THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms 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 Friday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements, leaded, the one, of twelve lines, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted otherwise, to be charged as every such insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $25 per month.
Regular advertisers who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business letters of Advertisements to be charged to owner unless otherwise ordered.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.
All bills only regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	12 mon.
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$70
Two	20	35	45	80	120
Three	30	48	60	110	170
Four	40	60	75	140	220
Five	50	70	105	170	270
Six	60	80	120	200	320
Eight	80	105	150	250	420
Ten	100	125	180	300	500
Twelve	120	145	210	350	580
Fifteen	150	175	250	420	700
Twenty	180	205	300	500	840
Quarter Col.	200	300	400	700	1200
Half Col.	300	475	650	1000	1800
One Col.	500	800	1000	1800	3000

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1867.

Montgomery Bros. & Co. will sell this day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 104 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin, the entire contents of said residence, such as rosewood parlor sets, fine and well furnished Victoria bedroom sets, French plate mirrors, marble-top étagère sideboard, carpets, paintings, engravings, fish lace and damask curtains, glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have received by mail a copy of the catalogue of this institution, located in Mansfield, De Soto parish, La. It is beautifully located, and is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Rev. Charles B. Stuart is President.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR NEW IBERIA.—We hope the generous people of New Orleans will respond liberally to the wants of our suffering friends of New Iberia, by a crowded attendance at the Opera House to-night, on the occasion of the benefit performance to be given by the Shakspeare Club for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic which rages so fatally in our sister town. Here, where as yet we have been blessed with comparative immunity from the death-dealing pestilence which lurketh at night and stalketh by noonday, we should not be unmindful of its more fearful visitations in other quarters. It is charity that affords us an approving conscience and brings back to us the noblest rewards of duty. Knowles' great play of "The Wife, a tale of Mantua," is the piece selected for the occasion, and will, no doubt, be presented with the best talent the company affords, aided, we presume, by professional artists of reputation.

SAILING OF THE ST. LOUIS.—The Steamship St. Louis, Capt. Claussen, sailed last evening for Bayou Sara, with a full freight and passengers.

The steamer Iberville, Capt. Gross, from Bayou Sara, reports that the cotton planters along the coast are overjoyed at the appearance of the "Ichneumon Fly," the great destroyer of the Worm.

NEW IBERIA.—The *Planters' Banner* of the 24th says the yellow fever seems to be subsiding at New Iberia but only for the want of material to operate on. "The place is said to be as silent as a graveyard, and as gloomy as though the angel of death were visible hovering over that unfortunate town. There are no strangers or citizens on the streets; the sick and dying demand the attention of all who are well enough to help them. Many negroes have lately taken the disease, and there is much distress among them."

The *Pelican* of last evening has the following dispatches:

New Iberia, August 26, 12 m.—Cases to-day are on the increase. Nine have occurred up to noon to-day, and ten yesterday. Two deaths yesterday—none to-day.
A. B. HENSHAW, Mayor.

New Iberia, August 27.—Sixteen new cases reported since yesterday, and one death. Fever is tonight.
E. F. SCHMIDT.

Small Farms in the South.

PROPOSED LAND BANKING INSTITUTION.

The Providence *Record*, of the 17th, contains the following proposition, signed by Messrs. J. B. Price, A. Duperier, J. Lloyd Lewis, D. Caffery and D. Bennett:

We the undersigned, five or more citizens of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin, State of Louisiana, propose to form a joint stock company, possessing fifteen thousand acres of land or more, and to start a banking institution in connection with the same, for purposes and on conditions named below:

1. When organized the company will receive lands, at their appraised value, from the different members, as the stock of the company.

2. The company may purchase abandoned or embarrassed plantations in eligible and healthy situations.

3. These lands may be surveyed in lots of fifty or one hundred acres, and maps made of the same and the lots numbered.

4. The company may borrow money on mortgage, to establish a bank for the settlers of these lands, and for the people of the Attakapas parish on

5. Alternate lots of fifty or one hundred acres to be sold to settlers at cost, to be paid for at such periods as the company may deem advisable.

6. Industrious settlers on these lands to be aided in the purchase of mules, farming utensils, etc., and in building houses, fences, their lands and improvements to be mortgaged as security for such loans.

