The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,266

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1867.

PREPARE FOR GOOD POSITIONS.—As the business season is rapidly drawing near, or may be said to have already opened to some extent, we take occasion to again call the attention of young men to the fact that many superior advantages are afforded, through that old and popular institution, Dolbear Commercial College. It is strictly a commercial college, as called, though instruction to any desired practical extent is imparted by able teachers in all departments of science and literature. The college is located corner of Camp and Common streets, and is open day and night at all reasonable hours.

YOUNG MEN'S CRESCENT AND STAR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—This splendid Association, composed of the elite of the Second and Third Districts of this city, are closely following in the footsteps of some older organizations.

Organized on the 23d February last with eighty-one founders, they number to-day one hundred and ten young men, whose hearts and hands will ever be found open and ready to assist the distressed. We have it from good authority that they succored no less than forty-three members down with different fevers, one of whom they lost, the lamented Arthur T. McCotter, on our French side will be found suitable resolutions to his memory, as drawn up by a committee of this Association.] We would advise all young men, whether married or single, who wish to enlist under the banner of true and disinterested "Charity," to join at once the Young Men's Crescent and Star Benevolent Association of this city. When we say this, we are sure that all who join it or contribute to its treasury, may rest assured that its funds will not be thrown away in foolish display, but will be used for the true end for which they organized—mutual relief. This Association requires only an initiation fee of five dollars, and one dollar monthly dues, and a man must have an unstained character, no matter what his other circumstances; and they promise in return

1. To furnish a physician and drugs to any member when sick, and pay the sum of seven dollars per week during said illness, and the attention of their visiting committee.

2. To give any deceased member proper burial, etc

3. In the event of the parties being married, to help and care for his widow and orphans. The names on their Roll of officers and members is a sure guarantee that what they promise they will perform.

THE NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Our readers are aware that this important enterprise was cut short by the advent of the war. Had not that paralising condition of things overtaken the operations of the Company, we should ere now have been by this route, in rail-communication with the rich section of the State beyond the Atchafalaya, and with the great cities of Houston and Galveston in Eastern Texas. This railroad was projected primarily with the object not only of giving an outlet by land to the Attakapas Parishes—a speedy communication to Western Louisiana with the great market of New Orleans—but ultimately to form a link in the great chain of railroad between Texas and the Northern States, to bring Eastern Texas and the Mississippi within 24 hours travel of each other, and to avoid the disagreeable and sometimes stormy sea passage by way of the Gulf, and thus open up a most productive section of our State, hitherto comparatively shut off from communication with the outer world. It is not astonishing, when we consider the blighting effects of war, that the Company have been unable to realise the grand anticipations of its projectors, and that they have been compelled to rest contented with a partial operation of the line, but it is essential to the prosperity of New Orleans and of the country through which the road is intended to run that the design of its originators should now be taken up and pushed forward, until the whole scheme shall have been completed. Such a movement is on foot. We publish to-day in our advertising columns the text of a Petition prepared for the signature of our merchants and other citizens, and addressed to the Congress of the United States, asking forth the advantages to be gained by the two great States of Louisiana and Texas, from a completion of this railroad, and praying that the grant of lands to the company, made by that body, might be reinstated, the time stipulated for the completion of the line extended, and the adjustment and liquidation of the open accounts of the Government with the company authorized. This petition may be signed at the office of the *Bee*, 73 Chartres street, and it is superfluous to urge the prompt co-operation of our mercantile friends in a matter so important to them and to all classes of the community.

All persons interested and disposed to join in the prayer of this petition, are invited to append their signatures to it, without loss of time.

SAILING OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt Cookesey, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Havana—Mr F Rivas, Mr Meunier, Miss Isabella Lane, Miss Ida Lane, Miss Celeste Neely, Mr Thos Roberts.

SAILING OF THE CRUSADER.—The steamship Crusader, Robert Hoodless, commander, sailed last evening for Liverpool, direct, with a good freight.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt. Whitman, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

It is said that the circulation of the La Crosse *Democrat* reaches over 15,000 copies. Numerous copies are sold in New Orleans at night, after the arrival of the night mails.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the remains of Gen Sterling Price while lying in state at St Louis.

Young Lincoln is a fledgling at the bar—somewhat a legal tender in practice.

Vanderbilt's income is said to be $4000 a day.

