The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,214

THE NEW OBLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUX & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in Advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.
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One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
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Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	110	170	275
Six	54	95	130	200	325
Seven	60	110	150	230	375
Eight	65	115	160	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Twenty	75	135	180	320	500
Twenty-five	85	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	470	700
Twenty	125	230	300	550	1,000

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1867.

COTTON PRESS CHARGES.—The cotton presmen of New Orleans have fixed upon fifty cents per bale for the first month and twenty-five cents for each succeeding month, as their charges for "drayage, storage and labor on cotton. Their rates, it is believed, will be fully justified by the expenses necessarily incurred.

REGATTA AT POINT CLEAR.—There will be a regatta next Friday, the 23d instant, at Point Clear, a ball at night, and a barbecue and fish fry the day following.

OFF FOR MEXICO.—The Austrian corvette Elizabeth, left last night, or will leave this morning, bearing Admiral Tegetthoff to Vera Cruz, whence it is expected he will proceed to the City of Mexico.

TELEGRAPH ALONG THE GULF SHORE.—The project of extending a line of telegraph from New Orleans to the Gulf shore watering places, and on as far as Mobile, is again discussed, and we have little doubt will be accomplished. With the use of the submerged cable, which can be raised on a part of the route, it is supposed that the work can be done for a few thousand dollars.

IMPATIENT FOR THE SACRIFICE.—Those of our readers who take an interest in the action of the City Council, must have observed in our issue of yesterday, in the report of the proceedings of its last meeting, a resolution introduced by a member of the Upper Board, setting forth that the further retention in office of the City Attorney, Assistant City Attorney, Surveyor, Controller and Coroner, was incompatible with the "reconstruction" of the State under the military bills of Congress, and as the power to remove these officers by the Council was doubtful, that Gen. Sheridan be requested to remove them. This resolution has doubtless been transmitted to the Commander of the District, whose answer to so extraordinary a request, has not yet transpired.

The Council might well hesitate as to the power to remove any city officers, except in the manner and for the causes provided by law.

The General Commanding is invested with the discretionary power of removing any person from office in his District and may of course do so without assigning any reason whatever for the act. But it will doubtless be regarded as a piece of gratuitous interference in the civil appointees of that commander, to request from him the removal of duly elected City officers, without alleging and proving some acts of malfeasance or delinquency committed by them. The law provides for the impeachment of such officers for cause and for their removal, after trial and conviction. General Sheridan can probably dispense with any suggestions as to the exercise of his important and extremely delicate powers, especially from the quarter whence the request alluded to comes, and at the particular moment in view of his own relinquishment of the command of this District, which is about to take place. Let the Council confine themselves to the exercise of their proper functions.

The Epidemic in Corpus Christy.

[From Indianola Bulletin Extra, 17th.]

We have just received a copy of an "Extra" from the Corpus Christi *Advertiser* office, of the 11th instant, which we hasten to place before the public, and at the same time extend our most sincere condolence to the people of that unfortunate city.

Office, Corpus Christi Advertiser.
August 14, 1867, 12 m.

When, on the 27th ult., we last issued the *Advertiser*, how little we then dreamed of the dread calamity that hung over our city. When we made the call for an organization of the Howard Association, we did it from prudent motives, believing that every caution should be used to guard the public health. In fact, at that date, but few cases of fever had occurred, and they were not positively pronounced yellow fever.

But the cloud burst upon us—a disease of the most virulent and malignant character—and soon death after death occurred among our best and most valuable citizens, male and female, and up to the present time, has not ceased operation. Our local physicians used all their skill and ability to check the disease, labored day and night but alas! they fell victims and died martyrs to the cause of humanity.

There is scarcely a house in the city that has escaped either sickness or death of some of its inmates. Our pen is inadequate to the task of describing the distress that now prevails among us.

The death of a wife and sister, the sickness of two other members of our family, and of ourself, must be the apology to our patrons for the suspension of our paper, and of the very brief notice of events that have transpired since our issue of July 27th.

P S—Seven more deaths as we go to press, at 5 p m.

Total number of deaths to date 83.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

We have often thought that hardly anything could be more interesting than the history of almost any long established and well conducted newspapers. Strange such histories are not written.