7. An agent to be selected by the company to obtain loans, secure settlers, and carry out the wishes of the company.

Mexico.

EX MINISTER CAMPBELL'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following correspondence by telegraph, says the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, which has come into possession of your correspondent, will throw considerable light upon the position of our State Department upon Mexican affairs:

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1867.

Lewis D. Campbell, New Orleans:

It is important that the Minister to Mexico should proceed at once. Your resignation will, therefore, be accepted with thanks for your services, and regret for your retirement. Communicate by telegraph.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

New Orleans, June 16, 1867.

In pursuance of the telegram of yesterday I now formally resign my position as Envoy, &c., of the United States to the Republic of Mexico. I should do injustice to my own feelings and to myself on the occasion to say that my appointment and confirmation excited any grateful sensibilities, and that the compliment was more highly appreciated because when the nomination was made you knew I did not desire it. It is gratifying to me, too, to know that during the entire career of this moving, and somewhat anomalous legation, your instructions were always strictly obeyed, and that all my official acts have been approved, and some of them highly commended by the Department of State; and permit me to add, that it is not fully understood why, upon such a record, the Government recently declined to furnish me the slightest facility for going under its own glorious flag directly to the shores of the struggling sister Republic, and has required me to furnish my own conveyance to Havana, now sorely afflicted by a scourging epidemic, and then proceed on my mission to Vera Cruz, a point of doubtful access, under the protection of the ensigns of England or France, both enemies of republicanism, and responsible for some acts done for the misfortunes of Mexico, and neither a friend of the United States during our late struggle for national existence. The primary object of the requirement would seem to be the safety of a fallen Emperor, whose unhallowed ambition led him to bloodiness as a principle long cherished in the bosom of the American people. If the Government to which my whole soul is attached is cognizant with the record, I must be with mine. If you, its highest officers, are willing to receive a resignation forced on me by want of transportation, I am far more happy in returning the commission, if it shall have been proud, than when I received it.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

The President and Secretary of State.

To show how much consideration was given to the mission of a successor to Mr. Campbell, the following dispatch need only be printed. The appointment was made by the President while on his way to the Masonic celebration in Boston; and the Relay House, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the Washington branch of the same road, is the place made famous by the appointment. The telegram is as follows:

RELAY HOUSE, MD., June 21, 1867.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Marcus Otterbourg, of Wisconsin, now Consul at Mexico, is appointed Minister to Mexico, vice Campbell, resigned. Send him the letter in my name, by telegraph, via Key Orleans, with ways to Mexico by mail, announcing his appointment. He will not without waiting for commission, but on receipt of telegraph immediately proceed. Send my commission of the morning about Mexico to him.
W. H. SEWARD.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—*New York*, August 21, 1867.—The disagreeable fact dawns not, to say that we have the yellow fever in the city. A Jamaica fever patient who died at work on board a ship at quarantine, was seized with chills and fever, on Friday last, at 8 o'clock. A hemorrhage followed, and at 12 o'clock he was carried by the attending physicians to the Board of Health. There would seem to be great anxiety on the part of the Board of Health commissioners in thus permitting persons displayed on board vessels, from unhealthy parts of the world, to come up and then be quarantined accordingly. There is much uneasiness among the people living in that part of City proper which is contiguous to the quarantine, fearing a panic. No additional cases of yellow fever have been reported during the day. The Board of Health, at their meeting for the week, state that the whole number of deaths from cholera was 122, children of infants 1, children of adults 121, 139 adults, 4 [illegible] total deaths in this city and quarantine for the week just [illegible]. *Cor. Public Ledger.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,219

EMIGRATION.

