THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 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.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. DeFeriet sells a well-established dairy, also milch cows, calf, etc., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, corner of Louisa and Claiborne streets.

E. Guinault sells tobacco, cigars, tools, stoves, etc., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Carondelet Walk and Perdido street.

John L. Lorenzo & Co. will sell a lot of wearing apparels, furniture, etc., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on St. Philip street, between St. Claude and Tonti streets.

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

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—We are gratified to notice by the announcement of the Cashier, Mr. L. Bernard, that this bank will be ready to receive deposits on and after the 1st of November next.

Mr. J. D. Posey, of the Nina Simmes, has our thanks for late papers. The Simmes is a popular Bayou Sara packet.

THE ROBERT E. LEE.—We are under obligations to the polite officers of this new and magnificent steamer for late papers. The Lee leaves for Vicksburg and intermediate ports to-morrow evening. She brought to port yesterday the largest load of cotton of the season, 2840 bales.

Governor Wells, who has been absent in the country parishes for some time, has returned to the city.

All who have ever used MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP are loud in their praise of its efficacy. Dr. Marsden in placing this before the world does so with a full conviction that it is for the good of his fellow man. All who have not purchased it, immediately go to your druggists and obtain a bottle.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—It is seldom that an audience sits out a good play, as well enacted as was "As You Like It," at the Varieties, last night. The caste embraced the best talent of this superior company, and the performers exerted themselves to give due expression to the life and gayety of the comedy. We regret that the late hour at which the play closed will prevent us from giving, as we had intended, a summary of a performance which possessed so much merit. We trust, however, to have occasion to remedy this.

To-night, Boucicault's clever comedy of the "Irish Heiress," which, at its representation last week was received with so much favor, will be repeated. This is one of the most laughable and taking comedies on the stage. It has a fault, that fault certainly is not that its situations are too heavy. Mrs. Chanfrau's *Nora Merrion*, Mrs. Taylor's *Lady Dorcester*, Mrs. Leighton's *Mrs. Connect*, and Mr. Bradley's *Lord Dorcester*, are all capital personations. Mr. Floyd is perfect as *Percy Lofter Ke to Major Fax*, we regard him as on the whole, Mr. Fiske's best characterization.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy and Miss Henrietta Irving appeared last night to a fine house. The portrayal by these able artists of the horrors of "La Tour de Neele," a spot associated, for all time, with murderous, mysterious and unexplained crimes, was exceedingly graphic, and held undivided the attention of the audience. They were well supported by the company.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Charles street, opens daily between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M., offers a thousand and one attractions to the visitor. Additions are being rapidly made to the "live stock." Amongst the curiosities by the way, we note a large setter. Our people are not familiar with this fine feathered traveler of the East; and they will doubtless avail themselves of this rare opportunity of seeing a specimen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—From the appearance of St. Charles street at an early hour last evening, it was apparent that some noted event was at hand. Any tourner who would have followed the crowds tomorrow on the Eastern side walk, and notice them disappear within certain doors that stood invitingly open, might have inferred that Manager Bidwell was at the bottom of it. The fact is, the debut of the new members of the "Academy Troupe, was an event which could not but attract a large publicity of pleasure seekers.

As we entered, the capacious inside was a most grateful one to our eyes. Pit, dress-circle, family gallery and upper tier, formed a moving panorama of cheerful faces. We need not say that the performance was a complete success. The dances of the Conroy Sisters and Miss Lizzie Wally—the Irishmen by Carlton and Poland, something excellent, by the way, in their line—the gymnastics of the Misses Brothers—the Ethiopianisms by Hart, Thompson and Reeve—and the learned dogs of Sig. De Louis—all received most flattering marks of the satisfaction of the audience. In brief, the "Nice Young" need fear, now, no competition. We congratulate Manager Bidwell upon the company he has secured, and trust that the great efforts he has made to recover from the blow which is yet fresh in the memories of all, will be abundantly rewarded by the public whom he has desired to gratify.

The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Walker, sailed this morning, at nine o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Marmion, Capt. Hassard, from New York the 13th inst., arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday evening. Capt. Hazard reports: On October 21st, at 8 A. M., 120 miles southeast of the Passes, passed steamships Huntsville, Geo. Washington and Morrimack, hence for New York. The following is a list of her passengers:

Gevins Allen and wife, Mrs D Patterson, A A Mather, Mrs Dawson, and 2 children, J H Cramer, Miss M A Cramer, A Barber, wife and child, Wm R Tucker, Geo Jones, R H Montgomery, Geo Bishop, Philip Ritz, Geo Rip Tucker, wife and infant, John Ritter, F Hanewell, F Parrett, Geo Fuller, J Barron, S Rowe, A R Lyon, L Tucker, Frank Rattery, R Gallagher, H Kennedy, C Reilly, C McCaustie, M Mahlum, F Hespeler, and 6 cabin steerage.

