The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ... $3.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Noon, "School." At Night, "Rosedale."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At Noon, "Cinderella" and "Check Mate." At Night, "Don Giovanni" and "Annie's New Year."

THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF THE KU-KLUX LAW.

Washington, Nov. 1.—It is said that Attorney General Akerman informed the President the punishment of corrupt officials in the South was necessary to the success of the Republican party in that section, and should go hand in hand with the destruction of the Ku Klux, otherwise there would be nothing of the party left in a very short time.

The foregoing dispatch confirms the information we had from Washington lately and which we communicated to our readers. The Ku-Klux law would therefore seem to be "a two-edged sword." Who among us, when it was placed on the Statute Book, ever imagined that it would be employed in favor of the white people of the Southern States? Still that is the fact to-day. There was at one time a great outcry against the enormous power over the liberty of the citizen which it conferred upon the President—an outcry which the provisions of the Statute were well calculated to provoke. But no one of those who criticised and denounced the law ever dreamed that it could possibly be turned against the officers of the carpet-bag governments of these Southern States. We all supposed that the law was meant to secure the rule of those very governments and to prevent a free and honest expression of the voters of these States.

But while this was undoubtedly one of the objects the framers of the law had in view, they had another and that was to employ its machinery against all persons in the reconstructed States, office holders and others who might obstruct the United States in establishing a republican form of government therein. Consequently we learn that President Grant and his advisers have considered in Cabinet meeting the meaning, construction and effect of the law we allude to and have come to the conclusion that it contains ample authority to proceed against Governors and other officers of the reconstructed States for the purpose of effecting reforms or expelling from office all who stand in the way of the establishment of an honest State Government. General Grant's advisers, we understand, would prefer that the people of those States should act for themselves in ridding their commonwealths of venal and incompetent State officers, and by customary legal methods. They prefer that corrupt Governors, and Judges and legislators should be dragged from their seats and made to retire into private life by a spontaneous expression of public opinion. But if that cannot be done, they intend to employ all the powers conferred by Congress towards the punishment and degradation of those who have been invested with trusts so solemn and so vital to the people—trusts which have been betrayed. That is to say, the President will avail himself of the provisions of the Ku-klux law to drive from power the Scotts and Bullocks and Warmoths of the South, in the event of the Legislatures of those States working under the provisions of the Ku-klux law, should oppose measures of a sanitary character. We hope this is a firm determination of the Federal authorities, for we have no hope of relief from the oppression under which we are now laboring by any other method. The people of these States are helpless under the registration, election and other laws which have been enacted by these very men, with the object of paralyzing the people and disabling them from taking action against their oppressors. The people cannot, except by violent means, not to be thought of, throw off the iniquitous rule which has been established over them by these strangers—is established, too, with the aid or connivance of the Federal Government. The people feel that the Federal authorities are responsible for whatever of evil they have suffered from these State Governments, and that those authorities can relieve and protect them against this rule and oppression whenever they think proper to do so. The leaders of the National Republican Party should therefore lose no time in setting on foot measures which have for their object the establishment of republican governments in these States. Such governments they have not had since the reconstruction laws of Congress were enacted. No more popular action we are persuaded could be taken by President Grant than to turn the Ku-Klux law against these miserable abortions—the present governments of the Southern States. Let him arrest and banish the men who have, under color of law, plundered and impoverished our people, and a universal shout of joy will go up to the very heavens.

The Pay Rolls at the Mayor's Office.

Mayor Flanders has submitted to us detailed lists of the employés in his office and their salaries, also lists of the employes of the Mayor under the preceding administrations of Mayors Conway and Monroe. According to these lists, the figures we printed yesterday in an article entitled "Where Municipal Economy Should Begin" are incorrect and do injustice to the authors of the present city charter and those who are engaged in governing the city under it.

These pay rolls show the following figures which we believe to be correct:

Mayor, Secretary, clerks and lesser officers—pay roll March	1869	$3,890 00
Do. do.	1870	2,360 00
Do. do.	1871	1,785 00

From the foregoing it would appear that the pay roll of the employés in the Mayor's office for March, 1871, was $1055 less than in March, 1869, and $595 less than in March, 1870, and besides this it should be remembered that work which was done under the old charter by two Secretaries of the Board of Aldermen and two Secretaries of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is now done by the Mayor's Secretary and a clerk, this service alone saving the sum of $775 per month. The proper comparison between the old and new city charter must be based upon the entire cost of the city government and not upon the expense of any one department. Tested by this rule, we are sure the new charter is much more costly.

ANOTHER SMALL CRITICISM.—The *Times* is so moved by our small criticism that it cannot spell correctly the name of Proudhon. It commits another mistake in spelling it Prudhon, which is the name of a famous French painter. So much for this now. When our contemporary has read the book just published by Benedetti or at least a correct analysis of it, he will be able to speak on the subject knowingly. But we don't perceive what the causes of the Franco-Prussian war have to do with the spelling of the name of Proudhon.

We acknowledge the pleasure of a visit from Madame Durand-Hitchcock, prima donna of light opera, who has been engaged in that capacity at our Opera House for the coming season. Madame Durand is a native of New Orleans, and is much esteemed in the community. We anticipate for her a cordial reception by our opera-going public, and such as her merits deserve. Madame Durand is a guest of Col. S. N. Moody, on Canal street.

CONSOLIDATED BONDS—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—We are requested to state that bids for the sale of Consolidated Bonds will be opened in the Mayor's parlor, this day, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock m.

INFANTS.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

A woman at St. Catherine's, Canada, recently drowned herself during a fit of insanity, in a pail containing only two feet of water.

