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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

John L. Laresche & Co. sell household furniture, groceries, liquors, tinware, harness, etc., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Nos. 25 and 26 Canal street.

CHINESE AGENTS.—Mr. R. F. Strickland, representing the Chinese Emigration Company of California, and a Chinaman, Ah Yuck, are now in this city, on a tour of observation in the South with a view, if inducements were sufficient, to arrange for the introduction of Chinese agricultural laborers in this part of America.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are obliged to the editors and publishers of this able periodical, Drs. Chaillé and Nichols, for its July number, containing, with much other valuable matter, the first part of a very interesting article by J. C. Nott, on "Instincts of Races," to which we have previously referred, and an article by Dr. Warren Stone, both profound and practical in its nature, on "Cholera and Its Treatment."

THE THADDEUS STEVENS PROGRAMME.

The New York *Tribune* of the 8th contains a full report of an elaborate speech of Thaddeus Stevens at Bedford, Pa., the first which he has delivered in the pending canvass. This speech has special importance and noteworthy significance from several facts. Its author is the boldest and most influential of the Radical leaders and the most masterly parliamentary tactician in Congress. It lays down formally and distinctly the policy in respect to the South which he intends to advocate on the reassembling of Congress. It is published with comments of admiration by the *Tribune*, the foremost organ of Radical politics in the North, and may therefore be regarded as having the endorsement of the Radical party in general. But, most of all, it is important and significant from the fact that in it Mr. Stevens announces, in unqualified terms, that he will return at the next session of Congress to the programme of reconstruction which he yielded at the last session for the sake of passing the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights bills and the second Constitutional amendment. It will be remembered that this programme comprised four main features—the obliteration of State lines, and the territorial status of the South; the universal confiscation of "rebel" property for the purpose of paying the cost of the war; the infliction of the "extreme penalty" on the principal leaders of the rebellion; and homesteads and the right of suffrage to freedmen who had enlisted or fought against the rebellion. The proposition of this plan Mr. Stevens says he will renew at the next session, and, he declares, "popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it till I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth."

Notwithstanding all Mr. Stevens's professed disinterestedness of devotion to broad principles of liberty and equality, his speech affords strong reason for believing that these were not in reality at the bottom of his opposition to the President's policy, but that his true cause of quarrel in that particular was that the President was restoring the Union too successfully and speedily to accord with the jealous pride of a sectional Congress or with the partisan hopes and calculations of its Republican majority. This majority saw, with disappointment and horror, the development of a plan which promised peace, harmony, and Union, indeed, but no substantial assurance of the continued dominion of their party. They saw also, with chagrin, that the plan about to be consummated threatened, by placing the South within the protecting pale of Union, to close the door against sectional rapacity and spoliation. Mr. Stevens says:

Instead of calling Congress together or awaiting their regular session, he subjected all the duties of the law-making power and proceeded to give Constitutions and civil governments to the conquered States, acting in the most arbitrary manner the terms of their organic law, and controlling the actions of their bogus conventions.

But Mr. Stevens forgets to say that he and other Republican Congressmen made no charge of usurpation against the President when he was setting up the new State Governments, but that only after they thought there was in his plan the evidence of partisan policy did they bring this charge against him. It was then that the feeling began to be manifested which he thus describes:

A Congress elected by the people to resist armed traitors were not disposed to cower before the usurped scepter of a quasi apostate. I say a *single* apostate; for the scurvy, mercenary, apostate Republicans who have since joined him are so few and despicable that they need not be included in any enumeration of political forces.

While declaring his purpose to renew his original proposition, Mr. Stevens takes occasion to admonisher on the delinquencies of Congress thus:

In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were, by the President and Copperheads, to make this a Republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the Rebel States as what they are, in fact, conquered provinces, and, through enabling acts, we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their governments. We did not do this, with entire certainty, have secured the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States.

* * * * * * *

Not a Rebel State has this day a lawful government. They are mere territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America." Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling acts so that they could form State governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition together with the reasons for it in the last number of *The Globe*; I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you will examine it well, so that you can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it at the next session.

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war. Congress in July, 1862, declared that all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property, including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half enough to pay the National debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws. Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our crowing sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the Rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles.

