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Four	40	67	90	140	225
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Nine	70	125	165	300	480
Ten	75	135	180	340	500
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Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,212

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1867.

NEW COTTON—The steamer Grey Eagle, Capt. White, which arrived yesterday morning from Greenville, brought down one bale of cotton of the new crop. It was raised on the plantation of Mr. V. Meyer, and consigned to Messrs. Meyer, Deutsch & Weis, of this city.

In another column will be found the announcement of Dr. M Perl & Co.'s Peruvian Bark, for the cure of chills and fever.

The steamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, arrived on Sunday from New York, with the following passengers:

R H Holbrook, Mrs F McWilliams, Rob Urban and family, D Carmichael and family, Mrs Doyle, F Bacot, J N Riley, A Sutton, Lieut D H Cadwalyon.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Ryder, arrived from New York direct, on Sunday, bringing the following passengers:

Edward Cohen and wife, A Hochstadter, Francis Reiter, John Simpson, Joseph Pascoe and 10 in the steerage.

The steamship Cuba, Dukehart commanding, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of cabin passengers

For Baltimore—J Schartz, Mrs Fabours and daughter, Mr. McM L Roberts, Mrs. J L Fleming, Mrs Edie, Miss Kate Marquhart . . . For Havana—F Pastell and lady, Domingo Rodriguez, Mad Marquelle, F Mde Haulez, A D'ave W E Kimball, F Levy and wife, A St Samuels, S H Cohen, F A Sabel and others.

THE HARRIS LETTER—It seems that the Harris letter in the New York *Herald* was not a forgery, but was written by a more sensible and patriotic individual than the disclaimer, a man of the same name.

Generals Beauregard and Magruder were introduced in the New York Stock Exchange, on the 16th instant. They were bireed and left the room.

General Dick Taylor and General Magruder are said to be cutting quite a swell at Saratoga. The New York *Gazette* correspondent says

They are at all the balls and races. Magruder has side whiskers, a sandy complexion, and an immense blood-red neck tie. General Taylor has a sandy beard and moustache and wears a velvet coat and white pants. They are both large, portly gentlemen.

Crop News.

LOUISIANA.

The weather has been rather favorable this week for plantation work. The corn crop may be said to be made and is a very short one. The cane, generally, looks well considering that is about a month behind time. The cotton crop is conceded to the worm.

There will be more cane made in Terrebonne this season than has been made since the advent of Blue Coats and Provost Marshals. But there will be as much demand for seed that it may be that the sugar crop will not exceed that of last year.

We learn that on some plantations in this parish, particularly on the Bayou Dularge, the cotton worm has destroyed the cotton almost entirely. It is said the worm has almost disappeared during the past three or four days, but our knowing ones say that the new crop of worms will be out in a few days and will destroy every green thing. We were informed the other day that some of the planters had gone to work with all hands to gather and destroy the cocoons containing the chrysalis. We have been credibly informed that a planter on the Mississippi saved several acres of the cotton, in this way, in 1864.—*Houma Civic Guard*, 17th.

MISSISIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Telegraph* of the 16th says:

We hear, on undoubted authority, that the genuine cotton worm has made its appearance in Hinds county.

We have just conversed with planters from Claiborne, Bolivar and Issaquena counties in this State, and one from Madison Parish, La., who inform us that the genuine army worm has made its appearance in all those localities, and is inflicting incalculable damage—we quote the language of one: "In less than twenty days there will not be a leaf left on the cotton." Comment is unnecessary.

ALABAMA.

COTTON AND THE WORM.—There appears to be considerable apprehension in this section of Alabama in regard to the army worm or caterpillar, but we feel confirmed, after conversing with various farmers and merchants, that our friends are unduly excited on this subject, and that the danger or damage to be near half so bad as represented. The worm it is true has made its appearance in several plantations in South Alabama, but in small numbers, and as yet no damage has been done, as in Texas. Louisiana and portions of Mississippi. We have no hesitation in asserting that the yield of cotton in Alabama will be very large the ensuing season, the exaggerated reports of certain parties to the contrary notwithstanding. We have reliable accounts from the crop throughout the section of Alabama, all of which agree that such a prospect for an abundant yield has not been seen in the State for years. Cotton is as known as a most uncertain staple, and some unforeseen damage may yet overtake it, but at the present time the prospect is brilliant in the extreme.—*Montgomery Mail*, 17th.

