THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $7 50 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents 50 per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT 26, 1869

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,865

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185 ..... Rampart Street 185

WORK FOR OUR LAW-MAKERS.

Several pieces of work we see by our city contemporaries, have been got out for our law makers when they next meet, but there has been, as yet, no recommendation with regard to a reform in that part of the practice of the law which regulates the issue of the conservatory writs of injunction and mandamus—writs which have lately been so much abused. That member of the Legislative Assembly who introduces an act carries through an enactment to restrict and better regulate the granting of conservatory process, will earn the thanks of the people of Louisiana.

A notable instance of the abuse of the writ of mandamus, is its issue by the Sixth District Court the other day, on the application of a creditor of the city, who alleges that he holds certain certificate of indebtedness against the city, and that the Controller has refused to issue warrants on the Treasurer for the amount due. The mandamus is asked for against the Fiscal Agent, who the petitioner avers, has notice of the city in his possession, further alleging that that officer wrongfully withholds them from the Treasurer. The prayer of the petitioner is that the Fiscal Agent be ordered to turn over five hundred thousand dollars to the Treasurer, that amount being supposed by the applicant to have been realized by the Fiscal Agent for certain bonds he says have been sold by the latter.

Now this creditor of the city has entirely mistaken his remedy, and the only result his proceeding can have, is to injure the credit of New Orleans with capitalists, to defer the settlement of his own claim and to run up a bill of costs.

If this party was entitled to a mandamus at all, it should have been asked for against the Controller, whose warrants must be obtained before the Treasurer can pay. The Controller may be justified in refusing to issue warrants at the present time, and yet the Treasurer has made for himself a most effective and unanswerable profit, that he has not the money on hand. It will be very easy for the Fiscal Agent to show the court that he has as yet no money for the city, and that which he has, the law has defined his duties and directed to what purpose and in what manner he shall dispose of the funds that come into his hands.

On the face of the petition we refer to, there was no ground upon which to grant this mandamus, and it is a very proper illustration of the way in which such process is abused. Mr. Fadon, the applicant for the writ is a creditor of the city but his claim has originated since the passage of the law of February 27, 1869, and the bonds another act to be issued under that law are by its terms to be applied to the payment of debts due at that date and not to the payment of debts created since. February 27 ... It will be seen ... section of the law that such payment is prohibited absolutely, indeed a penalty is attached to even accepting the claim.

"SECTION 5. That the city of New Orleans shall not be authorized to issue any other bonds or scrip for any purpose of indebtedness, or accept warrants for the payment of money totally or in part by creditors of the city, in the manner hereinbefore specified, shall have been paid, and any bond, note or evidence of debt issued by said city in violation of this section, shall be absolutely null and void, and the officer or officers issuing the same, shall be subject to a fine of five thousand dollars, to be recovered for the benefit of the Charity Hospital, by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction."

THE POWER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

By far the most important officer of the Federal Government is that of the Secretary of the Treasury. He wields more power, and controls more good to the people by more evil, if he so pleases, than all the other officers of the Government put together. He his more dollars, and more of dollars are laid or made in his hands than any other officer. We see in a private despatch received yesterday, that by the election of Secretary Boutwell for a seat in the non-interference with the New York gold market from the price of gold had reached the figures of 161½, the lowest it for a day was beneath any money in times of "... years was laid by operators in the article. The extent of the injury has not yet been ascertained, but we shall probably hear in a day or two of the failures which have been vaguely reported. It is scarcely possible that with an advance of 28 cents and a subsequent decline ... of course the transactions exceeding in amount one hundred in one of dollars, in one way or many ways. By telegrams received here yesterday, at mid day, the process working of the Government seized in the gambling operations had not been discussed, and the market was at a dull.

