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TERMS OF THE BEE
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Space	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 sq.	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
2 sq.	22	37	50	80	125
3 sq.	30	50	70	110	175
4 sq.	39	67	90	140	225
5 sq.	45	80	105	170	275
6 sq.	54	95	120	200	325
8 sq.	60	105	135	230	375
10 sq.	65	115	150	260	420
12 sq.	75	125	165	290	460
15 sq.	75	135	190	320	500
20 sq.	85	145	215	350	540
25 sq.	95	155	240	380	580
30 sq.	95	165	260	410	620
40 sq.	105	175	290	450	700
50 sq.	110	185	320	450	750
60 sq.	115	200	350	550	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By E. Forstner, No. 33 Bienville street—Furniture.

REGIMENTS OF THE MILITARY.—General Ord, with Colonels Moore and Sheridan, his staff, and Col. Forsyth, of the 5th cavalry, are expected to leave this evening by the Railroad. Gen. James W. Forsyth and Crosby, of the General's staff, now on leave, are expected to join him at Galveston. Gen. Griffin will establish the headquarters of the Fifth Military District for now at Galveston, owing to the sickness of Gen. Mower will continue in command of the District of Louisiana.

MR. MAJ.—Mr. Charles T. Howard, the clothing dealer, has removed to his handsome new office, at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, opposite the City Hotel, and will be found in that great financial city to be a very pleasant re-union of his friends last evening, under whose auspices he succeeded to achieve that success which his merit and integrity so richly merit.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Regard to the coming election the Ouachita Telegraph says to the 29th August, says:

"Is it a wonder that the people manifest a disparity as to the result of the formalities of the 27th and 28th.

The same paper has also the following:

Mr. Ludeling, Esq., in answer to the solicitation of a number of white and colored voters, says he has consented to run for the Congress. Judge Crawford is similarly solicited, and he is held respond favorably. We hear of no other candidates.

Judge Crawford is the present Judge of the District, and resides in Caldwell.

Mr. Ludeling is a lawyer residing at Jackson. Both were formerly members of the Democracy and, being opposed to the secession party, belonged to the co-operation party, which both men of ability, and equal in that to any of the probable members of the Convention. Judge Crawford was a refugee from the State during the war, and is of gentlemanly and better temper. Mr. Ludeling is more

Crop News.

LOUISIANA.

Pleasing or true Worm.—There has been little perceptible change either way, since our last publication, in the appearance of the cotton fields or in the aspect of the caterpillar movement. For ten days or more, the plant has been comparatively free of the worm, and we have supposed that the army worm had not make its appearance. The worm, however, have greatly increased in numbers and are described by some farmers as appearing in swarms almost dense. The casual observer will hardly perceive any further change than the increase of the moth, but those who scrutinize more closely have discovered the young worm, the advance guard of another crop—in alarmable numbers.

We are of opinion that the anticipated army worm is now in process of development, but it is as yet a destroying ravages will be delayed for ten, and perhaps fifteen days longer for that time, the farmers will be secure of nearly as much cotton, in the aggregate, as they gathered last year.—*Ouachita Telegraph, 31st inst.*

The same paper says:

New corn is rated in this locality, by farmers well, whom we have conversed, at one dollar per bushel. We have not heard of any new potatoes, except a few of last year's crop which were received by our neighbor, and, by a very natural mistake, called by him new potatoes.

MISSISSIPPI.

The crops in this, Carroll county, at the present writing, are very promising. Corn is unusual and the cotton promises well. Fears are entertained of the cotton worm, but as yet no damage has been done by them.

Yazoo City Grenada *Sentinel*.

We have more cheerful news from the country than we have had for some time past. Concerning that the extreme weather we have had has played havoc with the army worm and now the prospects for a good cotton crop are brighter in this neighborhood than it has been for years. We are told there will be a larger crop of cotton in this county this season than we have had since the war. Besides this there will be an abundance of corn made.

The *Vicksburg* has this report from Choctaw County:

The farmers from Choctaw county give discouraging accounts of the cotton crop there, on account of the drought. They report that it is so dry they will not make more than half crops.