So far as we have been able to learn, none of the various emigration schemes that have been presented to our people have turned out well. The colony of Cordova, Mexico, was broken up, after many grievous trials; a large number of Alabamians who went out to Brazil have just returned sadly disappointed and nearly heart-broken; the Yazhee colony in Palestine has long since come to grief, and all but a few families have returned to New England; and every attempt made by our people to settle in a strange land, where a different language is spoken, and where the manners and customs of the people are different from ours, have resulted in disaster and trouble. It is no use to throw an air of romance about these attempts; they will not do. Young, unmarried men alone—those fond of adventure and who do not yet feel the strong ties of home and country—can go to strange countries to seek their fortune. Thinking men of mature years should know this; and they should know that the agents who are so busy in picking up emigrants for popular colonies are nothing but speculators, and that they derive some profit from every immigrant they bring into a country. Some of them may be in the employ of others; some may have special privileges from the government; some may own large grants of land which they wish to sell to settlers, or to make valuable by founding a colony; all have some personal end to gain. The wiser course for the Southern people, those who wish to emigrate, would be to settle in Australia, New Zealand, or some of the British Colonies where the English language is spoken; but then we do not hesitate to assert that if a farmer or planter cannot do well in the United States he cannot anywhere. No country on the face of the globe offers finer facilities for agricultural pursuits than this. But these emigrants are generally discontented persons. They do not make money fast enough, and they expect to strike upon some El Dorado in a new land. A few may succeed, but the chances would be about equal to an investment of the little money they have in one of these policy lotteries. In that case, as in the other, the money would go nine times in ten, but it would go into circulation into this country.

But we cannot deny that some of the offers for immigration are very tempting, and look remarkably well upon the outside. It is very clear that the people of the South, of whom Congress has so poor an opinion that it does not think them equal to voting, are much more favorably regarded abroad. Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, and many other countries, lying South of us, have held out inducements more or less captivating to secure emigration from these States. Grants of land, a free passage, the remittal of duties, and various other privileges have been offered to such discontented citizens as were desirous of seeking new homes under a foreign flag. It is evident that they are regarded as valuable acquisitions to those countries; and who can doubt that they are? When we come to sift these immigration schemes to the bottom, we find, no matter how great are the inducements held out to the emigrant, that he is determined eventually to repay an hundred fold all the favors that he may receive. As we have remarked above, these schemes are often simply private speculations in land, whereby a section of country is settled up, and its lands, before almost worthless, made both valuable and available. Besides, every immigrant is supposed to have a certain amount of money of which more or less must be expended among the natives, who naturally welcome the new-comer with open hands, if not with open arms.

But we are to have a new candidate for our emigrating population. Jamaica is about to join those countries which seek to encourage immigration from the South. What advantages, of soil and climate, she may possess over the Southern States are not quite apparent; but we can perceive some strikingly disadvantages which outweigh many inducements that have yet been offered to the emigrant. Those who propose to leave this country do so doubtless for two reasons: 1st, Because they wish to better their condition; 2d, Because they do not like social equality with the blacks. As for the first, it is very unlikely that the worn out lands and disserted plantations of Jamaica can afford a good field for industry at the prices that offered at home. Labor is demoralized there as it will soon be here, and the negroes, having less need for work to gain a support, are even less to be relied on than our own. The following extract from a letter merely gives facts already known regarding the indolence of the negroes in Jamaica:

The consumption of Beef, Bread, Fish, and other commodities of daily life, have greatly diminished with the past month. Some attribute this to the abject poverty of the people; this is no doubt *partly the cause*, but we think a reason will be found in the fact, that this is "Mango Season." It is well known, that while fruit is abundant, negroes will not work, being satisfied to live upon the superfluity of the supply, and in many places actually live and sleep under fruit trees in pastures.

Even New England could not wish for more utter demoralization among the blacks than that found in Jamaica, and yet she has negro legislators, negro judges, negro constables and policemen, and the Radical idea of perfect equality here finds its highest example among the poor whites and the blacks. The wealthy and educated whites scarcely notice either, and "caste" runs high in the little dominion. A more miserable set of beings than the poor negroes of Jamaica scarcely exist; and yet about the year 1830 they were brought up to the world as models of humanity by Exeter Hall in England, and millions were spent in procuring emancipation. It came at last; Exeter Hall has no more interest in the negro; he was left in idleness and squalor to run his race towards extermination, while the vast sugar plantations which he once cultivated are worth no more than the price of the old copper of which the stills were made. Some of them are used for the manufacture of rum, and others, for two months in the year, the negro ministers to the spiritual wants of mankind. For the rest of the year he attends to his royal self, eats the native fruits, dines off a yam and a cocoa-nut, and then basks himself in the warm sunlight or reclines under the cool shade of the banyan. As happy as a lord is he, no work, all play, fruit plenty, nice weather—who cares he how the world wags around him?

