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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. B. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:
JAMES F. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	M. B. BRADY.
Third "	A. S. NEMROS.
Fourth "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	F. FRANKMAN. [F. E. BRIGHAM.

THE NORTH LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD BILL.

No action has yet been taken in the House of Representatives on this Bill. It was up yesterday for a third reading, but there being no quorum, and being opposed by Messrs. Noble and Carr, who wished the bill postponed, nothing was done. Mr. Morey interposed his powerful voice on behalf of the Bill, prompted by Senator John Ray's letter, the author, he says, of his side for that purpose, but he went beyond his depth. Not even the great abilities of Mr. Ray can justify that measure. Mr. Morey undertook to defend Mr. Ray, and paid his respects to the press of the city during the discussion on this Bill. His pat two questions to Mr. Noble touching the effect of the suit now pending before Judge Durell, in which this railroad property is involved. These questions show how little Mr. Morey knows of law and how incapable he is to the claims of justice. His interrogatories are easily answered.

If the litigation referred to is decided in favor of the plaintiffs the bill incorporating the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company will become waste paper. That is all. Mr. Noble's information, if obtained from either of the newspapers mentioned by Mr. Morey, was more to be relied on than Mr. Morey's prompter, who is personally interested to a large amount in carrying out this measure, and therefore not an impartial legislator.

A Lady and a Child Beaten by Negroes.

Mr. Donsenz, who keeps a store in Chartres street and resides at the corner of Johnson and Bienville streets, had brought to our knowledge an unbearable outrage committed on Friday night on his little son, a child of twelve years of age. It seems that the child was on the banquette in front of his father's house, looking at the procession of a club of Radical negroes, who were passing by. A number of these negroes fell upon him and beat him severely with a club. He ran to his cries and saw the blows dealt upon his head, and ran to his assistance. The negroes turned their attention to her and beat her likewise with sticks. Mr. Donzenz himself then rushed out of the house to the assistance of his sister and his child, when the powerfully rascals fell upon him also. He heads upon his face the marks of their blows. There were no police officers in sight, as usual, when there is an outrage of this kind being perpetrated.

The white people of New Orleans are very patient indeed, but if these acts of violence continue they must combine for their own defense.

A NEW REGISTRATION LAW.—The Senate and House have concurred in a new Registration law which will probably receive the approval of the Governor and take effect immediately.

It requires the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a Board of Registration to consist of three members, whose term of office shall expire on the 15th day of December, 1868.

It provides for the appointment by said Board of the necessary number of Supervisors not exceeding three in each Parish (except Orleans).

The Registration to be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Not having been able to obtain a perfect copy of the Bill as passed, we must defer further particulars.

DEBOW'S REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor—Mr. Burwell—for an advance copy of this Review for the present month. He requests us to state that it has been kept back for a few days, for the excellent annual review of the city markets, which will be found in this number of the Review, together with the following articles: Article I, The Exodus; Art. II, The Hurricane of 1819; Art. III, Storms on the Sea Coast of Mississippi; Art. IV, Former Indian Cultura; Art. V, The West Indies; Art. VI, The Democratic Convention; Art. VII, The Darien Canal; Art. VIII, Tornadoes; Art. IX, Cooperation in England; Art. X, Salad Making; Art. XI, Cheap Freight Railroads; Art. XII, Manufactures in the West; Art. XIII, Cotton Manufacturing in Texas; Art. XIV, Southern Railroad Policy; Art. XV, Ashley River Banks, Art. XVI, Long Steamship Voyages; Art. XVII, The Resources of Alabama; Art. XVIII, The West India Islands; Art. XIX, The Soils and Salt District of Mexico; Art. XX, Dodge Boys and Girls; Art. XXI, Royal Geographical Society; Art. XXII, The New France by Prevost; Parodol; Art. XXIII, Department of Agriculture.

THE ACT RELATING TO MONITIONS.—The Senate bill amending and re-enacting the first, fourth and eleventh sections of the Monition Law of 1855, passed that body yesterday by a strictly party vote.