The panic seems to have growing out of a conspiracy of New York speculators to lessen the value of greenbacks by hoarding gold to meet a heavy demand which was looked for from the importers. The panic was only allayed by an announcement from Washington that Secretary Boutwell had determined to purchase four millions of dollars' worth of bonds with the coin belonging to the Government. This is a fearful power to be exercised by one man. The head of the Treasury, by its use can make or mar every man of capital in the country whose property can be affected by these fluctuations in coin. The Treasury Department holds about one hundred millions in coin, and with that as a regulator, a bear as it were the Secretary can negatiate the financial ship in any direction he pleases, and can direct her movements for his personal advantage or the end of his friends if he is so disposed. The temptation is very great and it has been openly charged that the Secretary has yielded to it on several occasions. If he does not take advantage of the opportunity, he will prove himself to be possessed of a virtue which is uncommon in these times. Some say there has been an effort made to depreciate the value of coin. It will be the interest of planters and factors to guard against such attempts.

It will be remembered that this game was played in 1867. Cotton opened in September at 28c for middling, declined to 14c in the October and afterwards, in April, advanced to 28 cents when the crop had passed out of the hands of the planters and their immediate agents.

This year planters must be in a comparatively independent condition and can keep back their crops if necessary. Certainly they ought not to plot the market by rushing their crops forward at the beginning of the season. Cotton is equal to gold and should command a market value. There will be need for every pound of it. Let the planters and merchants their cotton absolutely on deposit at the city.

[We acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet containing a report of the proceedings of the Medical Association of New Orleans, concerning the suspension of certain distinguished members of the association, accused of violating the ethical rules of the profession.

The pamphlet contains the correspondence between the gentlemen suspended and the association, including the letter of the former, which has already been published.

The members suspended—Drs Samuel Chopin C Heard, D Warren Brickell and J D Bruns—and who have now resigned, it seems to us, have committed no offence in calling public attention through the newspapers to the Orleans Infirmary under their charge, and have decidedly the best of it in their correspondence with the association. There can be no answer to their letter closing the correspondence.

STEAMSHIP FOR NEW YORK—The steamship DeSoto, Capt Morris, will sail for New York on Tuesday next, 28th inst, at 4 p. m. The DeSoto is a first class sidewheel steamer, well equipped and deserving of public patronage. Passengers will find her a safe and comfortable vessel in all respects.

PARK CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—We invite the attention of our readers and parties interested to the advertisement in another column, touching this institution. The classes will reopen on Monday, October 4, and the regular studies will immediately be resumed and will continue without interruption during the ten ensuing months. Brother Isaiah is President of the College, and will be at St. Mary's College in this city on Friday October 1st, to take charge of new students, who will take the steamboat Laura the next day for Park Christian.

BALL A CONCLAVE, B. M. W. M.—We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend a ball and supper, to be given on Tuesday evening, M. A. F. de Calonges, chief of the Conclave. The proceeds are to start from their Hall, 48 S. Liberty street, at 7 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Repository. — Cotton comes in rather slowly. There was a better feeling among factors yesterday.

Henry J. Leovy, Esq., City Attorney, has sent in his resignation to Mayor Conway, which settles one of the vexed questions in court.

The 5th of October has been fixed for the trial of several cases of public interest before the courts.

Judge Cooley has decided that leases must be recorded to be valid under the recent act of the Legislature, requiring privileges to be recorded. All tacit mortgages must be recorded under the same law before the 1st January of 1870, to protect the interests of minors and married women.

We noticed Delly Davenport and wife in the city yesterday. They have been engaged at the Academy of Music.

Miss Marriott, the popular English actress, makes her first appearance at the Academy of Music for a few nights. She appears as *Hebe*.

The St Charles Theatre opens on the 18th of October with the Chapman Sisters, who are reputed to be of the Lotta school of artistes.

It is rumored that Col. Casey, Collector of the Port, will remove all the Fuller appointees.

It is stated in a Washington correspondence of one of our exchanges that there is a $50,000 item requiring investigation in connection with the administration of the Customhouse prior to the Fuller regime.