RAVAGES OF THE COTTON WORM.—We learn that a gentleman of this county retired to rest a few evenings ago, having a beautiful field of cotton, containing some forty or fifty acres. It presented no sign whatever of the destroying insect. Next morning, the field was riddle. There was scarcely a leaf perceptible.—*Jackson Clarion*, 17th.

THE CATERPILLAR.—The war is waged upon the destructive insect with unabated zeal upon the part of planters and field hands. Success attends the efforts of those who have attacked and killed them *some* by *some* as soon as they appeared in their fields. There are a few places wherein they increase despite every effort made to destroy them, but it is only where the first and second crops were suffered to go generally without being disturbed.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

CROPS.—News from all sides of this Parish continue to be doleful, as regards the cotton crop. Some seem to have faith in a second growth, and we hear of parties—good judges of the matter, stating, that, they had examples (for instance in 1855) of entirely destroyed crops by worms and finally making enough blooms and bolls to produce before the frost, at least one half of the original crop. But, before placing hope on such future prospects, we had better to work faithfully at anything else, offering a prospect to avoid inevitable starvation otherwise.

The corn crop is good. We are informed that many farmers, deaf to reason, have planted but little, or none of that valuable staple in order to make more money in having large cotton fields. The consequences is, that now they have neither corn nor cotton, neither money nor *credit* for the next crop. Should we pity such farmers? We decidedly say, *No.—Natchitoches Times*, 17th.

LATEST FROM NEW IBERIA.—*New Iberia*, August 18.—Have appointed Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, Treasurer, and a Committee of Distribution. Please send two hundred loaves of bread daily; also two casks ice Saturdays. About 150 cases under treatment, most of them down well. Only 22 new cases the last two and a half days. Wrote you a list of deaths to the 15th inst.

A. B. HENSHAW, Mayor.

T. T. Topper, President Att. T. Co.

Advices per mail to the 16th inst., from a resident physician, say:

"Very few of the male inhabitants have escaped the disease. It has lately attacked females, children and the colored population. The disease is particularly mild among the latter, readily yielding readily to treatment. Some eight or ten new cases occurred during the last twenty-four hours. I have had only two cases—with one exception, they are all mild."

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SLANDER UPON GENERAL ROUSSEAU.—We have authority for saying that the statement, alleged to have been made by General Sheridan in a speech to the military authorities here, that Gen. Rousseau "advised the rebel citizens at New Orleans not to accept Sheridan's construction of the reconstruction acts," is wholly without foundation—as is likewise the insinuation that his demeanor was in any manner inconsistent with proper personal decorum at any one. Gen. Rousseau, we are assured, was at New Orleans but a brief period prior to the date of the dispatch in question, during which his time and attention were wholly occupied in making arrangements, domestic and public, in view of his early departure for the scene of his new command.—*National Intelligencer*.

TOO MUCH HASTE BY GEN. SHERIDAN.—A STRANGE BLUNDER.—*New Orleans, La.*, Aug 15.—It appears that General Sheridan is wrong in the promises taken in Special Order No. 119, ejecting James Condon from the possession of Rosena plantation, St. Charles parish, and in placing Mark Hoyt, on the ground that Condon still remains in possession, although the court having no jurisdiction had dismissed the injunction issued by it restraining Hoyt from possession. The court took no such action as stated in the order, and the case is still on the docket for trial next session, and the Deputy Marshal was in possession, by order of the court, when ejected by the order giving possession to Hoyt. The United States Marshal will refer the matter to the Attorney General.—*Telegram to N. Y. World.*

The New York *Morning Post* styles the engagement of Major Redman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, "a happy combination of artillery."

MILITARY CHANGES.