"Enfranchisement of the slaves and disfranchisement of their owners" looks like a reversion of the peculiar institution of slavery. A negro employer in Union City, Tenn., has discharged a white radical because he voted for Brownlow. Masters will sometimes discharge their servants.

The colored girls of Shreveport held a fair, the last week, for the benefit of a church for negroes. None but whites were admitted to the fair; the following evening the fair was resumed exclusively for the admission of colored persons. Novel Extasy that, certainly!

An application of ice to the head, and if practicable the body, is said to be one of the best restorative where a person is struck by lightning. Mrs. Morehouse, without understanding its efficacy on scientific principles, used it effectually in restoring her husband who was struck senseless by a bolt of lightning last Tuesday afternoon, in Algiers.

Gen Grant, says a special dispatch to the *Republican*, has entered a written protest against the removal of Sheridan.

Some Texans who passed through New Iberia are supposed to have introduced the yellow fever in New Iberia. But there are other causes alleged.

There is not a better country paper among our exchanges than the Planters (La.) *Banner*. Certainly there is not a more industrious Editor than Dan. Dennett.

Ben. Wood, Roger A. Pryor and others have made affidavits denying that they ever had any communications with the parties who swore to have had interviews with them on the subject of Davis' release and the fabrication of testimony against Holt, Stanton and Butler. Mr. Wood denounces the affair in his paper, the N. Y. *News*, and threatens a prosecution for perjury.

All the stock in the Claiborne Street Railroad, it is announced, has been taken. Col. Labauve has been chosen President of the Company, a deserved and excellent selection.

Pike, of Arkansas, charged with violating his parole by "writing incendiary articles," says he never gave or had any parole to violate.

Still another new and atrocious word: A Western paper remarks: "Up to a late hour last night not a single *drinkill* had found his way, on account of the rushes for strong drink to the hospitalities of the city." Editists should restrain reporters from trifling with the English language in this way.

A negro lately gave his idea of faith in God's promises in the following words: "Dar is a nice wall, and the Lord he stand dere and say to me, 'Now, I want you to go troo dat.' I start to go troo, say, 'Lord, I can't.' I get nuffin to do 'bout it. All I have to do about it is to but agin it, and its de Lord's business to put me troo."

At a trial in a divorce case, a witness, recently in England, made the following reply: Mr. Serjeant Tindal—"He treated her very kindly, did he not?" Atkinson—"Oh, he—he—he blessed her several times." Mr. Serjeant Tindal—"And how did she treat him?" Atkinson—"Well, she retaliated."

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Claussen, arrived yesterday from Boston. She brings the following passengers:

Miss Thomas Boyd child, Miss O Baker, Mr Cogdon and others in the steerage.

One of the drinking bars at Saratoga clears $42,000 a year.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON'S HYPOCRISY.

Mr. Stanton's removal from the high position in the Government he has so long occupied—and the powers of which he so greatly perverted to the injury of many of his countrymen—has not aroused that resentment we thought would follow such an act, on the part of the political friends of the ex-Secretary.

Many of the most influential journals in the North concede the right of the President to suspend Mr. Stanton, and the number that find no fault with it are not few. The truth is, the change in the War Department had been anticipated for some weeks, and when it came the announcement took no one by surprise. Already the circumstance gives way to equally important changes in the military commands in the South and West, and in a few days Mr. Stanton will have been almost forgotten. We would willingly let him pass into the obscurity of private life, did not the lesson, which the disclosures of his duplicity teach, induce us to lay before our readers one of the most remarkable instances of hypocrisy in high public station that have come to light, in modern times.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 15th in re. producing the veto message of President Johnson, of the "Tenure of Office bill," says:

"We charge, then, without the least fear of contradiction, that Mr. Stanton was opposed, upon constitutional grounds, to the same tenure-of-office law which he has evoked as a shield to justify him in questioning the right of the President to remove or suspend him from office. Mr. Stanton's views upon the subject were marked by so much research, luminousness in point of law and fact, and by so much zeal and earnestness of argumentation, that to him was assigned the duty, amid the pressure of overwhelming routine duty upon the President at the very last hours of the session, he having at the same time other measures to veto, to reduce them to that form of writing that in large part constituted the substance of the veto of the tenure-of-office bill. We state the fact to expose the duplicity and hypocrisy of Mr. Stanton, and to reproduce as able an argument, perhaps, as can well be made against the measure in question.

