THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
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Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	110	170	275
Six	54	95	130	200	325
Seven	61	105	150	230	375
Eight	65	115	160	250	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Twelve	75	135	190	300	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	560
Twelve	85	155	210	380	585
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	640
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Sixteen	105	190	250	470	730

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Louis H. Perret sells a piece of Ground on Dorfily Road, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas. E. Fortier sells two lots of ground, situated in the First District of the city, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, one hundred and sixty (160) shares of the capital stock of the New Orleans Manufacturing and Building Company. For terms see advertisement.

SUGAR CANE.—We have received from Mr. J. L. Couret, Conti street, a fine stalk of cane, which was grown on the plantation of M. S. Barré, Bayou Lafourche. If this is a specimen of the cane in that section we shall have a good crop this season.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE CROMWELL.—By reference to our telegrams, in another column, it will be perceived that an accident has occurred to the steamship George Cromwell, hence to New York. The Cromwell crossed the bar on Sunday morning last, having left the city on Saturday evening. She sunk off Indian Key, on the coast of Florida, 60 miles to the north of Key West. The agent here, Alfred Moulton, Esq., had received no particulars up to last night. Our press dispatches state she broke her shaft on the stern bearings, when the water rushed in. The passengers, baggage and 270 bales of cotton were saved in the yawl boats. We trust the captain hoped to save the vessel also.

The last number of the La Crosse *Democrat* contains one of Brick Pomeroy's characteristic sketches of "The Lake Ross Sewing Society." Does he mean La Crosse Sewing Society?

THE REGATTA.—The following gentlemen have been appointed judges of the regatta to come off at Pass Christian, the 9th inst.: Col. New Orleans, Col. George Clark; Mobile, Capt. Geo. Blakeslee; Ocean Springs, Maj. J. E. Austin; Mississippi City, Mr. Harry Minor; Bay St. Louis, Mr. J. H. Nicholson; Pass Christian, Mr. E. H. Summers. The Committee of Arrangements are Col. James Nelligan, Wm. P. Vincent and H. P. Janvier. Five dollars will cover the expenses of the trip in the way of passage and meals, including breakfast on the trip Monday, and dinner on board the same day, (the day of the regatta) on the fine steamer Camelia, which will follow the racing yachts during the contest, and return to the city by daylight Tuesday morning.

NEW CORN.—The steamer St. Nicholas, Capt. Dowty, arrived yesterday from Grand Ecore, with a fine cargo. A portion of which was 56 sacks corn of this year's crop, consigned to Messrs. Eate, & Barstow, it was shipped from a plantation in Rapides parish. We are informed by the officers of the St. Nicholas that on her next trip she will bring about 500 sacks from the same parish.

For the first time, attracted by the report that it had a very large sale in this city, we have read the La Crosse *Democrat*, edited by *Brick* Pomeroy, (so styled upon his own writing card) and devoted to a style of literature that should find few admirers. We have no patience with the blackguard, even where Butler is the victim, and if all of the numbers of this paper are like the two last it contains little beside. Two articles, at least, were disgustingly scurrilous and vulgar in the extreme. And this paper pretends to speak for the South, and to be an organ of the Democratic party—a piece of presumption that should be exposed. Certainly no educated man of the South would countenance a paper of this class, or permit its claim to express Southern sentiments to pass unchallenged. The Southern press is often enough misrepresented by that of the North, and it has enough to bear without inviting further abuse by such writing as we find here. It does the South more harm than good—indeed, we can not imagine a case where scurrility is ever productive of good. If Mr. Pomeroy will speak for himself he may be as vulgar as he pleases, but we hope he will be a little more choice in his language when he comes to speak for the Democratic party, or to give utterance to the sentiments of our people.

Latest News by Mail.

Special dispatches to the St. Louis *Democrat* (Radical) are as follows:

Washington, Sept. 3.—A significant fact has transpired concerning Grant's adjoining the position of Secretary of War ad interim. When Stanton and Grant became certain of Johnson's determination to suspend the former and his intention of appointing the latter, after full consultation in regard to this matter, Stanton urged Grant to accept it, giving as his reason for the step upon considerations of public interest not only of general but also of special character.

