The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING SEPT. 28, 1867

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S Grissolt, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Eagan Field and Old Levee streets, billiard tables, wearing apparels, books, etc.

Mr. William Evelyn, of our editorial staff, was slowly convalescing at Point Clear, at latest dates, from his severe attack of fever, under the careful nursing of a kind lady of Mobile, sojourning at the Point. When our associate falls into such hands, his recovery is certain. We hope he will soon be able to send us one of his interesting letters from that famous watering place.

OUR LATE COMMANDER.

General Sheridan held command and resided in this city about two years. When he left New Orleans his personal characteristics and opinions, with the exception of the more prominent points, were almost as little known as when he came here. Yet he was not an unapproachable man by any means, and was not altogether devoid of good traits. We have learned a few particulars of him from a person with whom he was on friendly terms, and, although he may never return to New Orleans, some knowledge of his disposition and peculiarities may not be without interest. Our informant says he had, like most soldiers, an intense hatred for politicians, and avoided them as much as possible—that he was an avowed and extreme Radical, and believes that the affairs of this district should be so conducted as to minister to the success of his party—that he frequently spoke in terms of admiration of the bravery of the Confederate troops and the skill of their Generals, and although a soldier of harsh temper, he was not a dangerous enemy. Much surprise was often expressed here at his retaining in office persons who had held high rank in the Confederate army. General Sheridan was actuated in some of these instances by personal regard for the parties, and by an impatience under the pressure which was brought to bear on him to remove them. He felt he was not liked here, and he did not return love for hate. One of the better traits in his character to which we have alluded was his indifference to the criticisms of the press upon his proceedings. He is said to have been in favor of the fullest freedom of the press, so that its utterances did not become directly treasonable to the Government. Its representatives were always received with courtesy at his headquarters, and obtained the information they were in search of without difficulty. He gave them to understand he did not care a straw what the press said of him. He made the attacks upon him of Mr. Madison, Wells—the ex Governor, which appeared in print—a matter of ridicule, and readily consented to their publication. Our informant further stated that although a man at times, of ungovernable temper, he was not without humor; that he claimed to be nothing but a soldier, and did not profess an acquaintance with civil affairs, although a decided partisan. His want of capacity as a civil ruler was made very manifest during his rule over the people of Louisiana, who can never forget that he was the instrument used by his party to elevate the colored over the white population. Our design has not been, in repeating the foregoing facts, to speak in terms of praise of Gen. Sheridan, who—reply in Virginia will long be remembered. He is not a man of fine instincts, but a rough soldier, and in the West may have opportunity to display the great energy for which he was distinguished during the war.

IMPORTANCE OF CARPET NURSING.—It can never be known how many persons have died during the present epidemic from the ignorance and carelessness of those by whom they have been attended and nursed. The physicians all agree that the disease readily yields to proper treatment, but that more than half the battle lies in the nursing of the patient. The yellow fever invariably shakes the nervous system of its victims, and in most cases the patient is completely prostrated. The smallest agitation is dangerous, and it is of the utmost importance that perfect quietude should prevail in the sick room. The slightest noise may excite the patient to such a degree as to bring on a relapse. Any subject calculated to disturb the mind may have a similar effect. All persons should be excluded from the sick room, but the physician and nurse. The members of the family should be exceedingly careful in their visits to the bedside of a sick relative. Strangers should be rigidly excluded.

We are induced to make these remarks by a complaint made in our presence on the part of a physician, who feared he was about to lose a patient from over nursing. Seeing his patient was sinking he ordered stimulant to be administered, but an officious female who was present, with a number of other fussy and curious women, made an objection to the doctor's instructions because she thought stimulants injurious. There should be no opposition offered in any case to the orders of the physician in attendance. If he is not competent he should be dismissed. No physician who respects himself would suffer such interference with his duties. He is the responsible party in the case, and should carry out the treatment dictated by his judgment to the letter, and should never hesitate to clear the room of intruders. Many persons have lost their lives by a neglect of these very obvious rules.

