# THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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| One | $12 | $22 | $30 | $50 | $75 |
| Two | 22 | 38 | 50 | 80 | 125 |
| Three | 30 | 52 | 70 | 110 | 175 |
| Four | 36 | 67 | 90 | 140 | 225 |
| Five | 40 | 80 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Six | 45 | 95 | 120 | 200 | 325 |
| Seven | 50 | 105 | 135 | 230 | 375 |
| Eight | 55 | 115 | 150 | 260 | 420 |
| Nine | 60 | 125 | 165 | 290 | 460 |
| Twelve | 75 | 155 | 180 | 320 | 500 |
| Fifteen | 90 | 185 | 195 | 350 | 540 |
| Twelve | 85 | 155 | 210 | 380 | 580 |
| Thirteen | 90 | 165 | 225 | 410 | 620 |
| Fourteen | 95 | 175 | 230 | 430 | 660 |
| Fifteen | 100 | 185 | 240 | 450 | 700 |
| Twenty | 125 | 230 | 300 | 530 | 900 |

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1867.



# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867 Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,240


We learn by a dispatch to Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., that the steamship Marengo, Capt. Quick, hence, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. No sickness on board.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting held by the Board of Directors of this old and popular company, on the 18th inst., Alfred Moulton, Esq., was elected President, and Wm M Perkins Vice President. Jos. Yost was appointed to fill the position of Secretary pro tem.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in New Orleans, we notice the names of Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late general commanding the Fifth Military District, and Gen. Doubleday.

QUARANTINE AT SHREVEPORT.—By a dispatch to Capt. Sumott, of steamer Emma No. 2, we learn that a ten days quarantine has been established at Shreveport.

The St. Louis *Times* has it that the President has positively determined to appoint General Sheridan Secretary of War, and Gen. Gordon Granger Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The *National Intelligencer* charges Stanton with having expanded the public money for electioneering purposes.

## THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

If the information communicated by telegraph last week, President Juarez has refused to deliver to Admiral Tegetheff, of the Austrian navy, who was sent to Mexico by the Emperor of Austria on a special mission for the purpose, the remains of the Archduke Maximilian that they might be transported to his native country and deposited among those of his kindred with the honors due to his high station. It is said that the Mexican Government stands upon point of etiquette when it declines to relinquish the body of the illustrious deceased, before it shall have been requested by his relatives in a more formal manner than that they adopted through the Austrian Government. The exact nature of the requirements of President Juarez has not yet transpired. Admiral Tegetheff is well known to the Mexicans as a duly commissioned officer of his Government, and they cannot doubt that he was authorized by the relatives of Maximilian to receive his sacred dust. Perhaps it was for the very reason that an officer of rank as high was deputed to transport to Europe escorted by a guard of honor, consisting of an armed squadron, that they take so shockingly disgraceful a position. They wish, it may be, to deprive the family of the deceased Prince of the consolation of giving to his body those tender marks of respect and holy rites of sepulture which all Christian people pay to the dead, unless they plead in writing to be allowed so melancholy a gratification.

There is no property in a corpse. Maximilian's representatives are his wife, his mother, and his collateral kindred. The first is incapable of business, having been afflicted mentally and physically by divine visitation to an extent which one would think might move a heart of stone. According to the customs of civilized people the wife is of course the nearest representative of her deceased husband. Does Juarez wish this lady to beg from him in writing the privilege of burying relics to her so precious? He knows her mental condition, and is a minister of more baleful character than we used supposed, if he demands that she shall address such a petition to him; but no cruelty is too great to be believed of such men as now control Mexican affairs. What more proper method of attaining their object could have been adopted by this bereaved family than to send a confidential officer to Mexico?

Simultaneously with this announcement comes what is apparently an authentic expression of Maximilian's own wishes on the subject, in a letter written by himself two days before his death to the Austrian minister in Mexico, Baron Lago. This letter will be found published at length below. It proves Maximilian to have been a man of fine feelings, and pious disposition in his sad fate. He there signifies his wish to be taken to Europe in one of the war vessels then waiting for him at Vera Cruz.

