The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT 14 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
138.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rory O'More."—Mr. Murray as Rory O'More.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Eliza in a Web."—Mr. Brougham as Counsellor Pergyleux.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VETERANS.

It would be hard to say what really were the motives of the last Legislature in enacting some of their laws. There are laws upon the statute book, we know, which were passed for the express purpose of aggrandizing the friends of the party in power—such, for instance, as the Slaughter-house bill and the Ship Island Canal bill. No one is in any doubt about these, or about the means which were employed to obtain the passage of them through the Legislature and the Governor's signature.

About the act No 152 of October 13, 1868, there may be more doubt. Possibly fraud may not have lurked about the enacting of this law; but if not, the wise of the people, who employ their time in perverting laws to wrong purposes, were certainly a long time in finding out the easy method of making money, which is now in vogue, through the manufacture of so called veterans of the war of 1814-15.

Our attention was called to this matter some two weeks ago, but we could not believe that so extensive a business in it was carried on, as we find to be the case. It seems we have in Carondelet street and St Charles street financial geniuses almost as original, if not so daring as Commodore Fisk. Mr. Jay Gould and and she other leaders of the New York gold ring. True their aspirations are not so unbounded, but their ingenuity in twisting the phraseology of our laws for their own ends is equal to that of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer.

The ostensible object of the act alluded to was to provide pensions for the few old men now living in Louisiana—or if dead, their widows—who served in the army of the United States or in that of Louisiana at the battle of New Orleans in 1814-15. But the loose phraseology of the act has opened wide the door for the commission of one of the greatest frauds known to even these venal times. The amount of money out of which the State will thus be defrauded may not be very great but the boldness with which this attack upon the Treasury has been made, really calls for that sort of admiration with which we read of the daring acts of Robin Hood, Dick Turpin or Jack Sheppard.

We are informed that there cannot possibly be more than two hundred men now living here who participated in the battle of New Orleans, but it seems that nearer two thousand have started up and declared themselves to be veterans of the military service at that time and to have participated in that battle.

We are informed that not far from the number last stated, have obtained warrants on the State Treasurer from Auditor Wickliffe, each for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. The mode of accomplishing this, it seems, is quite easy. All these men have to do—they are all colored men we believe—is to go before some magistrate, or other authority, and swear to their having been regularly in the military service of the United States, or that of Louisiana, in the years 1814-15, and to that capacity to have participated in the defence of this city, and that they now reside in Louisiana, stating the name or number of the company, regiment, or division of which they were members, and that they were honorably discharged These facts to be attested by competent written evidence or the evidence of two credible witnesses, who have been acquainted with them for at least ten years and have known them as veterans of the military service at the period and on the occasion referred to. On these affidavits—we of mouldsome accuse the Auditor are obtained from one of the courts.

The manufacture of these veterans is still going on. There is no difficulty, it appears, in obtaining the evidence of two witnesses of the same color as these claimants, to the facts required by the act to be proved. Many of them have sworn before Col. Louis Bower, Clerk of the Fifth Court to qualify to these affidavit statements and have been ordered out of his office because of the falsity of their averments but they have found offices elsewhere, before whom to take these affidavits not so scrupulous as Col. Bower.

Now Auditor Wickliffe well understands how this business is conducted. He knows perfectly well that a crime is committed by these so-called "veterans" in claiming the benefit of the law and yet he goes on with the issue of these warrants. The Judges who issue these papers know it. Governor Warmouth knows it. Treasurer Dubuclet is cognizant of it, as is every clerk in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, and still the fraudulent business goes on unchecked. The public shrug their shoulders and laugh. The tax payers seem to think it is a huge joke to see several hundred thousand dollars taken out of the State Treasury under these pretences. Perhaps it is and perhaps we ought to be thankful that the sum is so small.