Passengers by steamship Rapidan, from Galveston, Oct. 21st:

Mrs Rose, F F Ale, A Stafford, T C Cooke, Mr F Lane, W Morris, Prof. Capi A Hilo Pass, and fifteen in deck.

*Tragedy in Jackson, Tenn.*

A tragic and most deplorable affair occurred at the hotel, near the depot, in this city, on last Saturday night. The parties concerned were Jamie Sheridan, who was employed as watchman at the hotel, Mary Carroll, the chamber maid at the same house and the unfortunate man who was killed, William Fitzgibbon, a guest of the house.

There are considerable reports relative to the tragedy. The parties into which we give were obtained from the corroborating testimony of witnesses in question.

William Fitzgibbon had come down from Humboldt, where he lived, to collect a claim of $[illegible] which he held against Mr Gray, the former proprietor of the hotel. He had been in town but a short time before he began to imbibe pretty freely of liquor, and about midnight he was very drunk. Being in this condition, the chambermaid, having an acquaintance with him, had him conducted to her own room and put in bed.

It was soon discovered that the chambermaid was herself considerably under the influence of liquor. She had a quiltcalay with the watchman about some trivial matter, and carried her grievances to Fitzgibbon, who was lying asleep in her room. He listened to her story, and immediately left the room, barefooted, and without coat or waistcoat, and made search for the watchman, and when he had found him he insulted him without any weapons, however, and began to strike him with his fist, whereupon the watchman drew a revolver and fired two times, one shot taking effect in Fitzgibbon's heart.

The verdict of the jury called in the case was that the deceased came to his death by a wound caused from a pistol in the hands of James Sheridan, and that, in their opinion, the killing was not justifiable. Sheridan fled soon after the affair, and has not yet been arrested.—*West Tennessee*.

CHARACTER OF INSURANCE COMPANY.—A writer in one of our New York exchanges proposes that "all employers to whom care money of property is confided shall be required by their employers to deposit policies of insurance guaranteeing their fidelity."

Let us see how the plan would work. Here comes a man seeking employment as Cashier of a bank, an office of great temptation, which has proven very trying to the virtue of many North-ern men lately. The bank President says: "Where is the policy of insurance which authorizes one to rely upon you as an honest man?" The applicant owns the liability to produce it, and the bank officer refuses to receive him because he knows where one set of knaves will not endorse another. In what be a very knave indeed. This mentioned in ordinary business transactions would be pretty conclusive, and no one could resist its effect where money was involved.—*Vicksburg Herald*.

TEN BISHOPS NEW RELIGION.—The Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, writes to the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* as follows:

"I am preparing for publication, in one paper, an article on the religious of our negroes into the vilest African superstitions. The downward way out hope is frightful. Leading old artful preachers are carrying hundreds of deluded fellows along with them in the new religion which they teach. Among its first principles are the following: That God who governed formerly is dead; that the Yankees were overthrow Him; that He was a slave of God; that Christ was the white man's slave; that he upheld white folks in sustaining the institution of slavery; that He is now defeated; and that two old negro women are elevated to the Christhood, and invested with full authority and power to manage the interest of the salvation."

## The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,953

A PARLIAMENTAY GOVERNMENT OR A DEMOCRATIC EMPIRE.