What do those wretches want more than this? Is it money, or do they wish to make war upon the dead? Let their reasons be what they may, the unanimous sentiment of all civilized nations will condemn conduct so outrageous as that of which they are said to be guilty.

**Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian Just Before His Death—The Request to be Made of His Body—Madame Hirarmon to Remain with His Mother.**

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution

QUERETARO, PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, 17th of June, 1867.

Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico:

I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and to regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gull and Tudos.

I have ordered that my body be transported with out any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, on board the vessel destined for that, to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin.

I ask, take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed some where until the Empress reign no in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Grivelet.

Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I realize the more than the fulfilment of this request, as she is charged to be to remain with my mother at Vienna.

I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well wishing MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

COTTON WORM.—The army worms are the most ravenous feeders we know of. In a cotton field near Helena, a striking instance of their destructive power was seen yesterday. In the field, on Saturday, no worms were observed. In the next evening, within twenty-four hours, they had eaten nearly every green leaf and young bolt, leaving the stalks destitute of nothing save the open and well matured bolls.—*Tri-Weekly Telegraph.*

POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.—*Berlin*, Sept 15, evening.—The negotiations pending for the past two weeks between Hon. John A. Kasson, on the part of the United States and the Prussian Government, relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, have been completed. An arrangement, having for its object the reduction of postal rates, similar in general features to the treaty recently concluded with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, for the time when it goes into effect, was 1 cents per ounce. Among the features of the new treaty are the reduction of postage to one-third when mails are despatched between the United States and any of the German postal states, and a reduction of one-half when mails are carried by way of Great Britain.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—*London*, Sept 11.—A telegram from Bombay announces the first steamer of the Abyssinian expedition left India to explore the Abyssinian coast and find suitable places for landing. The steamers chartered by the Government have sailed from England for India, where they will transport to sea and mountains of war to Abyssinia.

The New York *Commercial* gives the following description of a flaring hat, as worn by the Western horse-women: "It is a Zouave cap, which among the lady is to supplant her sweet Alpine sister. Imagine, tastefully ornamented with embroidery, with Zouave pants, made full like those of the Turks, and gathered at the bottom into bands which are concealed in the tops of high laced gaiter boots. On the head a street turban, with a plain velvet band and a tuft of flowers. Like is a favorite color with the trimmings. The *Commercial* recommends the adoption of this habit, for reasons of health and safety.

A coach car on the English plan, to run on the Sound line, between Boston and New London, is about to be built. It will seat, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars.

The farmers in many portions of Northern New England are now hard at work haying. They hope to gather the crops on the lowlands before the early frosts.

## GENERAL BUTLER ADVOCATES REPUDIATION.

No one will be surprised to learn that Gen. Butler advocates the repudiation of the national debt. He was never, at home or elsewhere, noted for a fine sense of honor, nor for any scruples as to means and tactics. It is a very natural proposition to come from him that the Government should break its plighted faith to the public creditor. The wonder would be to hear any honest suggestion coming from his lips. Of course his proposition is plausible. He denies that the Government is bound to pay its debt in gold, although that was the understanding of Government and of those who bought its bonds, but he denies he is for repudiation. A lawyer like Butler—noted for his chicanery—and vain of it—is never at a loss for methods of evading an honest debt—he has plenty of arguments to show that all is on the square. Like his prototype who told our first mother "thou shall not surely die," his talents for insinuation are of the first order. We may be sure Butler holds no five-twenty bonds. If he ever owned any, he has sold out and has some scheme on foot to make money by repudiation. We are familiar here with his great talents in the line of scoundrelism, and with his aptitude in the discovery of most excellent reasons for everything right or wrong he may wish to do.

