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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG'T 31, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
IN S.....Rampart Street 185

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From time to time, we see suggestions that a national Convention should be held—a Convention of the people of all the States, such as the assemblages which adopted the present Federal Constitution—for the purpose of proposing amendments to that instrument.

The people undoubtedly, according to the republican theory, are the source of all power and it is fitting that when changes in the fundamental law are called for, they should be convened to deliberate thereupon. But we suppose the people of the United States—we mean the people of the Northern States—have outgrown the leading-strings of a written Constitution, and especially outgrown the equitable principles which are the main features of that written Constitution under which they have lived for eighty years. They are absorbed in the accumulation of wealth and are not disposed to be restrained in the pursuit of it by any antiquated notions such as would find place in a new Constitution. The old document is good enough for them, because they break through it, whenever it is their interest to do so. It is not so certain they could break through its successor.

So far as the people of the South are concerned, the present Constitution is well enough, if its commands were obeyed. They would be inclined to reply to the proposal for a new Constitution, that it is useless to enter into a new contract when the old one has been so often violated. What greater respect would the Northern people show to a new constitution than they have shown to the existing one? Then, is it not certain that many disputed questions would be sprung in the Convention, such as universal suffrage, national solidarity, abnegation of self government, protection, &c., &c., questions upon which the Southern and Northern delegates could never agree?

The time may come when such a Convention will be held. *Now* is not the time. The North sees no occasion for such an assemblage. The present order of things suits it exactly. The Government is carried on for *their* benefit. What more do they want. The South can see no occasion for a new agreement until the countrymen of the North have been brought back by the force of circumstances to a more faithful adherence to the law at present regulating or which ought to regulate the connection between the States. It would be much more likely that the present constitution should gradually be set aside and that an unwritten constitution should take its place. Is not this the case at the present moment?

How would the details of such a Convention be regulated, supposing it were agreed upon? Would every body be allowed to vote or would the disfranchising laws of Congress be enforced? We do not see any probability of a fair election of delegates to such a Convention. The North would be afraid of the men the Southern people would be likely to send, and the latter would be, perhaps, not less unwilling to meet the men sent from the North. Before such a meeting can take place usefully, a great change in the temper of both sections must be wrought, and we despair of seeing it in our time.

COAL OIL.—Mr. A. Bouchard, No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street, calls attention through our advertising columns to his double refined non-explosive coal oil, which burns in all kinds of portable lamps and gas-burners. He has also for sale No. 1 Virginia and Kentucky oils, guaranteed No. 110 fire test, together with lamps, burners, chimneys, and wicks at the lowest wholesale prices.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Forcheimer & Haber, importers and dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods, announce through our advertising columns their removal from No. 47 Camp street to No. 82 Canal street.

STEAMSHIP FOR NEW YORK.—The favorite steamship De Soto, Captain Morton, from New York is now in port, having arrived here on Sunday evening.

She will sail for New York via Havana this evening at 5 o'clock. This vessel is no stranger to New Orleans, and is now entitled to as much favor as the formerly enjoyed, having beautifully overhauled and made as good as new.

Travellers going North by sea cannot do better than by availing themselves of the "De Soto."

We are indebted to Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., of this city, for a copy of their diagram showing the variations in the prices of cotton, flour pork, bacon, lard, hams and gold, during the year beginning Sept. 1, 1868, and ending Sept. 1, 1869.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—We invite the attention of our commercial readers to the advertisement of this company which appears in our columns. They continue to insure against risks of fire, river and marine, at the lowest rates, adjusting and paying promptly all losses that may be incurred.

Mr. A. Chiapella is the President, and Mr. J. M. Crawford Secretary of the company.

There is not a mistake about it, PLANTATION BITTERS will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep PLANTATION BITTERS in the house, and use it according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines prescribed by intelligent Drs. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of PLANTATION BITTERS, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity to that fact. We can recommend them.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

List of passengers per steamship Gen Meade from New York:

N F Mosher, A G Wheeler, Charles Gross Mrs O G Exton, Mrs J A Wales and child, Miss B Sydenham, Mrs Gross, Miss Gross, Mrs Edwards, Miss Gross, P M Wolff, Henry and wife, Mrs Martinez and daughter, Wm Hart, Jacob Baker.