A DANGEROUS FRIEND.—If the following, published by the *Republican*, yesterday, is not a puff for the doctor herein named, it is a very perfidious illustration of the esteem and sympathy in which Parson Conway is held in this community:

Shortly after it became known that Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, was attacked with yellow fever, one prominent citizen said to another whom he met:
"I have some good news to tell you."
"What is it?" was the inquiry.
"It is that Conway, the State School Superintendent, is very sick with yellow fever."
The second party then said in rejoinder:
"I have some bad news to tell you."
"What is that?"
"It is that Dr. Holcombe is attending Conway, and is going to get him well."
There was no further conversation on that subject.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suits have been instituted in the Eighth District Court by the Attorney General against several eleemosynary and educational institutions in charge of Sisters of Charity and Nuns for State taxes. He claims $406 25 from the Sisters of Charity and $232 25 from the Nuns of the Dominican Convent.

A dog, said to have had the rabies, was killed on Claiborne street, near Poydras, on Thursday.

John G. Wright, of Bolivar County, Miss., died in the Charity Hospital yesterday of lockjaw, resulting from a cut in his toe, which he received before he left home, and which was so slight a wound that he gave no attention to it.

Robberies Down-Town.—Down-town as well as up-town, the number of burglaries and daylight house robberies committed is not realized by the public, because but few are reported to the police or the press, as the victims can accomplish nothing by giving publicity to the visitations of the chevaliers d'industrie who infest the city. The boldness of their operations is quite as notable as their frequency. For instance, whoever it was that entered Mr. Maspero's house, on Esplanade street, near Chartres, on Friday morning about three o'clock, and possessed himself of some silverware, was so much at his ease, that he picked up the shoes at the sleeping room doors, and examined them as though he were on a tour of inspection, by right. It was the noise made by this examination that awoke Mr. Maspero, who supposed that the servant was taking the shoes to clean them, until he observed that there was no sign of daylight, when he arose, and, opening the door, heard the burglar running to the rear, where he escaped through an aperture he had cut for his entrance. We have heard of another audacious robbery which occurred on Esplanade street in daylight. A new cook had just been employed by a family. Another servant was cleaning the sidewalk, and upon seeing a strange colored boy enter the yard, asked what his business was there? He said he came to see his mother, the cook. He walked into the house, put all the portable valuables he could find in a room in a sheet, tied them up and carried them off on his head, those who saw him leave supposing that he was taking away soiled clothes.

Shooting on Gallatin Street.—A man named Samuel Berry was received at the Charity Hospital, on Thursday night, with a gunshot wound in the groin, which is pronounced very serious. He is registered as a native of England, twenty-eight years of age, and a seaman. He received the wound at a dance house, on Gallatin street, near Hospital, in a quarrel, in regard to one of the women who frequent the house. The weapon used was a pistol, and one William Keeper was arrested on the spot, as the person who fired the shot. He resisted the arrest, it is said, and, in doing so, accidentally shot himself in the hand.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury presented an indictment against a colored boy named Louis Curtis, said to be from twelve to fourteen years of age, for manslaughter, alleged to have been committed in killing a white boy of about the same age, named Julien Lacoste, whose family reside at the corner of Broad and Esplanade streets. Deceased was employed in a barber shop on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. On the 26th of September last he pushed Curtis off a box on the sidewalk in front of the shop. Curtis went into the street then and picked up a piece of board, about a foot long, which he flung at deceased, whom it hit on the right fore arm, and, the missile being sharp and splintered, it cut the flesh of the arm, and a piece of it remained in the flesh, causing lock-jaw, of which the boy died on the 8th ult.

William Walsh, an ex-detective, was tried upon an indictment containing two counts. First: Shooting with a dangerous weapon, with intent to commit murder; and, second: Assault, by wilfully shooting at a person. The individual shot at was J. L. Smith, a member of the present detective force of the Metropolitan Police. The affair occurred several months ago, the difficulty originating in a newspaper publication made by Smith in relation to Walsh, as a detective. The parties met one night in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Basin street, when Smith received a shot in the thigh, which disabled him for several weeks. The evidence for the defence showed that three shots were fired by each; that all missed except one fired by Walsh, which inflicted the wound above mentioned, and that Smith fired first. Therefore the jury found Walsh not guilty.

In the case of Richard Joyce, charged with stealing $16 50 from Henry Behler, *nolle prosequi* was entered, after a jury had heard the evidence for the State.

James Kendrick, for passing upon Messrs. W. W. Carre & Co., in payment of a bill of lumber, a forged check, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Marshall J. Smith, was sentenced to the Parish Prison for six months.

Billy Johnson, for the larceny of a pair of gaiters from John Henry, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Samuels, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar.

Perkins Frazer, for stealing articles valued at $100 from the dwelling of Mr. Wm. B. Hall, No. 97 First street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

George Walker, for burglariously entering the house of Mr. J. R. Irwin, No. 180 Washington street, and committing a larceny, thereat, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Henry May, for assault and battery, was fined $1.

Frank Lewis, for stealing goods worth $380 from the place of Mr. James T. McConnell, No. 17 Peters street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Another reason is given for asking a new trial for Leschinsky, convicted of the murder of Hasson. It is alleged that he is and was, at the time the homicide was committed, insane.

The Body of the Murdered Antonio Found. The body of Antonio, the fisherman who was murdered in his hut, eight miles below Algiers, on the 27th ult., was found in the river at the Lacroix plantation yesterday morning and an inquest was held upon it. There were three stabs in the chest and his bowels were all cut. A rope was tied to the left leg with which, no doubt, he was dragged from his hut where he was murdered to the river. The report received of the inquest does not mention what verdict was rendered by the jury.

Grant's Heathen Proclamation.

(From the New York Sun.)