When the press has exposed these transactions, it has done its duty. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

CHINESE LABORERS.—We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. John Williams & Sons, who announce they have been appointed agents of Mr. Koopmanschap, the gentleman engaged in conducting an emigration of Chinese to this country. The respectability of the house of Messrs Williams guarantees the proper execution of any commission that may be entrusted to them. They are known in this city of high standing and deservedly enjoy the public confidence Mr John Williams, the senior of the house, is himself a planter, and intends to test these laborers fairly.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr John Brougham appears again to-night in the popular play of his own composition entitled "Eliza in the Web" which was finely put upon the stage and generally admired last night.

Mr. Brougham has prepared a new play of local application, founded on the recent gold excitement in New York, which will shortly be produced at the Varieties.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The superb Irish comedian, Mr. Murray, and Miss Josephine Orton are engaged the chief female roles in the Academy, appear to night by request, and to-morrow only, in the popular Irish drama "Rory O'More." Mr. Murray as Rory, and Miss Fiddes as Kathleen. They present an admirable combination of talents in their line.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The Old Drury opens Monday night with the Company intact, in the fine scenic piece "Elfie," in which they are said to appear with remarkable effect.

Treasurer Gleason has returned and will be at his post Monday, ready to serve the public in the usual polite way.

For Coughs Colds and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which have proved their efficacy as a test of many years trial. These troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Clergymen in the Army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "The Troches," as they give prompt relief

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Read, sailed last evening for Baltimore via Havana with a full freight and the following named passengers

For Baltimore—Mr Fish Jr and family, Miss M Lewis and servant, Mrs Hall and child.
For Havana—Mr Bowman, F Fellers

SILENT ELOQUENCE.—"O Cuvier! was ever thought so grand, so true, but one of his most modern disciples was equally as happy to say, when he remarked who had made an attack upon him that was quite unique. The almost breathless assistant was so much frightened as his own audacity that, after a few stammering attempts, he broke down, and making various wild and wide leaps generally, tumbled upon his seat amid a chaos of sounds. The hearing subsided, the great Agitator rose and he said in the greatly agitated style so some a smile that overcame his audience when the immediate result then, there, shaking his head as much as to say, "The poor fellow has quite enough to contend quietly to the Speaker and began to talk about 'something else.' Better seeing was never seen on any stage."—From Our Monthly Gossip in the September number of Lippincott's Magazine.

Hostler, was interviewed by a Milwaukee reporter with the following result: "I don't know any thing. The papers have told to me about me than I know myself. Keep the papers any more, and don't bother these interviews re porters. It did ever made a nuisance they themselves nice. I am a gentleman personal, but you may make it so if you wish. I have not a word to say about politics, the wage of the country, or business now. I did not come any here for any such purpose."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Deputy Collector Herwig yesterday removed a couple of Custom-house employés for leaving black mail.

"P. G." otherwise P. Gleason, the, popular and genial Treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre, has returned to the city. The St. Charles opens Monday night with the Chapman Sisters in the the beautiful scenic piece, "Ixion."

Matrimonial.—Last night, by virtue of the ministerial services of the Rev. Dr. Leacock, Mr. S. W. Stanly, of New York, successfully transferred to his affections a beautiful young lady, Miss Emily George, of Vicksburg, Miss., one whose beauty and intelligence should make him one of the happiest of men.

Mandamuses—Thirteen mandamuses, taken out by negro "veterans" against Auditor Wickliffe, were made peremptory by Judge Leanmont, of the Fifth District Court, yesterday.

Murder in St. Bernard.—About 12 o'clock Tuesday night a difficulty occurred at the Poydras Plantation of Mr. John Dwidson, in St. Bernard parish, between two colored men, named Pierre Kelley and Gustave Bowen, employed on the place, in which the former was shot in the head and instantly killed. The cause of the difficulty could not be clearly ascertained, but it is supposed to have grown out of a dispute that occurred between the men several days ago. The murderer was arrested by Corporal Taylor, of the Metropolitan Police, and conveyed to the parish jail in St Bernard.

