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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1866.

MR. JOTT COBBS is our Agent for all the river parishes between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

A lady wishes a nurse for her baby. Apply at 200 Ollo street, near Dryades.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs J. B. Walton & Dodonda, Auctioneers, will sell at auction this day a grand catalogue sale of very elegant carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and other furniture, for parlors, bedrooms, dining room and library; also, carpets, cut glassware, etc., etc., all of foreign and antique manufacture. The sale takes place at the residence No. 17 Dauphine street, near canal, and commences at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues can be had at the place of sale.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSITION OF AMENDMENT AND THE PRESIDENT'S SUBSTITUTE.

A special dispatch from this city to the New York *Herald* states that the *Bee* gives "a tacit support" to the Constitutional Amendment, and that a respected contemporary on Camp street would in future advocate "the immediate adoption" of it. This dispatch is dated the 1st inst. We are not aware that, in the time since elapsed, the prophecy as to the one journal has been fulfilled or in any wise justified; and we know that the assertion as to the other is not supported by its course either before or after the above date. The very terms of this assertion involve its refutation. The "tacit support" imputed to the *Bee* must, of course, have been expressed by silence. But this paper has not been silent regarding the Amendment, but has discussed its several provisions and its various bearings, with frequency, and with the serious candor which, in the peculiar circumstances, it seemed to demand. While the asserted "tacit support" is precluded by the fact of abundant utterance, the purport of this utterance is such as to give no explicit support to the measure.

It is quite true that the *Bee* has seen fit, in the spirit of vigilant journalism, and as a conscientious interpreter of political events and appearances, to refer to the possibility that the excluded States might be required, by the dominant power in the North and in the Government, to accept the Amendment under an ingenious and indirect, but rigorous and unrelenting species of duress. Political tendencies in the section where the battle for and against a Constitutional amendment or protocol is waged are unmistakable, and they unquestionably justify a Southern journal in drawing a comparison between misshapen features of the Amendment and existing or threatened evils presented in the light of an alternative thereto. It was not, in olden time, held to be an impiety to propitiate the infernal gods with due sacrifices. Cerberus, with his three mouths ready to devour intruders into Plutonian precincts, was bribed cheaply with a sop. It is rare that bargains so good have been made in the upper world. We of the South may, indeed, count ourselves happy beyond ordinary allotment in similar situations, if we may compound with our Cerberus—with the hungry and devouring adversity which confronts us in every path—on anything approaching to such terms. It is well known that in certain cases a merchant ship Captain will give bond to an enemy's cruiser, to save ship and cargo from burning. Should the Amendment, in a not impossible emergency, present itself as a *pis aller*, as something whose acceptance, though an evil, might purchase relief from a greater evil, it would be manifestly wise and proper to imitate the policy of the merchant ship captain. When the alternative is put: "Sign this document, or I will burn your ship and cargo," there is but one question to consider—which involves the worst consequences, the signature or the burning?

It is not inapposite to observe in this connection the frequently asserted, generally received, and never contradicted fact that President Johnson himself will urge upon Congress the passage of an Amendment which will establish the electoral basis, indirectly prescribed in the Amendment now proposed, in explicit and imperative terms. It is this feature of the latter proposition which constitutes the chief objection to it in the Southern States, whose three or four millions of black population would count nothing in representative numbers unless admitted to political equality in respect to suffrage. The President's plea would impose the same necessity of losing about one third of Southern representation or of conceding negro suffrage. The amendatory propositions which it is announced in a tone of semi-official confidence from Washington that the President will submit to Congress, are couched in these terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all property subject to taxation in each State.

This amendment not to take effect until the census of 1870 shall have been taken.

Such is the Amendment which it is said the President proposes as a substitute for that of Congress, but which he does not desire to see passed and adopted until representatives from all the States are present in Congress.

The provision relative to the apportionment of direct taxes is an excellent one. It is only strange that it has not occurred to those who advocate taxation according to property, that a like reason demands representation according to population. If all property should count equally in respect to the aggregate of taxation, all persons should count equally in respect to the aggregate of legislative forces. But, on the electoral basis this last is an impossibility, unless suffrage is universalized so as to embrace not only negroes, but all women, all minors, all indebtedness, even infants in the cradle or in *futuro*.