General Butler proposes that "the government should offer a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds payable at a *long* date, (decidedly Butlerish) to which all future issues of Government loans shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of Government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest gold-bearing bonds as they become due. To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, Butler says—"I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the Government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in. If the Government pays these five-twenty creditors in a currency from fifty to one hundred per cent. better than they lent the Government, of what have they to complain, save that the Government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share; or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalist to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the Government. History tells of no Government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole; and I doubt whether good faith, good conscience or equity requires this Government to pay its creditors three times what it receives from them, with interest at 6 per cent. on the treble amount. Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood." (Butler was never remarkable for losing any *blood*.)

The above quotations are made from a letter addressed by Gen. Butler to the New York *Evening Post*, and credit must at all events be given him for the perfectly bold and clear manner, in which he states his plan of repudiation. Gen. Butler knows very well that both debtor and creditor believed when the contract was entered into, that the debt was to be paid in coin, but as Congress has made greenbacks a legal tender for all other debts, therefore the holder of the bonds of the government is not entitled to any better treatment than his other creditors. It is a clear breach of faith and no one knows that better than Gen. Butler, yet by resorting to a lawyer's trick of interpretation he would disclaim an honest debt. No one knows better than Gen. Butler that the *intention* of the contracting parties is the contract, but not being much from his mind, the "good faith, "good conscience" or "equity," of which he speaks, would be no difficulty in construing the contract to suit his peculiar ideas of conscientiousness and equity. Equity teaches us to perform our obligations according to the meaning of the contract and can never be made to justify the execution of its letter if we know that to be contrary to its purposes.

Will the Northern people approve a plan so dishonorable as the one Gen. Butler suggests for the relief of his honest debts? It would be infinitely more creditable to deny any obligation to pay at all and repudiate outright than to resort to a subterfuge like the one proposed.

If Government should need to borrow at a future time what reliance could be placed upon its good faith were it to follow Gen. Butler's advice, and have would the creditor of to-day be made secure that this new contract advocated by Gen. Butler, would be any more faithfully paid than the bonds they now hold? These are reflections that are apt to strike the mind of those whom Gen. Butler proposes to defraud, and induce them to suspect the intentions of men who would defend a proposition like the one in question.

### Crops and Railroads.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, 17th]

Under date of the 8th a correspondent writes the following from Crystal Springs, Mississippi:

The cotton crop in all the western and central portions of this state is far better than it was last year, and although there is not as much land cultivated in cotton this year as was last, yet I am satisfied that the crop will foot up heavier, and I believe the cotton will sample better, though I doubt if it will *bring as much money*. What it does bring, however, will remain and be spent, at home, after the payment of debts incurred last year and those incurred this year in producing the crop. The corn, so far as my observation and information goes, is doing or has done no very material damage, and the bolls, which are unusually abundant, are filling out beautifully. We only now crave a late frost, and all is well.

I expect, ere many weeks, to make a visit to the eastern portion of the State, and will of course give you all the information I can gather there, for while I am fully aware that everybody is interested in the crop generally, yet your city is more directly interested in the question of it lying east of the centre of Mississippi.

Our railroads are all in fine condition in this section of the State. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central, especially, are in splendid order, and making arrangements for a heavy fall and winter business. They have able and efficient officers, and the energy, industry and skill of these gentlemen are everywhere apparent on their roads. Gen. R. W. Pettus, President, and Col. E. D. Frost, General Superintendent of the Mississippi Central, and Gen. G T Beauregard, President, Col. T. S. Williams, General Superintendent, and Major J. R. Hull, Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans and Jackson, constitute the managing officers of the two roads, and will each, in their way, contribute to the prosperity of the country. The reputation of Mr Murdock, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is very high, while that of Col. J. J. Fleming, the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, is unsurpassed. Col. Fleming I have known for many years, and I never yet knew him in a position that he did not fill with credit to himself and benefit to the road under his charge. I have only been on the Mobile and Ohio once since the war, and know nothing of its condition, but my knowledge of the character of its President, and my personal knowledge of its Chief Engineer and Superintendent, are to me a sufficient guaranty that it is in superb order.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

