The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,606

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of one paper, delivered, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inserting the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Cleaf" and "Black Eyed Susan." Benefit of Mr. Hamlin.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Amilie's New Year" and the Burlesque "Little Don Quixote." Benefit of Miss Fay Chapman.

WHERE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY SHOULD BEGIN.

It must have struck every one who examined with any attention the pay rolls of the different departments of the City Government, published by the *Times* on Wednesday last, that in some of these the number of employés was somewhat in excess of the public requirements. As the Mayor's office stood at the head of the list, there is no reason why we should hesitate to suggest to His Honor that it would be setting a good example—and we think he knows its influence—were retrenchment to begin right there. According to our calculation, it costs $255 more per month, or $3060 more per annum, to carry on the business of the Mayor's office than it did under the old charter. Then there is the office of the City Attorney, which costs $1125 more per month, or $14,000 more per annum than it did under the old charter. We do not see the necessity of so many assistants to the City Attorney. It may work very well and be consistent with the dignity of an officer such as the Attorney General of the United States not to appear in any suits, except those of magnitude, and only in the highest court of the land. The finances of the Federal Government can afford to furnish assistance to its highest law officer, whose mind should be left free to consider those great legal questions which are constantly submitted for his opinion. We question if there be three Assistant Attorney Generals at Washington, but whether there be or not, there can be no doubt that the law business of the corporation of New Orleans can be transacted at a less expense than twenty-three thousand dollars per annum, which, according to the statement of the *Times*, is the cost of the City Attorney's office.

Retrenchment in the other departments at the City Hall, we are satisfied, can be made likewise, but this will be pointed out hereafter.

THE POINTE COUPEE LEVEES.

Our commercial readers in the city were informed in a late issue of our paper that a deputation of citizens of the parish of Pointe Coupée had arrived in New Orleans for the purpose of asking the assistance of our factors and monied men in the work of repairing and reconstructing the levees in that portion of the State. These works protect a much larger extent of country than the immediate river front where they are situated. They protect nine parishes. The bare statement of this fact constitutes Pointe Coupée an irresistible claim to the supporting aid of the people of those parishes and to that of the business men of New Orleans who have such a deep interest in the protection of the planters who are in danger of inundation. We need not say that the interests of the cotton crop in Louisiana is a matter of first importance to New Orleans and one before which all others must yield. None of our citizens question this proposition, and we infer therefore that it will take precedence of all other claims now before the public, whether it be the construction of barracks or anything else. The Pointe Coupée deputation is composed of gentlemen whose names and character, even without the public agency entrusted to them by the people of their parish, is sufficient guaranty for their mission, and we assume they will have no difficulty in accomplishing their object. Judging by the Warmouth report to the planters of Ascension a few days ago, there is no reliance to be placed on the Louisiana Levee Company, nor on the authorities of the State Government. Gov. Warmoth, when the levees were in charge of the Board of Public Works, made their repairs and maintenance subservient to his political purposes, expending sums millions of dollars without preventing crevasses. The condition of the levees to-day is a sufficient commentary upon his administration, and we marvel how he can stand up before an assemblage of planters and ask to encourage them with the prospect of a resumption of the system which proved to be such a failure. We do not advocate the system established by the Legislature at their last session, for the company who were entrusted with its administration, have scarcely given signs of life, much less begun to execute the contract into which they entered. One of the most important subjects which our law-makers can consider at their approaching session will be that of the levees and their maintenance. They will surely not regard their contract with the Louisiana Levee Company as still binding but will repeal the act which embodies the contract and adopt some new and more practical plan than this has proved to be. We think it fortunate for the State that there has been such a failure as will authorize the Legislature to declare this contract broken and this without much remorse.

