The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Four	38	67	90	146	225
Five	44	80	110	170	275
Six	50	90	120	200	300
Seven	55	100	130	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	430
Nine	70	125	160	290	480
Ten	75	130	180	320	500
Fifteen	90	145	195	350	540
Twenty	95	155	205	380	580
Thirteen	95	165	220	410	630
Fourteen	100	175	230	430	650
Fifteen	105	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	300	400	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1867.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—Messrs. A. H. Griswold & Co., late Hyde & Goodrich, a house which has been established in New Orleans over fifty years, are one of the largest and most popular establishments in the country for the manufacture of jewelry and silverware, and importation of watches, diamonds, clocks, plated ware, cutlery, guns, pistols, etc. They claim to have the largest assortment in the South in their line always on hand, at their fine store, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

REGATTA CHALLENGE.—The friends of the yacht Alcalona have challenged those of the Kate. Let us have another contest, and this time on the lake shore, where all who are wont will find the sport more accessible than on the Gulf shore.

TARDY TELEGRAMS.—Among the dispatches sent us yesterday, which we admit in our columns merely to show the truth of our reflections, is an abstract of correspondence between Col. Gilbert and Gen. Ord, relative to the destruction of the *Eagle* office, at Camden, Ark. The full text of this correspondence was received by us, by mail, in time for publication in the *Bee* Thursday morning. It is time such telegraphic impositions at the expense of the press were stopped.

Death of H. W. Schwartz, Esq.

We regret to have to announce the death at Natchez, Miss., on the 11th instant, of H. W. Schwartz, Esq., a prominent Carondelet street cotton merchant. Mr. Schwartz has been spending the summer at Chatawa—a favorite resort of our citizens—and engaged in connection with Major T. S. Hardee and other gentlemen, in the establishment at that place of a paper mill. He has been a resident of New Orleans for some fifteen years—perhaps more—and has represented eminent European commercial houses in the cotton and banking business. His cautious management and high personal character enabled him to enjoy a credit and standing in financial circles, second to none in this city. A year ago he proceeded to Europe in company with Generals Beauregard and Wm. Adams, on the part of the Jackson Railroad Company, of which he was a Director, for the purpose of obtaining time for the payment of the bonds of the Company past due, held by his friends there, and it was doubtless partly owing to his favorable representations and friendly advice that this mission succeeded in the object of their visit. Mr. Schwartz, in company with other Directors of the road referred to, lately attended the Paducah, Ky., Railroad Convention, and had not returned home many days before he imprudently came to the city, intending to remain only a few hours. But those few hours were unfortunately fatal to him, and thus our city has lost a most estimable man and public spirited citizen. This and other like occurrences ought to warn our unacclimated friends that it is dangerous to trifle with the epidemic now carrying off so many useful lives. Persons of this class who have remained in this city so far should act ridiculous advice as to the propriety of leaving. Going into a short and healthy atmosphere is very apt to develope the fever, a tendency to which undoubtedly exists in the blood of every unacclimated person now inhaling our deadly atmosphere. These who have been absent from the city during the last few months, should not think of coming back before several frosts have destroyed the poison our miasma. Already a number of persons have been attacked on their way North and East, by this very treacherous fever, and for want of skilful and experienced medical treatment and good nursing, which are rarely to be had out of New Orleans, have succumbed to the disease.

The H. W. Allen.

This is the name of a fine, magnificent new steamer, being built for the Grand Ecore trade. She belongs to Captains Smoker and Simmons, both well, long and favorably known in the Red River trade. From the Louisville *Courier* we copy the following concerning this steamer:

One of the most gala days had in Jeffersonville for many a day was had here this afternoon owing to the launch of Capt. H. Smoker's new boat, the Gov. Allen, which took place at the well known boat yard of Messrs. D. & J. Howard. Long before the time arrived for the magnificent boat to be launched, a large crowd had gathered to witness the sight. The boat was crowded with beautiful women from this city, Louisville and New Orleans, and their bright smiles gave joy to the occasion and betokened a bright promise for the steamer. At seven minutes past four the lashings were cut and she glided into the water as gracefully as a fawn.