The *Clarion* says:

Having conversed with planters from differ and portions of the county, we are satisfied that the crops of corn and cotton are quite indifferent.—*Jackson Clarion, 30*

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, August 30.—It is reported that a note from the French Foreign Office, pacific in its character, will soon be issued.

London, August 30.—It is said that the Government of France has given assurances of peace to Prussia.

The series of resolutions of the United States Congress, expressing sympathy for the struggling Cretans, which Mr. Morris, the American Minister, recently presented to the Sublime Porte, has created a profound sensation at Constantinople.

The position assumed by Gen. Grant in the American Cabinet has had a marked effect on the price of American securities, and there is much speculation, particularly in five-twenty bonds. The following are the closing prices: United States bonds 5-20s, five Shares Illinois Central 76¾. Atlantic and Great West 21 5-8.

Washington, August 30.—The official *Gazette* of this evening, in a issue of this morning, contains an article denying that the subject of a South German Bund was discussed or even broached at the recent conference at Salzburg.

Paris, France, August 30.—The Emperor Napoleon, who has been lately in Arras, north northeast of this town, appeared on the Bourse, here this morning, but was evidently suffering slightly on his journey toward Paris. His Majesty received a warm reception, and delivered the emphatic speech: "I am assured reports are false of the interests of the financiers and manufacturers."

The Emperor said, "Business would procede better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall use every my power to re-establish confidence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New York Morgue.

On the upper side of Twenty sixth street, and very near the edge of the East River, is an unpretending appartment, situated on the ground floor of the Bellevue Hotel, and bearing in severe gilt letters over the door, a name which instantly gives rise to many mournful reflections, but which irresistibly attracts the attention of the passer by. It is "The Morgue." The room devoted to this use is small—scarcely twenty feet square. Immediately upon entering you are struck by the general appropriateness of the interior. The floor is made of small tiles, the alternate red and white, of which form a curious checker-work. There is a pervading dampness in the air, but it is cool and tasteful. The room is divided into two apartments of equal size, the separation being a mere partition, commencing at the street door and stretching the length of the apartment. The outer apartment is furnished with a few chairs and furniture. The only object upon the bare walls is a walnut framed copy of printed rules and regulations of the Morgue. They are simple and few. They describe the disposition made of unknown dead bodies which are brought to the institution, and the time they are preserved for identification. The glass room, as the other compartment may be called, is devoted to the exposure of the bodies. It contains four tables with iron frames, and heavy marble slabs for tops. Upon these marble tables the bodies, after being stripped naked with the exception of a covering about the loins, are laid on their backs. India rubber tubes are suspended from the ceiling, and from these a constant dripping of water falls upon the forehead of the dead to keep it fresh and cool until identification shall have taken place, or the time expires for the exposure of the body. Twenty four hours is the usual time. If the remains are identified they are given into the hands of the friends, together with whatever clothing and other property may have been found upon the body. If no identification takes place, the corpse, after the usual inquest of the coroner, is interred, and the effects which came with it are kept a number of months for whomever may call for and identify them.—*New York Tribune*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MARSHALL.—We are deeply pained to learn that Mrs Bonfoye was assassinated this morning in bed at Marshall. She was still alive at last accounts by telegraph, about 11 o'clock. We earnestly trust the villains may be soon overtaken. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars of this awful and distressing affair.

A man has been arrested here to day while crossing the river, and is now in custody, under suspicion. We have not learned his name.—*Anderson (Texas) Intelligencer, Aug. 27.*

The deceased was the wife of Judge Bonfoey, who recently killed Col. Fowler, at Jefferson.

Four hundred newly arrived Swedes have reinforced the Swedish settlement of Bertin, Illinois.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,227

MISCELLANEOUS

The greatest *bore* of the age—the Mount Cenis tunnel—is progressing so rapidly that the engineer, *Borelli*, expects to have it completed next spring. Trains are now running over Mount Cenis, and will continue to run upon this temporary track until the seven miles bore comes to daylight on the opposite side of the mountain. When completed this tunnel will be the greatest triumph of engineering in the world.