We hope that the people of this State will comply with Gov. Hoffman's recommendation to observe November 23 as the day of annual thanksgiving, and disregard that of President Grant to observe the 30th, if for no other reason, because of the clumsy English and heathenish theology with which the President has disfigured his proclamation. Perhaps it is too much to expect him to write in anything but the awkwardest schoolboy style; but he ought not to insult the Christians of the nation by expressing sentiments which it is the special mission of Christianity to combat.

It might do very well for a Choctaw or a Hottentot, but we certainly have a right to look for better things in a President of the United States than to advise one portion of the people to publicly rejoice in the misfortunes of the other portion. Yet this is what President Grant distinctly does. He says:

"If some of us have had calamities, there would be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, *and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored.*"

He "therefore" goes on to recommend that

"On Thursday, the 30th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings He has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness *for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, He has deemed it best to chastise.*"

The President evidently esteems worldly prosperity a blessing, and worldly misfortunes a curse. He believes the chastisements of God to be proper occasions for commiserating their objects; thus both contradicting the Bible, which teaches us that "whom the Lord loveth He chastiseth," and his own admission that God, "in his wisdom, has deemed it best" to inflict the very evils he desires us to deprecate. He evidently belongs to that conceited class who fancy that they could give some valuable hints to the Ruler of the universe, if he would only consult them. He seems to think, too, that unless we invoke the Divine "protection and kindness" for our less fortunate brethren it may go hard with them. God, in his view of the matter, does not love all his children alike, and therefore those who happen to be favorites must intercede for the others!

Whichever day is observed, we trust the clergy and pious people generally will employ it in praying for the conversion from heathen opinions of our benighted President.

Miss Josie Mitchell, a telegraph operator at St. Charles, Missouri, has just fallen heir to a legacy of $200,000 left her by an uncle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.
Suppression of the Algerian Rebellion.
Jules Ferry to be Appointed Ambassador to Berlin.
HOME NEWS.
Preparing for the Election in New York.
Important Things Done by the Georgia Legislature.
Affairs in South Carolina.
Anti-Warmoth Sentiment in North Louisiana.
Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The disarmament of the National Guard is satisfactorily progressing.

Algerian advices announce the suppression of the rebellion. The natives are generally resuming their agricultural avocations.

Turin, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government contemplates spending 7,000,000 francs upon the Alpine fortifications.

Versailles, Nov. 3.—It is expected Jules Ferry will be appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

Lord Harcourt resumes Ambassadorship to Rome.

London, Nov. 3.—Edward Landseer, the distinguished painter, is seriously ill.

Hague, Nov. 3.—A convention for the sale of the Dutch settlements of Sumatra and the coast of Guinea, has been signed by the Dutch and English Governments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Commander James M. Pritchett is dead.

One hundred recruits have been sent to San Antonio, Texas.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors have adjourned *sine die*. Their proceedings have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They designated different life saving apparatus with the view to protect steamboats against monopolists. The inspectors did not discriminate in favor of any patent, but accepted general and specific requirements applicable to all vessels propelled in part or whole, by steam. They adopted instructions to local inspectors and additional rules, all having in view the strict enforcement of the law.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The proclamation alluded to in the report sent hence at noon, relative to the restoration of Marion county, S. C. to her civil rights, and the placing of Union county under martial law, has been promulgated. It releases Marion county, and says: Whereas, it has been ascertained that unlawful combinations and conspiracies of the character, and to the extent, and for the purposes described, in said proclamation, in the county of Union, South Carolina, do exist.

Now therefore, etc., etc.

It is stated a clerical blunder in writing Marion for Union, in the former proclamation, necessitates a supplemental proclamation.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The *Times* has the following regarding Southern mail contracts:

The readvertisement by the Postoffice Department of the postal routes which were not let at the annual letting last spring by reason of straw bids, had not resulted in any good, unless it be the demonstration of the utter inefficiency of the last law of Congress to protect the interests of the department, as against contractors and swindlers.

Of all the most important routes in the last advertisement, not one has been left, and the consequence is that the contractors for special temporary service will continue the service. The terms on which the contracts were made extends them to January 1st or longer, if the Postmaster General should so direct. Some of the straw bids are made in the interest of these temporary contractors and some of black-mailers who put in low bids with the hope of inducing some bidder in good faith to buy them off before the awards are made.

The contractors have been acting in accordance with able legal advice and have probably succeeded in evading the law without exposing themselves to punishment. The whole subject will come up before Congress where the problem will be to prevent any person from bidding for a contract to carry the mails, unless having the intention and ability to execute a contract on receiving an award, and also to give the Postmaster General a discretion which he does not now have in making the award.

At present it is the power of any person to hinder the Department from many, except temporary contracts for postal service, and that, too, by putting in bids for the most trifling and insignificant amounts. If the Postmaster General on the lowest bidder failing to enter into the contract with the next highest bidder, and so on, the whole difficulty might be avoided.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The area of highest barometer which were reported Thursday afternoon have apparently continued and now extend from West Virginia to northern New York, with clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States, but cloudy weather and light winds from the Ohio river to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast. The barometer has fallen decidedly with rising temperature in Iowa and Wisconsin, with southerly winds on Lake Michigan and northerly winds in Minnesota. Cloudy weather has prevailed in California and Oregon.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The highest pressure will probably commence on Saturday in New England, with northerly winds and pleasant weather. The cloudiness in the South Atlantic States extend to New York during Saturday, with light easterly winds. An area of low barometer extend over Lakes Michigan and Huron, with easterly winds veering to the south from Lake Erie to Illinois and to Mackinaw. Northerly winds continue in Wisconsin. Partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail on the Gulf coast west of Florida. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on our coasts.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 3.—The whole police force have been ordered on duty Tuesday to preserve order. Under the regulations each candidate is permitted to have a friend present to see fair play.