Capt. Smoker's beautiful daughter, Miss Lucie, broke the bottle of Heidsick upon her bow—as the time-honored custom behooves—christening the Allen. The christening by Miss Lucie was most gracefully and elegantly done. The friends and visitors of the Captain then partook of refreshments, and many a toast was drank to the health of the Captain, and a success to his boat. The Allen is 217 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 5 feet hole, with 34 feet floor. She has six boilers 28 feet long, 36 inches through, with all the modern improvements. She has the capacity for carrying 4000 bales of cotton. Hippie & Smith cabin builders. The engines from Algiers are to go for the Red River trade. The many who participated in the pleasure of the launch to-day will long remember the pleasant occasion. We wish Capt. Smoker success with his new boat. She is named after the late Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, a talented and noble gentleman. And may she uphold the honors of her name.

What Was Before the People of California.

—To show the importance of the late election in California, it may be stated that the newly elected Gov. Haight, in 1860, voted for Mr. Lincoln for President, but in 1862 he left the Republican party and attached himself to the Democratic party. The principles of Federal and State politics on which Mr. Haight and the party conducted the canvass are included in the following platform:

1. Opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, that regards the South as Territories.

2. In favor of the reunion of all the States on the basis of the Federal Constitution, with slavery abolished.

3. Opposition to negro, Chinese and Indian suffrage.

4. Affirming the right to regulate suffrage to belong to the States exclusively.

5. All taxation should be equal and uniform.

6. Opposition to an increase of State indebtedness, and in favor of economy in the conduct of the Government.

7. Opposition to immigration of any people other than the white race.

8. The encouragement of labor, and in favor of the right labor law.

Mining is being prosecuted in New Hampshire with good success. The mine in Lisbon has yielded $4000 in gold since January, and 417 tons of "diamond copper" have been taken from a mine in the same vicinity.

One of the heaviest real estate operators in Chicago was fined fifteen dollars for defrauding the Government by attempting to properly stamp a large number of leases.

The reason assigned for Mr. Tennyson's abandonment of his beautiful residence at Farringford, Isle of Wight, and his retreat to Haslemere, in Surrey, is, that he was tormented by the obstrusive attentions of the "lion hunters," who hung on his gates by the dozen, through his grounds, and fairly crammed Fresh water Church on Sunday in the hope of seeing how a poet hureaste said his prayers.

Mme Olympe Audevarde has had in Paris the experience of red tape. She directs the *Revue Internationale*, and desiring to turn it into a comical journal, made the necessary application to the Minister of the Interior, who declined on the ground that it is legally impossible to give such a permit "except to a Frenchman of full age, enjoying his civil and political rights."

A table has been made in Birmingham, England, as a present for the Sultan. It is circular in form and six feet in diameter. The material is electro-plate, mounted on glass. The surface is arabesque, and richly engraved with representations of fruit and flowers. The border, consisting of the names of fruits and flowers, parcel gilt, is of very bold design. The value of the work is two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Paris critics are loud in their praises of Mr. Sothern's Lord Dundreary. One who acknowledges that he has no English, says he sufficiently understood and thoroughly appreciated the actor. The critic of the *Constitutionnel*, however, after crediting Sothern to describe Mr. Sothern's loss of *l* only, is highly complimentary, and says he passes from "vegetable imbecility" to "ruminative idiocy."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Day by day the Indian troubles increase and already more than one hundred million of dollars have been expended in carrying on the war. The lowest estimate of the cost thus far that we have seen is one hundred thousand human lives and one hundred millions, and it is not at all unlikely that these figures are much too low. Taking into consideration the fact that this war costs the country from one and a half to three millions per week, and remembering its duration, we cannot doubt that our estimate is lower than the reality. And how comes this war? A year ago we supposed that the Indian tribes were well disposed to the United States, and that their grievances had all been attended to. The country was told that the commissioners had performed their duty, and that there was no trouble to be anticipated. Still this Indian Bureau absorbed an immense amount of money, and complaints began to come in as thick as autumn leaves. And even while the commissioners were proclaiming general satisfaction, and freedom from all troubles, there comes to us this positive intelligence that several tribes have taken up the low and arrow and gone on the war-path; that they have painted their faces and begun the fight. Reports of two or more massacres were published before the commissioners acknowledged that any difficulties whatever existed, and it was only from fugitive settlers that we could obtain correct intelligence.