Fourth District Court—Judge Théard.—Dinah J. Lowenstein vs. the Citizens' Bank and others against same defendant—The hearing of this rule nisi was to show cause why an injunction should not issue in these cases, came up before Judge Théard yesterday. The Citizens' Bank of this city having come into possession and ownership of several notes, given by a dozen parties in part payment for purchases of future property several years ago, instituted suit in the Fifth and Fourth Courts for payment of said notes, and obtained the necessary writs on confession of judgment contained in the act of sale by the city to the various purchasers and sign ers of the notes. The rules nisi now referred to were by Mrs Lowenstein, H. Eisele, Smith & Pizzopolleo and Manheim Berwin, represented by E. Pitot, Esq., and J. Howard McCaleb, Esq. The Citizens' Bank was represented by their attorney, Mr Pitot, Sr.

Mr. Pitot made the plea that the Citizens' Bank had come into possession of the notes taking them as ordinary negotiable notes, since they did not bear on their face any condition and that they were paid in currency, and therefore had refused to receive anything but United States currency. The petition of plain tiffs in rule claimed that they had on several occasions tendered the money in legal tender currency, which was in strict accordance with their contract with the city, which had received promissory notes in such currency, and that the Citizens' Bank had acquired no more right than the city by reason of its purchasing the notes. They also claimed that the Citizens' Bank was well aware of the nature of the transaction at the time they became parties to the notes, long since due, about eighteen months or two years, and that the act of the Legislature retiring said currency in their desire was to have a conversion of the notes from currency to gold. Judge Théard was disposed to take the matter under consideration in consideration of the intricate corresponding issues, the issue of the city currency which he had in a case brought before him, to be illegal in his opinion. He had occasion to remark that the paraphing of a note should have been sufficient warning to the bank in their acquisition of the note. For, said he, the paraphing of a note does not imply only that it is secured by a mortgage, but also that there is a material act, the conditions of which are binding upon the purchaser of the notes who accepts them at his risk. Referring to his remarks relating to his opinion of the illegality of the issue of the notes, the validity of these notes were not money their transaction would necessarily be small, since rules could be made for money and all forms of paper. Mr. Fillmore made a point that closed the trial. He called to the attention of the Judge that the act of sale did not specify simply that the notes should be paid at maturity in gold coin but also "in any other matured obligation of the city." Thereupon Judge Théard decided to take up the matter anew at an early day when he would come up in its proper turn on the docket of the court.

Spain and Cuba.

GENERAL SICKLES' NOTE—WILL THE UNITED STATES WAR FOR CUBA!

[From the London Times, Sept. 21]