The Supreme Court will be open all day, independent of usual business, to protect honest voters in their rights; prompt investigation is promised.

Three thousand young men have been enrolled by the committee of 70 to watch the election.

Thirty imprisoned debtors from Ludlow Street Jail were heard to-day; four were detained and the case of five a decision was reserved—the rest were discharged.

Judge Barnard stated in court he was determined to stop imprisonment for debt and holding witnesses.

New York, Nov. 3.—If the Grand Duke Alexis arrives before Tuesday he will go to Washington incognito.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The insurance companies have doubled the rate of insurance on grain.

The *Tribune* says the rate is simply ruinous, and if continued will destroy business.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Chas. Howard, of the banking firm of Miller, Ward & Co., who was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for embezzling government bonds, has been pardoned by the President.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The merchants' exchange to-day unanimously adopted several resolutions indorsing the proposition of the International Steamship Company to the Government, to establish iron shipbuilding yards on eastern waters, and urging upon the Senators and Representatives of the West and South to unite in securing the establishment of similar works at some central point on Western waters for the construction of iron steamboats and barges.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 3.—Advices from Pine Bluff report the acquittal of three Ku-Klux indicted a year ago.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 3.—Cardoza, the colored Secretary of State of South Carolina, has resigned to accept a professorship in the Howard University at Washington.

Four fever deaths have occurred in the last 24 hours.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 3.—The preparations for the State Agricultural Fair have been nearly completed. The fair will open on the 6th and close on the 11th [illegible] will offer many attractions [illegible] this week. A large crowd is anticipated. Gen. Jubal Early will speak before the Survivors' Association.

New York, Nov. 3.—Arrived—Steamship Galveston.

Atlanta, Nov. 3.—The Georgia Legislature did important things to-day. It recognized Benj. Conley, the Radical President of the Senate, as acting Governor, when, in the opinion of many, Mr. Trammell, Democrat, should exercise the functions of Governor.

A bill for a special election for Governor in December was introduced.

A resolution was passed branding as false Governor Bullock's allegations that the assembly meant to impeach him without an investigation, and that the people did not respect the constitution and recognize war results.

Homer, La., Nov. 4.—During the Shreveport Convention, a meeting of State delegates and prominent Shreveport citizens was held at the *Southwestern* office, at which the universal sentiment of all North Louisiana was declared to be opposed to the Warmoth fusion movement.

These sentiments were sustained by the leading writers of the *Southwestern*, Judge Wm. C. Egan, Senator J. C. Moncure, Major Scarborough, of DeSoto, and by every party present at the meeting.

The political movement at Homer, already telegraphed, has reference to the views agreed upon at Shreveport, which were endorsed by the Claiborne *Advocate* and other papers, and by a dozen well-known names of North Louisiana, including Senators Blackman and Futch, Representative Stephens, Judge Young, and the prominent men of the parish. The proposed Warmoth fusion was denounced with the utmost indignation, and a resolution agreed upon, that the parishes who alone gave Conservative majorities in the last election, would give their strength in the approaching campaign in securing honest men.

Memphis, Nov. 3.—The case of the Gayoso Gas Company against the Memphis Gas Company for $500,000 damages was decided in the First Circuit Court to-day in favor of the former.

A special to the daily *Press*, from Macon, Miss., says: "Wilson, who robbed and then upset a kerosene lamp on young Shipley, some months since, at Corinth, was shot and killed at Macon, Wednesday night, by some unknown party."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 3.—Tallow 47s. 6d.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Rentes 56 and 45.

Liverpool, Nov. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000, 2000 of which were for export and speculation. Manchester advices less favorable.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed tending downward; sales to-day 2080 bales; middling uplands 18⅝c; Orleans 19⅛c. Flour dull and lower; common to fair extra $7 90@7 60; good to choice $7 65@9 25. Whisky heavy and lower, 93c. Wheat heavy, 1@2c lower; winter red and amber Western $1 54@1 58. Corn heavy and a shade lower, 76@77½c. Rice quiet, 7¼@8½c. Pork $13 25. Lard—kettle 10¼c. Naval Stores steady. Tallow active, 9@9¾c. Freights moderately active.

Sales of futures to-day 5000 bales, as follows: November 18 1-16@18⅛; December 18¼@18 7-16c; January 18½@18 7-16c; February 18¾c; March 19c. April 19 3-16@19¾c.

New York, Nov 3.—Governments opened strong at advance from ⅛@¼ on prices of last night. On second call they were very weak, and held off below last night's prices with the exception of 5 20s of 1865, which were strong; closed dull and heavy; 6s of 1881 116¼; 5-20s of 1862 111¼; 64s, 111⅛; 65s, 111½; new, 109¼; 67s, 111¼; 68s, 111¾. 10-40s, 109¼.

New York, Nov. 3—Evening.—Money closed easy, 6@7. Discounts 10@15. Sterling lower, 8¼. Gold 111⅜@111¼. Governments irregular, closing dull; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼. State bonds dull—Tennessees 66; new, 56; Levee 6s, 64; 8s, 75; Alabama 8s, 96; 5s, 67; Georgia 6s, 80; 7s, 85; North Carolinas, 37; new, 19; South Carolinas, 70; new, 55½.

New York, Nov. 3.—Comparative Cotton statement.—Total receipts from September 1st, 1870, were 345,469, and 464,254 in 1871, showing a decrease of 51,115. Total exports from September 1st, 1870, were 209,268, in 1871 they were 175,573. Stock at all United States ports in 1870 was [illegible]; in 1871, 264,431. Stock at interior towns in 1870 was 45,717, in 1871, 54,430. Stock at Liverpool in 1870 was 466,000; in 1871, 517,000. Amount of cotton afloat for Great Britain in 1870, 80,000; in 1871, 67,000.