There is something decidedly suspicious about this Indian war, look at it as we may, and a stern critic would be apt to find many reasons for justifying the red-men in declaring war. Even a cat will fight a man when cornered, and retreat rendered impossible; and a timid man may be goaded into combat by persistent and malicious oppression. A mere handful of Cretans, despite the chances against them, resisted the authority of the Sultan, preferring death to a continuance of their present abused and down trodden lives. And in the West we find some of the weakest and best disposed tribes in arms against the United States—or against the whites generally. Every honest man must confess that there must be some cause for this uprising, yet we may call down upon our heads the bitter maledictions of the Radical party if we say that the politicians concerned in the Indian Bureau are the cause of it all. But we believe that such is the case. Glancing at the history of our transactions with the Indians, and reading at the same time the newspaper reports, we are enabled to form a tolerably correct estimate of the causes which led to this disastrous and costly war.

So long as these Indian Commissioners are appointed by political influence—so long as men engage in wire-pulling and trickery to get the lucrative positions, so long shall we be in constant danger of Indian troubles. The object of these appointments in the West is to put those supporters of the Administration who make money, and they are invariably made as political rewards. If proof is wanted, we point to the revelations made concerning the *Hon.* Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and the Nevada Surveyorship. But the fact is indisputable. The Indian Commissioners are lent upon making money, and it is found that more money is to be made in time of war than during peace. Larger sums are voted by Congress, the expenditures are more general, vouchers are rarely called for, and the Commissioners have everything in their own hands. But even in time of peace the mode of dealing with the Indians is disgraceful. The men appointed to distribute the annuities take out goods—principally tobacco, gunpowder and whisky, and as soon as an Indian is paid he is treated to whisky, is made drunk, is induced to spend all his money for more whisky, and finally to barter his blanket and gun for the same. It was repeated as a *good joke*—a decked good thing, that out of five hundred Indians, three hundred and fifty spent all their money with the commissioners before leaving the mission, they arrived in for a week in a state of intoxication, pawned blanket and gun for more rum, and when completely stripped were ordered away with nothing. And this is the way that the government scents have dealt with the Indians for years. The superior intelligence of the white man, the greater means at his disposal, his greater experience, is more than a match for the poor Indian, and he goes back to his hunting grounds feeling that he has been badly used, plundered, abused and insulted, yet scarcely able to tell how.

With these well known facts before us we read of the present troubles with no surprise, and the only wonder is that they did not begin at an earlier date. Not only the civil, but the military agencies of the government, act in a manner provocative of war. The Indians are stirred up to revenge and attack a train or burn a town, and immediately they are treated like wild beasts by our troops. Another *good joke* among the soldiers is to offer a premium for Indian scalps: with the ears on"—a joke well adapted to the *humbuck*—calculated to make the Indian sharpen his tomahawk for the defence of his scalp and ears. In the same time Indian atrocities pale before those committed by the whites. The Cheyennes were roused to war by an act that should have hanged its perpetrator. The Cheyennes were peacefully disposed, and had ever been friendly with the whites. One day a body of troops under Lieut. Eyre came into their territory, when the Chief, named Lean-Bear, a good and kindly old man, was murdered. Seeing the troops passing through his country, and not understanding it, the old Chief took his little son with him, and under a white flag approached the command. They were shot down like wolves, assassinated in cold blood, murdered in violation of every principle of honor. Under the command of the gallant Sedgewick the troops had always respected the flag of truce, as it is respected among honorable soldiers the world over, but this miscreant in the United States army had not the heart or a proud chief and his young son who had come on a peaceful mission of inquiry under its protection. Had this man met the Chief in the proud way that he came, it is very probable that the Cheyennes would have rendered him all possible assistance in pursuing hostile Indians; but he murdered their chief in cold blood, and made that tribe the bitterest foes of all that we have to conquer.

The Indian question is one of vast importance to the American people, not only so far as dollars and cents are concerned but for the honor of the nation. The commission sent out to examine into the troubles have found an amount of rascality, baseness, duplicity, treachery and inhumanity on the part of the agents of the government that exceeds in horror the worst deeds of Feejee Islanders or savages in England. Instead of treating with these Indians as tribes, and leaving the distribution of government moneys to the chiefs of each, they are treated as individuals, and are thus made an easy prey to the speculating agents. Now they are treated as outlaws, and are shot wherever found. To conclude this chapter of horrors we must give a fact that is too well attested to admit of doubt. Numbers of Indians, taken prisoners, have been selling captive children as slaves, and captive Indian girls—who command a large price—to the enemies of their tribe. This act has never been equalled in atrocity, and after it who can blame the red-men for fighting the pale faces to the death.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 11th instant has the following:

We have been visited, the past week, with continued and terribly heavy rains. What few bolls of cotton were maturing, strike the ground, and the crop of the parishes, have been almost entirely destroyed by these heavy rains. One of the oldest and best planters in the parish informed us, last Saturday, that he would not pick a single pound of cotton on the two hundred and twenty-five acres he had planted and cultivated.