Laying aside the question of insisting on the ratification of the Amendment before the admission of Representatives, what is the President's platform as regards the main feature of it is substantially the same as that of Congress.

We had laid upon our table this morning a bottle of the pretty peculiar preparation entitled MAGNAN'S CARMINITIVE SYRUP. We can not too highly recommend it to the public at large. Its success in the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the other diseases incident on changes of water, diet, etc., is beyond doubt. "None should be without it."

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Last night was presented the comedy of "Money," in a manner worthy even of its literary and dramatic excellence. The stage manager had done his work fully, and it was a pleasure to follow a play of real life, spoken in tones which may easily find their counterpart outside the walls of a theatre.

"London Assurance," by particular desire, will be repeated to-night. It is an capital bauble, as its representation on Friday night showed. Not to mention any others, Floyd is *Dolly Spanker's* self; Fiske is inimitable as *Mark Meddle*, and *Lady Gay Spanker* need not fear for her reputation in Mrs. Chanfrau's hands. The "Fool of the Family" is the farce, with Mrs. Leighton and Fiske both in it.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Bob de Bar had no reason, we take it, to be disappointed with his reception last night. The house was in a lively humor in front, while the actors behind the footlights seconded faithfully the humors of *Amanda Bleek* and *Toodles*. Moses has mounted the trireme at "Old Drury" this week. Laughter more benigne his heaven than tears.

Passengers per steamship Regulus, from Galveston:

Mr Cosby, lady and child; Mrs McNinon, H Bickham, Jane Davis, Mr Kopperl, Mrs J Steele, J Wallace, John Lewis, John Long, H Harrison, and 60 on deck.

Gen. Beauregard.

(From the New York Express, Oct. 2.)

Gen. Beauregard dined on Sunday with Madame LeVert at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has lately returned from Europe. The party consisted, besides Madame LeVert and her two daughters, of Gen. Roddy, of the Confederate cavalry, Col Hazlet and Maj. McGaugh. The latter gentleman, who resides at the hotel, gave his card for wine to the waiter, but it was returned, and a card was brought to Madame Le Vert from the proprietor, courteously requesting her to order any wine she desired for her guests. As the party retired to the drawing room, the corridors were packed with spectators. Numbers pressed for an introduction, and the general air many of his southern friends in the throng.

Gen. Beauregard, like Gen. Lee and other southern leaders, is open, we are happy to believe, desirous peace and good fellowship with the north, and is glad to see so many of his country-men enjoying themselves here. He leaves for the south on Thursday, having been successful in his mission to Europe, which was for the extension of certain southern bonds.

SIMPLE METHOD OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new mode of computing interest of any number of dollars at six per cent. appears very simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right-hand figure, and divide by six; the result is the true interest for such number of days, at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usage, that every banker, broker, merchant, or clerk, should post it up for reference and use. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.—*Mariner's State Times.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,939.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

New York Markets—Gold 149 7-8.

Custom Receipts.

News from Washington.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

The Question of Holding U. S. Courts in the altered Circuits.

Assassination in Augusta, Ga.

Terrible Calamity at Sea—The Evening Star Foundered—Nearly 300 Lives Lost.

Other Marine Disasters.

More of the Evening Star—Survivors Picked Up at Sea.

Steamer Andrew Johnson Wrecked.

Serious Disturbance by Negroes on Cat Island, near Memphis—They Set Out to Kill the Whites, who Resist and Kill the Ringleader.

British Steamship Queen Victoria Foundered near Fortress Monroe—Several Lives Lost.

Important Action of the Oregon Legislature.

Murders by Indians.

European News by the Hibernian.

Diplomatic Interviews in Paris.

Death of the Marquis de Boissy.

News from the Balize.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending September 30, were as follows: Boston $381,380 32; New York $2,872,406 66; Baltimore $81,038 13; total $3,332,728 28.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, November 29th, be observed throughout the country as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, who has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress; that year has moreover been crowned with many peculiar blessings; the cruel war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened; foreign intervention has ceased to excite apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our Railroad system into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgement. He recommends also that on the same solemn occasion the people do humbly and devoutly implore God to grant to the nations and rulers of the earth, and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways to all good.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has submitted to the other Justices the question whether the Circuit Courts will be held this fall in the altered Circuits by the Chief and a second Justice and District Judges, or by the District Judges alone. This will be decided by the majority. This matter grows out of the fact that the Circuit Court was not convened for Norfolk to Richmond, because it was found that the adjournment was not in accordance with the law of Congress.