The Spaniards have found their advantage in a bold display of what may, perhaps, be termed the most certainly national contempt. They have met an imagined affront with an immediate defiance, although the adversary defiet was ten times as powerful as themselves. Our columns have informed the public, and only yesterday, how the Spanish people thought of the American Ambassador's note, but what he himself thought of it when it reached his hands. He was manifestly alarmed at the result of his own proceedings, and requested further instructions from Washington. Instructions which, we have now reason to believe, he was directed to disregard, and requested further instructions which, we have now reason to believe, he was directed to withdraw his note altogether. It is said to have been the opinion of the case at the present moment, Spain owed us no reparation—no fearlessness which may savor of insolence, but simply, in any rate, is not brave. She has declared that if driven to it, she will fight, and that she will fight is not to be doubted. That she could obtain any success in a war with the United States is, of course, out of the question; but, at the same time, she stands to lose so much less than her adversary, that the American may fairly decline even an easy victory on such commercial and partial terms. The Spanish government has declared, and the Spanish people have resolved, that they will not submit to have it wrenched from their possession without making a fight for it. It is not to be imagined that the contest thus accepted could be carried on to the loss of Cuba, with probably other blows to boot; but whereas it is obvious that Gen. Sickles could not, on such provocation, be supported in the United States by the general opinion of the nation, it must be clear to every American that a war with Spain would cost the Union infinitely more than any compensation or guarantee it is which an amicable emancipation of Cuba might be received. It is not quite clear that the acquisition of Cuba would be any gain to the union at all; but it is perfectly evident that the acquisition could never be worth a war. It has been said that, though the two powers are so unevenly matched, the weaker can contend the prosperity of war with less concern than the stronger. In fact, the strength of Spain lies in her weakness—in the little margin remaining for damage to be done. The depredations of Spanish sacrifice could hardly be a practicable process; the decline of Spanish credit hardly a perceptible event. About the worst that could happen in such respects has happened already, nor is there much room for more mischief at home. The Spaniards are in the midst of a revolution as it is; their administration is disorganized; their finances are in confusion, and the prospects of the country are not to be fathomed by any human eye. Nevertheless, and for all this, they are better off—at any rate in their own opinion—than they were a twelvemonth ago, and the people have several provinces or cities either govern themselves not represented or tolerably without any government at all. They have, moreover, under their command, and they have hopes, and well they may, how to employ them. A state of war would not do them much harm. Their commerce is comparatively small, and they are not exposed to invasion. They would lose their colonies, but for that they are prepared, and they would rather lose them at once than suffer the interference of foreigners in their affairs. Such is the view which, it therefore, not improbable that, even if Gen. Sickles' late communication was authorized by his government, it was done in doubtful—the Americans would pause before embarking in a struggle promising such slight advantages. Instead of this, on part of the American world, are unquestionable; but no good can be done to any party by precipitating hostilities or rushing to arms. Spain and Cuba must need settle their own affairs before long, and it is not likely that the settlement would be otherwise than favorable in some sense or other to American views. The terms offered by the Spanish Government to the commissioners have not been illiberal, and if the colonists desire even more than, there is little doubt, would be ultimately conceded. All that Spain requests is the threat of violent expulsion. Most Spaniards would rather see sooner or later Cuba cast probably go, but they would fight ere the separation accomplished on terms compatible with the interests and not inconsistent with the honor of the nation. They will not, if they can help it, allow the Cubans to drive them out of the island by successful revolt; they will not, therefore, invite any such foreign power to interfere in the quarrel. Beyond their pretensions do not extend, but this they have a right to maintain and they would probably be as good as their word. Gen. Sickles reckoned apparently on the embarrassments of the Spanish Government, he addressed his dictation, forgetting, what boldness may be driven to, and will fight, and that she will fight is not to be doubted. That she could obtain any success in a war with the United States is, of course, out of the question; but, at the same time, she stands to lose so much less than her adversary, that the American may fairly decline even an easy victory on such commercial and partial terms. The Spanish government has declared, and the Spanish people have resolved, that they will not submit to have it wrenched from their possession without making a fight for it. It is not to be imagined that the contest thus accepted could be carried on to the loss of Cuba, with probably other blows to boot; but whereas it is obvious that Gen. Sickles could not, on such provocation, be supported in the United States by the general opinion of the nation. There are shackles upon the liberty of the citizen, and not half enough upon the license of Government.

The following "personal" advertisement appears in a New York paper: "Should this notice meet the eye of any person who has recently been starved by stock speculations, and is told on with psychic ability, who feels that his life is nothing to him, and is willing to comply in any case, in hopes of retrieving his losses, and if necessary rather the prize ring, he has been done as a last resort to raise the wind; he will learn something to his advantage by addressing J. Mans." It seems to mean Mercury.

A wise clergyman, now deceased, once said: "He had learned to preach, not only so that people could understand him if they had a mind to, but also so that they could not misunderstand him if they wanted to."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Elections.

Probable Success of the Republicans.

Iowa Entirely Republican.

The Commercial Convention.

A Negro Ravisher Lynched in Virginia.

Virginia State Government Inaugurated.

FROM EUROPE.

Serious Illness of Lord Derby.