Per steamship Yazoo, Capt Catherine, 75 days from Havre:

Mrs Hyde, J C Williams, W Armstrong, H C Riely, S C Montgomery and others.

Reporters in the British Parliament.

The British Parliament does not officially recognize the existence of the reporters of the public press, although there are reporter's galleries, with retiring rooms and other conveniences attached to the chambers both of the Lords and the Commons. After a long struggle the right of the public to obtain, at the earliest moment, a full account of the proceedings of the legislature, has been tacitly, though not formally, admitted, and yet, should a member bring to the attention of the Speaker the fact that "strangers" were in the Gallery, the House would be immediately cleared of all persons, whether reporters or visitors.

In the early part of this century, no occurrence was more common than that of a member rising and saying, "I observe, Mr Speaker, that there are strangers in the gallery," and a strong proof of the great change that has been produced in the manners and customs of the age is to be found in the incident that a member of the House of Commons recently called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that reporters were not present. The circumstances were as follows:

The House of Commons, at 4 o'clock A. M., July 30, having been in session for twelve hours, was called upon by the Government to consider three orders of the day remaining undisposed of, to wit: The Public Works, the Drainage and Improvement of Land, and the Nitro-Glycerine bill.

The ministerial agent insisted that the House should go into committee on these measures, which would prolong the session for an hour longer. The reporters being fagged out, withdrew at once, in a body, their presence being unnecessary, as the bills probably had merely to be read over by the clerk. The absence of the reporters was then intimated to the Speaker with the suggestion that their conduct amount to a breach of privilege, insulting members and the public. The Speaker thereupon replied, with assumed gravity, that as the House of Commons did not pay the reporters, it had no control over their services, and added over himself, shoes, at the end of a twelve hours' sitting they could withdraw, but that he must remain to the end of the business.—*Ex.*

The Yankees of the East do not drink whisky nor use much tobacco. They are given to other stimulants, such as New England rum. Hence, by their influence a large part of the revenue is derived from the whisky and tobacco consumed almost exclusively by the West and South.

The New Orleans Bee.

From the Parishes.

LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 28th says:

OFF FOR CHINA.—We understand that Mr. Frank Williams, of the Leighton plantation, one mile above this place, left at the beginning of this week for China. He is accompanied by Tye Kiuni Orr, a Chinaman, for the purpose of bringing Coolies to work on the sugar plantations in this parish.

ASSUMPTION.—The same paper says:

LABOR.—Our planting friends in Assumption are beginning to exert themselves in order to procure labor for the future cultivation of their rich and productive soils. An association or joint stock company is being formed, divided into shares of $100, for the purpose of importing laborers into the State of Louisiana. A provisional Board of Directors will manage the affairs of the association until a meeting of stockholders will elect a directory, whose term of office will be twelve months.

When laborers will be imported, a preference will always be given to stockholders over those who are not members of the association.

This is a laudable object, and the planters of Lafourche should co-operate with their neighbors in Assumption in rushing the matter through.

In 1861-62, there were made in Assumption 28,885 hogsheads of sugar and in Lafourche 25,222 hogsheads. In 1868-69 there were made in Assumption 10,848 hogsheads, and in Lafourche 7925 hogsheads. The yield last year therefore fell short of the one in 1861-62, 35,034 hogsheads. The capacity of these two parishes for the production of sugar, has been developed since the war only about one third, and as every one knows that the full amount of labor has been obtained that can be found in the country, unless labor can be imported one half of our soil must be idle in the future.

ASCENSION.—The *Drapeau* of the 28th says:

The most cheering reports of the crops reach us from all quarters of our parish. On a large number of plantations the cane, though somewhat backward, promise a most prolific yield. Nothing but an early visit from Jack Frost can prevent the growers of cane from realising the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Cotton picking has commenced among our New River friends; who, we are glad to chronicle it, have had thus far no complaints—at least serious ones—to judge against the boll worm. Many of the farmers there expect to crib enough corn to do them for the year and some to spare. The same may be said of other portions of the parish.