New York, Oct. 8, evening.—Gold closed at 149⅞; 5-20's of '65, 110¾; 7-30's, 108⅝.

Cotton closed heavy with sales of 1500 bales at 37 to 38c. Flour lower. Southern $12 to $16 50. Wheat lower. Corn dull. Pork lower; sales 1,800 bbls. of mess at $27 37½. Lard firm at 17 to 18c. Whisky active. Rice quiet. Sugar firm; sales 900 hhds. Molasses steady at 10½ to 11½c. Turpentine 67 to 68c.

Arrived steamer Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.

Charleston, Oct. 8.—Telegrams from New York announce that the steamship Andes sailed from New York to Charleston, with a valuable cargo and sixteen cabin and twenty steerage passengers, was wrecked on North Island off Cape Romain. No information for passengers or crew has been received.

Augusta, Ga, Oct. 8.—A stranger named Mosley, was assassinated and robbed here on Saturday night. John Goe, Harley, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been committed to jail on suspicion.

Memphis, Oct. 8.—The steamer Evening Star from New York to New Orleans, foundered 180 miles east of Tybee, with two hundred and fifty passengers and fifty crew. Five of the crew and Frank Gerrard, a passenger, were saved.

The schooner Veto, put in in distress, bound from Texas to New York.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 8.—A boat from the Evening Star has arrived at Fernandina. She left Tybee at sunset with 18 persons, including Capt. Kemp, one lady and child. She capsized nine times. The sixth time the Captain was lost. As the Sylvan Shore left Fernandina, a boat was reported coming in with the purser and engineer. Four boxes left the steamer as she sunk. The other two are supposed to have been swamped.

The schooner S. J. Waring, from New York, for Apalachicola, put in here in distress. She threw her deck load overboard. The Waring brought the chief engineer, purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, picked up at sea.

The steamer Cambia, from New York, left here on Thursday for Mobile. She returned to this port on Sunday. Her machinery disabled.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—Flour and grain unchanged. Not much was done; Superfine Flour $10 50 to $11; trade brands $12 to 15. Wheat in light supply; No. 1 red $2 85. Corn dull at 80c to 83c. Oats dull at 40c to 45c; about 1400 bushels of spring barely at $1 45; Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork unchanged and firm at $32 75. Bacon—Shoulders 16¾c; Clear Sides 20¾c. Lard in tierces 18½c; Whisky $2 33.

Louisville, Oct. 8.—Notwithstanding the offer of the large reward, the robbers of the Adams' Express Company, near Seymour, on Saturday, have not yet been discovered.

Portress Monroe, Oct. 8.—The British steamer Queen Victoria foundered at sea on the 4th inst., during the recent storm, in latitude 33 deg. 3 min., and 70 mc longitude. The passengers and crew were picked up yesterday by the brig Pendleton, from New York, and were subsequently transferred to the steamer James Gary, from Wilmington bound to Baltimore. Two lives were lost. The steerage passengers had free access, and the mate was washed overboard. The storm commenced on the 2d. The steamer sprung a leak on the 3d.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 8.—A serious disturbance occurred on Cat Island twenty-five miles below here on Saturday. About fifty negroes armed themselves and started out as some say with the determination to slaughter all the whites. The first encountered Henry and H. Turner and commenced firing upon them. They returned the fire, with revolvers killing Bill Dixon, the leader and another and wounding three others. The negroes then fled. Henry Turner was slightly wounded in the head. The whites in the neighborhood then armed themselves and went in pursuit, but after the death of their leader the negroes scattered through the county. Parties are now here in search of some of the ringleaders.

Wetherby, Oct. 8.—Passed down: Louisville at 6 A. M., Argyle at 1, Quitman at 7, and Virginia at 9 P. M. Passed up: White Cloud at 5 A. M., and Abeona and Magnolia at 3 P. M. River rising.

The cholera has entirely disappeared.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, states that in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Hamason offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional amendment, before the admission of the members from Grant county, was fraudulent, and by the aid of one Union member the resolutions were adopted by yeas 34 to nays 23. The Secretary of State was then required to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Seward. Further action was left to be moved.