London Times on the Situation in Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Geary's majority in 36 counties is nearly 5000. The vote among 30 counties last year average each 157 Packer; counted very close with the chances in favor of Geary.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Another case involving Constitutionality of State tax on importation argued in Supreme Court to-day Case comes from Mobile.

Iowa elects entire Republican ticket.

The negro who ravished a lady near Fort Washington, Va., was hung by the people.

Washington, Oct. 13.—PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Forty four counties heard from; the remaining twenty two counties must average a Democratic gain of over 200 to elect Packer.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Geary's majority will probably reach 1000. The Legislature is Republican.

Nothing definite has been received from Ohio beyond the fact that a Legislature has been elected which will defeat the sanction of that State to the Fifteenth Amendment.

Iowa has gone Republican.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Louisville, Oct. 13.—The Convention met at a quarter to 10 o'clock, with a full attendance of delegates and spectators, including a large number of ladies.

After prayer by Rev W. S Platt, the Convention proceeded to business

The Committee on credentials reported that Fellowship, Stickles' late communication was authorized by the government at Washington, doubtful—the Americans would pause before embarking in a struggle promising such slight advantages. Instead of this, on part of the American world, are unquestionable; but no good can be done to any party by precipitating hostilities or rushing to arms. Spain and Cuba must need settle their own affairs before long, and it is not likely that the settlement would be otherwise than favorable in some sense or other to American views. The terms offered by the Spanish Government to the commissioners have not been illiberal, and if the colonists desire even more than, there is little doubt, would be ultimately conceded. All that Spain requests is the threat of violent expulsion. Most Spaniards would rather see sooner or later Cuba cast probably go, but they would fight ere the separation accomplished on terms compatible with the interests and not inconsistent with the honor of the nation. They will not, if they can help it, allow the Cubans to drive them out of the island by successful revolt; they will not, therefore, invite any such foreign power to interfere in the quarrel. Beyond their pretensions do not extend, but this they have a right to maintain and they would probably be as good as their word. Gen. Sickles reckoned apparently on the embarrassments of the Spanish Government, he addressed his dictation, forgetting, what boldness may be driven to, and will fight, and that she will fight is not to be doubted. That she could obtain any success in a war with the United States is, of course, out of the question; but, at the same time, she stands to lose so much less than her adversary, that the American may fairly decline even an easy victory on such commercial and partial terms. The Spanish government has declared, and the Spanish people have resolved, that they will not submit to have it wrenched from their possession without making a fight for it. It is not to be imagined that the contest thus accepted could be carried on to the loss of Cuba, with probably other blows to boot; but whereas it is obvious that Gen. Sickles could not, on such provocation, be supported in the United States by the general opinion of the nation. There are shackles upon the liberty of the citizen, and not half enough upon the license of Government.

London, Oct. 13.—Lord Derby has been insensible for several hours.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Sultan will preside at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—Prim reviewed the city troops to-day. Government officials declare the rebellion subsiding. The Republicans say the rebellion is increasing. Interrupted communication prevents reliable information, but insurrection undoubtedly extends throughout the country.

The Cortes has appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the deputies implicated with the insurgents.

The Insurrectionists were defeated with heavy loss in Saragossa.

Martial law prevails at Malaga.

Valencia still holds out, but it is believed a capitulation is imminent.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The *Patrie* denies that the Government intends to suspend the right of reunion, but simply desires to warn the people against meetings which may degenerate into insurrections.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 13 — evening. — Consols 93¼ Bonds 84⅝.

Frankfort, Oct. 13—evening.—Bonds firm at 88¼.

Liverpool, Oct. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d. Sales 8000 bales, 2000 of which was for export and speculation.

Havre, Oct. 13.—Cotton—market closed quiet both on the spot and afloat; trade ordinaire, 148; low middlings, afloat, 138

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 13—evening.—Gold opened at 139¾, and after selling as high as 139¾, closed weak at 139⅜ to 139⅝. The sales included $3000, $5000, $8000 and $10,000 at 139⅜; $2000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 139⅝; $10,000 at 139⅞ to 130, $5000 at 130; $3000 and $3000 at 130¼; $1000, $3000 and $15,000 at 130¼. The only sale reported in Silver is $500, in American half dollars, at 129.