The nitro-glycerine explosion which occurred at Aspinwall, in April, 1866, by which a fine steamship was entirely destroyed, the wharves and buildings of a company, erected at a large cost, blown up, and many lives lost, has recently been before the English courts. The steamship company entered suit for damages in full in the Liverpool Court of Assizes, against the shippers, and received judgment. The sum of damages was assessed at £130,000. The owner of the vessel was first sued by the company owning the buildings and wharves, and they in turn sued Messrs. Williams & Guion, the shippers. The invoice stated that the package shipped contained "Glonoin oil," a substance unknown in commerce, and hence the plaintiffs claimed that the shippers were guilty of a deception which resulted in this dreadful disaster. The main question in the case was, were the shippers aware of the deception? They claimed that the packages were shipped by them as they originally came from Hamburg, and under the same name. This, however, the Liverpool court decided, did not relieve them from responsibility, but it gave them ground for a suit against the Hamburg house. Messrs. Williams & Guion were able to prove to the satisfaction of the German courts that they did not know the contents of the packages, and that they received them in good faith and shipped them according to the order of the Hamburg house, then the latter will be liable to judgment for the full amount of damages. The Hamburg courts are noted for their protection of their shipping interest and the house shipping such dangerous material under a false name, would find little sympathy. But the probability is are that Messrs. Williams & Guion ordered the nitro glycerine to fill an order of their own, and furthermore, that they gave instructions to have the material shipped as "Glonoin oil" to save the heavy expense of insurance on explosive substances. The fact of their not bringing suit against the Hamburg house is since adds probability to this belief, and seems to show that Messrs Williams & Guion were fully aware of the great crime they were committing. We are much pleased with this decision of the English court, for it will be a warning to shippers hereafter. False invoices and bills of lading are common everywhere, but when a shipper knows that he is responsible for heavy damages if detected, he will hesitate to practice a deception that will endanger life and property.

The Austrian Inspector of Police has found that it is not a wonderful promoter of prison discipline. Depriving prisoners of their accustomed weed makes them nearly frantic, when well supplied they are mild, calm and easily managed. The dread of being deprived of their tobacco keeps many reckless prisoners quiet, and hence this has been found the very best punishment that can be inflicted for insubordination or other offences. When the prisoners are well supplied with the sedative there is never trouble in managing those who use it habitually, and who feel that they cannot do without it. More tobacco is used in Austria, comparatively, than in any other country, but America are not far behind, and this "improvement" of prison discipline should be introduced here with good effect.

The Sultan's visit to France, England and Austria, appears to have had most excellent results, so far. We published yesterday morning a dispatch by the Atlantic cable which stated that full amnesty had been granted to the Cretans who have recently lost their cause. Scarcely a month passed after the struggling Cretans were defeated before the conquerors issued a general amnesty to them. This is an item for the contemplation of those who would have no mercy for their brethren who would have no mercy for their own kind.

Static Assessment of 1867.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$26,[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$241,[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
Value of real estate	$[illegible]
Amount of money on interest	[illegible]
Stock in corporations, &c.	[illegible]
Amount of capital	[illegible]
Value of stock in trade	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
State income	$[illegible]
Poll tax	[illegible]
Grand total of real estate and property	$29,[illegible]
First Rep. Dist—Liberties, $[illegible]; Poll tax, $[illegible]	$[illegible]
Second	$[illegible]
Third	$[illegible]
Fourth	$[illegible]

Commercial Growth of St. Louis.

It is said some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. The same rule applies to cities. St. Louis belongs to the latter class. Commercial greatness is thrust upon her in consequence of her birth and nativity. The underlying laws of trade, the natural favorable exercise of commerce have declared that St. Louis shall become the great inland commercial metropolis of this country. Commerce and growth, wealth and population are the necessities of its position. It is the distributing point and the heart through which the vital currents of a commerce passes, drawn from the area of a valley the richest in the world, and covering 1,200,000 square miles. Its population in 1860 was 209,327. In 1820 it was 1,928, in 1830, 5,852; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 74,439. In 1860, the value of the real and personal property upon which State and military taxes were exercised was $126,927,000. In 1865 the sales of 612 St. Louis firms amounted to $140,088,856, and the imports of the city for the same year were $25,[illegible].

St Louis has made good progress in manufactures, that which is of the greatest value and importance to the West. Seven years ago, St. Louis had invested nearly $10,000,000 in manufactures, which produced a value of over $21,000,000. The receipts of grain last year were upwards of 20,000,000 bushels, and the exports 18,000,000 bushels. The eighth city in population in the United States, it is the seventh city in the value and importance of its manufactures.