The telegraph, which has been telling us for many weeks that General Sheridan was to be removed in a few days, and that the order was about to be made put, now informs us that the order has been made out, and that General Sheridan will be removed from the command of the Fifth Military District. By reference to our telegraphic columns the particulars will be found, so far as we know them. Major General George H. Thomas, hitherto in command of the Department of the Cumberland, will be assigned to the command of this District, while General Sheridan goes to the Department of Missouri. The demands of the public service, in the opinion of President Johnson, and Secretary of War U. S. Grant, demand a change of residence for these commanders, and consequently they are moved by the usual war office quaintness. Matters have been so quiet that there must arise suspicions of a lack of energy in the pursuit of recreant Rebels who may obstruct Reconstruction. Besides, he has disturbed civil authority as little as possible. Radical aspirants in his Department have not had the chances to which their loyalty entitled them, and the same is true in Missouri, hence, Gen. Sheridan having presided for two months in this district, he has been sent to th District of Missouri to begin the work there. As the General goes from us we can give him a good recommendation, and can truly say that few exceed him in activity in the line of duty. The work that he has done here speaks for itself. He has given a clear negro majority of forty odd thousand, and no chance whatever for the native whites. This record will stand as a marked contrast to that if General Hancock, who has not even assured Congress that a Radical success in Missouri is within the range of possibility. He and General Thomas have done very little for the party, and have endeavored to stick as close to their military duties as possible. Therefore Thomas has been sent to this District, where the work is already completed. Hancock let the Radical cause his voice against President Johnson.

But there is one class of people in Missouri for whom we already feel the deepest sympathy. From this time forth office-holders may tremble in their boots. If the City Council of St. Louis, or the State Treasurer, or the Chief of Police, or the Recorders, or Hustings Judges, chance to be the choice of the people, let them prepare themselves for their trunks for a voyage. We are sorry for them; but what aid did they give us when in the same fix? Seriously, however, we hope very little to complain of with regard to General Sheridan, however much reason we may have to complain of Congress. He came here to do the will of Congress, and he has done it well. So far as the stories go of his riding in State and making himself conspicuous, they are unqualifiedly false. He has lived quietly, conducted himself modestly and properly, and has shown both lenity and kindness to individuals. Civilians, who take a commonsense view of things, and understand that he is merely obeying orders, rather like him, on the whole; but to hapless office holders he is a *bête noir*. As for General Thomas we bid him welcome, and hope that no one will give him trouble while in command of this District. We anticipate that he will be better known in society than General Sheridan, but further than that we cannot now carry our predictions.

The above mentioned assignments to command having accidentally been made, it is not necessary for the necessary orders to be issued from the proper bureau of the War Department that the dispositions of the President may be carried into effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—As officially reported daily from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health:

Dates.	Asiatic Cholera.	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Aug. 12	0	2	26	28
13	1	5	27	33
14	1	5	31	37
15	1	2	24	27
16	1	1	33	35
17	3	5	20	28
18	2	6	31	39
19	1	5	22	34

The report of the mortality for the week ending Sunday morning, August 18th, is as follows:

Yellow Fever	26	Cholera	9
Bilious	1	Consumption	17
Pernicious	1	Congestion of brain	6
Intermittent	0	Drowning	1
Remittent	0	Poison	1
Scarlet	1	Suicide	0
Congestive	0	Lock-jaw	0
Typhoid	8	Stillborn	14
Total			102
Other Diseases			99
Grand Total			201

The following are the names of those who died of yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Monday morning:

Josephine Ventura, 30 years, native of Sicily, corner of Hospital and Chartres streets.

Mr. Alm, 22 years, Germany, residence not stated.

Quagle Thornhill, 28 years, Ireland, Charity Hospital.

James Cammatiri, 40 years, Malta, Charity Hospital.

Peter Defoe, 40 years, France, Charity Hospital.

Fredk. Follsell, 28 years, Austria, Charity Hospital.

Louisa Klein, 21 years, Germany, Charity Hospital.

F. Robert, 25 years, United States, Charity Hospital.

August Heinrich, 49 years, Germany, Tchoupitoulas street.

C. W. Carson, age not stated, United States.

Philip Bozzo, 21 years, Sicily, 12 St. Philip street.

