THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
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All Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares!	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
	mos.	mos.	mos.	mos.	mos.
One	$12	$ 20	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	36	50	90	125
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	60	90	140	225
Five	45	70	105	170	275
Six	50	80	120	200	325
Seven	60	100	135	230	375
Eight	70	115	150	260	420
Nine	75	125	165	290	460
Ten	80	135	180	320	500
Eleven	90	145	195	350	540
Twelve	95	155	210	380	580
Fifteen	105	175	250	410	620
Twenty	125	195	275	450	660
Fifteen	140	225	300	490	740
Twenty	175	330	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1867.

CLARIFYING CANE JUICE—In our columns will be found the advertisement of H. G. Hearn, 29 Commercial Place, relating to the improved method of clarifying and graduating cane juice. We have before us the *Scientific American* of the 22d of June last, which gives a clear idea of the character and working of this machine, and the editor's opinion of the same. After years of humbugs, imaginary successes, and failures, the inventors appear to have struck the true idea in relation to the best mode of clarifying cane juice by the fumes of sulphur, rectified. The inventor claims a superiority over all other machines in the manner of applying the bleaching and purifying process to the cane juice, which the experience of respectable and experienced planters certify to in the advertisement. It is to the interest of every sugar planter to become thoroughly acquainted with this improvement with a view to using this process in sugar making. The planter who attempts to make sugar by the old process doubtless, we imagine, mistakes his true interest and the interest of his merchant here, which is to obtain high prices for his sugar and molasses. For further particulars see advertisement.

PRUSSI FR CO.—It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the City Council, that our duly reconstructed city fathers are rather spilling it up in the way of foisting the colored element into office. Why is it that endurance has to be made such a virtue in Louisiana above all other States in the Union? What is our peculiar peculiarity? Why have we been so strangely Sheridanized? Is it on account of the idea that we should keep who gets, and we should set who can? Oh, if we could but lift the veil of futurity!

NEW STEAMBOATS FOR THE LOWER TRADE. Captain Smoker is building a fine boat for the Red River trade, to be called after the brave and pure minded Governor of Louisiana, under the Confederate regime,—Henry W. Allen, whose name calls up memories of a man whose services to Louisiana can never be forgotten. The Allen will probably be here in October.

Capt John W. Cannon promises to build a low pressure clipper for the Vicksburg and Natchez trade, whenever the R R. Lee shall be beaten in speed, and has authorized contracts to be closed whenever this event shall have transpired.

Capt. John W. Tobin, the well known Commodore of the Onachita trade, expects to put his new and fleet packet, the J. F. Pargoud, on the river, on the opening of navigation. Capt Tobin intends to pass everything afloat on the Mississippi as was his custom with the Pargoud No 1. This boat is named for one of the wealthiest and most popular planters on the Onachita,—a Colonel of the so called. With his accomplished assistant in the office Mr. J. Prewarkwho has no superior in that department, Capt Tobin is bound to lead as usual in the Onachita trade.

SUCCESSOR TO GOV. HELM.—The Louisville *Courier*, anticipating the death of Gov. Helm, says the Lieut Governor of Kentucky does not succeed to the office of Governor for the unexpired term of Gov Helm, but that under the law of Kentucky a new election must be held immediately to fill the vacancy, the Lieut. Governor acting only until such election.

THE REGATTA.—The following are the entries and results of the yacht race at Pass Christian, Monday:

ENTRIES—FIRST CLASS.

1 Adeona, W. H. C. King, 21 feet 10 inches, sailed by Nick Holly.
2 Sallie, J. Mallory, 21 feet 11 inches, sailed by M Green.
3 Katie, T. J Stewart, 21 feet 11 inches, sailed by John Clements.

SECOND CLASS.

1 Minnie Gilmore, C. M Strong, 20 feet 11 inches, sailed by A Brewster.
2 Owen Sprague, H Cachot, 20 feet 10 inches, H Cachot.
3 Lottie, A M. Payne, 18 feet, Philip Moline
4 Carradine, Louis Dolbear, 18 feet 10 inches, Louis Dolbear.

THIRD CLASS.

1 Caroline, James Schroud, 17 feet 8 inches, Capt James Breedlove.
2 Camilla, E. Dameron, 17 feet 11 inches, E Dameron.
3 Edward, L. H. Kendall, 15 feet 6 inches, L H Kendall.
4 Ada, George Friar, 17 feet 4 inches, George Friar.

SUMMARY.

First Class Boats—	h.	m.	sec
Kate winner first round	1	4	00
second round	1	18	00
Total time	2	22	00
Adeona, first round	1	2	00
second round	1	10	00
Total	2	12	00
Sallie total	2	15	30
Second Class Boats—			
Minnie Gilmore winner	2	15	00
Owen Sprague	2	22	00
Lottie	2	30	00
Carradine	2	33	00
Third Class Boats—			
Ada, winner	2	35	00
Edward	2	47	00
Caroline	2	49	00

LARGE SALE OF PARIGAN PROPERTY.—On Saturday last Mr. S W. Morton, of St Louis, purchased from Mr. D A Given, of this city, about twelve acres of land, fronting on Magazine street, above Content, for which he paid $15,000. The surveys of the land were made yesterday. And the owners will commence at once the erection of substantial buildings for an extensive rolling mill, and railroad cars and machine shops. The rolling mill will be used for the manufacture of Missouri iron alone, and will be of sufficient capacity to supply the great majority of railroad iron needed for South ern railroads. The car shops will also have the capacity for turning out all the cars, etc, needed for Southern roads.—*Paducah Herald.*

The purchaser of the property above referred to is Mr. S. W. Morton, of St. Louis, who represented capitalists of that city in the late Railroad Convention at Paducah, and is one of the prime advisers in the contemplated railroad to connect Paducah with St. Louis, via Du Quoin, on the Illinois Central Road. This purchase is an earnest of Mr. Morton's thorough belief that this road will certainly be constructed, and that the enterprises projected at Paducah will not end with mere words.

Mississippi.

Captain Frank Ewing, of Hinds county, who was charged with murdering a obstinet negro traitor in Newton county, by telling negroes it was a trick to get their names for drafting them in the army, was sentenced to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas for ninety days.

Captain Ewing, has since had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Guard House, for thirty days, from date of sentence, which time will expire next week. He is indebted for his release to the indefatigable efforts of Colonel J. M Payne, his counsel.

The Hon. E. G Peyton has been appointed Judge of the Third Judical District, vice J Noah Winger, deceased. We understand that he has accepted. His post office is Gallatin, Claiborne county, Mississippi.

The Quarantine Station will be at the Spanish place, two miles below the city. It will be designated by the Hospital Flag, and a piece of ordnance.

We are definitely informed that a rigid quarantine has been in operation at Brookhaven for some days past. General Ord this morning telegraphed the authorities at Jackson to establish a quarantine at that point at once. He has also notified the authorities at New Orleans of the river quarantine. These quarantines *will be fatal* to big sociables, and we trust will have the cordial support of the community.—*Vicksburg Herald, 6th.*

CROPS.—We are pleased to learn that there is no further adoance of the army worm in this county. The worm that made its appearance some eight or ten days ago was short lived and done but little harm. There is still a fine prospect. Cotton picking will commence in earnest in a short time.—*Tallahatchie, 31st.*

COTTON WORMS.—In the matter of worms we have but little change to report. We hear everybody speak of the worms being at this place and at that place, but when we inquire as to the amount of injury being done by them, the answer generally is "Well, they are not doing much." Or, "They are about injurious but they don't work fast."—*Natchez Democrat, 27th.*

The Carroll *Conservator* says: "The big worm, about the army worm, has somewhat abated."

The Southern Relief Executive Committee of New York held its final meeting September 4th. The total cash receipts have been $256,556, all of which have been expended. The number of bushels of corn purchased was 170,316. The contributions made in aid of the South have been nearly $3,000,000, including $373,000 expended by order of Congress through the Freedmen's Bureau, under Gen. Howard.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,232

AMNESTY.

It is not improbable that the name of Andrew Johnson will one day stand in American history as the greatest of all concerned in the great civil conflict, and superior to the name of Andrew Jackson. Smile or sneer at this proposition as many will, we do not hesitate to affirm it, unless, indeed, he makes some great change from his present course. Ever since the termination of the war he has been struggling to save this government from the hands of those who would betray it for selfish ends, and fighting manfully, under circumstances the most adverse, for the principles of republican freedom and constitutional liberty. It must not be forgotten that he stood firm when deserted by all parties. The Democrats of the North were not to be depended on from one week to another, and instead of offering him their firm and constant support, as they should have done if their professions of friendship for the South were honest, they were wavering and supine—a weak spirited clique, instead of an energetic party organization. But perhaps the greater troubles with Mr. Johnson has had to encounter have come from the South. It is useless now to deny the fact that we committed serious errors, because we knew very little about the character of the Northern people. The principal error dates back to the surrender, and was encouraged by the bolder of the Federal soldiers. When General Sherman attempted to turn the capitulation of Johnson's army into a treaty of peace, and bind his government to terms as easy as the vanquished could have asked, he did much mischief to both parties. The object was a good one, and the purpose does honor to his heart, but General Sherman's head should have told him that his people would submit to nothing of the kind, and that he was filling the minds of the conquered with false hopes. The terms that he made were speedily repudiated by his government, but the South saw that the General made these terms because he was a Democrat, and wished to restore the States according to the principles of that party. The South went into excess over this, and at once fancied that Democratic principles were to prevail. They did themselves the incalculable mischief of trusting once more to the Northern Democrats, powerless in themselves and our strongest and bitterest enemies during the war.

Unpleasant as it may be to recall the errors of the past it is sometimes profitable to do so in order that we may profit by them in the present and future; and looking back upon how days following the surrender we can see how Gen Sherman's course pulled up Southern pride, and led us to hope that we could wipe back by the hatchet what we had lost by the sword. It was this sentiment, publicly expressed, that made the state of affairs we see to day. It is a stern punishment for so small an offence, but the fear of losing political power will make men do anything—even outrage humanity. We can distinctly recall the declaration of several indorsed newspapers in the Atlantic States, that we could regain our rights at the polls—a piece of indiscretion or folly that called down upon us the ire of the North, and made them far more severe because we would not accept defeat. It was useless to say that this folly was the work of a few very foolish men, and that the better people of the South did not share in it. the Northern people would not believe it, and took the acts of those few as an expression of our general feeling. Looking at it fairly, from their point of view, it must be acknowledged that we were very impracticable at that time. We were laboring under the olden hallucination, that relief would soon come from our friends, the Northern Democrats, and that, by uniting our strength with theirs, we could defeat the Republicans who carried on the war. It is an unpleasantable fact, that neither in the ranks of allegiance to the Union, with the boast upon their lips that they did so only to have a vote, so as to elect their favorites—men who had been long and uncompromising enemies of the North. Whether few or many, the whole South was made responsible for such folies, and this was, in fact, nothing but a stolen determination not to accept the results of the war. We used scarcely ad 1, that few genuine soldiers were found talking in this way; on the contrary, they were generally men who had fought in either army, and who took this occasion to show their belligerent feelings. No punishment we can imagine is severe enough for those foolish men. Though confined to a very few, perhaps, and not shared by the better class, enough were thus blatant to destroy the effect of sincerity in others, and to bring down upon us the anger of the North.

It is very unfortunate that a people should be made to suffer for the acts of its worst men. Every one who voted for a noted secessionist, and every one who figured largely in the war, has to share in the responsibility of this great error. It took near two years to convince our people that it was an error, but when once convinced they went earnestly to work to make amends. Last year our opposition was very embarrassing to a Democratic man. Southern by birth, breeding and political practitioner like Andrew Johnson. He stood firm upon the union principles on which he was chosen Vice President, and seeing this refusal apparently to accept defeat, he feared to follow his own desires and offer general amnesty, but at the same time he refused to adopt extreme and coercive measures dictated by the Republicans and made them bitter enemies. They threatened impeachment, insulted him, limited his powers, and did every thing their malicious ingenuity could devise to drive him from the stand he had taken. Then it was he needed support from the Democratic party of the North; then it was he should have had the warmest feelings of the South.

When we come to think of these things seriously, without trying to place over our own faults we shall no longer accuse Mr. Johnson of being tardy, and of temporizing with the South. He has been a firm friend of the Union, of liberty, of humanity. It was only when the South saw its errors that he dared make a stand in her favor—when he felt assured that if given a little license we should not run into the wild set excess. That time has now come, in the opinion of the President, and he has granted amnesty to those engaged in the war. Whether it can have any effect remains to be seen; but it should be our care not to do anything to embarrass Mr. Johnson in the fight he has determined on. We have long seen that our great error was in presuming upon our defeat to elect the old leaders, for many years hostile to the Union, to office, and now understand how it has acted to delay the amnesty that has just been granted.

But on the other hand the North has gone quite too far in its animosity for this error, and has even outraged the commonest feelings of humanity. A nation that conquers can afford to be generous. The North could not help seeing that the South, was thoroughly crushed, and there was no necessity of its laying so much stress upon the election effervescence of men defeated on the battle-field. It could well afford to permit this salve to wounded feelings and why should not the defeated Confederates enjoy the cheap glory of reelecting some of their favorites to Congress? With Robert E. Lee in the Senate at Washington, and Beauregard, or Longstreet, or Hood in the House, the Union would be restored more effectually than it ever can be by the inauguration of negro rule in the South. It is impossible for the North to crush out the memories of this people. The "lost cause" will live in history, romance and poetry, despite any efforts to the contrary; for defeated nationalities always revenge themselves in song. The time will come when the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and "Maryland, My Maryland" will be sung from one end of the country to the other, with equal pride; just as the Jacobite and Hanoverian songs are now sung by very loyal lips in England—or as the Tartan, which was once treasonable in the Highlands, is now worn at English balls and fêtes. In voting for the men we love at the Southern polls, we merely gratify wounded feelings without much hope of practical result, yet even this poor boon must be given up in deference to the prejudices of the exacting, uncompromising and very hard people of the North. If the statesmen of that section were wise, and really wished a union of feeling between the two sections, they would not look too seriously upon such natural ebullitions of feeling on the part of a conquered and oppressed nation. But they are hard—a very hard people, and we may expect them to defeat the President's amnesty if they can.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Maine Elections.

Fight between Soldiers and Negroes at Farmville, Va.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 10.—The extensive Powder mill of U. S. Fell, A Bro., of Philadelphia, was burned to-day. The mill was one of the largest in the country. Loss heavy.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The official correspondence on the subject of the United States claims on Great Britain for spoliations committed on American commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate privateers, shows that this Government will agree only to unrestricted arbitration in every case.

Charleston, Sept. 10.—Gen. Canby has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept 7th, 1867.

General Order No. 10.

It being known that many persons subject to parole under the terms of surrender of the original armies have, since the 9th day of April, 1865, voluntarily subjected themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby avoiding the obligation manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States: It is ordered, that all such persons now resident or domiciled in, or who may hereafter become resident or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District—the States of North and South Carolina—be required to leave, within thirty days after the receipt of this order, at the headquarters of the post or district in which they may be resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th of April, 1865.

The parole will be given in duplicate, one to be retained by the person who gives it and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters for record and transmission. The Provost Marshal of the District is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

Charleston, Sept. 10.—Cotton lower; sales 21 bales; middlings 23 to 23c. Receipts of bales

Richmond, Sept. 10.—A telegram from Farmville, Va., to night, reports a fight there this morning, between some soldiers of the 21st U. S. troops and the negro citizens. The soldiers had beaten a colored man just night before for selling them liquor, and this morning were about to beat another, when the negroes rallied and a street fight ensued. The citizens closed their stores. A company of soldiers, sent in from the camp, restored order. One soldier was stabbed in the arm, and about a dozen soldiers and negroes were badly beaten.

Savannah, Sept. 10.—Joseph S Carnthers, the defaulting teller of the Central R. R Bank, shipped this morning on board the schooner Wm. Gregory, for Havana. The schooner was overhauled by a pilot boat two miles out at sea and brought back in a leaking condition, with five feet water in the hold. Carnthers says he allowed a friend to go aboard his account, that he had not a dollar himself.

Cotton, nominal—middling 23½ to 24c. Receipts to bales

Savannah, Sept. 10.—Joseph S Carnthers, teller of the Central Railroad Bank, absconded with eight or nine thousand dollars, Saturday night last. One thousand dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

Portland (Me.), Sept. 10.—Chamberlain was elected Governor yesterday, by about 11,000 plurality. The Democrats have made gains throughout the State. The Republican loss in Bath is 217. Hubbard gives a Democratic majority of 240 against 50 last year. The Republicans will gain representation in some of the towns, but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature. In one hundred and nine towns, giving Chamberlain over 6,000 majority, there is a Republican loss of over 9,000 votes.

New York, Sept. 10.—Gen. Sheridan arrived in St Louis last night and met with a grand reception at the hands of the Radicals. He declined to make a speech and asserted privately that he had no taste for politics nor ambition for political preferment. In the evening a torchlight procession passed the hotel where the General was staying, and speeches were made by Carl Schurz and Lieutenant Smith. Sheridan merely returned thanks to the people for the demonstration, asserting again his inability to make a speech. From twenty-thirty thousand persons assisted in the demonstration. Sheridan leaves for Leavenworth this afternoon.

Boston, Sept 8.—Santa Anna's son contemplates an expedition into Mexico.

Two hundred cigar makers, engaged in a strike, have been thrown into prison.

The payment of the taxes is very slow.

Mr Otterbourg presented his credentials to Juarez, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the 20th ult.

Mr. Magna, Prussian Minister to Mexico, keeps in seclusion at San Luis. He is supposed to be insane, and disregards orders from Prussia to leave the country.

Admiral Pegethoff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th, and left for the capital next day.

Otterbourg telegraphed to Washington, after receiving his appointment, his determination to leave in September.

Mobile, Sept 10.—Cotton easier. Sales 800 bales. Middlings 23½c.

N. Orleans, Sept. 10.—Flour—State and Western is 50c better, chiefly on the high grades. Southern firmer. Wheat—$2 25 @ 2 30 for better. Corn closed active 1 @ 2c higher. Oats been active and easier. Pork heavy and lower $21 12. Whisky quiet and steady, 30 @ 31c for Ind. Cotton dragging, sales 190 bales, middling uplands 23c. Naval stores quiet.

New York, Sept. 10—Money unchanged—Gold closed 139½ to 140. 11 Stocks buoyant—closed with good advance. Governments steady. Exchange quiet.

Louisville, Sept 10.—Sales 200 hhds tobacco, lugs $4 to $5; leaf $7 50 to $22 50.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—River falling—two feet ten inches in the canal.

Gov. Helm was buried to-day, at Elizabethtown, with civic and masonic honors.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Tobacco active—lugs advanced 25 @ 50 (141). Low lugs declined. Flour more active, choice brands low lighter, low grades unchanged; choice superfine $7 50 to $8 25.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat higher. No 1 red $2 20. Corn firmer and more active, at 81 @ 81 10. Oats active, 48c. Whisky 33c. Pork firmer, $21 50 to $25. Bulk Meats firm, 13 to 13c. Bacon—shoulders 14½ to 15c, clear sides 15 to 15½c, sugar-cured hams, 22 to 23c. Lard, tierces, 15c. Sugar unchanged, quiet.

Mobile, Sept. 10.—Middling 23½ to 23c. Demand light. Sales to-day 125 bales. Receipts for two days 57 bales.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—The boot and shoe makers have struck for twenty per cent advance. It is reported that a portion of the shops have agreed to give the advance.

London, Sept 10—Evening.—Consols 94 9-16. Bonds 73¾.

Frankfort, Sept 10—Evening—Bonds closed 73¾.

Liverpool, Sept 10—Evening—Cotton closed heavy at a further decline of ¼d on American descriptions. Middling uplands 12¾d. Middling Orleans 12d.

London, Sept. 10.—Silas C. Herring, of New York, writes from Paris to the London *Times*, that the commission he exhibited no alteration requiring special notice. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, at which they met with a limited patronage. There was little commercial offering, and consequently the business transacted was restricted, embracing: $10,000, $11,000 and $30,000 New York and Philadelphia sight at ¼ per cent premium: $10,000 New York sight at ⅜, $25,000 do. at ¾, a small amount at the same, and $5000 thirty days at 1 per cent. discount. The closing rates for commercial were ¾ to 5 16 and ⅜ per cent premium for sight; ¾ for one days; par to ⅛ discount for ten to twenty days; ⅜ to 1 for thirty days, and 1¼ to 1¾ for sixty days.

The Stock market was inactive, only one sale being reported, viz: 10 shares Citizens' Bank at 152.

There were no transactions in City Bonds reported. The Louisiana 6s were still quoted at 87 to 88, and the Railroad issues at 77 to 78, according to the coupon. Louisiana Sixes are quoted dull at 70 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73; Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 50 to 55.

In a summary manner which you witnessed, my books would have been "written up," as you term it. You should understand that the books of the commercial firm of the City of New Orleans cannot be "written up" in an hour.

Very Respectfully,
F. S. MOTHAM, Controller.

The Controller invites attention to the vague manner in which ordinances No. 61, new series, and No. 6225, old series, are drawn up, in regard to the number of laborers in the wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts may employ, and suggests they be amended.

Alderman Dewees moved that the communication of the Controller be considered in Executive session, and being seconded, it was ordered.

A resolution from the lower Board was read, authorizing the Mayor to pay $1000 copies of the act of the Legislature, legalizing private markets for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish, at all proportions. of the day, in the city of New Orleans, after the license required for retailers of provisions has been obtained. This resolution was concurred in.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance relating to licensing, from the lower Board, was passed on its first and second reading and adopted.

A resolution from the lower Board requiring the Controller to report the outstanding taxes on personal property, was concurred in.

The Board then proceeded to the chamber of the Assistant Board for the purpose of electing Assistant Recorders, after which it adjourned.

More Work for Law Officers—H. White tenement was arraigned before Recorder Ahern yesterday on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Mrs. Harriet Cellos, who alleges that he married her daughter Laura, on Gausel street, in this city, in January, 1865, while being married already to a lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one at St. Louis, Mo., according to letters received from both as late as April last. The case was fixed for hearing on the 25th inst.

CITY MORTALITY.—As officially reported daily from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock the morning of the respective dates, and are exclusive of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths as thus reported was 1039, of which 255 were of yellow fever:

Date.	Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.
Sept. 1	17	55	Sept. 2	30	55
" 3	25	54	" 4	28	44
" 5	44	68	" 6	30	54
" 7	43	66	" 8	42	68
" 9	51	78	" 10	42	66

Yellow Fever Interments—From 6 o'clock A. M., Sept 9 to 6 A. M., Sept. 10th. The names, ages and nativity of the deceased are reported as far as known, as follows:

John Kvan, 4, New Orleans.
Edgar Lee, 6, New Orleans.
Child of Jacob Gertrull, 6, New Orleans.
Mary Clark, 7, New Orleans
Louisa Annie Dick, 8, New Orleans.
John Barrett, 35, New Orleans.
Arthur Smith, 67, Virginia.
Mary L. Jones, 18, New York.
Rolf Carlin, 13, New York.
Thos. R. Stewart, 21, New York.
F. Rocking, 2, Illinois.
Wm. Kennedy, 21, Indiana.
W. W. Clelland, 27, Massachusetts.
Ellen E. Buckup, 19, Massachusetts.
J. Sourarin, 31, Pennsylvania.
Jean Culberton, 34 France.
Thomas H. Thimpson, 39, England.
Michael White, 33, Ireland.
John Brose, 32, Ireland.
Larry Donahoe, 28, Ireland.
James Gilligan, 27, Ireland.
Thomas Kelly, 25, Ireland.
Patrick McNamara, 26, Ireland.
William Powell, 28, Ireland.
James McAvery, 23, Canada.
Robert M. Laughlin, 23, Canada.
Joseph Goldman, 32, Prussia.
Jesse Rodhumer, 27, Prussia.
John Gerlin, 14 Prussia.
A. E. Grimmer, 28, Germany.
T. Bieman, 1, Germany
Geo. W. Hirscher, 30, Germany.
John Ferry, 28, Germany
Edward Plaitch, 22, Russia.
Gustav Barracer, 1 Sicily.
John A Wrander, 31 Sweden.
Gustav Johnson, 28, Sweden.
Alfred Lesser, 21, Switzerland.
James Zohn, 30, Sandwich Islands.
Lavien Lepaze, 13 months, (not stated)
Edward Reilly, (not stated)
Reiber, (not stated) (not stated)

Still Features of the Epidemic—We mentioned the other day the death, by the epidemic, of a poor fellow, Newton Adler, and wife, leaving an interesting family of young children, all girls, and the oldest only about ten years of age.

Another case equally or more sad is that of Mr Louis Muller, who, it seems from what we learn, married to this city from Europe contrary to the wishes of his wife, bringing her and his sex children with him. The epidemic having in ten days sent the husband and wife of his family, he became almost crazed, bitterly blaming himself for his adventure in leaving the old country, and died of the fell visitor, leaving his wife and five children down with the disease. These five children subsequently died, and the mother became distracted and died in a little over a week after her husband. The family is left in orphanage upon the public charity. The family resided at 908 Casacalc.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 10, 1867.

There was, today, very little movement in financial and commercial circles. Output of Molasses were quiet, but prices were steadily held. Provisions were in moderate request, with an advance of 25c per bbl in Pork. Grain, and Flour were dull and nominally lower. Coffee of 5c per bushel. Tobacco was dull, without any quotable change in rates, while operations in Cotton were quite limited, the market for the close running up barely 175 bales, taken by two or three parties, at irregular but lower rates, the market closing low completely unsettled that we are again obliged to preterm quotations. The sales for the past three days comprise 1,000 bales, against 7,500 bales during the corresponding period last week.

Confident buoyancy characterized the movement in Cotton. Gold opened this morning at 139½, and rose to 140, against 139¾ in Wall street, but later advices being more favorable, it stiffened, and closed firm at about 140 to 140¼. The demand was more liberal, but as the cash offerings were restricted, only moderate business was done, including: 100 bales at $24 and 113 at $25 at 12½, $200 at $25 and $1000 at 113, $4000 at the same, $4000 at 113¼, and a check on New York for $1,200 at ¼ per cent premium for gold. There were no sales of Silver reported, the counter rates for which were 130 to 132 for American halves and 110 to 112½ for Mexican dollars.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were on a restricted scale, though rates, sympathizing with coin, showed an improved feeling. The market was poorly supplied, only two or three commercial bills being offered, and as first class signatures were unobtainable, unless at rates in advance of dealers limits, only a trifling business was transacted, comprising the following: Sterling, commercial, 60 days, nominally, nominal bill of lading, sterling, at 152. £1000 All at 154¾; £1000 do. at 155; £800, banker's, at 154¾; £1000, bank, at 157; £1000 do. at the same, and £1200 do. at 157¼. There were no sales of Francs reported. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 152 to 153, for bill of lading bills, 154¾ to 155¼, for 60 days, 156 to 157 for sight for bank, and francs at 5¼ to 5¼ for commercial, and 5 to 5¼ for bank.

Stocks were dull, but prices are about the same as previously, with receipts since yesterday of 2,600 bbls. The sales to day are confined to 1,000 bbls, which 100 were fine on private terms, 700 at $8 10@$8 12½ for 100 and 100 at $8 25, 150 at $8 37½, 100 double extra on private terms, 50 and 50 on the morning at $9 50 for the extra, and 100 at $10 25, 100 at $12 25, 150 do at $12 50, 150 do at $12 100, a mixed lot and 25 choice on private terms.

CORN—The market continues very dull, and prices have a downward tendency. The sales today were confined to 1,000 sacks, of which 250 and 500 ordinary mixed at $1 15 to $1 20 to arrive, and 250 sacks of Western at $1 20 to arrive.

WHEAT—There is a good stock of Western on hand, but that of Louisiana is very low, however, only a retail demand for either. We continue to quote Western, in bond, 35 to 40c, and 25c per gallon for Louisiana.

WHISKY—Is in good request to note a dull market, though without any decline in prices. Sales today of 1 barrels of which 200 and 201 at $1 17½ 190 and 190 at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

RYE—Is in good request, but very dull and only small sales of prime Western are making at $2 05@$2 per bush. None small sales of ordinary Western are made to day, the prices of which are quoted at $1 90@$2 per bush.

PORK—Nearly all the receipts since yesterday, comprising 800 bbls, were sold prevriously to arrival, and the stock now on hand is light, demand is active, and we have a small further advance of fully 25c per bbl. The sales to day embrace 1,200 bbls mess, of which 500 at $21 and 700 on the spot at $21 25, and 500 mess on the spot at $25 50, and 500 at $25 50, prime at $18 50@$19 50, and 100 at $25 75, and 200 at $26 per bbl. It is rumoring that a large sale of Pork has been made at mostly results, which have been previously reported as sold to arrive. The market closed firm at $21 for rgnd 1 bbl.

BEEF—Continues scarce and in request, and prices have again advanced. Last evening 20 sacks shoulders sold, to arrive, at 10c, and to-day 1 tierce sides, also to arrive, at 15c. Today a lot of 25 tierces choice sugar cured hams sold at the close at 21½c, 10 do in tierces at 16c, and 1 tierce sides at 20c per lb. Prices for choice sugar cured hams have advanced, Shoulders are selling at 10½c, clear sides 15½c, choice sugar cured hams 22c per lb.

LARD—Is in light supply and in good demand. Prices especially for kegs, have advanced 5c per lb. 50 tierces prime sold today at 14½c, the second day at 14½c. At retail sales of more is obtained.

GREEN MEAT—There is very little or none in the market. The last sales from first hat is was at 12½c per lb for shoulders.

BUTTER—Choice Northern is scarce and in demand at 35c per lb. Other descriptions, however, are plenty and dull at 30c per lb for ordinary, and 35c for good, but the supply is only of a light retail character. We quote 20 to 25c per lb for good Northern, 15 to 20c for ordinary, and 35 to 40c for strictly choice Western, and 15 to 20c for fair.

CHEESE—There is a better enquiry for this article. Le receipts are not quite so liberal. and 1 to 2c cent. Some prices, we quote Northern at 15 to 16c per lb for common, 17 to 18c for prime, 19 to 20c for English, and 18 to 20c for prime English, 12½ to 13c for good, and 15 to 16c for Liberal Dairy.

OILS—There is a good supply of Coal Oil in consequence, and prices are lower. Linseed, however, is in a moderate demand for either. Linseed is in light supply and good demand. Lard Oil is in good request, and fully 5c per gallon higher. We quote Coal Oil, in retail way, 50 to 60c per gallon for Coal Oil in bulk, and to 60 to 65c in cases. Linseed $1 10 to $1 20, and Lard $1 10 to $1 20.

STEAM CANDLES—Are in fair supply and fair demand. We quote 19 to 20c for 12's, 20 to 21c for 14's, 21 to 22c for 16's and 23c per lb for 18's.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9½ to 10c for country rendered, and 10 to 10½c per lb for city rendered.

COFFEE—Is in fair supply and good demand. We quote low fair to prime Rio at 16½ to 18½c per lb, gold, 23½ to 26½c currency.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in bulk at $5 25 and in bbls at $5 50 per bbl.

RICE—The supply of Louisiana is very much reduced, and in good demand, prices have advanced. It is quoted at 9 to 12c per lb, according to quality. India is dull at 10 to 10½c.

SALT—A cargo comprising 6000 sacks, not packed, is expected, and lots are offering on private terms. The stock is light but the demand continues limited. We quote coarse from store at $2 20 to $2 30 per sack, and $2 to $2 10 for Liverpool, and from wharfage, Liverpool, and $2 30 to $2 45 and $2 20 to $2 30 for round lots from warehouse.

IRON PAGINS—Is in fair supply and fair jobbing demand. It is retailing at 26c in rolls, and 25c per yard in bales. We have heard of no sales of round lots to-day.

BALE ROPE—We note a sale of 20 coils at 10½c.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are held at 9c for round lots, and 9½ to 10½c per lb retail.

WOOL—The supply is light, but there is only a moderate demand for it. Sales by landing from the North report a much better feeling in the markets there, but we have as yet heard of no change of any account, and quote: 40 to 42c for burry, 27 to 30c for washed, 18 to 21c for Louisiana native, 24c for Texas ⅜ to ¾ merino, and 25 to 26c per lb for ¾ to ⅞ merino.

HOPS—Late telegraphic advices report a much better feeling in Northern markets, but as yet there have been no changes in the rates here. There is a good supply of Green Hides on hand, while the stock of dry is light. Owing to the present advanced prices, the demand for the supply of Western tanners orders is very light; most of the purchases now being made on speculation in anticipation of an increased demand, and very economical. Very respectfully yours,
HENRY STORY.

These machines are now ready for delivery in New Orleans, price $20 each. Parties desiring to purchase will be served in turn as registered, and the machines can be examined at Messrs. Thos. R Hollis & Co's, Agents, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.
N. B.—Any infringement on this patent the party will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. sept11 1m

Lost or Stolen.

A BLACK Newfoundland DOG, to be returned to 274 Burgundy street. sept 11 1t

Stray Horse.

A STRAY BAY HORSE was found on Sunday evening, 5th inst., in the Second District. The owner can have the same by paying for the keep. Apply to FRANCIS ARABIN, Jr., Carondelet st., between St. Philip and Dumaine.

Notice.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

THE DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS for 1866 are respectfully informed that the delay granted them by the Act of Assembly expires on the first inst. All Tax Bills remaining unpaid after that period will be put in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection, with the costs allowed by law.
sept6 2t R. HOWELL, City Treasurer.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the town of Algiers, near the Opelousas Railroad under the style of Bell & Morgan, for the transaction of the lumber business, is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 15th inst. The undersigned respectf