* * * * * * *

No principle in national law is clearer than that when belligerents inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and after the war are to be renewed or repudiated as the parties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If either party is utterly subdued his rights, liberty and property are at the disposal of the victor. Why, then do not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia, "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war?" The Prussian would answer, "you are as big a fool as the President of the United States of America, or the traitor's league." No, Sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venitia is no longer yours; Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and beside you must pay the expenses of the war, 45,000,000. Why denies that this is the law of nations except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war. They say our against secession for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the costs and damages of the war before they help to make our laws.

The position of so representative and potent a Radical as Thaddeus Stevens, as exhibited in his Bedford speech, and his intention as above declared, clearly expose the hypocrisy of the assertion sometimes made by Radical papers and orators for temporary effect, that the Constitutional amendment now awaiting the action of the States contains the final conditions which Congress and their party require as precedent to the full restoration of the South to the Union. There can be no longer any doubt that they will exact all that they have the power to take—not a with less.

* * * * * * *

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Raleigh, from Galveston, September 11th:

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. T. Cornelius, Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. T. Rodgers, Mr. Thomas Reed, Mr. Dowth, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. M. Pope, Mr. Alexander.

* * * * * * *

It is stated that an old negro woman in Carroll county, Md., has given birth to twins, one black and the other white.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,914.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable.

Delayed Dispatches on Account of Storm.

London and Liverpool Markets.

Special Mission from the French Emperor to Confer with Maximilian.

Reopening of the Eastern Question by Russia.

President Johnson Expected in Washington on the 15th.

Radical Renominations in Massachusetts.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The President arrived at Pittsburg at 6 P. M. He will reach this city at 5 P. M. Saturday.

New York, Sept. 12.—Carl Noette, the Prussian forger, has confessed his guilt and agreed to surrender the Prussian man named Dominici, arrested as dealer in counterfeit money.

Geo. H. Briggs, the defaulting teller of the Nassau Bank, is held to bail in $90,000.

New York, Sept. 13.—Col. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and wife, and Mr. Hagaert and wife, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon while riding in a carriage near the former's residence, in Jamaica, Long Island. The horses ran away and dashed the carriage to pieces. Mr. Hagaert's skull was fractured, and he can live. Mrs. Wood was badly cut in the face, and may be disfigured for life. The ladies were cut and bruised terribly.

Seven cases of cholera are reported in this city today. Only one case is reported in Brooklyn.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 13.—The official returns from 118 cities and towns give Chamberlain 61,215 votes and Pillsbury 35,922. Chamberlain's majority so far is 25,293—a net gain of 5485. The remaining towns gave Coly last year 7613 votes and Howard 4630 votes.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—A complete armament of Armstrong guns to equip two batteries of volunteer militia are on the way from England. The Government will purchase one thousand horses immediately for the use of hussars and the armory.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 13.—Two men while attempting to cross the river, just above Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, had their boat struck by a squall forcing it into the rapids and over the falls. The men were Mr. Cooper, said to be the Post Master at Chippewa, and a ferryman.

Newark, Ohio, Sept. 13, 9 A. M.—Several thousands of persons were here in waiting. Salutes were fired. Flags were profusely displayed along. A piece of white cotton was stretched across the road bearing the words "We stand by Andrew Johnson. No Indianapolis here." Gen. Smythe introduced the President, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut. Calls were made for Secretary Seward, but the enthusiastic crowd were informed he was too unwell to appear before them. The President, in a brief address, thanked God he was allowed to receive this cordial welcome as a citizen of the United States. It was a source of gratification that he could present to them the flag of the country not with 25, but with 36 stars.

Wheeling, Sept. 13.—Passed down, Maggie Hayes, at 7, and Stonewall, at 10 A. M. River falling.

Louisville, Sept. 13.—Sales of 150 hogsheads leaf Tobacco at a decline of ¼c on lugs. Flour $8 for superfine; and $11 for extra family. New red Wheat $2 45. Mixed Corn dull, at 68c. Oats 46c. Mess Pork $33. Bacon Shoulders 17½c. Clear Sides 21½c. Lard in tierces 20c. Raw Whisky $2 32.