The New Orleans Boat—A Great Packet.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Since our alarms have died away and the resorts into which we have again assumed peace, we have noticed that boat building for the river trade has increased and improved. The upper waters of those wonders of steamboat architecture, the Great Republic, for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and the low-pressure Richmond, for the Louisville and New Orleans trade, have done more to divert trade and travel back to the river again than anything that has intervened for several years. Traffic and interest, during the interim of the war, and the partial suspension of river intercourse and commerce, had usurped and diverted travel from the river.

These two rival representatives of rival cities, during the past brief season had created the greatest furor in river circles that had been known since the days of the Great Eclipse. The Great Republic has, undoubtedly, the most gorgeous and elaborate style of cabin, and finish of work in the cabin, ever before placed upon a Western steamer. This, combined with her immense size, made her the great attraction until the Richmond came down the rapids. The latter, with the prestige of low pressure steam, combined more symmetry of proportion, neat form and comfortable appearance, with a still greater size than the Great Republic, and with no extravagant cabin outfit, but rather a plain, tasteful cabin, she far surpassed the other in general estimation.

A generous and highly commendable rivalry has been created by the advent of the above mentioned boats, not omitting to mention the great steamer Robert E. Lee, which is also on the track, the representative of the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade. Like the others, she is the largest and swiftest boat in her line, though wholly different from the others.

The direct object of this notice is to state that the Onachita river, always famous for its fine boats, rich soil, genial climate, beautiful river, and large cotton trade, is to be represented this winter by a new boat that will outshine and outmanœuvred in the Southern trade. She is to combine all the symmetry of form, with the durability of hull, and fleet and beautiful as a gazelle, with the power of a Hercules combined. The best mechanical skill of Louisville and Jeffersonville was brought into requisition in planning this new river craft. The hull is nearly ready for launching, and the engines, the largest ever yet placed in a steamer for the New Orleans and Onachita trade, are now in place, the cylinders cast, and undergoing the process of hooping on at the Tinsle foundry of Dennis Long, where they were manufactured. These cylinders are each 32 inches in diameter, with 8 feet length of stroke, and the lower power will be ample to make all the steam the law allows.

We presume the boat above referred to is that building by Capt. John W. Tobin, owner of the Onachita fleet, who deserves to command just such a craft. The captain is a favorite among our friends on the coast between New Orleans and Bayou Sara, who make a point to travel with him, and who will be pleased to hear of his efforts for their accommodation.

Navigation on the Onachita is becoming somewhat difficult. That river for the last two years has been navigable almost without interruption, but we fear it will be late in the season before we have a stage of water sufficient for large class boats, the present year.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS AT THE CAPITAL—THEY WILL PROBABLY BE DELIVERED TO ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF.

MEXICO CITY SEPT. 7
Via VERA CRUZ Sept 7 1867—5.25 P. M. (

The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian have arrived here from Queretaro. Notwithstanding the difficulties that were placed in Admiral Tegethoff's way, there is every probability that these remains will be delivered to the envoy of the Austrian imperial house.

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The Germans of Nashville are organizing an Immigration Society. They expect to induce thousands of their countrymen to settle in Tennessee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—Yesterday, the first day of the election, passed off very quietly—so much so that many persons were entirely ignorant that anything of the kind was transpiring. The negro party had it all their own way, there being no opposition ticket. The majority of our white population believe the election now going on to be wanting in the essential element of such a proceeding, and that it is not binding upon them. They offer a silent protest to the ceremony by abstaining from any participation in so ridiculous an affair, and they have high authority for treating it with indifference. Daniel Webster said that an election held under such circumstances as the present, was not an election in the meaning of the law. Election presupposes freedom of choice, absence of compulsion or pressure of any kind. When the Northern people have come to themselves, they will be ashamed of countenancing such a farce as is now being enacted in the Southern States of this Union. To compete in a contest of this kind with the colored population would be to concede their right to exercise the suffrage and to tie our own hands against raising an objection to it when it will avail to except to the proceeding. Partisan supremacy obtained by such means cannot but be short-lived. The Republican party then advises do not in their own hearts approve the means adopted whereby they may retain power, and would be justified in despising the people of the South, if they submitted willingly to such an imposition as is now being practised upon them.