GRANT'S REMOVAL EXPECTED.—Now that Gen. Grant holds the office since his late protest and order, the President and his backers are very desirous to remove him, but have suddenly Grand themselves troubled by such a question, whether he can be removed under the Tenure of Office bill, which provides that in case of suspension the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold his office till the meeting of the Senate. Nevertheless the General has expected removal for several days. Gen. Grant did not attended the Cabinet meeting to day, solely owing to the press of business.

THE EXPECTED AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—From the best information concerning the expected amnesty proclamation, it appears that it is exciting considerable controversy in Presidential circles and also in the Cabinet. At present though it is understood the exact terms have not been agreed upon, the tendency is toward making it universal. The President's advisers are trying to convince him that neither the amnesty nor the double act of Congress to vote or not, as a stroke of policy to awaken sympathy at the South, universal amnesty will bring him most capital. Some of his most prudent friends are arguing with him to abandon the project for the present.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—A sub-committee from the House Committee on Elections will assemble at Louisville Oct. 1, to take evidence regarding the late Congressional elections in that State. The members assigned to this duty are Schofield, Upson, Kerr, Cook, McClurg and Shellabarger.

COTTON CLAIMS AND FRAUDS.—The Special Committee on Retrenchment, Mr. Van Wyck, chairman, will begin its session here in few days to consider the matter connected with cotton claims and frauds, and generally the whole matter of claims for losses by citizens in rebel States.

ALLEGED TREASURY DEFALCATION.—The alleged defalcation in the Treasury, published to-day, involves only two thousand dollars. The clerk who makes the collection of assessments upon national banks for expenses of examiners is short to that amount. Neither the banks nor Government will lose.

NEW PLAN OF COLLECTING WHISKY TAX.—Leading office officers are preparing a new plan for collecting tax on whisky, to present at the next session of Congress. One measure under discussion is to tax the capacity of stills and issue licenses by the week, month or year, through a collector, payment being required in advance.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. SCHAFF.—The testimony in the case of Capt. Maurice Schaff, charged with shooting Col. Frederick B. Shepherd, a citizen prisoner under guard at Mount Vernon Arsenal, in July last, was all taken yesterday. This morning Capt. Schaff submits to the Court-Martial which has been trying him a written statement of his defence, summing up the evidence of the witnesses examined. The matter will then rest with the court. Their finding will be sent to the Judge Advocate of the Third Military District for consideration and approval, and the sentence will be made public through general order from Gen. Pope.—*Mobile Tribune, 5th.*

THE COTTON CROPS.—The reports from the cotton crop in this section of Alabama are not so favorable as they were several days since. The worm, we learn, has blasted the prospects of many of our farmers, while the recent rains are adding destruction to the cotton and increasing the terrible worms. We can only wait and see what the result may be. No one can form any correct idea of the coming crop at the present time, or will until it reaches market. We have one great consolation, however, and that is—we have already secured a sufficiency of corn and breadstuffs, and, therefore, we can live.—*Montgomery Mail, 6th.*

The new canal around the Des Moines Rapids, on the Mississippi, is to be two hundred and fifty feet wide.

A man met a skeeter death in Cairo the other day. His death is supposed to have been caused by holding a piece of ice in his hand, while overheated, until he was chilled.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,229

A QUESTION OF COLOR.

When Alphonso of Castile was taking his lessons in astronomy he was much struck by the apparent confusion that seemed to reign in the heavens, and asserted that, had he been present at the Creation, he could have made some valuable suggestions, and, generally speaking, "could have given excellent advice." In very much the same way men of various political parties are beginning to talk of the confusion that follows negro suffrage. It certainly occurs to many that, had they been permitted to manage affairs, they could have avoided the dilemma into which the Republican party has brought itself. In some form or other the negro has always been the "disturbing element" in American politics. There may be different opinions as to whether the abolition of slavery was the cause of the war or its effect; but there can be no dispute about the fact that the negro has entered into every political discussion and that he has been before the public at every stage of public discussion and in every great crisis. It was thought by many sanguine persons that the war would make a final settlement of this matter; but they now find that the question is still open, and that the negro is again the subject by which our popular elections are to be controlled. The fact is, the negro has long been a New England hobby—and by some means New England has come to control the whole North, thus making the blacks the hobby of the people of that section. As strange as it may appear, New England has long ruled the country upon more points than one, and no man can deny that its influence is strong enough to say to make the North violate the Constitution to gratify its whims. The people of the Middle and Western States are mere vassals of New England masters, and seem so anxious to do their bidding as were the helots to obey their Roman lords. Hence it is that the North has come to look upon the negro as a most convenient tool to use against the Southern whites; and it has been one most effectually used for five and twenty years. Doubtless the conservative men of that section have chafed under all this, and have longed to see the negro thrust out of public affairs; but unfortunately this class finds that he is a fixed fact whether they like him or not. Just as it was impossible to ignore him while he was in bondage, so it is even more impossible to decline dealing with him now he is emancipated. The negro question did not end with the ill-starred Confederacy, but is as open as ever, and as promising in trials to the nation. How it will be ultimately settled we cannot conjecture, but we may be assured that the white race is to be dominant in America, and that if either race has to go to the wall it will not be the Caucasian. With all the lights of history before us we may safely assert that the two races cannot live here on terms of social equality. No two races have ever yet lived upon the same soil on terms of equality unless they could amalgamate, and that it is a moral impossibility between the white and the black races on this continent. The attempt to force negro equality, therefore, is only hastening the collision between the races, in which the weaker will go under.