This city is the mistress of nearly 17,000 miles of navigable waters, and the tonnage over and upon the Mississippi and its tributaries in 1815 was 97,000 tons. She now has a steam tonnage of over 110,000 tons, with a carrying capacity of 180,000 tons. In 1866 the boats sailed for Fort Benton from the port of St. Louis, a distance of over 3000 miles, with a tonnage of 10,281 tons.

The earnings of the railroads that now centre at St Louis are not less than $1,000,000 annually. These roads—the Missouri Pacific, North Missouri and Iron Mountain—are extending their lines, and increasing their accommodations and facilities to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade and traffic of the country, so as to immediately add to the commercial importance of St Louis. She now has direct railway communication with Fort Harker, 468 miles due west, a point out on the plains nearly 300 miles west of the eastern border of Kansas.

Yet this picture, startling as it may be, shows rather the possibilities of the future than the achievements of the past. With vigor, enterprise, faith and pluck, St Louis can command the commerce of a million square miles. Promptness, energy, and dispatch are now needed on the part of St Louis. She must court the trade of the Far Southwest. Commerce goes where it is its interest to go. What nature has left undone capital must supply. Railroads must be built. Enterprise in business must be shown by St. Louis merchants and business men, or the reckless activity, audacity and ambition of her Chicago rival will yet outstrip her in the race in which nature has given her such great advantage.

Rapidly St Louis is extending her railroad connections so as to grasp the great trade that naturally is tributary to her. Over five hundred miles of railway are now built directly west of St. Louis, striking the eastern boundary of Kansas at the mouth of the Kansas river and passing up this magnificent valley and the rich valley of the Smokey Hill and through the heart and centre of the State of Kansas, a distance of 250 miles. Branch roads will be speedily constructed to New Mexico and through the Indian Territory to Texas, thus adding immeasurably to the wealth and business influence of St. Louis.—*Lawrence (Kansas) State Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bees]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Committee to Investigate Frauds in Cotton and Other Abandoned Property.

Meeting of the Southern Famine Relief Committee.

Meeting of Alabama State Convention.

Twenty Colored Delegates Present.

Gen. Hancock not to Arrive Here Until After the 15th October.

FROM HAVANA.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The committee to investigate frauds in cotton and other abandoned property, report that many of the largest operators are dead, while the majority have lost their gains by subsequent operations and the decline in cotton. The payment of forty bales cotton claims, recently decreed by the Court of Claims, has been suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the committee.

Hon. Thos. N. Stilwell, of Indiana, is appointed Minister to Venezuela. T. W. Scott, of Tennessee, appointed Consul at Matamoras.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Southern Famine Relief Committee held a final meeting. The total cash receipts have been $28,[illegible], all expended. The number of buckets of corn purchased 175,000.

The Texas has arrived with dates to the 25th ultimo.

Before starting it was discovered that the new corn bearing Victoria from Carlisle were too wide to pass through the bridges.

The cholera is epidemic in Rotterdam and vicinity. It has also broken out on the southern slope of the Alps.

The Spanish insurgents and the troops had a severe fight at Castellons. All but 30 of the insurgents cut to pieces. The French officials, to whose border the insurgents fled, surrendered them.

Washington, Sept. 4—The Radicals carried Vermont by 18,000 majority.

The National Base Ball Club beat the Union of Lansingburgh. At the close of the 8th and 9th innings the game was even. At the close of the 10th the score stood 28 to 31.

The debt statement for August shows an amount bearing coin interest has increased $6,783,000. That bearing currency interest has decreased $26,300,000. The matured but not presented debt has increased $1,870,000. Debt bearing no interest increased $2,157,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury has decreased $13,172,000. The amount of currency decreased $2,101,000. Total decrease of debt $32,861,000.

Capt W. H. Hale, of the Marine Corps, died at Pensacola of yellow fever.

Washington, Sept. 4—It is positively understood that Hancock will not go to New Orleans until after the 15th of October.