Cutting Affray.—About 3 o'clock yesterday evening, on St. Joseph street, James Sutherland was cut and dangerously wounded in the right side by Silas Weed, who was promptly arrested. Sutherland was taken to his residence, 148 St. Joseph street. The cause of the difficulty has not transpired.

Lamentable Drowning.—At the Canal street ferry boat was leaving the Algiers wharf, at 9 o'clock Sunday night, a Mr. Burkhardt, and lady, in attempting to get on board, missed their footing and fell into the river. Every effort was made to rescue them, and the gentleman was saved. We regret to learn, however, that the lady was drowned, and that her body was not recovered.

It was a sad case, Mr. Burkhardt, a young man 26 years of age, having been married to his young wife but a fortnight.

The Music Halls.—Before the war music or concert halls on the Northern plan were unknown in New Orleans. We have had four of them here in what may be called pretty successful operation all summer, known as the Olympic, the Oxford, and the Canterbury, on St. Charles street, and the Ruth on Gravier street. They are intended almost exclusive for the amusement of the male sex, and attract crowds of men every night.

Senorita Maria, at the Olympic, quite a graceful dancer, seems to be the chief attraction there. Misses Willett and Howland, in comic pieces and dances, are the attractive features at the Oxford, and Misses Jules Dixon and Lizzie De Witt, in the same line, are the delight of the patrons of the Canterbury. Miss Dixon is young, and as yet diffident on the stage, but is versatile in her parts, and has improved considerably since her first appearance. The waiter girls system prevails at all these halls, except the Oxford.

Emperor of Austria's Birth Day.—Sunday being the birth day of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Austrian corvette Elizabeth, Capt. Gredler, now lying in the stream, opposite the city, was dressed in her holiday attire, and boat loads of visitors were constantly going and coming between the levee and the ship, where they were politely received and permitted to inspect the vessel.

The national emblems of Austria, Bavaria and Baden were displayed from the Consulates of these nationalities, in honor of the same event.

Robert Burnett Charge.—W. N. Rogers, livery stable keeper, on Baronne near Union street, was examined before Recorder Veunard, presiding yesterday in Recorder Abeni's Court, on a charge of embezzling $5000, alleged to have been entrusted to him by Mrs. Jno. L. Williams, for the purpose of buying it in gold for her husband, who was, last winter or spring, tried on a charge of fraud, committed, it was alleged, to the prejudice of Messrs. Walter & Co., of this city, to the extent of about $9000. Rogers went bail and Williams was released by *nol. pros.* Mrs. Williams gave an order on Rogers for the money, but as it appeared she gave a subsequent order from Ft. Jaudelon, countermanding the previous one, the Recorder, for this reason, dismissed the case.

Buried in Doubt.—Coroner Delery held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mariana Kayser, who resided on St. Bernard Avenue, between Dorgenois and Derbigny streets. The deceased was about 78 years of age, and a native of Germany. She resided by herself, in a small room in the back part of the premises. She had been ill and confined to her bed for some time. About two o'clock yesterday morning, Pee Jim heard to scream; the door of the room was broken open, and her bed and mosquito bar were found on fire. The fire was immediately extinguished, but the old woman was so badly burned in the breast that she died in a short time. The Coroner rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Burglaries.—The sewing machine store of M. S. Hall & Co., 76 Bayou Road, on Sunday morning, was entered by burglars. Over $2000 worth of goods were taken altogether. The State laws require some of these advertisements to be published in the papers having the largest circulation, and the Bee takes the contract. In this part of the State the radical papers have hardly any circulation at all, while the sonservative journals are extensively taken.

Attempt at Suicide.—A man named Thomas Farrell attempted to commit suicide Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, by taking laudanum, at his residence, No. 79 Toulouse street. His purpose was discovered, medical aid sent for, and at last accounts the man was declared to be out of danger.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO—MAXIMILIAN REMAINS—NARROW ESCAPE OF MADAME JUAREZ—In regard to the body of Maximilian, it was embalmed by Dr. Basilio Gallenaro, Medical Inspector of the Army of Northern Mexico, on the staff of General Escobedo. After the embalming it was taken to the church of the Convent of the Capuchin Nuns, where it lay a few days ago under a guard awaiting to be claimed by some competent authority. Finally, it was stated that the doctor has a claim upon the corpse for $10,000 or $20,000, professional fee for services, and that it is held for this fee. The coffin is to be ordinary and the face of the corpse covered with glass. The body is poorly dressed and imperfectly embalmed. At the time of the embalming it is foolishly reported that the females of Queretaro came and requested to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of Maximilian. It is also evident that the party and Padia are not wholly favorable to the republic, and that a strong hand must be kept over those people. In other cities and the smaller towns the people are popular, and there is no indication whatever of another revolution.