The river is rising with five feet eight inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—Superfine flour $9 to $9 75, trade brands $11 to $12 50, fancy $13 to $14. Wheat, No. 1 red $2 60 to $2 65. Corn 68c. Oats unchanged. Rye 85c. Whisky $2 30 to $2. Mess pork $33. Bulk meats 15 to 17c and 16c. Bacon shoulders 17c; sides 19½c, clear sides 21c. Lard 18c. Sugar 12 to 13c. Coffee 24 to 30c. Gold 145.

The President's trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburg has been successful, with some exceptions. At New Market they showed a placard of New Orleans, with the words "Farewell forever" on one side, and "Thad. Stevens. Gen. McCullum remarked then that as they had fallen so low as not to respect the President he would not address them. A call was made for Custar who appeared and said, "I was born two miles from here, but I am ashamed of you."

Steubenville, Sept. 13.—The President was introduced and received with hooting.

Boston, Sept. 12.—The Republican State Convention met to day. Ben. Butler was elected President. Gov. Bullock and the whole ticket were nominated for re-election by acclamation.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 2000 bales at 33½ to 33¾c. 6's of '81, 111; of '62, 110¾. Treasuries 105⅝. Gold closed at 145⅝. Sugar dull. Wheat drooping. Mess Pork drooping at $33 10. Lard 17¼ to 20c. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm and quiet. Turpentine heavy at 66 to 68c. Rosin firm at $3 62 to $9 50.

New York, Sept. 13.—The cable dispatches were delayed last night by the interference of a storm with the Newfoundland cable.

Liverpool, Sept. 19—noon.—Cotton is unchanged. The sales will amount to 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13d.

London, Sept. 12—Noon—Console for money 89¼. U. S. 5-20's 71¾.

Paris, Sept. 12—noon.—The Emperor has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

Berlin, Sept. 12, noon.—The Allemagne *Zeitung* says the re-opening of the Eastern question by Russia cannot be for pacific purposes.

Vienna, Sept. 12, noon.—The negotiations for peace between Austria and Prussia are making rapid progress.

Bucharist, Sept. 12, noon.—Two Ministers of Prince Charles are to proceed on a mission to Constantinople, to confer with the Porte on important questions.

[Annexed Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Canadian-Fenian Question—The Convention of Northwest Banks—From South America.

New York, Sept. 13—1 P. M.—United States sixes, conpons of '62, 110¾; of '64, 108; 10-40's, 98; treasuries, 105⅝; sixes of '67, 110½.

Flour firm, at least 1 to 2c better; pork heavy at $33 50; lard dull.

Arrived, steamer Gulf City, from Mobile.

A Toronto dispatch says the Canadian papers urge that the United States Government is responsible for the Fenian troubles and demand that England should declare war if the Fenians are not suppressed.

A Chicago special says the Convention of National Banks Northwest have passed a resolution disapproving Mr. Hooper's amendment offered in Congress requiring national banks to redeem their currency in New York, Philadelphia or Boston; also to co-operate with patriot Banks to have Judge Nelson's decision regarding the taxation of national bank stock revived.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent says the Allies were still in a morass under the guns of the enemy, unable to advance or withdraw.

The small-pox had broken out in a malignant form among the allied soldiers.

It was reported that the Paraguayans were advancing upon the allied camp at Cayentes.

The Paraguayans had been reinforced by 10,000 men.

New York, Sept. 13, 1 P. M.—The Cotton market rules firm at 33¾c for middling Uplands, and 33½c for middling Orleans.

Gold 145⅝. Sterling exchange quiet; sight, 107½.

THE GEN. MEADE ASHORE.—By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, Capt. Tripp, from Wilmington, Del., at Berwick's Bay, we learn from Capt. Hockett, a passenger, that on the 8th inst. saw the steamship Gen. Meade, from New York, bound to this port, ashore off Foway Rock, upper end of Carysfort Reef. Wreckers were alongside, wrecking her.