IBERIA.—The *Times* of the 27th says:

Cotton-picking is progressing rapidly, and the cane and other crops doing finely.

EMIGRANTS COMING.—We learn that the Messrs Van Slyke, who visited us last spring, and purchased land on the Vermilion, below Abbeville, will soon leave Indiana on a steamer purchased for the purpose, and bring with them a large number of families, who will be landed either here or on the banks of the Vermilion. They will bring along a house for each family, already constructed, which can be put together with little trouble, also a full complement of agricultural implements and stock of provisions to last them until they make their own. The steamer will forward to be used to navigate that bayou, and carry to market their surplus products.

This colony is but the forerunner of many others, and we announce their coming with gladness.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 28th says:

CROPS.—If ever people had cause to be gratified by a complete fulfilment of their wishes the planters of this parish certainly have. If they could have regulated the weather themselves it could not have been better adapted to the cotton crop. The cane is small, but the recent rains have given it a renewed impetus, and sugar planters are now sanguine over a prospect of a full crop. There was plenty of corn raised, and many have made it far in excess of their wants. Several planters also have pigs enough to supply their own wants and to sell.

Responses of Confederate Generals to the Gettysburg Invitation.

Invitations were issued to the following Confederate officers to attend the Gettysburg reunion: Gen Robert E. Lee, Gen John B Hood, commanding right division of Gen Longstreet's Corps, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen Jubal Early, Gen Rhodes, Gen R. E. Johnston, Gen R. H. Anderson, Gen S. D. Pickett, Gen G. H Stuart, Gen Wade Hampton, Gen. H. Heth, Gen. Kemper, Major H. K. Douglas, Gen. James E. Walker, Gen. Wm H Smith, known as "Extra Billy," Gen. John S Mosby, Gen R. D. Lilly, Gen. J. K. Trimble, and Gen J. D Imboden.

ONE SORRIEST ACCIDENT LIKE DECLINES.

The following are the only answers from these Confederate generals:

LEXINGTON, VA., August 1, 1869.

Dear Sir—Absence from Lexington has prevented my receiving until now your letter of the 26th ult., inclosing an invitation from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to attend a meeting of the officers engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring monuments of granite the position and movements of the armies on the field. My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to disturb the dead of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavor to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.
FITZHUGH LEE'S CHARGE.
RICHLAND, Stafford Co., Va., August 14, 1869.

Gen. D. McCausland, Secretary Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through General R. E. Lee, at Lexington, of a special invitation to attend the "reunion" of the principal officers of the two armies that fought for the field of Gettysburg. It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz., the 1st week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2d July, 1863, was placed upon the left of our army, together with General Wade Hampton's division, the whole being under the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Gen. Lee's Corps of Cavalry at that time, fought during the 3d with the enemy upon the right flank of the ("your") army and following (substituted) Federal army. Stuart, Hampton and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think, though, and I write it in all kindness, sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars. Sincerely thanking you and your association for the conciliatory spirit which prompted a courteous invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FITZHUGH LEE
GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 12, 1869.

Dear Sir—Your interesting letter of the 30th ultimo, via Saratoga, is just received. A few days previous, I wrote to advise you that important affairs would detain me in the city during the season. In reply to your inquiry as to the best mode of securing the assistance of the Southern gentlemen in marking the different points of the field, I can only answer for myself. Other persons, residents of this city, who were there, are now absent, or I should consult them and send you their views. I would be pleased to visit Gettysburg at any time when I can leave New Orleans, but I do not think it possible for me to do so this year. I would prefer to make the visit with as many persons as can be gotten there, but if I can only do so by myself, I would prefer such a visit rather than none. If I would be likely to find some one there to assist me in marking the points and lines of the field.