From the letter above quoted we learn that the public chest is empty; that the officials have not received their salaries for a month, and are at the mercy of the usurers; that four Government Inspectors have defrauded the country to the tune of £11,000; that there is a "general mismanagement in public affairs;" that the public expenditures amounts to £100,000 more than the average receipts, and that matters are in a bad way generally. As yet no indocements have been actually offered to emigrants, though it is said "concessions and privileges for a limited period are about to be solicited from the Government for those who may come to arrive." But Col. Graham, described as a Southern gentleman on a tour of observation, says through the Jamaica press: "He neither wants a free passage or a free gift of land for the emigrants; what he mainly requires, is, direct steam communication, monthly, between New Orleans and Jamaica, so that pioneers, agents, or deputations, might quickly and regularly inspect, inquire and report." It may occur to the reader as it did to us that the things Col. Graham does not want are the very things that the kind of people who emigrate do want, and that he is taking a good deal upon himself, who ever he may be, to decline "concessions" to emigrants in advance of the proffer. But so far as steam communication is concerned we can gladly endorse Col. Graham's plan. And we have very little fault to find with the rest, for we imagine the emigration bubble is about exploded and that, were there an emigration fever still, no Southern man would be stupid enough to go to Jamaica. It is a fine place for colored emigration—no work—bread grows on trees—beds costless—social equality and a blackman's paradise. But those sensible negroes who wish to work and to fit themselves for companionship with good white people, and those whites who care to do anything, can do better here than anywhere else.

CHANGE OF PARISH OFFICERS RECOMMENDED IN ST. BERNARD.—We understand a petition, signed by the registered voters of the parish of St. Bernard will be, or has been, presented to the General Commanding through the Governor of the State, recommending the removal of the present incumbents of the parish officers on the ground that they are distrusted by the colored voters, and their general hostility to the reconstruction acts of Congress. The following names, we learn, have been presented as loyal and competent to fill the said offices should they be removed:

For Sheriff, Francis Enterpinal, vice Ant. Chalvez; for Clerk of Court, Manuel Burgos, vice P. Jordan; for Recorder, Anthony G. Thomas, vice Philip Tocs; for Justice of the Peace, Sixth Ward, Francis Blasey, vice Edgar Rentz; for Police Jurymen, First Ward, Leopold Gerchard and Dennis Villeri, vice A. W. Walker and Francis Arcula; Second Ward, Harmon Turner and John C. Cofield, vice Ant. Chalvez and P. Guidroux; Third Ward, A. Enterpinal and Louis Cano, vice F. Enterpinal and Antoine Morvero; Fourth Ward, Thomas Ong and Marcel Verret, vice L. Serpas and L. A. Dupre; Fifth Ward, Vincent Morris and Evariste Acosta, vice John Blasey; Sixth Ward, F. A. Acosta, vice Henry McCrea, vice Edgar Rentz.—*Picayune.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Upon the recommendation of Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sheridan has appointed S. F. Benjamin to be a member of the Police Jury for Ward No. 1, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, vice Jas. Dunn, resigned, and John O'Connor, to be a member of the City Council of Baton Rouge, vice F. A. Kogler, deceased.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difference Between the President and General Grant Believed to be Irreconcilable.

Secret Military Organization in Existence in Virginia.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 27.—The breach between the President and Grant is widening. Grant is on defiant grounds in opposition to Executive assignments. He protests with some indignation against Hancock's removal from the Department of Missouri. Grant has not yet promulgated instructions carrying the President's orders into effect.

Capt. Arms, who recently had a fight with the Indians, has returned to Fort Hays. He reports 3 killed, 35 wounded and 45 horses lost. After the battle the Indians sent a flag of truce with the following message: "Tell your officers we want peace. We shall keep on fighting." Three hundred men, including the Kansas Volunteers, left Fort Hays yesterday after the Indians.

The Sioux Indians are reported incorrigible. The Crows are friendly.