New York, Nov. 3.—Coffee rather more active—18@22c. Sugar steady—fair to good refinery quoted at 8⅞@9¼c; Cuba 9⅜@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet—7¼@8¼c. Beef quiet—$7@11 for plain mess; $11@14 for extra mess. Freights to Liverpool moderately active; per sail: wheat 8¼, corn 8, cotton ¼@5-16; per steam: corn 8¼, flour 3s 6d.

Savannah, Nov. 3.—Cotton active; middlings 17⅜@17½c. Net receipts 1349; exports coastwise 840; sales 3115; stock 9372 bales. Week's receipts 15,843; exports to Great Britain 6217; Continental 2946; coastwise 5993; sales 11,315 bales.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull; middlings 18⅝c; net receipts 348 bales; gross receipts 560; sales 300; stock 6000; net receipts for the week 3143; gross receipts 8083; exports to Great Britain 137; sales 1850.

Mobile, Nov. 3.—Cotton in good demand at lower rates; middlings 17⅜@17½c; net receipts 1540 bales; exports coastwise 1983; sales 1200, stock 25,794; week's receipts 18,843; exports to Great Britain 6217; continental 2083; coastwise 3306; sales 11,215.

Memphis, Nov. 3.—Cotton easier; low middlings 17¼c. Receipts 3350; exports 2160 bales.

Galveston, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 15¼c; net receipts 1092; exports coastwise 79; stock 32,699; net receipts for the week 8444; exports coastwise 520; sales 7000 bales.

Columbus, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet and firm. Stocks 1870, 5750, 1871, 5365.

Wilmington, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16c. Net receipts 16 bales. Sales 24. Stock 2790. Week's receipts 614 bales. Exports coastwise 1039. Sales 440 bales.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and prices nominal.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and prices declined; middling 17¼c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 17@17¼c.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Cotton unchanged; middling 17¼c.

Nashville, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts of the week 1741 bales; shipments 1673; stock in 1870, 1719; do. in 1871, 1392.

Montgomery, Nov. 3.—Cotton—Week's receipts 3173; shipments 2745; stock in 1870, 5745; do. in 1871, 6540.

Norfolk, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull; low middlings 17⅛@17¼c; net receipts 1377 bales; exports coastwise 2287; sales 200; stock 7129; net receipts for the week 10,494; exports coastwise 12,707; sales 1600.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 18c. Gross receipts 633; exports coastwise 497; sales 971; stock 3580 bales. Net receipts for the week 663; gross 8751; exports to Great Britain 953; coastwise 868; sales 2531 bales.

Charleston, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17⅝c; net receipts 2883; exports coastwise 192; sales 1728; stock 20,749 bales. Net receipts for the week 11,605; gross 11,355; exports to Great Britain 459; coastwise 6495; sales 4083 bales.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 3.—Week's receipts 2490; shipments 255; stock in 1870, 7181; in 1871, 7375 bales.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18⅝c; net receipts for the week 1097; gross 2709 bales.

Providence, Nov. 3.—Net receipts of the week 345; stock 5800 bales.

City Point, Nov. 3.—Week's receipts 1680 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 3.—Passed down—Southwestern, at 2 P. M., and R. E. Lee, at 5 P. M. Passed up—Dexter, at 10 A. M. Weather clear and cool. River falling.

Memphis, Nov. 3.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling. Passed down—Merrill and Andy Johnson.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3.—Weather clear and mild. River falling, with 26 inches in the channel.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising, with 4 feet in the channel.

St. Louis, Nov 3.—Arrived—St. Luke, from Memphis; City of Alton, from N. O. Departed—City of Quincy, for N. O.; Mountaineer for Memphis.

River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—River stationary with 2 feet 8 inches at the head of the canal and about 10 inches in the chute. Weather cloudy and warm.

Evansville, Nov. 3.—Weather cloudy with signs of rain. River swelling slightly.

Cairo, Nov. 3.—Arrivals and departures: Lucy Bertram, from New Orleans for Cairo, 5 A. M.; Belle St. Louis and Bertrand, from Cairo for St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Belle of Pike, from St. Louis for Memphis, 11 A. M. River stationary. Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 68.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Wind north, light.
No arrivals.
Sailed—Steamship Clinton.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, Nov. 3—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; sales to-day, estimated, 12,000 bales; middling uplands 9¼d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales for the week 78,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 11,000 for speculation; total stock 517,000 bales, of which 117,000 are American; receipts of the week 68,000 bales, of which 12,000 are American; actual exports 14,000 bales.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—The Federal Grand Jury indicted Benjamin F. Davidson, an army contractor, for presenting fraudulent vouchers for forage, amounting to $3000.

London, Nov. 3.—General surprise is felt that the Bank of England makes no change in its rate of interest at the meeting of its Governors yesterday. The circumstance is ascribed by rumor to the fact that a loan is about to be placed on the market here, to meet American engagements arising from some financial failures. American houses here know nothing of the matter.

Halifax, Nov. 3.—The ship Kate [illegible], from Brunswick, Georgia, for [illegible], put in here for supplies, having been ashore. She was placed in quarantine, having a case of fever on board.

London, Nov. 3—Noon.—Consols [illegible] 91¾.

Paris, Nov. 3—Noon.—Bullion in Bank of France has decreased 3,500,000 francs.

Frankfort, Nov. 3.—Bonds 96⅞.