I am sir very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET

The Pacific Railroad and What It Costs

(From a correspondent of the New York Times.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

I landed at the Occidental in seven days from New York.

The through train leaves the Chicago and Northwestern depot, at Chicago, at 10:15 A. M., daily, (Sundays included.) All the evening trains from New York by all the roads connect with it, and the train started daily in Sacramento at 1:20 P. M., without a single failure during all July. There is no "lay over" for Sunday throughout the trip this side of Chicago.

I give you my precise expenses to San Francisco from New York:

Through ticket to New York	$170
Full meal Cars (10 meals)	5
Pullman Car to Omaha	7
One meal Car to Promontory	2
Pullman Car to Sacramento	6 — 20
Meals over 3 days, all included	15
Total, greenbacks	$205

Since reduced to $150.

This is all you are required to spend on the route.

I rode in a Pullman Palace Car every step of the way, and slept soundly every night with good square meals every day. It is simply a magnificent pleasure excursion, and is certainly the most agreeable and comfortable journey of my life.

You engage your Pullman Car at the depot in Chicago as you are starting. On the way to Omaha you book (by the car conductor) to Promontory, and on the way to Promontory you book to Sacramento city (per the conductor.) I occupied the same Pullman Car all the way from Omaha to the steamer landing at Sacramento, and came down on the steamer Yosemite. The cars land you directly at the steamer wharf.

The whole road is in splendid order, and is a better road than the Erie or Pan Handle roads. The Pullman Car runs easily and the road has no "Fish Joints" all the way from Cheyenne to Sacramento City.

Meals are, to Omaha, 75c; on the plains $1 25; through Nevada and California, 75c coin, or $1 greenback. Greenbacks go all the to Sacramento. The first coin I paid out was for dinner on the Yosemite.

No trouble with baggage, as it is checked all the way, per the baggage-master, as he passes through the cars.

San Francisco has almost grown out of my knowledge in two years, and no one can place a limit to the grandeur of its destiny. The markets are loaded down with fruit of all kinds, and I am amazed at the abundance and cheapness of fruits and vegetables.

Fruit is furnished in great profusion at all the hotels three times a day. Just think of entelopes going a begging for somebody to eat them; price three cents each.

Ship-building in this country is almost annihilated, because the duties under the tariff are so high upon the articles with which ships are built that they can be constructed for half the price in Europe. The articles aforesaid are lumber, iron, copper and canvas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Democratic Candidate to be Placed in the Gubernatorial Race in Texas.

Want of Mail Facilities in Texas.

Movements of Mr. Peabody.

Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania.

Explosion and Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE.

Excitement in the Manchester Cotton Market.

Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 30.—Internal revenue receipts to-day nearly a million.

Rawlins is working to-day.

The Navy Department has nothing relative to the mutiny and executions on board the steamer Sabine.

Washington, August 30.—Special to the *Tribune* says: Hawk, Republican candidate for Congress in Texas, reports the cotton and other crops the finest ever raised there. Clark comes on business with the Postoffice Department specially to urge the establishment of a daily mail service between New Orleans and Galveston. He says the citizens of Texas are indignant at the curtailment of mail facilities. Lately Charles Morgan, proprietor of Texas and New Orleans line of steamers, has reduced the service to a semi-weekly one between these two points, and the consequence is a vast accumulation of mail matter at Galveston, Houston and other interior points for want of means of railroad. Complaints are general as to the management of the postal system throughout the State, and the most vigorous and energetic measures will have to be resorted to by the Department to mitigate the annoyance.

Clark thinks that a Democratic candidate will be placed in the Gubernatorial race with Hamilton and Davis.

Mr Peabody passed through to-day en route for Halifax.

Gen. Lee has gone to the Rockbridge baths. Heavy rain fell to-day in the Virginia Valley, but too late to save vegetation.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 30.—The Boilers of the Phœnix Iron Company's Works exploded to-day, killing twenty and burning many.

Scranton, Pa., August 30.—Fifteen hundred miners arrived to-day to enforce the strike. Citizens commenced to organize to protect the miners who desire to continue work.