A MISTAKE.—Our cotemporary the *Times* in its article of Wednesday morning headed "Communism a Year Ago," makes a singular confusion of names. It attributes the celebrated paradox of the well-known economist Proudhon "property is theft" to the mythical personage created by the humoristic Henri Monnier Monsieur Prudhomme. Another mistake of the *Times* is to attribute to Proudhon the communistic doctrine when the communists had no more bitter adversary than the famous publicist. The *Times* ought to be more careful when it speaks of the things and men of the country which it universally calls *La belle France*.

CHEESE AND BEER.—Mr. Whitcomb's Symphony children is sold by druggists for twenty-five cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Moses White, Coyle & Co., dealers in Pittsburg and anthracite coal. Their office is at 115 Gravier street, and coal yard at the corner of Julia and Water streets, where orders are received and promptly executed at lowest market rates.

Brazil; How the Emancipation is Regarded by the People.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25.—To tell the truth, it does seems to be really settled with the Emancipation bill, and hearly all Brazil seems well it. Much of this opposition, of course, comes from parliamentarians, for it would be strange, indeed, if the Liberals, who are now out of office, did not feel sore enough over the prospect of a long period of Conservative rule, through the simple adoption by their political adversaries of what was always their own measure. It is only the experience of the English Reform bill over again, with Parliament taking the place of Disraeli. But the opposition to the bill of a partisan character has been muzzled, and strong objections have been raised in favor of the measure by men whose devotion to the Cause of Emancipation cannot be questioned for a moment, and they received no better treatment from the Government than if they had been the most violent of partisans.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Malheiro, author of the work entitled "Slavery in Brazil," said a most decided abolitionist for several years, he manifestly the best informed man in the whole country, made a long speech, and offered a series of amendments which the Liberals supported to a man, but all in vain. The Government, confident in its strength, refused to accept them, and insisted upon the bill as originally drawn. The press, which only a few weeks ago turned with remonstrances and protests from the planters, has now become very much more temperate, and the tone of the opinion which seems to be generally entertained now is that there is very little cause for any apprehensions growing out of the progressive change, which have been so decidedly and confidently expressed.—*Times.*

Although Saratoga is thinning out, there is said yet to remain one lady from New York with 100 silk dresses.

TWEED'S PRETENDED INNOCENCE.

(From the New York Herald, Oct. 31.)

The "Boss" Before the Arrest—Promises to the Result of the Trial to be Unfavorable, and Confident that He can Prove His Innocence.

It was one o'clock, and the "Boss" was quietly chatting with one of his counsel in his private office at the Department of Public Works. Messengers were flitting to and fro, and everything about indicated that the great event of the day was looming anticipated in a way that would render the scene that was to ensue on the arrival of the sheriff as pleasant to all hands as possible could be under the circumstances. Members of the press were lounging about the doorway, all eager to have a talk with the "Boss," and, as each one came out after having been passed into Mr. T. he was surrounded by a crush of politicians outside who wanted to know what "the old man" had to say. Does he look scared? Will he wait until the sheriff comes? What do you suppose he'll do about it? Will he go to Albany? were questions the reporters were peppered with at every step. Among those who managed to elbow their way through the crowds and enter the room was a *Herald* reporter, who, like a great many others, was anxious to have a few words with the "Boss."

"How do you do?" said Mr. Tweed, as he extended his hand and gave him a hearty welcome as the door closed behind the reporter; "what can I do for you?"

"I have come, Mr. Tweed, to have a little talk with you about that warrant that is said to have been issued for your arrest."

"Oh, I have not got much to say about it."

"Do you feel as all fearful as to the result?"

The "Boss" threw himself back in his chair and replied quickly, as a smile flitted over his face, which wore no appearance of anxiety.

"Fearful! Why should I?"

"You do not doubt but that you are to be arrested?"

"No, I haven't the slightest doubt about it," and the smile on the "Boss's" countenance grew broader as he spoke.

"Do you know when the arrest is to be made?"

"I dare say in a very short time—at least I hope it will be soon, for I have been threatened so long about getting arrested, and the people who are interested in having me arrested have been talking so much about it of late, that I will be only too glad when the thing is done. I have nothing to fear."