MODES OF TREATING YELLOW FEVER.—It is the belief of some of our oldest physicians and yellow fever sufferers, that the mortuary notions of ice in cases of yellow fever are hurtful instead of beneficial. They also contend that the lighting of a good deal of electricity in the room of the sick is needed for the expulsion of the fever. They also contend that a neglect of availing ourselves of the help of the skin in expelling the poisonous humors involved in the fever, tends both to congestion and black vomit. Yet we find that ice is freely used in yellow fever cases. The best of doctors have always differed in their practice on this subject. We cannot decide between them. We only mention it as a matter of public interest.

Another practice quite common in this epidemic is that of administering an emetic at the beginning in each case, as well as freeing the bowels by a full cathartic. Many of the old practitioners whom we have known, while they emptied the bowels at once, would not allow the stomach to be disturbed by medicines. The quiet of the stomach they assiduously protected, as the stomach is difficult to control in yellow fever cases, and black vomit is thought by him due disturbance. The practice with several doctors in Houston is to empty the stomach by an emetic at the start, and then protect it as much as possible. We, of course, cannot decide which is the best course, except by observation during the present epidemic.

Fresh air, cleanliness, quiet, little medicine, and close, watchful, unremitting, persistent nursing are the reliable means to cure yellow fever.—*Houston Telegraph.*

A reportorial Jenkins has described the toilet worn by Bridget Bergan or Belgum on "the occasion of her late visit to Boston, as a brown merino dress, opening in front and trimmed with crimped silk trimming around the sleeves, a pair of high-heeled shoes, and a pair of white cotton gloves. Around her neck she wore a black silk cord."

In Mexico there exists 197 different kinds of minerals, among which are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, tin, etc. The following also exist, and are said as yet only to be found in this country: Rhodium, gold, silver of mercury, scribilitic, jalapite, iodyrite, cocciniele, plumbic, ochre, silver obsidian, and yanadite.

A young man in Switzerland, who, under the name of Miss Dr. Abbotts, from the United States, and under the attire of a woman, has been practicing medicine extensively throughout the cantons of Switzerland. He was detected, and much indignation expressed toward him, but he could only be punished for practicing without a license.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that relief is given to a large class of social sufferers at a store in Brooklyn. The announcement is thus made: "Umbrellas Recovered Here." The omission of a hyphen after the first syllable of the second word, it thinks, may lead to wide spread delusion and disappointment.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Olympic.*—Notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring performers during the deadly prevalence of the epidemic, Mr. Beamer, the gentlemanly and enterprising manager of the Olympic, has kept his theatre open at great expense and in a very creditable manner. We always find ourselves entertained when we have leisure to drop in any evening. He has some excellent performers, among whom are Messrs. Gooding, Bowman, Harris, Keegan, Eunice and Swetman, the Misses Marie, Becket sisters, and the beautiful *diseuse* Miss Edith, any one of whom will not fail, in their line, to please even the fastidious in such matters. The programme is varied every evening, and is uniformly interesting to the patrons of the establishment, who seem to be legion. The band music is kept up, but we are assured will be discontinued should the manager be apprised that it is deleterious to any one confined with the prevailing epidemic in the neighborhood of the lines. Mr. Beamer deserves and we heartily wish him success.

*Sixth District Court—Judge Leonard presiding, vice Duplantier.*—In this Court, yesterday, came up for trial the application for mandamus of Mr. Edward Hermann against the Mayor of New Orleans, praying he be commanded to publish the ordinance of the Common Council, authorizing the applicant to collect certain taxes on property assessed "unknown," which the Mayor had refused to approve or publish, although it had become law by his failure to return the ordinance to the Council with his objections within the time allowed for the purpose.

