The New Orleans Bee.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rate of Advertising—Transient advertisements new 8 lines on 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, $7 50 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 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not 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.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1869.

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

Amusements This Evening.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Engagement of Mr. Lester Wallack.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Engagement of Mr. Mayo.
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Formosa," with Miss Fanny Stanley.
OPERA HOUSE.—"The Huguenots."

A TRIUMPH OF EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States touching contracts entered into during the war, between parties residing within the Confederate States, the consideration of which contracts was Confederate currency, we consider to be a triumph of that much derided but sub-lime system of jurisprudence, which the Federal Supreme Court invariably carries into execution, when it is unhampered by the legislation of Congress. So far as unexecuted contracts are concerned, the parties to which can invoke the aid of the Federal courts, this decision is of far reaching consequence.

It blows away as by a breath the provision of the Constitution of Louisiana, concerning these agreements—a provision, we may say, which sprung out of the malignant feelings and the disposition to be superserviceable to the federal congress, which scourged the Convention of 1868. We mean the article 127 which so presumptuously declares that "all agreements, the consideration of which was Confederate money, notes or bonds, are null and void." [Art 127.] And it overrules the opinion which but reversing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, which have enforced that article of our Constitution. The past cannot be recalled but henceforth the Courts of Louisiana, high and low, must give effect to the opinion of the Supreme Court at Washington on this subject.

Judge Theard of the Fourth District Court of this city is we believe, the only Judge in Louisiana who has had the good fortune to anticipate this and the other judgments of the higher court in the country touching the *de facto* character of the Confederate States Government and the lawfulness of the acts generally, performed by the various officers of the States adhering thereto, such as Judges, Clerks of Courts, Recorders etc., as well as the binding force of Confederate money contracts entered into by citizens of the Confederate States during the war. Judge Theard's decrees in cases where questions of this character arose have been in conformity to the opinion and decree now rendered by the Federal Supreme Court.

We repeat this new utterance of the Supreme Court seems to blow away as the fragments strewn the path of our State Constitution, and all decisions thereunder which the status of the litigant parties makes it possible to have reversed, became no article in any State Constitution nor any judgment of our courts, upon such a question as this, can stand against the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. The law of the United States, as expounded by the Court, is binding upon all State Courts. Otherwise we have the strange spectacle of a State Court declaring that to be immoral and unlawful which the Supreme Court of the United States decrees to be moral and lawful, and a State Court more zealous for the Federal Government than its own Courts. The anomalous condition in which the States now are, could not be better illustrated than by this diversity of opinion between our tribunals of justice. We are enough to know how the judgment will be received by our semi-loyal citizens and jurists who have been so zealous as to the unlawful uses and illegal value of Confederate currency. There is not a question of local law, but one of even more than national interest. The Supreme Court at Washington have interpreted it in accordance with the recognized principles of international jurisprudence and public law, and in accordance with those equitable rules which we are glad to say begin generally obtain in courts of the United States. They have in this decision, reaffirmed the doctrine they laid down in the case of The State of Texas vs. White, recognizing the validity of the acts of the State Governments in the South during the war so far as those acts were performed in the interest of peace and good order, such, for example, said the court, "as are sanctioned as all judicial marriages and the domestic relations governing the course of descents, regulating the transfer of property, and the enforcement of private contracts of citizens, or prescribing remedies and other similar acts, which would be void if emanating from a lawful Government."

Now as to the practical effect of the decree we presume there are not many contracts of the class alluded to, yet unexecuted in this State. For such as have been executed, there is no course no remedy, unless perhaps, in a few cases where fraudulent and usurious practices can be proved. But it will be otherwise for obligations held by citizens of other States and yet outstanding, which come within the scope of the judgment upon which we are commenting. Whether the Supreme Court of Louisiana will, in future cases yield its equally supreme opinion on the subject, remains to be seen.

To us who have only received a synopsis of the decision, but we find it is regarded by members of the bar as sufficiently full to enable them to comprehend the views of the court. The points of general interest are these:

1. A contract for the payment of Confederate currency, made during the rebellion, between parties residing within the Confederate States, can be enforced in the courts of the United States.

2. Evidence must be received to prove a promise expressed to be for the payment of currency other than lawful dollars of the United States, in order say the court that justice may be done between the parties.

3. Parties seeking to enforce such unexecuted contracts, having for their consideration Confederate dollars, can only obtain judgment for the actual value of those dollars at the time and place of the contract, in lawful money of the United States.