The following are the number of votes polled yesterday:

First District	250
Second "	151
Third "	201
Total	702

Dromedary Street Dominican Convent.—We regret to learn by a paragraph from our esteemed friend, the "head" of the *Crescent*, from whose search ing and judicious eye very little worth noticing escapes, that all of the nuns, eight in number, attached to the Reverend Jeremiah Moynihan's church in Dryades street, are down with the prevailing fever.

The labors of those valuable ladies can ill be spared, and we trust the epidemic may bear lightly upon them, and that they will soon be restored to health.

Father Moynihan is of such a cheerful and happy disposition that we are somewhat surprised any of his laborers should have been attacked by the fever. This reporter is certain that nothing of the kind could take possession of him, so long as he could indulge in the merriment that the wit and humor of his most worthy priest never fails to create. His countenance, at any time, is enough to drive away a fit of melancholy. The sisters of the Convent will soon be convalescent and in the performance of their self sacrificing labors. There could be no doubt of it, if we had the dictation of the matter.

The nuns are a great favorite in this city more beloved than the gentleman whose name is above referred to, and the affection of his people is as well bestowed when given to him. They are proud of his attainments, of his character, of his benevolence, and of his laborious efforts for their improvement and welfare in this world and their happiness in the world to come. Such men as Father Moynihan make their mark wherever their lot is cast. May his useful life be long spared to the people of his charge.

Plenty of Ice.—The statement published by a contemporary respecting the scarcity and dearness of the indispensable article of our daily consumption, seems to have been incorrect. Nor are there any ice vessels below prevented from coming to the city by the epidemic.

Col. Bosworth, President of the City Ice Company, in a card published in the *Picayune*, relative to certain statements made in that paper, says: "We are selling ice at our depots at 15c cents per pound to retailers and large consumers, and at 2 cents at retail, which you will admit is a very low price. We have several cargoes at sea, and believe they will arrive in good time. Your article mentions two vessels loaded in Boston, are at Quarantine Station, in the opinion of which refuse to come up, fearing yellow fever, which is not so. If such was the case, this company would have them brought up very quickly."

Charged with Murder.—Two colored men named Richard Lewis and Nelson Jordon, yesterday, caused the arrest, on the levee, of Henry Owens, also colored, charging him of having murdered a man last May at Point Breeze, plantation, parish of Concordia.

Robbery.—A robbery was perpetrated yesterday morning at the house of Conti and Frank streets, in the house of a colored man named Henry Floyd, by parties unknown. A quantity of money and other valuables was stolen from which the loser is robbed. It is believed that the thieves were familiar with the premises and made use of chloroform on Floyd, while they effected their purpose.

Burglary.—A burglary was committed yesterday morning, between 1 and 5 o'clock, at 321 Main street, in the house of Bernard Collins. $200 in gold, and clothes in value $200 were stolen therefrom.

Escaped Convict Recaptured.—Alfred Dufaux, or Dufor, a convict with an *alias*, was yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, pointed, by officer Malone, and being escaped prisoner from the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Confessing the fact of his conviction, sentenced and escape from that house of correction, he was remanded into custody to await transportation to Baton Rouge, and Francis Dufor, or Dufaux, charged with aiding in his escape from justice, was ordered to serve two thousand dollars recovery for the good behavior, or go for six months to the Workhouse.

A Death at a Theater.—Mr. F. J. Winter, formerly of the Lafayette Theatre, *in Giselle*, was yesterday followed to his last home by the New Orleans Typographical Union.

Recorder Arrest Court.—The business transacted at this Court, though of a trifling nature, brings the punishment of a few disorderly men and women.

CITY MORTALITY.—Unofficially reported daily from the various sextons of New Orleans to Dr. Dreuner, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock the morning of respective dates, are collected, and are of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths in the city reached was 1039, of which 356 were of yellow fever.