The proposed Court-house for New York will cost $10,000,000.

Charles Sumner and wife, it is stated, have privately agreed to diverge for life.

Green-room gossip at New York says that Edwin Forrest is soon to marry a young actress, Miss Lillie, as the play-bills style her, who has been supporting him at the Broadway. She is twenty, and the eminent tragedian over forty. She was an orphan, and Forrest made her as an infant, and reared her. He adopted her first as his daughter, but his and her affectionate relationship in character, he is to make her his wife.

Greeley thinks that the recent elections don't insure the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Republicans for President.

An Eloquent and Patriotic Extract.

The following are the concluding remarks of the Hon. Mr. Voorhies, of Ohio, in a speech delivered by him at Cincinnati, a few days previous to his late election in that State. They will strike the reader as embracing sentiments expressive of the loftiest patriotism, with an eloquence and pathos rarely exhibited in political speeches in these degenerate times:

"Cyrus"—said Mr Voorhies—"more lustre lingers around his name than all the victories themselves: Scipio and Pericles the same, and Washington the same. But do you want to point out to your children the monsters of depravity, as examples for them to have held up, before them, Robespierre, the Neros, the Caligulas. The rising generations will point to Thaddeus Stevens and that class of men who rule the hour, not as illustrious examples of patriotism, but as examples of revenge, of full feeling. I say the graves of the dead appeal to you, but more than that, their spirits from the other world talk to you. They have met upon the plains where no battle rages, where all are at peace, where the Ohioan and the Kentuckian walk together, where the bright-eyed, pale-faced boy that went from his mother's hearth-stone from Ohio, walks with the bright-eyed, pale-faced boy that went from Virginia; and they would send back their influences from those fraternal plains, they would say to your hearts, stepping and walking to the beats of all patriotic and generous, from one ocean to the other, 'peace, peace be still' 'Peace on earth and good will to all men'"

HICKMAN VS. BATE—FIVE CENTS DAM. AGES—NEW TRIAL GRANTED—This trial, which has occupied the court two days, has created as much interest as any semi-criminal suit which has ever been before the Circuit Court of Nashville. The jury returned a verdict yesterday, assessing Gen Hickman's damages at *five cents*. The jury did not find Gen. Hickman guilty of the conversion of any of Gen. Hickman's property. They found him guilty of having arrested Gen Hickman while he was in the Confederate service, and commandant of the post at Huntsville, and gave Gen. Hickman damages as above stated. Gen. Hickman, through his counsel, moved for a new trial, which was granted by the court.—*Nashville Union.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Renewal of Indian Depredations.

Opposition to the Convention Growing in Georgia.

More About Mrs. Lincoln.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Question.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 19—**Seward will return on Tuesday.**

Vacrifice and Steedman were at the White House to-day.

Revenues receipts to-day $250,000. Receipts of the week $1,961,000. Receipts for the fiscal year, to date, $16,500,000.

National Bank circulation $299,000,000. Securities held for National Bank circulation $310,500,000. Deposits $58,240,000.

The Fiat Head Indians, of Montana, have renewed their depredations.

It is reported Mrs Lincoln is about publishing certain private correspondence, deeming herself forced thereto in self defence.

The National Base Ball Club will start North ward to-morrow. The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, won the prize at the Troy tournament with the ball—striking orders. Baltic 16, Atlantic 22.

The reported seizure of the Quaker City on rebel piracy is denounced as a blunder.

The Baltimore Sunday Dispatch says that it will give no official opinion as to the eligibility of individual candidates for the State Convention until after the election.

City Money Record—Seventy thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars in city notes, of which amount about sixty-nine thousand dollars of the twenty dollar series, and the balance in mutilated and redeemed smaller issues and fractional currency, were burned yesterday at the Gas Works, by the proper authorities, and thus forever put out of circulation.