The Mayor made answer through the City Attorney and pleaded a general denial of the plaintiffs allegations, whereupon the case was tried and judgment with costs rendered in favor of Mr. Hermudes, commanding the Mayor to promulgate the ordinance within twenty four hours from the rendition of said judgment, according to law. T. W. Collens, Esq., appeared for the relator. The time for appeal having been waived, the judgment was signed by consent of parties, and is thus final and immediately binding upon the Mayor.

*Teachers for Colored Schools.*—In response to the notification of Mr. Eugene Desdunes, Secretary of the School Board, we learn that there have been a number of applicants for teacher ship in the proposed public schools for colored children. Among the applicants are several intelligent colored persons of either sex. Applications should be made at the office of the Board, 30 Burgundy street, up to 9 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

*The Suicide of Mr. Yoreton.*—It appears that Mr Robert Yoreton of this city, whose death we briefly noticed yesterday, committed suicide on account of having lost his wife, according to the testimony of his friend, Recorder Letten, to which we find reported in the *Crescent*, as follows:

I reside corner of Morales and Bagatelle streets I was informed on the 8th September, between six and seven P. M. that Robert Yoreton, residing corner of Spain and Victory street, had cut his throat. I repaired to the house immediately and found said Yoreton lying on his bed with his windpipe entirely severed, but breathing yet and conscious. Whilst I was holding his windpipe to enable him to breathe he made signs to me in an energetic manner that he had gone into the adjoining room and had taken a sharp knife and had cut his throat four times. He being conscious, I asked him if he wished to live, he made signs of no. I asked him if I should send for a surgeon to sew up his throat; he answered by signs that it was of no use. The portrait of his wife was hanging on the wall opposite to him. He attracted my attention to it by pointing his left arm, and by unmistakable signs expressed the wish to be buried near her. When I first arrived at the house, Dr. E. S. Lewis was there attending him, but said that nothing could be done, and left. Dr. C. H. Bell came in a short while after, and after examining the throat said that he did not think that he Yoreton could live, but while there was life there was hope, and said that by holding up the windpipe he could live longer, which was done by me. He died about midnight.

The deceased left no children. He was forty five years old and a native of Scotland.

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 on the clock the morning of the respective dates, and are exclusive of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths as thus reported was 1653, of which 255 were of yellow fever:

| Date. | Yellow Fever. | Total. | Date. | Yellow Fever. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1 | 12 | 54 | Sept. 2 | 7 | 47 |
| " 3 | 11 | 48 | " 4 | 5 | 39 |
| " 5 | 14 | 62 | " 6 | 5 | 44 |
| " 7 | 14 | 66 | " 8 | 7 | 46 |
| " 9 | 21 | 74 | " 10 | 12 | 56 |
| " 11 | 17 | 85 | " 12 | 14 | 60 |
| " 13 | 14 | 82 | " 14 | 11 | 60 |
| " 15 | 14 | 72 | " 16 | 11 | 57 |
| " 17 | 10 | 52 | " 18 | 11 | 54 |
| " 19 | 10 | 52 | " 20 | 8 | 45 |

*Yellow Fever Interments.*—From 6 o'clock A. M., September 18th to 6 A. M. 19th, the names, ages and nativity of deceased are reported, as far as known, as follows:

Theodore B. Reddie, 2 years, New Orleans.
Anthony Kong, 2, "
Charles Kuegler, 6, "
Virginia Scott, 18, Louisiana.
C. B. Francesse, 19, Opelousas, La.
Catherine Dunn, 1, Canada.
Bridget Cuniffe, 35, Ireland.
Wm. Kennedy, 25, "
Louis Quinlan, 36, "
James Dunn, 50, "
James Gill, 12, "
Kearne Egan, 22, "
Ambrose Deare, 15, "
James Coey, 28, "
John Futtenvald, 23, Germany.
Patrick H. Joyce, 28, Virginia.
James Keenan, 25, and states.
Fanny Goldstein, 21, Germany.
Mr. Pinine, not stated, America.
Richard Cramer, 21, Germany.
G. A. Belcher, 5, New York.
Richard Moyzler, 22, Virginia.
Alex Finlayson, 20, Canada.
Lizzie Jones, 22, New York.
James Odaz, 22, Kentucky.
Frank Dunitry, 23, Malta.
Michael Roche, 50, Germany.
Charles Sander, 26, "
Paul Lindon, 26, England.
Peter Lundeal, 50, Sweden.
Antonio Bertucio, 41, Italy.
James Ennis, 52, Ireland.
George Welling, 16, Kentucky.
James Wickham, not stated.
D Mercier, 23, England.
James W. Fields, 32, Pennsylvania.
Godfil Lowden, 34, England.
James Fisher, 27, England.
Bertin Eaaert, 20, Prussia.
Maurice McDowal, 23, Ireland.
C Hurt, not stated, England.
Johanna Einge, 22, Germany.
Bernard Keahan, 21, Ireland.
James O Kelly, 26, Georgia.
Mary Meakin, 65, Ireland.
Antonio Ballo, 25, Italy.
Elizabeth Dauth, 45, Germany.
Luger Baucre, 38, France.
Louis Zellion, 18, "
Mme Alex Longpre, 30, Mexico.
Josephine Bauer, 19, France.
Charles Prot, 36, "
H Cardoet, 21, "
Joseph Vives, 20, "
Louis Jean Kirk, 22, "

*Larceny.*—Joe Carter, colored, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, and sent for trial before the First District Court, for stealing $18 from the store of Mr. E. J. Nolan on Canal street.

*Fined Nompla.*—Eight *nompla da jure* were yesterday fined $10 each by Recorder Gastinel, for walking the streets and playing their vocation in too public a manner, to the serious detriment of the good morals of the community.

*Another Burglary.*—The coffeehouse of Geo. H. Nungesser, corner of Customhouse and Old Levee streets, was burglariously entered night before last, and robbed of a pair of pants and a gold watch valued at $100. We hear of no clue to the burglar.

*Dangerously Injured.*—A man named Mike Kearns fell from his carriage about 5 o'clock last evening and was dangerously wounded, corner of Gaienne and Magazine streets. He was taken to his residence, 380 Magazine street.

*Burglary.*—Joseph Rosotta was arraigned before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, charged with having, on the night of the 13th, burglariously entered the house of Elizabeth Richards, corner of Conti and Basin street, and stealing therefrom the sum of $280 in greenbacks, $20 in gold and a quilting. Mrs. Richards hearing the noise in her room got up and asked him what he was about. He told her to hush for he was after the money. They heard another man in the house take the booty, but was so frightened that she could not prevent him. He succeeded in prevent to escape to await trial before the First District Court.

*Robbery.*—Mr. D. F. Simpson, residing on Chippewa street, between Sixth and Washington streets, reports that he was robbed last night of $400 by a black woman named Bella, who was employed as a nurse to his wife. The woman at latest account had not been arrested.

ALEXANDRE DUMAN AND THE EMPEROR.—M. Alexandre Dumas, desiring to give to one of his novels—"Les Hiaces et les Biens"—a tone of historical accuracy, in the details, applied to one of the public libraries of Paris to have communicated to him all the documents connected with the 13th Vendemaire. His application was refused, on which he addressed the subjoined letter to the Emperor Napoleon III:

*Illustrious Confrere.*—When you undertook to write the "Life of the Conqueror of the Gaule," all the libraries were eager to place at your disposal the documents which they contain. The result is a work superior to others, in the circumstance that it brings together the greatest number of historical documents. Engaged at the present moment in writing the life of another Cesar, named Napoleon Bonaparte, I require documents relating to his appearance on the scene of this world. In brief, I should like to have all the pamphlets which the 13th Vendemaire brought forth. I have asked for them at the library, they have been refused. There remains to me no other means than to apply to you, my illustrious confrere, to whom nothing is refused, to beg you to ask for those works in your own name, at the library, and to be good enough, when you shall have received them, to place them at my disposal. If you will be so kind as to grant this request, you will have rendered me a service which, in a literary sense, I shall never forget. I have the honor to be, with respect, illustrious author of the "Life of Cesar," your very humble and most grateful confrere, ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

The next day the writer received, through M. Duruy, the pamphlets asked for.