4. Unpaid obligations of the class stated, where the price is expressed in dollars generally without specifying the kind of currency in which they are to be paid must be paid in lawful money of the United States.

This is opinion of the court is understood to be that obligations expressed in Confederate currency must be delivered in no more or less than money of the United States at the Confederate currency was equal to, at the time and place of the contract. Thus, in the case of a contract entered into in Rapides parish, Louisiana, in August 1864, for the sale of land, the consideration or price being twenty thousand dollars Confederate currency, which sum was paid in that currency at the time, and the balance in a promissory note payable at some future time in Confederate currency also, such note must now be paid in as much of the lawful money of the United States as is equal to the Confederate currency, valued in its relation with the times at the time and place of the contract. The rate at which Confederate currency was valued in August, 1864, in Rapides parish, as compared with greenbacks, we have been informed by parties who had dealings therein, was seven dollars in Confederate for one in greenbacks.

Just here an important question arises. What is the lawful money of the United States—Greenbacks? Perhaps, and perhaps not. This very question is now before the Supreme Court and a decision is looked for soon. We shall make some observations upon the subject in a succeeding article.

NEW SUGAR.—We have seen a sample of new sugar from the Belleplaine Plantation of Mr W H Blackburn, in Pointe coupee parish, of this city. The sugar is in the hands of Mr H W Green, cotton and tobacco factor and general commission merchant, No. 11 Union street. The grain is large, and the color approaches to that of pure white—altogether a superior article.

We tender our acknowledgments to United States Senator Kellogg for valuable public documents he has caused to be sent to us. Also, to Mr Edward Sutter, of the city for Boston papers.

"Simple but Efficacious." The entire freedom from all injurious substances renders "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, and Cough Syrup, a safe remedy for the most delicate constitutions and child, and has caused them to be the highest season by Singers, and public Speakers, for Clergymen, Actors, Actresses and Public Singers, caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The report of the City Surveyor shows that during the month of October 18,441,641 pounds of imported merchandise were weighed by the customs officers.

There are about eighty or ninety vessels from various ports at sea en route for this place.

The Government dredge boat Essayons, which has been for several months under repairs at Algiers, is again ready for duty at the Passes.

The light-house steam tender Geranium is expected shortly at the Balize, she was sent North for repairs

The steamer Magenta, from Memphis, arrived yesterday with 4089 bales cotton, the largest load of the season.

Insurance Suit.—Mrs. Ann Harlor having sued the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company for $5000, on her policy of insurance, the company answer alleging upon statements of the proofs that she must have caused the destruction of the premises, and therefore refusing to pay her the amount of her policy. They ask for a special jury of merchants.

The Slaughter Business.—The injunction taken out in the Seventh District Court against the Slaughter House Company by the Live-Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association of New Orleans was attempted to be set aside yesterday on the plea that the buildings, etc., being constructed by the latter association below the city were in contravention of the city ordinances. Judge Collens ruled that if the ordinances were infringed it was a matter for the city to look to, and dismissed the rule.

The Drainage Tax.—Judge Cooley yesterday decided in the case of Clay vs. Breen and others—a controversy about a sale of property under execution to discharge the drainage tax—that the notices, etc., must be made strictly as the law directs, published in two newspapers, and give a clear and unmistakable description of the property assessed—each piece of property and the tax thereon by itself and not in mass—whether each lot belongs to the same owner or not.

The Court says:

"Nothing shows more fully the insufficiency of this description and the wisdom of the law which requires the clear description than the proceedings in this case. The whole square was assessed for $409 76. After neither one-half of it and realizing the sum of $[illegible] the sale of the balance is stopped by order of the plaintiff.

Thus the property of plaintiff was sold to pay a tax due by itself in part only, and the remainder of the property, though belonging to different owners, has escaped the contribution. According to the theory of sales for taxes, admitting that the whole square was owned by the same individual, as the tax is due by the property and not by the owner, the sale of one part for the tax assessed to the whole could not have been made. The view of the case explains the absolute necessity of a clear description of the property, as required by the seventh section of the act of 1869. The title conveyed through proceedings wanting in this essential prerequisite is bad. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs on question of title, question of reimbursement and taxes subsequently paid are reserved to defendant."

Suit Against a Steamboat for a Lost Trunk.—In the Seventh District Court C M French sued the steamer Annie Wagley for the loss of a trunk delivered by the N. O. Parcel Express.