We have also learned that there was a bark ashore about a mile northward of the Gen. Meade. The wreckers refused to give her name.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN TERREBONNE PARISH.—The Houma *Civic Guard*, of the 8th, says:

Up to the date of our last issue the season had been one of the most favorable for cotton ever in this parish. The first crop of the little or no damage, while the late crop promised those heavy summer rains which usually are so destructive to the second crop. Most of our planters, excepting those in the overflowed district, seemed in high hope of a large yield, but, during the present week, the prospect has become sadly changed. The second crop of the array worm has come out this week, and, like the locusts of Egypt, are destroying every green thing in their path. Unless the devastation of the worm, the much dreaded rains have not in so that even what cotton is left will be destroyed by the worms seems a fair way to rot in the fields. The sugar cane is behind time. From what we have seen, and from all we can learn, cane will be late coming to maturity, and consequently the chances of saving the crop will be diminished.

"Did the minister put a stamp on you when you were married, Mary?" "A stamp, Charlie! What for, pray?" "Why, matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know."—*Ex.*

F. W. Smith, Jr., a member of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, has come out for the Freedmen.

Gloomy Apprehensions for England by Englishmen.

The London *Saturday Review* of a recent date says:

Foreigners, anxious for the guidance which in all sincerity we used to say we had to offer them, look here, and what do we see? A legislature that cannot legislate, an administration that cannot administer, reformers that cannot reform. They see a great assembly meet and talk night after night, and yet at the end of six months it has done nothing. The most that the nation can be said to owe to it is the substitution of one ministry for another. The administration is very inefficient and very worthless. It cannot give the country an army even in an elementary state of readiness to defend the soil of England; it cannot set a navy afloat after having spent seventy millions in trying to get one; it cannot defend the poor against the griping tyranny of a set of low, miserly, arrogant officials. All that it does is to call together a Parliament, into which men of rank and wealth are eager to enter.

This is not an isolated extract, for article after article to the same purpose are to be found in all the leading English journals. In discussing the election bribery cases, the organ of the banking interests, the *Economist*, says:

The revelations made this week before the Commission of Inquiry into the Yarmouth election are of course very "funny." If incorruptibility is the source of fun, then the practice of putting the sovereignty of the British Empire up to auction periodically in small lots must have much fun in it, for anything more incongruous could scarcely be devised. But we would gravely warn our readers, who like ourselves, dread the sway of merely numerical majorities, that the end of this "fun," if it be persisted in, will be universal suffrage. It is simply impossible that a House of Commons thus elected should be a fit governing body, and certain that if it is not the nation will speedily wear of its incompetence—a weariness of which we already perceive many signs. Moreover, it is impossible that the body of the people as it becomes educated should be content to entrust all practical power to a constituency which sells an enormous privilege for ten pound notes; and the net result of the two discontents, discontent with the impotence of Parliament and discontent with the venality of the privileged electors, can only be in an agitation for a measure which, while it abolishes privilege, will, in the judgment of the majority, relinquate the government of the country.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* takes up the general topic from another point of view, and thus discourses on the waste of human life, the shocking poverty of the English working classes, and the decadence of the nation's power. It says:

Our whole national strength, little as popular talkers remember it, lies within the seas that surround Great Britain and Ireland. Our colonies and India, save such exceptions as Malta or Gibraltar, are simply so many vulnerable points of contention. In a war in any quarter of the world we must either be torn from us or must be defended at the cost of the home exchequer, and with the blood of Englishmen. Scotchmen and Irishmen. We could not aid them in their efforts for self-defence, the bond that unites them to us would snap asunder in an instant. And never was there a more misleading fallacy than that which blinds our eyes to our real position of self-glorification about "the sun that never sets on England's flag," and "the rule of the Empress of India over 130,000,000 of Oriental subjects." The life of England is to be found in the 30,000,000 of the inhabitants of those islands, only a few hundred miles in length and in breadth. Here, then, is an aspect of the "condition of the poor" question and of the "condition of Ireland" question of importance nothing less than vital. If we are to continue to hold our own against the colossal monarchies of Europe, and the still more colossal republic of the West, the population of these islands ought to be increased by at least another ten millions. And as we cannot possibly put an end to the disgraceful fact that the blood that chooses to leave us, is it not a madness absolutely suicidal to go on as we do, with disease, crime and pauperism steadily decimating the lowest strata of English life, and producing the frightful phenomena of the richest nation in the world unable to feed, clothe, educate and find employment for millions of her own children?