On the evening of Thursday last, about twenty miles from the city, the special train carrying Madame Juarez and family to the city made a narrow escape. The good judgment of Mr. Hutchinson, superintendent of the road, saved the loss of life, he having sent up the track in front of the train a special locomotive—as a picket—which ran over some five or six stones placed upon the track at a point where it ran over a bridge. Had the train containing the family come upon them, it would have precipitated it and the bridge, and probably have killed some of the party. Two men were arrested who are believed to have been the parties who placed the obstructions on the road and they were brought to the city under a guard. It has not yet transpired as to their fate. The fiend who contemplated the murder of a family of children deserves more than death.—*N. York Herald*.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.—The important point for the public to keep in mind in regard to what the *North German Gazette*, reiterating in its first assertions, terms a misunderstanding, but to several other communications have passed between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin. On this head doubt is impossible. Not only the Berlin journals most friendly to the government—if not the government itself—speak in distinct terms of the language held by the French government, and almost apologise for not placing the version of their colleagues residence but, in the latest sitting of the House of Commons, Lord Stanley, replying to a question from Mr. Griffith, stated that communications had, in fact, taken place between the governments of France and Prussia. The form which they had assumed, and the nature by which they were conducted, have not yet to be called, is of little importance.—*Paris Presse*.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following an announcement:

"The Emperor Napoleon having expressed to His Majesty, Francis Joseph, of Austria, a desire to give him a mark of sympathy on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe which has occurred in Mexico, an arrangement has been made that the Archduke Maximilian and his wife, French are to visit His Imperial Majesty at Salzburg, where they will stay forty-eight hours The journey is to be made in the strictest incognito."

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium has received from M. Hoorickx, the Belgian Consul-General, now in the city of Mexico, a report, dated the 27th of June, which is published in the Brussels *Moniteur* in the following terms

"Having been informed that Queretaro by the unfortunate Prince, I was compelled to discuss myself in order to get away from the city of Mexico.

"I took me three days and three nights, a prey to the most painful anxiety, to accomplish the distance—eighty leagues. I arrived, and on the 5th of June I was permitted to enter the prison of the Capuchins, where, in a cell six feet square, with no furniture but a bed stretched upon his couch, under the eye of his guards A dysentery and a liver diseases of a serious character had prostrated him, and seemed to indicate very near approach of the term of putting an end to a life so serene and calm in the midst of misfortune.

His Majesty received me with marks of the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude. During the twenty days of his imprisonment not a friendly soul had been able to come to him, when, at length, Baron de Magnus and myself, accompanied by his two counsellors, arrived. Lest of de Lago, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Cartopuzas, the Italian Minister, came soon after. The representatives of Belgium were unable to get away from Mexico, in spite of all his efforts, but he charged M. Forest, French Consul at Manatlan, to repair at Queretaro, and at least nothing was left undone that was humanly possible to save the Emperor.

I will not describe the emotion I felt at seeing the tragically sad reception of his Majesty, who conversed with us as he used to do in the palace at Mexico. Our first conversation lasted nearly two hours. "I have been indignantly deceived and plundered," said the Emperor several times, in a tone of sadness, but without any feeling of reproach. "I gave Mexico a flag and a gold for eleven reals," alluding to the treachery which surrendered the town that his Majesty had so heroically defended for two months against 6000 assailants. Then, with a smile, he repeated the words of the chivalrous monarch: "All is lost except honor." He said much, also, of Empress, of his family, of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and of the Count of Flandre. He dare not write to my mother and the Empress," he said, "for fear of causing pain to there two beings who are so dear to me, and who have never given me any; and then it would be cruel to throw them into perplexities; my confessor, besides, has written to prepare them."