We have more than once heretofore referred to the quarrel between President Johnson and the present Congress as one in which hostility on the part of the latter was in reality, and fundamentally, rather against the Presidential office, than against the President. The fact that the differences between them in relation to legislative measures not directly connected with the subject of reconstruction, have almost invariably had their source in the President's avowed, tenacious, and obvious desire to maintain the existing Constitution, and that those differences were often without rational explanation otherwise, would itself go far to sustain the above conclusion. A candid review of the rise and progress of the controversy in respect to Southern reconstruction and restoration cannot fail to reveal abundant and decisive evidence to the same effect. No complaint was made against the President for imposing extra-constitutional conditions on the Southern States in the reorganization of their governments. Congress was but too willing to approve and ratify all Executive acts that were at once outside of the Constitutional province of the Presidential office and concurrent with its own sentiments and views. But as soon as the President began clearly to manifest a purpose to abandon the latitudinarianism which came in vogue with all Departments of the Government during the war, and to bring the whole Government and the entire Union back within Constitutional limits, and as soon as it was seen that he intended to employ all the Constitutional rights and all the legitimate influence of his office as means for effecting this purpose, the opposition of Congress to his policy became decided and pronounced. It was then that the advocates of a Congressional domination for carrying out partisan ideas and passions commenced speaking of the President as "an obstacle to be removed." But this was not a frank or comprehensive statement of the matter. President Johnson simply embodied the Constitutional existence of his office. A Constitutional President, acknowledging his obligations and maintaining his rights as sworn defender of the Constitution, could do no less. It was the office, then, that was the real obstacle to be removed. The office represented the theory of a government of limited powers constitutionally defined, and it was the plain tendency of the prevailing opinion and feeling in Congress to repudiate the present complex system, and to substitute a parliamentary government of unlimited powers. The late elections in the North are claimed as an endorsement of Congress by the people of the States in which they were held, and the coming elections in November are expected to exhibit results of like significance. In that event it might be inferred, not unreasonably, that the voice of the people who have any practical participation in national politics consents to a system of Congressional encroachment and usurpation which tends to the virtual extinction of the Presidential office. But granting this, and even granting that the authority of Constitutional President should become as phantasmal as that of Roman Consul in the time of the Cæsars, it does not follow, we think, that a parliamentary government, destined for permanent existence, would supervene; and the London *Times*, which frequently judges with remarkable shrewdness of the drift of American politics, falls into error, we take it, when it concludes that the civil or sectional war in the United States has produced a state of things which must lead to the substitution for the present Government, restricted and guided by the provisions of a written Constitution, another similar to that of England, without a written Constitution, and in which the great salient feature would be the predominance of Congress in respect to matters of legislation and of administration, in matters of domestic and of foreign policy. In England, it is true, the unwritten Constitution is so vague and elastic as to impose no positive limitation to the power of Parliament. But the House of Lords is not a co-operative body, and only incidentally a legislative one. It may be called a hereditary, orrine, and organic check on the action of the House of Commons. Nor is that House, strictly considered, a representative of the English people. Under a limited system of suffrage, it represents property and capital, and the influence of these more than it does the masses. There would be an absence of such conditions in the United States in the event of complete Congressional secondary, inspired, as it would doubtless be, with Radical tenets. Universal suffrage would be the rule everywhere. Conservative barriers would exist anywhere. The country would soon reel and stagger under the despotism not of mere numbers, not of an extended party organization, but of a Congressional faction. In no long time chaos would be come again. For in a large country in which there is universal suffrage to control deliberative assembly like ours would be unable to maintain a government for a length of time. In the end of the revolutionizing work of Congress, should it wholly prevail in the pending controversy, is much more likely to be a democratic empire than a parliamentary government—much more likely to make some future President King or Emperor than to make Congress supreme.

**Brent Butler Defends Himself, and Blames Gen. Grant in the Matter of the Exchange of Prisoners.**

Gen Butler said at Hamilton, Ohio, the other day, that while he never answered anonymous newspaper attacks, he felt it his duty here at Hamilton to refute a slander which had been circulated in this place a few days ago by a gentleman of standing in advocating the election of the Democratic candidate.

He has chosen to say that I am responsible for the starvation of our prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville, by refusing to exchange, because the rebels did not recognize the negroes as slaves, but treat as regular soldiers.

I don't propose to criticise anybody, or to say who was right or who was wrong, but I propose to state the exact facts, because it has been widely charged against me that in order to rescue the negro soldiers I preferred that 30,000 of our men should starve rather than agree that the negro should not be exchanged.

Whatever I might have thought it best to have done, I am only here to-day to say that I did not do it. The duties of Commissioner of Exchange were put in my hands. I made an arrangement to have an exchange effected—man for man, officer for officer. I was commissioned to play in General Streight, of Indiana, who is here to-day, and who had then just escaped from the Libby. I told him how I proposed to get our negro soldiers out of the rebel hands. We had 60,000 or thereabout of their prisoners. They had 30,000 of ours, or thereabout. I don't give the exact numbers, as I write from memory, but these are the approximate numbers.

I proposed to go on and exchange with the rebels, man for man, officer for officer, until I got 30,000 of our men, and then I would still have had 30,000 of theirs left in my hands. And then I proposed to exchange 30,000 until I got the negroes out of the rebels [Applause.] I made this arrangement with the Confederate commissioner. This was on the 1st of April, before we commenced to move on that campaign of 1864, from the Rapid Ann to the James, around Richmond. At that time the Lieutenant-General objected to my proceeding, and told him what I had done. He gave me certain verbal directions. What they were I shall not repeat, because I have the instructions in writing. But I sent my Provost Marshal to explain to the Government of the United States. It was referred to the Lieutenant General. He ordered me not to give the Confederates another man in exchange.