Nathan Floyd late of Leavenworth, was recently killed, together with seven companions, by a party of Indians, while on route to Montana.

The steamer Defiance has arrived from Columbia river with $132,000 in treasure.

Father Point, Oct. 8.—The steamer Hibernian has arrived with European advices to the 29th ult., but they are mostly anticipated by the Cable.

Frequent interviews have taken place at Paris between the representatives of the various European Powers and the French foreign officers relative to Eastern affairs, and especially between the French Foreign Minister and the representatives of England and Russia.

The Marquis de Boissy is dead; also, Tom Thumb's daughter.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Death of Gen. Stockton.—Ship Abandoned at Sea.—Officers and Crew Saved.—Steamer Santiago de Cuba in a Terrible Gale.—Ten Passengers and Five of the Crew Lost.—Cotton and Gold Markets.

New York, Oct. 8.—U. S. 5-20's, 113; 10-40's, 99¾; treasuries, 106.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 8.—Commodore Stockton died last night.

New York, Sept. 8.—The ship Sebastopol, from Sasso, was abandoned at sea on the 5th. The captain and crew were rescued by the steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans, and brought to this port.

Arrived: Steamers Taber, from Galveston, Ellen N. Terry, from Newbern, Moneka, from Charleston, and Valley City, from Richmond.

New York, Oct. 7.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, bound on the 29th of September for San Juan, Nicaragua, returned to-day, having experienced a heavy gale on the 3d instant. She was struck by a heavy sea at 3 A. M., which washed overboard ten passengers and five of the crew. It also started her stern rudder and swept away part of the house on deck, and caused the ship to leak very badly. The passengers were put to the pumps, and remained there until this morning, when they reached New York.

Baltimore, Oct. 8.—Flour firm. Grain, very light receipts. Corn firm at $1 08 to $1 10—steady. Clover, $8 12½. Provisions dull. Coffee active; Rio firm. Sugar quiet; refining grades 10½ to 11c. Whisky dull.

Southeast Pass, Oct. 8.—The steamship Rapidan, from Galveston, crossed the bar at 3 o'clock A. M.

The steamship Victor, from New York, crossed the bar at 9.30 A. M.

The vessels are at the bar, bound in.

Weather cloudy and rainy. Tide very good.

New York, Oct. 8, 1 P. M.—Gold 149⅞. Cotton dull at 37 to 40c.

THE CONVENTION RIOT.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Below we give such portions of the official report of the Military Commission upon the late "Convention Riot" as are most interesting, omitting the voluminous review of the evidence already familiar to the public, made, as the Commissioners declare, with the view of determining whether the civil or military authorities were responsible for the non-arrival of United States troops in time to prevent the bloodshed which took place:

The immediate causes of this riot, which the Board are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the mutual feelings of which such men as Lucien Adams were leaders, that Mayor Monroe owed his re-election; and that he now feared to disclose their dictation. In regard to the Chief of Police, and his share of the responsibility for the riot, it will be remarked that he was but a subordinate, carrying out the orders of his superior. The Board are inclined to regard him as well disposed in the main, and only regret that he should not have thought it his duty to resign rather than aid in executing a programme, of which he must have foreseen the result. There is but one point on which his testimony may be regarded as invalidated. In common with the Mayor and police generally, he denies the giving of any orders to arm. If the evidence of policeman Dorsey, and the clerk and telegraph operator Cassidy, is to be credited, such orders were sent by the Mayor through the chief to subordinates on Saturday.

In conclusion, the Board will state that, it is by no means their opinion that hostility to Northern and Union men so pervades the community at large as of itself either to endanger their life or property, provided they refrain from claiming freedom of speech concerning subjects on which, like that of slavery before the war, no difference of opinion is tolerated. But in regard to the party which elected Mayor Monroe, and which, through him, now controls in a great measure the municipal government and city police—this party the Board do consider as most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of hostility alluded to, and as soon as the lapse of sufficient time shall have convinced them that no punishment is to be expected for past offenses, and that they need be no longer on their "good behavior," then, in the Board's opinion, a period of insecurity for Northern life and property will recommence.