The Board for the October term of our District Court was drawn one day last week, not according to law, but in obedience to a late special order of his Excellency, Acting Governor Wells. The result stands, six whites, forty-one freedmen and one free man of color. The whites and free men of color can now write, but the entire batch of freedman can only make their X. This result, we are sure, will be a fair test for the newly enfranchised to show their learning and intelligence.

THE CROPS.—Pitser Miller, Esq., of Bolivar, has been traveling extensively through the South for the last forty days, and in a letter from Huntsville on the 26th ult., he gives the following hopeful view of the crops in the Southern country: "Forty days from the date of my last letter finds me in Huntsville again. I then wrote you of the fine crops growing in this noble valley, but from that day up to yesterday not a shower of rain has fallen in this section. Consequently both cotton and corn have suffered very much, particularly late corn and cotton. The early corn is very good, and I think that the cotton will turn out pretty well. Morning dawned upon us through a clouded sky, and the long needed rain is falling in fact about five o'clock, and continued until all were satisfied. I think the rain was pretty general. I have been over the lower Mississippi since my last. The crops in that section are very satisfactory to all who have worked them well. The cotton crop of Georgia, I am informed, is immense in very good condition. South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas will not do so well."—*Memphis Bulletin*, 11th.

THE WORM.—We learn that the army worm has again commenced its ravages in the lower part of Hinds county, and are doing considerable damage to the young cotton. We think, however, that it is too late in the season for them to materially injure the crop, which is now promising a heavy yield.—*Vicksburg Telegraph*, 10th.

An officer referring to air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Temperature Report, Sept. 13th, 1867, furnished by C. Duhamel, optician, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets:

6	o'clock	A. M.,	Fahrenheit,	78 degrees.
12	"	M.,	"	82 "
3	"	P. M.,	"	83 "
6	"	P. M.,	"	82¾ "

The Eclipse.—Last evening occurred, in accordance with the calendar, a partial eclipse of the moon, covering about 7-10ths of the moon's diameter on the northern limb, the middle of the eclipse happening about 6:26 P. M., and the moon leaving the penumbra about 9:09 P. M. The eclipse was visible here only through glimpses, the night being cloudy, so that the view in this latitude was not very satisfactory. Indeed, many were fooled by the obscurity occasioned by the clouds, till the phenomenon had transpired without their knowledge. As the changes of the moon are known to have great effect in lunacy, may we not hope that the epidemic, already on the decrease in our midst, may speedily pass away with the consummation of this phenomenon. We hope so, at all events.

Telegraphic Appointment.—We are pleased to notice the appointment of Mr. Wm Cummings, a very modest, intelligent and efficient operator, as an assistant to Mr. Weeks, Superintendent of the fire alarm and police telegraph. Mr. Cummings, though but 18 years of age, is familiar with the duties of the position he fills, and is a native of New Orleans.

Ousted.—Major Toler, Keeper of the City Hall, having declined to vacate his office, was yesterday ousted *vi et armis* by the military authorities, at the instance of Mayor Heath. Mr. Samuel Jackson succeeds to the position.

The School Board Imbroglio.—In the Sixth District Court, Judge Duplantier presiding, came up yesterday for argument the rule and exceptions taken by the pretending Board appointed by the late New City Council, praying that the injunction sued out by the incumbent Board, under a writ of quo warranto be set aside. After the reading of the rule and exceptions by Judge Helstead, counsel for the pretending Board, the counsel for incumbents asked for a continuance, in consequence of the novel issues presented the points of which we gave in a previous issue. The case was accordingly continued till Tuesday.

False Imprisonment.—Arthur Desmond has made affidavits before Recorder Abern, charging John Walter with having maliciously and wrongfully caused his arrest on an allegation of larceny. Case fixed for 19th inst.

Recorder Abern's Court.—Dr. B. Maas was arraigned yesterday before the Recorder, charged by Miss Mary Molette, 159 Franklin street, with carelessly and maliciously running his horse and buggy against her at the crossing of the corner of Basin and Poydras streets, and knocking her down, bruising her person and breaking three of her front teeth. The case was indefinitely postponed.