At Guildhall, Vt., recently, while William Dewey's family were seated at dinner, a streak of electricity passed through the house, over prominent the table, scattering the food and dishes promiscuously about, and affecting all the family. Mr. Dewey was delirious for some time. The sky was clear at the time.

In New Haven, recently, a German engraver who was in debt to a fellow countryman some sixty dollars for drinks and borrowed money, shot him as a convenient way of settling the matter. He then killed himself.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

*Washington*, Sept. 19.—The ship Kearsarge, before reported on fire at Newport, has been pumped out and is afloat. She is badly burned, the fire having evidently smouldered during a great part of the passage.

The Montana volunteers have been reinforced by eighty men and one piece of artillery.

The Crow Indians, while professing peaceful intentions, are undoubtedly depredating.

Two thousand hostile Indians surrounded Fort Dodge. They captured five of a train of forty wagons loaded with ammunition and stores, within thirty miles of Fort Dodge on the 6th. Next day they attacked another train killing four men and capturing twelve mules.

There were two fatal cholera cases at Omaha yesterday.

*Letter received.* The Howard Association is organized, but without means from the impoverished condition of our people. Any aid will be gratefully received. S. A. SMITH.

President New Orleans Board of Health.

Dr. Harris then suggested that some action taken. He referred to the efforts of New York in 1853, at which time the following funds were raised and contributed through the agency of the Howard Association:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of donations | $25,000 |
| Expended in New Orleans | 14,000 |
| Other places | 20,000 |
| Balance invested in fund for widows and orphans | 6,000 |

Dr Nomon, of the Howard Association of New Orleans, then made a statement as to the actual condition of affairs of the South. He said that the sanitary condition of New Orleans was not as perfect as in former times, that the water, which proved so effectual during the Butler administration, was very limited; that the deaths of the city only are published, and that the actual condition of affairs is not known. The death-rate one in seven, and the real death-rate twice as great.

Dr Harris said that the sextons only give the reports of deaths, and they are confined to the city. The state of the country districts is not known.

Prof. Hamilton then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of calling and making the necessary arrangements for a public meeting at which the subject of relief for suffering from yellow fever in the towns and cities may be discussed and contributions made for the purpose.

The following committee was appointed: Mr Hawley Hamilton, Dr. A. Nelson Hell, of Brooklyn; Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, of New York; Dr. Wm. M. Chamberlain, of New York; Prof. Frank Hamilton, of New York; S. C. Hawley, of metropolitan police; Emmons Clark, of metropolitan board of health; E. L. Nimmo, of New Orleans; Norris R. Norton, of New York; E. Harris, of New York; H. D. Buckley, of New York; John Browne, of New York; Dr Wm. N. Bickham, of New York.

On motion of Dr. Harris, Dr. H. D. Buckley was appointed chairman and Mr. John Browne secretary.

Dr. Harris said that no formal meeting had been held in relation to the epidemic which had arisen in the districts along our Southern coast. Owing to the rapid increase of the epidemic, which first made its outbreak at Indianola, thence to Point Tobacco, and thence to New Iberia and Pensacola, considerable excitement had been occasioned in these districts. Now it has a magnitude truly alarming, and some action must be taken. The following dispatch had just been received in response to a letter sent by Dr. Harris, inquiring as to the condition of the organization in operation in New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 12, 1867.

To Dr. E. Harris, Metropolitan Board of Health: