one dollar a barrel and fifty cents in accordance with the assize and fifty cents in accordance with the assize published on Monday, October 25th, 1869.

Loaf of bread for twenty cents
Half loaf of bread for ten cents
Quarter loaf of bread for five cents
Bakers are requested to use only the best flour in making up their bread, and the use of any inferior flour in bread offered for sale will be considered a violation of the ordinance.

The penalty of the ordinance requiring the seizure of loaves is hereby suspended until further notice.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—The chief of the Louisiana and Texas Department of the Life Association of America is removed to No. 1 Carondelet street. Agents are wanted by that department. See advertisement.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from the Hon. President of the Life Association of America, Louisiana and Texas Department, to attend a meeting of the policy holders on the occasion of opening the new office of the Association at No. 1 Carondelet street, on Thursday evening, 28 inst., at 7 P. M.

We remind our readers interested in the Fair now held at 120 Canal street, for the benefit of St. Monica Club, of the opportunity afforded them to advance the work of repairs to the church and of the Sunday-school and Parochial Center in Madame Giguet and Dauphine streets, by a visit to the fair and acceptable attention.

Throat Diseases—We would call attention to Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and Bronchial, and would advise those in the affection of public Speakers and others to read with attention of the Throat. They are a most excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold.—*Charleston Medical Journal.*

From the Parishes.

LAFAYETTE—The Iberia *Times* of Iberia, of the 23 says:

ACCIDENT—Last Monday at Rayville, on the Opelousas prairie, fifteen miles west from Iberia, the steam cotton gin of Mr. Dennis Ryan, belonging to him mutually, and working several others. This sad accident has cast a gloom over the whole community, as the deceased was an estimable citizen.

The Lafayette Academy of the 16th says:

On Saturday last, the 9th instant, at the residence of Mr. Dupuy, on the Grand Prairie, Lafayette parish, Mr. Paul L. Mouton, the eldest surviving son of Hon. R. A. Mouton, died, almost over the bier of his deceased father, a few days could be spared from the sad duty of his friends to the last resting place of the departed. Young Mouton was a promising young man, and his untimely death will be deeply felt by his relatives and friends.

The Opelousas *Courier* of the 23 says:

Jack Frost—On Saturday last, we had the first frost of the season. Though not very severe, the tender vegetation in the gardens was scarcely perceptible.

FATHER HYACINTHE—THE GREAT CAT MEETING VISITS HEAST WARD BEECHER'S TABERNACLE—NEW YORK, SEPT. 19—Father Hyacinthe visited Beecher to-day, and the meeting, Henry Ward delivered a great discourse, was the most unique of the season. It was half over, when a notice was handed from a slip of paper and on it the fact. Immediately after the service, the father was introduced to the great American preacher, but Beecher not speaking the French, and Hyacinthe being ignorant of the English, the interview was rather short. Notwithstanding, great divines stood together for some time an immense congregation witnessing the scene crowding the aisles, the galleries, the pews and wherever there was the least chance to see between two together Father Hyacinthe, in broken English expressed delight at seeing Mr. Beecher and also the pleasure he had experienced in meeting his sister, Mrs. Stowe, last evening at Rev. Dr. Thompson's. Mr. Beecher, pointing to the great crowd, said: "This demonstration is in your honor, as the great champion of the independence of Christian manhood."

A French paper lately said that one of the Nevada silver mine gets more money from a single foot in the mine than from all his work. Perhaps the mine has found a fine extraordinary in the case, but the great silver lode, had pretty don't. Let us see the silver of the Boston poets will become subdued to gold.

Bismark is soon to visit London. As it is understood that he will leave his needle gun at home, the announcement of his coming seems to create no unusual excitement among the cockneys.

They say that the clothes worn by Mrs. Scott Siddons and the Misses Davenport in "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, are gorgeous beyond American precedent.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,892

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bread Sensation—About a hundred bakers were arraigned before the several Recorders yesterday, having been arrested in the early morning, and their bread seized and their carts sent to the pounds, for alleged violation of the Bread Ordinance,—No. 5739, cited in Leavy's Digest, page 98,—in not selling their bread at the prescribed rates by quality and measurement, and not making their loaves of proper weight to correspond with the present reduced price of flour, now selling at from $5 50 to $7 50 per barrel.