The movement in Foreign Exchange showed considerable activity but rates exhibited very little variation. Bankers' sterling is quoted at £79,000, of which £5000 bill of lading at 109⅜; £7000, £3000 and £1000 do at 109⅝; £3000 clear and £1000 do at 109¾; £3000 and £1000 do at 109⅞; £5000 bill of lading at 110; £5000 letter at 110¼; £1000 do at the same; £25,000 do at 110¾ to 110⅝; £2000 do at 110⅞, and £1000 bank at 110¾. In France fully 7.00,000 A1 commercial changed hands, including 20 000, 50,000, 80,000, 100 000, 100,000 and 150 000 at 5.08¾ and 100,000 and 150,000 at 5.07¾. Sterling may be quoted at 108¾ to 109¼; gold at 4.06¼ to 4.05 for the former and 4.06¼ to 4.05 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were of very fair amount, but rates were without any quotable change. The banks continue to pay par on New York at ¼ per cent discount, and the sales include $100,000 New York at ¾ discount; $12,000 and $40,000 buyer's option at ¾ discount; $500, $15,000, $15,000, $20,000 and $50,000 Commercial, and $30,000 and $50,000 private bankers' at ¾.

Nothing reported in Stock or Bonds.

We heard of no sales of Warrants. State Warrants are quoted at 69 to 74, according to size of warrant.

In City Treasury Notes, $1600 sold at 93 per cent. discount. The dealers bought small sums at 91½ discount and sold at 92½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 13, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 2220 bales, at irregular and lower prices, showing a decline of almost ⅛c. We now quote good ordinary at 23½c; low middling at 24½c; low middling clause at — to 25c.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but at lower prices than factors were willing to accept, and the morning passed with only a limited conversation. In the subsequently parties came together more freely and the demand became quite active at the decline noted above. There were some sales at ¼ to ⅜c below quotations, say at 24 to 24½c for middling and 24⅜ and 24½c for middling, but not to a sufficient extent to serve as a basis for quotations. There were orders at 24½c for middling and 24⅝ which the holders could not even partially execute. Strict middling sold at 25c. Several of the cotton factors withdrew their stocks, refusing to offer them at the ruling rates. A considerable part of the business was for Liverpool, but for Havre and the North. The supply was fair.

CITY STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 30, compressed	770
Received since	2,443
Arrived previously	163,667
	166,880
Coastwise	47,593
Inland receipts	2,443
	50,036
Exported and on shipboard—bales	56,302

To-day's exports were to Havre. Receipts proper since Friday evening 15,490 bales, and since September 1st 79,961 bales, against 83,550 last year.

Gold opened at 139¾, to 139, (against 130⅛ at New York) and after selling as high as 139¾, closed weak at 139⅜ to 129⅞. The sales included $3000, $5000, $8000 and $10,000 at 139⅜; $2000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 129⅜; $10,000 at 129⅞ to 130, $5000 at 130; $3000 and $3000 at 130¼; $1000, $3000 and $15,000 at 130¼. The only sale reported in Silver is $500, in American half dollars, at 129.

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The offerings of Domestic Exchange were of very fair amount, but rates were without any quotable change. The banks continue to pay par on New York at ¼ per cent discount, and the sales include $100,000 New York at ¾ discount; $12,000 and $40,000 buyer's option at ¾ discount; $500, $15,000, $15,000, $20,000 and $50,000 Commercial, and $30,000 and $50,000 private bankers' at ¾.

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We heard of no sales of Warrants. State Warrants are quoted at 69 to 74, according to size of warrant.

In City Treasury Notes, $1600 sold at 93 per cent. discount. The dealers bought small sums at 91½ discount and sold at 92½.