The recent success of this party at the polls, in the Board's opinion, does not by itself fix that its candidate was peculiarly identified with the Confederate cause; and, secondly, to the unfortunate apathy of the best classes of the community on the subject of municipal elections, which appears to be the curse of large cities, and results in throwing the government into unworthy hands.

The Commission have thus endeavored to give, as concisely as possible, the conclusion at which they have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the causes of and responsibility for the recent bloodshed. Further, if any action, is for higher authority.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The worms are still eating away at the young and old cotton, few planters escaping the ravagers. The cool and dry weather with which we have been blessed, has caused what little cotton there is left to open very rapidly, and planters are busy picking out the crop. The quality of the cotton this season, we are informed, is very good. The cane crop of our parish for this year is estimated at twenty-five or six thousand bales. We are assured that the sugar cane is greatly injured in our parish, previous to the overflow would not fall short of fifty thousand acres!

Corn promises to be a total failure this year, and we fear there will be much suffering in consequence. There will be no sugar made in our parish this year, what few acres of cane in the parish will be reserved for next sugar crop.

THE COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.—The present favorable weather is inspiring friends of industry to us. If it continues we may yet hope to see one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton brought to the market, which would fully equal in price the crop of any year previous to the war. Such a result in face of unprecedented ravages of worms, of the upset of old systems of labor and the disorganization of new, and of the natural unsettlement after a great war, ought to encourage our planters and inspire them to go in with new energy to cultivation, and to seek to adjust themselves to the new labor. Whoever does not will fail.—*Flake's Bulletin.*

LEGAL TENDERS.—In a case relative to ground rent lately decided by Judge Alexander, of the Circuit Court, of Maryland, the validity of the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender in payment of debts was involved. The Judge has filed the opinion that Congress had no power to declare these notes legal tender. The decisions in a number of cases assimilating in principle to the one before presented by him. In these cases it was conceded that there was no power vested in Congress for the purpose above disputed, though it was claimed that the validity of the enactment should be sustained. The complainant took an appeal from the ruling of the Court, and all the points thus controverted will have to be determined by the Court of Appeals of the State, whose decision on them will be looked to with anxiety.

HOW TO SAVE COTTON FROM THE ANY WORM.—An old and experienced planter addresses a note to the Jefferson *Simplerule*, in which he states that the worm may be effectually kept out of cotton by keeping fires burning around the edges of the fields at night, when it is known to infest the neighborhood. How so led to an accidental observance of this by what occurred years ago on his own plantation. A newly cleared farm around which large heaps were burned, was not touched, while the field adjoining were infested by the worm. The moth, which deposits the *larvae*, flies only at night, and is probably repelled by the blaze, or led by the glare, the candle moths, to precipitate themselves in flames. He afterward frequently tried that method of combating the insect, and found it always successful.

The End of a Murderer.

EXECUTION OF RICHARD THAIRWELL.

[Payette, Pa. (Oct. 1) Dispatch to the New York Herald]

The finale of the domestic tragedy known to the public as the Houseman murder, which occurred in Cocktown, Fayette county, Pa., on the night of April 3, 1866, culminated to-day in the execution of Richard Thairwell, one of the actors in the bloody crime. It will be remembered that Mrs. Houseman, who instigated the murder of her husband, James Houseman, was acquitted at the recent trial for want of evidence as to her guilt, there being no other witnesses except Thairwell, who stubbornly refused to testify in her case. Thairwell was convicted on his own confession, and this day paid the penalty of his crime.

Early this morning the prisoner betook himself to the work of preparation for that eternity soon to open on his vision. Rev. Mr. Mansell, a Methodist minister, was his immediate spiritual adviser; but other ministers and Christian men of the town participated in the religious exercises of the cell. The prisoner evinced the greatest contrition and penitence. His voice was modulated with feeling, and the burden of his prayer was humble contrition and sorrow for the awful deed. He stated to his minister that he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for 10 years prior to his coming to America, and bitterly lamented his departure from the paths of virtue. He expressed entire resignation to his fate, and assured those around him of his sense of pardon in the Redeemer. He partook of the sacrament fervently before his execution, and assigned to Mr. Hobert, of Brownsville, Pa., the disposal of his body. He spoke at length of his connection with the fatal affair, and regretted that he had not testified against his seducer and partner in crime, Mrs. Houseman.