C. A. St Arnaud was fined $25 for assaulting John Dubois on Common street.

Michael Harvey was sent to the Insane Asylum as a proper inmate for that institution.

Mary Black was arraigned, charged, by Miss Caroline Lamothque, No 212 Camp street, with stealing two silver spoons and four silver plated forks. The accused was required to give bond in $100 to answer before the First District Court.

Patrick Hooley was required to give bonds in $500 to answer before the same court a charge of assaulting Michael Mongery with a bar of iron, at the corner of Buford and Foucher streets, with intent to kill.

Dominick Burns and James Crellin were fined $10 each for fighting on St. Charles street.

CITY MORTALITY.—As officially reported by the various cemeteries of the city of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty four hours ending Gat 6 o'clock the morning of the respective dates, and are exclusive of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths reported was 1039, of which 255 were of yellow fever:

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total
Sept 1	17	45	Sept 8	30	68
" 2	14	46	" 9	40	84
" 3	14	61	" 10	39	84
" 4	22	68	" 11	39	84
" 5	29	77	" 12	41	89
" 6	27	76	" 13	42	89
" 7	30	77			

Yellow Fever Interments—From 6 o'clock A. M., September 12, to 6 A. M., September 13, the names, age and residence of the deceased are reported as far as known, as follows:

Mrs R Cohn, 28, Prussia.
Honora O'Leary, , New Orleans.
Kate O'Leary, 2 mos, New Orleans.
Mary Ann Marmion, 10, New Orleans.
Bridget Kelley, 19, Ireland.
Ellen Golding, 58, Ireland.
Hirsch Loed, 12, Germany.
Sophia Harris, 70, England.
Richard Nolan, 33, Ireland.
William Whitcomb, 23, Prussia.
John Wilke, 38, Kentucky.
Mrs M A Sargent, 25, Indiana.
Daniel Meyer, 37, Germany.
Thomas Hensler, 23, Germany.
Jean Laroin, 16, France.
George Miller, 32, Germany.
Pauline Levy, 19, France.
Hery Schipman, 23, Germany.
Albert Miller, 33, Prussia.
Frank J Powell, 30, Ireland.
Charles Haupt, 30, Germany.
Mrs Newsteer, 38, Prussia.
Henry Hollander, , Germany.
Horace Sulkerson, 18, New Orleans.
C A Fisher, , New Orleans.
Isabella V Morris, 21, Louisiana.
Lottie Stewart, alias Nellie Workman, 28, New York.
Edward Gardiner, 24, Ohio.
John Purcell, 31 Ireland.
Catharine Hadely, 32, France.
Auguste Blanchard, 32, New York.
Harmond Niemer, 29, Prussia.
John Madigan, 23, Ireland.
Wm Neiby, 29, Louisiana.
Raymond Cokona, 35, Italy.
Patrick Higgins, 26, Ireland.
Owen Sullivan, 34, Ireland.
Caroline Heutchild, 24, Prussia.
Charles Audt, 26, Prussia.

There were but four deaths from epidemic diseases at the military quarters and hospitals combined on Thursday, and these occurred at the Post Hospital, Greenville. Three belonged to the iron-clad fleet, one was a soldier.

Loyalty.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

It is common in these as in other days to speak of this party and that party, without considering with how much truth the designations now than formerly what are called "party lines" could be drawn. In consequence of the impracticable persistency of certain partisans of the Democratic order in upholding mere party tests and names the irresistible might of fundamental conservatism has for years been distracted and its glory obscured; but gradually it has become more and more apparent that between the instincts of the masses of that party and those of the Republican party there was a substantial identity, divided only by personal and traditional antagonism, and the more potent and baleful evil of bad, violent and unprincipled leadership. Could these be united in action as they are identical in substance in all that is vital, the startling question whether or not the Constitution of the country shall remain would not outlast a week. Why, then, does such a question really divide the people? There can be but one answer. The people do not realize what the issue is; yet what could be plainer?

The proclamation of the President, promulgated yesterday, reminds all officers, civil and military, and all the people, of the paramount authority of the Constitution, and admonishes them all to live faithfully up to its provisions. A few days ago the acknowledged leader and ablest expounder of his party, Thaddeus Stevens, openly declared in Pennsylvania, in fact, that the legislature who procured the passage of the reconstruction measures knew themselves to be, and expressly declared their action to be, utterly unwarranted by the Constitution, and flatly contrary to its provisions; being, in Mr. Stevens' words, "mere usurpation." Such is the contrast between the two, how any one may possibly avoid taking, in such an issue, one side or the other. A man who is in his senses, and has part in favor of treason, must of necessity be in favor of the law. To be in favor of part of the Constitution is to be against it, and is to be guilty of a new, and with each of the old as entire him. The rebels went to war only because a very few provisions did not suit them. The law is a power, and be that constrains it is its object of its mighty wrath.