City Mortality—There were 67 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending this (Sunday) morning. Of the numbers 33 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality for each day of the month since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Fevers.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total
October 1	8	10	1	17	36
2	5	14	4	19	42
3	4	7	6	21	38
4	7	6	2	24	39
5	6	6	3	21	36
6	6	16	0	21	43
7	5	10	0	20	35
8	5	10	0	21	36
9	6	11	0	20	37
10	6	16	0	21	43
11	11	12	2	20	45
12	6	11	0	21	38
13	5	5	0	21	31
14	10	7	2	20	39
15	9	8	2	12	31
16	5	5	0	12	22
17	11	6	0	21	38
18	12	8	0	20	40
19	3	5	2	25	67

Second Recorder's Court—The case of Oliver Cantini, keeper of a boarding-house on Gallatin street, charged with the killing of Joseph Lafon, a sailor named James Bayon, on the evening of the 8th instant, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the Criminal District Court for manslaughter. Bail fixed at $2000 was not furnished. A man named H L. Mayo, also a sailor, was arrested last night as an important witness in the case.

The Pope.

ALLOCUTION OF PIUS THE NINTH ON THE SITUATION AND "DISTRESSES" OF THE CHURCH

Subjoined is the text of the allocution pronounced by Pope Pius the Ninth, in the Consistory in Rome, September 20th:

Venerable Brethren—The Catholic world know how often we have been compelled to deplore and rebuke the great injuries and the serious wrongs inflicted for several years against the Church and against Us, in spite of Divine and human laws as well as ecclesiastical censures and punishments, upon the Catholic church, upon Us and this apostolic See, upon the bishops and ministers, upon the religious orders of both sexes, and upon other pious institutions.

This Italian government, oppressing and daily exerting itself more and more to abuse the church, after the other laws which it had put forth, and which we have in former allocutions opposed to the authority of this church, has at last come to that degree of injustice that it has had the audacity to publish new laws, by which, under the pretext of providing for the public security, as well as the Zouaves, are equally deserving of our commendation. In fact, they have been among the daring peril, occupied chiefly in burying the dead and in the striking example of Christian charity.

Lastly, venerable brethren, let us not cease to uplift our hearts towards the Lord our God, whose mercy is infinite towards those who call upon Him; let us pray, let us supplicate Him constantly that, remaining firm with you in combat and surrounding with a rampart the house of Israel, we may be enabled valiantly to sustain the cause of His holy church and to bring back all His enemies into the paths of justice and salvation.

The Blessed Dead.

Oh! happy childhood! tender buds of spring
Touched in the twilight—ope'd at the dawning flush;
Ye have escaped the summer's sultry wing;
No drought hath parched you, and no wind hath tossed.
Shedding the pearls of morning from your breast;
Ye have been gathered ere your sweets were lost.
Ere winged passions stole into your rest.
Ye rob the heart of all its many woes.
Now in the endless Maytime overhead,
Ye starry gardens of the azure shoot,
Ye bloom in light and are new-ever more
The blessed dead.

Ye youths and maidens, dear to joy and love,
But few in numbers have ye more and more—
Or life's the flower, as if a one lingering dove
Hath left a better clime while yet 'tis June,
Leaving our fields forever, happy flight!
Gone while your hearts are full of summer tune,
And blessed of the autumnal blight.
Fire yet a leave hath withered on the bough,
Or linger—at most—the strained lute trembling first;
Gone with the wights lillies on your brow,
Ye, young in blessed youth, are now
The blessed dead.

And ye, who in the harvest of your years
Were stricken when the sun was in mid-air,
And I, like a sick beloved at noon with tears,
Ye have known all of life that is most fair,
The early April and the summer bloom,
Ye with the orange-blossoms in your hair,
Who sleep in bridal chambers of the tomb;
Or ye, who in the whole cycle in the hand,
Have lived amid the showers the manly hand,
And left the world with autumn's full hand;
Ye all are numbered in your waiting band,
The blessed dead.

And ye, who in the stately upland oak
Branched the unbridled storms of time,
And took new strength from every nasty stroke,
And grew, while like a vine long taught to climb
And weldable parties branches with ripe fruit,
Whose years were suffered to the frosty time
Which autumn brings, and winter's last dispute,
But to our tears and to the bridal star,
Yours is a still more blessed change indeed,
And where youth's fountain sparkles like a star,
This land ye have left behind, they only are wise who
The blessed dead.

News by Mail.