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.
Sept. 1	11	37	Sept. 2	10	51
" 3	14	46	" 4	9	48
" 5	14	46	" 6	9	46
" 7	11	50	" 8	10	42
" 9	14	48	" 10	12	51
" 11	17	66	" 12	8	41
" 13	14	50	" 14	9	41
" 15	11	50	" 16	6	30
" 17	14	56	" 18	12	66
" 19	15	62	" 20	12	66
" 21	14	55	" 22	16	71
" 23	14	52	" 24	16	68
" 25	14	57	" 26	12	119
" 27	17	112	" 28	12	132
" 29	12	97	" 30	12	85
Oct. 2	17	77			

Yellow Fever Interments.—From 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September 26, to 6 o'clock A. M. September 27th, the sexes and nativity of the deceased are reported, as far as known, as follows:

Richard Smith, 25, Ireland.
Henry Marrel, 30, New York.
Robert Hallam, 31, England.
Charles Reidel, 16, Germany.
Hermann Bauer, 18, Germany.
John Hopkins, 32, Ireland.
John Reynolds, 25, England.
Mary Ann Hall, 22, Canada.
Mrs Fleuland, 30.
Charles Barnes, 26.
R W Gibbons, 25, England.
Walter Gray, 21, Virginia.
Catherine Myers, 25, Germany.
Michael Sweeney, 23, Ireland.
Hermann Ehlinger, 23, Germany.
Peter Meerch, 28, Prussia.
G. Sackfield, 8, New Orleans.
Mary Lilly Gaster, 27, Ireland.
Catherine Dehmoth, 7, Germany.
E. Kuejenscile, 25, Prussia.
George Schmidt, 23, Germany.
Mr Benin Francois, 25, France.
Theodore Lecarre, 19, France.
Mary Bruce, 50, Ireland.
Michael Grady, 22, Ireland.
Patrick Arcin, 21, Ireland.
Elysa Lodan, 17, Ireland.
Mary Fitzpatrick, 16, Ireland.
John Calvey, 27, New Orleans.
John B. Cook, 1, New Orleans.
Catherine Sotz, 42, Ireland.
Lardon Feux, 32, France.
Miss Wilhelmina Honeseman, 18, Prussia.
John Berze, 22, Prussia.
M Joubine, 22, France.
Augustine Barriere, 22, France.
Rosa Koucher, 10, New Orleans.
Leon Robin, 8, St. Jacques parish.
Consotch Antoine, 32, Austria.
Thomas Boall, 4, Alabama.
Mrs Helen Spencer, 26, Philadelphia.
Wm Manson, 12, New Orleans.
S M Hildreth, 35.
Mrs Susan M Michel, 19, Tennessee.
Sylva C. Smith, 10.
Lieut E. W Wing, 33, Kentucky.
Henry Flagler, 23, Germany.
Chas L. Fuller, 22, Massachusetts.
Blanche C. Elliott, 18, New Orleans.
James Videbilt, 20, Kentucky.
Lawrence Cassidy, 25, New Orleans.
Seine May, 12, Germany.
Eugene Bailey, 14, Illinois.
Margaret Sullivan, 40, Ireland.
Chas Sheridan, 20, New York.
Patrick McGinnis, 35, Ireland.
Anne Gregory, 25, Ireland.
Andrew Hotchings, 35, Ireland.
Chas Smith, 35, Ireland.
Bina Cleary, 25, Ireland.
Bridget Collins, 21, Ireland.
Rosa Hottle, 1, New Orleans.
George Anthony Kelly, 9, New Orleans.
Michael Cromwell, 25, Ireland.
David Silverstein, 10, Germany.
Paul Vincent, 42, Italy.
Aletha Muskie, 22, France.
Peter Kelley, 32, Ireland.
Hugh Williams, 26, England.
Mr Hodgson, 28, England.
Chas Kittler, 23, Prussia.
Wm Thompson, 22, Ireland.
Geo Barr, 26, New Brunswick.
John Smith, 29, Canada.
John Feltmann, 32, Germany.
Raymond Morris, 18, New York.
Johanna Nagle, 27, Germany.

FROM NEW YORK.—*New York*, Sept. 20—Yesterday afternoon a cool and business circle throughout the city were shocked by the announcement that A. T. Stewart, Esq., of this city, had died in Paris. The rumor was current in Wall street, and was announced at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the authority of a cable dispatch. But on inquiring at both of Mr. Stewart's establishments it was found that nothing had been received to that effect, but at last account by mail Mr. Stewart was in good health, and expecting to leave for New York by to-morrow's steamer. The rumor is said to have originated in the gold room. The report spread very rapidly. In the upper part of the city several flags were flying at half mast.