The effect of this amendment and re-enactment we understand to be that property sold for taxes or by virtue of a fi fa, must be redeemed in two years if redeemed at all. Hitherto the time for the redemption of property thus sold has been ten years.

The senior Editors of the Bee tender thanks to the "Jewell Cadets" for the compliment of an honorary membership of their Club.

In our notice of yesterday of the death of Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, we this stated the relationship subsisting between him and our fellow-citizen Mr. William E. Seymour. They were brothers, not cousins.

The steamship Cortez, Captain Nelson, sailed last evening, for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Laudson and 3 children, Mr Ellock and wife, J G Clark, J Batchelder, H Buhoy, David McCord, Dr Wa'sh, Rose H Schamber, J Day, T Colyre, Wm Kitch, F McLaughlin and 10 in the steerage.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The New York Herald thus speaks of the election in Vermont, in its issue of the day previous thereto:

If the general election which will take place to-morrow, September 1, in Vermont—the stronghold of the Republican party—shall result, as usual, in a Radical victory, it will cause no more surprise than the announcement that the Dutch have taken Holland. The Republican majorities in Vermont have ranged for the past ten years from fifteen to twenty-six thousand. Even a decided falling off in the Republican majority this year would perhaps indicate rather the apathy engendered by overconfidence on the part of Radical voters than any significant change in popular sentiment. The Vermont election cannot be regarded as so important in view of its bearings on the Presidential campaign as the election which will take place in Maine on the 14th inst. The latter election will be far more decisive and significant.

THE PARISH OF RICHLAND.—The Ouachita Telegraph refers in this wise to Mr. Ray's attempt to create a new parish:

Mr. Ray introduced an act to create the parish of Richland. Referred.—Journal of Senate.

Mr. Ray has an eye open to business. His recent exploits as a legislative publicist are fresh in the people's minds. The above little item also has a personal significance, for all it appears to common place. Mr. Ray is the owner of most of the best property of Rayville, the expected seat of justice of the proposed parish of Richland. We would, therefore, amend the bill by adding,—and to put money in Mr. John Ray's pockets.

A Yankee is selling the London ladies and a "celebrated American Cosmetique" (we always spell it with a que in America), called the milk of cucumbers, which is warranted to give a beautiful white complexion. A good companion to the cucumber would be a wash to impart a youthful bloom to the cheek which might be made by squeezing the blood from a turnip.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,539.

The National Telegraph Company.

By referring to our advertising columns this morning our mercantile friends will perceive that a contract has been entered into by the French Transatlantic Cable Company, to whom the privilege of laying a cable between Brest and New York has been conceded, and the National Telegraph Company lately incorporated by Congress, and located in the city of New York, for the purpose of establishing competing lines of telegraph all over the United States, and of putting New Orleans, and every other important point in the South, in direct communication with France and Europe. This will become news to our merchants and importers, who have had heretofore to pay enormous prices for their telegrams, and the creation of a new line, while affording them greater facilities, cannot fail to reduce the exorbitant charges of the present gigantic monopoly to something like what they ought to be. The National Telegraph Company has been granted by Congress the privilege of establishing trunk lines of telegraph on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States, and the stock, issued upon the principle adopted by the Merchants' Union Express Company, is to be so distributed and located as to give an interest in it to the whole business community, North, South, East and West. The capital is to be ten millions of dollars, in one hundred thousand shares of the par value of $100, although the actual amount to be paid by each subscriber can never exceed thirty five per cent, the payments to be as follows: One per cent at the moment of subscribing, and no more until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then only on calls to be made by the Board of Directors, instalments not to exceed five per cent per month. It is estimated that the paid-up capital of $3,500,000 thus obtained will be amply sufficient to duplicate lines to all the paying points now reached by the present huge monopoly, which is making annually over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of the lines.

By article eight, of the contract with the French Transatlantic Cable Company, the National Telegraph Company is to receive ten per cent. of the gross receipts from all telegrams transmitted from Brest to New York, and from New York to Brest, the payments to be made quarterly. This alone will secure a considerable profit to the stockholders.