The ordinance was enforced after publication by the Mayor, based on complaints of citizens that the bakers were generally disregarding the ordinance. No sooner was the ordinance published, which was Saturday, than did the bakers present a petition to the Council to change the ordinance more in accordance with their views, alleging that though flour was cheaper, labor was higher, etc. No definite action was taken on the petition.

About 8500 loaves in all were seized and deposited yesterday in the various police stations, presenting a rather novel and interesting feature, and, as a consequence, some of the markets were somewhat at the mercy of the baker.

Very nearly all the bread which the police could find proved to be short of weight, if not over priced, according to quality. The dealers with Madame Margaret and a few others escaped, though one of her employés was arrested by mistake.

In Recorder Becker's Court, in the First District the accused arrested in that District were rigidly examined. Alex Dreibelmer Esq., fearlessly and efficiently conducting the prosecution at the instance of the authorities, and Mr. Chamberlain and others appearing for the defendants. The result was that a number of them were fined amounts varying from $25 to $50, which they generally paid rather than submit to the alternative of imprisonment, and thus added over $1000 to the city treasury. Their bread, besides, was ordered to be confiscated for the benefit of the Asylums, as the ordinance provides but their other property was released. Some of the accused showing a clear record were discharged.

The bakers arrested in the Second District were arraigned before Recorder Gastinel, who continued the examination till evening, and in the meantime visited Recorder Becker's Court to notice proceedings there. He was about to ask a question of the court in reference to a case before Recorder Becker when the latter checked him, and after a few words threatened to send him to prison and fine him, as he said, for interrupting the proceedings. Some one in the crowd cried, "What's the amount," and was consequently arrested. Recorder Gastinel in the meantime sat down, saying he appeared in court as a citizen, had a right to ask, and had no desire to interrupt the harmony of proceedings. Recorder Becker forthwith observed he should attend to his own District.

The counsel during the argument of Mr Dreibelmer, who, in the course of his remarks said the perpetration of fifty murders to this city could not suffer this community as sensibly as this complaint of the fraudulent weights of bread sold by the bakers.

After Recorder Gastinel returned to his court he disposed of the case of the bakers arrested in his District by discharging them and retaining a portion of their bread for the asylums, thus making a division between the bakers and those institutions.

The bakers arrested in the Third District were fined by Recorder Massicot from $25 to $50 each, and all their bread confiscated. The letters, where to blame, were fined simultaneously, independent of their employes.

Recorder Jackson, of the Fourth District, ordered the police to restore their bread to the bakers arrested in his district, and continued the case before him till Saturday.

Thus it will be observed how singularly all four Recorders differed from each other in the disposition of the great bread question which is of such vital issue to all classes of our population. Recorder Becker observed that he had nothing to do in the matter in sympathy with either side of the question. He considered that the law clearly left him no alternative but to punish as he had done by fine or imprisonment and confiscation, where the parties were proved to be in fault.

In many if not most cases it took three of the ten cent loaves weighed in the various courts to come up to the standard of weight required for a single ten cent loaf. And in many instances we are told where the bakers sell three such loaves to diverse for ten cents, the latter further defrauded the people by selling such for five cents. In all these the trouble has created general excitement.

Metropolitan Warrants—The Mandamus in the Fifth District Court—In the Fifth District court came up yesterday the rule to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue against the Metropolitan Board and the Treasurer, compelling them to pay some $18,000 for police warrants held by Messrs Wills and Lafon separately. Mr Bermudez appearing for Mr. Wilson, being unwell, the case of Mr. Lafon was considered over until Friday, and that of Mr Lafon taken up.