The entertainment for the benefit of the St Vincent Orphan Asylum takes place to-day at the Fair Grounds.

Bridget Dodall was uncivil enough to tell Recorder Becker in court yesterday that "I never set her eyes on an uglier commonwealth." Her opinion was doubtless governed by the fact that she was up for trial for some offense, for the Recorder's friends think him good looking.

Anatole Delamore was thrown from his horse and severely injured Friday noon, at the corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets.

Josephine Kay, colored, was arrested yesterday with 21 China vases in her possession, supposed to be stolen.

Wm. Wood was arrested for trying to pass a counterfeit of the United States $5 bills.

There will be a grand free concert at Mozart Garden to-day. Jungnickel, a celebrated silver cornet, but I will be there.

John Kavenaugh was arrested yesterday and locked up at the Pacanier Station on a charge of squirting a false alarm of fire.

The Grand Jury of the First District Court yesterday found a true bill for larceny against Eliza Moore, charged by Mrs Francois with stealing a gold ring.

Teaching Stoles Property.—In reference to a statement made in regard to the report of the police that some of the property had been found in a pawn broker's shop on St Charles street, it is proper to explain that the shop was not Mr. Marchand's.

Opening of the Academy of Music.—*The Marriott.*—The public have not have been a long deprived of the enjoyment of theatrical amusement will doubtless be highly gratified at the opening of the Academy to-morrow, when the celebrated English actress, Miss Marriott, will make her first appearance in this city in the impersonation of the character of *Hebe*, in which she will be supported amongst others by Mr. Davenport and Miss Wren, well known on the Academy stage.

The high reputation which Miss Marriott bears, according to the criticism of the English press, seems to justify the announced determination of the managers of the Academy to make it a first class theatre. The popular feature of matinees every Saturday noon, we are pleased to notice, is to be revived.

Jefferson City.—*Incendiaries of Confederate Gray.*—Some sixty citizens of Jefferson City having applied for a writ of injunction to prevent the present city government from issuing warrants or other evidence of indebtedness, and to prevent the two parties specially appointed to make collections of debts due the city, Justice Fitzhugh, acting in the absence of Judge Pardee, ordered the parties made defendants in the suit to appear yesterday.

The plaintiffs subsequently filing a withdrew their petition, and applied for a similar injunction from Judge Cooley, in the State District Court of the district, filing indefinite in proposed petition in interest, if not by courtesy to Judge Pardee himself.

A tall event disturbance occurred did not occur, the withdrawal of the petition, and the action Judge Cooley attempted to take had the effect of and itself him under bonds of $500, expressly from where or no bond at law, it would be a bad precedent. For what amount of will ment imprisonment in the Metropolitan to enable them to be on hand to extra time, and naturally caused some excitement.

Justice A. N. Tucker, as one of the citizens met to inquire into the disturbance. Returning in the mail he was shot at and fired at, and had to run the line was, however, remitted through the influence of K. K. Cutler, Esq.

The affair is a very serious one, and we have informed, from other sources, that the Grand Jury of the Cole County Circuit Court, which convenes largely in Mississippi and adjoining parishes. Any of our merchants desiring to extend their business in that region, will find it to their interest to be a good medium through which to make the fact known.

Mr. Wright will be found for a week to come, at the office of the *Christian Advocate*, 112 Camp street.

SPECIE HELD BY THE NEW YORK BANKS—Antelope says the entire amount of coin held by all the New York banks does not exceed two and a half millions of dollars.

CHATTANOOGA AND ALABAMA RAILWAY BONDS—The London Times money columns report sales of the Chattanooga and Alabama bonds negotiated.