Yet they might nearly all of them become additions to our power, our wealth, and our security, and contribute to that increase in our population which would place us in a level with Germany and Russia, as they now are so speedily will be, and with France when her population begins naturally to grow as that of all other nations naturally grows. Every living man of average health, it is to be remembered, possesses in himself the power for the creation of sufficient wealth to support himself and a family in comfort provided the machinery of civilization is in healthy working order. It is only through individual vice or crime, or from some radical defect in the social or political system, that the birth of a child is a source of poverty, and not a positive addition to the prospective wealth and well being of the world. These children, who either perish from fever, cholera, or are so depressive to grow up in the contaminating atmosphere of London courts and alleys or the moral refuge of the metropolitan workhouse, might be the soldiers and sailors, to whose hands must be committed the defence of England, if she is to take her place with Spain and Holland and Switzerland and other States, that humbly stand aside and watch the conquests of France and Germany and Prussia and the United States.

(Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

A Frightful Crime in Germany.

HAMBURG, August 18, 1866.

A frightful crime has just spread terror and consternation among the people of this region. In the stormy night of August 8, about 1 o'clock in the morning, the freeholder Jacob Schwarzhoff was aroused by the cries of his neighbor, John Thode, who knocked at the window and called out "Help, help, fire, fire! When Schwarzhoff and his son opened the door, they found young Timm Thode lying unconscious near the window, and near him several small boxes containing securities, silver ware and some money. Having carried him into the house and awaked the servants, in order to get more help from other neighbors, they hastened to the seat of the fire. They see the barn which lies behind the dwelling house in flames. Having secured a little money, they are surprised not to find assistance in order to arouse the sleepers. In knocking repeatedly at the door they get no reply, and now begin to be alarmed. They break the windows and thus enter the house. They are scarcely able to stay in consequence of the dense smoke, although as yet they see no fire. They make the greatest efforts to awake the occupants of the house, but all in vain.

Now they see the first issuing from the bedroom of the three oldest sons. They enter the room in which they knew the parents, the daughter and the youngest son sleep. Here a terrible scene presents itself to their eyes. All the occupants of the room are covered with frightful wounds, and dead, and the beds covered with smoking straw. The dead bodies are removed from the house in order to rescue them from the fire. On the next morning the corpses of the three oldest sons are found; the one on the place where his bed stood, the two others in an adjoining stable, through which, it is thought, they tried to escape. Most of the wounds, it appeared, had been inflicted by sharp instruments, but some also by clubs. The son who alone escaped from murder was likewise also wounded, and was during the first day unable to speak. He subsequently recovered his speech, but could not furnish any information that gave any clue to the identification of the murderers. While I am writing these lines, the murderers are still at large. Some traces, however, have been obtained, which it is hoped will lead to their discovery. Of course the terrible deed is the general subject of conversation, and the country people generally observe that no family in the country could be better prepared against such an attack than the family of John Thode. They are, therefore, considerably exercised by fear of the repetition of such crimes.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH INCOMES.—The London *Spectator*, in an elaborate article upon the American income tax, demonstrates that Alexander T. Stewart's return of over four millions of dollars is probably the largest annual net income made in the world. It also states that if the Rothschilds, whose wealth is more that of a family than of individuals, are excepted, no unmarried person has an income approaching Mr. Stewart's. Referring to British incomes, the *Spectator* prints some statistics which do not show very well for the wealth of England. Thus, in the English returns, 332,431 persons pay income tax, and the average income of each is $4595. There are but 167 Kingdoms who return over $250,000 a year; 1263 between $25,000 and $250,000; 697 between $20,000 and $25,000; 1438 between $15,000 and $20,000; 2204 between $10,000 and $15,000; and 7874 between $5000 and $10,000. From this exhibit it would appear that either the wealth of England is much exaggerated, or the wealthy classes do not make correct returns. The publication of the amount of income tax payers in England is prohibited.

WHY GERMAN WOMEN MAKE GOOD WIVES.—The culinary art forms a part of the education of women in Germany. The wife of a German man, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object, the girl on leaving the school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country clergyman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this: she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as her clothing.