Thinking men foresaw that the real difficulties that this government would have to encounter would come after the war, and long after the sword had been finally sheathed. Setting aside the question of the conquered whites, there was the weighty one of the emancipated blacks. It was known that there was a set of men who would struggle for an extension of the franchise to them, and, at the same time it was thought, that there would be a strong opposition to the measure, on account of its dangerous results. But Congress ruled with an iron hand. Although the Northern states had never granted manhood suffrage to the few blacks within their limits, Congress forces it upon the conquered South, and the North assents. This accomplished, what next? The negro finds himself in position to claim other rights as an American citizen, and especially demands equality, the North and South, and for representation and for social as well as political equality. For the first time it dawned upon the Northern mind that they had placed themselves in a dilemma from which it was not easy to recede. Either the negro must have the representation he claims and to which he is logically entitled, and negro Representatives and Senators must sit in Congress or the principles upon which they have hitherto acted must be utterly abandoned. In this state of affairs many men puzzle their brains over the future, and say with Alphonso that if they had been consulted in them things would have been different. It is easy to perceive that this question offers more real difficulties in this country than it would in any other, for as strange as it may seem, there is no such thing as an American citizenship. The citizen of any State of the Union is a citizen of the United States, and he must be guided by the local laws and not by any general statutes. Congress may assume the right to make such laws now, but when reconstruction comes, every citizen must obtain the distinction under State laws. The citizen having the right to vote has the right to hold State or Federal office, and nothing but arbitrary proscription can prevent the negroes from holding office, or what that they have the ballot. This fact complicates the matter and places those who are responsible for it in an unpleasant position. It must be seen that the blacks already distrust the promises of their white friends, and that now they have been armed with votes, the instinct of self-preservation will make them vote for men of their own color. They have been granted such peculiar and partial privileges by Congress that a vast majority is guaranteed to them in nearly every Southern State and they are able to elect the candidates of their own choice, and if they desire to do so, return to Congress a full representation of full blooded negroes. That this will be the case in Louisiana is probable, and in some respects desirable. It is certain that unless represented by negroes we shall be by white men of uncertain character, who do not represent the sentiments of the people, and who are avowedly hostile to nine tenths of the native whites. A negro senator would probably have the good sense to listen to reason, and hence there would be some gain in electing him. But all this falls more heavily upon the Radicals than upon us. Will the representatives of the North sit in Congress side with black men? And will they permit the spectacle to stand before the world of the wealth and intelligence of the South disfranchised and the section represented by ignorant and irresponsible blacks? Logically they can offer no objection, for this would be but the development of their own ideas, but we imagine they will hesitate to go that far, even to sustain the "rights of man" doctrine which has never gone below the surface of the Yankee mind) and that they will make some arbitrary law to prohibit the negro from holding federal offices, and only permit them to hold State offices in the South. As unjust as such a law would be it might be based upon the rule of intelligence.

GRENADA, MISS., Sept. 2d, 1867.