At 25 minutes past 2 o'clock the prisoner was led from his cell and placed on the scaffold. Rev. Mr. Smith then read an Episcopal prayer which was followed by an exhortation by Rev Mr. Mansell. During this time the doomed man maintained the most perfect composure. His eyes were closed and he appeared as in prayer. The rope was placed around his neck and he bid farewell to his ministers and the sheriff. He requested the spectators to observe that he declared that the pamphlet issued as his confession was a fabrication in which he had no hand, and also alluded to the kindness he had received from the sheriff and his family. At 35 minutes past 2 the drop fell, and he passed into eternity with scarcely a struggle. At 5 minutes before 3 the body was taken down and placed in a coffin. Thairwell was a young man, about 25 years of age, of pleasing countenance and prepossessing manner, and by his fortitude with which he met his death won for him the admiration of all.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city, as reported to the Board of Health, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, were as follows:

Cholera	8	Fever, Congestive	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Typhoid	2
Congestion of Lungs	1	Fever, Yellow	3
Consumption	2	Gastric Enteritis	1
Convulsions, Infantile	1	Lockjaw	1
Croup	1	Marasmus, Infantile	1
Debility, Infantile	1	Softening of Brain	1
Fever	1	Tri Nat. collum	2
Total			26

Males	17	Females	10
Not stated	1		
Total	18		10
Whites	24	Mulattoes	2
Blacks	2		
Total	26		2

Total 28

Of those who died of cholera there were:

Whites	24	Blacks	1
Total	25		1

Loss of the Evening Star.—Our dispatches give some account of the loss of this vessel 180 miles off Tybee. It will be seen that nearly all on board, about three hundred souls, inclusive of the crew, have perished. Among the passengers were the Opera Troupe, engaged by Mr. Albaiza for the New Opera House, and the Combination Troupe, engaged by Mr. Bidwell, for the Academy of Music in this city. Mr. Albaiza was a native of Spain, and about 30 years; a native of Havana. Died of swamp fever.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—The case of John Keppard and Zephire Cannoge, charged with shooting and wounding with intent to murder policeman George W Crown, on the night of the 23d September last, on Basin street, was investigated yesterday before Recorder Gastinel. We give an abstract of the testimony:

George W. Crown, sworn—At 10 o'clock, the night stated, witness, while on duty, heard a noise which he found proceeded from a coffee house on Carondelet Walk, between St Peter and Toulouse streets; told the barkeeper the noise must be stopped; went to the corner of Basin and Carondelet, when Cannoge came out of said house with a lady and two persons, talking loud. Witness told Cannoge to stop his noise. Accused asked witness who he was talking to. Cannoge said: "If you arrest any one, you will be discharged." Some one said witness was an officer to be respected, etc. Cannoge proceeded to take drinks. Witness declined, and was about to leave, when some one said, "Shoot the d—d son of a b—h." A pistol was fired, and the parties ran off. Witness was wounded by the shot, and confined three weeks. Keppard was on the banquette opposite at the time. It was not Cannoge who said "Kill him," etc., as stated by the negative Cannoge did not shoot. The voice which said "Shoot him" was not the one which said "Respect the officer." The same night Cannoge told witness he was sorry he had not him but Keppard who shot.

M Hellow, sworn—Was with accused on a frolic. Witness was the one who said, "Respect the officer." Cannoge apologized, and then invited the officer to drink, etc. Just at this time the shot was fired. Witness does not know by whom.

Francis Dunlap, colored, sworn—Keppard fired a shot at the officer; witness was standing opposite the door; no other persons present but witness, the accused and six or seven others. Cannoge asked the watchman to drink and take a cigar, when Keppard fired, saying, "Take that, you d—d nigger."

G. Heurey, colored, sworn—Did not pay much attention; heard Keppard say he is a policeman, and must be respected. Keppard, Cannoge, Helot and others, stood behind him.

Officer Isclard, sworn—Arrested Cannoge, who said it was Keppard who shot; arrested Keppard, who asked on a quietness, and went with him without saying anything.

Cannoge was discharged, and Keppard committed for trial before the First District Court. Bail, $2000.

An affidavit was made against James Fitch, who was arrested and held to answer, charged with the burglary and robbery of the office of Dr. D C Holliday.