We hope to see the line drawn tighter than has been the practice of late. The time has come, we think, when the loyalty whereof so much is said, should be brought to some rational test. There is, and can be, but one test in a free country. It is "by their fruits ye shall know them," nor any false object of a blind devotion. We all know what "loyalty" is in this country. We know that it is "abiding the law." Higher than this no man can go. Nothing is the most illustrious of the sages of antiquity, drinking the poison wickedly ordained by the tyrannical power of his time, fell short of the threshold of that immortality of which he was discovering, extolled as the highest duty of man in society of religious men. Nothing higher in society work his own destruction. What, too, was the loyalty which was celebrated on the monument at Thermopylæ? It reads, that the Lacedæmonians "obeyed the laws."

Loyalty is an indispensable qualification for office. Never since treason threatened the existence of the government has appointed to office under the United States whose loyalty was not avouched. Every such official is, then, sensible of what he has undertaken in the measure he has tried. The Constitution is the test. He that is not for it is against it. Such are untrustworthy.

In an address by Archbishop Purcell on the occasion of an orphans' benefit entertainment in St. Louis, on the 8th, he spoke of the grandeur of the city of Rome, in which he was honored by a seat at the right hand of the Pope, a circumstance which he attributed to the fact that he was among the Bishops of America, and, in speaking of the reported suicide that was supposed to have been enacted beneath the spacious temple in which the Pope was consecrated, he was a gross exaggeration; that a crazy man in the great assembly made an attempt to set his throat, but only succeeded in cutting a severe, but in no way dangerous, gash. He saw him before he left Rome, and was satisfied of his certain recovery. And he was also surprised, on reading the papers in St. Louis, to find he had presented the Pope with a small golden imitation of the yacht Henrietta, and in the hold of the miniature vessel was deposited $60,000 in gold and scrip. The latter part of the story he denies, and states, in place of so large a sum of money, it was but a few gold pieces, and that when the Pope took it in his hands, he remarked that it was "not a steamer," and when one of the priests, standing by, replied that it was something with more bottom. Thus the story of the immense amount got about.

NOT AMENABLE TO CIVIL AUTHORITY.—Mr. Shepherd, son of Colonel Shepherd, who was killed by Captain Monte Beach, filed an affidavit before Coroner Delchamps, charging Schaff with the murder of his father. The Coroner referred the matter to General Sheperd, who decided that, under existing orders, officers and soldiers of the United States army are not amenable to civil process.—*Mobile Times*, 11th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet a Unit on the Amnesty Proclamation.

Amnesty Proclamation Promulgated by the Secretary of War.

Cholera Spreading in New York.

FROM MEXICO.

The Fever at Galveston.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Peace Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at Omaha. They expect to start for the North Platte on the 14th, to meet Spotted Tail, who promises to bring his principal men.

Stanbery attended the Cabinet meeting today. Grant was absent—the session was short. The *Express* says the cholera seems to be spreading in New York.

Revenue receipts to day $203,000.

Ex-Governor Pickens of South Carolina is in the city.

Gold in the Treasury $89,867,000. Currency $15,000,000.

The Macedonia, with the Naval Cadets, has returned from her cruise. All well.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says "On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is said to be a unit. In the discussion of the amnesty proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve the excluded whites from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage."

At Omaha a dispatch says Sheridan has advices from Fort Laramie stating that the hostile Indians will not meet the commissioners at the time appointed, but will send runners to hear what the commissioners have to say, and if satisfactory they will meet the commissioners in November.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of War to day promulgated the President's proclamation for the information of all concerned.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Dubuque, Iowa, *Herald*, in speaking of the election in Montana, says: "And in Montana James M. Cavanaugh is said to have been handsomely elected to Congress. Old Bob Butler will probably move for his expulsion. Cavanaugh slapped the Brute's face at the Charleston Convention and told him that he was a liar."