As only a limited quantity of stock has been reserved for New Orleans, we would advise our importing friends, who, more than any other class of our merchants, should feel an interest in the matter, to call at once on Col. Daniel Edwards, of Nos. 28, 30 and 32 New Levee, who has received the appointment of resident Director for Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, or on Mr. D. Webster, at the office of R. G. Dun & Co., No. 70 Canal street.

The selection as Director of an old and respected resident of New Orleans like Col Daniel Edwards, who is also largely interested in this great international undertaking, is in itself the best guarantee that the New York Board of Directors intend to conduct their business prudently and squarely. Col. Edwards is one of the "solid men" of our city—physically, morally and financially—a man who has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune, and who, coming here thirty years ago a poor and friendless mechanic, by his energy, integrity and intelligence has fought his way up to one of the highest commercial and manufacturing positions in the Southwest, and achieved success by really deserving it. Thoroughly identified with us in feeling and interest, and owning one of the largest (if not the very largest) manufacturing establishments in New Orleans, Col. Edwards, as far as the interests of the National Telegraph Company are concerned, is truly "the right man in the right place."

His associate in this matter, Mr. D. Webster, has been a resident of our city since 1856, and is a gentleman well and favorably known to all our leading merchants.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Radical Outrage Friday Night—Store Sacked by a Grant Club.—The sacking of the variety store of Mr. P. O. Bennet, by the Fourth Ward Grant Club, at the corner of Gasquet and Villeré street, Friday night, to which we alluded in a paragraph yesterday, was a very grave outrage. As the procession neared the place a large crowd of negro men and women gathered in front of the store, and were joined by a large crowd of colored men who followed the procession.

Suddenly, as if it was a preconcerted thing, a rush was made into the store from the entrances on both Gasquet and Villeré streets, and these persons were badges or signs of belonging to any Club, but asked for fire works. Mr. B. said he had none. The Club said: "You have, there they are" The store keeper, another gentleman said: "Well, then, hold on, I will give them to you." They said: "We'll have them, if you don't give them, you white son of a b—h, we'll smash your show case," at the same time cheering for Grant and Colfax like demons, and with the words from the shelves of the store and robbing the show cases, all not withstanding his begging them to desist.

They took away with them about eighty dozen Cords' thread, a dozen of toy carts, ten boxes envelopes, eight boxes waterfalls, a box of looking glasses. They seized hoops that were hanging outside, and everything convenient inside. As this robbery was going on, the villains ran in and ran out, while the crowd on the outside kept up a furious yelling, and in this manner the robbery was completed. Then having so'sed everything on which they could lay their hands, they joined the club afterward. Scarcely, though, had the policeman was to be seen or heard of, not one was with the procession, as requested when the Democrats are out Arrest was made, and when found the Chief of Police, after two hours search, he gave him no satisfaction, and he has obtained none since. Such outrages are to be permitted without an effort to prevent them!

Brown Rangers, Jr—This Club made a handsome turnout last night, and were the recipients of a fine banner, at the residence of Mr J. A. Hedrick, Number 257 Dryades street, which artistic, through Prof. Alexander Dimitry, and accepted on the part of the Juniors by Vice President Master Jas. Sessions, both gentlemen making elegant addresses.

The Club were subsequently presented with a beautiful wreath, at her residence, by Miss O. Hedrick, on Napoleon avenue between Dumaine and St Philip streets, and another at the residence of Madame Gall, at the corner of Prieur and Dumaine streets. They were subsequently to receive a guidon, at the corner of St. Charles and Washington streets.

Fossil Guards, Jr—This Club had a fine turnout last night and received a beautiful bouquet, which was presented to them at the residence of Mr Isaac Simmons, 175 Baronne street where it was received from the hands of Misses Rose Simmons, J. Lasly, H. Marks and Josie Gerson, by Dr. Duff, President of the Seymour Guides, who made a handsome address, which was happily responded to by J. LeMonnier, President of the Junior Fossils. A beautiful wreath was also presented to the Club, at the Academy (Mrs. R. Dimitry's) No. 280 Camp street, by Miss Chip Dimitry, who made a pretty little address, which was properly responded to by Master LeMonnier.