Mr. Ellis appeared for the Board, Oscar J. Dunn and several members of the Board being present. Mr Howard said he appeared for the Treasurer of the Board, Mr Surbaugh, but Mr Ellis contended that Mr Surbaugh was a sub officer and not a party to the Board. Mr Howard, for answer to the case, filed the following:

The Treasurer of the 5th District Court for the Parishes of Orleans

For Board of Metropolitan Police for answer to alternative writ of mandamus heretofore issued by said District Court on application made by T. Lafon, says: That the apportionment of requisitions for the support of the Metropolitan Police having been made by the Board of Police of New Orleans was assented at the meeting of 18 ..... The city offered to pay the said requisitions. The State Treasurer provided the Board would pay resolutions, authorize the Treasurer to receive at par value city bonds bearing 7 per cent interest which proposition the Board refused to accept on the ground that he had no authority, and for other reasons more fully stated to the State Treasurer on the 17th day of October.

That the 17 of October the State Treasurer informed the Board that he had received from the city $300,000 in bonds and offered to pay them at a large discount for account of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and presented to them for amount of said funds for their approval and acceptance.

The Board thereupon declined upon to approve of the proposition and that leave Treasurer bound by contract power by refusing to approve such are not, leaving the difficulty yet pending and unsettled between the State Treasurer and the Board.

That by reason of these obstacles the money in the hands of the Treasurer of the State has not been transferred to the Metropolitan Treasury, which is now empty.

That no mandamus can issue to public officers or public bodies to perform any act where they have a discretionary power.

That there is no money in their Treasury as mandamus to pay money would be a void thing, and on that ground cannot be granted.

That a mandamus commanding your respondents to receive the amount tendered by the State Treasurer would be a command to the Board to ratify the receipts, sale and discount of the city per cent bonds, which is expressly forbidden by act No. 60, 1869, and would involve the Board in heavy responsibilities and substitute the judgment of the court to the judgment of the Board.

That the mandamus should not issue because the relator has not made any demand on the Board, nor has he made any proffer of the warrants held by him, and that the acts to be performed are not specifically set forth and accurately described.

That they are distinct acts, not dependent the one upon the other, and cannot be included in one mandamus—that one of the acts to be performed is to receive money from the State Treasurer does not depend upon the will of your respondents, but upon the will of the State Treasurer, and the human will is uncertain and subsidiary.

That there is no special appropriation of funds to the payment of relator's claims.

That the alternative writ commands the respondents to receive $153,000, while he claims the sum of $237,831 52. That the writ prohibits the respondents from acting on the relator's claim, and a mandamus cannot be substituted for an injunction. That the writ commands the respondents to pay the relator's claim in preference to any other claims, and thus commands the respondents to pay an unauthorized act, one relator not being entitled to any preference.

That the alternative writ is excessive, etc.

That no mandamus can issue to the Treasurer of the Board district from a mandamus addressed to the corporation, the said Treasurer being a subordinate agent of the governing body—a mandamus to the corporation binds all the members, etc.

This petition was signed and sworn to, by Oscar J. Dunn, the President of the Board.

Upon motion of the attorney for plaintiff the case was continued until Friday next, in order that he might have time to examine the above answer, which was not filed until this morning.

Death of Eunice Dill—This woman, who was so mysteriously assisted by some unknown man early Sunday morning in her room No. 1 Dauphine street, all, according to the coroner's inquiry, because she refused to let him remain in her room, died yesterday morning from effects of her wound, which were inflicted by the head with some blunt instrument, a long shot, or the butt of the pistol.

She was a Prussian by birth, about 40 years of age, the daughter of a man who had become bankrupt. She had filled a disreputable vocation in this city, it is stated, for years, but was a woman of some restraining intelligence, and, when quietly, not given to the most abandoned of her class. The facts of the murder were only known to herself and the perpetrator, who, she said, was an engineer, but had never made himself known to her by any other name than Tom.

The probabilities consequently are that he will never be arrested or at all events convicted. The inquest held by Coroner Avila yesterday failed to elicit any new facts.

Deceased had acquired considerable furniture and personal effects, which will be turned over to the order of the Prussian Consul, we presume, if account of her sister living in Germany.

Accident—Sergeant Malone reports that about six o'clock last evening, a man named Jules Delmore, an oiler on board the steam ship Juniata, lying opposite Jackson Square, accidentally fell through the hatchway of the vessel and was seriously injured in the back. He was attended on board the vessel by a physician.