New York, August 30—evening.—Grant passed through for Washington, this afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 30.—The *Times* says there is much anxiety in French society about Napoleon's health and the excitement in the Bourse is intense. The *Times* has no wish to say great stress on the Emperor's sickness, but thinks it probable the rumors are the result of stock strategems.

London, August 30.—The *Times* to-day, in a Manchester cotton trade report, says that it is admitted that the sales of the week ending at Liverpool were fair for every day last week. The figures really amounted to but little more than half the figures given in the prophet, and as the result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns from Liverpool. There is no doubt the excitement is due to the part of sellers or buyers.

Paris, August 30.—OFFICIAL.—The condition of the Emperor grows more sad, more serious daily.

Memphis, August 30.—Fine rain this afternoon with prospect of a continuance.

London, August 30.—Evening.—Reports from Paris represent the Emperor's health continue reassuring. He is confined to his bed with chronic malady, but the present attack is not alarming.

Twenty Bishops only have refused to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Havana, August 30.—Domingo Ferrara, appointed to inspect the collection of customs, has been dismissed for contraband traffic.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, August 30.—Evening.—Consols 93¼ 5-20s—82a 83¾. Turpentine 26s 6d to 26s 9d.

Liverpool, August 30.—Cotton quiet, sales upland 9¾d, Orleans 10¾, to 11¾d; sales to-day 6000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation.

Paris, August 30.—Bourse excited. Rentes 71.92.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 30.—Evening.—5-20s of '62 125¼, 64s, 122¾; 65s, 122¾; new issues, 121¼, 67s, 121¼, 68s, 121¾; 10-40s, 115¾. Louisiana 71 to 72. Levees 66, 64¼ to 65¼.

New York, August 30.—Evening.—Sugar—Porto Rico 12¾ to 13¼c; Muscovado 11¾ to 12c; Havana 11¾ to 12c.

New York, August 30.—Evening.—Cotton a shade firmer. Sales to-day 600 bales, middlings 25c. Flour dull; superfine $5 75 to $6 10, common to fair extra Southern $6 40 to $6 75. Wheat heavy, le lower, winter, red Western $1 30 to $1 33. Corn scarcely mixed Western $1 18 to $1 20. Pork quiet and firmer, $32 12½ to $32 25. Lard steady. Whisky 15c. Carolina rice 8¾ to 9c; Texas, Rangoon nominal 7¾ to 7¾. Sugar in good demand. Coffee 1c. Molasses quiet and firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer. Money easy at 5 to 7, but mostly at 6. Gold heavy, closing at 40 to 10. Gold quiet at 134¾. Stocks unusually dull but closed steady at a decline. Governments strong; 5-20s of 62 112¾. Southern securities weak. Georgias 84¾.

Cincinnati, August 30.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn $1 05. Oats $1 55 to $1 58. Rye steady $1 18. Pork $33. Lard steady at 13¾c for shoulders, and 16¼c for side. Bacon—loose shoulders 15¾c, side 18¾c. Lard 19½c. Raw Sugar 13¾ to 15¾c.

Chicago, August 30.—Winter-spring extras $5 40 to $6 75. Wheat $1 21. Corn 88 to 88½c. Oats 41¼ to 41¾c. Highwines $1 14 to $1 15. Sugar 10¾ to 11¾c for Cuba. Pork $32 50. Lard 18¾c to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13 to 13¼c.

St. Louis, August 30.—Flour—superfine $4 87½ to $5. Wheat $1 05 to $1 08. Corn 86 to 85c. Oats 48¾ to 53c. Barely $1 Rye 80 to 85c. Whisky $1 17 to $1 18. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $34 50. Bulk shoulders 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 19¼c; clear sides 20c. Hams 22 to 23½c. Lard 20½c. Whisky $1 18 to $1 20.

Mobile, August 30.—Cotton—Nothing done. Receipts 56 bales. Exports 3 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, August 30.—River stationary, 3 feet in the canal.

St. Louis, August 30.—River rising steadily.