Three hundred and thirty deaths from cholera are reported in the Indian Territory, South of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population of Fort Gibson have died. At Fort Arbuckle 60 soldiers and 75 Indians died.

A Nashville dispatch says Brownlow has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Bt Maj. Gen. Edward R S Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District created by an act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and of the Department of the South, embracing the States of North and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major General Dan'l E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by an act of Congress upon Military Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments. Major General Dan'l E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War, *ad interim*, will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Sir—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hancock's dispatch of the 21st instant, my order dated August 17th, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas (having relieved by Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and, assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by act of Congress upon Military Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments. Major General Dan'l E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War, *ad interim*, will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

The fourteen deaths of yellow fever, above reported, occurred during the twenty four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and are stated as follows:

Joseph Lubetti, 18 years old, a native of Italy, 252 Water street.

Joseph Clermont, 23 years old, a native of France, Charity Hospital.

John Rocco, 21 years of age, a native of Sicily, Charity Hospital.

Timothy O'Connor, 21 years old, a native of Ireland, Charity Hospital.

An unknown white man, about 30 years of age, Charity Hospital.

Caroline Miller, 11 years old, a native of France, 458 Carondelet street.

Peter Devine, 21 years old, a native of Ireland, residence not stated.

James Bishop, 30 years old, a native of Ireland, 157 Camp street.

John Keefe, 30 years old, a native of Ireland, 7 St. Thomas street.

Jacques Rucher, 31 years old, a native of France, 19 Roman street.

Napoleon Vandet, 32 years old, a native of France, 252 Water street.

Pietro Contrejo, 19 years old, a native of Italy, 22 Jefferson street.

Solomon Schoeffel, 28 years old, a native of Germany, 52 St. Charles street.

These reports of city mortality, it could be borne in mind, do not embrace many more deaths occurring in the military hospitals, returns from which ought to be furnished, we think, by the military authorities. We think the Board of Health, or the Commanding General will so direct, in order that we may know the full extent of disease in our midst from every source.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board was called to order at a quarter to ten P. M., having spent the most of the evening in the pleasant business of congratulating the retiring city officer, Col James Graham in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Hurlbank, Clay, Carriere, Dewees, Fitzpatrick, Stapleton, and Woodley.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Hurlbank, the Board of Aldermen proceeded in a body to the hall of the Lower Board, for the purpose of holding a joint session to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by General Sheridan and the Council itself.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Hepp in the chair, and 11 members, a quorum present.

Mr. Fernandez moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes and all other ordinary business. Adopted.

Mr. Fernandez moved to concur in a resolution of this Board, as amended by the Upper Board, to meet this Board in joint session, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a city officer. Adopted. (This Board did not assemble till about 10 o'clock.—REPORTER.)

A resolution was adopted authorize the City Treasurer to employ additional clerical force to sign city notes of small denominations so that change can be more freely furnished to the public and business generally, which was practiced by money brokers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Aldermen entered the hall of the Board of Assistants at 10 o'clock, and the following officers were unanimously chosen in joint session:

City Surveyor—William H. Bell.
City Attorney—S. S. Fish.
North Carolina City Attorney—E. Heistand.

For official journal, Mr. Davies nominated the New Orleans *Republican*, and Mr. Dunn the New Orleans *Tribune*.

The *Republican* received 7 votes of the Upper Board and 10 of the Lower Board. The *Tribune* received 11 votes of the Upper House, of the Upper, and Messrs. Dunn and Sauvinet, of the Lower Board, the *Republican* accordingly was declared duly elected.

Other officers were unanimously chosen as follows:

Mr. August Leblanc keeper of the Courthouse.

Mr. F. C. Mahan, Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, and Mr. Wm. Haskell, Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts.

Mr. Samuel Weeks, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Mr. Keefer, Assistant Superintendent.

City Physician—First and Fourth Districts, Dr. Barnes; Second and Third Districts, Dr. Chaunette.

City Notary—H. C. Dibble, Esq.

Board of School Directors—First District—Dr. J. White, J. B. Smith, Dr. W. H. Hire, J. A. Robertson, Dr. Dunn and —— Leva.

Second District: C. Ogilvie, A. Comagere, L. St. Cyr, J. Brandar, L. F. Delassize and P. G. Dupin.