The case of Charlie Forrest, alias Jim Carpenter, charged with stealing the furniture of Susan Smith, a young woman with whom he is said to have lived, was undergoing investigation at a late hour in the evening, with little prospect of termination.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 8, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, there having been little done in any department of trade. The movement in our leading staple declined but trifling activity, and notwithstanding factors were disposed to sell, and, in some instances, at prices brought to the market, which would fully equal in price the crop of any year previous to the war. Such a result in face of unprecedented ravages of worms, of the upset of old systems of labor and the disorganization of new, and of the natural unsettlement after a great war, ought to encourage our planters and inspire them to go in with new energy to cultivation, and to seek to adjust themselves to the new labor. Whoever does not will fail.—*Flake's Bulletin.*

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 9, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lexington, Hodge, for Boston.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Victor, Gates, from New York, 20th ult. to A. Morris, 2d district.

Steamship Rapidan, Foster, from Galveston 6th inst. to Jas Conner, 2 cross-ist district.

Steamship Mary Cook, Montgomery, (Ala)—New Basin.

Steamer Sarah, Blakeslee, from Mobile—New Basin.

Steamer Frances, Walker, from Mobile.

Steamer Camargo, Miller, from Berwick's Bay.

—STEAMBOATS—

Nina Simmons, Greenhouse, from Bayou Sara.

Dove Lyle, Mayhew, from Pittsburg.

J D Hinde, Hinckley, from Wheeling.

Caddo, Jacobs, from Shreveport.

Cecile, Ancelon, from Thibodaux.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Lexington—1177 bales cotton, 30 bbls flour, 650 bales do, 100 bbls flour, 15 bbls potatoes, 14 bbls onions, 1 pkg sundries.

DISASTERS

The bark Kate Stanton, Brady, from New York for Galveston, with an assorted cargo, got ashore Friday near Cape Florida. The crew left the vessel in the boat by small smackers, one of which had come to the aid of the Captain, and they had safely arrived at Key West on Third District, for which she is likely to be kept on Third District.

The steamer Relief, from New York for Body Island, in search of the wreck of the steamer Meridian, from New York for Mobile, wrecked near Oregon Inlet, put into Norfolk 8th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Oct 1—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Cleopatra, Gibbs; Gleaves, Williamson. Arrived from Galveston, ship Probus.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Victor—Assorted cargo.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—28 bales cotton, J A Campbell; 1 bale do, Sanger Bros; 1 bale do, Blum—half bill broady to Kaufmann & Co; 1 bale do, Jas Conner; 1 pkg sundries, Sanger Bros; 1 pkg sundries, Jas Conner; 1 pkg sundries, Texas Express; 1 pkg sundries, Jas Conner.

BOSTON—Per steamship Lexington—1177 bales cotton, to Hanson, Odell & co—30 bbls flour, 650 bales do, 100 bbls flour, 15 bbls potatoes, 14 bbls onions, 1 pkg sundries.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamer Cecile—30 bales cotton to A Milton Jones—20 Hogsheads Molasses to Sarah Richardson—5 P H Peck—2 Hogsheads Cards; 1 pkg 2 W Burbridge & co—20 Boxes Tobacco; 1 pkg Cards to Tarleton—17 P J Herron; 10 G W West—10 Kinds do—18 T A Hendricks—10 R H Fraser—1 pkg Furniture—2 Pairs Pigeons—2 M J Foote & Parsons Hardware—1 pkg Cards to Tarleton—1 pkg Furniture—1 pkg Cards—1 Gleason & Mayo—1 C L Wilmarth—1 pkg Hardware—40 Hogsheads Molasses—1 pkg Furniture—1 bale moss M Levy—12 Jackets cotton seed bales to Tarleton—2 Bales cotton seed to order—1 Tub Molasses—Total 320 Hogsheads.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Cecile—26 bales cotton, J A Campbell—5 P H Peck—1 Bale Cards to J W Robb—3 A B Charpentier—1 J Grandi—1 P J Peck—1 do—1 Hodgson—1 Bale Cards to J A Mann—1 do—1 Bale Cards to Harvey McMillan—1 do—1 Bale Cards to Tarleton—1 Bale Cards to Mrs Bailey—1 Bale Cards to Tarleton—1 Adams & co—1 do—1 Bale Cards to Tarleton—1 Bale Cards to Mrs Bailey—1 Bale Cards to Tarleton—1 Bale Cards—Total 26 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

Bale Cards to order—Total 20 bales cotton.