Vicksburg, August 30.—Passed up—Nick Longworth at 9 P. M. last night, Great Republic at 9 A. M. and Dan Able at 3 P. M. Down—Echota and Belle of Memphis at 10 A. M. River 2 feet below high water mark and falling.

Memphis, August 30.—Passed up—Rubicon, Thompson Dean, Alaska and Camden.

Cairo, August 30.—Passed down—Florilla and Mohawk.

The river has risen fourteen inches. Weather cloudy and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 30—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind S. E light.

Arrived steamship I. C. Harris, at 5 P. M., Lockwood Master, from Brazos Santiago to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

Pass-a-l'Outre, August 30—3 P. M.—Weather bam. Tide very low. Arrived steamship Beauregard, 2.30 P. M., Baker Master, from Havana via Florida ports, to F. W. Perkins & Co.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, August 30.—Southern Radicals, Representatives and Senators, are stopped by their clamors for removals by an order of the appropriation bill of 1867, forbidding assessments for political purposes, or removal from office for political opinions, under penalty of removal from office of persons making such assessions or ordering removals. Several persons removed in violation of this order have been restored.

Grant and Fish will be here to day.

Supervisor Stonwood, of Alabama, wants to send several of his inspectors to the Penitentiary.

Chinese Minister Browne denies the reported rejection of the late treaty, and states that final action on all treaties has been deferred by the Chinese Government until Burlingame's return.

Paris, August 30.—Twenty-two of the new attempted to explode the American steamer Sabine, but a cabin boy extinguished the burning fuse leading to the magazine. Seven sailors were hanged at the yard-arm and the balance are in irons.

Madrid, August 30.—Topete takes temporarily the Ministership of Colonies.

Escalanta made important death-bed disclosures respecting abuses in the Cuban army and navy.

Washington, August 30.—The *Lab Times* publishes the decision in the case of McLeod vs. Calcutte, Treasury Agent of South Carolina, by the Federal District Court, Judge Chase presiding, to the following effect: No Treasury agent is justified in receiving, much less seizing, property in the Southern States after June 30, 1866.

Norfolk, August 30.—The British brig Ann Eliza, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore on Cape Charles, with ten feet of water in her hold.

Washington, August 30.—There will be a Cabinet meeting to morrow, with Boutwell, Hoar and Robeson absent.

London, August 30—Consols 93¼ to 93¾. 5-20's of '62, 83¼. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, August 30—Noon.—Cotton market dull; sales 10,000 (Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d), estimated sales 5000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Others unchanged.

Havre, August 30—Cotton opens heavy on the spot and afloat.

White Sulpher Springs, Va, August 30.—Geo. Peabody left here this morning in a special car furnished by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

His cough is almost entirely relieved and his health is much improved.

He stops in Baltimore and Philadelphia a day or two and then goes to Massachusetts. Gen. Lee accompanied him as far as Goshen.

The old visitors are leaving and new ones crowding in.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Madrid, August 29—Escalante is dead.

There is much speculation here as to Gen. Prim's journey to Paris. It is supposed his object is to correct Olozaga's deficiencies and confer with Napoleon on the situation.

The Count of Chiesto has been restored his rank and pay on condition that he will go to the Canaries. He gave his parole to remain at Puerto Real till a vessel was ready, but he broke his parole and fled to France, whereby he forfeited his rank and pay.

Washington, August 29—The Assistant Treasurer at New York is directed to purchase bonds and sell gold during September to the same extent and in the same manner as in August.

Boutwell is not expected at the next Cabinet.

The Interior Department disburses about fifteen millions currency on pension account, due the 1st of September.

The debt statement will show little or no reduction.

There is no definite information regarding the return of any of the absent members of Government.

Hatteras continues here.