Dear Col.—I hope you won't go off and put on your revolver because this is headed Grenada, Miss., for I assure you since the little episode of Tallulah and Chatham in July, this has been a remarkably quiet village, so much so that a fight or a foot race would be quite a novelty here. Nothing is talked of, however, desideratum, not meaning the fight or race, but anything here is spiling. The weather is too hot for that, but I am digressing, and so Tom Moore says, somewhere in his melodies, *irrevent ere modest.*

The corn crop in Yalobusha is excellent, so with wheat, garden truck and *sich*. Cotton will turn out better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The worm is now in web, and when he comes out he can eat only a few leaves, or squares that would not make much cotton any way (blooms after the 10th September never make cotton, as a general thing). There is only about one-fourth of the quantity of land in cotton now as before the war, and four times the quantity put in corn, and as this part of the "so-called" is a good criterion of the balance, Bee, Boeting, or any other man, can make their own calculations. The freedmen, as a general thing, are working very well.—*Vicksburg Telegraph.*

THE EPIDEMIC.—We are happy to inform our readers that there is not the slightest appearance of yellow fever in our city. The six sick soldiers brought over from Fort Morgan to the Marine Hospital, if ever attacked with it, are now out of all danger.

We cordially congratulate our people on this exemption from any epidemic, and take this occasion to say that, under the intelligent care of Dr. Coale, of the Marine Hospital, aided by the experience of the veteran of science, Dr. Kelly, no fear need be apprehended of any danger from that quarter.—*Mobile Tribune, 5th.*

NEGRO RULE AT THE SOUTH.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 3d makes the following remarks about negro rule in the Southern States:

Louisiana destined to negro rule! The destinies of the State placed in the hands of 80,000 plantation negroes, just released from servitude, and nearly all as ignorant of the science of government as the brutes of the field! Two negroes in the next Congress from that State! Negro State officers and negro local legislators! In short, the white man no longer rules in Louisiana. By a revolution, supported by the North, the whites have been put under the heels of negro majority. Louisiana may not be a member of the Southern Confederacy, but she has practically been annexed to Africa, and has no longer any communion with the white race, which rules the Northern half of this continent. Here is one of the beautiful effects of the Radical policy. We have driven out the Confederacy, not to take its place ourselves, but there in to install the barbarous and besotted Africa.

A Nashville dispatch says a movement has been started to send Gov. Brownlow to Congress. He may go further and fare worse.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amnesty Proclamation Soon to be Issued.

The Reports that it Met with Opposition Incorrect.

Grant's Dispatch to Sickles.

Democratic Victory in California.

Three Congressmen Elected.

Accident to the Steamship Geo. Cromwell.

A Serious Riot in Canada.

FROM EUROPE.

All Vessels from the United States to be Quarantined in Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 13.—Maj. Gen. Sickles, Charleston. Paragraph 2, General Order No. 10. Current services must not be construed to be the action of United States Courts. The authority conferred on District Commanders does not extend in any respect over the acts of the Courts of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, General.

The above instructions were agreed upon in Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A clerical error of $12,500,000 was discovered in the debt statement in favor of the Government, which leaves the debt outstanding, less cash in the Treasury, $2,585,000,000.

Grant was not at the Cabinet meeting to day, which continued over two hours.

Gen Denver has received the following

Washington, Sept. 6.—The amnesty proclamation, soon to be issued, was before the Cabinet to day. The report that it met with considerable opposition is incorrect. There was some difference on minor points, but all agreed on the general scope of the document. The President proposes, under the Constitutional power, that the President shall have power to grant pardons and reprieves for offences against the United States, to parties all engaged in the rebellion, under four classes. First—Foreign parents. Second—Those now under indictment or sentence, or against whom legal proceedings have been instituted. Third—Military officers above the rank of Brigadier General and naval officers above the rank of Captain. Fourth—Those who may appear to have been implicated in the assassination of Lincoln.

The dispatch of the 13th, to which Grant alludes as being withdrawn, is as follows

New York, Sept. 6—The affairs of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Brooklyn have been placed in the hands of a Receiver. The note holders, and probably the depositors, are secure.

Stocks dull. Gold 142¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 111¾.

New York, Sept. 6.—Cotton easier; sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 29½c. Flour irregular $6 20 to $10 75. Southern $9 to $13. Wheat firm. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer. Southern 75c. to 78c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $21 25. Groceries quiet and dull. Freights heavy.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.—Coffee quiet. Cotton easier—quotations unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady. White Corn dull $1 10 @ $1 13. Oats 58 to 60c. Bacon still advancing—stock light—shoulders 14c. to 14½c. Bulk meats very firm. Pork, Lard and Whisky unchanged.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New Orleans for New York, broke her shaft on the stern bearings, when the water rushed in. The passengers, baggage and 270 bales of cotton were saved. The rest of the freight is wet. Capt. Stannard hopes to save the vessel.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—California sends greeting to all Conservative citizens in the East, having elected Henry H. Haight Governor by a decided majority, following the lead of the steps of Connecticut and improving her example. The Legislature is Democratic. Two Congressmen are believed to be elected.