STRANGE REVELATIONS RELATIVE TO THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST JEFFERSON DAVIS—FURTHER POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM AND THE GENUINE

An individual whose relations to the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for a long time past has been such as to entitle his statements to full belief, said to day that he had been pursuing certain of the operations of the Ring in the public rooms in the Treasury, and had excited his suspicion that something was going forward that would not bear public inspection. The persons under the Ring he is satisfied that the plates of the counterfeit one thousand dollar bonds were executed in the Department itself. According to his information, impressions on lead were taken from the original plates of the A and B series, and from these impressions the plates were engraved in a secret manner within the Department. The fact that the plates were engraved from impressions taken from the originals, he says, accounts for the slight inaccuracies that the experts detected. In making these disclosures, the superintendent of the Printing Division of the Treasury is not charged with any complicity with the matter, as it is alleged, that the engraving was executed without his knowledge. It is only stated that the Superintendent, together with other prominent officers of the Department, have discovered all the facts in the case, and are endeavoring to keep them from the public. I cannot absolutely vouch for the truth of the foregoing charges, but they come through a channel so apparently trustworthy that I deem it my duty to give them to the public.

There are many points of difference in the counterfeit notes which Mr S M Clark, chief of the Printing Bureau, did not deem necessary to include in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, there being so many of them one of which is the fact that the counterfeits mentioned, may be of service in detecting the false ones. In the counterfeit notes the lines forming the right shoulder of the female in the vignette are broken, while in the true they are but faint, while the lines forming the right shoulder of the female in the vignette are broken, while in the true they are but faint, but have a white space. In the genuine note the lines are not only more numerous, but they are also more distinctly defined. Up to the present so far as discovered the Treasury Department has had presented to it only about seventy-five dollars worth of the spurious notes.—*Herald*

A CONSCIENCE FUND CONTRIBUTION OF A SORE MISTAKE FOR SOREHOOT.

There has been transferred to the Treasury of the United States a letter received some time ago at the Treasury Department, enclosing United States notes and bonds in the aggregate of the value of $19,784, which were sent "for conscience sake" by the writer, from Indiana Ohio, and which have accordingly, after making some inquiries for information as to the sender, been transferred to the "Conscience Fund." The principal amounts enclosed were seven thirty bonds amounting to $16,000, which with the interest and premium added and $770 in currency, made up the sum above mentioned. The numbers on all the coupons and all the notes were cut out, leaving no way by which they could be traced to the sender.—*Ib.*

[Special Telegraph Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THAD STEVENS.

Washington, Oct. 14—Thad. Stevens' pronunciamento to-day is a political bombshell which fills the public mind with apprehension of the worst. It proposes to impeach almost every man who dares to fasten negro suffrage on the people in defiance of their wishes, it will undoubtedly precipitate a conflict. The President can not submit to the use by the people to the order, and all testimony is concurrent that Mr Johnson will resist by all proper means the attempt to deprive him of his legal rights by arbitrary and constitutional act. Several Republicans of conservative tendencies declare they cannot support the impeachment of the President, nevertheless they may be driven to sustain them by party discipline and exigencies. It may be necessary therefore for the Executive to impeach the impeachers, and if the latest programme remains unchanged the Cabinet will have nerve as well as ability. I have high hopes that the struggle will be comparatively a short one, and that the effect of it will be to defeat the scheme of these schemers from among those who fight for and won the great political victory last week.

NEGRO WOMEN CLAIMING FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.—On Friday afternoon two negro women from Philadelphia took passage on the steamer Louisiana, Capt Russell, for Norfolk instead of going to the place on board appropriated for the accommodation of negroes, they went into the ladies' cabin. Before the time for the boat to start they were politely informed that they must go forward to the negro deck, but replied that they were "first class passengers," and should insist on remaining where they were, in the best apartments the boat could afford.

Captain Russell was informed of the state of affairs, and went to the cabin and tried to explain that there was a place for "colored people," but they were deaf to him, and expressed their determination to remain where they were. Finding all explanations of no effect, Capt Russell sent for policeman Cunningham, who to turn tried his powers of persuasion on the colored ladies, but with no more effect than the captain. Unable to have their own way in the matter, they left the boat with a threat to appeal to Gov Wm Bond Hadway, who they asserted would assist them in their demand to have the best place on the boat. Up to last night neither the negro women nor the Governor had appeared, and it is thought no step to vindicate the cause of the sable daughters of Philadelphia.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A REPUBLICAN PAPER ON "THE INFIDELITY OF OHIO."—The defeat of equal suffrage in Ohio is a disgrace and humiliation to the Republican party, not to the State, but to the whole country. The petty victory in electing the State ticket is small compensation. There are no excuses or palliations to be offered. The Democratic party has declared that they do not believe in equal suffrage as a right.—They are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South, as a means to secure loyal reconstruction and Republican ascendency in that section, but they deny it to their own colored citizens, because they fear enough votes will thereby be cast. This is the whole case, and there are no means of warding off the derision and contempt it provokes.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1867: Debt bearing coin interest, $191,071,811 80; debt bearing currency interest, $161,071,000; matured debt not presented for payment, $18,221,256 83; debt bearing no interest, $405,937,377 37. Total debt, $2,639,380,456; amount in Treasury, coin and in currency, $95,112,009 21. Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,495,277,446 76.