The Club then marched way down to 670 Camp street where a beautiful wreath was placed on the banner by Miss Sue Burdge, whose little address was one of the prettiest we have heard, and was responded to by Master LeMonnier, who, by the way, seemed to improve each time, his last being the shortest and prettiest.

Other Juvenile Clubs—We noticed in procession last night two Juvenile Clubs: the 5th Ward Junior Seymour Guards, and the 6th Ward Junior Blair Legion.—Hurrah! for the boys!

New Club—"Roussan's Guards, Club B."—A new club with this name was organized in the Ninth Ward, last night. There were 34 members. The following were elected officers: President, L. O. Donnell; Vice Presidents, C Hettingen and A. Amedo; Treasurer, C Goengen; Secretary, H. Beutz; Marshal, J. Chenaville; Aids, J Brodman and J. Geongen. The club meets again Tuesday evening, at the California Saw Mill, Third District.

Dangerous Shot—A man named Bartello Gustillo was shot in the head, about 10 o'clock last night, by some unknown person It was thought that he would not recover. The shooting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Philip street.

The Public Schools.—The public schools will be opened Monday, according to previous announcement.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTIETH DAY—SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. The bill for the relief of the State Treasury was reported favorably.

Also, the bill to levy a special tax to pay interest on State bonds and warrants.

Also, the bill incorporating Alexandria.

Todd gave notice of a bill to prohibit city of New Orleans from issuing city notes.

The bill to punish persons stealing fruit. Passed.

The Senate went into executive session, after which they adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair—32 members present.

May, (Dem.) of Orleans, introduced a resolution to ascertain why the Committee on Public Printing has not reported upon Senate Concurrent Resolution, to amend an act relative to Public Printing, passed July 24, 1868, and when that Committee will be able to report.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, moved to amend that the Committee also report a full statement of the printing done, and the cost thereof, for the State, under existing laws.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Committee on Elections submitted a resolution authorizing and directing the Warrant Clerk to draw warrants on the Treasurer in favor of Messrs. John G. Sutton and Charles B Hughes for perdiem up to the time their seats of contest was decided by the Committee, which resolution was adopted.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the following bills:

An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita.

An act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin.

An act relative to the Charter of the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, fixing the compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen of said town and define the duties of the same.

An act providing for free passage to children attending the free public schools of the State on all railroads, ferries, in which the State has some interest and exercises some control.

An act to establish the New Orleans News Association.

An act relative to an act incorporating the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, approved Feb. 26, 1851.

All of these bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House bill No. 101, closing Benoit Bayou, reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, was ordered to be engrossed.

An act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Jefferson to provide for the building of shell roads in said parish, was ordered to be engrossed.

May, (Dem.) of Orleans, introduced a bill for the relief of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

Isabelle, (col.) of Orleans, introduced an act to prevent the opening of the public schools in the State for the time being.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, offered a bill as a substitute for that of Isabelle, which substitute was accepted. Carr's bill provides for the appointment, by the Governor, of sixteen Public School Directors for the parish of Orleans, one-half to be appointed for two years, the other half for one year, and thereafter for two years respectively. This Board is to have exclusive control of all the public schools of the city, elect teachers, fix their salaries, designate the text and other books to be used, the mode and manner of educating the pupils attending the schools, and that the schools shall be open to all regardless of color.

Carr stated that he wanted to see the public schools of New Orleans under the control of a loyal Board of Directors.

The bill was passed finally by a vote of 48 yeas to 7 nays.

Collins, (Rad.) of Orleans, wanted it distinctly understood that he approved the passage of any such bill.—Rep.]

The following House bills were finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

An act to amend an act in relation to trials of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans.

An act to repeal an act authorizing planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and employés with merchandise, without incurring the penalty of retail dealers.

The House concurred in the following Senate bills:

An act providing for the taking of testimony in civil cases.