Liverpool, Nov. 3—Afternoon.—Cotton market dull; sales for the day are now estimated at only 10,000 bales, 2000 of which are for export and speculation. Uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¾d, shipping at New Orleans, 9⅛d; Breadstuffs dull; prices steady; red winter wheat 12s 4d; [illegible] 34; pork 48s; beef 60s.

New York, Nov. 3.—Arrived: Steamships Westphalia and Erin. Arrived out: Pavian and Iowa.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Consideration of a proclamation is pending for the restoration of Marion county, South Carolina, to her civil rights, and placing Union county under martial law.

These are South Carolina districts, but the nomenclature of the new legislature calls them counties.

The Charges Against Mr. Tweed.

(From the New York Standard.)

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has placed in the hands of Mr. O'Conor, Acting Attorney General, sufficient evidence as warrants that official in commencing a suit against Mr. William M. Tweed. It appears from the evidence given by Mr. Tilden that the wholesale number of warrants drawn in favor of and paid to Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward & Co., amounted to $6,312,541 37, and this all between the 6th of May and the 1st of September, 1870. These checks and warrants, representing the amounts of the warrants, were nearly all deposited in the Broadway Bank; Ingersoll transferred checks to Woodward amounting to $1,817,567 49, while he deposited warrants to the amount of $[illegible], and a check of Garvey, drawn in his favor, amounting to $49,744 63. Garvey deposited warrants to the amount of $1,177,413 72, besides drawing a check in favor of Woodward for $191,371 61. Woodward deposited his own warrants amounting to $[illegible]. He paid over to Tweed and deposited for him $[illegible], while he gave checks to parties not traced, amounting to $[illegible]. It appears by Mr. Tilden's affidavit that Mr. Tweed did not even take the trouble of making out the ordinary bank statement that accompanies a deposit when he deposited the money received from Woodward. Woodward did the work for him. The revelations about Mr. Tweed's share of the plunder, received by the companies in which he is a partner, are as explicit and astounding. The New York Printing Company do all the printing work for the city; the Transcript Company prints the official advertisements; the Manufacturers' Stationers' Association furnish the stationery and books. In all of these Mr. Tweed will be proved a partner. On one day, June 2, 1870, these three companies (really one, as they have the same officers and same stockholders) drew out of the treasury, on checks indorsed by Charles E. Wilbour, $[illegible]. On the next day Wilbour gave Tweed a check for $[illegible], which was deposited in the Broadway Bank. This was Tweed's share of one day's payment out of the treasury.

This Woodward was a clerk in the Board of Supervisors, but his principal duties, it appears, were to be the cashier of the Ring—the man to divide the money after it was received. He has lately lived in Connecticut, and represented Tweed in the Legislature of that State. Like Garvey he has fled.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Legislature will meet in a few days, and will have its hands full of work. It will have to elect a United States Senator, investigate the [illegible] of the State Railroad, the Radical management of the State, the Governor's negotiation of certain bonds, and consider the question of calling a State Convention. The Legislature is Democratic.

The telegraph continues to send sensational reports about the doings of the Ring. The latest is a fair example of how the machine is made to do duty in the interests of the other ring. It says: "It is understood that frauds have been discovered to the amount of nineteen millions and a half."

A good deal of retrenchment is now being accomplished in the New York City government by the dismissal of superfluous employés.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

[illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1871.

We have still to report no marked change in the Money market. We quote A1 notes with first-class collaterals [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

Gold opened at 111¾ [illegible] at New York, but subsequently gave way [illegible]

No sales of Silver were reported. We still quote American Half dollars at 109@110, and Mexican dollars nominal.

Foreign Exchange suffered a further decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. owing to the falling off in gold. The sales of Sterling embraced £35,000, of which £2500 bill of lading at 119¾, £10,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 119⅜@120⅛, £2000 A1 clear at 120, £4000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 120@120⅛, £1300 A1 clear at 120⅛, and £3000 and £2000 first-class at 120⅛.

We heard of sales of Francs, the particulars of which were withheld. We now quote Sterling at 119⅛@120⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@120⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was easier. The banks drew on New York at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent discount for remittance, and the sales included $[illegible] New York bank sight, and $[illegible] bankers' private bankers at ¼ discount; $[illegible] commercial at 11-16, $10,000, $[illegible] and $50,000 at [illegible] sight on Philadelphia at the same.

[illegible] Gold Checks $7000 sold at ¼ ⅌ cent, discount. Some of the banks drew small amounts for remittance at ¼ discount.

Operations in Stocks were larger than yesterday, but still the business was small. A further decline in Ammonia Propelling Company and a drop in Louisiana Levee constituted the principal features, the former selling down to $10 per share, and the latter to $2 75. Toward the close, however, Ammonia partially recovered, and we heard of [illegible] having been offered and refused. The sales included 100 Louisiana Levee Company at $2 75; 100 do. at $2 87½; 100 and 100 do. at $3 25; 25 do. at $3 37½; 10 Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association at $[illegible]; about 500 shares Ammonia Propelling Co. at $10@11, and 500 Crescent City Water Works at 18c.

State Warrants were in demand and sold at higher prices. $3000 were reported at 55, $4000 at 56½, $1000 at 57, $1000 at 47½, $3000 at the same, and $1000 at 58½.