This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditure, and of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as a familiar, or mise, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion, or a royal residence. There is a reigning Queen in Germany at the present moment who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT AND CARLOTTA.—A Vienna letter of the 30th August says:

The Court of Vienna was as much surprised by the sudden appearance of the Empress of Mexico in France as that of the Tuilleries. Not the slightest intimation had been received here of this portentous visit. The published versions of the object of her mission agree with the public and private information received here. The general opinion here is that the end of the tragical performance of Maximilian in Mexico is fast approaching. Nor does his fate excite much sympathy in Austria. His Imperial venture was never forgotten nor forgiven that he received his crown at the hands of the Power that humiliated the Empire so profoundly, without the least provocation, in 1859.

Letter from Governor Wells.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Gov. Wells:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1866.

William Short, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

SIR—The resolution of your association, forwarded under cover of your communication of the 16th inst., has been received by me. Your denunciations of the massacre of Union citizens which took place in this city on the 30th of July, was to have been expected from men who so recently staked their lives in defending the Union and maintaining the great principles of freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

These expressions are especially gratifying to the small band of Union men in our State, who, notwithstanding the terrors that surround them, are determined that the Government shall not be imperiled a second time by the restoration of the men to power who waged a bloody war of four years to destroy it.

Our confidence is in the people of the loyal States. We cannot believe that, after putting down the rebellion with such a fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure, they will passively submit to see it revived in another and worse form. In spite of the labored efforts of certain State officials (original secessionists, and who I believe to be as good rebels at heart as they ever were) to cover up the truth regarding the murders perpetrated on the 30th, it will come out in due time. The result of the investigation now going on by the military commission, will, I am confident, fully sustain the views of Gen. Sheridan in denouncing it as a massacre by the police, not exceeded in cruelty by that of Fort Pillow.

Thanking you, sir, for your individual good wishes, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

Meeting of the Governors—Is There New Revelation?

[From the New York Herald, Sept. 8.]

The secret conclave of the Radical Governors of the Northern States, in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gives the public the benefit of that portion of them. We have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this secret conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained, looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and organize armed State organizations for a conflict with the Conservatives in Congress with the President, in the event of the Radicals being in danger of losing their power through the results of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a danger was party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Gov. Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now, "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President, and to place Ben. Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the military of the States. The secret and threatening attitude of these Governors is the counterpart of the meeting of the Governors of the Rebel States when they seceded and made war on the Union. In other words, that the people know who these conspirators against the Union are, we give their names. They are as follows:

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
Ex Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut.
Governor Cony, of Maine.
Governor Yates, of Illinois.
Governor Morton, of Indiana.
Governor Marshall, of Minnesota.
Governor Hawley, of Connecticut.
Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire.
Governor Fairchild, of Michigan, late of Union General.
Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin.
Ex Governor Olden, of New Jersey.
Ex Governor Dutton, of Connecticut.
Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey.
Governor Crapo, of Michigan.
Governor Gardiner, of Vermont.
Ex Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.
Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts.
Ex Lieutenant Governor Averill, of Connecticut.
Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island.
Ex Governor Douglass, of Connecticut.
Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Governors and Lieutenant Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin club, to plan violent declamations of the miserable firebrands, Wade and Brownlie, black and white, in the Convention and a public meeting in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have formed outside the chapel, headed by the clergy, the States and people following. There were a great many friends of the deceased and her family present. The procession moved towards the cemetery, the clergy and sisters singing alternately the verses of the *Requiescat*, *De Profundis* and *Miserere*. Arrived at the Cemetery the last rites were performed, and the grave closed over the earthly tenement of the pure spirit which, after a long life of charity and usefulness, had flown to its Creator.

The deceased was a sister of the late Arch bishop Hughes, she was born in Ireland in the year 1806. She became a Sister of Charity at the age of twenty two, assuming the name of Angela, and since that time she has been a prominent member of the Order, superintendent of schools and various institutions, principally in New York.

Of the Sisterhood was divided, all the various houses of the congregation in New York, New Jersey and the New England States being erected into a separate congregation, the headquarters of which were established at Mount St. Vincent. Mother Angela was chosen Superior, and retained that office for six years—the longest period allowed by the rules. For the last eleven years she has been directress of the hospital in Eleventh street. She bore a striking resemblance in person to her distinguished brother. In her new sphere of duty she displayed such energy and ability in her aid to the Sanitary Commission, caring for the sick and providing for the necessities of the needy families of absent or disabled soldiers.