Judge Collens decided the case as follows:

"The servants of both parties blundered in an egregious way, and in consequence of the blunder of plaintiff's agent, who was parcel express carrier, I think no liability attaches to the owner of the Annie Wagley for the loss complained of in this case, and done in the manner in which it has been argued. The plaintiff's servant delivered the trunk to the porter for the Lafourche, and the porter receipted for it for the Teche. If the trunk had left the latter steamer, not the Annie Wagley.

How then can the owners of the Annie Wagley be held responsible? For this? Liability for the acts of third parties and servants cannot be extended by implication. Vessels and tugs are liable for the baggage delivered to their proper servants, whether received by them or kept in the vessel or hotel. I believe that, in taking charge of the trunk, the porter of the Wagley acted fairly and well. It seems it was known that the trunk was for the Lafourche. The parcel express person was wrong and acting for that reason, and had been so related to the porter, who thereupon must have also erred or perhaps, rightly affirmed the belief that he was the porter of the Lafourche. Certainly he did not get possession of the trunk for the Teche or consent to be employed as its legitimate agent. That employment was to receive, receipt for and take care of baggage, it seems, brought to their vessel. No contract of any kind or relation between them and the plaintiff, by the agent of a second party, existed, and, if they had the assumed the employment by taking baggage expressly sent to and intended for another vessel.

Judgment for defendant.

Advertised Matters Remaining Unclaimed.—Messrs. Kerr and Alderman Brown, in charge of The Market Outlooks for 1869 was the principal subject of their meeting.

The forty two or three sections were passed with but few amendments.

A noticeable one was that of Mr Sonkes and is an addition to the Metropolitan Police that they were cut out by the establishment in making any extra pay or allowance.

Ordinance passed as amended yesterday was:

School Boards.—Meeting last evening Mr Cronan in the chair.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had found it necessary to establish schools for such schools. In reference to the proposition from the Colored University, they stated they had considered to receive the female pupils, or colored children, with teaching, provided, the school should be established for exclusively. All pupils from the grammar school for colored children capable and ready to enter a high school to be received into the "Straight University" free of charge. If the buildings are not furnished rent free the company asks.

The Committee referred to appropriate terms the death of Mrs E. Davis and Madame Andry.

A lengthy memorial on behalf of the teachers asking rent at not be taken to have them paid was read.

Mr Cronan said that he had understood that there were $[illegible] held for the school fund which the State Treasurer ought to be made to work over to the city for the teachers and expended for that purpose.

A resolution by Mr. Sonkes appointing a committee to wait on the Finance Committee and see what could be done, was adopted, Mr. Cronan was made chairman of the committee.

A proposition to increase the salary of Mr. Flynn, Assistant Secretary of the Board, was lost.

A resolution was not seconded, and adopted, allowing Mr Clark pay as teacher during the month of September.

A communication from Mr. J Chapman protesting to sell his property at the corner of Bayou Road and Claiborne streets for $[illegible], was referred to Committee on School Houses.

Mr Rogers reported a resolution making transfers of teachers in Chartres street school. The resolution was adopted.

Dr Z Lander called up his resolution to change the rules of the Board so as to require teachers to be chosen from graduates of the High Schools and the Normal School.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 3 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr Lloyd R Coleman was chosen a member of the Board vice Mr J. Santini resigned.

After some other business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

Affray in a Lager Beer Saloon.—About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, a difficulty occurred in the St. Nicholas lager beer saloon, No. 100 St. Charles street, over the price of a bottle of wine, which resulted in two men named Henry Ames and A. J. Armstong assaulting one of the waiter girls, and cutting her severely with a knife in the face and breast. Complaint was made by the proprietor, H M Mowlett, to Sergeant Riley, who took the men into custody and conveyed them to the Central Station.

Burglary.—At a late hour Tuesday night some unknown persons entered the residence of Mr. A T Cline, No. 103 Liberty street, and robbed it of a watch, a silver watch and a small sum in money. An entrance was effected to the premises by means of a back gate, which had been carelessly left open.

Sudden Death.—About 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, a Mrs. Olive, about 22 years of age, died suddenly at No. 32½ O Levee street. It appears that the woman, who is a comparative stranger in the city, was taken dangerously ill, and before a physician could arrive, expired. She and her husband reached the city the previous day on the steamer Romarck, apparently well, but in a debilitated condition. Shortly after procuring lodgings at the place indicated the wife complained of dizziness, followed by another and more intense. Dr Fonnegra, who was called in, refused to give a certificate, and the Coroner was notified. He inquired, however, whether the deceased had taken any medicine or a verdict of "sudden death" was regarded by the jury.