$500 City Appropriation Certificates sold at 83¼, $700 at 83½, and $1700 at 84.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

We quote as follows:

Bank of Louisiana, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State National Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	$100 00
Mech's and Traders' Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal & Banking Company, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	$100 00
Citizens' Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans National Banking Association, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank, par value, $50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank, $100 paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Lafayette, $50 paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin National Bank, paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Co., par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Mutual Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ammonia Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas and Great Western Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Canal and Drainage Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds of 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six ⅌ cent Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight ⅌ cent Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Jackson R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Opelousas R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Pontchartrain R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per Cents Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven ⅌ Cents Bonds (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Consolidated Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Gas Light Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Certificates of Appropriation	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 4200 bales, at easier prices, showing a partial decline of ⅛c. We modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the change rates, which are for even-running lots of the types, while ours are for average lists, [illegible]

Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

Strict good ordinary [illegible] moderate extent as low as 17¾, [illegible]

Its quotations are reduced [illegible]

To-day's clearances embraced 4100 bales to Liverpool, 1000 to Malaga and [illegible] to Barcelona. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—The movement is [illegible] by scant supplies and only a few buyers [illegible] few days. We quote lugs 7@9c [illegible] selections 10@13c [illegible].

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—There is very little doing on account of the light stocks in the [illegible]. All descriptions are quoted at 10@65c [illegible] quality and packing.

FREIGHTS.—The offerings for Liverpool are fair and there is an ample supply of room [illegible]. We quote Cotton by steam for Liverpool ½d; New York [illegible]; Philadelphia ¾c; Bremen and Hamburg ¾d; by sail to [illegible] Havre, 1⅛c; Bremen, 1¼c.

SUGAR.—Received 187 hogsheads. The demand is good. [illegible] for good common 10½@10¾c for fair; [illegible] 11½@12c [illegible]; 12½c for yellow clarified.

MOLASSES.—Received 500 barrels and 50 half barrels. [illegible] sold at 48@52c for fair; 54c for fair to prime; 55@56c for strictly prime, and 57@58c for strictly prime to choice.

FLOUR.—Is in better demand and the market is firmer. The demand is for the lower grades and for Cuba. 500 barrels were sold to-day, of which 100 superfine at $6; 45 and 100 do. at $6 25; 100 do. at $6 12½; 100 double extra at $6 75; 50 do. at $6 85; [illegible] 100, 120 and 200 treble extra at $7; 1000 good treble extra at $7 25 [illegible] at $7 75 [illegible] and 50 do. at $8 [illegible].

CORN.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand. 2500 sacks were sold, of which 150 ordinary at 79c; 180 [illegible] sacks, at 80c; 450 yellow mixed at 81c; 100 do. and 300 mixed at 82c; 1200 [illegible] at 83c; 350 yellow, mixed at 85c; 150 and 200 white at 90c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in good supply and fair demand. 4500 sacks were sold, of which 300 ordinary at 50c; 200 and 1000 St. Louis at 51c, 500 at 52c; 2000 at 52½c; 150 and 200 choice at 55c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in fair supply and quiet, but firmer. 100 and 300 sacks sold at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is dull. 500 bales were sold today, of which 50 ordinary at $27 [illegible] at $30; 300 do. at $32@$35 and 100 choice at $33 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet but firm, with a light stock on hand. Mess is held at $13 50@13 75 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 25 barrels sold on the landing at $13 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $13 75@16 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is quiet, with a scarcity of clear rib sides and a light supply of shoulders. Clear sides are dull. Shoulders are held at 8½c; clear rib sides and clear sides at 8¾c, 5 casks clear rib sides sold at 8¾c.

LARD.—The stock on hand is not large, but the demand is limited. 150 tierces refined and some other lots, not reported, were taken for Cuba at 10¾c ⅌ lb. Kegs are quoted at 11¼c ⅌ lb.

HAMS.—Are dull at 16@17c for choice sugar-cured. 15 tierces sold at 16c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull at 10@12c for Western and 13@13½c for Northern.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is in light supply and shoulders command 8c. They are retailing at 8½c ⅌ lb.

PIGS FEET.—Are selling at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ keg [illegible] pickled Pigs Tongues [illegible] apiece.

BUTTER.—Choice Western and Northern is in light supply and good demand at 30@35c for Western and 35@38c for Goshen. Inferior is plentiful and unsaleable.

CHEESE.—Is in good supply and dull at 13c for Western Reserve and 13@14c for choice factory; New York cream 15@16c; English Dairy 18c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL.—Is in fair demand, with a light stock. It commands [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

SALT.—The demand is limited and we quote coarse $1 20@1 25; fine, [illegible] ⅌ sack. When taken from warehouses by hand a deduction is made for [illegible]. Turk's Island is scarce. There is none in first hands. Table salt in pockets sells at 5@6c each, as in size. We have heard of a cargo sales to report.

LOUISIANA RICE.—There is very little demand and a large stock on hand. Prices have declined, and we [illegible] quoted at 6@6½c; fair [illegible]; prime [illegible].

COFFEE.—There is a good supply for the wants of the trade, although there is none in first hands. The market is dull; prices have a downward tendency and we quote nominally 20@20½c, gold duty paid, for prime; 19⅞@19¼c for good, and 18¾@19c for fair.

CORN MEAL.—Is scarce and commands $4 ⅌ bbl on the landing.

RICE BRAN.—Is selling at [illegible].

RICE STRAW.—Is selling at [illegible]. It is taken mostly [illegible].

[illegible]

POULTRY AND [illegible]—Chickens are selling [illegible].

Notice.
MR. JOHN DESANGLES is the ONLY PERSON authorized by the undersigned to give receipts, and sign bills for [illegible]. ROBERTO & BROTHER, [illegible]

Coal! Coal! Coal!
PITTSBURG AND ANTHRACITE COAL delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest market rates, by [illegible]

Notice—Clothing!! [illegible]

Agents Wanted! For the Universal Twine, Thread, [illegible] GEORGE DAVIS, [illegible] New York.