During this conversation the Emperor frequently took my hand in his and expressed his gratitude to me for coming to him. As a superfluous precaution his guardians had that day sent away his two physicians, Basch and Lacos.

I offered to share his captivity, if I were permitted, in order to attend to him. He thanked me warmly, and he had me told that the surgeon of his doctor would be sent back, and that I could be more useful to him outside. I went daily for ten days to the Capuchins, and at each visit passed several hours with his Majesty. M de Lago, M. Curtopezas and myself went in turn, in order to alleviate the solitude of the august prisoner. M. de Magnus having received permission to go to San Luis, where Juarez was, remained only three days at Queretaro, and M. Forest only obtained leave once from General Escobedo to visit the Emperor, not withstanding the desire of his Majesty.

All our remaining time was devoted to efforts to save the life of the unfortunate Prince. Couriers were sent off to all the Liberal generals whom we supposed likely to listen to the voice of humanity; we discussed with the council the line of defense to be adopted, while at San Luis, two other advocates, remarks of the Liberal party, Lic. Mariano Riva Palacios and D. Martinez de la Torre, were endeavoring, with M. de Magnus, to influence the supreme government.

M. Dano had given me a great number of letters for persons belonging to the liberal party, to whom he had been recommended by intervention, and several of whom even owed him their lives. In the painful position in which circumstances placed the Minister of France he did everything that lay in his power to second our efforts. The Emperor, who learned this, charged me repeatedly to thank M. Dano warmly in his name.

On the 14th of June, a few hours before the sentence was pronounced, as MM. de Lago, Curtopezas, Forest and myself were proceeding to the court, a Colonel stopped us in the street and took us to the General commanding in the State of Queretaro, who informed us that we had two hours to leave the town. The Colonel gave us our passports, observing that "it was best it *into our heads to return we should be shot*." No reason was given for sending us away, and we could only explain it by an excess of suspicion and distrust on the part of the authorities. But we were compelled to submit, and, with aching hearts, to abandon to a cruel solitude the unhappy captive, without even an opportunity of bidding him a last farewell.

On reaching the camp of General Porfirio Diaz we received a final note from the Emperor, announcing the death of the Empress (the report of which was in fact spread about), expressing his thanks, and at the same time his last wishes. We were anxious, however, to attempt one more effort with the leaders of the army of the East to get them to support a petition for mercy which had been transmitted to San Luis by the counsel of the Emperor. Miramonis with that object had already been addressed to Juarez; among others one from the artisans of San Luis, and one from widows who had lost their husbands in the struggle against the empire.

All was fruitless.

THE EMPEROR'S SECRETARY.—The *Organe de Nismes*, of the 31st July, states that the family of M. Eloin, private secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, has received a letter announcing that he, as well as a number of civil and military functionaries, have been imprisoned in the city of Mexico by order of Juarez. All communication with the prisoners is prohibited. The letter is dated the 27th of June.]

FORMOSA.—*London*, August 13—Evening—Advices received here from Shanghai give the following account of a conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in the Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa.

The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark Rover, the men of war Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa.

They sailed early in July.

On arriving off the shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with.

Meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the ships were vigorously shelled by both vessels.

Several thousands of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans.

The fight lasted over five hours.

The heat was intense.

Fifteen officers and men are reported to have been killed.

Lieutenant Shidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot and died of his wounds.

It is stated the fighting party was withdrawn in good order, yesterday, and the vessels remained and continued until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared.

The Hartford and Wyoming then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, at which port they arrived on the 18th of June.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.—The Island of Formosa, on which the sharp battle above referred to took place, is situated in the China Sea, between 22 degrees and 25 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and between 120 minutes and 122 degrees E. Length from North to South, 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is not a degree, about 100 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is inhabited by settled Chinese, who have been completely subdued since the government of the province of Tokiou, from which it is distant about ninety miles. The remainder of the east side of the island is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called Moh Kau Shan, some of which are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities

Southwest Pass, Aug. 19—6 P. M.—Fine clear weather, barometer 29.90. Arrived: Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New York, 11th, with freight and passengers to Jas. Connolly & Co. Nothing in sight.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, August 18, 6 A. M.—Sky overcast; wind S. E. to S. S. E.; barometer 29 81; 6 P. M., fine weather, wind S. E.; barometer 29.81.

Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Ryder, New York Aug 10th, merchandise and passengers to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

Went to sea, steamship Tioga, brig Wm. Robertson, schooner Union and steamship Sherman. Arrived at the bar a bark. Spoken by U. S. revenue cutter Wilderness, Lieut. Commanding Carey, bark Milton, Havana, for New Orleans.

Southwest Pass, August 19, 6 A. M.—Pleasant weather; light east wind; barometer 29.90.

11 A. M.—No change. Arrived, bark Milton, Crabtree, Havana, 12 days, with full cargo to Chadwick & Ayer. Went up in tow, bark Milton and schooner Orient.

Quarantine Station, Aug. 19.—Went up last evening, from Quarantine Station, steamers Powell and W. G. Hewes, Lockwood, from Indianola.

Arrived yesterday, British schooner Salvador, Hanson, Havana.

Remaining and waiting steam, the schooner Billy Butts.

Washington, August 19—Noon—The President has assigned Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District. Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland. Gen. Sheridan to the Department of Missouri.

It is understood the necessary orders will be issued from the War Department to day.

Several thousands of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans

The fight lasted over five hours.

The heat was intense.

Fifteen officers and men are reported to have been killed.

Lieutenant Shidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot and died of his wounds.

It is stated the fighting party was withdrawn in good order, yesterday, and the vessels remained and continued until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared

The Hartford and Wyoming then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, at which port they arrived on the 18th of June.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.—The Island of Formosa, on which the sharp battle above referred to took place, is situated in the China Sea, between 22 degrees and 25 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and between 120 minutes and 122 degrees E. Length from North to South, 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is not a degree, about 100 miles Area, 15,000 square miles The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is inhabited by settled Chinese, who have been completely subdued since the government of the province of Tokiou, from which it is distant about ninety miles. The remainder of the east side of the island is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called Moh Kau Shan, some of which are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of General Sheridan.

General Thomas Assigned to the Fifth Military District.

General Pope's Letter Injurious to Reconstruction in Georgia.

Death of W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee.

Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 19—In connection with the muster out of volunteer officers, it is contemplated by the President to appoint Major General Hancock Chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Military changes dependent upon General Sheridan's removal have occasioned frequent visits between the War and Executive Departments to-day. The questions, however, relate to minor details. The assignment of Gen Thomas to the Fifth District may be regarded as fixed.

There are one hundred and ninety millions in the Treasury, whereof one hundred and nine millions is gold. Receipts ought to day $611,000.

Brevet Major General B. B. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, reported to Schofield for duty Minister Bartholomay and Mr. De Kerreote, First Secretary of the French Legation, are about preparing Washington ballad.

Augusta, August 19—Heavy showers yester day, but clear to day. So far as heard from the rest are same as reported in to-day's dispatches.

Considerable feeling is caused by General Pope's order No. 78, and his letter to the Governor, it is believed by some, has injured the cause of reconstruction.

The *Press* is agitating the call of a State Convention for the purpose of making an or dinance to carry out the Military bill passed under the Military bills. A number of papers favor calling the Convention.

A mass meeting has been held throughout Alabama to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held in Montgomery on the 4th of September.

Major General Horne, a prominent citizen of Sumter county, Georgia, was murdered by a party of freedmen. Five of the number have been arrested by the military and will be tried by a military commission therefore, will appear in the *Mail*, or formerly, *Savannah Republican*."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail*.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says:

"For our own part, we are not sorry that this outrage has occurred, for the screw of Southern persecution has been taken. It will only increase the opposition of our people to their inhuman enemies. Indeed good may also result from it—it will show to the white people of the State the necessity of standing by and supporting each other in all the departments of their duties and commerce. If the Radical party are to receive the material aid of all the departments of the Government, it behooves the people, everywhere, to see to it that they receive no private or individual support. Gen. Pope is first driving together, in solid phalanx, all the conservative elements in the State. We wish him great success in his future action in this direction."