Signed by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Another private dispatch indicates the election of three Democratic Congressmen.

Revenue receipts to-day, $108,000.

Augusta, Sept. 6.—Cotton—market dull, sales 16 bales, middlings 23c.

Savannah, Sept. 5—Cotton easier, sales 191 bales, middling 24 to 24½c; receipts 27.

Charleston, Sept. 6—Cotton quiet and unchanged, sales 82 bales, middling 24½c; receipts 57.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—A serious riot has occurred among the Irish at Grillingham, a great many have been wounded and 3 reported killed.

Louisville, Sept. 6—Sales 102 hhds Tobacco, Lugs $1 to $6. Leaf $7 to $30. Superfine Flour $7. Corn—new $1 05 @ $1 10. Rye $2 @ $2 15. Corn—delivered, $1 05, bulk 90c. Oats in bulk 55 to 58c. Cotton—middlings 24 to 24½c. Groceries active at full rates. Mess Pork $21 @ $21 50. Bacon firm—shoulders 14c. clear sides 17½ to 18c. all packed. Lard 12¾ to 13c. in tierces. Whisky, in bond 32 to 33c.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—River falling—3 feet 3 inches in canal.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull, $1 00. Oats quiet. Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 24c. Whisky steady, 32c in bond. Pork steady $21 50. Bulk meats 12¾ to 14¾c. Bacon, shoulders 14c. clear sides 16c. clear ribs 17¾c. Hams quiet and unchanged. Lard held at 13c.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—Tobacco inactive and unchanged. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat, XX $2 50 to $2 25, XXX $10 to $10 50; choice and fancy $11 to $13. Wheat, better demand; No. 2 fall $2 16, $2 20 for prime and yellow $1 04 @ $1 08. Oats 60c to 61. Provisions higher and excited. Pork $25 in $25 50. Bacon, shoulders 14c. clear sides 18c. Lard in tierces 13¾. Whisky quiet, $2 05, free.

Mobile, Sept. 6.—Cotton—demand light, sales 75 bales; low middling nominally at 21 to 21½c; receipts 333 bales; receipts for the week 982 bales; exports 238 bales; stock 4148 bales.

Two cases of yellow fever were sent to the hospital from the schooner Dawn, lately from Tampico. No cases originating in the city reported.

Vicksburg, Sept. 6.—Up: Grey Eagle, 4 a. m. Louisiana aground at Paw-paw Island.—Continental aground at Island No. 10.

An efficient quarantine against New Orleans, by river and rail, goes into effect to-morrow morning.

River falling.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 6.—Arrived: steamship Reindeer, McGrath, from Corpus Christi, to G. R. Deshes. Sailed: schooner Davis, steamship Liberty. Dredge at work again.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Negotiations are progressing for the establishment of a postal treaty between Prussia and the United States, similar to that with England.

The Grand Duke Frederick William favors the union of Baden with the North German States.

Malford, Sept. 6.—It is ordered that all vessels from ports of the United States be strictly quarantined.

Paris, Sept. 6.—It is stated that M. Drouyn de l'Huys will soon re-enter the Cabinet.

London, Sept 6.—Recent dispatches discredit the release of the Abyssinian prisoners. The preparations for an expedition for their release continue.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Augusta, Sept. 6.—The Atlanta *New Era* is officially informed that the number registered in Georgia, so far as heard from, is something over 183,000.

London, Sept. 6—Noon.—The specie in the Bank of England, for the first time in fifteen years, exceeds the circulation. Consols 94¾. Bonds weak, 73½.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet this morning; middling uplands 10d; middling Orleans 10½d; sales 10,000 bales.

Sales of the week 70,000 bales, whereof 18,000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock 786,000, whereof 362,000 American.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Haight is elected Governor, and Axtel to Congress from the First District.

Nearly a solid Democratic legislative delegation is returned from San Francisco and Sacramento.

This will prevent the re-election of Senator Conness.

New York, Sept. 6.—Cable Summary: The action of the Prussian Senate denotes acceptance of the assurances that the Salzburg conference indicates peace.