Arrested for Robbery—George Regan was arrested last night by Capt. Cain, and special officers Deicert and Houlihan, on a charge, based to some extent, we believe, on his own admission of being the party who recently robbed Mr. Schmidt's jewelry store, No. 61 Royal street, of about $3000 worth of rings.

AMUSEMENTS.

The audiences at the various places of amusement the past few days have not been of the most profitable character, owing mainly, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather. Attractive bills are presented for to-night.

At the Academy of Music Mr. Frank Mayo, a fine artist, appears in the great dramatic feature "Formosa, or The Road to Ruin," and in Boucicault's "Modern Life."

At the Varieties, we have again to have Mr. Brougham and the fine company of the theatre in the new and exceedingly interesting play of that fine dramatic author and artist, entitled "The Red Light, or Signal of Danger."

At the St. Charles, the pretty and pleasing comedienses, the Chapman, Sisters and their valuable adjunct in the profession, Mr. Bishop, appear in the fine scenic piece, entitled "Pluto, or, the Magic Lyre," and the comedy "Happiest Day of My Life."

At the National Theatre the Fahn Tyrolean Troupe give another of their novel and interesting musical entertainments. They appear for but a few nights longer.

The Gold Conspiracy.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The majority of the Republican newspapers are silent concerning the testimony which involves the President and Secretary Boutwell and Treasurer Butterfield as parties in the gold gambling in New York. It appears that Butwell was acting for the bears, or would have acted for them had he not been restrained by the President, while the latter and Butterfield were interested with Corbin and Fisk and Gould. The two latter do not charge that Boutwell had any money in with the bears, or that he was pecuniarily interested in their operations. Gould says the Secretary was acting for individual political interest, and that Rudolph politicians of the greatest influence in New York were on the bear side.

There is very much to corroborate the statement that Butwell was prevented from making sales of gold, and breaking the bull ring earlier than it was broken, by a peremptory order from the President, which was given in consequence of intelligence he received in the letter from Corbin by the special messenger Chapin.

While the *Times* use, in one way and another, frequently expressed the opinion that Grant is a weak man, and of indifferent honesty, it has no wish that this judgment of him should be sustained by his conviction, under clear proof, of the charges made against him by Fisk and Gould. It is useless, however, to assert that the charges and the evidence supporting them are of a character which will permit them to be passed by in silence. The fact that Fisk and Gould are men whose business is idle as to make money by the most speculative, and that their testimony under which punishment may reach them, does not touch the evidence of credible witnesses they have brought forward, in the shape of a strong array of circumstantial evidence by which they make out their case.

We say make out their case, because, in the absence of rebutting testimony, the case is a clear one, and leaves no room for doubt that the President and Butterfield were in league with Corbin, and Fisk and Gould, and that Boutwell was interested in protecting certain Radicals in the bear movement.

As rebutting testimony, we have the declaration of the New York *Times* that the letter purporting to be written by Mrs Grant to Corbin, and a part of which is given in Gould's statement, is a forgery. The declaration is repeated so frequently and with such an emphasis that there is no doubt that it was authorized by Mrs Grant.

If Gould and Fisk have resorted to forgery, in order to make it appear that the President was interested with them in the U. S. Gold speculation. They could very far to discredit all their statements in connection with this business.

The New York *Tribune* of Friday—the day on which the *Times* declared the letter to be a forgery—does not allege any such thing, but while admitting it to have been written by Mrs Grant and admitting the truthfulness of Mr Gould's statement, treats them leniently, and says they do not show that the President or his family had anything to do with the gold speculation. The conversation is, in fact, only conversation, and, regarding Mr. Grant as the President. To admit Gould's statement to be true is to assert the guilt of Grant and Butterfield.

The *Times* undoubtedly better what is necessary to vindicate the president. It knows that any analysis of the evidence now in will expect. The statements of Gould must be directly and positively denied, and shown to be untrue. To this work the President and his friends must address themselves, and, for the sake of national reputation, demonstrate well just with republicans in working that in their charges against the President, Fisk and Gould may be branded as liars and calumniators.

Paper Money.

[From the New York Herald.]