False Imprisonment.—Policeman Bradford, a colored man, yesterday appeared before Recorder Beckett at the instance of M. S. Toupes, who charges him with having on Sunday, between four and five o'clock, dragged her to the central station, and grossly treated and abused her. He was remanded for an examination on the charge of false imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Kathe held an inquest on the body of Daniel River Green, a native of Alabama, twenty eight years old, who was recently struck on the head by a circular saw, and died at the Charity Hospital from the effects of the wound. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Alleged Fraud.—Auguste Berman has been arrested, and held for examination before Recorder Gastinel, on a charge of obtaining money fraudulently by falsely, it is alleged, representing to be an editor of the *Italian Western Messenger*, published at Chicago. The name is made by Giuseppe Lucchesi, the agent of the paper in this city.

Fire.—About 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Schupert, on Carondelet street, caused by the explosion of a bottle of coal oil which had been carelessly left near the lamp in the stable by the servant. No damage of consequence.

Dangerously Injured.—About 9 o'clock last night the driver of a hose carriage of the company on Dauphine street, near St. Charles, name we do not know—was dangerously and probably fatally wounded. It seems the horse would not move, and the driver getting down took him by the bridle, and told the man behind to push the carriage. The horse then reared up and came down with his forefeet upon the driver's head, and breaking loose, dragged the hose-carriage across the driver's body. We have only the given name of the driver, George.

Roller Skating.—Our reporter dropped in for a moment last night to witness the skating rink of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. He found a large crowd of young men rolling around quite gracefully, though, occasionally, some of them marred the grace of the scene by falling heavily on the floor, generally, however, without much injury. There were some ladies present, and a number of the fair sex have learned already the new and graceful art. It is well worth while to visit the rink.

The Metropolitan Warrants.—Mr. S. N. Burbank, who claims to be Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board, though the Board say he is no longer, yesterday sued out an injunction from Judge Cooley's Court to prevent the Board from interfering with him in the distribution of the funds which he received from the State Treasurer, and with which he wishes to pay the police. The application is made by J. B. Howard.

The Emperor Napoleon.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting on the failure of the French Revolutionists to carry out their demonstration against the Government on the 26th of October, which had been extensively advertised, and already discussed, says:

"No one who knows the Emperor Napoleon could for a moment imagine that he would give his enemies the shadow of a chance to triumph over him. In spite of French 'Reds' and European democrats and American detectives, there is no ruler of the present day to whom the great public have more faith than they have in the Emperor Napoleon. His full would, politically and financially, convulse not France alone, but Europe only, but the world. Yet the threatened demonstration of yesterday had not the slightest effect on Napoleon. The announcement of the Emperor's death would create a panic in every financial center in the world. A threatened revolution disturbs no one. So long as Louis Napoleon lives, his clear intellect, and his strong will remaining, he will continue to be the trusted ruler of France. A violent revolution, seeing as he holds the reins, is simply impossible. It is impossible to refuse to admit—and most men will make the admission heartily—that the peaceful victory of yesterday will greatly increase the Emperor's popularity with the French people, while it cannot fail to enhance his great reputation all the world over. The world has not seen a skilful ruler in many generations. He has not the brilliancy of his great uncle; but, if his reign has dealt less fierce blows upon the French arms, it has consolidated less military to the French people. If the very cannot speak of him as the Julius Cæsar of France, it will not refuse to grant him the place and honors of Augustus."

Boutwell's Policy.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The London *Economist* by far the ablest financial journal in the world, and the organ of the best financial minds in England, thinks Mr. Boutwell is proceeding on mistaken principles. We copy the following paragraphs from its last number:

Mr Boutwell, in an anti-repudiation speech to the Union League Club at New Haven, referred the attendment of Mr. Wells, to which we referred a fortnight since, as to the comparatively brief period in which the United States debt may be paid off at the present rate of taxation. Mr. Boutwell's advance of time is even less, being twelve years instead of fifteen, which was Mr. Wells' figure. The statement however caught our eye, for the very reason England was much more tightly taxed twelve years ago than America is now, but had we only twelve years in which to pay the rate of taxation is good, real more than half of our greater debt would now have been paid off, but however urgent we may be very emphatic England was much more tightly taxed twelve years ago than America is now, but had we only retained all those years the then rate of taxation a good, real more than half of our greater debt would now have been paid off. Yet we have actually reduced our rate of taxation by an amount sum of £25,000,000—that is, taken out in 1868 and 1869—and it is not difficult to see that the rapidity of debt reduction might have been effected with such a surplus. Of course it would have been unwise to use the surplus for that purpose when there was better work for it which is just the point the Americans appear to be forgetting. Still it might be well if Congress would bear in mind growing communities like America and England really have their enormous debts mortgaged, and can pay them off having accepted in an average few years, and that it is a fair for the sets of third parties and certainly cannot be extended by implication. Vessels and tugs are liable for the baggage delivered to their proper servants, whether received by them or kept in the vessel or hotel. I believe that, in taking charge of the trunk, the porter of the Wagley acted fairly and well. It seems it was known that the trunk was for the Lafourche. The parcel express person was wrong and acting for that reason, and had been so related to the porter, who thereupon must have also erred or perhaps rightly affirmed the belief that he was the porter of the Lafourche. Certainly he did not get possession of the trunk for the Teche or consent to be employed as its legitimate agent. That employment was to receive, receipt for and take care of baggage, it seems, brought to their vessel. No contract of any kind or relation between them and the plaintiff, by the agent of a second party, existed, and, if they had the assumed the employment by taking baggage expressly sent to and intended for another vessel.

Judgment for defendant.

Advertised Matters Remaining Unclaimed.—Messrs. Kerr and Alderman Brown in charge.

The Market Outlooks for 1869 was the principal subject of their meeting.

The forty two or three sections were passed with but few amendments.

A noticeable one was that of Mr. Sonkes and is an addition to the Metropolitan Police that they were cut out by the establishment in making any extra pay or allowance.

Ordinance passed as amended yesterday was:

School Boards.—Meeting last evening Mr Cronan in the chair.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had found it necessary to establish schools for such schools. In reference to the proposition from the Colored University, they stated they had considered to receive the female pupils, or colored children, with teaching, provided, the school should be established for exclusively. All pupils from the grammar school for colored children capable and ready to enter a high school to be received into the "Straight University" free of charge. If the buildings are not furnished rent free the company asks.

The Committee referred to appropriate terms the death of Mrs E. Davis and Madame Andry.

A lengthy memorial on behalf of the teachers asking rent at not be taken to have them paid was read.

Mr Cronan said that he had understood that there were $[illegible] held for the school fund which the State Treasurer ought to be made to work over to the city for the teachers and expended for that purpose.

A resolution by Mr. Sonkes appointing a committee to wait on the Finance Committee and see what could be done, was adopted, Mr. Cronan was made chairman of the committee.

A proposition to increase the salary of Mr. Flynn, Assistant Secretary of the Board, was lost.

A resolution was not seconded, and adopted, allowing Mr Clark pay as teacher during the month of September.

A communication from Mr. J Chapman protesting to sell his property at the corner of Bayou Road and Claiborne streets for $[illegible], was referred to Committee on School Houses.

Mr Rogers reported a resolution making transfers of teachers in Chartres street school. The resolution was adopted.

Dr Z Lander called up his resolution to change the rules of the Board so as to require teachers to be chosen from graduates of the High Schools and the Normal School.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 3 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr Lloyd R Coleman was chosen a member of the Board vice Mr J. Santini resigned.

After some other business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

Affray in a Lager Beer Saloon.—About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, a difficulty occurred in the St. Nicholas lager beer saloon, No. 100 St. Charles street, over the price of a bottle of wine, which resulted in two men named Henry Ames and A. J. Armstong assaulting one of the waiter girls, and cutting her severely with a knife in the face and breast. Complaint was made by the proprietor, H M Mowlett, to Sergeant Riley, who took the men into custody and conveyed them to the Central Station.

Burglary.—At a late hour Tuesday night some unknown persons entered the residence of Mr. A T Cline, No. 103 Liberty street, and robbed it of a watch, a silver watch and a small sum in money. An entrance was effected to the premises by means of a back gate, which had been carelessly left open.

Sudden Death.—About 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, a Mrs. Olive, about 22 years of age, died suddenly at No. 32½ O Levee street. It appears that the woman, who is a comparative stranger in the city, was taken dangerously ill, and before a physician could arrive, expired. She and her husband reached the city the previous day on the steamer Romarck, apparently well, but in a debilitated condition. Shortly after procuring lodgings at the place indicated the wife complained of dizziness, followed by another and more intense. Dr Fonnegra, who was called in, refused to give a certificate, and the Coroner was notified. He inquired, however, whether the deceased had taken any medicine or a verdict of "sudden death" was regarded by the jury.

