THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIBET, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
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Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	69	90	140	225
Five	45	82	100	170	275
Six	50	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Fifteen	90	165	230	350	540
Twenty	105	195	280	380	580
Fifteen col.	80	145	220	410	620
Twenty col.	95	175	270	450	660
Forty	170	315	510	750	1200
Sixty	175	350	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING SEPT 29 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,248

LUCRATIVE PACKET TRADE.—By an announcement to be found in our advertising columns, it will be perceived that the light draught passenger steamer Alone, Capt J D Dalferes, Frank Dalferes, clerk, has been chartered for three months, to run during low water, in place of the steamers Rose Franks and New Era, to Lockport, Thibodauxville, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate landings on the Bayou and coast.

TO PARENTS.—We are requested to state to all parents who wish to educate their sons for business at a small expense, that if they apply immediately at Dolbear Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, that they can make very liberal arrangements.

All boys and young men should be educated so as to be able to support themselves and families. During the epidemic they are much better in College at study than in the streets. All are desired to apply Monday, 30th, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE STATUS OF LOUISIANA UNDER THE CONSTITUTION PRESCRIBED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS—THE WAYS AND MEANS TO REBUILD THE STATE LEVEES.—A letter from Colonel Edmonston, Judge Wm Hawes Harris and others, published in pamphlet form, addressed to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, with the above title is ready for subscribers, and others, who may obtain copies—at cents each—at Peter O'Donnell's book store, No 16 Camp street.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—We were informed yesterday by one of the officers of this noble body of men, that the demands upon them for assistance were increasing instead of diminishing. It is unnecessary to say that this Association is composed of gentlemen who stand very high in this community. Their self sacrificing labors in the cause of suffering humanity at tract the admiration of their countrymen everywhere. The hands of the members of this Association are supported by the most substantial evidences of fellowship. It is equally unnecessary to say that the Howard Association is amply responsible for the obligations they assume to dealers for provisions, and supplies of every kind, and their orders authentically issued, are entitled to the highest credit. Holders of their tickets issued for this purpose, are requested to present them at once to Messrs Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, bankers, Camp street, for payment.

THE NEW ORLEANS RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Associat n has just been organized for the purpose of acting concert with and aiding the Howards. It consists already of thirty three members. They have united themselves with the design of acting as volunteer nurses at night, for the sick. They could not engage in a nobler work, and we bid them Godspeed. All young men who are acclimated and united with like impulses should lose no time in connecting themselves with the Association as their services are greatly needed. The members of the Association have, we are informed by its chairman, Mr Edmund C Kelly, been on duty for three consecutive nights, and are of course worn down by this arduous service. To as disposed to join them are invited to call at their rooms, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, over the Union Mutual Insurance Company, between the hours of 9 and 7 P M., ready to be assigned for duty.

THE ELECTION.—This affair passed off yesterday in the quietest manner. None can aver that interference with the poll of voters was practiced. They enjoyed the now perfect freedom of choice so far as the opponents of radicalism were concerned. It is impossible at the hour we write to learn the result, as the votes have not yet been counted. We do not entertain for a moment the supposition that any fraud will be practiced by those whose duty is to count the votes. That would not be very safe to attempt. It is believed that a majority of registered voters have not exercised their right of suffrage in the city. Perhaps before we go to press the figures may be obtained, and the names of the successful candidates.

Louisiana Intelligence.

(Special Correspondence of the Bee.)

TIGER ISLAND, NEW ORLEANS PLANTS, September 19, 1867.

Editors Advocate—There is no material change in the prospect of the cotton crop. The fields formed previous to the invasion of the fields by the army worm have nearly all matured and been picked. The yield is very light, in the majority of cases not sufficient to pay the expenditures of the year. Still every plantation will make some cotton, probably a bale to every eight or ten acres. The probability now is that the coming year farming on a small scale will be tried and I believe prove successful. White men of steady and industrious habits are preferred and can profitably procure work on advantageous terms. The success of this system of working our large plantations still thus be attempted, and I hope to furnish you some interesting items, gathered from personal experiment and experience during the coming year.

Cotton Cures.—From the Intelligencer that we have from North Louisiana and Texas, the prospect is growing beautifully less for any thing like a full crop. Up to within the past few days the calculation was for a half crop, were not unreasonable, but it is our honest opinion that one-third of a crop is a flattering estimate for the localities of which we speak. We have personally of crops in North Louisiana so badly ravaged by the worm as to preclude the possibility of their making the per acre. We would reiterate to our planters the necessity of planting the cereals and fruits and of letting cotton alone. Make grains the rule and cotton the exception.—*Shreveport News.*

Since our last the weather has not improved for cotton picking, having been visited with showers daily; nevertheless some have sent a few bales into market. It is generally acknowledged the worm has acted mysteriously all this season. Many contemplated its utterly destroying the crops, which we are happy to say it has not done. On different places it has gone from patch to patch, stripping the leaves off entirely, leaving patches immediately adjoining untouched. Generally speaking, on those plantations where the fly made its appearance in large quantities, much more cotton will be made than was expected some four weeks since. Although the fourth crop of worms have made their appearance on several places, and it is presumed will act much the same as the previous crops, no very material damage from them is apprehended. Any how, the cotton crop is now to be relied upon for it to further suffer much from this dreaded scourge. All our planters are now picking, though just at present cotton is comparatively slowly. Places above here—round Lake St. Joseph, Lake Providence, Ashwood Landing and Mr Albert Boudurant's, have sent into market as near as we can ascertain some eight bales. Below we have heard only of Mr Isaac having shipped any, nevertheless we have more encouraging news as to the probable yield there than we was led to believe would be the case two weeks since.

Of our corn crop we have little to note. Only a small quantity was planted throughout the parish, and the yield will be small.—*Texas Gazette.*

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—Semi-annuals are the tests of heroic men. One of the shortest duties ever laid upon American statesmen has been, and still is, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. But, notwithstanding the patent fact that the public welfare has imperatively demanded the measure, many eminent republicans have hitherto opposed and defeated it, because they have seen in it some risk to the fortunes of some favorite President elect candidate. But in all such party reasons against impeachment, we can see, not a profitable expediency, but an unpardonable warrior. If Mr. Johnson deserves impeachment, he deserves it irrespective of the question as to which of a dozen of twenty republican candidates is to be the fortunate winner of the next Presidency. If any political event in the future may be regarded as sure, it is that the republican party is to carry the next Presidential election. The impeachment or nonimpeachment of Mr Johnson will not alter this inevitable fact. Is it not, therefore, a mockery of statesmanship to allow a great question of the impeachment of the President to turn on the minor and almost private question of the political promotion of some one member of the Republican party over an equal fitness and opportunities?

If it could be now thoroughly understood (as it ought to be) that the Republican party means to sift from the list of Presidential candidates next summer all its senators, governors and generals who approve opposing the impeachment of the President, all such opposition would instantly cease, and the President would be speedily put out of the way.

Meanwhile we have heard a suggestion made that the radical governors should assemble at once during the war for a consultation on public affairs, with a view to arrest the course of Mr Johnson on his road to ruin.—*Independent (radical) Sept. 19.*

It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato into Europe.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A writer, under the signature of Hampden, in a communication to our neighbor the *Crescent*, takes exception to an opinion lately expressed by that journal and by ourselves, that the power for good of the Democratic party had passed away with the defeat of the South in the late contest of arms, and that its continued existence only served to prolong the life of the Republican party, and to give a pretext to the Radical leaders to keep up the war against the Southern people. Hampden enters his solemn protest against these views. He is highly offended at our presumption in giving this expression to our conscientious convictions, and repels with disdain advice coming from Whig sources. We have no objection to this inoffensive fling at our political antecedents, having no reason to doubt the soundness of the principles which we have held in the past, at one time to espouse and defend, nor to be ashamed of the noble men who distinguished the party to which we were proud to belong. Those principles we will never disown. The term Whig still has an attractive sound and brings up the most agreeable recollections. No taint was less likely to reach us than our connection with this once glorious band and the arrow launched by Hampden lies harmless at our feet.

The Democratic party North has no claims upon us. Its distinctive principles and aims were at issue in the war, and the verdict went against them. We know of no Democratic party in the Southern States. The people of those States are now all merged in a single body, but have no power at the present time except the power to fold their hands and remain inactive. When the assistance of the Northern Democrats would have been of value it was withheld and the South was left to her own resources; not only were the promises of her allies disregarded and broken, but they joined the ranks of our enemies and aided in our discomfiture.