Drug Store for Sale, ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH. [illegible]

Louis Stern & Brother's FERTILIZERS. [illegible] WM CREEVY. [illegible]

V. Marie, MERCHANT TAILOR, Royal Street. [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, [illegible] JUST received [illegible] Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels [illegible] OIL CLOTH, of all qualities and widths [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Chicago Sufferers. Donations of [illegible] will be received by the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] All articles to be marked CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY. JAMES T. TUCKER, General Local Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

To the Public and Tax-Payers. JOHN T. DUFOUR, EXCHANGE ALLEY. [illegible]

Tennessee Sugar Kettles, [illegible] A full assortment on hand. [illegible] E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, [illegible]

J. B. MERILH. P. CASAUBIEILH.
J. B. MERILH & Co., [illegible] STREET, 179. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Leather and Shoe Findings.** [illegible]

Dr. J. B. Pesce. Office and Consultation Rooms: [illegible]

Roofing Tiles. [illegible]

Richards' Cape Lime! [illegible] NEWTON RICHARDS, [illegible]

Money—Money. $50,000 TO LOAN. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.
[illegible] Proprietor.
GRAND CHAPMAN MATINEE, commencing at 12 M. CINDERELLA and CHECK MATE.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 4th, DON GIOVANNI and ANNIE'S NEW YEAR.

To the Real Estate Owners of New Orleans and Vicinity.
The undersigned gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the Real Estate Owners to the stock of the NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS IRON BARGE COMPANY, by a meeting of citizens convened by the Cotton Exchange Association. [illegible]
You and your friends are therefore asked to call at the following places, where subscription lists will be placed for your signature.
[Signed] JOHN PHELPS, Chairman.
Committee:
FIRST DISTRICT: THOS. A. ELDER, 21 Commercial Place; CHARLES T. NASH, 170 Gravier street; PATRICK IRWIN, Hibernia Bank; J. J. HILL, 119 Carondelet street; CHARLES M. REED, 314 Second street.
SECOND DISTRICT: E. E. MIOTON, 67 Royal street; COLUMBUS LAFITTE, 10 St. Louis street; THOS. L. MACON, 17 Exchange Alley; L. E. GENERES, [illegible]
THIRD DISTRICT: O. H. BLOODMER, 74 Canal street; IG. SZYMANSKI, at Szymanski's Press; E. CHARBONNET, Liverpool Warehouse.
FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS: LOUIS MATHIS, at Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.; JAS. H. PHELPS, [illegible]; JOHN S. WALLIS, 60 Carondelet street; W. P. FRERET, 27 Commercial Place; J. A. BRASELMAN, corner St. Andrew and Magazine streets; AUG. BLOCK, 47 and 49 Canal street; MARSHALL J. SMITH, 100 Gravier street.

LEBLANC & BECK, COOPERS, Nos. 22 and 24 Front street, [illegible] NEW ORLEANS. HAVE constantly on hand sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, [illegible]

BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN [illegible] Coal. Office, 135 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For Rent. OFFICE No. 73 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, [illegible] Apply to E. DUFOUR.

For Rent. THE new three-story STORE, [illegible] Decatur street, between Dumaine and St. Philippe streets, [illegible] ALEX. BONNEVAL.

Wanted, A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, containing [illegible] COTTAGE, Bee Office.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.
REFINED SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO.
[illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

Carriages, Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness. [illegible] JAMISON'S BUILDING, [illegible]

Saw-Mill for Sale. [illegible]

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, BOURBON STREET. [illegible] **G. J. LORD.** THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S WORLD RENOWNED **Sewing Machines.** [illegible]

RAMPART ACADEMY, [illegible] Mrs. E. H. Matthey. [illegible] The above Academy reopens on MONDAY, [illegible]

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., SAINT LOUIS, MO.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible] Agents for the celebrated J. A. Miller Chicken Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: [illegible]
W. B. BAILEY, General Superintendent. [illegible]

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." [illegible] U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas. [illegible]

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern AND Mississippi Central Rail Roads [illegible]
NORTH, EAST AND WEST. [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway. [illegible] EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 50 Cents. WINTER SCHEDULE. [illegible]

Dr. G. A. BETANCOURT, SURGEON DENTIST. [illegible]

$20 ONLY. [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. [illegible] TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

1003 GIFTS!
GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND THE SOLDIERS and SAILORS ORPHANS' HOME, Washington, D. C.
To be held in Washington, D. C., [illegible] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, '71. POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT. [illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. [illegible]

JOS. BRANDNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, **34—Bourbon—34** Between Customhouse and Bienville, NEW ORLEANS.

Locquet Institute, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS M. A. BURR, [illegible] OPPOSITE TIVOLI CIRCLE. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies. [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York. [illegible]
For New York Direct. [illegible] GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible] For freight or passage apply to ALFRED HOUSTON, [illegible]
For Philadelphia, via Havana. [illegible] WM. GARVEY, Agent. [illegible]
TEXAS. Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers. [illegible] AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, [illegible] HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY. [illegible]
MOBILE. FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, [illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. [illegible]
IRISH ROOFING FELT. [illegible] DATE OF PATENT, [illegible] SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS. NEW PREPARED ROOFING [illegible] SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. [illegible]
Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, [illegible] STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, [illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
To Factors and Planters! KLOPPENBERG'S COTTON GIN STANDS, [illegible] NEW ORLEANS, LA. HAVING made thorough repairs [illegible]
A. CARRIERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. [illegible] CONSTANTLY on hand Clarets in casks and boxes, [illegible]
GEO. MERZ, OLD BASIN BREWERY. [illegible]
Brown's Lumber Yard, [illegible] WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, [illegible] FLOORING AND CEILING. [illegible] JOSEPH A. BROWN.
Charter Oak Wood Co., [illegible] DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city [illegible]
M. ELIE, [illegible] HAS always on hand a large [illegible]