Paper money when not convertible into specie on demand, is a fraud upon the people. It cause superior to make or lower the difference between gold and paper. Paper, not redeemable and a legal tender, is making something out of nothing, and the party who can pay out nothing in exchange for something must profit. Moreover, although paper may have stamped upon it a promise to pay on demand, yet if the promise is not kept, it gives but little additional value. We are cut off from holding the Government to its promise. The Government has the man or women holding the broken promise of the Government must take it in payment for taxes and pay it out for the purchase of the life. Every time this money is received or paid out with the broken promise, it is a discount equal to the premium in gold. The paper promise is now constituted, it is a disgrace to the Government and an insult to the people. If a merchant should attempt to force his notes in circulation at the hundred cents on the dollar, when he would receive them only for a portion of his debt, and the notes represent his credit, he would be indicted for swindling and by exchanging an old dollar for a new one, he would not be compelled to take pennies for a more general claim? Yet the Government is quarrelling with the people about paying its public creditors who negotiate paper in gold long before the debt is due. When the people compelling the Government to pay its debts unmodified. We are in favor of giving every man his just due. We agree, the law and the public creditor. We compel people paying taxes in gold. Therefore we call upon the Government to initiate some planker principle to bring about specie payment at an early period. If we wait until every man is ready, specie payments can never take place.

We must show the people that they would be benefited by the adoption of a sound currency. We have tried paper for several years, and if there have been any advantages arising from its circulation, the people have benefited by it, and are now ready for the change, because it will improve the condition of the country, and bring us to a solid basis. Inflation, such as has existed, has been present to the Debtor, because he paid his debts with a currency, in fact, less value than that in which his debt was contracted. Therefore he made the difference; but what the Debtor made the Creditor lost. We have no special sympathy for the Creditor, because, as a general rule, he is better off than the Debtor. Notwithstanding, we claim that strict justice be done. No advantage should be given to the one over the other.

We object to the present currency, not only for the reason that it constituted upon the face the broken promise of the Government, but because it corrupt the people. It encourages men to sell and to sell under a broken promise, when should we expect anything better from the people? And whenever heard of a people being more honest than the Government?

Besides, when special views can make promises to pay and force them upon the people, without even the intention of redemption, it build up an aristocracy to live out of the people by receiving interest on promises to pay, without the expectation of paying them at the end of time. It is not a little burdensome to the people, but is the means of inflating prices beyond the actual premium on gold, and enters into the cost of production, cuts off from the market of the world, and enables other countries under specie basis to produce articles at home, and sell in this market, after paying the cost of transportation and freight, at a rate, perhaps, cent distinct in gold, at a handsome profit, and at the same time undersell our people at home.

We have an instance of the evil in production in commerce. A convention is now being held in our city, composed of merchants and shipbuilders. Through the tariff and paper money our ship yards are closed, and American ships are unable to compete upon the ocean in the carrying trade. It is quite amusing to hear the arguments put forth by the friends of irredeemable currency and a protective tariff for their relief. The merchant wants free trade in ships—that he may be able to compete in the cheapest markets in the world. "Nay," says the shipbuilder, that will be death to us, rather give us a bounty on building ships, or a rebate equal to the duties on articles consumed in their construction, including the additional cost of labor."

Here we are told, in letters plain as the rising sun, that by our tariff and paper money we can neither build ships nor run them in competition with the cheap countries of Europe"

The same thing is cropping out in the farming districts. The farmers are subject to the same in all articles of consumption, and then he must pay the highest prices for labor, stimulated by paper money, and on the other side, his produce is depressed in value in competition with the cheap countries of Europe, in the Liverpool market.

We have great confidence in the industry and intelligence of the American people, but whether they will be able to contend with the great disadvantages under which they now labor, is a question for the future. Our difficulties have culminated in the loss of ship-building and of our foreign commerce, for at time there were but two lines of steamships carrying the American flag between the United States and foreign countries, and they live upon the subsidy paid by Government. What a sad comment upon a system which levys a prohibitory tax upon one portion of her citizens to support another. There is no in the dealings of Government, in protecting manufactures, and in destroying shipbuilders and commerce.