An act to enable lessees to bond properties under provisional seizure.

An act authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of St James to remove the seat of justice of said parish to another location.

A joint resolution providing for pensions to the veterans of 1814-15, or their widows.

An act relative to public roads.

An act to create a Recorder's Court in the parish of Jefferson.

An act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne.

An act relative to delinquent Tax Collectors

The Senate bill to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company came up for a third reading.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, desired that this bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads, with the view that a certain suit in chancery now pending before Judge Durell may be investigated, and the nature of that suit reported to the House. He stated that the petition of the creditors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, which was seed out by order of the 12th Judicial District Court, states that fraud and collusion were practiced in effecting the judicial sale, and prayed the United States Court to set aside said sale. He stated that John T. Ledoux, Joe Hayes and others, incorporators in this bill are parties to that suit, and he wanted to ascertain if the allegations in said petition were true before granting any rights and privileges to Messrs. Ledoux, Hayes and others.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, said he doubted whether any three members of the House understood the nature of the bill. He called the attention of members to the 11th section of the bill, which provides that upon the completion of every five miles of said railroad, upon the simple certificate of the President and Engineer of the road, without any examination of any one representing the State, the Governor is authorized and directed to issue to the company bonds of the State to the amount of $6000 per mile, and that these bonds of the State were to be second mortgage bonds, while those of the company were to be first mortgage bonds. He said he was opposed to anything of the kind, and called upon the House not to sustain it.

He also called the attention of the House to the 21st section of the bill, which provided that at no time hereafter the Legislature change or amend the bill without first having obtained the consent of the Board of Directors of the road. He asserted his opposition to any such contract as this.

Carr then moved that the bill be postponed until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday next, but no quorum being present, the House adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, August 30.—The few gentlemen remaining here, not exceeding ten or twelve, who claim to be representatives of the sentiments of Southern Radicals, have besieged Senator Morgan, during his visit of three days to the city, with entreaties to call the Republican Congressmen to the capital on the 21st of September, so as to secure a session of Congress, commencing on that day, to pass laws suitable to the exigencies of the situation in the South.

As is generally known, it is agreed among Republicans that the necessity for a September session is to be determined by Messrs Schenck and Morgan on behalf of the Republican Congressmen. It appears that, so far as heard from, Northern Republicans are generally adverse to the fall session upon several grounds; first, the impolicy of holding a special session for legislation exclusively with reference to the elections in the South, because it is possible that in the heat of party passions intemperate resolutions and extreme views may take the form of acts of Congress and thus work to the injury of the Radical party in the North, and secondly even in the South, while this questionable legislation might fail to secure the object in the Southern States.

Secondly, it is argued that, for any practical effect, a session as late as the 21st of September would fail, because it would take from ten days to two weeks—more than the time it takes messages that could pass both branches of Congress Then add to this time expended in Congress the time allowed to the President to hold the bill for consideration, and we find that a bill could not become a law until about the middle of October, leaving, ray, but three weeks for purposes of canvass, and preparation for the convening and action of Southern Legislatures, to say nothing of the proclamation of United States Marshals, which might be affected by the new act of Congress

This argument of impracticability and consumption of time applies as well to an act that might be framed to authorize the distribution of arms among the militia of the Southern States No considerable number of leading and influential Republicans of the North have expressed a desire that Congress convene next month, while a large number of that class have advised that there be no session until December, for the reasons assigned above, and upon previous other grounds.

Senator Morgan is yet of the opinion that the time for determining whether the call for the session of Congress next month has not arrived, and the prevailing belief among the best advised here is that there will be no session until December.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, August 30.—It is said here in certain Radical circles that a committee of Mississippi gives are on their way North, with instructions to see Senator Morgan and Mr. Schenck, and present them in person with certain reasons why Congress ought to reassemble in September. This committee will, it is further said, be joined by another from Alabama, which will urge the meeting on the ground that the effort to unseat the colored members of the Legislature should at once receive some attention from Congress. Although Senator Morgan's visit leaves day or two ago had no relation to the September session, it is known that he expressed the opinion that nothing had yet been done which would justify the calling of Congress to

Senator Morgan is believed to have had conference with Commissioner Rollins and other Republicans on the subject, and it is hinted that if any session is called it will probably be with a view of taking another recess in October, and not for legislation. It is the opinion that it is too late for the attempt to distribute arms, authorize militia organizations, or any other legislation to effect any practical purpose.