DRY SALT MEAT—Summer-cured is quoted at 14¾c for shoulders and hams.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in light supply and firmer. Northern commands 22c, Western 24c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is better, and prices are steady. Late yesterday, not reported, a lot of 200 bbls prime sold at 7¾c per lb. We now quote fair to prime at 7¾ to 8c, inferior 5¾ to 6¾c per lb.

CHEESE—Is very scarce and in good demand; 30c factory Western; cargo to arrive sold at 30c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice is scarce and in request, but superior kinds are plenty and dull. We quote choice Western 29 to 30c, inferior 22½ to 26c, choice Goshen 36 to 37c, common Northern 33 to 37c per lb.

MALT AND HOPS—Western Malt is coming in to a fair extent, and sells slowly at $1 50 to $2 25, as to quality. Eastern Hops are dull at 18 to 22c per lb for Western, and 25 to 32c for Northern.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is very light. No cargo sales to report. There were two cargoes at the mouth of the river awaiting sales. The dealers rates are still $2 35 to $2 40 per sack for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for coarse. When large lots are taken at wharf-boats by boats a deduction is made for drayage. No Turks Island here.

FRUIT—Lemons and Limes are scarce; the former command $18 per box and the latter $25 per bbl. Louisiana Oranges are in fair supply and demand at $6 50 per bbl, and $20 per 1000; Cocoa Nuts $80 per 1000.

IRON TIES—Are steady at 6¼ to 6¾c per lb, as in quantity.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—963 Texas Beeves, 198 Calves and Yearlings, 19 Hogs.

Sold—963 Texas Beeves, 2:6 Calves and Yearlings, 44 Hogs, 7 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—1,000 Texas Beeves, 192 Calves and Yearlings, 7 Hogs, 16 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, cows and choicest, ₱ lb gross	—	00
Texas Beeves, good quality, ₱ lb gross	00	00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	35	40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	30	35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	16	00
Stock Hogs, ₱ lb gross	12	12
Fat Hogs, ₱ lb gross	7	00
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	5	00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	3	00
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	2	00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	60	00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50	00
Texas Cows, ₱ head	30	00
Yearlings, ₱ head	8	00
Calves, ₱ head	12	00
Goats, ₱ head	1	50

00	12	00
00	7	00
00	5	00
00	3	00
00	2	00
00	60	00
00	50	00
00	30	00
00	12	00
00	10	00
00	4	00

DIED.

COCHRANE—Wednesday morning, October 13th, 1869, at half past 2 o'clock, H. M. MARGARET J. COCHRANE, aged 2 years and 3 months, daughter of Edward and Mary Josephine Cochrane.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, corner of Spain and Morales streets, at 11 o'clock THURSDAY morning. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Leacock, Mr. SAMUEL W. STAATS, of New York, to Miss EMILY GEORGE, of Vicksburg, Miss.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, good PAPER HANGERS and CABINET MAKERS, at Mr. MIRANON'S 109 Chartres street. oct14 2t

Notice.

DR. CASTELLANOS having returned to New Orleans, has resumed his practice in Louisiana and the public that he practices his practice from the hours of and office and residence are, as heretofore, at the corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets. Office hours, from 9 to 3 P. M. oct12 3t

Office Canal and Claiborne Streets Railroad Company.

THE semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid FRIDAY, the 15th inst., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on presentation of the coupons at the bank of Pike, Fox & Co., fiscal agents.

oct13 2t J. G. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world;

No Mother's Exposure should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?

Have they temporary blindness and deafness

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

is no dangerous sugar coated candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

is more sure to get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

Chinese Laborers.

WE are now prepared to receive orders for the importation of CHINESE LABORERS, and have appointed Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & SONS, of New Orleans, our sole agents, to whom application can be made for terms, conditions and all further information.

KOOPMANSCHAP & CO.

New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1869. 3m

Notice to Our Planters.