COTTON.—There is but little offering on the Levee, nearly the whole demand being supplied from store. The stock is very much reduced, and prices are largely in favor of sellers. The sales compose some 3000 sacks, divided as follows: 1000 mixed, in lots, from store at 36c; 1000 white mixed, on the levee, at 36c; 500 middling, from store, at 36c; also, 1300 on the evening, from store, not previously reported, at 36c per bushel for yellow and yellow mixed.

FLOUR.—The supply is only fair, in warehouse, and on the levee it will not exceed 1000 sacks, from every firm. The transactions to-day include 1000 barrels of which 700 are Superfine, 200 at $9 50, 100 prime Ski Lower, in store, at $9 00, 100 prime St. Louis, in barrels, at $7 00, and 50 do do, at $7 50. The stock is light, but sufficiently ample to meet the present demand.

BACON.—To-day we have noticed no sales of importance, though the market was firm, at 20c for seven weight Mess. Small parcels are selling at 20½ for heavy, and 20 50 to 20 50 per Prime.

LARD.—A good retail demand prevails at 20½c for Shoulders; 20c for Ribbon, and 21c per lb for Clear do. Boston Hams are selling at 22c. Cured ds. 25 to 26c. Tierces command 17½c per lb. To-day a 10 sacks Shoulders brought 19½c, and 10 barrels Ribbon, country packed, 20 to 20½c.

HAY.—The supply of Prime, in tierces, is such that it keeps is only limited. We quote at $1 50 per 100 lb.

BAGGING.—There is only a small stock left, and the demand is active at 28c for full weight.

BALE ROPE.—The market is very quiet, and the demand is active we hear of are retail parcels at 9½ to 10c per coil. We quote round lots at 17½ to 18c per coil.

INDIA BAGGING.—There is a good retail demand, but we have heard of no sales of importance. The demand is supposed to be for 36 to 37c per yard. The former for rolls, and the latter rate for bales.

IRON COTTON TIES.—The stock is small, and the demand is only moderate at 11 to 12c a piece.

WOOL.—There is a fair supply on hand, which is being dispersed at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Native, 18 to 22c for Texas, 25 to 28c for quarters Merino, 22 to 25c for do three thirtors and seven eighths do, 28 to 30c for washed, and 15 to 18c for burry.

OIL.—There is some demand for Linseed at $2 to $2 05, and also for Coal, in cans, at 82½ to 85c per gallon.

BURIERIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 50 to $2 75 per sack, and $3 25 to $3 50 per bbl. Onions are $2 50 to $3 00; Green Apples at $5 to $7 50. Eggs at $30 00 to $40 00 per bbl. Chickens at $6 50 to $7 00 for small and $8 00 to $10 00 for large. Turkeys at $35 to $40, and Geese at $12 00 to $14 00 per dozen. Cabbages at $12 00 to $15 00 per crate.

CORN MEAL.—We noticed a sale of 50 bbls Kiln-dried, which, at $5 00 per bbl. Meal prices command $5 25 to $5 50 per bbl.

GUNNY BAGS.—There are now offering from first hands. The demand is purely retail, which is supplied at 30c a piece.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is heavily overstocked with Western Hogsheads, which is very dull, and will not bring over 20 to 30c per lb. Western Cheese is selling at 15 to 16c, and Northern at 17 to 18c per lb.

WHISKY.—There is only a moderate demand at $1 90 to $2 15 for wholesale, and $2 25 per gallon for retail parcels of Louisiana. Western Rectified is quoted at $2 30 to $2 40 per gallon.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little disengaged tonnage in port, and with fair offerings for shipping, we have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the cause of and responsibility for the recent bloodshed. Further, if any action, is for higher authority.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 9, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 134 Texas Beeves, 182 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—207 Texas Beeves, 182 Calves and Yearlings.

Left over: 12 do.

Stock on sale: 141 Texas Beeves, 128 Calves and Yearlings, 105 Hogs, 3184 Sheep and 66 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ⅌ lb net ..... — @ — —
Western Beef, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ..... — @ — —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ..... — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 12 @ 15 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head ..... 12 @ 13 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross ..... 12 @