I say now, as I have said again and again, that I will be triumphantly acquitted in the end of all the charges that have been made against me. I know that a great many people pooh-pooh the idea that I am innocent, but in good time, when the case comes into the courts, they will find that I have not been sparing my innocence for the mere sake of talking. My arrest will only hasten on the trial which I am anxious to obtain, and I have as little doubt of being acquitted, and of being able clearly to prove that I am not guilty of what has been charged against me, as I have now that I am sitting in this chair. I know right well that there is a good deal about the idea of getting arrested that is not pleasant, but on occasions as I am of my ability to disprove every charge against me, I can easy afford the inconvenience of the thing for the sake of the result, which I know is certain to be in my favor."

"Will you be compelled to go to Albany in order to give bail?"

"Not at all. The sheriff of this county is the person who will make the arrest, not the sheriff from Albany, and it will be necessary for me to go before even a court in this city to give bail. I have had a great many offers by gentlemen who are anxious to go bail for me, and even should it be fixed at ten times the amount I mentioned it is to be, I would have no difficulty in obtaining the bail."

"These are times, Mr. Tweed, who do once you to be very badly frightened over what they call the developments of the past few days."

"Frightened! Well, I think those who are of that opinion know very little about what they affirm.

"Do I look frightened?" and the "Boss" turned his face full upon the reporter and laughed outright, evidently relishing as rather a good joke the idea that he could be considered as at trembling in his boots.

"Why," he continued, as he hoved with a bunch of keys he held in his hand, "I feel as comfortable and easy now as ever I felt in my life. It is true that all this hubbub has given me a little trouble in consulting counsel and arranging matters for my defense, but I have been so long had very little to bother me in the matter. As I said before, I am satisfied that my innocence will be proven, and if this people who doubt it now may rest assured."

Several gentlemen at this moment called to see Mr. Tweed on business connected with his case, whereupon the reporter withdrew.

How Tweed Disposing of His Property.

(From the Times.)

It is a well-known fact that Wm. M. Tweed has been busily engaged during the last few weeks in hiding away all of his personal effects and real estate. His stocks have nearly all been sold or transferred to other parties in trust, and nearly all of his bonds have been quietly turned over to those who will hold them safely. Within a few days past it is said that he has effected the sale of four of four million dollars worth of real estate, and yesterday he disposed of property worth $65,000 more, including his magnificent dwelling on Fifth avenue. One deed recorded yesterday is to Richard M. Tweed this son, conveying two lots on Grove street, two ends, and ten and one-half perches, at Fort Washington. The deed was prepared by Geo. F. Bonnell, of 320 Broadway, is dated August 16, 1871, and is acknowledged before Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. Consideration $250,000.

The second deed is from Richard M. Tweed, conveying the same property to Wm. Potter & Stymus Manufacturing Company, of which the "Boss" is said to be the Company.

The third deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated Aug. 16, 1871, and conveys a plot of ground on the northerly side of West Fifty-ninth street, 20 feet 3 inches west of the "Circle," consideration, $200,000, acknowledged before Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.

The fourth deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated Aug. 16, 1871, conveys one plot of ground on the southeast corner of West Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, consideration, $275,000. This deed is also dated on the 16th of August, 1871, and acknowledged before Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. This is Tweed's private residence.

How the Plunder was Divided.

(From the New York Sun.)