I telegraphed back to him in these words:

"Your order shall be obeyed, but I assume you do not mean to interfere with the exchange of the sick and wounded."

He replied: "Take all the sick and wounded you can get, but do not give them another man."

You can see that even with sick and wounded men this system would soon cause all exchanges to stop.

It did stop. It stopped right there, in April, 1864, and was not resumed until August, 1864, when Mr. Ould, the Rebel Commissioner, again wrote to me: "We will exchange man for man, officer for officer, and say nothing about colored troops."

I laid this dispatch before the Lieutenant General. He gave me a verbal answer substantially: "If you give the rebels the 30,000 men whom we hold, it will ensure the defeat of Gen. Sherman and endanger our safety here around Richmond. I wrote an argument, offensive to me, to the Confederate Commissioners, so that they should stop all further offers of exchange.

I say nothing about the policy of this course; I offer no criticism of it whatever. I say only that, whether it be a good or a bad policy, it was not mine, and that my part in it was wholly in obedience to orders from my commanding officer, the Lieutenant General.

INTERSPERSING TO TURFMEN.—The latest time on record at all distances, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 mile, pacing, Pacemaker | 2:12¾ |
| 1 mile, trotting, Dexter | 2:18¾ |
| 2 mile, trotting, Flora Temple | 4:38¾ |
| 3 mile, trotting, Dutchman | 7:34 |
| 4 mile, trotting, Prince | 9:59 |
| 20 miles, trotting, Fashion | 1:00:35¾ |
| 20 miles, pacing, Cleopatra | 1:00:35¾ |
| 1 mile, double, Twenty Eight and Eight | 1:51¾ |
| 1 mile, running, Henry Pacific | 1:42 |
| 4 miles, running, Lexington | 7:19¾ |

John Morrissey has been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Congressman for the 5th District, and if indorsed by Tammany, as he hopes to be, may be elected. This fact not the result of the corruption of New York politics. Though there have been worse men sent to Congress, yet public opinion has the dignity of the National Legislature, have seldom been so badly outraged. To select an ex-prize-fighter as a legislator is disgraceful enough, but Morrissey, should he go to Congress, will owe his nomination to the face-bank.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—The Court of Appeals in Genoa, lately, has given judgment in an important case. The Bishop of that town had refused to sanction the civil marriage of a priest. His refusal had been validated by a lower court, but the sentence has now been quashed, and the principle is solemnly affirmed that priests can legally depart from their vows of celibacy.

An impudent young fellow offered to bet the teacher of a young ladies' grammar school, who was looking for the proficiency of his pupils, that not one of them would "decline" the word husband.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Washington.

Seized from British Bark Ambrosia.

From Europe.

France and the Spanish Seizure of British Vessels—Jamaica and Governor Eyre.

European Markets.

From New York.

Gold 146 3-8—Cottan Quiet at 39 to 41c.

Vessels with Arms Seized by the United States.

Governor Swann and the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

Fire in Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Violent Storm in St. Louis.

Further from Europe.

The Austrian Emperor and Mexico.

From Mexico.

Cortina About to Attack Matamoros.

Americans Committing Outrages.

Effect of the Storm in Various Cities.

Sundry Market Reports.

From the Balize.

*Washington*, Oct. 22.—The Navy Department has a report from the commanding officer of the steamer Newbern, dated Key West the 8th instant, stating that on the fourth he picked up men on a raft, 75 miles east of Cape Canaveral, being the captain, cook, mate and two seamen of the British bark Ambrosia, which foundered in a gale on the 27th. They were the sole survivors of a crew of 15. They were nearly exhausted.

The President has appointed Joshua E. Goddens, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Charleston.

The arrival of the U. S. steamship Supply at Macon on the 8th of July, is announced.

*Washington*, Oct. 22—The United States Consul at Nassau, informs the State Department that by the hurricane of the 1st the following lighthouses were injured: Light at Hole-in-the-Wall, Gunboat light, light at Elbow Bay, Nassau light. At the entrance of the harbor, a temporary light has been erected which can be seen feebly three miles distant. The light at the Great Isaac is all right.

*Old City, Pa.*, Oct 22.—A fire occurred this morning destroying near one-quarter of the oil shipping portion of the city. Through the superhuman efforts of the Fire Department the flames were prevented from spreading into the city, or the destruction would have followed. The total loss amounts to about $40,000.