The following passages from this message, will show what were then Mr. Stanton's views upon the subject:

"In effect this bill provides that the President shall not remove from their places any of the civil officers whose terms of service are not limited by law, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. *The bill, in the strongest conflicts in my judgment, with the Constitution of the United States. That the power of removal is constitutionally vested in the President of the United States is a principle which has been authoritatively declared by judicial authority and judicial commissioners, than it has been uniformly practised upon by the legislative and executive department: of the Government.*"

Referring to a debate in Congress upon the President's power to remove, the message then quotes Mr. Madison, whose adverse opinion of the Federalist had been relied upon by those who denied the exclusive power, and who now participated in the debate.

Mr. Madison declared he had reviewed his former opinions, and summed up the whole case as follows:

"The Constitution affirms that the executive power is vested in the President. Are there exceptions to this proposition? Yes, there are. The Constitution says that in appointing to office the Senate shall be associated with the President, unless in the case of inferior officers, when the law shall otherwise direct. Have we (that is, Congress) a right to extend this exception? I believe not. If the Constitution has inverted all executive power in the President, I venture to assert that the Legislature has no right to diminish or modify his executive authority. The question now resolves itself into this: Is the power of displacing an Executive power? I conceive that if any power whatever is in the Executive it is in the power of appointing, overseeing, and controlling those who execute the laws. If the Constitution had not qualified the power of the President in appointing to office by associating the Senate with him in that business, would it not be clear that he would have the right by virtue of his Executive power to make such appointment? Should we be authorized in defiance of that clause in the Constitution—the Executive power shall be vested in the President—to unite the Senate with the President in the appointment to office? I conceive not. If it is admitted that we should not be authorized to do this, I think it may be disputed whether we have a right to associate them in removing persons from office, the one power being as much of an Executive nature as the other, and the first is authorized by being excepted out of the general rule established by the Constitution in these words: 'The Executive power shall be vested in the President.'

The message then goes on to show that this construction of the Constitution was adopted by Congress; "that the question was revived during the administration of President Jackson and the subject was again long and earnestly debated in the Senate, and the early construction of the Constitution was, nevertheless, freely accepted as binding and conclusive upon Congress. But the question came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839 in case of *ex parte* Hennen, and the construction of the Constitution on the subject adopted by Congress, was sanctioned by the Court.

The commentaries of Judges Story and Kent are also quoted in support of the doctrine thus solemnly approved and enunciated.

And yet Mr. Stanton rebels against doctrine thus established when applied to himself. It is a mighty difference whose ox is gored.

THE PROSPECT FOR A CROP.

For some time we have been studying the reports that come in from various sources regarding the prospects for a crop, in the vain endeavor to form some settled opinion. This has been no easy task. Thus far the reports have been conflicting and various. Take those from any one parish in our own State and it will be no easy task to strike a balance and show on which side lie the preponderance of evidence. One man, whose word cannot be disputed, and who is known to be reliable in such matters, informs us that the crops have been almost entirely destroyed; that the wet weather has done its worst; that the heavy rains have done unparalleled injury, or that the army worm has committed sad havoc with the cotton. While lamenting this unfortunate state of affairs we receive a report from his next neighbor, equally reliable, who tells us that the crops never looked better and that there could hardly be a finer prospect. As in the case of individual parishes, so with the States and sections. From every quarter we get the most damaging reports, preceded or followed by those of a cheering character. The officers of the Internal Revenue, who have an opportunity of seeing everything, are unanimous in expressing the opinion that there will not be one quarter of a crop. They give as most discouraging statements. The planters are nearly equally divided; and it is from their statements that we must make up our estimates.