False Imprisonment.—Policeman Bradford, a colored man, yesterday appeared before Recorder Beckett at the instance of M. S. Toupes, who charges him with having on Sunday, between four and five o'clock, dragged her to the central station, and grossly treated and abused her. He was remanded for an examination on the charge of false imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Kathe held an inquest on the body of Daniel River Green, a native of Alabama, twenty eight years old, who was recently struck on the head by a circular saw, and died at the Charity Hospital from the effects of the wound. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Alleged Fraud.—Auguste Berman has been arrested, and held for examination before Recorder Gastinel, on a charge of obtaining money fraudulently by falsely, it is alleged, representing to be an editor of the *Italian Western Messenger*, published at Chicago. The name is made by Giuseppe Lucchesi, the agent of the paper in this city.

Fire.—About 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Schupert, on Carondelet street, caused by the explosion of a bottle of coal oil which had been carelessly left near the lamp in the stable by the servant. No damage of consequence.

Dangerously Injured.—About 9 o'clock last night the driver of a hose carriage of the company on Dauphine street, near St. Charles—name we do not know—was dangerously and probably fatally wounded. It seems the horse would not move, and the driver getting down took him by the bridle, and told the man behind to push the carriage. The horse then reared up and came down with his forefeet upon the driver's head, and breaking loose, dragged the hose-carriage across the driver's body. We have only the given name of the driver, George.

Roller Skating.—Our reporter dropped in for a moment last night to witness the skating rink of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. He found a large crowd of young men rolling around quite gracefully, though, occasionally, some of them marred the grace of the scene by falling heavily on the floor, generally, however, without much injury. There were some ladies present, and a number of the fair sex have learned already the new and graceful art. It is well worth while to visit the rink.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Farragut's Prize Money to be Contested.

Lonisville Commercial Convention

Election Returns.

Democratic Majorities in Kansas, New York and New Jersey.

Richmond Agricultural Fair.

FROM EUROPE.

Opposition to the Duke of Genoa for the Crown of Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov 3—Secretary Boutwell has employed counsel to protect the interests of the government in the matter of the prize money claimed by Admiral Farragut's fleet for the capture of New Orleans.

The court grants the Government 30 days for the purpose of defence.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $750,000.

Ex Governor Wells, of Virginia, had an interview with the President to day.

The iron-clad Miantonomah has been ordered to the West India squadron.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The government receipts of gold at Boston it is well declines sell by any gold there.

The delegation appointed by the Louisville Commercial Convention called upon the President to day. The chairman, Gen. Wadsworth, spoke as follows: "Before the adjournment of the late Commercial Convention, at Louisville, I deputed this committee. I have the honor to present the high and the delicate responsibility of expressing to your Excellency sentiments of gratitude and the reciprocation, the hearty response, for the sentiments communicated in your dispatch, for the great objects for which the Convention was convened—originally called to discuss the expansive interest of the Southern States. The theme of usefulness was subsequently enlarged until it embraced the material prosperity of the whole country. The country. There were delegates in attendance from Tennessee and Texas, Georgia and Minnesota. Thus national in its character, it was pleased to recommendation at the hands of the national Executive.

Its deliberations were confined merely to the great questions of finance, taxation, internal improvements, transportation and the necessary measures by which the industries of the vast Federal revenue of the Nation could be brought in harmony with the new era of prosperity upon which the Republic has entered.

One sentiment animated the entire Convention—namely, stand by the plighted faith of the nation, to the full payment of the public security, as adjudicated, and repeating all the differences of the past, the desire was universal that all sectional interests, and the citizens of the United States should hereafter be a homogeneous entire, united and indivisible. Our mission, we desire to congratulate your Excellency on the success which has thus far marked your administration. Enough has transpired to demonstrate that before the expiration of your second term the public debt may be more than half extinguished, and American securities command a premium in every part of the globe.

President Grant in reply said he was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, representing not only the great commercial interests of the nation, but also the new condition of affairs. The good fellowship which might to unite a common brotherhood, and which was so happily inaugurated and inaugurated at Louisville, he hoped would extend, and permeate throughout the entire Union, until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should be eradicated from the land. He felt sure that two the South would be far richer and far more prosperous than ever she was before, and the people have learned to take their own power by a judicious policy and by wise note, to advance their own interests and those of the entire country with a marvelous rapidity.