Washington, Sept. 13.—It is now definitely settled by the Executive authority, to suspend to the several District Commanders to extend the time for the list of voters, after the completion and correction of the registration list, and to fix the first Monday in November for the election. The law, among other things, is to insure uniformity. No order will be issued on the subject, as the reconstruction acts give the District Commanders discretionary power. It will be promptly informed of the recommendation, or suggestion, in an official form.

The Cabinet was occupied to day with quiet routine business.

Gen. Fitz John Porter will have a new trial and a reversal of the former decision is confidently expected by his friends.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—A large crowd was attracted to day to witness the fulfilment of an election wager. The loser played a hand organ through the streets, proceeding $4000 for the benefit of an Orphan Asylum.

The Democrats have a majority of 21 on joint ballot. Hugh Resper is certainly elected to Congress. Two Democratic Congressmen elected.

Two millions sacks of wheat have been received since the last of July.

Galveston, Sept. 12.—Interments Wednesday 20. Mrs. Gen Potter, wife of the chief Quartermaster, died yesterday.

Matamoros dates to the 4th instant received. An order was promulgated for an election for Deputy to Congress and President of the Supreme Court, on the 22d of September. The first election would be held on the 20th, 7th and 8th instants.

Congress meets on the 20th November. The President takes his seat on the 1st of December, and the Chief Justice on the 1st of June.

Mr Dano and the personnelle of the French Legation, left the Capital on the 9th ult.

The brigand General Negrete of Coahuila surrendered themselves to the authorities at Lauares.

Berriozabal has resigned the Governorship of Tamaulipas and Patron is appointed his successor.

Escobedo reached Monterey with 3000 troops on the 29th ult. He was received with demonstrations of great rejoicing. In a speech he said the name American would always be dear to him. He declared that the Americans and Quéretaro be denied, and acknowledged the indebtedness of Mexico to the United States for the assistance rendered in the past.

Castrillo was paroled on the 13th ult.

Thomas O'Horan was executed on the 21st ultimo.

Diaz retires to private life.

Juan Jose Baz, Governor of the capital, decrees death to all robbers.

Senor Judas Lopez attempts a vindication of himself.

Galveston, Sept. 13.—General Griffin was taken with the fever last evening.

Mr. R. Sutton, agent of the Associated Press, is ill of the prevailing epidemic.

Only eight deaths to-day.

[We are indebted to the Manager of the Telegraphic Office at Galveston for these items.—REP.]

Charleston, Sept. 13.—Cotton steady. Sales 66 bales; receipts 229; exports 29. Rice quiet; now than formerly what are called "party lines" could be drawn. In consequence of the impracticable persistency of certain partisans of the Democratic order in upholding mere party tests and names the irresistible might of fundamental conservatism has for years been distracted and its glory obscured; but gradually it has become more and more apparent that between the instincts of the masses of that party and those of the Republican party there was a substantial identity, divided only by personal and traditional antagonism, and the more potent and baleful evil of bad, violent and unprincipled leadership. Could these be united in action as they are identical in substance in all that is vital, the startling question whether or not the Constitution of the country shall remain would not outlast a week. Why, then, does such a question really divide the people? There can be but one answer. The people do not realize what the issue is; yet what could be plainer?

The proclamation of the President, promulgated yesterday, reminds all officers, civil and military, and all the people, of the paramount authority of the Constitution, and admonishes them all to live faithfully up to its provisions. A few days ago the acknowledged leader and ablest expounder of his party, Thaddeus Stevens, openly declared in Pennsylvania, in fact, that the legislature who procured the passage of the reconstruction measures knew themselves to be, and expressly declared their action to be, utterly unwarranted by the Constitution, and flatly contrary to its provisions; being, in Mr. Stevens' words, "mere usurpation." Such is the contrast between the two, how any one may possibly avoid taking, in such an issue, one side or the other. A man who is in his senses, and has part in favor of treason, must of necessity be in favor of the law. To be in favor of part of the Constitution is to be against it, and is to be guilty of a new, and with each of the old as entire him. The rebels went to war only because a very few provisions did not suit them. The law is a power, and be that constrains it is its object of its mighty wrath.

Savannah, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet. Sales 51 bales. Receipts 108 bales; middling 22½c.