CUBAN MATTERS.—*Washington*, Oct. 23.—It has transpired through a prominent Republican official, who had an interview with the President-to-day, that it was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday to take no further action on the part of the Administration, in Cuban matters, until the meeting of Congress. The main question will, therefore, be postponed till then, though, of course, such incidental matters as the Spanish gunboats and the Cuban privateers will be considered, and the question of recognition is transferred substantially to Congress.

HEINE'S OPINION OF LATIN.—Young gentlemen at college will appreciate Heine's witty remark that "The Romans would never have found time to conquer the world if they had been first obliged to learn Latin. This happy people," said he, "knew in their very cradles what bonus have an accusative in im"—*From Our Monthly Gossip, in the November number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

"Conscience" Fund in the Treasury

Mr. Ewing's Health Restored.

The Yerger Case in the Supreme Court.

The N. Y. Tribune and General Butterfield.

Precautions for a Fair Election in Mississippi.

Trial of the Officers of the Privateer Cuba.

FROM EUROPE.

No Disturbances in Paris.

The Ministerial Crisis in Madrid Settled.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $410,000.

Mr. Ewing is fully restored to health.

The "conscience" fund in the Treasury amounts to $113,000.

The Portuguese Minister, McMahon, thinks that Lopez' position is stronger than at any time before, and that the allies' announcement of the war being over is a mere pretext for the withdrawal of their fleet.

Virginia has paid $2,100,000 revenue on tobacco for the seven months ending in Sept. October.

Chief Justice Chase said in the Supreme Court to-day that the questions of jurisdiction in the Yerger case have been decided, but counsel could make a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* wherever they thought proper.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Supreme Court sessions, which special cases can make promises to pay and force them upon the people, without even the intention of redemption, it build up an aristocracy to live out of the people by receiving interest on promises to pay, without the expectation of paying them at the end of time. It is not a little burdensome to the people, but is the means of inflating prices beyond the actual premium on gold, and enters into the cost of production, cuts off from the market of the world, and enables other countries under specie basis to produce articles at home, and sell in this market, after paying the cost of transportation and freight, at a rate, perhaps, cent distinct in gold, at a handsome profit, and at the same time undersell our people at home.

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The same thing is cropping out in the farming districts. The farmers are subject to the same in all articles of consumption, and then he must pay the highest prices for labor, stimulated by paper money, and on the other side, his produce is depressed in value in competition with the cheap countries of Europe, in the Liverpool market.

We have great confidence in the industry and intelligence of the American people, but whether they will be able to contend with the great disadvantages under which they now labor, is a question for the future. Our difficulties have culminated in the loss of ship-building and of our foreign commerce, for at time there were but two lines of steamships carrying the American flag between the United States and foreign countries, and they live upon the subsidy paid by Government. What a sad comment upon a system which levys a prohibitory tax upon one portion of her citizens to support another. There is no in the dealings of Government, in protecting manufactures, and in destroying shipbuilders and commerce.

CUBAN MATTERS.—*Washington*, Oct. 23.—It has transpired through a prominent Republican official, who had an interview with the President-to-day, that it was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday to take no further action on the part of the Administration, in Cuban matters, until the meeting of Congress. The main question will, therefore, be postponed till then, though, of course, such incidental matters as the Spanish gunboats and the Cuban privateers will be considered, and the question of recognition is transferred substantially to Congress.