Farmers generally, whether justly or unjustly, have the name of croaking. They rarely speak cheerfully of the growing crops, and nearly always have some grievance. It is too wet, or too dry; the rust or worms have come; or labor is scarce and poor, or something or other to mar a good prospect. This is considered a marked peculiarity and hence we have to take what they say with many grains of allowance. But that there should be conflicting statements is easily understood, and is rather cheering than otherwise. During wet seasons planters in the low lands will have trouble; and the reverse is true in dry seasons. Thus, a planter whose lands are low finds his cotton attacked by rust, and gives us unpleasant reports, while he of the uplands, has a fine crop. So we understand why it is that we get such conflicting statements from plantations in the same State or parish, and even from those almost adjoining. By carefully going over this year's reports we shall find the testimony on each side about equal. From this we are of opinion that there will be a good half crop, despite the many drawbacks of the season. If we really get this—and there is every probability that we may—it will do very well. It will, at least, be much better than many expected. It will aid the South wonderfully and do more towards setting us on our legs again than all the efforts in behalf of Reconstruction. The planters have certainly had many hardships and troubles to encounter this season, not only from the difficulty of obtaining competent and steady labor, but from the weather, the army worm and other casualties. If they get, then, as we hope and believe, a full half crop, they will do remarkably well, and none need complain of ill-luck. We hope there may be no further casualties to mar the prospect.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SEWARD.—There does not appear to be any doubt that a serious conflict of views has arisen between the President and Secretary Seward, which, if the latter carries them out to their legitimate result, must cause the resignation as Secretary of State. Indeed, one of his intimate friends has predicted that Mr. Seward will not remain in the Cabinet beyond the 1st of September. It is well known Seward has been sending Secretary Stanton, and was the afternoon in personal conference with that soon-to-be-ex-official.

As regards the current rumation about Secretary McCulloch's threatened resignation, it may be said to be false, and the same statement will apply to Postmaster-General Randall. The latter returned to day, and is willing to go now as he has been for months past, provided he receives any intimation that his office.—*Washington Correspondent N. Y. World.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sickles' Order Considered in Cabinet Meeting.

He will be Superseded unless he Obeys Orders.

Gen. Thomas and Staff left Louisville for New Orleans To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech.

No Apprehensions of a War in Europe.

Important Suit Decided.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 21.—The Postmaster General has ordered the mail route between Vicksburg and Mobile reopened for competition, the contractor having forfeited it. The route is 376 miles, twice a week, in good boats.

Sidney Marcelle Cerruti, the new Italian Minister, has arrived.

Half a dozen volunteer officers, ranging from Captain to Colonel, were mustered out to day also two Chaplains.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $323,000.

Gen. Howard has had no intimation of his reported removal. The Secretary of War and others informed Howard, during a recent interview, that he had heard nothing of it.

The President visits the Baltimore Schutzenfest to-morrow.

Official returns of the Kentucky election show Helm a majority, over the Radical candidate for Governor, of 27,000, over the Third Party candidate 74,000. Majority over both 13,000.

The business portion of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been burned—loss $100,000.

Gen. Sickles' refusal to obey the Executive order, restraining him from interfering with processes of the Supreme Court, has disturbed the Cabinet yesterday. There is reason for stating that he will be superceded unless he obeys.

Vicksburg, August 21.—Up, P. W Strader, named Hubbler, Patton and Trass, have been arrested for examination before Recorder Gantline on charges of obtaining extensive orders for confectionaries from Mr Kuntz's and Max Nihoff's establishments, by having them sent to what proved in one instance a false address, and in the others a mere vacant lot. The articles were pretty expensive, and it is supposed these young fellows have been playing the "great game" for some time, a portion of the way, which is more generally played in this city than is suspected.

Sent Before the First District Court—Ex-officer McCann, recently arraigned before the Police Board on a charge of having created a disturbance with negroes, on Cordorey Alley, was brought before Recorder Ahern, yesterday morning, upon charges preferred against the officer, preferred against him by Amanda Graves and Susan Thompson. The accused was sent before the First District Court for trial, under bonds of $2,000 on one charge, and placed under a similar amount of peace bonds upon the other. Seven negroes arrested upon charges preferred by McCann, were discharged from custody.

Order Against Rey Pelican—The Chief of Police yesterday issued the following order:

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
New Orleans, August 20, 1867.

General Orders No. 5.