The North German Parliament is largely Liberal.

The French horse Ruy Blas won the gold medal at the Hippodrom race.

The Government of Denmark officially denies the sale of the West India Island.

New York, Sept. 6.—Stocks dull but steady. Sterling 109⅝ to 110. Gold 142¾. Five twenties of '62 coupons, 114⅝.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

The Supreme Court was to adjourn at Natchitoches on the 24th inst., and proceed to hold its next session at Opelousas.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says that the cotton crop from Okalona to West Point will not exceed one bale to every four acres.

Hon. G. L. Potter, in his recent speech on the situation, favors the immediate forming of Constitutional Union clubs throughout the State. A club was formed at Natchez, at the conclusion of his speech in that city. Let the Constitutional Union men of Vicksburg follow the example. As we have repeatedly said, a Constitutional Union party will save the nation.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Gen. Rousseau and family sailed for California on Saturday, from New York, in the steamer Arizona.

Liberal contributions are being made in New York for the yellow fever sufferers at Galveston.

The official figures of the Kentucky election show a majority for Helm over both his opponents of 43,119.

The registered voters in San Francisco number about twenty-two thousand, of whom nearly eleven thousand are naturalized citizens.

The editors of the Paris journals were summoned last week to the office of the Procureur Imperial, and they received an intimation that they must not "discuss the Constitution," under pain of being prosecuted.

Five Spaniards, giving their names as Erique Fernandez, Manuel Brodrick, Manuel Montez, Placido Gracia, and Manuel Paris, were arrested in New York on Sunday on the suspicion of their being the men who committed the robbery of $200,000 in gold in Mexico. About $10,000 worth of gold, of what is supposed to be gold, in bars, was found in their possession.

France has given a guaranty of peace to Prussia.

In the month of May there were 89,000,000 pounds of cotton shipped from Bombay, valued at £7,367,000.

A little girl named Florence Lucinda Story, only three years and eleven months old, is astonishing the people of Essex, where she lives, and of Salem, with her wonderful musical talent. She plays some two hundred tunes on the melodeon, with great precision of time, and is possessed of a strong musical voice.

Two Conservative colored orators from Tennessee, Messrs. Williams and Holmes, are making speeches in Georgia. The Loyal Leaguers of Columbus made an attack on them the other day. The mob was dispersed by the police. It is now a crime in any colored man to disagree with his white masters in the Loyal Leagues.

A woman is editing a paper in Delaware. Here is the heading of one of her editorials, in which it will be seen that she has been robbing a pulpit of its eloquent language:

Great Excitement in Delaware!—Dorsey the "Innocent," on the War Path!—Gove, the "Demure" and "Shoulder Hitter," Going Loose!—Latest "Reconstruction Moss."—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart on the Trail—"Jackonian Democrat Threatened with Lynch Law—An Editress in the Clothes of Hugh Sheriff Collins, of Kent—Sanitary Tools in High Gear!—Presto, Change!"

Great Britain, as it is well known now, has the largest fleet of merchant vessels afloat. Its tonnage is 5,500,000. The United States now has 5,000,000 tons, and third on the list stands Germany, and fourth France. In 1850, however, the relative positions were reversed, the United States being first, Great Britain second, France third, and Germany fourth.

We have received a letter from Cairo, repeating the drowning of a young man of that city, which we have seen in some of the papers. Some of them married men. We are not conversant with the circumstances, the first article mentioning the matter in the Cairo *Democrat* having escaped us. Our correspondent seems to think that the names of the men should have been mentioned, as well as those of the women. That is a matter which does not concern us particularly, and we are entirely willing to leave such matters to the tender mercies of the Cairo newspapers. The conciousness of the men engaged in the affair—if they have any—will have the effect desired, but the mention of their names might have a decidedly contrary one.

Our correspondent informs us that a very large number of persons were drowned, and that very many of the first citizens of the place attended the funeral. We hope it may be productive of good results.—*Pelican Herald.*

The "Secession" flag, of sister that the United States District Judge A. G. Mackey, of Charleston, who was an early, prominent and consistent secessionist, is the chief clerk of Gen. Sickles, of the Second Military District—the anteroom of all the Carolinas. After reviewing his career in aid of the rebellion, that paper says

To day he has the ear of the Commanding General, and is found to be one of the readiest and most effective of the defenders. It is a spectacle sufficient to rouse the indignation of every honest Union man throughout the country to find that the man, who thus led in the mad career that brought the ruin of the United States, is not only more potent than he ever was when a Federal Judge, but is the right hand man of one who, in the name of the United States, enacts codes, sets aside Legislatures and tramples upon the Constitution. Mackey is the Jeff Davis of Judge Magrath that Major General Sickles has learned to despise the authority of a Federal Judge.