Acknowledging that we have been in the wrong is only showing that we are wiser to-day than yesterday.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1867.

The Money market has, upon the whole, a more cheerful appearance, but we still hear numerous complaints of its stringency. Note brokers are unable to negotiate commercial paper under 1 ½ to 3 per cent. per month; or even more, and mortgage paper rules at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, the former for A1, and the latter for B, or in occasional transactions. Prime city names command 1 ½ to 2 per cent. discount, and Bank of Louisiana at — to 3dc. per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

☞ Our quotations for Western Produce and Provisions are generally intended to represent wholesale prices. At retail, or in filling small orders, higher rates may have to be paid.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 19, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a fair but not very active inquiry, and, as it was supposed that there would be an increased supply in sale, it was anticipated that sales in the day the demand would improve, and the business be of considerable extent. In some particulars, however, these hopes have been disappointed. The demand continues moderate throughout, and operations being restricted by the limited extent of the supply offering, and the difficulty of passing foreign exchange, the sales were confined to 700 bales, taken mostly for Liverpool, at prices in accordance with previous quotations as follows: Ordinary nominal; good ordinary 16 to 16c; low middling 17c; middling 17 ½c; good middling 18c. The large cargo of the Magenta was not yet ready, and with an increased supply on Monday it is hoped the market will exhibit more animation, unless they made factors a little more stringent in their pretensions

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867	3,191
Arrived to-day	1,000
Arrived previously	95,—96,191
Exported to-day	
Exported previously	
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales	

Cleared to-day: 2146
Cleared previously: 18,779—16,925
Stock on hand and on shipboard: 55 ii

The exports include 695 bales for New York; 450 for Philadelphia; 1530 for Liverpool, and 182 for Havre.

TOBACCO—We have again to note the absence of any change in the condition of the market. The inquiry is fair, but operations are restricted by the limited supply offering, and transactions to-day have consequently been confined to a few small lots taken for the retail trade, of figures within the range of the following quotations:

	Cash.	Heavy.
Refuse	2 @ 3	3 @ 4
Common leaf	4 @ 5	5 @ 6
Medium	6 @ 7	7 @ 8
Good	12 @ 13	13 @ 14
Fine	15 @ 16	16 @ 17
Choice selections	17 @ 20	17 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867	1,191
Arrived to-day	
Arrived previously	985—1,000
Exported to-day	
Exported previously	
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	

FREIGHTS—There is a fair amount of tonnage in port, but not enough offering to move off freely. The rates by steam are as follows: Cotton to New York, per lb, to Boston and Philadelphia ½c; to Baltimore ⅝c; per lb Tobacco to New York ¾c; to Boston and Philadelphia 1c; ⅝ to ⅞ per hhd for Flour, $1 to $1 25 for Pork, 60 per bbl; for Flour to Boston, Cotton to Liverpool ⅝c per lb; Tobacco ¾ per hhd; Flour ¾ per bbl; Rosin 6c per bbl, Oil cake 2½ to 3½c per ton. There are several sailing vessels up for Havre, which are taking Cotton at ¾c per lb.

SUGAR—The market is bare of Louisiana City yellow clarified is retailing at 12½c; fully fair Cuba 11c per lb. Some 60 hhds M is reported sold on private terms at 10c per lb, cash, in selling in small lots to the trade at 12c to 14c for New 12 and 13, 13¾ to 14c for New 11 and 12, and 11 to 12½c for New 10 and 11. We are informed that several plantations on the upper coast are grinding cane.