New York, Sept. 13.—Money 5 per cent. Gold 144⅞. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 114⅝.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton heavy and declining. Sales 900 bales at 25 to 25½c for middling uplands. Flour quiet. Mixed corn $1 18 to $1 21. Oats unchange. Provisions steady. Mess pork $34 75. Sugar firm. Molasses dull and heavy. Other groceries dull. Freights decidedly firmer.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Cotton dull and drooping; good ordinary to low middling 22¾ to 24¾c. Coffee, Flour, no sales to its provisions. Corn in good supply. Market heavy; prices declined White corn dull $1 to to $1 20. Oats 63 to 67c. Provisions quiet. Sugars firm—fair to prime 12c; fact, that the legislature who procured the passage of the reconstruction measures knew themselves to be, and expressly declared their action to be, utterly unwarranted by the Constitution, and flatly contrary to its provisions; being, in Mr. Stevens' words, "mere usurpation." Such is the contrast between the two, how any one may possibly avoid taking, in such an issue, one side or the other. A man who is in his senses, and has part in favor of treason, must of necessity be in favor of the law. To be in favor of part of the Constitution is to be against it, and is to be guilty of a new, and with each of the old as entire him. The rebels went to war only because a very few provisions did not suit them. The law is a power, and be that constrains it is its object of its mighty wrath.

We hope to see the line drawn tighter than has been the practice of late. The time has come, we think, when the loyalty whereof so much is said, should be brought to some rational test. There is, and can be, but one test in a free country. It is "by their fruits ye shall know them," nor any false object of a blind devotion. We all know what "loyalty" is in this country. We know that it is "abiding the law." Higher than this no man can go. Nothing is the most illustrious of the sages of antiquity, drinking the poison wickedly ordained by the tyrannical power of his time, fell short of the threshold of that immortality of which he was discovering, extolled as the highest duty of man in society of religious men. Nothing higher in society work his own destruction. What, too, was the loyalty which was celebrated on the monument at Thermopylæ? It reads, that the Lacedæmonians "obeyed the laws."

Loyalty is an indispensable qualification for office. Never since treason threatened the existence of the government has appointed to office under the United States whose loyalty was not avouched. Every such official is, then, sensible of what he has undertaken in the measure he has tried. The Constitution is the test. He that is not for it is against it. Such are untrustworthy.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.—Cotton—sales for the week 60,000 bales, whereof 5000 for speculation and 17,000 for export. Stock 818,000 bales, whereof 289,000 American. The recent decline is partly due to the stock, which is larger than for some years.

London, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Consols firmer—94¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs firmer.

Rome, Sept. 13.—The Pope has received to-day in public audience the general council of the Roman Catholic Church dignitaries from all parts of the world. He has named seven Cardinals to compose the preliminaries for the council.

Stockholm, Sept. 13.—Admiral Farragut, with the American squadron, has arrived and met with a grand reception, the King assisting.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—The financial relations of Hungary and Austria have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations.

London, Sept. 13, evening.—Consols 94⅜. Bonds 72¾ to 73.

Frankfort, Sept. 13.—Bonds 76¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 13, evening.—Cotton firmer and more active under favorable trade report. Sales of 15,000 bales middling uplands at 9¼d; middling Orleans 9¾.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest. Pass, Sept. 12.—Arrived British brig Hope, Bado, Havana 10 days, to Puig Bros. Steamship Gen. Sherman, Pendleton Bettes, merchandise and passengers to Lovell & Bailey.

On the bar: steamship Five Queen, ship Peconica, ship anchor inside: schooner Henry Travers, cutter Wilderness. Sailed: schooner Billy Batts. Outside: schooner Union. A reboonner in West. Tide fell.

City Bonds were inactive. There was no sales reported in the absence of which we continue to quote the Consolidated at 87 to 88, and the Railroad Issues at 77 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana States are quoted at 58 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72½ to 73, Jackson Railroad charge issues at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 55½ to 56.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $1000 City notes, small at 97c per dollar, and $3000, do, large, at 95½c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 to 44c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 73 to 75c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes were less firm at 23½, 3 and 3½ per cent. discount for the small, and 13 to 14c for the large.

Complaint is made by the Israelites that they are hereafter drawn for Baltimore juries

Iowa has but one through railroads to rank seventh as a railroad State.

Stealing tombstones from a cemetery in a new phase of larceny in Pennsylvania.

The new directory of San Francisco shows a population of 160,000.

The lightning melted a ring from the finger of a sleeping lady at Wilbraham the other day. She must get a young man to replace it.

A shark, nine feet long, was caught off one of the New York piers recently. There is not so much swimming done just at that place as there has been.

Ex King George,