HEINE'S OPINION OF LATIN.—Young gentlemen at college will appreciate Heine's witty remark that "The Romans would never have found time to conquer the world if they had been first obliged to learn Latin. This happy people," said he, "knew in their very cradles what bonus have an accusative in im"—*From Our Monthly Gossip, in the November number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—Flour—market dull and unchanged. Wheat $1 08 to $1 08½. Corn 85 to 87c. Oats 50 to 56c. Rye 95 to 97. Cotton 8 m—middlings 25½c. Whisky lower, $1.11. Tobacco active. It is reported the frost caught a considerable amount of the plants in the field and has ruined them. Provisions nominal and unchanged. Hogs $8 20 to $10 25 Butter and Cheese unchanged.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Superfine Flour $4 to $4 70. Wheat—No. 2 spring 92 to 95c. Corn 79½ to 94c. Oats 43 to 51c. Barley $1 15 to $1 35. Rye 50 to 57c. Whisky $1 15. Sugar 13 to 14½c. Molasses 50 to 75c. Pork $29 75. Bulk Meats—clear sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 16½c; clear sides 19½ to 19¾c. Lard 16c.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Flour—spring extras $4 25 to $6 10. Wheat 94½ to 94¾c. Corn 65¾ to 66c. Oats 49¾ to 49¾c. Rye 70c. Barley 95c. Highwines $1 12. Mess Pork—old $31 to $32. Lard 16½ to 16¾c.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 25c. Superfine Flour $4 50. Corn 85c. Oats 50c. Groceries unchanged. Tobacco—sales 51 hhds at $8 10 to $14 75. Pork $31. Bacon—shoulders 17c; clear sides 20 to 22½c; Lard 18c. Whisky $1 12.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 27.—River stationary, with 3 feet 3 inches in the canal, and at Pittsburg 4 feet 3 inches in the channel, and falling.

Vicksburg, Oct. 27.—Passed up—Gov Allen at 1, John Kilgore at 5 P. M. Down—Ames at 8 P. M., Pargoud at 3, Post Boy at 2 A. M., Pauline Carroll at 4 P. M. River stationary.

Memphis Oct 27.—Passed down—Magenta, with three bales of cotton Bismarck also passed down. Weather clear and cold. River falling.

The Linton, hence for Fort Smith, with a miscellaneous cargo of groceries, sunk at the Cut Off, Arkansas river, on Monday. Boat and cargo a total loss, valued at $30000, owned by Hay wood, of Shawneetown, Illinois.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 27—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind north by east, strong. Arrived—Ship Mogul, Courbe master, 17 days from Havana, in ballast, to A. Lamatte & Co. Sailed—ships Helen Clinton and Danl. Draper, and brig Juven Carmelita.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—Advices received at the Agricultural Department indicate a falling off in the tobacco crop of nine-third in Virginia and Maryland, and one-tenth in Kentucky and the West.

The estimated falling off in the West will be largely made up in Virginia. Heavy rains have badly damaged the uncured tobacco, though the bulk of the crop has been saved.

The President will permit Hoar's election of the fourth District Judges.

Gen. Belknap, the new Secretary of War, left Kentucky, for Washington.

Gen. Butterfield was called on last evening from both Grant and Boutwell that he resigns is wise desired. Grant wants a solid business man in his place.

The widely published report that Justice Swayne dissented from the Supreme Court opinion in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case is incorrect.

Justice Swayne announced from his seat that Justice Miller, who was absent, dissented, which led to the mistake.

The papers publish a reported interview between the President and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, in which Mr. Thayer is reported to have stated that the President opposed Alcorn.

New York, Oct. 27.—The old North Dutch Church, that has been standing on the corner of Fulton and William streets for over half a century, was burned last night.

Tobacco is now paying the bulk of internal revenue.

Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, attends the Macon, Ga Fair.

Paris, Oct. 27—A. M.—Bourse opens firm Rentes 71½.

Havre, Oct. 27—A. M.—Cotton market opens quiet and steady. Tree Ordinaire on the spot 117. Low middlings afloat 131.

New York, Oct. 27—Noon—Stocks dull and firm. Money 6 to 7. Sterling, long, 9¾ short, 9¾. Gold 140.

Sixes, old, 120¼. Tennessee, ex coupons, 71¾, new, 64¾. Virginia, ex coupons, 44, new, 53. Louisiana old, 62, new, 70. Levee bonds, 75. Alabama 5s, 80. Georgia 6s, 90. Missouri 6s, 90. North Carolina old, 17¾, new, 15¾.

New York, Oct. 27—Noon.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 2 cents higher. Corn 1 cent higher. Pork quiet, $31 75 to $31 50. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet—Low middling uplands Turpentine 47 to 47½. Rosin quiet, strained common, $2 17½ to $2 20, good strained $2 22½ to $2 25. Freights quiet.