The subscription for the £500,000 eight per cent coupon of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railway Company which opened by Messrs Schroder & Co. closed this afternoon, has, it is stated, resulted satisfactorily, not only in London but in Paris and Frankfort. These bonds are secured by the State of Alabama as well as by 1,000,000 acres of land granted by the Federal Government, and it may be remarked that the loss of which they are secured is to be attributed, as in the case of some recent sales of respectable American securities, to the experience of the European public with regard to the Erie ring. There can be little doubt that in the course of a few years the Chattanooga bonds will be as well regarded in connection with that concern will amounts a sum in comparison with which it was contributed by the investors in it will appear insignificant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. WASHINGTON—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Gager, from New York 18th inst., arrived at her wharf early yesterday evening, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

In Steerage—Chas Moore, Mr de Bute, Mr and Mrs Mehrer, Miss Sheridan, Mr A. Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Kate Brown, Mr and Mrs Jos Pitcher, Miss Mary Pitcher, Miss Mary L Pitcher, Miss Ellen Pitcher, Miss L Pitcher, Master Pitcher.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, to arrive from New York:

Mrs L Jones, Miss Kate Wheeler, Miss Lottie Wheeler, Mr A Lewis, Miss Ellen, Mr J A Phillips.

SAILING OF THE SHERMAN.—The steamship Sherman, Capt. Quick, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

F E Moses, J Van Ramsey, Mrs D Tennant, Thos Tennant, R F M Williams and lady, Miss Hodge.

SAILING OF THE ONISTA.—The steamship Onista, Capt Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—L Lord, F Bassett and wife, Chas A Clark, Jas Lowry, Rich Allen, Mr and Mrs Otto, Miss Clotilde Otto, Miss Anna Otto, Miss Adelaide Otto, Miss Hermione Otto.

For Philadelphia—E B Washington, H H Haines, Jr.

The National Intelligencer of Washington

The *Washington Express*, of September 17, comes to us, says the Charleston *Courier*, with the following:

ANNOUNCEMENT—The *Washington Express* will be issued on Monday next, in connection with the *Daily National Intelligencer*, as a morning paper, under the management of the *Intelligencer* and *Express* Publishing Association.

All subscriptions and contracts for advertisements made with the *Express* will be carried out by the Association.

Signed HENRY WARD,
INTELLIGENCER AND EXPRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

September 16, 1869.

We congratulate the lovers of decent news paper reading, and of pure English, for the revival of the highest toned journal which America has ever produced.

We have also a congratulation the *National Intelligencer* has stood in the front rank, and how ever much we may at times have differed with its opinions, we have always been obliged to accord to it honest expression of conviction, earnestness of purpose and the highest literary merit.

Having lived through a period when the best intellects that have ever graced this country flourished and ruled the councels of the nation, and having with the exception of all parties, and of men representing every shade of political opinion, it was with deep regret that we saw the announcement of its suspension, and it is to us the greatest pleasure that we hail its revival.

We can only wish that its position in the future may be as creditable as was its position in the past, and that its success may be as great as its owners may desire.

JUSTICE GRIER AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Colonel Forney, in the Philadelphia *Press*, says he is "authorized" to state in reference to the report that Justice Grier is contemplating from the Supreme Court bench. By whom was this "authority" given? If by the venerable Judge himself, it is final, for he must be supposed to have the best knowledge of his own purposes. If by some officious friend, we must be permitted to doubt. Without may be the present design of Justice Grier, it is fact familiar to those who have his confidence, that he has long looked with desire to the repose and recreation to which he is entitled by growing years and the inevitable physical infirmities of age, that he has regarded the act of Congress providing for the voluntary retirement of Judges on a salary when more than seventy years old as presenting to him a desirable opportunity; and that he has spoken of resigning next spring in such terms as to create an impression that his mind was fully fixed upon the subject. Nor were we alone in this understanding. The question of selecting his successor has been fully discussed in official circles at Washington, and the probability of his withdrawal may be and is, we have had an effect upon certain arrangements for the distribution of patronage. Knowing this to be a fact, we are desirous to understand upon what "authority" Colonel Forney makes his specific denial. *Albany Evening Journal Sept 9.*

A recent injunction from an enlightened Memphis Judge prohibits the police from city from interfering with the game of "keno."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter of Gen. Reynolds to the President.

Hoar Applied to for Another Opinion on Virginia Affairs.

Appointments by the President.

The Money Panic in New York.

Suicide of a Losing Gold Dealer.

FROM EUROPE.

Note Story from France to Prussia Denied.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept 25.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $100,000.

Hoar has been applied to for his opinion regarding the power of the Virginia Legislature to elect Senators.

M Bill, the new Danish Minister, was presented to the President to day.

The President has appointed Nathan Patten, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas, and Wm B Moore, Assessor for the Second District of Texas.

$25,000 in fractional currency has been forwarded to such, Charleston and New Orleans.

Major General Reynolds has addressed a letter to the President, dated September 8th, in which, after speaking of political affairs in Texas, he says: "The platform of the two conventions of the Republican party are diametrically opposed to each other in their professions of adherence to the reconstruction laws of Congress and amendments. He came to Louisiana about the year 1838, and soon after engaged in the honorable and useful employment of teaching, which profession he followed and honored, and to which nearly the whole of his subsequent life was enthusiastically devoted.

Soon after his arrival in this State, he settled in the Parish of Natchitoches, where he was married to a member of the Rachal family, who still survives to mourn his loss, together with three children—two sons and a daughter, in whom he was a fond and affectionate parent, and who each received from him a careful training and an excellent education.

During the years 1842 and 1843 he was employed by the Directors of Jefferson College in St. James parish—as a Prefect and Professor in that institution, which was at that time in a distracting condition. Many of the then youths of Louisiana, now grown and themselves fathers of families, will gratefully remember him who cheerfully joined in their sports and pleasures and patiently assisted them in their studies.

He removed to Avoyelles in 1852, and was elected Parish Superintendent of Public Education under that excellent system was in vogue in Louisiana, which has been principally to now the residence of his family, and established the "Marksville High School," a classical institution of a superior order where many of the youth of Avoyelles and adjoining parishes received a good, practical education. The success of this institution was interrupted by the war, and was not again resumed. He was for many years Mayor of the town of Marksville, and performed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all who felt or cared for, although he was naturally averse to, and never sought political honors.

In all relations of life he performed his duties conscientiously and well. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a faithful friend, a consistent Christian and an eminent and successful instructor of the young. He has left a beloved, lamented and regretted by all.

TEXAS.—The *Gazette* of the 18th says: The weather during the past week has been delightful, just such as is calculated to make the hearts of the planting community grow glad, and to cause them to gather the fruits of labor, which by the warm sun will have matured in abundance. During the past three or four weeks the crops have fallen off to a very considerable extent. The unusual heat and drouth during August has caused the cotton to shed many of its forms and young bolls, besides this, the cotton worm, the army worm, are feeding on the young cotton, which, at one time was considered by those who know, to be more than half made. The yield of cotton. They have stripped it of its leaves in many places, and have even commenced on the young bolls.

In some of our previous issues, we placed the crop of Texas at the year at 200,000 bales, we still adhere now, and are of the opinion that it will not exceed that of last year. We have gathered with the aid of all feeding plant are formed part of the parish during the past few days, and they all concur in the opinion that the yield will falling far short of that we produced last year. Instead of 1,000,000 number of sales from Texas this year at 25 cents, we have reduced to 1,000,000 bales, and shall be glad to get that number. The picking during the past week has been splendid, and planters generally say they will finish by the middle of November.

THE DEATH OF UDOLPHO WOLFE—The New York papers announce the death of Udolpho Wolfe, a native known as the importer of Schiedam Schnapps.

Mr. Wolfe removed from Virginia, of which State he was a native, to the city of New York at an early age; and if our memory serves right, engaged with his brother in the business of a wholesale liquor dealer.

His brother having retired from business, Mr. Wolfe continued it on his own account, and accumulated a very large fortune.

It was said, however, as an enterprising merchant, nor as a wealthy man, that Mr. Wolfe was most attractive to us. He was truly a man of kindly and generous impulses, not forgetting during the period of the trial of Virginia, that he was a native of her soil. A citizen of New York, he never lost sight of his allegiance to the State of his adoption, but nevertheless he clung with affection to his mother State in the hour of her travail and the day of her distress. We knew him well living, and we give to him, now that he is dead, our tribute of respect.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*

There is only one thing that cannot be got in New York—an excellent dinner at a low price, and we read with a despairing resignation such notices as are occasionally told of the French and German restaurants in London in Leicester Square and Soho, for instance, where the dishes are savory, perfectly clean and wholesome, cooking little money, and prepared with a perfect knowledge of the art of cooking. A writer in the London *Times* describes one of such places, which is kept by a French man, who is his own cook—mediator, his wife, standing guard at the counter. "It is a homely little room, but everything in it bright and clean—table cloth and napkins not very fine, but white as snow." The writer tells what he had for dinner there one day. "First a soupçon, made of vegetables, very agreeable composition, enough for two, and the cost is 3d. Next come fish—two soles, one fried, the other with white wine sauce. They came up admirably done and fresh as possible; the sauce particularly delicate, the artist knew what he was about; add the charge for the two fish was 1s. 2d. We then had a little dish of kidney with mushrooms jumped in wine, it was good, and the price 6d. Then half a roast chicken, with cresses, for 1s 6d; thereupon fried potatoes, and the nicest cold vegetables in great variety and quantity—a salad of *lejumes*—and the charge was but 6d. Cheese least satisfactory, a souffleé for two; it was absolutely perfect, and the charge was 1s. Now comes up the cost of this excellent dinner, one soup, 3d.; fish, 1s. 2d.; kidneys, 6d.; roast chicken, 1s 6d.; potatoes and salad, 6d.; souffleé, 1s.; in all, 4s. 11d., or $1 18 of American money. In New York such a repast, prepared, or rather ruined, by the wretches who call themselves cooks in most of our restaurants, would cost $2.50; in one of the very few places where they really have cooks you might get it for $3. And still the raw material here is cheaper, better, and in every way superior to any that can be obtained in London.—*N. Y. World.*

THE HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—It seems to be certain now that Napoleon is convalescent, but all reports concerning him are received with some reserve. It is not probable that any danger, but the fact was concealed as closely as possible. It was stated that he was transacting business with his Ministers and taking his usual exercise when in fact he was confined to his bed, and allowed to see no one save his physicians. His malady, which is said to be a disease of the bladder and adjacent organs, is very similar to that which so recently carried off the Minister of War, Marshal Niel. Weakness, and his state of extreme irritability, doubtless tends to aggravate his physical ills. The former occasion, the Emperor having called in a well-known homeopathic practitioner, said, "I cannot afford to be ill; it is necessary that I should be set up again at the risk of a relapse." He wanted, on that occasion, to attend a very important Cabinet Council. It will be understood that this impatience and his preoccupation under the Emperor's condition more serious, and it is alleged that during the late crisis he seriously contemplated the advisability of an abdication.

The velocipede is becoming a great fact in England. A number of those vehicles are to be provided for the Government for carrying postmen and the mails in the remote rural districts not yet blessed with railways. The first of these novel mail coaches has been introduced at Stranaer, in Wigtonshire, Scotland. The use of the velocipede is becoming very common in London. In the course of a short walk may be seen a dozen bicycles carrying their riders at a spanking rate for an evening's ride. Some gentlemen living at Haverstock Hill come down every morning to the railway station on bicycles, chaining up their fleery, untamed steeds in the engine room until they return from business in the evening. The fashion is already so old that second-hand bicycles are quite common in the brokers' shops, and proves that the necks of the riders have either been broken, that they could not find out how to ride the animal, or that it cost too much to keep.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1869.

The Money market proper is in the same condition noticed in our reports for several days past. There is a strong demand for accommodations, but with only a limited amount of capital available, either on the street or at the banks, most borrowers find it difficult to place their paper, unless at onerous rates. On the street A1 prime with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 1 per cent. per month, A1 with out collaterals at 1½ and second grade at 2½ to 3½. Mortgage paper at 1½ to 12 per cent per annum for A1, and 15 to 18 for second class.

Gold opened nominally at 133 to 134, and after touching 136 closed at 134 to 134⅛. The excitement of yesterday having subsided, and telegrams from New York reporting the adjournment of the gold board to Monday, the transactions here were mostly confined to a few purchases made to cover, or on speculation as the probable course of next week's market. The sales ranged at $10,000 at 134; $10,000 at 134⅛; $2000 at 134⅜; $1000 at 135; $6000 at the same; $15,000 at 135 to 135⅛; $15,000 at 135⅛; $4000 at 135⅜; $3000 at 135⅝, and $2000 at 136. We heard of $1000, in American silver half dollars, at 132½ and $500 at 133. Nothing reported in the Futures market. We quote nominally 134⅛ to 132½ for the former and 3 to 3¼ per cent premium in gold for the latter.

There was scarcely anything done in Foreign Exchange during the early part of the day, owing to there being no movement (as reported per telegram) in New York and the banks being so willing to operate unless at very low rates when would afford a wide margin against any unfavorable fluctuation on Monday. At a later hour, however, there was a slightly better feeling and as the offerings increased bolders showed a disposition to make some concessions and sales to a fair extent were effected. The business in Sterling included £100 bills selling at 112 to 112¾, and £500 and £2000 bank at 114⅛. In France 200,000 commercial sold at—50.00 at 5.03⅛, a moderate amount at 4 92½, 50,000 at 5.08⅛, 1,50,000 at 5.07½, and 125,000 private bankers at 5.07½ to 5.05⅛. We now quote sterling nominally 112 to 112⅛ for bill of lading and clean and 114⅛ to 114⅜ for bank and France at 5.03⅛ to 5.01⅛ for the former and 5.05⅛ to 5.05 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange ruled dull and rates were a shade lower. The banks checked on New York at par to ⅛ per cent discount, and the sales included $15,000 bank sight on New York at ⅛ discount, $25,000 commercial at ¼, $20,000 at ⅜ to ⅜, and $10,000 sight on Boston at ¼.

NATCHITOCHES.—The *Times* publishes the following obituary notice of a deceased contributor:

Adolphe Lafargue, Proprietor, and for several years past Editor of the Marksville *Villager*, departed life late at his residence, on the morning of the 27th ult., in the 51st year of his age.

We first met him on that beautiful isle, "the Long Lake Ay," where the life of youth and hope was bending over us in all the brilliant and gorgeous colors. That bow of promise was not altogether delusive.

Mr Lafargue was a native of the town of Ortnez, Department of Basses-Pyrenees, that mountainous and romantic region in the south west of France. He came to Louisiana about the year 1838, and soon after engaged in the honorable and useful employment of teaching, which profession he followed and honored, and to which nearly the whole of his subsequent life was enthusiastically devoted.

Soon after his arrival in this State, he settled in the Parish of Natchitoches, where he was married to a member of the Rachal family, who still survives to mourn his loss, together with three children—two sons and a daughter, in whom he was a fond and affectionate parent, and who each received from him a careful training and an excellent education.

During the years 1842 and 1843 he was employed by the Directors of Jefferson College in St. James parish—as a Prefect and Professor in that institution, which was at that time in a distracting condition. Many of the then youths of Louisiana, now grown and themselves fathers of families, will gratefully remember him who cheerfully joined in their sports and pleasures and patiently assisted them in their studies.

He removed to Avoyelles in 1852, and was elected Parish Superintendent of Public Education under that excellent system was in vogue in Louisiana, which has been principally to now the residence of his family, and established the "Marksville High School," a classical institution of a superior order where many of the youth of Avoyelles and adjoining parishes received a good, practical education. The success of this institution was interrupted by the war, and was not again resumed. He was for many years Mayor of the town of Marksville, and performed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all who felt or cared for, although he was naturally averse to, and never sought political honors.

In all relations of life he performed his duties conscientiously and well. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a faithful friend, a consistent Christian and an eminent and successful instructor of the young. He has left a beloved, lamented and regretted by all.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In the city of New Orleans, on the 25th of September, 1869 Mrs. KATIE CAVINGTON SMITH, daughter of Rufus and Mary L. McIlhenny.

She was born on the 7th of August, 1850, and was married in marriage on the 23d of December 1866, with Captain J. Pinckney Smith.

Beneath those cold, hard dates, lies concealed a touching story of bereavement! This young, fair creature, reared amid the blandishments of the parental home, was called early to see its joys extinguished in the bitterness of orphanage. Cherished still, a favorite in a loving circle of remaining kindred, she recovered from this first woe, and had begun to sip the pleasures of opening womanhood, when the cup of earthly happiness was filled to the brim, by the new, strange bliss of the bridal hour. Life bloomed before her, like the uncle d Paradise. Young, beautiful, accomplished, in the flush of girlhood's friendships, and full of all maidenly honors, she was introduced the mistress of a new and beautiful home, of which she was hereafter to be the centre and idol. Here, surrounded by all that wealth could supply and taste could adorn, her own genial and loving nature breathed around her an atmosphere of peace and pure, like that of opening spring. Three outward apparitions are worn only the rich setting, and she disclosed to make them glorious with her grace and beauty. Alas that within six months the Spoiler should come and blight these hopes in an instant of time. She, who had been the pet of friends, and lies than one short year her husband's treasured joy, lies dead at sixteen the Bride of Death. Folding within her dead arms the babe she never nursed, she bore it with her to the "Isles of the Blest" above. It is a solace to know that while the enemy came with such appalling surprise, she was ready for the sudden translation. In early youth she had given her first affections to the Saviour of sinners and had sealed her vows in the Church of God. Scrupulously devout in all the sacred exercises of religion, those who knew her inner life, cannot doubt her habitual preparation for the call which came so suddenly at the last.

Thus has passed away from earth one of those pure, gentle, loving spirits, whose presence makes Heaven sweeter to those who loved her here below. But a solace to the prevailing sorrow, what can affliction do but

"To bow down its head,
Remembering the day when first she came,
And all the tokens that have been."

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a cadaverous looking of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a fitful temper and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and breakers?
Have they a staggering gait in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is the dangerous sugar candy.
MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tendest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of
C. McLANE
FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

17.....Chartres Street.....17
IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, Cloths and Cloth Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Cornices, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Easter, Tin Cornices, Curtain Materials, Lace, Rope, Damasks, Cordelieres, Bands, Fringes, Loops, and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Pilasters, Mosaic etc. sept26 1y ep

St Charles Theatre.

On Monday October 18 1869.
The great dramatic event of the season
THE CHAPMAN SISTERS
The fun-loving Comedienne.
and a talented Burlesque Company will appear as above.
The following extract is from a notice of the Chapman Sisters Burlesque Company now at Richmond Virginia, Richmond Enquirer, August 30 1869.
"Lotta, the incomparable beauty is unsurpassed by any comedienne on the stage. Her voice is sweet and with an attractiveness that none can resist. Her dancing is graceful and fascinating. Her dress is fresh and tasteful. Her Burlesque Company is good. Her Dancing Master is a perfect gem. Her Musical Director is a gentleman of ability. The Misses Chapman may be proud of their sister. Lotta is a good, good, good,