New York, Sept. 4—Flour rather more active. Sales 9,700 bbls. Southern $9 to $13. Wheat steady. Southern amber $2 90 to $2 95. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer. Southern to arrive Mixed Western $2 15 to $2 20. Barley and Whisky 36 to 38c in bond. Cotton more active and firmer, including uplands 25½ to 26c. Bacon higher, shoulders 13½ to 13¾c, clear rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 16¾c. Lard 13¾c in tierces, and 13¾c in kegs. Whisky easier—free $2 to $2 15.

Havana, August 31.—Opposition was offered to the collection of taxes in the interior, and the collectors were roughly treated. The police will hereafter assist the collectors.

The Spanish Government is sending war material to Porto Rico.

It is said Pierre Soule is in Havana.

Sugar 8½ to 8¾c reale per arroba. Exchange firm 60 days, currency, 12% discount. Gold 6¼ to 6½ premium.

London, Sept. 4—Evening—Consols 94 13-16. Bonds 73¾.

Frankfort, Sept. 4—Bonds 77¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—Evening—Cotton closed steady. Middling uplands 13½; middling Orleans 13¾—sales 10,000 bales. Corn 34s. 6d. Wheat 13s 6d. Provisions irregular—Pork 73s. Lard 51s. 3d. Bacon 43s.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Sept. 4, *Havana*, August 29—The new customs regulations are strictly enforced, all vessels omitting the manifest of cargo, are will be fined twenty-five dollars.

It is hoped that these reforms will be revoked.

Nothing has been heard from the telegraph vessel.

The operator at Cherrera is dead.

Exchange on New York, 21% discount; on London, 6% premium.

The extent of the troubles in Porto Rico is unknown. Refugees have left Spain for the Island.

Wilmington, Sept. 4—Geo C. Whiting, Grand Master of the Masons of this District and a prominent officer in the Interior Department, is dead.

The amnesty proclamation is expected to-morrow. The list of exceptions will be quite short.

The Cabinet, Grant and Browning absent, accorded with the President, except Seward, who feared that the President's exception from amnesty list is imprudently extensive.

The Radicals have elected a Mayor in Wilmington, Del., by 220 majority.

Washington, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.—Neither cable nor New York markets have been received yet.

Liverpool, yesterday evening—Cotton strong throughout the day; sales 10,000 bales; quotations unchanged. New York Flour dull—favors buyers.

Corn steady. Oats 1c better. Pork $22 50 to $23 65. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 26¾.

London, Sept. 4—Noon.—Consols 94 3-16. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 4, Noon.—Cotton steady and unchanged.

New York, Sept. 4.—Stocks steady; money 4 to 5 per cent; sterling 109½ to 109¾; gold 114¾ to 114¾; 5-20s of '62, coupons, 114¾.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 3—Arrived: British schooner Brazos, Capt. Arnauld, from Nautla, 12 days; lost sails, cargo, etc. The United States light house tender Geranium and schooner Island Belle, Capt. Miller, from Brazos, 23 days, in ballast.

The dredge boat came up from the bar on account of the threatening appearance of the weather and heavy sea.

Quarantine, Sept. 4.—Arrived on 24: Brig Robt. Peel, Conner, from Havana, with sugar, to Trolegros. The Hamburg brig Olivia, Fischer, Havana, sugar, to Trolegros. American schr. W. C. Kelly, Reed, Havana, with sugar, consigned to Chaffraix & Agar.

[These arrivals appear to have been reported once already.—Ed.]

Arrived last evening: Schooner Mattie, from Galveston and Brazos. Third Assistant Engineer Richardson, from revenue Cutter Wilderness, died yesterday morning of yellow fever, at Quarantine Hospital. One more case of yellow fever is still on the hospital here.

Steamer Clinton, Lockwood, from Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co., and the Crescent, Capt. Hawthorn, from same port, to C. A. Whitney & Co., went up yesterday morning.

HEALTH OF GALVESTON.—We have spoken with several of our physicians, who have had a very extensive practice, and they all inform us that though they have nearly the usual number of new cases, they find them to yield much more readily to the usual treatment. Very few, comparatively, prove fatal, most of them becoming convalescent within twenty four hours. This favorable change is also indicated by Dr. Saxton's report. The favorable change of the weather is probably the cause of this, a healthful wind now blowing from the South and East, instead of the North and West, as last week. The Howards were more busy than usual yesterday, but the disease is certainly not as bad as it was a week ago.—*Galveston News, August 23d and 26th.*

[The last sentence refers to the health of Galveston on Saturday last.—ED. BEE.]