As to his second term, he could assure Gen. Wadsworth he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when in one test he was asked if he expected to get out of the class. He said he did not, adding his present position as everybody knew.

Mr. Hillard, of Georgia, was called to have an opportunity of saying to the President, that he concurred in the cordial appreciation which all have felt and give to the sentiments just expressed by him.

The President, laughingly, asked Col. Dunn, of Kentucky, if he was the people of his district thought of the Administration, and whether there was any hope of Kentucky, ever turning from the present policies.

Col Dunn assured him, Kentuckians with rare exceptions, fully appreciated the President's honest intentions to do what he could for the good of the country, and that the telegraphic message so kindly sent by the President to him for the Convention, and the now renewed assurance of kind feelings towards the people of the States lately suffering so much, would aid and strengthen the respect which they already entertained for the Chief Magistrate. They were convinced, he said, however, that even the Fifteenth Amendment would create not little difference, as the colored vote would be cast for Democrats and go very little towards breaking down the 90,000 Democratic majority of the State.

After an informal and pleasant conversation of half an hour the delegation withdrew.

Memphis, Nov 5—The cotton exhibited at the fair last week was sold at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at auction. The premium best lots brought 20c, best Tennessee 20c, best long staple 23c, and the others ranged from 20 to 24c.

Cairo, Nov. 3.—The *Bulletin* publishes a statement of Gen. Washburne, of the Illinois, in which he exonerates him from all charges in reference to the Sonewall disaster. He will publish his statement at St. Louis tomorrow.

Richmond, Nov. 3—The great, success and interest manifested by the farmers in the State Fair is regarded here as the best sign of the returning prosperity of the State. There were quite 25,000 people at the grounds to-day; nearly all Virginia farmers or citizens of other States.

To-morrow will be city people's day. At noon the blooded stock was paraded, and over 200 prize blooded horses were in line, a greater show than was ever made in Virginia before. "Hotspur," a Philadelphia horse, won the $600 prize given by the society for the fastest trotting.

The display of agricultural implements is better than was ever had here.

Commissioner Capron, of the United States Agricultural Bureau, arrived to-day.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Washington, Nov. 3—In New Jersey the Democrats gain 1 Senator and 2 assembly men. The Democrats carried Leavenworth and Atchison at State election in Kansas.

In Pa. 2 members of the Massachusetts Legislature stands: Prohibitionist 75, Licensists 123.

Wheeling, West Va, Nov. 3.—Returns received in 39 counties giver Lower House 15 Democrats, 11 counties to hear from.

Trenton, N J, Nov. 3—The result of yesterday's election is, Senate—Democrats, 13; Republicans, 8. House—Democrats, 33; Republicans, 4. The Democrats gain 4 on joint ballot.

New York, Nov. 3—The latest returns received indicate that the Democratic majority is from 7000 to 10,000. Senate—17 Democrats, 15 Republicans. Democratic gain, 2. The House is very close. Present estimates give House 64 Republicans and 63 Democrats. Several districts doubtful.

Cairo, Nov. 3—This city gives a Democratic majority of 230.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 3.—The Rev. Mr. Temple, recently appointed Bishop of Exeter, in a reply to an address, expressed the hope that, as Bishop, he might have opportunity for peace in the Church, but co operate with all.

The *Times* to day, in an article on the influence of Rome, says: "The Catholic Church must be withdrawn from an undue Roman preponderance, and the city of Rome from an ecclesiastical domination. It is only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign that the Pope can aspire to become an universal pontiff.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—Gen Prim to-day presented to the Cortes the members of the constituted ministry. He explained that the question of the Royal candidature was the cause of the ministerial crises, and added that the attitude of the Unionists hindered a solution. He declared the Government would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution

It is reported that Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, insists on resigning his portfolio, but Gen. Prim declares that he will leave the Cabinet if the Admiral resigns.

The opposition to the Duke of Genoa is still so large and determined that it is feared there is no chance of his election.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3—Evening—Cotton—Uplands 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d sales 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

London, Nov. 3—Evening—Consols 93⅝; Bonds 83; Sugar afloat 25s and 6d.

Paris, Nov. 3—Evening—Bourse quiet.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The steamer DeSoto sailed to-day for New York.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov 3—Evening—Cotton heavy, ¼c lower; middling uplands 28c. Sales 2000 bales. Flour, market strongly favors buyers. Wheat opened steady, closed a shade lower. Corn 1c lower. Mess pork lower, closed $29 75. Lard, kettle rendered 18 to 18¾c. Whisky lower, $1 15 to 1 17½. Groceries steady. Naval stores dull.