The affidavit of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and the tabulated statement accompanying it, which were laid before the public yesterday morning, demonstrate pretty clearly both that the city has been robbed of millions of dollars, and that the stolen money has gone into the pockets of certain well known individuals. Between May 5 and August 12, 1870, a period of less than four months, the sum of $6,312,541 was drawn from the city treasury on vouchers so manifestly false and fraudulent, that the persons interested in having them destroyed committed burglary in order to accomplish that object. This money is proved by the endorsements on the warrants by which it was drawn from the Board of Audit, and by other evidence in the possession of that body, to have been signed as follows:

James Ferrier	$1,285,500
A. Woodward	1,285,500
Andrew J. Garvey	857,000
Tweed, Sweeny & Company	857,000
William M. Tweed	1,857,000
Sundry small amounts	185,041
Total	$6,312,541

These figures are not given in this form by Mr. Tilden, but are deduced from him by a simple arithmetical process, which any one may readily perform for himself. Each of the persons named is debited with the amounts received by him and credited by those paid out, and this affords the result exhibited above.

Of course, it is within the limits of possibility to explain the matter so as to clear the persons implicated from the charge of theft. It may be, and probably will be, said on their behalf that the money they got was honestly theirs, and that the division of it among themselves was no more than an ordinary business transaction. For example, Mr. Tweed was entitled to get money to Mr. Woodward and to the New York Printing Company, and received it back on their getting their pay from the city. So Ingersoll & Co. and Garvey may have owed Woodward, and liquidated their debt on being put in possession of the necessary funds. At present, however, the presumption is the other way, and the burden of proof has been cast on the accused to show that they are innocent.

It is noteworthy that the money in question began to be drawn from the City Treasury almost immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1870, the Republican members of which are popularly believed to have been bought up by Mr. Tweed at the expenditure of $1,000,000. Was the $1,857,142 which Mr. Tilden shows Mr. Tweed received through Woodward and the New York Printing Company intended to reimburse this outlay? This is not improbable, but it is the matter-of-fact evidence of bribery that the money was stolen with which the bribes were paid.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE LAST DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.—Hon. Montgomery Blair delivered a speech at Sligo, Montgomery county, Md., on the 31st instant, in which he emphatically denounced the proposition first brought out by the St. Louis *Republic* and recently that the Democratic party should be left free to make no Presidential nomination for 1872, but leave an opponent to the conservatives free to be nominated by Blair concluded:

"Can the leaders of the party in the nation initiate the self-denying wisdom by which the Democratic leaders of Maryland emancipated their party from Radical thralldom last year? Will they enable Carl Schurz and other patriots and true friends of liberty to do for the nation what he did for Missouri? It is the greatest question that has ever been put to us, whether we shall have an aristocratic oligarchy government or Federal and under Louis Napoleon. Let the Democratic candidacy fall on conservative, substantial government and the rule of martial law and military domination."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

French and English Commercial Treaty.

The Differences Compromised.

HOME NEWS.

Discovery of Additional Frauds in the Pension Office.

Protest Against Proceedings in South Carolina.

Governor Bullock in Georgia.

Arrest of Housebreakers in Ohio.

The Mormons Invited to Mexico.

New Democratic State Organization in New York.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 2.—The French and English have compromised their commercial treaty differences.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Workingmen's Committee of this city announce a Congress of workingmen here on the 19th inst. The object is to organize a grand strike for increase of wages and decrease of hours.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 2.—It is announced positively that M. Catacazy will not be received after the visit of Prince Alexis, and should he persist in exercising the functions of Minister from Russia, his passport will be handed him.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A gentleman just from Mexico says: Maximilian's abdication is certain. The Princess Salm-Salm has been invited to Mexico. They are well armed with guns purchased from the United States. The Gentiles have sent their families thence for safety. Eastern capitalists have withdrawn their Mexican securities.

Washington, Nov. 2.—There are rumors to-night of a discovery of heavy additional frauds in the Pension Office, and that the parties will be arrested on the return of the Commissioner.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise slightly, with light winds and pleasant weather in the Southern and Middle States on Friday, northwesterly winds and partial cloudy weather in New England and northern New York. Fresh northerly winds on Lake Ontario, southerly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior, northerly winds and clearing weather on the Gulf coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the evening.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The low barometer which was Wednesday afternoon central in Maine, has moved eastward beyond our stations. Brisk northwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States having been experienced for a short time during the night. Fresh winds and partially cloudy weather have prevailed to-day, from Lake Erie to Minnesota, the cloudiness in the Ohio Valley and southwest has cleared away under the influence of the rising barometer which has advanced slowly northeastward. Northeasterly winds and clearer weather are now reported from the South Atlantic coast. Northerly winds with cloudy weather on the Gulf coast. Threatening weather has prevailed on Lake Superior, and southerly winds in the northwest replace the westerly winds of yesterday. Southerly winds with slight rain have prevailed on the coast of Oregon. Clear weather in California.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Stock Exchange adjourns Tuesday for election.

The Mercantile Insurance Company of this city has suspended.

Edward H. Nelson, artist, was killed by a railroad train near Dobbs Ferry.

James F. Jay has been elected President of the Panama Railroad, vice Hoadley, resigned.

The *Times* says Gov. Bullock of Georgia arrived in this city yesterday. He states that all the facts are matters of record and that Governor Conley has a detailed statement of all financial transactions, and that there is no foundation whatever for the wild charges that are being made against him. He states he is ready for any fair investigation, and intends to return to Georgia and demand it; but he is not willing to permit any arrest at the instance of his political enemies in Georgia, because his friends advise him it would result in his being ku-klux'd by a mob under the instigation of the men who were so near bankrupting the State Government and have been so hastily and effectively filed.

The *Tribune* says: The letter of Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, announcing his resignation, is not yet clear upon the point on which the public desire more light. He says he resigned because there was a conspiracy to impeach him, and that by resigning he defeated the conspiracy. Some people will say that he gave up his office to escape impeachment, but Gov. Bullock also says that by resigning his office into the hands of the President of the Senate, Mr. Conley, he secured an honest successor.

As we understand the case, Mr. Conley would have become acting Governor upon impeachment and trial, and by other evidence in the possession of that body, he would have been acquitted. The whole affair is certainly very lame.

New York, Nov. 2.—A new Democratic State organization under the style of the Jackson Democratic Association was completed in this city yesterday. It comprises the State Central Committee, an Executive etc., and the names of the most prominent reform Democrats throughout the State appear on its list. The platform adopted opposes corruption, favors political reform, better citizen system, opposes centralization, proclaims efforts for the publication of the ballot and Democratic party, and favors the payment of the national debt and the maintenance of the public credit. A. B. Caldwell is President of the association.

New York, Nov. 2.—Arrived: Wilmington. Arrived out: Manhattan.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The City Treasurer has resigned. The charges against him were heard to-day. He was held to bail in $100,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—About 3000 persons were present in Port to Mr. Woodward and to the New York Printing Company, and received it back on their getting their pay from the city. So Ingersoll & Co. and Garvey may have owed Woodward, and liquidated their debt on being put in possession of the necessary funds. At present, however, the presumption is the other way, and the burden of proof has been cast on the accused to show that they are innocent.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 2.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased 7,000.

London, Nov. 2.—Tallow 38s. 6d. to 39s.

Paris, Nov. 2.—Sugar 52f. 50c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Memphis, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet and nominal; low middling 15c. Receipts 57; bales; exports 1200.

New York, Nov. 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and heavy; sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 17c. Flour—Southern 10@15c. Wheat—Southern 1@2c. Corn—Southern 1@2c. Pork 50c. Lard 1@2c. Rice 7½@8½c. Pork—mess, $22 50@23 00. Lard in tierces, 9@9½c. Naval Stores firm—Tallow steady. Freights dull.

Bank of England—Wednesday 12,000 bales, as follows: November, 16 3-16@17c; December, 16 5-16@16 9-16; January, 16 9-16@16 11-16; February, 16 13-16@16 15-16; March, 16 15-16@17c; April, 16 15-16@17 1-16.

New York, Nov. 2.—Evening.—Money closed at 7. Discounts 10@12. Sterling weaker, 109½@¾. Gold 112@112½. Governments irregular—6-20s of 1862, 11½. State Bonds dull—Tennessees 60, new 66; Virginia 50¾, new 63; Louisiana 65, new 60; Levees 46, 48; Alabama 85, 95; Georgia 85, 90; 7s, 95; North Carolina 25¾, new 19; South Carolina 70, new 56½.

New York, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17c. Net receipts 1174; gross 1144; stock 148,000.

New York, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 17c. Net receipts 1784; gross 1944; stock 148,000.

New York, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17c@17½c. Net receipts 1784; gross 1944; stock 148,000.

Mobile, Nov. 2.—Cotton dull; middlings 17½c. Net receipts 175; gross 200; stock 76,000.

Savannah, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16c. Net receipts 400; gross 400; stock 32,000.

Charleston, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17c. Net receipts 100; exports coastwise 1067; sales 500; stock 7600 bales.

Wilmington, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16c. Net receipts 107; sales 100; stock 3077.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½c. Net receipts 167; gross 1000; exports coastwise 197; sales 300; stock 8500.

Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Cotton market steady with a moderate demand; middlings 17c. Flour steady—demand good; prices rate; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat demand fair; prices lower; red winter $1 40@1 45. Corn dull, prices dropping; old 56@57c; new 49@51c. Oats—demand good; at full prices; 38@40c. Pork—demand fair; prices firmer; clear $22 50@23 50, the latter asked. Lard—demand light; holders firm; sales 400 tierces at 9½c. Whisky—market steady; sales 700 bbls at 90c. Bulk Meats—demand fair; clear sides 9½c. Bacon—demand fair; clear sides 10½c. Whisky—market steady with a moderate demand, sales.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet and speculative demand; prices higher. Wheat—Spring closing 88@88½c; Winter 1c higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 88c. Corn—fair demand; market firm; No. 2 mixed 43½c. Oats—demand fair; market firm; No. 2 mixed 29½@29½c. Rye—demand fair; market firm; No. 2 old mess $13; new $22 75. Lard—demand fair; market firm; No. 2 mixed 9½c. Whisky in active demand and prices advanced, both were weaker at the close, the former selling at 90c. Pork—demand fair; clear $23 50.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—Cotton dull; prices nominal. Flour—Market steady; moderate demand; superfine winter $3@3 25; choice winter $3 50@3 75; choice family $5@5 25; choice family $5 50@6; fancy family $6@6 50. Wheat—Spring 1@2c lower; red fall $1 41; No. 2 red winter $1 42@1 43. Corn dull and lower; mixed 37@37½c. Oats—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close; 31@31½c. Rye—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close, 57@57½c. Whisky—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close, 90c. Pork—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close, $23 50@23 75. Lard—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close, 9½@9¾c. Bacon—demand fair; prices advanced, but were weaker at the close; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c. Hams—sugar-cured 10½c. Lard—tierces 9½c; keg 11c. Whisky dull, 90c.

Louisville, Nov. 2.—Tobacco active—sales 65 hhds; prices advanced. Bagging quiet, 16½@17c. Cotton quiet, and low middling 17c. Flour—demand fair, market firm—extra family $6 50. Grain—demand fair, market firm. Wheat 1@2c higher; 1 50. Corn 50@52c. Oats 30@40c. Pork 50c higher; very quiet and steady. Bacon—demand fair; clear rib sides, 9¾c; clear sides 10c. Hams—sugar-cured 16½c. Lard—tierces 9½c; keg 11c. Whisky dull, 90c.

Memphis, Nov. 2.—Weather clear and cool. River falling. Passed up—Lucy Bertram and Belle Lee.

Vicksburg, Nov. 2.—Passed down—Wade Hampton, 5 p. m. Up—Lady Lee, 5 p. m. River falling. Weather clear.