There were 120 deaths in Chicago last week, against 255 for the corresponding week of last year.

Sigler, the keeper of the Almshouse at Paterson, N. J., against whom charges of cruelty have been brought, is to be dismissed.

Louisiana Intelligence.

GREAT FAIR AT BATON ROUGE.—The Louisiana State Fair Association of Baton Rouge intend holding a grand fair at their grounds, in that city, commencing on the 5th of November next and continuing until the 11th. This organization having for its object the fostering of all the various departments of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, the development of home industry, the rearing and improvement of the races of useful animals, and the general dissemination of useful knowledge and information upon all such and kindred subjects, by offering inducements and premiums therefor, confidently appeals to the mechanical and agricultural interests of the country for co-operation.

The Association is composed of the solid men of the parish of Baton Rouge. The President is E. H. Day, Esq.; A. D. Lytle, Esq., Secretary; S. M. Hart, Esq., Treasurer. Our respected confrere, T. B. R. Hatch, of the *Gazette and Comet*, is one of the Directors, as are other well known gentlemen. Under their auspices it must prove a success. This Association have favored us with a pamphlet setting forth all necessary particulars respecting the fair, which will be forwarded to any one applying to the Secretary of the Association at Baton Rouge. Notice of intention to enter stock and all contributions should be sent to him, on or before the first day of November.

The Clinton *Democrat* says:

All of our citizens well remember the last Fair given at Baton Rouge. It was the incentive of a Parish Fair, at Clinton, a few months afterwards. Those who attended both, or only one of them, were well satisfied of the many advantages to be derived from these exhibitions. The citizens of Clinton and Baton Rouge have entered into the coming Fair arrangement with a laudable and commendable spirit, one that should be supported by every parish in the State. They were all well represented in the last Fair, and there is no good reason why they will not be again. Louisiana certainly has something within its midst worth exhibiting and the propriator thereof should not be backward in entering them. Our own parish can display something and doubtless will. There is a rumor that a human bred stallion will compete for a prize. The horse that excels him in form and qualities will be well worthy of the medal.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR LEVEES.—Mr. John Lombard, of Lecouta, sends us a diagram of a new plan for building levees, originated by Chief Engineer Bailey, of the Opelousas Railroad. The dirt portion slopes inward, with a fall of one foot to every three, and the outside is protected by wood work. This wood work is formed by a line of heavy piling driven down twenty feet in the earth and projecting the height of the levee. These piles may be 15 or 20 feet apart. A corresponding lined piling sunk 10 feet in the earth, a few feet outside of the first line, and heavy braces bolt the heads of these piles, which are level with the earth, to the heads of the inner piles. Plank piling driven down in the earth, connect the heavy piles of the outside line, and a covering of heavy plank extends from the outside line to the top of the inside line of piles, forming a close plank on the outside of the levee. It is claimed that the cost of the piling and plank is saved in the amount of earth levee dispensed with.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

[From the New Orleans Times of Thursday.]

Louisiana Levees.

ST JAMES PLANTATION, Sept 18, 1867.

Editor Times-Picayune, New Orleans Times—Last spring I wrote you a communication on the best and most economical mode of constructing levees, based on long experience in the parishes of Concordia, Avoyelles, below Donaldsonville, and in this parish of St James ever since 1824.

Now I beg leave to sound the alarm in time through your useful paper, the apprehensive fear of well-spread inundation on the west bank of the river next spring, commencing below Donaldsonville, back on Lafourche district back down to Fort Jackson, even with a moderate raise of the waters, owing to the fact that the river will pour in as soon as it will reach the top of the half built or the cutting in the levee. Thence led by to the remnant of the sugar cane culture in that section which is recuperating gradually by dint of perseverance of the planters who are deserving of a better fate, as well as the freedmen employed.

Here are the facts for the consideration of the parties interested. I speak from personal knowledge and after examination. Immediately below Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension, the danger compares and is imminent. The old levee, for the space of about a mile, was secured last spring at the eleventh hour by driving pickets and rails on the outside to a depth of about ten feet on the brink of the bank, which is washed perpendicularly down, the space between the bank and the pickets being filled with bagasse kept the levee from tumbling down, the bank being hard clay. That work will not stan another year without any more requiring immediate attention and repairs. The old levee jagged and has been kept up in the manner for a long time. Both the pickets and rails will give way before such a correction, by body being on the spot to take care of it. Next below, nearly adjoining the parish of St James on the Donaldsonville side, the levee is undercavated two feet, and will require a new levee of about seven and a half arpents in length. Mr. Delachaise has commenced work, and a little help would enable him to accomplish his task so energetically commenced. From that point down to the Lafourche connection, in the parish of St James, a little below the Court house, the levees are in good repair and can stand any rise of the river, as they have stood for many years past, the land being high and the river bank sound. But at this point, again going down, commences trouble. The old levee of Weber Richeres, which has been gradually washing and wearing away and getting close to the bank, has finally caved away in three or four places, and is a most dangerous place, owing to a deep slough or *mayaca* running parallel and close to the public road and levee, so that the levee, in place, cannot be made. Good and high levees is absolutely necessary on the whole front of their plantation, about seventeen arpents. Fortunately, the land on the rear of the slough, or point, is high, and a seven foot levee would secure the place, *I believe*. Owing to the difficulty of procuring money, and also hands, the proper measures of doing the work certainly would be to lay the foundation of this levee with wine hurrows and carts three feet high, and have it well trodden down by the carts. It should stand a moderate rise, and give time to finish it properly in layers, as all levees ought to be made. This has been done on the Bayou Maud, where the levees are nearly eleven feet high, and where the crevasses took place last spring, and where it will be necessary to strengthen the gap which the crevasses have moulded since the fall of the river, for in case the old crevasses should give way and the water flow through the McCrea levee, it will increase and make a wonderful crevasse, which will flood the whole country to the Gulf. I am informed there is a false levee above the St John Baptiste Church which has carried away the levee, and the raise we have had, and those now falling, will cause many more such accidents, the river being low and falling, with the earth saturated with water.

In respect to the new order of Gen. Sheridan enforcing the recommendation of the Levee Board—reviving the old police ordonnances, compelling the proprietors of the river front to rebuild their respective levees, and in default to enforce the law—I believe it impossible in most cases, considering the condition of the country. Laborers will require their pay every day. *Point Coupee, parish Sicou*, is an old parish. The police jury of this parish has called a meeting and have already laid one on the second Monday of September, as required, and I have no doubt will do everything in its power to comply. It is generally hoped that parish might borrow the money by issuing bonds payable in three years, bearing eight per cent interest, and give in pledge the State bonds, and ask the State to allow them to run into their portion of State taxes, to pay interest yearly and credit the bonds with the amount received from the sheriff, who would collect it and by this plan do the most pressing work and secure the country from anyflow. Several parishes might accomplish the same object in time, as the people of each parish (the majority of tax payers) might authorize the police jury to issue the bonds. I see no other way to raise the funds, and I am happy to see that Lafourche is moving, and hope some plan may be matured and carried into effect, and avert the impending danger. Respectfully,

P. M LAPICE.

N. B.—I have not mentioned the landslides in this parish, and the Bay de Chene, I am informed there are several, and we may look daily for such occurrences.

When poor Maximilian was yet Emperor of Mexico he gave a state dinner on one occasion, in which the gold and silver table ware which he brought with him from Miramar was put into service. All present were Mexicans, and no one present was of a lower rank than General; yet it was discovered that a number of the guests had carried off with them—that is, stolen—a considerable portion of the most valuable articles of table ware. Max said nothing, and affected not to see the pilferings of his friends. This was not an astonishing incident at all in Mexico, or for Mexicans. But what will be said to a similar incident made by the *Court Journal* about the watching of guests at a recent high dinner in London to prevent them from appropriating the glittering temptations upon the table? It seems that at one of the great receptions to England's illustrious Mohammedan guests, where royal personages were present at table, and where gold plate was profusely displayed, a number of the waiters who were employed in attending to the table were *detectives* in disguise. It was not the Turks who were to be watched, but the noblemen and gentlemen of England. Of course they were not aware of the fact at the time, but the *Court Journal* thinks they must feel "curious" when they learn it. We should think they would—particularly those of them who filched a spoon or two—if any of them did such a thing.—*N. Y. Times*.

OHIO GOING DEMOCRATIC.—The *Herald*, which is a pretty good *cute* about election time to show how the wind is blowing, thinks the Democrats will carry Ohio. It reasons in this wise:

The issue of the great Constitutional Amendment, upon which the Republicans last year swept the North as by a whirlwind, has been cast aside by Congress and the party, and the new national issue has been substituted of universal negro suffrage, with all the dangerous consequences which must surely follow the experiment of negro supremacy in the rebel States. Various side issues have also sprung up, including some financial propositions looking to the overthrow of Mr. Chase's slipshod, unjust, oppressive and corrupting paper money system, and embracing, too, some humbler movements within the Republican lines against those Puritanical liquor laws which involve the dispensing of lager beer on Sunday. The Democrats of Ohio, upon this Sunday lager question alone, expect German reinforcements in their fight to the number of thirty thousand—had from the vote of this city in our last November election, involving the lager beer interpolation, we should not be surprised at a similar manifestation in Ohio.

The "Bilton" and "Whitebire" cheese are now manufactured in Westchester county, New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Herald on the Election in Louisiana To-day.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Sept. 27.—As an illustration of the arguments upon which the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York are expected to turn, the following from to-day's *Herald* is telegraphed:

The Election in Louisiana To-day.

The negro supremacy views of Congress will be carried into practical effect in the State of Louisiana to-day. From early dawn this morning until to-morrow, evening 83,000 sent agents will go up to the polls, led by unprincipled white men, and by sheer force of numbers sweep from power the wealth and intelligence of the State. The 35 or 40,000 whites who have been permitted to register will, we are told, content themselves with simply depositing their votes against a Convention, thus protesting against the execution of a political doctrine they had no power to arrest, and the success of which they feel assured will entail irreparable injury upon themselves and their posterity.

The call for a Convention having thus been carried by the negro Radicals, let us see of what material the Convention itself will be composed. Not a prominent Louisianian will be there—Not a man of standing in the community. The Republican nominees who will certainly be elected, stand as four negroes to three whites—four illiterate, semi barbarous negroes to three white adventurers. This will be the composition of the Convention called to frame a Constitution for the State that gave a Taylor for President and Cutting for Minister, and are thus utterly revolting! Can we of the North palatably swallow so gigantic a fraud upon rights, and so heavily a caricature upon intelligence? Forty five or fifty negroes assembling in Convention, to do what? To perform an act of the very meaning of which they are most ludicrously ignorant. And who are their assistants? A handful of white men who are very coarse, in consenting to such an affiliation, stamping their character as being thoroughly worthless. There is one instinct which cannot be eradicated from the mind of a white man, and that is the supremacy of his race above all others. Prejudice against color is but the natural instinct of the race, and cannot be at in, and try what the results may, the barriers which exist in that sense lose erected can never be broken through successfully. The present Congress in Louisiana, if it can be called a whole, but the agent of the time for plainly foretelling that the law is approaching when it and all other slave dominations will be swept away in the torrent of public indignation.

We cannot sit idly by and witness the debasement of our race. The Northern States, California, Connecticut and Maine have already rebuked the effort to degrade our race, yet before practical effects have been seen and felt. The Radicals of these United States will, at the end of joy at the success of their dogmas in Louisiana this day, will be answered back by the people of the loyal North, in October and November next, in such a tone of indignation and disgust as will inform the world whether our people are willing to see the Southern States, the Union or for the exaltation of the negro and the enslavement of men of our own blood.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Customs receipts for the week ending yesterday $1,100.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $319,000.

Professor Ferguson, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, is dead.

The U. S. Consul at Palermo reports the continuance of the cholera, but in a milder form.

The Cabinet was in session two hours to-day and all members present.

Secretary McculloCh has issued a circular, forbidding his subordinates communicating treasury news to correspondents.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Evening *Express* says: The feeling in regard to cotton is very gloomy. Private telegrams from Liverpool represent the market as very dull, and prices as low as to Sept. Fears of more failures are entertained. No sales have received day. The land winter and working. All such shipments are considered hazardous. Saturday's date.

Richmond, Sept. 27.—Judge Parker, of the Circuit Court of the State, rendered a decision that the old banks making assignments under the act of February, 1866, cannot give preference to any class of creditors—that to be bodies have no preference over depositors, and that the notes issued by the Confederate States to be treated as debts of the bank to the extent in its value at the time deposited.

A resolution in the majority of the journals of Virginia opposed calling a Convention.

New York, Sept. 27.—Money firm at seven per cent, disposable to the South news continue to be very unfavorable. Prime brokers' bills, 10½ a to 12½%. Gold closed firm at 14½ to 14¾. Stocks stronger, closing rates the same as yesterday.

New York, Sept. 27.—Money 7 per cent. Gold 14¾. Stocks active. 5-20s of '62, coupon, 113¼.

Cotton lower, sales of four bales middling uplands at 22c. Flour unchanged. Western mixed Corn $1.25 to $1.30. Western Oats 75c. Pork $31.50. Lard nominal at 14½ to 15c. Whisky steady—35c in bond. Sugar active; Muscovado 11½ to 12c. Other articles dull. Freight active. Grain by steam 4½d.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—Flour unchanged, prices well maintained. Corn dull and nominally lower, especially for lower grades; low mixed selling 72c. Provisions dull. Coffee remains quiet. Wheat steady. Corn—Stock light, white $1.27 to $1.28, yellow $1.30 to $1.31. Oats range from 58 to 62c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Sugar firmer.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.—Cotton declined 9c. Sales 612 bales. Receipts 352 bales. Middlings 19c.

New York, Sept. 27.—The *Herald* says the platform of the Republicans, as enunciated at Syracuse, is a very diluted, fraudulent and cowardly affair.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Declining the hospitalities of the city tendered by a committee of the City Council and an invitation to the Sheridan dinner at the League House, Gen. Hancock visited his mother to-day, at Norristown, and proceeds Westward.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—The Democrats have nominated Robert T. Banks for Mayor at the election ordered by the new Constitution.

St Louis, Sept. 27.—Gen. Marcy, while returning from a scouting expedition through New Mexico, was attacked by Indians near Pawnee Fork Lieut Wilonne, of the 5th Infantry, lost a leg. One man was killed and three wounded. Major Robert Smith, with an escort of 40 men, was attacked, but no damage was done. The Indians estimated as numbering 200 Gen. Hancock recognized as one of their leaders.

St Louis, Sept. 27.—Tobacco steady, prices unchanged. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour firm at $7 to $12 50. Wheat firm—white fall $2 31 to $2 43. Corn very heavy—easier, $1 05 to $1 12½ for mixed and yellow. $1 14 to $1 17½ for white. Oats higher—41 to 45c per bushel. Rye—nominal. Barley—Choice fall $1 40 to $1 45. Pork—clear 15½c. Lard 14½ to 14¾c. Sugar cured Hams 22c. Lard in tierces 14½c for choice tierces; 14¾c for keg. Whiskey no sales.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.—Flour unchanged—extra $9 75 to $10 25; family $10 75 to $11 75. Wheat—receipts 10,000—fall $2 20. Corn—fall $1 15. Oats dull and dropping—60c. Cotton dull and nominal—18 to 19c. Whiskey irregular—31c. in bond. Provisions nominally unchanged. Lard held firmly—15½c. Bacon firm—30 to 30c. Cheese 14 to 15½c. The drouth continues.

Augusta, Sept. 27.—Cotton market opened active but closed flat; sales of 107 bales middlings at 19c; receipts, 308 bales. New cotton coming in freely.

Savannah, Sept. 27.—Cotton flat; middlings 20c; receipts, 567 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 27.—Cotton—sales of 450 bales; closed quiet; middlings 19c; receipts, 1085; bales; sales of the week 2000 bales; receipts 3613 bales; exports 1152 bales; stock 91568 bales.

The three negroes who committed the Dog River massacre were hanged to-day. An