Third District: John S. Walton, J. P. Becker, Jr., T. V. Conplaid, L. Poseon, E Rilliaux, C. Lesumont.

Fourth District: Rufus Waples, C. Bornwasser, W. C. Johnson, R. W. Bowie, W. E. Read and Wm. Rogers.

Six of the twenty-two School Directors are said to be of negro descent.

Other elections were prevented by the Board of Aldermen retiring, whereupon the Board of Assistants also adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board met last night, Dr. S. O Smith, President in the Chair, and Drs. Chopplin, Austin and Foster, and Messrs. Gerwig and Pennington, present.

The Committee on Health reported that within the last five days there had been 69 deaths from yellow fever, and four of cholera. The committee is still of the opinion that the yellow fever is of a mild type and "amenable to prompt treatment. It is true that there are some violent cases, but they are generally made so by the improper drugging of patients by practitioners who are unacquainted with the disease. The committee earnestly recommend that all strangers and unacclimated persons strictly observe the important precautions prescribed yesterday and that political and business all unacclimated persons to remain in the city, as this is far safer.

The committee further reports that physicians are generally using chloride of soda and Darby's disinfectant fluid in the sick rooms, and recommend to housekeepers the free use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron in the bank premises.

The report was received and adopted.

The Health Officer of the First District, Dr. Burns, reports the yellow fever slightly on the increase. It is confined to no particular locality, but pervades all sections. The many deaths of yellow fever at the Charity Hospital is accounted for by patients, in many instances, being brought there from other districts in a dying condition. The increase of the disease generally the Doctor considers in a measure due to the abandonment of the use of disinfectants in sick rooms since the report of the Committee on Health on the 15th inst. The Doctor had directed the police officers under his control to refrain from the use of disinfectants in sick rooms except under the direction of attending physicians. Several localities where patients died had been fumigated with sulphur by the direction of the Health officer. The disease still considered of a mild type, and continue to unacclimated persons.

The acting Health Officer of the Second District reported four deaths from yellow fever, and eight under treatment, during the week. Twenty-one houses had been disinfected. The streets and gutters had been thoroughly cleansed and the draining canals and Bayou St. John were nuisances. There is no cholera in that district.

Dr. Lovell, Health Officer of the Third District, reports an abatement of yellow fever in his district, and by means of fumigation and a liberal use of disinfectants, he had succeeded in stamping out the disease in many localities. The Doctor complains of the scarcity of water in his district, for purposes of cleansing.

The cotton press Board of the Fourth District reports no material change in the condition of the district since the former report; but little fever in it, and no cholera.

On motion of Mr. Creavey, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to confer with the Surgeon General, and prescribe his views in regard to the isolation of quarantine fees, and whether the Board is justified in receiving other than legitimate fees, inasmuch as the recovery and Treasury fees are required by law to deposit all funds belonging to the Board in banks.

A communication from the acting Collector of the Port, requesting to be informed whether yellow fever existed in epidemic form in New Orleans, was referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Pennington, in accordance with notice given at the previous meeting, called for an election of Health Officers for the different districts of the city. Some discussion ensued, and at the suggestion of Dr Choppin, the resolution was withdrawn, and the President requested to confer with the Attorney General as to the power of the Board to go into the election.

The Board then adjourned.

Refugees from Mexico.—The schooner Independence arrived here Monday night, from Vera Cruz, with 100 Austrian soldiers of the Imperial army in Mexico. They left the 5th inst., with the understanding that they are to remain in this country. They were furnished free passage to New Orleans, and each of them a small sum of money by the Austrian Consul at Vera Cruz, in consideration of which the Austrian Government is relieved of further obligation to them. They have consequently to shift for themselves.

The Independence also brought some 30 Germans, who had formed a settlement under Maximilian in Sonora, Mexico, who had to leave on account of the persecution of the Mexicans. Some seven or eight hundred French, Spanish, German and English citizens who had been carrying on business in the capital of Mexico and other cities, are reported on the way to Vera Cruz to embark for Europe, under the protection of the French Ambassador, M. Dano, having left also, it is said, on account of Mexican persecution.