Southern Pass, Oct. 27—12 M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind north by east and blowing hard. Arrived—Ship Mogul, Trecelian, master, twenty days from Kennebunk, Maine, in ballast to Wm Creevy. Brig Hope, Montarello master, 12 days from Havana, with sugar, molasses and fruit, to Baig Bros.

Sailed—Steamship Alhambra

Land Pirates Hyacinthe from his Superior.

The French journals publish two important letters to Father Hyacinthe from his Superior, the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome. The second of these we published in our issue of Sunday last. It was dated Sept. 15. The first was dated July 223, and is as follows:

It is to this letter that Mr. Hyacinthe made the reply which announced the final determination to leave his convent.

ROME July 22 1869.

My Very Reverend Father Hyacinthe—I have received your letter of the 6th inst., and in a short time after the speech which you delivered at the Peace Congress. I have not, I hopeful found in that speech the heterodoxy phrases attributed to you. It must be said, however, that the counsel some vague expressions, adding of unfortunate interpretations, and that such speech does not come well from a monk. The chief of the Carmelites was certainly there no longer in a place. My reverend father and dear friend, you know the great interest I have in your welfare and in the continuance of your sermons at Notre Dame de Paris. I have earnestly exported you not to identify yourself with questions in dispute among Catholics and on which all were not agreed. Because, from the moment you attack yourself intensely to one side your ministry, because of your talents, would be lost to the other. Now, it is patent that you have made no account of the interest on of your father and superior, so that I have received a letter from a club in Paris in which you freely disclosed your opinions in favor of a party, having little wisdom, and in opposition with the sentiments of the Holy Father, the episcopacy, and the clergy in general. I was alarmed, as were also the French clergy. I wrote to you immediately to enable you to see the false path you had entered on, in order to stop you. But in vain, for some months after you authorized from yourself a periodical recess in Lyons, I received another letter, that has been the cause of so much vexation to you and me. Lastly, during your last journey, at a rapid much you permitted observations and even rather strong reproaches on the false position you were placed in, on account of your imprudence, but I was scarcely arrived at Paris when you published, under your own signature, a letter deplored by all, even by your friends.

Lately your presence and speech at the Peace Congress, which caused great scandal in Catholic Europe as happened about six years ago, on the occasion of your speech at a meeting in Paris You have brought, by your imprudence, in the new red as $1 07¾, 150 and 200 new yellow at $1 06, 700 old white at $1 15, and 600 new mixed at $1 07¾ per bushel.

OATS—The demand is better, and with light supplies prices have advanced. Sales to-day 5555 sacks, 215 at 50c, 150 and 150 at 50c, 300 at 52c, 125 at 53c, 100 and 165, and 200 at 54c per bushel.

HAY—We note sales of 150 bales prime Western at $28 50, 100 and 250 do at $27 per ton. Also 600 bales Eastern at $29.

BRAN—Is dull and easier; 100, 200 and 100 sacks sold at $1 07½ per 100 lbs, and 400 at $1 05.

PORK—Yesterday, not reported, 150 bbls mess sold at $32 50 cash. To-day it is weaker, and could be had for $32 per bbl. It is pushing and retailing at $32 25 to $32 75 per bbl. A lot of 250 bbls sold at $32, and 50 bbls on the landing at the same.

BACON—There is no movement at wholesale and only a moderate retail business at 17¾ to 18c per lb for Shoulders, and 21c for sides of clear rib sides. Choice sugar-cured Hams are scarce and held at 28¾c per lb.

LARD—The stock is light but the demand is limited. Tierces are quoted at 18¾ to 18¾c; kegs 19 to 20¾c per lb.

RYE—Is quoted at $1 20 to $1 25 per bushel on the landing.

CORN MEAL—The stock is light and prices are firmer. We hide choice kiln dried at $3 50 on the landing at $4 00, and 25 do. at $5 per bbl. It is quoted from store at $5 15 to $5 25 per bbl.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—122 Texas Beeves, 131 Calves and Yearlings, 57 Hogs and 404 Sheep.

Sold—343 Texas Beeves, 191 Calves and Yearlings, 40 Hogs, and 2 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—731 Texas