In this connection, the *Star* says it has been settled that Senator Morgan and Gen Schenck will meet here prior to the 21st of September, to finally determine upon the question of calling Congress here at that time.

The news received here from the West by letters to the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee, and to private individuals, confirms the statements made in letters last week that the cause of Seymour and Blair is gaining steadily. A letter received this afternoon from a prominent politician in Northern Illinois, who is fully versed in the politics of that State, says that the Democracy are backing their assertions with deeds, and are wagering odds that they will carry the Congressional Districts now represented by Messrs. Ream, Cullom, Baker and Ike Harding, and also the State, while they offer even bets on Chicago and Cook county.

Another letter received here from Chicago, says that if Pennsylvania and Indiana vote for the Democrats in October, Illinois will be carried by 30,000 Judge's district is claimed for the Democrats by 1500 certain, and Cullom's (Spring field) district, and Baker's (twelfth) and the thirteenth, and Bromwell's (seventh) are all claimed. This, with O'Brien for the State at large, will give a gain of six members, which, added to the present three, makes nine out of fourteen.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY SPEECH BY A NEGRO.—The *Times*, of this city, contains the following item in its issue of yesterday. Gretna is a village on the right bank of the river opposite the Fourth District of New Orleans:

In Gretna, on the 34 inst., a colored man named Sandy Packer, or Parker, made a speech to the colored men near J. S. Greenwood's drug store. He commenced by calling the planters of that section, scoundrels, villains and d—d rebels, who were trying to get the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket merely to relieve them and place them under the lash again, that the Radicals were determined to elect Grant, if not at the ballot-box, at the end of a rope; that the colored people of Louisiana had the white under their feet and intend to keep them there; that the treaties were ready, and that if a single Radical were killed by a Democrat they would not wait to know why and wherefore, for every Radical knew his post, and every house would be fired, and the city would cease to exist of flame.

The Shreveport *Gazette* of the 29th August contains a notice of the death, on the 14th Aug., of Mr. O'Dhord, the bar-keeper of the steamer "Mollie Fillows," which we are requested to copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Agreement Between Rollins and McCulloch

None of His Appointments are Confirmed.

The Georgia Legislature Purging the State of Negro Officials.

Radical County Convention at Augusta, Ga.

Revenue Frauds Investigation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Submerged.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The debt statement will show that the public debt has increased over ten millions.

Rollins and McCulloch had another interview this morning, in which, it is stated, they agreed to disagree regarding surpervisors—none will be commissioned shortly.

Rollins proposes leaving northward early next week.

George, brother in law, (last, arrived here this morning and visited the War Office. He states that Grant will remain West until the last of October.

Rollins has nominated five more supervisors, making twenty in all. McCulloch shows no disposition to confirm any of them. Among the nominees are James W. Ney, for Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; E. R. Patterson, for Tennessee; John Cramer, for North and South Carolina; J. R. Gold, for Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and Tocsane R. Laird, for Virginia and West Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Sept. 5.—The Senate took up the bill for the relief of debtors, and the adjustment of debts upon principles of equity. After a long discussion the bill passed by a vote of 18 to 17.

The House took up the bill authorizing the General Assembly to elect Superintendent, Auditor and Comptroller of the State. The majority report of the Judiciary Committee favored the bill; a minority report opposed it.

A substitute was offered, that the General Assembly should not exercise the authority they bear on that, and will help you toward that. Johnson and others, introduced, in part, legislate themselves, and become fruitful possessions for you; in part fall away as illegitimate, and die out of the way, and your coal will become cleaner, and your way open for you courageously advance toward it. No man ever understood this universe; each man may understand it, and the wise and manful work it lies with him to accomplish there.