Outrage in a Car.—We understand that last evening, Mr. Hepp in the chair, and 11 members, a quorum present.

Mr. Fernandez moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes and all other ordinary business. Adopted.

Mr. Fernandez moved to concur in a resolution of this Board, as amended by the Upper Board, to meet this Board in joint session, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a city officer. Adopted. (This Board did not assemble till about 10 o'clock.—REPORTER.)

A resolution was adopted authorize the City Treasurer to employ additional clerical force to sign city notes of small denominations so that change can be more freely furnished to the public and business generally, which was practiced by money brokers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Aldermen entered the hall of the Board of Assistants at 10 o'clock, and the following officers were unanimously chosen in joint session:

City Surveyor—William H. Bell.
City Attorney—S. S. Fish.
North Carolina City Attorney—E. Heistand.

For official journal, Mr. Davies nominated the New Orleans *Republican*, and Mr. Dunn the New Orleans *Tribune*.

The *Republican* received 7 votes of the Upper Board and 10 of the Lower Board. The *Tribune* received 11 votes of the Upper House, of the Upper, and Messrs. Dunn and Sauvinet, of the Lower Board, the *Republican* accordingly was declared duly elected.

Other officers were unanimously chosen as follows:

Mr. August Leblanc keeper of the Courthouse.

Mr. F. C. Mahan, Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, and Mr. Wm. Haskell, Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts.

Mr. Samuel Weeks, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Mr. Keefer, Assistant Superintendent.

City Physician—First and Fourth Districts, Dr. Barnes; Second and Third Districts, Dr. Chaunette.

City Notary—H. C. Dibble, Esq.

Board of School Directors—First District—Dr. J. White, J. B. Smith, Dr. W. H. Hire, J. A. Robertson, Dr. Dunn and —— Leva.

Second District: C. Ogilvie, A. Comagere, L. St. Cyr, J. Brandar, L. F. Delassize and P. G. Dupin.

Third District: John S. Walton, J. P. Becker, Jr., T. V. Conplaid, L. Poseon, E Rilliaux, C. Lesumont.

Fourth District: Rufus Waples, C. Bornwasser, W. C. Johnson, R. W. Bowie, W. E. Read and Wm. Rogers.

Six of the twenty-two School Directors are said to be of negro descent.

Other elections were prevented by the Board of Aldermen retiring, whereupon the Board of Assistants also adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board met last night, Dr. S. O Smith, President in the Chair, and Drs. Choppin, Austin and Foster, and Messrs. Gerwig and Pennington, present.

The Committee on Health reported that within the last five days there had been 69 deaths from yellow fever, and four of cholera. The committee is still of the opinion that the yellow fever is of a mild type and "amenable to prompt treatment. It is true that there are some violent cases, but they are generally made so by the improper drugging of patients by practitioners who are unacquainted with the disease. The committee earnestly recommend that all strangers and unacclimated persons strictly observe the important precautions prescribed yesterday and that political and business all unacclimated persons to remain in the city, as this is far safer.

The committee further reports that physicians are generally using chloride of soda and Darby's disinfectant fluid in the sick rooms, and recommend to housekeepers the free use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron in the bank premises.

The report was received and adopted.

The Health Officer of the First District, Dr. Burns, reports the yellow fever slightly on the increase. It is confined to no particular locality, but pervades all sections. The many deaths of yellow fever at the Charity Hospital is accounted for by patients, in many instances, being brought there from other districts in a dying condition. The increase of the disease generally the Doctor considers in a measure due to the abandonment of the use of disinfectants in sick rooms since the report of the Committee on Health on the 15th inst. The Doctor had directed the police officers under his control to refrain from the use of disinfectants in sick rooms except under the direction of attending physicians. Several localities where patients died had been fumigated with sulphur by the direction of the Health officer. The disease still considered of a mild type, and continue to unacclimated persons.

The acting Health Officer of the Second District reported four deaths from yellow fever, and eight under treatment, during the week. Twenty-one houses had been disinfected. The streets and gutters had been thoroughly cleansed and the draining canals and Bayou St. John were nuisances. There is no cholera in that district.