Admiral Rowan's dispatches contain the following details of the Japanese war:

The authorities being advised of dangers to foreigners, ordered the Ancorage to Hakodadi, to protect American interests. The Ancorage found Mikonoto strongly entrenched at Hakodadi, and soon as the Mikado's forces got in the rear of Enomoto, a combined attack by land and sea became imminent. The Oneida reached Hakodadi in time. Two very fine ships, made to the Japanese, contributed by the Americans. Some brilliant duelos were made during the siege, but the Stonewall forced a Confederate vessel having disabled Enomoto's fleet and battered down his fort. Enomoto surrendered to save loss of life. Enomoto now is a prisoner at Yeddo.

American vessels are treated American. Future disturbances are improbable. Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner in his own castle, and his power is gone. Foreigners in the country have been deprived of the bulk of their revenues. The Tycoon has thus been deprived of almost supreme power, which has been held by his family for hundred of years. Position of the fleet July 2, Flagship Pocatagus at Yokohama; Oneida and Idaho at Nagasaki; Monocacy and Iroquois at Yokohama; Ashuelot at Hiogo; Aroostook at Hakodadi; Mamnee at Port hoi; Unadilla at Hong Kong.

Havana, August 30.—An American named Andrew White, confined seven months has been released, and sailed for Key West.

Volunteer guard on duty in the suburbs of the city; shot two men for shouting seditious language.

An attempt made last night to rob the Cabinet, was prevented. One of the robbers shot, and others arrested.

Philadelphia, August 30.—Pine Ridge Mine, near Wilkesburre, burning. Thirty men, are at the bottom, with no means of escape.

LATER—Men rescued. Mine still a fire.

A rather apocryphal account is given us to how the greatness and wealth of the Lafourcheres was acquired. The legend runs that Lord Taunton, a clever young chap, in his innocent stratagem got a rich wife and a partner in the sugar then first hearing sugar in the world. Being clerk to the House of Amsterdam, he was sent over on a confidential mission to the house of Baring, in London. Being graciously received, and having a quality which the vulgar call "cheek," he asked the great Mr Baring, for the hand of his daughter in marriage. The minister was doubtfounded at the youth's assurance, and when he had recovered his breath he asked him how he would dare to do such a thing. Having marrying a penniless young clerk, Young Lafourchere, nothing daunted, said: "But suppose I was a partner in the house?" "Oh," replied Mr Hope, "that would be a very different matter. The aspirant youth posted off to Amsterdam, and immediately asked the question in favor of his friend. The old merchant, "What," said the great man, "you, a young clerk of only two years standing, to make a partner of Mr Hope, of Amsterdam? Nay, nay." "But," said young Lafourchere, "suppose I could get Miss Baring for a wife?" "In that case," replied Mr Hope, "the thing might be practicable." And in that way it was practicable, as, by thus playing the two great men one against the other, the young clerk got a rich wife and a partner in the great bank, and thus was founded the noble house of Taunton.

The value of a pat phrase or saying in party warfare is immense. Fifty-four years ago, it was said, "the raising cry that elected Polk to the Presidency." A hasty plate of soup described Clay's disappointment in the same office; and many other instances will doubtless occur to the reader's memory. In the same way the application by the London *Daily News* on the epithet, "an irresponsible debating society," to the House of Lords, is more fatal to that body than the most elaborate oration. Hasting lies in its compact expression of what every one feels to be the truth, that the Lords have power without a corresponding responsibility. Hence, they can freely discuss public measures too much as abstract questions, and not enough with reference to the practical needs of the country.

MOKE.—This word, according to a writer in the Overland Monthly, is used among the slaves of the regular army in Texas to denote a colored man, and is supposed to have been brought into currency by Welsh recruits, since it has been observed that the Cymric mode, *mocky*, darkness. The New York *World*, however, asserts that the word in its original form signifies a kind of a shawl or cloak, applied to the negroes dwelling near Pocomoke river, Worcester county, Maryland, and particularly to those living at Snow Hill. "Moke" is the glyer term for a donkey.

"OUR DIT"—At a recent banquet given in Paris, where the friends of the "enfranchisement of woman" were present, one of the lady guests, in making her after-dinner speech, said that the greatest enemy woman had to contend with "was the unpoliteness, but ever present, *on dit*—'they say.' The lady alluding in this way to the effects of scandal and the fear of scandal in governing the conduct of the fair, asserted that the on—the "they"—represented only women, of whose raillery women are more afraid than the scandal of men.