The only positive and reliable source of wealth in the South at the time, is the cultivation of the soil. This is now realized and our planters evince a full knowledge of without abundant and reliable labor, they will soon be destitute of the means of labor. With it flowing this, and believing that labor is the key to this and every kind of wealth, and being desirous to facilitate and encourage the importation thereof, the undersigned have been induced to accept the agency above named, and to offer to the planters fully 7,000,000 who will make their home in China, and propose to bring all laborers for a time, contracted.

In accepting this position, we hope to be the means of filling the planters' necessity good and reliable labor from the rural districts of China, and to be the means of one of the best, cheapest, and far superior to that in and about the cities; and on such terms as will be acceptable.

We will have nothing to do with any labor but that which come voluntarily as I observed.

The contract will require the laborers to remain for years, and we think, will fully meet the views of planters in all particulars.

No money will be asked until the labor is ready for delivery.

Very respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS & SONS.
oct8 3t 103

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

A. C. PIERPONT & CO.,

Have removed from No. 15 New Levee street, to

NO. 78 TCHOUPITOULAS, NO. 78 NEW LEVEE AND NOS. 43, 45 AND 50 COMMON STREET.

Cor. Tchoupitoulas, New Levee and Common streets.

oct7 1m

For Sale.

450 LOTS OF GROUND, in the Third District of this city, bounded by Elysian Fields street, the lands belonging to the Crescent New Orleans Gardening Association, Gentilly road and Franco street. These lots lie between the height of the Shell road and the Bayou Gentilly. Titles perfect and are very valuable. They will be sold cheap. Also, 300 acres of land in the Parish of Vermilion. Apply to MR. JOS. RODRIGUEZ, No. 119 Poland street. sept19 1m

TENNESSEE SUGAR KETTLES.

"Old Stacker Iron Works."

A full assortment on hand from the above "Celebrated Works." also Furnace Mouths and Grate Bars of the same superior quality. Orders from the country are requested to send in their orders while the rivers are navigable.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
16 Union street.

Dr. JAMES SYME

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Office, 129 Carondelet Street,

SECOND DOOR FROM LAFAYETTE STREET,

New Orleans, La.

sept 16

THE HEALING POOL.

Ramsys for Young Men, who have fallen into vicious habits, and now desire a higher life, and a better and happier existence, a certain means of relief for them. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box F., Philadelphia, Pa.

Magnolia Garden,

BAYOU BRIDGE.

GRAND Instrumental Concert, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON. The best of Wines and Liquors and every variety of refreshments served by attentive waiters. Families seeking a select place for recreation will find safe to be one of the best in the suburbs of New Orleans. GEO. MAZ,
1y25 3m Proprietor.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a most simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness; Early Decay, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and all those Nervous disorders brought on by hereditary and vicious habits. Having restored many to perfect health by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

G. H. Gordon's Academy.

THIS Institution has been removed to 162 Rampart street, near Humboldt Square, formerly Conway Square.

The Course for beginners in Latin and Greek will commence on the 1st of October, 1869.

There are Three Classes in Book-keeping, viz., from 6 to 8 o'clock. sept 12—1m

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.

F. GIEFERS,

24.....St. Charles Street.....24

Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Makers. Importer of French and English Leather in the Rough. Everything sold is of superior quality.

Prices Moderate.

Wanata Guaco

BITTERS.

THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD Tonic and Stomachic, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco.

Being very agreeable to the taste, can be taken by the most delicate persons. It rids the system of all impurity and promotes health and vigor.

This celebrated Bitter is a preservative against Cholera, and a Cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, Diarrhœa, Weakness of the Limbs, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

This Bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Absinthe, or any other spirits, or even pure. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion.

CF Sole Depot at JOSEPH LLADO, Agent, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Chartres sts. oct12 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. PEOYD.....Lessee and Manager.

Brilliant Success of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, October 13th and 14th.

Will be presented Mr. Brougham's original Comedy entitled

ELIZA IN A WEB,

Counsellor Pergyleux.....JOHN BROUGHAM.

Friday Evening Benefit of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

oct13 2