B. H. Hill has been elected to the Law Professorship of the University of Georgia, succeeding the late Judge Lumpkin. At the recent commencement the students were entertained at the residence of Mr. Hill, the occasion calling out a number of fine, impromptu speeches, orators and beauties of Georgia, according to the Savannah *News* and *Herald*.

An engine was run on the New Jersey Railroad, a few days ago, from Jersey City to Elizabeth in fifteen minutes—a distance of fifteen miles.

A New York capitalist is about establishing a large factory in Richmond, for the manufacture of window and cotton bagging. The works will employ between five and six hundred girls.

The continuance of the cholera detains the Pope at Rome. He intended to pass the summer at Castle Gandolfo, but he refused to leave the city on the ground that people regard the moral duty of his presence. "Well done, Holy Father, as Theirs said, in 1847.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—The restoration of Gait's Sapphy to as Virginia owners by Mr. Tappan, of Boston, who has been Minister to the United States Marshal's sale during the war, reminds us that lately a lady of this city was restored to possession of her slave, who had joined the Confederacy outside of the Union lines. A few days since the owner received intelligence that the missing articles were on their homeward journey, and, on Friday last, the boxes were received. Many are in the instances of honorable conduct that occurred during and after the war, and they should add that they may rise. When the premises of Judge McGee, near Woodville, were sacked by the Federals, one of them, a sergeant, recognized a resident of this city, and who had quit the Southern cause for reasons very satisfactory to himself, informed the Judge that he had put any money he had better turn it over to him for safe keeping. He received about $30,000 in Louisiana Bank money, at that time of far greater value than greenbacks, and he kept it safely in a place returned every dollar of it to the owner. Banished and outlawed, and a declared enemy to our people, he acted in this honorable manner. Such incidents, few and far between although they be, are the bright colors in a picture which, as a dark hue at best.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

A RICH SCENE ON A STEAMBOAT.—*While People Crowded up to the Second Table*—The needs no commentary by the Radical politicians and office seekers, whose treachery we have exposed, are beginning to bear bitter fruit, as well as to feel the scorn of the honest citizens of the Philadelphia *News* of the 16th ult.:

On Saturday last the Norfolk and Peninsula delegates were returning from the Radical Convention at Richmond on the steamer Mystic, and at dinner the colored portion of the passengers proceeded to occupy the first table. Some objection was made by a white passenger, and quite a scene occurred. Pistols and knives were flourished, but no blood was shed. The irrepressible sons of Africa, carried the day. A colored lady was triumphantly escorted to the table by a white Radical from Norfolk, and those white passengers who did not choose to eat with colored folks went dinnerless.

Some white ladies on board retreated to the captain's saloon, where dinner was served. The captain of the boat vainly endeavored to maintain the supremacy of the white element. The Radicals threatened to put the captain ashore if he made further trouble, and take charge of the boat themselves. Col. Gibson, of General Schofield's staff, was on board. It will soon come to pass that the "secesh" whites will be obliged to eat at the second table when colored folks are present. Northern Radical whites will, for a while, be allowed to sit at the second table with colored folks, but the time will come when the darkey will treat the white Yankee Radical with as much contempt as he does the most white trash of the South. Your true African is a great aristocrat at heart.

A NOBLE DEED.—The following is from the August number of the *Land We Love*, and was brought to memory, says the editor, by the name of one of the President's bondsmen:

"A Northern man married to our native land a Southern lady, and died soon after the marriage. The widow discovered, in looking over her husband's papers, that he was General in an abolitionist at the North, in the sum of $1000. She told her administrator that there must not be a stain upon the memory of her husband, and proposed selling her house and lot to pay the debt. He wrote to the creditor, stating the destitute condition of the widow, and her honorable intentions. For an answer he received a letter enclosing the note of the deceased husband as a present to the widow. The name of this generous creditor was Gerrit Smith, of New York. In a private letter to ourselves he says, 'it is time for men to quit hating, and learn to love one another.' A truly noble sentiment, which every true soldier, North or South, who did his duty in the field, responds heartily, amen."