*St. Louis*, Oct. 22.—This city was visited by a violent storm yesterday. Several buildings were destroyed and a number of persons were injured.

*Lafayette*, Oct. 22.—The case of the Police Commissioners was taken up this morning by Gov. Swann.

The complainants were represented by Messrs. Latrobe and Schley, and the Police Commissioners by Messrs. Stockbridge, Alexander and Sterling. The latter read a reply to the petition of the Governor, but averring their rights to answer before a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Governor decided that he had jurisdiction. The counsel for the Commissioners then withdrew, saying their mission was ended.

*Philadelphia*, Oct. 22.—The base ball match today between the Athletics of this city and the Atlantic of New York, resulted in the victory of the Athletics. Seven innings were played, and the score stood 31 to 12.

*New York*, Oct. 22.—The steamship ——— with European dates to the 4th, has arrived at Halifax.

Arrived: Steamer Albermarle, from Richmond.

*New York*, Oct. 22.—Advices per steamship China, state that in the case of the British steamer Tornado, seized by Spain, the British Government has advised that of Madrid to admit that mistake in seizing the vessel, to indemnify the officers and crew, and make the most ample apology.

The Jamaica Committee appeal to the public for subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, for the prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre. They have specially retained the services of the Hon. Mr. Coleridge, the Queen's counsel, for the prosecution.

It is stated that the engineers of the War Department have decided to alter the construction of the Portsmouth fortifications from a combination of iron and granite to one entirely of iron.

The delegates at present in England from the British American Colonies had been entertained at a banquet by the British North American Association. Most of the speeches were strongly in favor of the Confederation scheme.

FRANCE.—The Empress continued at Biarritz. The Bourse was firm, closing at 68f. 90c.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over 22,000,000f.

*New York*, Oct. 22.—The brig Stromboli, from Wilmington, was seized at Port-au-Prince by the Government, she having arms on board. Her captain and crew were all sick.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 12th, state that the Brazilian iron-clad Rio Janeiro had been blown up by a torpedo during the bombardment and capture of a fort near Itapua by the Brazilians. The crew of the iron-clad all perished.

*Liverpool*, Oct. 22.—The steamships Erin and New York, from New York, have arrived out.

The Cotton market is quiet. The sales today were 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15¼d.

*London*, Oct. 22.—The money market is quiet. Consols are quoted at 89⅛ and U. S. 5-20's at 69.

*Havana*, Oct. 22.—A steamer will sail from Tuxtla, for Mexico, forthwith, by express order of the Emperor, Francis Joseph.

*Heidelberg*, Oct. 22.—The United States steamer Montezuma, and other vessels of the American fleet, are at Hamburg. The officers on Saturday were guests at a grand banquet prepared by the municipal authorities of this port.

*Madrid*, Oct. 22.—Spain has announced her intention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops leave Rome.

*New York*, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.—Gold closed at 146¾. U. S. 5-20's of '64 105¾, '65 105¾, 10-40's 100. Flour quiet—Southern $12 25 to $16 50, sales 38 bbls. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn unsettled. Pork firmer—sales 6500 bbls new Mess at $34. Cotton closed quiet with sales of 3,000 bales Middlings at 39 to 41c. Sugars steady. Spirits of Turpentine 89 to 90c. Rosin $5 50 to $12 50.

*Baltimore*, Oct. 22.—Flour steady—Western scarce. Wheat firm. Pork $35 50. Groceries active. Whiskey dull.

*Vicksburg*, Oct. 22.—Passed up, P. W. Strader last night, and down Mary M. Forsyth at 9 A. M., and Southerner at 5 P. M. River falling.

*Galveston*, Oct. 22.—Files of Rio Grande papers to the 17th inst. are received. Cortina was master of the situation and was nightly expected to attack Matamoros. He had offered to permit Canales with an escort of ten men to cross to the American side. Canales had explained the firing on an American boat to the commander of the post. Cortina had given notice to the American commander, Col. Selgwick, that he intended to attack Matamoros. He had erected a duty of forty per cent. on a train of hides and skins from Monterey.

A gang of thirty men of the American brigade are committing great devastation and murder. American citizens in pursuit overtook and killed five. The pursuit continues 26 leagues from San Antonio.

*St. Louis*, Oct. 22.—A most terrific wind storm swept over the city at half-past five yesterday, doing an incredible amount of damage. The City Hospital was blown down, the Lucas, and the Lindell Hotel were somewhat damaged. Several steamboats were blown from their moorings. All the telegraph lines were prostrated. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

The Coroner's Jury sitting on the bodies of the victims by the explosion last week, have returned a verdict that the explosion was the result of negligence and ignorance on the part of the engineer.

The Presbyterian Conference have passed a series of strong Radical resolutions, condemning President Johnson and endorsing the action of Congress.

Flour very firm but not quotably higher. Wheat firm at $1 60 to $1 75. Prime fall $1 80 to $1 90. Choice Corn firm at $1 to 87c. Oats firm at 44 to 46c. Pork quiet at $33 to $33 75. Bacon and Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at $2 23.

*Louisville*, Oct. 22.—A violent storm last night prostrated a well of ruins of the theatre from Chicago represent the same gale crushing five frame buildings, killing five persons, and seriously injuring several others.

*Louisville*, Oct. 22.—Sales 58 hhds. of Tobacco; market unchanged. Flour from new wheat, superfine, $9 50; extra $10 75. New Wheat, sold $2 75. Corn mixed, in bulk, 85c. Oats 48c. Pork $32 50. Shoulders 15¾c; Clear Sides 19¾c. Raw Whiskey $2 23.

*Cincinnati*, Oct. 22.—Flour is in good demand, and firm—superfine $10 50 to $11; seconds brands $12 to $11; fancy $14 to $15. Wheat in demand at $2 84 to $2 85 for No. 1 red. Corn firm at 84c. to 85c. Oats advanced to 50c. Whisky unchanged and firm. Pork held at $33, and scarce. 250,000 pounds of bulk Shoulders were sold at 13¾c. loose, an advance of ¼c. Sides held at 14c. Bacon firmer. Shoulders 15¾ to 16c. Sides 17½c. Clear Sides 19¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged at 15 to 15¼c. Groceries firm. Seed unchanged. Gold 146.

*Southwest Pass*, Oct. 22.—The bark Robert was towed out to sea at 7 A. M. The ship Molocka from Boston, a ship from Philadelphia, schooner Packet of Tampico, sixteen days from Vera Cruz, with 3 passengers, went up in sew at 12 M. The French bark New Mexico is inside the bar, awaiting orders. A dismasted ship, name unknown, arrived at the bar this morning. Ship Caravan is still outside. The Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch is anchored here abreast of the pilot station. Nothing else in sight. Weather cloudy and warm. Wind West—light. Tide low.

(Associated Press Dispatches—last evening.)

**Empress of Mexico Insane—Cotton and Gold Markets.**

*New York*, Oct. 22.—Foreign papers, also the *Herald's* Paris correspondence, assert that the Empress of Mexico has become insane.

Arrived, steamer Gen. Barnes from Savannah.

*New York*, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.—Cotton firmer. Flour firmer. Wheat 1 to 3c better. Corn very firm. Pork firmer at $34. Lard unchanged. Gold 146⅞. Sterling Exchange 109⅜.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAIR AT MASONIC HALL.—The charitable bazaar and tombola for the benefit of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Third District, continues for a few nights longer at the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street. The interesting ladies in charge, seconded by the earnest efforts of Rev. Father Foltier, have done every thing in their power to make the arrangements agreeable to visitors, hundreds of whom are pleasantly entertained every evening. It is well worth the trifling expenditure of a ticket to see the charming young ladies there ready to greet you with beauteous faces and smiling countenances. All the lovely creatures, never so lovely as when engaged in some charitable work! How we do enjoy the living panorama of beauty as sauntering round from stand to stand, we cause it to pass in review before us! And our recollections are all the livelier as just now we sip from a flowing bowl some delicious champagne sent us by some of the most enterprising of the fair manageresses, Mrs. H. Davis, Mrs Burke, Miss Carrigan and Miss Ludwig, all worthy flowers in the social bouquet with which the Masonic Hall is so delightfully regaled, not to mention Mrs. Adam, the lady satellites around her table and others whose names we did not ascertain, alike earnest and interesting in the good work.

*New City Railroad Proposed.*—We understand the project of a new railroad will be brought before the City Council this evening, the plan having been drafted, the cost estimated at $250,000, and gentlemen with the necessary capital being ready to bid for the contract. The proposed route is as follows: From the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, down the east side of Rampart to Main, down Main to Bayou St. John, and returning back one square along the Bayou to Bien St. Ann, along St. Ann to Rampart, and along west side of Rampart to Canal street.

*City Morgue*.—The interments in the vaults and cemeteries of the city, for the twenty four hours ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, as reported to the Board of Health, were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cholera Infantum | 5 | Fever, yellow 3 |
| Cholera Morbus | 1 | Gastro-enteritis 1 |
| Consumption | 2 | Inflammation of Lungs 1 |
| Diarrhea, chronic | 1 | Mortalities 15 |
| Fever, intermittent | 1 | Pneumonia 1 |
| Fever, remittent | 1 | Teething 1 |
| Total | | 32 |

*First District Court*—*Judge Abell*.—The Grand Jury yesterday presented a true bill against Bridget Mullen, Mary Mullen, Sarah Mullen and Mrs. Bridget Rowe, for assaulting, beating, bruising and otherwise ill treating Ann Gomez, on the 19th inst. The parties live in Algiers.

*Imports*.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Joseph Bellendeder, a child six months old, born in New Orleans, found dead at 835 Goodchildren street. Verdict "died from destitution." Also, inquests off the bodies of Margarita Lopez, aged twelve months, native of New Orleans, and Baptiste Nina, aged fifty five years, native of Palermo. The first died of "enteritis," and the other of "pernicious fever."

*Mob Shooting*.—Thomas McGuinn, a drayman, is under arrest on complaint of E. Lawrence, of Plaquemines parish, charged with the offence, having Mr. L. a mule in his possession. McGinn also had $200 in gold, the title to which, however, is not questioned. He will be examined before Recorder Abern.

*Violent Affray*.—F. W. Boehenger was arrested Sunday night, charged with assaulting and seriously wounding Henry Eighenbrogh with a tumbler, in the beer house of Mr. Reibel, on Rampart street. The tumbler struck Eighenbrogh on the forehead, just above the right eye, laying open the frontal bone. The right eye is supposed to be destroyed. After reaching the station, a piece of the tumbler, about two inches in width, was taken from the ghastly wound. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

The accused was yesterday admitted to bail in $2,000, on a certificate of a physician that the wounded man was not in danger.

Peter Kelly is also to answer to a charge of fighting and disturbing the peace, and maiming Officer Ryan, of the First District.

*Heavy Cotton Transaction*.—John Martin, John Landry and Pat. Donohoe, one of them colored, were arraigned before Recorder Abern yesterday, on the charge of having, last Saturday, stolen from the Virginia Cotton Press 11 bales of Cotton, belonging to L. N. Lane, of the firm of Lane & Behan, and valued at $500. Case fixed for trial on the 3d November next. Bail $2,000 each.

*Robbed by Negro Soldiers*.—At a late hour, Sunday night, a passenger, who missed the train at Greenville station, was seized by a number of negro soldiers armed with pistols, and robbed of not only of all the money he had, about $15, but of every stuch of his clothing, except his under shirt and socks. This became the Guerillas, and we have to regret that the negroes, not being known, have so far escaped detection.

*Recorder Abern's Court*.—Richard Tallet, colored, was yesterday fined $25 for carrying concealed weapons.

Emma Walker, colored, charged with having stolen goods in her possession, was sent to the Workhouse for six months; Lizzie Wilson, for drunkenness, ninety days, and Wm. B. Treadwell, for same offence, twenty days in the Workhouse.

*Recorder Gastinel's Court*.—Chas. Steward was yesterday ordered to prison twenty four hours for violating the City Code, and A. W. Donelly ten days, for a more aggravated offence of the same character. It appears that Donelly, who belongs to the river police, had arrested one Michael Kelly, on a charge of drunk and abuse in connection with some questions about a skiff. The Recorder sent a verbal order to Donelly to give up the skiff, which he refused to do, referring the matter to Steward, who is sergent of the river police, and who also refused for some reason to obey the order, referred the matter to the Chief of Police, who also declined to give it up. The skiff was finally brought into the Recorder's jurisdiction, and Steward and Donelly were imprisoned as above.

Pascal Gelpi was fined $10 for getting drunk and disturbing the peace on St. Philip street.

*Recorder Letten's Court*.—J. T. Wood, charged with stealing a silver watch, which he sold to M. Scueler for the moderate consideration of one dollar, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

Geo. Boler, for a drunken disturbance of the peace on Barracks street, was required to pay $5 or go to prison five days.

*Recorder Tennard's Court*.—Jacob Wolf for insulting Mrs. Smith; John Kelligan for getting drunk and abusing a policeman, and C. Bettner and John Gody, for fighting, were required to pay $10 each or go to prison. Mike Duffy, for threatening to shoot John Claiborne, colored, was required to pay $15 or go to prison 15 days.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.—The Vicksburg *Times* of the 9th, after copying a rumor which ran the rounds of the press, to the effect that J Wilkes Booth was really in the land of the living, makes the following remarks:

"The above, with many other statements, bearing upon their faces equally strong evidence that John Wilkes Booth was not killed, have been going the rounds of the press, and without any desire to add another sensation paragraph to the already long list on this subject, we make the following statement:

There is a gentleman residing within a day's travel of Vicksburg, (a personal friend of one of the editors of this paper) who, if he has not shaved his moustache very recently, bears a remarkable resemblance to the local photographs of Booth, and long, long after the reported death of the actor, this man was arrested in Louisville, Ky., for Booth, and was compelled to undergo a strict examination, and establish his identity, before he was released.

The question is a very pertinent one, why were detectives in search of the man who killed Mr. Lincoln, long after that man was reported dead?"

A SCENE IN PARIS.—A great crowd, says *Le Temps*, collected yesterday, about six and a half in the afternoon, on the Pont Royal and the Place du Bac. The following was the scene: "Three divinities *à Chignon* carried the eccentricity of the toilette Benoiton so far that they at once attracted the notice of all who saw them. They promenaded in the gardens of the Tuileries, and their success was so great that the police officers, who were anything but Anersonnie, had to show themselves inside the gates. The people who had collected, and were delighted at having a spectacle gratis, followed the bamboo divinities of Olympus, and at last began to jeer and hiss them. They were presented with some vile leaves to complete their toilette. Several of the market women got among the crowd, and armed with cores of pears and stones of apricots, and the pretty lilies of which a heap of dust could be the arsenal, raised them on the frightened doves, who were at length compelled to take refuge in a sentry-box. The crowd was dispersed with difficulty, and the ladies were seat away in a fiacre."

A young lady remarked that she could not understand what her brother George Henry saw in the girls, that he liked them so well. Looking for her part, she would tied, give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1866.

The general market has undergone no material change, with the exception of Oats, which under scant supplies, are advancing, while the movement in our leading staple has been attended with only moderate activity, and resulted in sales of 1550 bales at prices indicating no variation from previous quotations.

The Cotton market has evidenced but trifling animation. Gold opened this morning nominally at 146 to 146⅛ against 146⅛ to 146⅜, the closing rates on Saturday evening, and after selling as high as 147 and as low as 145 closed steady at the opening rates. There were no sales at the first session of the Board of Brokers, at the second $6475 (750, 1000 and 2725) sold at 146⅜, $5000 at 146⅜, $2000 (1000 and 1000) at 146⅛, and $500 at 147. In the open market the transactions included $4000 at 145, $3000 at 145⅝, $5000 at 146, $12,000 mixed at 146⅛, $41,500 (3000, 4000, 5400, 6500, and 23,600) at 146⅛, $25,000 ($5000, $200, $500 and 10,000) at 146⅜, and $2000 at 147. $4,000 Cotton Bonds sold at 115⅝. The sales of Silver included $1000 in American halves at 128, $1000 at 128⅛, $1500 at 128, and $1500 at 128⅜; also a small amount of Mexican dollars at 145⅜.

Foreign Exchange has been attended with moderate animation. The offerings to-day have been to a fair extent, but the discrepancy between the views of buyers and sellers restricted the negotiations. The sales included £500 bill of lading Sterling at 152, £10,000 (4000 and 3000) At at 156, £2500 at 156⅛, £5000 first class at 157, and £5500 sight Sterling at 158. The sales of France comprised 15,000 At commercial at 3 60, 25,000 at the same, and 276,000 French Government bills at 3 62½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 152 to 153 for bill of lading bills, 156 to 158 for At to first class and 159 for Bank; and France at 3 62½ for At commercial, and 3.55 for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has exhibited no alteration worthy of special comment. The Banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ par cent. discount, at which they drew quite liberally. The supplies of commercial have been to a considerable extent, and the following sales were effected: $50,000 (20,000 and 30,000) New York sight at ⅛ per cent discount, $30,000 at 11-16, $40,000 (10,000, 20,000 and 30,000) at ¾, $35,000 ten days sight at 15-16, $10,000 do. at ⅞, $15,000 thirty days sight at 1⅛, $10,000 do at 1¼, $10,000 sixty days sight at 1⅜, and $95,000 (20,000 and 75,000) at 2 per cent discount. The rates outdoors were ¾ to ⅞ per cent discount.

The Stock market has exhibited considerable activity. There was one sale at the first session of the Board of Brokers: 8 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $63. At the second, 39 New Orleans City Railroad sold at $12 50. At Bank of New Orleans at $82 50; 185 Crescent City Bank at $13, and 20 Louisiana State Bank at $31 75. In the open market the transactions included 50 shares Crescent City Bank at $13, and 