Louisville, Nov. 2.—River stationary, with 2 feet 8 inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

The Harding sawmill and pump failed for the fourth time at a trial on the R. C. Gray, Tuesday.

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The *Tribune* says: The letter of Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, announcing his resignation, is not yet clear upon the point on which the public desire more light. He says he resigned because there was a conspiracy to impeach him, and that by resigning he defeated the conspiracy. Some people will say that he gave up his office to escape impeachment, but Gov. Bullock also says that by resigning his office into the hands of the President of the Senate, Mr. Conley, he secured an honest successor.

As we understand the case, Mr. Conley would have become acting Governor upon impeachment and trial, and by other evidence in the possession of that body, he would have been acquitted. The whole affair is certainly very lame.

New York, Nov. 2.—A new Democratic State organization under the style of the Jackson Democratic Association was completed in this city yesterday. It comprises the State Central Committee, an Executive etc., and the names of the most prominent reform Democrats throughout the State appear on its list. The platform adopted opposes corruption, favors political reform, better citizen system, opposes centralization, proclaims pledges all efforts for the publication of the ballot and Democratic party, and favors the payment of the national debt and the maintenance of the public credit. A. B. Caldwell is President of the association.

New York, Nov. 2.—Arrived: Wilmington. Arrived out: Manhattan.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The City Treasurer has resigned. The charges against him were heard to-day. He was held to bail in $100,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—About 3000 persons were present in Port to Mr. Woodward and to the New York Printing Company, and received it back on their getting their pay from the city. So Ingersoll & Co. and Garvey may have owed Woodward, and liquidated their debt on being put in possession of the necessary funds. At present, however, the presumption is the other way, and the burden of proof has been cast on the accused to show that they are innocent.

It is noteworthy that the money in question began to be drawn from the City Treasury almost immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1870, the Republican members of which are popularly believed to have been bought up by Mr. Tweed at the expenditure of $1,000,000. Was the $1,857,142 which Mr. Tilden shows Mr. Tweed received through Woodward and the New York Printing Company intended to reimburse this outlay? This is not improbable, but it is the matter-of-fact evidence of bribery that the money was stolen with which the bribes were paid.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE LAST DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.—Hon. Montgomery Blair delivered a speech at Sligo, Montgomery county, Md., on the 31st instant, in which he emphatically denounced the proposition first brought out by the St. Louis *Republic* and recently that the Democratic party should be left free to make no Presidential nomination for 1872, but leave an opponent to the conservatives free to be nominated by Blair concluded:

"Can the leaders of the party in the nation initiate the self-denying wisdom by which the Democratic leaders of Maryland emancipated their party from Radical thralldom last year? Will they enable Carl Schurz and other patriots and true friends of liberty to do for the nation what he did for Missouri? It is the greatest question that has ever been put to us, whether we shall have an aristocratic oligarchy government or Federal and under Louis Napoleon. Let the Democratic candidacy fall on conservative, substantial government and the rule of martial law and military domination."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

To the Real Estate Owners of New Orleans and Vicinity.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

For New York Direct.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

For Philadelphia via Havana.

Mexican Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.

Mississippi Central Rail Road.

Pontchartrain Railway.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Drug Store for Sale.

Louisiana Savings Bank.

Louisiana Institute.

Dr. C. A. BENAUCOURT.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS.

CHICAGO FIRE!!!

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory.

To Factors and Planters!

Office Louisiana Branch Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A. CARRIERE & CO.

GEO. BERE.

Brown's Lumber Yard.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

CAMPBELL'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. R. H. Manley.

Saw-Mill for Sale.

Chicago Refinery.

Chicago Oak Wood Co.

GROVER & BAKER'S "WHEELER & WILSON" Sewing Machines.

Dan. Jordan & Davisson.

Oxford Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness.

Louisiana Savings Bank.

Louisiana Institute.

MISS M. A. BURR.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS.

MS. BRANDNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 34---Bourbon---34

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

G. J. LORD.