THE EPISCOPALIANS ON DIVORCE.—In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention held in Chicago recently, a resolution was adopted instructing the deputies of the diocese in the next general convention "to procure by general canon law, with suitable qualification, a prohibition of the use of the marriage service of the Church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law on grounds other than that of adultery." The deputies are also instructed to procure a rule of duty to be followed by clergymen whose services are thus applied for in ascertaining the facts bearing on such prohibition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Rain, Rain, Rain.—For several days we have had a succession of heavy falls of rain which, if general, must have proved very injurious to the cotton crop. It is to be hoped however that they have had the effect of improving the atmosphere and health of the city, and it may be that the decrease in the ravages of the epidemic, as reported for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, is attributable in some measure to such influences.

Police Board.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners at 5 o'clock this evening, when decisions will be rendered in cases taken under advisement.

The Wells Assassination.—Shortly after the deadly assault which was made on the late Ernstus Wells, Commissary of the Poydras Market, on the morning of the 13th of July, one Antonio Matranza and Christophel Rosa, dealers in fruit, were arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the attack. Matranza was afterwards released on $1500 bonds to appear when notified. Rosa's father, who could not be found, was suspected as being the principal in the bloody affair, and his son was detained and has been in prison ever since.

The case was called up before Recorder Abeno yesterday morning, and fixed for examination on the 12th, and an attachment issued for the immediate arrest of Matranza. It is said that Christopher Rosa's father has returned to the city, and has signified his intention to surrender himself. Efforts will be made to secure his arrest at once.

Charge of Attempted Arson.—Robert R. Conner surrendered himself to the First District police yesterday morning, to answer a charge of having attempted to commit arson. The charge is made by Robert Alexander.

CITY MORTALITY.—Unofficially reported daily from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty-four hours ending 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 as thus reported was 1029, of which 255 were of yellow fever.

Date.	Yellow.	Total.	Date.	Yellow.	Total.
Aug. 1	17	35	Sept. 2	30	51
" 2	15	40	" 3	41	61
" 3	14	45	" 4	39	54
" 4	12	45	" 5	27	47
" 5	14	45	" 6	26	47

We append below a list of the yellow fever cases, with names, age, nativity and place of death:

Charles Johnson, aged 29, Indiana, Charity Hospital—John L. Phillips, 32, Maryland, C. H—Alexis Colin, 33, France, C. H—Eugene Knoll, 18, France, C. H—Antonia Sickodiski, 21, France, C. H—Barbara Malo, 30, Germany, C. H—Timothee Bazepet, age not stated, France, Hotel Dieu—Wm. P. Phelps, 39, Missouri, corner Magazine and Edward streets—Gustave Lyons, 24, New Orleans, 128 Constantinople—Michael Burbeck, Germany, 101 Tchoupitoulas—Katherine Kanberg, 31, Germany, Charity Hospital—Marguerite Kenny, 31, Germany, corner Magazine and Felicity—Jane Purd, 66, Scotland, corner Gaiennie and New Levee—Margaret Corby, 21, corner New Levee and Gaiennie—Jane Lun, 19, Scotland, 19 Spain street—Sarah L. Philips, 18, Mississippi, 280 Girod street—Sarah Farnham, 3 years 6 months, Boston, not stated—Otto Zughman, 22, Germany, 7 St. Patrick—Mrs Mathilde Dupart, 24, France, 104 Louisa—Mary Ann Baquet Price, not stated, Hotel Dieu—Mrs Mathilde L. Latanier—Harriet Foster, 25, England, 300 Henrville street—Sophie Gimbert, 19, Louisiana, Barrot St. John—Clement Hydel, 7, parish St. John Baptist, 147 Burgundy—Hector Smith, 17, Mississippi, Hotel Dieu—Jane W. Johnson, 26, Kentucky, 41 Melpomene—J. W. Bonderant, 25, Virginia, corner Burgundy and Bienville—Henry Schmidt, 30, Hanover—Frank Schnantz, Germany, Moreau, and Montégue.

A Brave Hearse Gambler.—Sergeant Doughlas, of the Second District police, Thursday night at half past 10 o'clock, dropped into a gambling house on St. Philip street, and grabbed up the following parties who were found handling the "checks,