Cheer up, there's good work for you never may."

So says the old song; and I can say no more to you.

Yours, with many good wishes,

T. CARLYLE."

(GEN. HALPINE'S FAMILY.—At a meeting of the Republican General Committee of New York recently a motion to recommend the appointment of Horace Greeley by Mr. Cornell, of the City Register, that the fees might be paid upon the Ward Committee, was lost by a vote of 48 to 27.

Gen. Sheridan, now in Kansas, has sent the following dispatch to Governor Fenton, of New York:

"*My Dear Governor*—My personal friendship and admiration for Gen. Halpine induces me to ask your influence in filling the vacancy occasioned by his death to his family. If the appointment may be given to some good man who could afford to devote his time to the care of his helpless children, you will place thousands of admiring friends under lasting obligations"

A lady riding in a car on the New York Central Railroad was disturbed in her reading by a young man who was in a gentlemanly company the seat before her. One of them was evidently a student of some college on his way home for a vacation. He used much profane language, and for the amusement of his fellows. She thought she would rebuke him, and, on beginning pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the language. "Yes, madam, I have mastered the language quite well." "Do you read and speak Hebrew?" "Quite fluently." "Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor? I have a little Hebrew Bible in my apartment, and I am at your service." Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"

BUTLER CATCHES IT.—Robert J. Brent, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, in a card relative to the suits against Butler in that city, concludes as follows:

I have only to say in reply to Gen. Butler's reference to Mr Addison and myself by name with a Radical party, and the only persons who use for more than two months been strong enough to submit to the brand of infamy, which I publicly stamped on his forehead, cannot insult us. Our conscience is our protection. Disclosures "the white feather" of a skulking blackguard—a man who has always disgraced the uniform he wore, and dishonored the very people who were *tempted* and *betrayed* by him into an *opportunity*, but heroic struggle for a lost cause.

A celebrated naval officer tells the following anecdote. On one occasion a Prussian sailor was a comet, and were somewhat surprised and alarmed at its appearance. The hands met and appointed a committee to wait on the commander of United States Marshal, which they approached him and said: "We want you to inquire about that thing up there? Now, before I answer, I must ask you, do you know what you think it is." "Well, your honor, we have talked it over, and think it is a star sprung aleak."

An Irishman catching sight of an advertising card got up to resemble a gold piece on one side, with a sudden rush seized the prize, turned it over and with the most comical look, said to the clerk: "Ha gorry, I knew I saw that I thought Seymour was elected sure."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.—The report that Bayard Clarke was killed by the railroad accident in Wales is untrue.

Rome, Sept. 5.—Count Sartiges, the French Minister, presented letters of recall to the Pope.

Berlin, Sept. 5—The ship Germania, of the North Pole expedition, was seen in latitude 83. All well.

Baden, Sept. 5.—Schenbein, the distinguished French Chemist, died here yesterday.

London, Sept. 5.—Mr. Johnson has made another speech, closing as follows. A rupture between the United States and Great Britain here would now be impossible, on account of the identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, Sept. 5.—The following are the closing prices for the week: Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12, firm at 7½ to 7¾; Nos. 15 to 20, quiet at 8¼ to 10. Mascovadoes, fair to good refining quiet at 7¼ to 7½ reals. Lard steady 19 to 19½c for tierces, and 21 to 22c for 5 lb tins. Hams 18c for common, and 24c for sugar-cured. Lumber $26 to $27 per 1000 feet for white pine, and $24 to $28 for pitch pine.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5.—Money easy at 2 to 4. Gold firmer throughout the day at 144⅞, but closing at 144⅝. Sterling quiet at 9½. Government active and higher. Stocks lower. Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales to-day 600 bales; middlings 23½c. Flour dull; superfine State $7 to $8; extra $8 15 to $9 70; choice $8 80 to $9.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—Cotton very dull at 23½c. Flour nominally unchanged.

Mobile, Sept. 5.—Cotton market quiet. Sales to-day 300 bales. Middlings 26. Receipts 94 bales. Exports 31.

