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

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $1; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have the rule of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares.	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
	net.	net.	net.	net.	net.
One	$12	$8 00	$6 00	$9 00	$12
Two	20	12	9 00	15 00	18
Three	28	16	12 00	20 00	25
Four	36	20	15 00	25 00	30
Five	40	24	18 00	30 00	35
Six	50	30	22 00	35 00	40
Seven	60	36	27 00	40 00	45
Eighth	70	40	30 00	45 00	50
Quarter	75	45	35 00	50 00	60
Third	85	55	40 00	60 00	70
Half	100	65	50 00	80 00	100
Three Quarters	125	80	60 00	100 00	125
One	150	100	75 00	125 00	150

NEW ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1867

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Parents and young men can make very liberal arrangements to obtain a business education, if they apply immediately at Dolbear Commercial College, corner of Camp and Common streets. They can attend the commercial course, or learn penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, English, French, Spanish or German alone and at a small expense. Let all get ready for business.

DEATH OF REVEREND FATHER POST.—The worthy and much respected Pastor of the Catholic church at Pass Christian, the Rev. Mr. Post, died at that place on the morning of Friday last, the 27th ult. He was a native of Brittany, in France, and had resided in this country for about thirteen years. The first scene of his labors was at Pascagoula, where he was transferred to Pass Christian. Although of a comparatively youthful age, he had acquired the reputation of being a laborious, devoted and self-sacrificing minister of religion and pastor of his people. A man of original mind, decided character and warm heart, but somewhat unattractive exterior, under which his good qualities were concealed, he has left behind him numerous evidences of his arduous services in the cause of religion. A man not readily moved, yet beloved by those who knew him best, he was buried amid the tears of a flock who will long preserve his memory sacred.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Further returns have been received from the interior, of the election on Friday and Saturday last, which reduce the majority, in the parish of Orleans, of the republican ticket for a Convention, under the law ordering the election. Those returns are as follows:

	No. Voters.	No. Registered
Terrebonne,	1501	2450
Lafourche,	1422	2833
Ascension,	1636	2562
St. James,	1950	2508
	6509	10,153

A majority of one half of the above number of registered voters in these four parishes seems to follow that 1500 votes in excess of the required majority have been polled, which disposes very completely with the deficiency in the parish of Orleans, and gives a majority in favor of a Convention, so far as these returns go.

THE REGATTAS AT THE LAKE END.—To-day and to-morrow will come off the great yacht races at the Lake End, about which expectation has been so rife. At first it was feared the session would be rather a slim one, amongst friends, the partisans of Mobile, detecting some one or other by the prevalence of the epidemic here, but we are pleased to learn the prospect is favorable for their participation in the sport. Nothing now remains to wish for but that the weather may be auspicious, and Eolus extend the countenance to the occasion. We are sure that the Mobilians will be received here with that wholesome old courtesy for which their ancestors are distinguished, and that a generous competition will terminate the rival yachtmen. Our visitors will find our city at a time, not clad in her garments of pleasure but bewailing in the weeds of mourning, the loss of many of her most valued citizens—her loveliest daughters, who a few short weeks agoshould have welcomed them with their bright smiles, and her manliest sons, whose warm grasp of the hand will no longer assure them of the friendship so sincerely entertained. They will miss these, perhaps, from the gay scene and will not be able to ignore the sorrowful circumstances surrounding their hosts. Intercourse between visitors and visited will be one of mutual satisfaction, notwithstanding these sad facts, and the result of the meeting we trust will be one of unalloyed gratification on both sides. Our Mobile friends may be certain of a hearty greeting and a warm welcome to these shores, and if they should carry away to their own hospitable city some of the prizes which are to be the reward of their skill on the waters of our Lake, we shall not regret their success nor much grieve over our own defeat. They may however rely that the men of New Orleans will do their best to put them up to all they know of the science of sailing.

Louisiana Intelligence.

[From the Planters' Banner, 29th ult.]

YELLOW FEVER.—We are again indebted to the operator at this place for the following in relation to the ravages of this disease in the Attakapas parishes:

New Iberia, Sept 23.—The following, in reply to the letter at Vermilionville, is an extract from a private letter, dated September 22:

"Eight new cases yesterday, and fifty two sick. Great distress here. Only two hundred people in town, black and white."

We sent more nurses up this morning.

J. H. MERRAN.

Brashear, Sept. 23.—Mr. Henry Colburn, pilot of the steamship Philadelphia, died yesterday evening of yellow fever. This is the fourth death from the ravages in this city, of which number two died on board of vessels moored to the warehouse on the wharf, and yesterday afternoon, at Cooper's Hotel. This is really a fearful death in our parish, and has created great alarm among the citizens.

M. LEHAN.

New Iberia, Sept. 27.—There has been no deaths or new cases since yesterday's report. The fever has almost disappeared.

Sept. 28.—Mr. J. Mason and Mr. Young, energetic members of the Howard Association here, have kindly furnished me with the following letter in regard to the yellow fever epidemic Vermilionville: Total number of inhabitants from census taken by the Secretary of the Howard Association, is one hundred and sixty, white and blacks. Total sick and convalescent, thirty one cases. Since a week ago, yesterday two deaths. A family named Fowler, husband, wife and child, died. Mr. Edward Bruptiny, brother of the editor of the Advertiser, is down. Physicians are badly needed. The people are in a destitute condition.

We are rendering all the assistance possible. Have not heard from St. Martinville for several days. Fever here far abating.

J. H. MERRAN, Operator.

Brashear, Sept. 25.—No cases reported this morning. M. LEHAN, Operator.

New Iberia, Sept 28.—Latest reports from the western towns were most distressing. Several deaths at Franklin and many cases on hand now. A good many in Petite Anse Prairie. Among everybody down at Vermilionville, and Amos at Washington. Have heard of no deaths. Fever was at St. Martinville very mild—on the decrease. It has almost made its farewell.

J. H. MERRAN.

The election in Baton Rouge was passing off quietly on the 27th. We copy as follows from the Advocate:

The polls in each of the town precincts have been crowded by negroes eager to exercise the rights of suffrage. There is no difficulty in white voters depositing their ballots. The three candidates for Mayor, Messrs. Cazabat, Lee and Thomas are voted for by the few white voters who have appeared at the polls and by some of the colored voters. The first named is the white, the latter colored. The ultra Radical is supposed to be for Lee and V. M. Lange, Street and Reaves for Thomas. This is supposed by the masses of the negroes generally. The ultra Radical ticket is for Mayor, O Connor, white, Grimes and Fisher, colored. Many of the white men are simply voting against the Convention. At the time of going to press the number of the colored voters in the town was as follows: Court House, 310; City Hall, 270. Of these all age and every sex are the ultra Radical ticket. The small interests are doing better, it is supposed, for the moderate ticket. The election will continue to-morrow.

Gen. Campbell's plantation was sold by the sheriff a few days since to Mr Hewitt, of New Orleans, for one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

ANOTHER LEVEE GONE.—We are informed that another levee gave way on Friday night of last week, a short distance below the Hickey crevasse, and fronting the plantation of Halliday Bros. Gen. Beale is the owner of the property, the present damage, but further caving may be expected. This makes six entire new crevasses to be built in the parish, to say nothing of heavy cut bes and repairs to be made to Mississippi at Lake Verret, old levee Mississippi in a great many places.—*Sugar Planter, 28th.*

DEATHS AT ST MARTINVILLE.—We have been furnished by a friend with the following list of deaths at St Martinville, to the 16th inst: Dr. H. J Sallet, child of Z. Doucet, Pompelie (Bredeweuna), C. Neveu, C. H Estes, Miss Jean Billeaud, J. J Neveu, Jr., Mme. Hippolyte Julien, Mme Erminia Patin, Doptel Patin, Mme Dupit, P. Z. Doucet, Miss Adelaide Martin and child of Z. Doucet. Total, 16.—*Planters Banner, 28th.*

It appears that the continuous rains of last week proved too much even for sugar cane. We learn that much cane, on lands not thoroughly drained, have suffered. Some the war the plantations have not been so well drained as previously, and consequently even cane cannot stand long continuous rains. The present week has been quite favorable, but there seems to be a settled conviction in the minds of our cultivators that the sugar crop will be a very poor one.—*Houma Guard, 28th.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,250

CONTINUED CONTUMACY.

The marked and determined abstinence of the people of New Orleans, Mobile and elsewhere in the South, from any participation in the elections just completed under military authority, and their indifference to the exercise of the glorious privilege of voting for their own humiliation, will be held up by her enemies as another evidence of our contumacious and unobsequious temper, and will afford a text, for men of the Sumner, Wade and Colfax stripe of politicians, from which to preach lengthy discourses in advocacy of further disabilities and further penalties for the people of these unrepentant, impoverished, defeated but not dishonored States. Those men are even now congratulating themselves upon the opportunity so conveniently afforded them of showing our Northern brethren the necessity of not relaxing an iota of the firm grip with which we have been held so long in subjection, nor sparing the strokes of the rod which has been so unsparingly lifted up over our devoted heads. There is very little doubt that the extreme measures suggested by the more ultra members of the Republican party will now be urged with renewed energy, even if the purposes for which these alterations have been ordered are fully accomplished, unless indeed the voice of the North and West for a stay of proceedings shall, in the assuming thirty days, be uttered in such unmistakable tones as to induce the leaders of that party to hesitate in pushing forward the measures they have kept in terrorem over the South, and to be resorted to, should the interests of the party demand their enactment. What else could a people, such as those of the Southern States, do than decline to concede the equality with them of their late servile population? A sense of self respect—the instinct of self preservation—a conviction of the unfitness of that population for the exercise of the suffrage—a foresight into the not distant future, and a knowledge of still further demands in behalf of the colored inhabitants of these States, all dictated the policy of standing aloof from any contest with them and refusing the slightest countenance to so premature and so indefensible a proceeding. Benevolence to the colored people themselves forbade our conceding, at this early period of their enfranchisement, their rights to participate with us in the administration of public affairs. Every consideration of propriety dictated the course of inaction which, by common consent, has been adopted and adhered to, by those who are the natural and rightful rulers of the State. The vote polled on Friday and Saturday last may be sufficient in magnitude to meet the requirements of the law authorizing the election, and a convention under that law may indeed be held, but that body will not fairly represent the white population of Louisiana. Its members will have been elected by the colored population of the State only, and can be said to represent only that class.

It was not only, however, the very natural dislike to the voluntary degradation of themselves that induced the whites to abstain from voting on this occasion. Their indifference is from another consideration. Our people are disgusted with the whole farce of elections as carried on in this country, they are disgusted with politics, and do not have any desire to mingle in contests so debasing as they have become, for the interest of a parcel of unprincipled office seekers, who are the only classes benefited by them. The white people intensely prefer military rule to the bastard government proposed to be organized and set in motion by the Reconstruction laws. There is also a sense of dislike in exercising the right of suffrage while those who have been their trusted leaders are disfranchised. They felt they were as guilty as their leaders and that it would be disgraceful to abandon them; in the hour of their affliction and quite with persecutors and whom they had an unspeakable aversion. Is there any one-ounce of manliness in our nature to honor considerations like those? Preferring to share the disabilities of those with whom they must regard with affection, than even to seem to forget common sorrows and common memories. Military government is utterly opposed to all of the republican ideas with which we have been indoctrinated, but there is not a white man in the State of standing and influence who takes a pride in her welfare and her dignity, who would not alight with joy at the permanent establishment of military rule, rather than that of the mongrel or aristocratic now in progress.

The telegrams from Mobile, coming in while we write, announce a similar course of inaction taken by the people of that city, regarding the election in Alabama, to that pursued by the people of this city and parish on Friday and Saturday last, and the Radical party were left masters of the field and in indisputed possession. Had there been a proper understanding between the voters of the interior parishes of Louisiana and those in the parish of Orleans, as to the policy to be pursued, the result of the election in this State would not now be doubtful.

The state of the vote in the lower parishes affords no criterion of that obtained in the Northwestern section of the State, and opinion should not be suspended on this subject until the returns are received. So far, it is impossible even to conjecture the result.

Important to Shippers.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Washington, Sept 21.—The following circular has just been published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Sept. 12, 1867.

Sir—Herewith are forwarded to you blank forms of vessel's manifests for shipper and master, or conductor, respectively, which on and after the first day of the month succeeding the receipt by you of the blank communication you are hereby instructed to use, pursuant to articles 119, 120 and 121, Treasury Regulations 1867, and in lieu of the blank form, the use of which is enjoined therein. You are also instructed, on and after the date above mentioned, to refuse to give clearances for outward foreign merchandise, unless the manifests shall be according to said inclosed form, specify respectively the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped, and describe each of the total quantity of each kind of article, and shall contain a full, just and true account of all the articles shipped, according to their actual cost, or the sale price they bore fairly in market at the port and time of exportation, and shall be duly verified by oath or affirmation. These regulations are expected to be strictly enforced in all cases. I am, sir, your ours respectfully.

ALEXANDER DELMAR, Director.
Approved: H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Instructions—The outward manifests must correspond in every particular with the special or port manifests. Column number one should embrace all domestic merchandise, whether exported in bond under the internal revenue act, or otherwise; also to include all manufactures from foreign materials, such as cordage from foreign hemp, sugar refined from foreign sugar, coffee or spices having been ground or adulterated, etc., etc.

Column number two should embrace all foreign merchandise free, or not dutiable.

Column number three should embrace all foreign merchandise exported from bonded warehouse, duties remaining unpaid or which having been are returnable as drawback.

Column number four should embrace all foreign merchandise on which the duties have been paid and which has left the custody of the officers of the customs, provided the condition of the merchandise has not been changed. If manufactured or adulterated, it becomes a domestic export, and should be classified as such.

Column number five should embrace all foreign merchandise in transit or entered for immediate exportation, and as declared upon the manifest for entry.

The above requirements will be exacted by the clearance clerks.

Terrible Ravages of the Worm in Mississippi.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman at Rodney, Mississippi, says: "I am sorry to state that the ravages committed by the insatiety worm in this section are beyond the expectations of the oldest and most experienced planters. Fields of cotton from one to two hundred acres, which have served with the richest foliage, and teemed with the greatest proportion of bolls and blooms one week ago, are now in a state of nudity, with not a single leaf perceptible. Not one has escaped the ravages of the insects in town was as follows: Court House, 310; City Hall, 270. Of these all age and every sex are the ultra Radical ticket. The small interests are doing better, it is supposed, for the moderate ticket. The election will continue to-morrow.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Republican Losses Apprehended in Iowa.

Burning of the Steamship Tioga.

Loss of Life.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Grant was present during the entire Cabinet session today.

Internal revenue receipts, $235,000.

Gen. Sheridan is here again.

Advices from Iowa indicate serious German defections from the Radical party. Well posted Republicans, though confident of the State, apprehend heavy losses.

New York, Oct. 1.—The steamer Tioga, from New Orleans via Havana, for Philadelphia, was totally burned on the 25th ult. The Rapidan rescued and brought her passengers and crew, excepting Perry Short, John O'Donnel and Thomas Crowley, who were burned to death.

New York, Oct. 1.—Sheridan visited the Stock and Gold Boards this morning and was received with cold enthusiasm. After the excitement subsided Sheridan thanked them kindly, when the members sang Old John Brown's March to the general satisfaction.

The Government Examiners took possession of the Croton National Bank to-day. It is thought that the depositors will be paid eventually.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention is in session at Worcester.

A collision occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad to-day. Several cars smashed and a brakeman killed.

The steamer Chauncey arrived from Aspinwall with $940,000 in specie.

The population in Guatemala has been suppressed. Coffee crop very large. Pinolo is proclaimed President.

The new Peruvian Constitution has been promulgated.

The Congress of Ecuador had a stormy session, resulting in the expulsion of ex President Garcia Moreno from the Senate. An attempt to expel Don Antonio Flores failed.

New York, Oct. 1.—The steamer Rapidan, from New Orleans 21st and Havana 25th, reports as follows: At 2 A. M. on the 27th a vessel was discovered on fire about five miles distant, we immediately bore for her and found her to be the steamship Tioga, of Philadelphia, from New Orleans, via Havana, for Philadelphia. We at once sent boats to render assistance and after getting the passengers on board and seeing that the prospect of saving her was small, we sent word to the Captain that we would lay by until the fire was extinguished or burned down to the water's edge. The flames suddenly burst out from the mast deck and the Captain was obliged to abandon her, leaving in the boat with his officers. At 8 A. M. she was one mass of flame fore and aft, and her foremast went by the board.

We remained by while Captain Morse sent the first officer and chief engineer to see if there was a possibility of saving her hull. They reported that her port side was buged into a bulge, and she was evidently settling. At 9 A. M. we proceeded on our course, at 10:30 we saw her careen over to port and suppose she sank.

New York, Oct. 1.—Cotton heavy; sales 1000 bales—middling uplands 22c. Flour active—State $6.90 to $10; Southern $10 to $16. Wheat dull; Corn firmer—Mixed Western 2 to 3c. Mess Pork $23 90. Lard firm. Whisky quiet. Groceries unchanged. Freights steady. Stocks generally lower. Gold 139½. Sterling, 9½ cent. Gold 139½. Sterling, 9½ cent. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 113¼.

Mobile, Oct. 1.—Cotton in fair demand for better grades, of which the market is bare; sales 800 bales; middlings 18c; receipts 472 bales.

Augusta, Oct. 1.—The tightness of money retards operations in Cotton, but the higher grades are sought after; sales 500 bales; middlings 18c, receipts 411 bales.

Richmond, Oct. 1.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day the counsel for a party charged with defacing the revenue stamps, gave up the indictment, because the Federal courts being of limited jurisdiction cannot take cognizance of any crime not expressly declared so by act of Congress.

Heavy frost here last night.

Savannah, Oct. 1.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull. Middlings nominally 18½ to 19c. Sales 225 bales. Receipts 1500 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 1.—The voting on the Convention question commenced to-day, with the following result: Mobile county, 750 blacks and 6 whites. Mobile city 2320 blacks and 20 whites. Total, 3070 blacks and 26 whites.

The election is passing quietly.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—Flour stronger. Wheat active. Prime to choice $2 40 to $2 50. Fair to good white $2 40 to $2 45. Corn firmer. White, $1 21 to $1 25; yellow, $1 22 to $1 25. Oats firm, 65 to 72c. Provisions steady and in fair demand. Mess pork $23 25. Lard, 14 at 14½c. Bacon shoulder, 11 to 11½c, clear ribbed sides, 12½ to 13c. Cotton very dull. Middling, 20c.

Louisville, Oct. 1.—Sales of 123 hogsheads Tobacco at full rates—$4 10 to $26 25. Flour advanced 25c on choice grades. Wheat $2 35 for choice, sealed, in bulk $2 30 to $2 35. Corn 65 to 68c in bulk. Mess Pork $24. Bacon Shoulders 11c. Clear Ribbed Sides 12½c. Clear Sides 13c. Lard in tierces and kegs, 14½c. Whisky nominal—33c in bond. Cotton—none this morning. Rice stationary.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal. Flour inactive; superfine $7. Oats still and higher, 63 to 65c. Corn still, $1 05 to $1 15. Wheat still. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork $24 50 to $25. Bacon shoulders 11 to 11½c; clear sides 12½ to 13c; plain hams 10 to 10½c; sugar-cured hams 23c. Lard 14½c for choice. Whisky nominal.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Flour 25c higher; family $11 25 to $11 50. Wheat firmer. $2 45 for No. 2 red. Corn firmer, 86c to $1 for No. 2 mixed. Oats in good demand, 62 to 63c. Lard steady, 19 to 20c. Tobacco inactive; lugs 5 to 8c; medium leaf 15 to 20c; good to fine leaf 25 to 35c. Whisky dull and nominal. Pork dull and unchanged, $24. Bulk Meats and Bacon firm and unchanged.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 1—6 A. M.—Wind E. S. E with rain. Barometer 30.80.

4 P. M.—Weather cloudy and cloudy. Wind N E.

Arrived, steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C A Whitney & Co.

London, Sept. 30—Evening.—Consols 91 7-16. Bonds 72½.

Liverpool, Sept. 30)—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; prices unchanged; sales of 18,000 bales.

Lisbon, Sept 30.—Advices from Brazil report that the allied fleets have bombarded Cumpolity and Humaeto, but accounts as to the result differ.

Florence, Sept. 30.—Garibaldi refuses to give his parole to the Italian Government.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Oct. 1.—Sheridan's reception by the Union League was a showy affair. Sherman's speech was the scarcely language to express the every great appreciating I have for your very warm and hearty welcome.

I only hope that I may hereafter be able to deserve the same approval in my acts. I only know that heretofore, and I believe hereafter, I shall never, by act of mine, attempt to make rebellion honorable. [Loud applause.] Rebellion is a crime, and it shall not be made honorable. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury, considering the act of Congress of March 26, 1867, as mandatory, has issued the following:

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurer at New York is positively under instructions, to issue three per cent certificates in denominations of five and ten thousand each, in redemption of compound interest notes maturing in October and November next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

New York, Oct. 1.—Stocks heavy; money 7 per cent; gold 139½; sterling, time, 9 16; sight 9¾ to 9¾; 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 113¾.

Flour 10 to 20c better. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Oats 1c lower. Pork quiet, at $23 90. Lard steady at 14 to 14½c. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet; middling uplands 22c.

Freights quiet.

It is reported that the Croton National Bank is badly broken.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The land lines connecting the cable are down.

WHAT BEN. WADE THINKS OF THE GERMANS.—A Cincinnati paper, speaking of a recent speech delivered by Senator Wade in that city, says:

His point was to persuade the Germans to vote to put the negroes on a political and social equality with themselves. He thought they should so vote. He thinks the negroes are in fact more intelligent than the Germans in all the intelligence that goes to make a good voter. He said so in his Marietta speech of the 20th of August, 1864. He not only said, at that time, and on that occasion, that the negroes were *notably* the superiors of the Germans in political intelligence, he went further. He said the Germans, after a few years' probation, and a study of our institutions, and when they come to vote, "know no more than the horse they drive." That was the argument Ben. Wade was to put to the Germans at the Court street Market-house, recently. "You are infinitely below the negro in political intelligence, you are more ignorant than the horse you drive, and as the Democrats have bedeviled upon you, much ignorantmore—the right of suffrage. Why can't you vote to confer the suffrage on the negroes, who are more intelligent than you are?"

A resolution to suspend the quarantine at the Rigolettes was lost—Messrs. Creevy and Pennington voting yes, and Messrs. McCoard, Foster and the President voting nay.

The Board adjourned.

Outrage by Ignorant Policemen.—On the evening of Saturday last, about 10 o'clock, while a social party of young folks, at No. 273 St. Louis street, were amusing themselves by dancing to the music of an accordeon, they were called upon by a policeman who peremptorily ordered them to cease, as the Chief of Police had issued an order prohibiting all music. The party complied with his orders, and putting aside the instrument, sought amusement in a game of whist.

After a short time the policeman returned, accompanied by another, and breaking into the house, arrested all the young men of the party, and so frightened the young ladies that several of them fainted. The young men were carried to the Second District Station, but were soon afterwards released by the Sergeant on duty on hearing the particulars. So much for the ignorance of some of our new police.

Bold Attempt at Larceny.—A man named William Wilson, made his way into the office of Carondelet street, this morning, by a rear door, and was about to get $900 out of an open safe, when Mr. L. McLaren who was asleep in the office, opportunely awoke in time to foil his bold attempt. The thief fled and Mr. McLaren ran in time to get him into the clutches of Officer Hodger, who seized him just as he was attempting to escape by getting into a cab. He was locked up to await an affidavit.

City Mortality.—The total number of interments for the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning as reported by Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, was 37, of which 13 were from yellow fever, 12 from other fevers, 1 cholera, and the rest from various diseases.

Of the total number 11 were natives of the United States, 18 from Germany, 16 from Ireland, 8 from France, 2 from England, 3 from Italy, 1 from Norway, and five whose nationality was not stated.

We append below a list of the yellow fever cases, giving name, age and place of death and nativity, as reported by the sextons of the different cemeteries:

Michael Shield, 29, Ireland.
Matthew Nolan, 18, Ireland.
Barney Gilroy, 30, Ireland.
Mary McCarthy, 17, Ireland.
Michael Shaughnessy, 45, Ireland.
Mary Ann Murphy, 29, New Orleans.
Joseph Evans, 14, New Orleans.
Eliza Kenny, 4, New Orleans.
Owen Campbell, 25, Ireland.
Chas. C. Stone, 28, Ireland.
Anna M Aiking, 35, not stated.
Frederick Wayne, 7, New Orleans.
Chas. Frost, 2, New Orleans.
Geo. Brewer, 7, New Orleans.
Edward Shank, 32, Germany.
Catherine Dumbergan, 6, New Orleans.
Jas Murphy, 7, New Orleans.
Geo Forrel, 26, Germany.
Mr. Phillips 35, Greece.
Jean Marie Rogers, 23, France.
Mr. Capers, 22, France.
Elias Lachelain, 29, Germany.
Benjamine Tells, 35, Germany.
John Ellis, 21, France.
Mary Dargut, 15, Mandeville, La.
John Miller, 33, Germany.
Mme Blanche, 25, Italy.
Mary Delany, 6, New Orleans.
G. Della Bella, 11, Italy.
George Ellis, 28, Germany.
Peter Gleason, 35, Ireland.
Tone Lee, 28, England.
Hector Jackson, 23, St. James Parish, La.
Catherine Cogan, 1, Ireland.
Frank Scott, 19, Germany.
Wm Fox, 23, Germany.
Wm. Alcorn, 24, Germany.
Wm G. Bibb, 11, Alabama.
John H. Hale, age not stated, Indiana.
Susan Stephens, 11, New Orleans.
Francis Hoffenmer 22, Germany.
Carl M. Eichminer, 34, Germany.
Louis Lisp, 17, Germany.
Wm Kaiser, 30, Bavaria.
Mrs Martha King, 41, Alabama.
Lillie Mannoirez, 7, New Orleans.
Mr. Saint Cyr, 31, France.
Sarah Caroline Coffin, 6, New Orleans.
Cora Ella Wahn, 19, New Orleans.
Andrew C Otto, 19, New Orleans.
Jane Kenny, 10, New Orleans.
Bernard Kelly, 30, New Orleans.
Richard Bowen, 28, Louisiana.
Mrs Mary Jane, 37, Penn.
Henry Eulg, 40, Germany.
Frederick Ullmann, 7, New Orleans.
Patrick Ryan, 27, Ireland.
James Wilmore, —, New York.
Wm L. Whitehead 13, La.

A NEW YORKER who was thunked by a lady to wait in the gate up in front of a street car, is astonished that he writes to the papers about it.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1867.

We have but little change to note in aspect of the Money market. There is a general complaint of the great stringency, the impracticability of getting any further accommodation from the Banks, and the limited amount of capital in the open market make brokers accordingly effect negotiations of commercial paper at rates ranging 1½ to 2½ and 3 per cent per month, and mortgage paper cannot be negotiated under 12 to 15 per cent per annum. Money for call is very easy at rates ranging from 6 to 7 per cent, on city property. The general market continues quiet, operations in nearly every branch of trade being restricted by the prevailing stringency of the money market, which have a decided effect in enabling holders to hold off for better prices.

The field market continues inanimate, with no speculative feeling apparent, nor any available funds for investment. Opening at 139½—with buyers at 139½ and sellers at 139¾, sales were subsequently made as high as 141, but the market closed easier and closed at about the opening rates. The sales included $5500 at 139½, $2000 at 139¾, $3000 at 140¼, and $3000 at 141. At Gold early in harder prices was paid, and the tendency of the New York market, which at 10 A. M. was quoted at 139¾, and at 11 A. M. at 139¾, showing a drooping tendency, was not sufficient to counteract the influence of which was neutralized by the subsequent rally. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American half-dollars at 97c, and a smaller sum at the extreme rate of 98c. Yesterday, not before reported, $1100 sold at 137½. There does not appear to be any call for Mexican dollars. American half-dollars may be quoted at 137 to 137½, and Mexican dollars at 136½ to 137 in currency, and 2½ to 2½ per cent premium in gold.

The sales of Foreign Exchange on the Sterling Exchange. The sales of Sterling included £1000 good clear at 154½, and £3000 At at 154½. We also noticed sales of Francs at 5¼ to 5¼, but it was with conditions favorable to the buyer. There is little or no basis yet for Cotton bills, and we quote Sterling at 154 to 155 at the close of the movement, before our cotton markets shall have resumed its usual activity. The only sale of Francs reported was 20,000 private bankers at 5 3-8%, which is an outside rate. Sterling may be quoted at 154½ to 156 for good to A1 clear bills, and 158 for bank; and Francs at 5¼ to 5¼ for commercial, and 5 3-8 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was extremely dull, with limited offerings and very little remittance demand. Rates showed no material variation, the banks checking on New York at ¼ to ¾ per cent premium, the latter being the quotation for small sums. Round amounts could have been had at 1¼ per cent. The sales of commercial included $10,000, in three or four sums, at ¼ per cent discount, a small amount of Texas days at ⅝, and $15,000 thirty days at 1¼.

Nothing was reported in Stocks. The market is so very stagnant that quotations are nominal. With the great stringency in money matters, sales could not be forced unless at a reduction, but we see little disposition to press the matter.

We did not hear of anything being done in City Bonds. We continue to quote the Consolidated at 76 to 77, and the Improvements at 75 to 77, according to the coupons. Louisiana Stocks are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 75 to 80; Jackson Railroad Office of the Fourth District was confirmed. The members of the Health Committee, Dr. Austin, Choppin and Pennington, have been other overcome, the Secretary announced that they had as yet submitted no report relative to the neglect of the city authorities to enforce the act of the Legislature providing that all slaughter house offal shall be removed to below Slaughter House Point before being dumped into the river.

Dr. Burns, Health Officer of the First District, reported the streets and gutters in his district in excellent condition, and the markets also well kept. He regretted to have to report that the police authorities had crippled his usefulness by depriving him of the assistance of Officer Hodger, whose services he detailed to aid him in enforcing the provisions of the Health Ordinances, with the exception of one hour's office. The Doctor complained of violation of Sec. 16 of the Health Ordinance. The Grand street cemetery, the Doctor says, afforded an example of the so-called double tier of interments. The order is the worst imaginable in that country. The yellow fever continues to prevail, but to the same average number of cases, but in now of a mild type.

Dr. Perry, Health Officer of the Second District, reported a slight increase of yellow fever, cases principally in the Fourth and Fifth Wards. Over fifty houses had been fumigated and disinfected. The provisions of the Health Ordinances were being rigidly enforced. Among other proceedings, fifty barrels of spoiled potatoes, brought by the steamer Rapidan, had been seized and buried into the river at the nuisance wharf. The streets and gutters of that district were reported in a good condition, but the drains were in a very filthy state.

Dr Lewis, Health Officer of the Third District, reported the yellow fever abating in his district, except in the back portions close to the swamp. All houses where deaths had occurred had been disinfected, and the doctor is of opinion that by a process of disinfectants the fever can be checked. Dry goods in infected places are overlooked at may spread the fever to that neighborhood. A list is made out each morning of houses to be disinfected and fumigated. There is little or no opposition made by the residents against the use of disinfectants.

Dr. Menne, Health Officer of the Fourth District, reported a slight increase of yellow fever, confined principally to Ronseau, St. Andrew, St. Mary and Jackson streets. All houses where deaths had occurred had been disinfected and fumigated, except in cases where the owners had made special objections.

The minutes of Mr. Cregy's last portion of Dr. Burn's report relative to the neglect of the police authorities to furnish assistance, was read and the President and Dr. Hardtner requested to bring the matter to the notice of the Mayor.

On motion, the action of the Board in the matter was reconsidered, and Dr. Hardtner was requested to appoint an assistant physician for the Quarantine Station below the city; provided that he dispense with the services of a steward.

A communication from parties in New York, proposing to disinfect houses by a steam apparatus, was referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr Pennington called up the resolution requesting the President to inform the Commanding General of the Department that the Board desires to elect new Health Officers. The resolution was adopted by the casting vote of the President; Messrs. Pennington and Foster voting yes, and Messrs. Creevy and McCoard voting nay.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited demand. Small sales made at 23 to 24c. Heavy, in round lots, held at 25c.

ROPE—Small sales from 9½ to 10¼c. Held at 10¼ to 11c for choice brands.

PORK—Market opened at $26 50, and with a good demand advanced rapidly, large sales having been made on the 10th at $27 50 and $28, since, when, with a restricted demand, prices declined gradually, and large lots were sold at $26 75. Now held at $26 75 to $27.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 2, 1867.

Arrived since our last—91 Texas Beeves, and 20 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—76 Texas Beeves, 227 Calves and Yearlings, and 15 Hogs.

Stock on hand—890 Texas Beeves, 556 Calves and Yearlings, 21 Hogs, 1262 Sheep, and 67 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Gross, ⅌ lb net	9 @ 10	—
Western Beeves, 64 quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	—
Western Beeves, 56 quality, ⅌ head	— @ —	—