Rapid and Startling Progress of our Great Revolution.

On we march! The negro cloud still hangs upon our political horizon and threatens the nation. The Radicals descend from great legislative to the petty questions of party politics, and are bent upon absorbing in the one controlling idea the whole forces of the government. Fortunately, the Executive power comes to the rescue and stands between Congress and the national ruin, which they would commit. The impeachment of President Johnson is the result of President Johnson to General Grant, in the correspondence of these officials relative to the removal of General Sheridan, which we publish to day. General Grant, evidently felt the force of the demand which the Radical party was making upon him to remove Sheridan from them, and seized the opportunity time unwittingly given him by Mr. Johnson. The latter, however, was not unequal to the task of parrying the thrust, and, in his answer to General Grant gives us the best State paper and the most exact explanation of his position that has been issued from the Executive Mansion during his administration. The General, true to the instincts of the soldier, merges too much of military training into civil administration. He forgets that we have for some time past been advocating that the removal of Sheridan changes no law, alters no order, and is only that any one may think it absolutely necessary to the preservation of our institutions or the government of any section, is to forget the fundamental principles of republicanism, forget principles into men, give rule to the latter, ignore any minute force in laws themselves, and match the people into a military despotism. In this view alone we applaud the removal of Sheridan, for the political cry raised by the party in power shows how closely they are treading upon the dangerous ground we have designated. A brave soldier, indeed, is Sheridan, and the President pays a just tribute to his worth, but it must be a disciple of our republicanism that no man is absolutely essential to us. This lesson we must teach at once ignoring it, we must be ruined by the force of ability and the inevitable sequence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Good Marriage Guaranteed to any Lady.

Lt. Cornap. — *New York Herald.*

A young lady having read in a London newspaper a matrimonial advertisement signed "Omega," felt her curiosity aroused so strongly that she could not rest until she had made a close reply to the advertisement and received the following answer:

PALACE, SQUARE, LONDON, July 27, 1867.

"Dear Madam—I have your letter in reply to Omega's advertisement. He is a friend of mine, and I inserted it on his behalf. Omega is a man of my pamphlet, which will show you my position in the case, and if you are serious and will send me full particulars (enclosed I shall be happy to join and Omega in correspondence, when the matter will be out of my hands.

I have also a list of fifty other gentlemen of first class position and with incomes from $2,000 a year, who are anxious to marry, so I can guarantee a good marriage. Being only Hon. in my office and not again to Omega. Waiting your reply, I am, dear madam yours truly.

N. B.—After hearing from you fully, I will send you some *rules de conte* for your guidance. Among my other clients are officers, government merchants and gentlemen of the Church. You may depend on strict good faith.

The pamphlet accompanying the letter describes the system and its success, and shows that during the last eighteen years he has married upward of five thousand couples, who, he says, he has instructed in the art of living in single misery. He gives some very good reasons in favor of his system, as compared with the old one, and lays down rules for the guidance of his clients. He says that nine tenths of the case of royal families, whose unions are always brought about by negotiation.

A London paper says:

"If it be true that one half the world little knows how the other half lives, it is equally true that one half the world little knows how the other half marries. Hence the value of the information which we publish to-day. If it be true that it is to be placed in the statements of the writer of the pamphlet alluded to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—Auoffically 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 reported to us amounted was 1029, of which 25 were of yellow fever.