It having been reported at this office that persons pursuing the avocation of "rag pickers" are in the habit of emptying boxes and barrels, etc., containing filth, for the purpose of facilitating examination of contents, and that these persons carry portions of such filth to their places of abode and elsewhere within the limits of the city, to the detriment and safety of the public health.

You are hereby commanded to strictly enforce health ordinance approved August 2, 1866, and arrest forthwith all persons engaged directly or indirectly in this peculiar traffic in violation of said ordinance.

J. J. WILLIAMSON, Chief of Police.

The Forged Escobedo Letter.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At the request of General Berinzabal, of Mexico, General Reynolds has forwarded to General Sheridan the following letter, complaining of the Brownsville *Ranchero* of its connection with the death of Escobedo, in letter attributed to Escobedo. We omit the names of General Reynolds, and the Civil Commander Gomez:

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF THE LINE DEL BRAVO,
Brownsville, Texas, July 31, 1867.

General—I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been called to a singular article lately published in the *Ranchero*, of Brownsville. It is in bad taste, and I regret said to have been written by Gen. Escobedo, and addressed to Gov. M. Z. Gomez, of the State of New Leon, and is very expressive of views highly hostile to foreigners in Mexico, which views are said to be entertained in an exalted degree by Escobedo.

I regret that the article herein mentioned has already gained a wide circulation both in the United States and Europe, though it was not in it should, as it bears the signature of one of the leading men of this country. However, in order that such a calumny against Gen. Escobedo personally, and against all Mexicans generally, should not go abroad uncontradicted, I took the troubled of requesting Gov. Gomez, as being the gentleman said to have received show on which side lie the preponderance of evidence. One man, whose word cannot be disputed, and who is known to be reliable in such matters, informs us that the crops have been almost entirely destroyed; that the wet weather has done its worst; that the heavy rains have done unparalleled injury, or that the army worm has committed sad havoc with the cotton. While lamenting this unfortunate state of affairs we receive a report from his next neighbor, equally reliable, who tells us that the crops never looked better and that there could hardly be a finer prospect. As in the case of individual parishes, so with the States and sections. From every quarter we get the most damaging reports, preceded or followed by those of a cheering character. The officers of the Internal Revenue, who have an opportunity of seeing everything, are unanimous in expressing the opinion that there will not be one quarter of a crop. They give as most discouraging statements. The planters are nearly equally divided; and it is from their statements that we must make up our estimates.

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Louisiana Intelligence.

CROPS, WORMS, HEALTH, POLITICS, ETC.

The Planters' *Banner* of the 17th instant, says: It is reported that the yellow fever is raging at Abbeville, eighteen miles from New Iberia.

The same paper says a branch of the New Orleans Howard Association has been organized under the name of the "New Iberia Howard Association."

Speaking of a colored barbecue at Washington, in Lafayette Landry parish, the editor of the *Banner* says:

On the first of August there was a colored barbecue at Washington. The speakers were Geo. Jackson, Keary, Moss, D Pary, Brown and Smith, mulattoes and white men. No black man spoke during the day.

The speeches, with two exceptions, were inflammatory, much after the order of those made by Dostie and others, at the Friday evening meeting before the New Orleans riot of the 30th of July, last year. The speakers appeared to be extremely anxious to excite the hatred and jealousy of the black men towards the white people of the country who are not Radicals. The negroes were advised to snub the white people socially, to treat them rudely, and to claim social equality with them at once. Vidal, a European Frenchman, who has been in the country but a few years, and who edits the St. Landry *Progress*, a new Radical paper in this place, used language in substance as follows, to the negroes, as I am informed by the most respectable men of Washington. He denounced the former officers and slaveholders of this parish as vipers and enemies to the black race. He said, "the white worthy of freedom must strike the blow—now is the time—the battle belongs to numbers."

Keary, colored, was resolutely in favor of confiscation and a division of lands among the black people. He said if it didn't come this year it would next—it was sure to come. He said the black people must be linked together as one man to put down the white man—wished every d—d rebel in hell—that, if necessary, and the issue come, he would lead them to battle.

The speeches, black and white, and a few select friends such as Castille and some colored women connected with the rich white families, had evidently fired all by themselves, rather aristocratic affair. Mr Vidal, the Radical editor, made a speech and tossed the crowd like billiard balls. He must have been extremely complimentary to his colored friends of both sexes, and hard on those of his own color.