Dr. Lovell, Health Officer of the Third District, reports an abatement of yellow fever in his district, and by means of fumigation and a liberal use of disinfectants, he had succeeded in stamping out the disease in many localities. The Doctor complains of the scarcity of water in his district, for purposes of cleansing.

The cotton press Board of the Fourth District reports no material change in the condition of the district since the former report; but little fever in it, and no cholera.

On motion of Mr. Creavey, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to confer with the Surgeon General, and prescribe his views in regard to the collection of quarantine fees, and whether the Board is justified in receiving other than legitimate fees, inasmuch as the Recovery and Treasury fees required by law to

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

Date.	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	5	24	30
16	2	1	33	35
17	3	5	20	28
18	2	6	31	39
19	0	12	22	34
20	2	11	19	32
21	0	10	13	23
22	0	4	23	27
23	1	12	19	32
24	1	19	29	49
25	1	14	17	32
26	1	15	22	38

The following deaths from cholera are reported during the twenty four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and are stated as follows:

Catherine Lubetti, 18 years old, a native of France, at 13 Bagatelle street.

Wm. Gardner, 29 years old, a native of Louisiana, 252 Water street.

Joseph Clermont, 23 years old, a native of France, Charity Hospital.

John Rocco, 21 years of age, a native of Sicily, Charity Hospital.

Timothy O'Connor, 21 years old, a native of Ireland, Charity Hospital.

An unknown white man, about 30 years of age, Charity Hospital.

Caroline Miller, 11 years old, a native of France, 458 Carondelet street.

Peter Devine, 21 years old, a native of Ireland, residence not stated.

James Bishop, 30 years old, a native of Ireland, 157 Camp street.

John Keefe, 30 years old, a native of Ireland, 7 St. Thomas street.

Jacques Rucher, 31 years old, a native of France, 19 Roman street.

Napoleon Vandet, 32 years old, a native of France, 252 Water street.

Pietro Contrejo, 19 years old, a native of Italy, 22 Jefferson street.

Solomon Schoeffel, 28 years old, a native of Germany, 52 St. Charles street.

These reports of city mortality, it could be borne in mind, do not embrace many more deaths occurring in the military hospitals, returns from which ought to be furnished, we think, by the military authorities. We think the Board of Health, or the Commanding General will so direct, in order that we may know the full extent of disease in our midst from every source.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board was called to order at a quarter to ten P. M., having spent the most of the evening in the pleasant business of congratulating the retiring city officer, Col James Graham in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Hurlbank, Clay, Carriere, Dewees, Fitzpatrick, Stapleton, and Woodley.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Hurlbank, the Board of Aldermen proceeded in a body to the hall of the Lower Board, for the purpose of holding a joint session to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by General Sheridan and the Council itself.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Hepp in the chair, and 11 members, a quorum present.

Mr. Fernandez moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes and all other ordinary business. Adopted.

Mr. Fernandez moved to concur in a resolution of this Board, as amended by the Upper Board, to meet this Board in joint session, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a city officer. Adopted. (This Board did not assemble till about 10 o'clock.—REPORTER.)

A resolution was adopted authorize the City Treasurer to employ additional clerical force to sign city notes of small denominations so that change can be more freely furnished to the public and business generally, which was practiced by money brokers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Aldermen entered the hall of the Board of Assistants at 10 o'clock, and the following officers were unanimously chosen in joint session:

City Surveyor—William H. Bell.
City Attorney—S. S. Fish.
North Carolina City Attorney—E. Heistand.

For official journal, Mr. Davies nominated the New Orleans *Republican*, and Mr. Dunn the New Orleans *Tribune*.

The *Republican* received 7 votes of the Upper Board and 10 of the Lower Board. The *Tribune* received 11 votes of the Upper House, of the Upper, and Messrs. Dunn and Sauvinet, of the Lower Board, the *Republican* accordingly was declared duly elected.

Other officers were unanimously chosen as follows:

Mr. August Leblanc keeper of the Courthouse.

Mr. F. C. Mahan, Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, and Mr. Wm. Haskell, Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts.

Mr. Samuel Weeks, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Mr. Keefer, Assistant Superintendent.

City Physician—First and Fourth Districts, Dr. Barnes; Second and Third Districts, Dr. Chaunette.

City Notary—H. C. Dibble