New York, Nov 3—Evening—Governments closed steady—5-20s of 1862, 115; Southern securities quiet; money active at 7; sterling weaker—8¾ to 9; gold 137⅝; stocks steady and strong.

New York, Nov. 3—Wool quiet. Domestic Fleece 47 to 52c; tubbed 44c; pulled 40 to 40½c; Texas 27c; California 24 to 30c. Hides very firm. Freights unsettled.

New York, Nov. 3—Evening—Gold touched 137 this evening.

Mobile, Nov 3.—Cotton market closed dull, middlings 21¼ to 21½c; sales 600, receipts 1993; exports 62 bales.

Charleston, Nov. 3.—Cotton lower, but more active, middlings 21½c; sales 700 bales; receipts 1131 bales; exports, coastwise, 196 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 3.—Cotton market dull; middlings 21½c; sales 800 bales; receipts 2998 bales; exports 1055 bales.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—Flour — extra family $5 10. Corn 90c. Oats 50c. Prime Sugar 14c. Prime Molasses 75c. Coffee 22½c. Hogs $7 50 to $10. Tobacco sales 31 hhds; common logs $7 30, leaf $17; some owners have withdrawn their leaf on account of damage to new crop by the frost. Whisky $1 10. Pork $31. Bacon—shoulders 16¾c; sides 20c. Lard 18c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Corn 85 to 86. Oats 50 to 55c. Cotton unchanged. Tobacco—sales 56 hhds at $5 15 to $21 75. Whisky $1 08. Bacon jobbing at 16½c for shoulders and 19½c for clear sides. Pork $31. Lard 18¾c to 19c. Butter 30 to 35c. Cheese 17½ to 19c.

St Louis, Nov 3—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat—No 2 99c. Corn 74 to 76c. Oats 37 to 38c. Rye 65 to 70c. Whisky $1 10. Sugar 13¾ to 14½c. Molasses 50 to 75c. Pork—new $28 50, old $30. Bacon shoulders 16½c, sides 19½c. Lard 16½c to 17c.

Chicago, Nov. 3—Flour—spring extras $4 10 $6 50. Wheat 86 to 87c. Corn 63½ to 63½c. Oats 35½ to 36½c. Rye 65c. Barley 90c. High wines 85c. Pork 28½ to 28¾c. Lard 16½ to 16¾c. Hams 11½ to 12½c.

Memphis, Nov. 3—Cotton market active during the day, closed quiet. Middlings 21½c. Receipts 1[illegible]; exports 200.

Memphis, Nov. 3—Passed up—Mississippi, Down—Argosy, Emile Lehorge, Lawrence, the City of Alton to Louisville, and Ohio.

Ex Governor Wells, of Virginia, had an interview with the President to day.

The iron-clad Miantonomah has been ordered to the West India squadron.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 3—Passed up—Gov. Allen at 10, Kellogg and barges at 11 A. M., Kilgour at 1 P. M.

River falling slowly.

Cairo, Nov. 3 — Passed down — Leonidas, Mollie McCall. River fell 7 inches. Weather cloudy and warm.

Louisville, Nov. 3—River rising, with 1 feet in the canal.

St. Louis, Nov 3.—The river is declining.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 3—6 P M—Barometer 30.10. Wind east, north-east, very light.

Arrived—Ship Kosenath, Auld, master, 28 days from Halifax, in ballast to Wheeler, Shepard & Co. Steamship Clinton at 3 P M, Beckett, master, from Galveston and Indianola, to C A Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Ships L. L. Sturges and Arcadia.

(Private Dispatches.)

Nashville, Nov 3—Resolutions have been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature declaring Cooper's election, as United States Senator, void.

A motion to suspend the rules for immediate consideration failed by 40 to 32, and the motion was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

New Orleans, Nov. 3—Cotton on the Erie Railroad, loaded with cotton and tobacco, were burned. One man was burned to death.

Cincinnati, Oct 3—The Superior Court has decided that the Board of Public Works refused to prevent the excursion of the Hobo and sacred music from the churches on Sabbath. The case will be heard on Thursday.

London, Nov 3, Noon—Consols 93¾. Bonds 7 Twenties.

Liverpool, Nov. 3—Noon—Cotton market steady, uplands 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d.

Estimated Sales 10,000 bales. Sales Western Ocean 3 and 4 Cents 25 cents.

Liverpool, N