Charleston, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull; no sales; middlings nominal at 28c; receipts 4 bales; exports coastwise 319 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 273 bales.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—Flour firm and quiet. Family $9 50 to $9 75. Sugar 13 to 16½c.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Superfine flour $6 to $6 75.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Arrived, ship Lady Stevenson, Adkins, master, from Liverpool Water, with Railroad Iron to master. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 5.—Passed up: Emma No. 3, at 1 P. M. River falling slowly.

Louisville, Sept. 5.—Weather clear and pleasant. River swelling, with four feet in the canal.

[Previous Steamboats.]

New York, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, Dr. Hayes, of New Orleans, was introduced for the purpose of advocating the cause of a company chartered by the Louisiana Legislature. Its purpose is to dig away certain obstructions, and establish a low cesay, so as to shorten the route from New Orleans to Mobile fifteen miles, and to save an ordinary vessels two hundred to three hundred dollars per voyage. He complained of the oppressive rates enforced by New Orleans, and expressed hope for New York was to break up the New Orleans monopoly.

The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were again on a very limited scale, rates however, showing more firmness owing to the advance in Gold at New York. The sales of Sterling included £2000 A1 at 108 and £400 bank at 110 for gold. In France 25,000 A1 Commercial changed hands at 5 23¾ and 30,000 private bankers' at 5 21½. We quote Sterling at 155 to 156 for good to A1 and 157 to 157½ and 157½ for bank; and France 5 25 to 5 23¾ for the former and 5 21½ to 5 20 for the latter.

The market for Domestic Exchange continues very dull, and rates have undergone a further decline of ¼ per cent. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent. premium, and the sales included $18,000 New York sight (5000, 6000 and 7000) at ¼ per cent. discount, $75,000 (10,000, 15,000 and 50,000) at ⅛, and $55,000 (25,000 and 30,000) at par. A bank check on New York for $5000 sold at par.

We did not learn of any sales of Stocks or Bonds. There was some inquiry for 6 per cent. Levee bonds, which, however, resulted in no transactions. They are nominal at 59 to 61.

City Treasury notes were much weaker. The sales included $3000 at 32 per cent. discount, $17,000 (2000 and 15,000) at 33¼, $5000 at 33½, $1600 at 33¾, $10,000 at 34, and $10,000 at 35. The latter bonds the small sums offered seemed their counters at 33½ to 34, and sold at 32½ to 33.

Nothing reported in State notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 5, 1868.

COTTON—Operations to-day were restricted partly by the unfavorable tenor of the telegrams received from Liverpool and New York, and notwithstanding that factors evinced considerable anxiety to realize, buyers held aloof and the business has continued to the operations of two or three parties whose orders required immediate execution. Under these circumstances the sales summed up only 268 bales, the market closing at the following quotations, showing a decline of about ⅛, any good ordinary now being offered at middling 23⅝ to 24¼c, and middling—to 27c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		8,994
Received previously	127	
Arrived yesterday	1,282	
		1,409
Cleared to-day	771	
Cleared previously	2,632	
		3,403
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,991

Receipts for the week, 2,409 bales; exports, 3,403 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 6,991 bales, of which 1,000 bales are American.

Receipts for the month, 7,409 bales; exports, 3,403 bales.

Receipts for the year, 20,000 bales; exports, 19,000 bales.

Receipts for the week by railroad, 2,409 bales.

Receipts for the week by river, none.

Receipts for the week by other modes, none.

Receipts for the week by the Texas Rivers, 1,282 bales.

Receipts for the week by the Mississippi River, 1,127 bales.

Receipts for the week by the Alabama River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Tombigbee River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Florida River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Georgia River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Carolina River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Tennessee River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Arkansas River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Red River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Ohio River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Mississippi River above Cairo, none.

Receipts for the week by the Mississippi River below Cairo, none.

Receipts for the week by the Cumberland River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Tennessee River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Kanawha River, none.

Receipts for the week by the Ohio River below Cairo