BUSINESS AT STEEVEKPORT.—Though there is not a great deal of business done at present in our city, every person appears to be making preparations for a busy business. One drawback, in our estimation, to the encouragement of strangers settling in our midst is, the exorbitant figures at which real estate is held, and the high rents demanded for dwellings and stores.—*Shreveport News*, 8th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	81	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	89	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	89	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	83	"	"

New Steam Fire Engine—The new engine belonging to Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 was tried yesterday on Canal street, opposite the Custombouse, and seemed to realize the Firemen's even most sanguine expectations. The engine, manufactured by Messrs. Neafie and Levy, in Philadelphia, weighs about 9000 pounds, but with steam up it moves along the streets as rapid as any other. It took 7½ minutes to get up steam, and in 8½ minutes it threw four streams of water through fifty feet of hose and ¾ inch nozzles 156 feet. Two streams were thrown through 1¼ inch nozzles 241½ feet. A single stream was thrown through a 1⅝ inch nozzle 277 feet, and through a 1¼ nozzle 252 feet 10 inches.

A Victim—No Marter—John Henderson, Jr., the only member of the Convention of 1864 who, at or since the riot of the 30th of July, has died from wounds received on that day, died yesterday morning at Pass Christian. During his lingering illness he often sent for his Radical friends, but these entirely deserted him, and Mr. Henderson expressed his intention to inform the public, if he lived, that almost the only attention he had received was from those he had termed "Rebels." He expressed a desire to die, and died calmly and without a struggle.

Monterey Report—The following is the report to the Board of Health of the interments during the 24 hours, ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning: Cholera 22; apoplexy 1; consumptions 4; debility 1; diphteria 1; enteritis 1; congestive fever 1; pernicious fever 1; typhoid fever 1; yellow fever 1; inflammation of the brain 1; insanities 1; infantile marasmus 1; premature birth 1, rheumatism 1; tabes dorsalis 1; tabes mesenterica 1; wounds 1; tris. nascentium 1; total 40. Whites 21; blacks 15; not stated 4. Cholera cases—whites 10; blacks 11; not stated 1.

Coroner's Inquests.—On the body of Edward Fox, 21 years old, brakeman, in the employ of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great North ern Railroad Company, who was accidentally killed by being crushed between two cars, at the yards of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a danger was party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Gov. Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now, "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President, and to place Ben. Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the military of the States. The secret and threatening attitude of these Governors is the counterpart of the meeting of the Governors of the Rebel States when they seceded and made war on the Union. In other words, that the people know who these conspirators against the Union are, we give their names. They are as follows:

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1866.

With the exception of Flour, which has advanced 25c per bbl, we have no material change to notice in the prices of produce, the movement in which disclosed but little activity throughout the day. Operations in our leading staple were on a restricted scale, in consequence of limited supplies and increased demand for holders, the sales comprising only 300 bales, at prices leaning to stiffer rates.

The Tobacco market was attended with very little animation during the day. Gold opened this morning at 144 to 144¼ against 144½, the closing rate last evening, and closed quiet at the same. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers. The transactions in the open market included $6000 (1000 and 5000) at 144; $11,000 (2000, 3000 and 6000) at 144¼; $10,000 (2000, 3000 and 5000) at 144⅜; $21,000 (2500, three lots of 5000, 6500 and 10,000) at 144½, and $10,000 at 144¾. $1800 in Mexican doubloons sold on Commercial valuation, at 133⅓. In silver, we noticed sales of $400 in American halves at 134, and $2500 (500 and 2000) at 134½; also, 1000 Mexican dollars at 141½.

The Stock market exhibits a further considerable animation. The sales of Railroad were to a fair extent, and the sales, which in some instances showed a decided improvement toward the close evidenced quite a liberal demand. The negotiations of Sterling included: £8300 (1500, 2300 and 4500) At at 150. £2500 at 150⅝. £3500 at 150¾. £3000 first quote at 151. £24,000 (4000, 5000, 5000, and 10,000) bank at 152. £10,000, in two equal lots, at 152½. £9500 (2000, 3500 and 4000) at 152⅝