The Columbus *Sun* says:

"The Radical Rump oppresses the South over the head of the President, while Gen. Pope and the Radical Congress oppress the United States armed District over the heads of civil officials and an independent Press, unawed by power and unseduced by bribes. Time, however, will vindicate, we firmly believe, every one of these assertions. Hedge the day's transactions were restricted, aggregating at the close barely 500 bales, taken by six brokers, at irregular but little differ prices, the market closing in too unsettled a condition to admit of even approximate quotations. The first bale of the new crop, from Concordia parish, has been received by Messrs. Meyer, Deutsch & Weis, a sample of which is before us It was grown on the plantation of Mr. V. Meyer, is mixed and tinged, but fine, and was transported to the city by the steamer Grey Eagle. It is classed strict middling to middling fair, and is pronounced by competent judges the most merchantable article that has yet come to hand

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,084
Received to-day	
Received previously	764,715
Additional bales made from wrecked, home burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c	13,325—777,040
	879,124
Cleared to-day	
Cleared previously	867,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard	2 124

TOBACCO—We have no improvement to report under this heading The offerings continued light, and as holders' requirements were rather in advance of buyers' bids, the latter were compelled to hold aloof, their limits not permitting them to pay the prices required. No sales are reported, in the absence of which we repeat quotations, as follows

	Leaf.	Trash.		Leaf.	Trash.
Interior	12@	11@	Interior	14@	13@
Low	14@	13@	Low	15@	14@
Good Low	15@	14@	Good Low	16@	15@
Low Leaf	16@	15@	Low Leaf	17@	16@
Medium	17@	16@	Medium	18@	17@
Medium Leaf	18@	17@	Medium Leaf	19@	18@
Good	19@	18@	Good	20@	19@
Good Leaf	20@	19@	Good Leaf	21@	20@
Fine	22@	21@	Fine	23@	22@

FREIGHTS—Nothing of a reportable character transpired in this department. The offerings were very light, comprising a few small lots for coastwise shipment. The rates are as follows: 1c per pound for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and 1c to Philadelphia, by steamer to New York and Boston 6c per bbl for Crude Turpentine, and $1 25 per Rosin, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per bbl for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool 3d per lb for Cotton, and 1d per lb for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 5 per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR—There are no buyers in the market for large or round lots of Sugar Trade, therefore, only about 150 bbls Louisiana Sugar on sale, which we quote at 12@13c per lb, as to boxes The demand, which is only in a retail way, is being supplied at 13½ to 15½c per lb, as to grade. Louisiana Clarified Sugar is quoted at 16c, and Extra Clarified at 17c per lb. Cuba Sugar is selling to the local or grocery trade, at 12½ to 13c per lb, as to No. 7 and 10 in boxes, 12¾ to 13c for No 11 and 12, and 13½ to 14c for Nos 16 and 18, and 15½ to 16c for Nos 20 and 22.

MOLASSES—We quote Cuba nominally at 60@65c per gallon, as to quality, in hhds and barrels. Louisiana Molasses in market rather easier and is less inquired after Ribbon Cane 75@80c per gallon, as to quality, in barrels and hhds. Syrup 80@85c per gallon.

RICE—Receipts since Saturday comprise Gibbs' barrels and 1 barrels from Lafourche. They have not yet been sold. The market is nominally unchanged. Clear Sides 16½c; rib do 15½c; Shoulders 12¾ to 13¾c. Lard 12½c for choice kettle.

Savannah, August 19.—Cotton dull; no demand; prices unchanged; middlings 26½ to 27c. Weather clear.

Columbia, S. C., August 19.—One hundred and thirty-one registered to-day. Whites, 60; blacks, 71.

Louisville, August 19.—Sales 92 hhds leaf tobacco at full rates; logs to medium leaf $3 50 to $17 25. Superfine flour $7 ; No. 1 new Corn meal $4 to $4 25. Corn shelled and dull at 90c. Cotton—low middlings 24 to 25c. Corn in bulk 75 to 80c. Bulk oats 55 to 57½c. Provisions unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 12¾ to 13c; clear