One very respectable Mr Black man, noted for his honesty and sobriety, declined accepting an invitation to the select dinner with Vidal, Moss, Castille and the others. He said he was afraid of the company he met before the war and never associated with them.

I was not present at the barbecue, but got the facts from the most sober, staid men, men of honor and integrity, who say they can prove these statements to be strictly true by the best men of Washington, of both colors, who witnessed and heard these things.

These men state that to such an extent do these Radical speakers and misleaders of makers excite the unsuspecting and credulous negroes, that bloodshed and massacres would be inevitable if these wild and crazy spirits were not held in check by the United States troops now stationed at Opelousas. The strange spectacle has been presented of white United States troops being protected from the fury of families and communities against Radicals and revolutionists, white and black. Gentlemen of the highest standing and character have been arrested upon the charges of the Reform bill and other benefacial measures.

It was reported to-day that the revolt in Catahoula, Rapides, had been suppressed.

London, August 21.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan has resolved to form a new Council composed of equal numbers of Greek and Turkish members.

Liverpool, August 21—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet but steady. Middling Uplands 10¾; Middling Orleans 11d. Sales 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 21—An important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company versus Williams & Guion, resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, with damages of £100,000. The suit, raw out of the Nitro Glycerine Explosion at Aspinwall, in 1866. Plaintiffs brought suit against the shippers, claiming that they were guilty of deception in shipping an explosive mixture under a false name, thus exposing them to great loss. The judgment rendered is understood to definitely settle that the plaintiffs are entitled to damages, and that they cannot recover losses from the underwriters, but that question as to whether the present defendants who also plead ignorance of the character of the shipment, are ultimately liable to the owners of the plaintiffs vessel, is left for original shippers at Hamburg, or the originators of the fraud goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

Paris, August 21.—The semi-official press of this city declares that the conference of Emperors at Salsbury, insures a long peace to Europe. Another gathering of the Sovereigns is expected here. It is reported that Victoria and Prince Joseph will meet Napoleon in October.

Florence, August 21.—The Italian Parliament is prorogued. Garibaldi's preparations for a movement on Rome are again suspended.

[Further Dispatches.]

Washington, August 21.—Regarding the statements made that Gen. Magruder was disspatefully treated at the New York Stock Exchange, Magruder publishes a card stating that he was never at the New York Stock Exchange, and that it never occurred.

Secretary McCulloch writes Assistant Treasurer Fraser, of New York, daily contradicting the recent statements of Treasury irregularities.

Vienna, August 21.—All the official journals declare that peace in Germany is now secured.

London, August 21.—It is stated that Prim still leads the Spanish insurrection, supplied with funds by Paris bankers.

Liverpool, August 20, evening.—Cotton declined 1-16 to 1d; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 11 1-16d.

London, August 21, noon.—Bonds 73¾; other markets unchanged.

London, August 21, 2 p. m.—Bonds 73⅝; Consols 94⅛.

Liverpool, August 21, 2 p. m.—Cotton rather more active. Sales will reach 18,000 bales. Lard 51s 6d. Bacon 48s 6d. Other markets unaltered.

Steamer Laurent arrived, with Shanghai advices, which say that tea is very active, the new crop going off rapidly.

Berlin, August 21.—The Prussian Government decree free trade in salt.

Denver, August 21.—Returns show a Republican majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

New York, August 21.—Stocks heavy. Money 4 to 5 per cent. Gold 140⅞. Sterling, time, 109⅛ to 109⅜; sight, 109⅞ to 110⅛. 5-20's of '62, 113¾.

Flour 10 to 15c lower for new. Wheat 1c lower. Corn 1c lower. Oats dull and drooping. Pork steady at $23 25.

Lard quiet at 12½ to 13½c. Whisky quiet. Cotton dull; middling uplands 38 to 38½c. Freights quiet.

Louisiana Intelligence.

CROPS, WORMS, HEALTH, POLITICS, ETC.

The Planters' *Banner* of the 17th instant, says: It is reported that the yellow fever is raging at Abbeville, eighteen miles from New Iberia.

The same paper says a branch of the New Orleans Howard Association has been organized under the name of the "New Iberia Howard Association."

Speaking of a colored barbecue at Washington, in Lafayette Landry parish, the editor of the *Banner* says:

On the first of August there was a colored barbecue at Washington. The speakers were Geo. Jackson, Keary, Moss, D Pary, Brown and Smith, mulattoes and white men. No black man spoke during the day.

The speeches, with two exceptions, were inflammatory, much after the order of those made by Dostie and others, at the Friday evening meeting before the New Orleans riot of the 30th of July, last year. The speakers appeared to be extremely anxious to excite the hatred and jealousy of the black men towards the white people of the country who are not Radicals. The negroes were advised to snub the white people socially, to treat them rudely, and to claim social equality with them at once. Vidal, a European Frenchman, who has been in the country but a few years, and who edits the St. Landry *Progress*, a new Radical paper in this place, used language in substance as follows, to the negroes, as I am informed by the most respectable men of Washington. He denounced the former officers and slaveholders of this parish as vipers and enemies to the black race. He said, "the white worthy of freedom must strike the blow—now is the time—the battle belongs to numbers."

Keary, colored, was resolutely in favor of confiscation and a division of lands among the black people. He said if it didn't come this year it would next—it was sure to come. He said the black people must be linked together as one man to put down the white man—wished every d—d rebel in hell—that, if necessary, and the issue come, he would lead them to battle.

The speeches, black and white, and a few select friends such as Castille and some colored women connected with the rich white families, had evidently fired all by themselves, rather aristocratic affair. Mr Vidal, the Radical editor, made a speech and tossed the crowd like billiard balls. He must have been extremely complimentary to his colored friends of both sexes, and hard on those of his own color.

One very respectable Mr Black man, noted for his honesty and sobriety, declined accepting an invitation to the select dinner with Vidal, Moss, Castille and the others. He said he was afraid of the company he met before the war and never associated with them.

I was not present at the barbecue, but got the facts from the most sober, staid men, men of honor and integrity, who say they can prove these statements to be strictly true by the best men of Washington, of both colors, who witnessed and heard these things.

These men state that to such an extent do these Radical speakers and misleaders of makers excite the unsuspecting and credulous negroes, that bloodshed and massacres would be inevitable if these wild and crazy spirits were not held in check by the United States troops now stationed at Opelousas. The strange spectacle has been presented of white United States troops being protected from the fury of families and communities against Radicals and revolutionists, white and black. Gentlemen of the highest standing and character have been arrested upon the charges of the Reform bill and other benefacial measures.

It was reported to-day that the revolt in Catahoula, Rapides, had been suppressed.

London, August 21.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan has resolved to form a new Council composed of equal numbers of Greek and Turkish members.

Liverpool, August 21—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet but steady. Middling Uplands 10¾; Middling Orleans 11d. Sales 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 21—An important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company versus Williams & Guion, resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, with damages of £100,000. The suit, raw out of the Nitro Glycerine Explosion at Aspinwall, in 1866. Plaintiffs brought suit against the shippers, claiming that they were guilty of deception in shipping an explosive mixture under a false name, thus exposing them to great loss. The judgment rendered is understood to definitely settle that the plaintiffs are entitled to damages, and that they cannot recover losses from the underwriters, but that question as to whether the present defendants who also plead ignorance of the character of the shipment, are ultimately liable to the owners of the plaintiffs vessel, is left for original shippers at Hamburg, or the originators of the fraud goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

Paris, August 21.—The semi-official press of this city declares that the conference of Emperors at Salsbury, insures a long peace to Europe. Another gathering of the Sovereigns is expected here. It is reported that Victoria and Prince Joseph will meet Napoleon in October.

Florence, August 21.—The Italian Parliament is prorogued. Garibaldi's preparations for a movement on Rome are again suspended.

[Further Dispatches.]

Washington, August 21.—Regarding the statements made that Gen. Magruder was disspatefully treated at the New York Stock Exchange, Magruder publishes a card stating that he was never at the New York Stock Exchange, and that it never occurred.

Secretary McCulloch writes Assistant Treasurer Fraser, of New York, daily contradicting the recent statements of Treasury irregularities.

A NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—To meet the demands of the public, there will be issued from the Treasury Department, in a few weeks, an additional fractional currency note, of the denomination of fifteen cents. The principal embellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right, and of Lieutenant General Sherman on the left. The back of the note will be green, with the figure "15" on each side. The bronze figures which have been placed upon other denominations will be omitted.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1867.

Inactivity and dullness were the prevailing features in financial and commercial circles. Sugar and Molasses were in limited supply and moderate demand, retail principally. Western Produce exhibited rather less than its usual vitality, characterized by no quotable variation in any of its leading departments. Tobacco was without any apparent animation, while the movement in Cotton was restricted, being controlled by light supplies and continued stringency on the part of holders, and consequently the sales have been small, comprising barely 350 bales, at rather unsettled, but generally within the range of last evening's quotations.

Gold, in sympathy with the course of prices in New York, disclosed a less firm feeling. It opened nominally at 140 to 140¼, against 141, the opening rate in Wall street, but later advices being less favorable it eased off and closed at about 139¾ to 140. The demand was more liberal, but as the cash offerings were light only a trifling business has been transacted, comprising $7,500 and $10,000 at 139¾; $1000 and $2000 at 140; $4000 at the same, and $1000 at 140¼. There were no sales of Silver reported. The counter rates for American halves were 132¾ to 133¾, and for Mexican dollars 141¼ to 142.

Foreign Exchange was characterized by more activity, though rates reacted in agreement with the course of Gold, however, the offerings were quotable change. The offerings were more liberal, especially commercial bills, and as the demand for remittance purposes was largely in excess, business has been transacted, including the following sales to banks and bankers: £1000 good clear sterling at 108, £2000 at 108⅛, £2000 at the same, £3000 at 153¾, £500 at 153⅝, £1000 at 153, £1300 bank at 155, and £3000 do. at 110 for gold. In France we notice a sale of 15,000 A1 commercial at 5.15⅛. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 108½ to 108⅝ for bill of lading bills, 153 to 153½ for A1 do. first class, and 155 for bankers; and France at 5.17½ for A1 commercial, and 5.15 to 5.12½ for cash.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no alteration. The Lakes continued to clear on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, at which they met with a moderate patronage. The supply of commercial was light and the sales limited, being restricted to the following: $5,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $25,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent premium, $25,000 at sight, $30,000 at 5-10, $10,000 thirty days at ¼ per cent discount, and $10,000 do at the same rate. The closing rates for commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ and ¼ per cent premium.

The Stock market was inactive no sales being reported throughout the day.

City Bonds were dull, no sales transpiring since our last issue. We continue to quote the Consolidated at 86 to 88, and the Railroad issues at 75 to 78, according to the coupon. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 72 to 74, Jackson Railroad stock at 50 to 52, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 51 to 55.

In Uncurrent money we noticed sales of $5000 City notes, large, at 88½c per dollar, and $2000 State notes at 75c. Bank of Louisiana notice are quoted at 43 to 45, Bank of Commerce 75 to 77c, the inside figures being the rate paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. The Treasury notes rolled to-day at 10 to 15 per cent discount for the small, and 11 to 12 and 13c for the large issues.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1867.

COTTON—The movement to day has been restricted, being confined to a few scattering lots in order for the completion of a few large unsettled orders. The market was sparingly supplied and factors continued firm, although generally more willing to sell than the buyer, who been held aloof throughout, the depression prevailing at New York and Liverpool, in connection with the improved tone of the money market, leading the belief that prices will decline later in the month. Under these circumstances the day's transactions have been limited, amounting to 350 bales, taken by four brokers, at rather unsettled but unchanged prices, the market closing dull at quotations. With the above transaction we report similarly as follows: Ordinary 21 to 23c. Good Ordinary 21 to —. Low Middling 26½ to —, and Middling 28½c. And in Late in the day a firmer impression prevailed that, in addition to the above, a lot of 300 bales changed hands, but as we were unable to trace it we forbear to include it in our sales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 192,992
Received previously	22,525	
Received yesterday	350	
Additional bales not previously reported	2,811	
Gross, burnt and damaged Cotton