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.
Sept. 1	1	37	Sept. 2	0	31
3	0	31	4	2	41

Yellow Fever Deaths Sept. 4th.—We append a list of the yellow fever cases, giving name, nativity and residence of the dead:

Wm Stubbs, 22, England, Charity Hospital.
Claude F. Desauche, 46, France, Charity Hospital.
John Aschbacher, 23, France, Charity Hospital.
David Rudy, 47, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
John Sites, 41, France, Charity Hospital.
Timothy Sullivan, 44, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Henrietta Lorenzon, 30, Germany, not stated.
Catharine Settlemeyer, 75, Germany, not stated.
James H. Sparks, 35, Louisiana, 156 Julia street.
Marshall M. Purcell, —, Boston, Hotel Dieu.
George Frazier, 20, Scotland, 191 Calliope.
Henry Lillak, 32, Germany, Hotel Dieu.
Otto Schmidt, —, Germany, Circus Street Infirmary.
A. Mathieun, 27, Germany, 239 Poydras.
Emile Schurman, 23, Germany, Charity Hospital.
Wm. J. Thompson, 38, New Brunswick, 139 Royal.
Henry R. Maxwell, 30, New Jersey, 103 Howard.
Patrick Ryan, 22, Ireland, corner Liberty and Poydras.
Hugh Quinn, 31, Ireland, Poydras and Camp.
John C. Clark, 25, Lewis, 35, Prussia, Constance, near Orange.
Patrick Stackle, 21, Ireland, corner Dryades and Clio.
Michael Baskey, —, Prussia, Charity Hospital.
An unknown man, 35, Ireland, store T. J. Emory.
John Baptista, 19, Sicily, corner Marigny and Cassacalvo.
Alfred Kemp, 22, England, 80 Greatmen street.
Julia Dimity, 38, Greece, 191 Bourbon.
Hy. Geo. Coffee, 3, New Orleans, 91 Felton.
Thomas C. Stewart, 29, Kentucky, 283 Common street.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.—The *Patrie* says: "The Empress Carlotta, if our information be correct, is now aware that her unfortunate husband no longer exists, but she is said to be still ignorant of the manner in which he met his death. The Aulgiste Office, 20, at first received the fatal intelligence in silence, afterwards burst into tears and was greatly agitated."

A correspondent says the Empress drives daily in the environs of Brussels with the Queen of the Belgians. The crowd uncover their heads with tender reverence, and the poor Empress returns their salutations with a sweet, sad smile.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 18 7.

We have little movement to report to-day, outdoor operations being almost entirely suspended by the uninterrupted inclemency of the weather. Sugar and molasses were dull, provisions without any apparent activity, grain and feed depressed, under heavy receipts from the West, tobacco in fair demand, and ruling in favor of sellers; while the movement in our leading staple was confined to small lots, the aggregate transactions at the close summing up barely 200 bales, taken by two or three parties for the completion of previously made contracts, business Prices indicated no change, yesterday's ruling rates being generally realized.

There was very little movement in Coin, though rates, in sympathy with the New York market, tended upward. Gold opened nominally at 140¾, to 141, against 141¾ in Wall street, but later advices being more encouraging it stiffened and closed firm at 141 to 141¼. The amount offering was moderate, and as the demand was light, with little speculative feeling, only a trifling business was done, embracing $2000 at 140¾, $1500 at the same, $3000 at 141, $1000 at the same, $2500 at 141¼, and $3000 at 141¾. There were no sales of Silver reported, though it appeared to be in fair request. The counter rates for American halves were 137½ to 138 and 136, and for Mexican dollars 111 to 111¼ and 115.

Foreign Exchange continued dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. There were few commercial bills on sale, and as private signatures were held at disproportionately high figures, only a few negotiations were effected, including the following: £1,000 At sterling at 109½; £1000 bank at 110, a small amount at the same, and £500 do. sight at 110¾. In France we notice a sale of 17,000 at commercial at 5.10. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 109 to 112, for bills of lading bills 109 to 110, for commercial at 109¾ to 110 for bankers' and trade at 110¼ to 110½, for A1 commercial, and 3.62½ to 3.60 for bank.

Domestic Exchange exhibited no alteration worthy special notice. The business continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent premium, at which they met with a moderate patronage. The supply of commercial drafts still continues sufficiently large to meet the demand, which is not very active. We quote Sterling Exchange at 60 days, 109 to 110, and at sight 110 to 110½. We are informed that the following named gentlemen have been appointed Notaries Public: J. A. Lathan, A. M. Hibbard, M. Hall, J. Hall, Jr., Geo. W. Cable, Jas. Lewis, Jr., Geo. Kernan, Jr., Geo. Kernan, Sr., Geo. Kernan, Jr., Geo. Kernan, Sr., Geo. Kernan, Jr., Geo. Kernan, S