In the will of the late Wade Bolton, of Memphis, the following appears: "I give and bequeath to the widow and children of Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, known as Stonewall Jackson, who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, the sum of three thousand dollars, as history tells me his widow's furniture was sold after his death for debt."

English Biblical critics are debating whether the glass referred to by St. Paul, through which his hearers saw darkly, was "a sort of semi-transluscent slag, or piece of our artificial crystals," or a mirror; whether it was a glass to be looked through or only into. The latter view is favored by Archbishop Trench.

The men who in New England pick fish get their salt free of duty for that purpose. The Western farmer, who packs pork and beef, is charged seventy-two cents a barrel for salt.

An observing correspondent thinks it would be a good idea to have eclipses more frequently—it causes so many eyes to turn heavenward.

One of the Judges of New York is about to celebrate his glass wedding. The *Commercial* asks: "Isn't this making the marriage tie too brittle?"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 30, 1869.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper, but there is still a good deal of complaint of the difficulty of placing even good paper at quotations. The street rates are still 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and strictly first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for second grade. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent, per annum for A1 and first class (occasional transactions of the latter being made at 9) and 12 to 15 for second class.

Gold opened at 133¾ to 134, (against 134 at New York) and after a very limited movement closed at 133 to 133¼. The sales included $17,500 ($4500 bnd $13,000) at 132¾; $17,000 ($1000, $2000 and $14,000) at 133¼, and $2000 and $4000 at 133¾. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 129¼ to 130¼ for American half dollars, and 3¼ to 3½ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The market for Foreign Exchange was at almost a stand-still. A moderate amount of sterling and France were offered, but as buyers and sellers could not agree as to rates, we heard of only 25,000 private bankers' francs having changed hands at 3 88¾. The market closed at decline of ¼ per cent, owing to the falling off in gold at New York. Sterling may be quoted at 145 to 145¾ for A 1 bill of lading, and clear at 146 to 146¼ for bank. The rates are 5.23¾ to 5.21¾ for the former, and 3.90 to 3.87½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was a shade easier. One of the banks reduced its rate during the forenoon for checks on New York to ¼ per cent. premium, but subsequently again advanced it, and at the close the general bank rate for small sums was ⅛ premium. The sales included $85,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, and $50,000 at ¼.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds, excepting $1000 Railroad City Bond, January and July coupons, at 68½. We copy from the evening *Picayune* the following telegram from "Antilope:" "One million and a half of the New Orleans city loan has been taken, and more could be sold. The loan will shortly command a premium." No rate is mentioned, but the impression is that it was 70 and interest. The last sentence would indicate that a high rate had been obtained.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were in active request. We heard of large sales at 87½, 87¾ and higher, but none of the particulars were reported. At the close most holders were asking 90.

State Warrants were in moderate demand for tax paying. The dealers bought at 79 to 82 and sold at 80 to 84, according to size of warrant.

Nothing was reported in City Treasury Notes. They are quoted at 25¾ to 25¾ per cent. discount. The dealers paid were 26¼ discount buying and 25¾ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 30, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to day were confined to 17 bales new crop strict low middling, at 31¾c. There was a much better inquiry during the early part of the day, but owing to the limited supply on sale and the scarcity of the descriptions wanted buyers were unable to execute their orders, and the total business summed up only the limited amount noted above. The receipts of new crop since our last report are 100 bales. This makes a total of 209 thus far, against 513 to the corresponding date last year.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	3,044
Arrived to-day	14
Arrived before	190,942
Additional from samples, etc., to June 30	9,112
Direct exports	565
Received from wreck of Pantheon	127—204,027
	204,027
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	182,917—182,917
Stock on hand and on shipboard	21,110

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—Ship Lizzie Lee, 1,000 bbls rosin, 1,000 bbls pitch, 1,000 bbls tar, 1,000 bbls turpentine