MOLASSES—A few hhds old Louisiana were sold at retail at 70c per gallon. Cuba is selling in small lots, to distillers, at 55c per gallon; choice in retailing at 60c

RICE—Is in light supply and moderate demand at $4 per bbl for common; $4 25 for low No. 2; $5 50 for extra No. 2, and $6 to $6 50 for low to pale No. 1.

IRON COTTON TIES—The stock on hand is large, but there is a fair demand for shipment to the country. We quote round lots at 8 to 8¼c and 9c per lb for retail.

HIDES—The market is almost bare of rip plies. We note an improvement in the demand, and quote 10¼ to 10½c per lb for green, and 9 to 9½c for dry country. There are no Mexican dry Hides on the market.

LIME—There is none in first hands. The supply in the hands of dealers, however is fair but the demand is only in a small way. We quote lime in lots at $2 85 per bbl; and in retailing at $3 15

NAILS—American are in good supply and demand at $6 10 to $6 25 per keg for 4 to 10d.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 20, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—5 Texas Beeves and 50 Calves and Yearlings.
Arrived to-day—4 Texas Beeves, 24 Calves and Yearlings and 20 Hogs.
Sold—5 Texas Beeves, 24 Calves and Yearlings, 23 Hogs, 9½ Sheep and 32 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, Choice, @ lb net	9	9½
Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb net	8	8½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net	7	7½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ head	5	5½
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ head	4	4½
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, @ head	3	3½
Western Hogs, @ lb gross	9	9½
Sheep	4	5
Lambs	5	6
Milch Cows, first quality, @ head	50	55
Milch Cows, 2d quality, @ head	40	45
Yearlings, @ head	15	20
Calves, @ head	10	15
Fat Cows with Calves by their sides	50	60
Spayed Cows	30	35

Exported to-day:
Exported previously:
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bbls:

STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived yesterday—Steamer Lafourche—20 bales cotton Turnbull Kirby & co—13 Alexr Scherck & Asby P E Weir & Mason—3 Jno G Harrison—25 bbls flour Flash & Lyons—10 J Aiello & Brett, Cox & co—12 H Mansion—2 R Pritchard—8 Kahn, Adler & co—3 J G Cowan & co—2 Jno Dillon—2 Jno Hunter—1 Bullitt & Kelapo—5 M Musson & co—5 D R Carroll & co—6 J Syme, Vance & co—3 A P Dauphin & Bro—3 Ben Talcott—5 Bres & Offerman—2 Richardson & Miller—2 do Wm Prescott & co—1 Jno Ryan—1 Bernard & Gilmore—1 do 2 bbls alumbls 8 Hilton—6 do Rodgers—2 do L Bernard & Co—2 do Jno Dillon—2 J Adams—1 do Geo F Chenoweth & co—1 do Sauls, Cusachs & co—11 do L Terrebonne—2 do Jno Ryan—2 do Wm Prescott & co—1 do Bullitt & Kelapo—3 do 2 bbls oranges J Bethancourt—28 sks acorns H Dumas—50 do Jno Dillon—1 do Bullitt & Kelapo—1 do L Bernard & co—1 do Clinton & Richards—4 bbls 8 sks do F Martin—2 do E Dupuy—20 do C F Lemarie—10 do Jno A Preston—1 do Richards, Gardner & Co—1 do Todd, Dupuy & Co—9 sks cotton.

SAVANNAH STEAMER.—Per steamer Thorville—11 bales cotton R Brandt—3 J C Lee & co—7 Gaudy & Drouet—5 G W Wood—1 bale cotton and 1 pkg sundries Wm Prescott & co—5 do M Musson & co—3 J F Rubles—5 Fellowes & Bro—1 pkg sundries Wm Wood & co—1 do Kennedy & co—3 R Pritchard—3 J Spence—3 Meyer, Hirsch & co—3 Seixas & Mendez—1 do Bullitt & Kelapo—1 do Anderson & co—18 sks seed cotton P Maspero & —539 sks cotton seed E Hughes—227 do Allain & Stapp—1 do Bullitt & Kelapo—6 bbls pecans and 2 bbls do R Haas & Bro—2 do Boullitt & Kelapo—1 do 25 Lanman & Kemp—1 do Jno Ryan—1 do J Adams—1 do Geo Lemonde—1 bag do Lindsay & Dockter—2 bbls do Ben Talcott—1 do Jno Dillon—1 do Jno Hunter—1 do Jno Lee & co—1 do Jno Ryan