We look upon the contest now waging in the North and West as a contest between those who are for the Constitution and those who are against it. Constitutionalism and Radicalism are pitted against each other, and stripping for the encounter. We of the South can only stand by as onlookers. On which side our sympathies lie, there can be no doubt. In so far as the Democrats of the North are in favor of the first, we wish them success, and if they shall prove their vitality, we will not be the last to give it recognition, but it is for them to determine whether or not they shall join forces with the conservative members of the Republican party against the common foe. Alone the Democracy can effect nothing, but united with the conservatives of the Republican party much may be accomplished. The Radicals show signs of alarm—they begin to feel the ground swell of public indignation. They are receiving stunning blows, and will probably be compelled to recede from their extreme demands. The true policy for Democratic leaders is to strengthen the conservative wing of their adversaries. This they cannot do by keeping a distinctive organization. The prejudices against them are too deep, and the application by which they are known has grown too unpopular to be of any further service. A skillful commander always seeks to conceal from his antagonists his position and his plans. Nothing disconcerts an enemy so much as not to see his adversary, nor to know in which direction the blow is to come. It is a crushing advantage to him who can withhold the knowledge of his intentions and stand on the watch for a weak place in his enemy's line. Such a policy is the South now pursuing, and such a policy should her friends in the North and her in carrying out. These principles hitherto professed by Democrats which deserve to live will not die but hereafter reappear when they shall have gone through the fire. The organization may cease to exist but principles never die. Party allegiance is not necessarily perpetual nor the claim to fealty sound when party organization becomes valueless. Faithfulness to principles should never cease. Whenever the objects of a party can be better carried out by its dissolution than its existence, its usefulness has terminated. Parties may be reorganized and in another form succeed in their designs. Such we consider the circumstances in which the Northern Democracy is now placed.

The Levees. Report of the State Engineer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1867.

To His Excellency B. F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Governor—In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter, I proceeded to examine the condition of the levees between the city of New Orleans and the mouth of Red River, and have the honor to report that the condition of the levees in the district examined is precarious in the extreme.

Independently of the crevasses in the Grand Levee, Hebert's and Wemen plantations, the numerous cuvee that have occurred within the last two months, and which are still occurring, will satisfy you that the cause charged to the leaders and hardships attendant upon another year of overflow, unless prompt means and measures are employed to remedy the evils of the situation.

It does not come within the limits of my legitimate duties to submit financially a plan for the restoration of the Louisiana levees, but I cannot but feel so confident that the method most sure and effective to escape the evils that will arise will be to enforce the existing law upon the subject. Upon immediate and proper notification the riparian proprietor neglects to repair the damage, it is time become a matter for the public authorities. A contract entered into by them is void, and the property is virtually mortgaged for the same, thus obliging the crevasse to be repaired by the other members of a community; the same protection he receives from them, and in addition a comparatively small amount expended now will be many-fold smaller than the sum required to repair the damage after the passage of the water, thus demonstrating the economy of decisive and prompt action.

The Grand Levee, from its enormous and extended size, will require assistance beyond the means of the community in its immediate vicinity to furnish, and I would respectfully call your attention to the same, in order to obtain some legislative action for the future, to settle definitely the principles whether in the case of this and other important levees requiring a whole parish or parishes from overflow, the riparian proprietor should not be relieved from the entire expense of building the levee by levying a tax on all persons protected by it to assist in its construction.

I have the honor to inclose sketches of Grand Levee and Hebert's Levee. The others in the district are insignificant, and I have been given to understand will receive the necessary attention from the planters.

Before closing I would call attention to the cavings at Thierry's, H. P. Babin & Barrow's, Courtney's, Claiborne's, and Briley's levees. These cavings—I bite along the whole length of the Mississippi river it enters alluvial soil threaten to be more extensive than usual, in consequence of the extreme high water last spring, its long continuance, and its rapid fall. If the attempt is to be made to close the Grand Levee, no time should be lost in the repairs required to complete it in time for protection against the next rise. A levee of that size should have time to settle to make it secure, and to the washing of the land, caused by the last crevasse for some distance from the bank of the river, the old line is entirely impracticable for a new levee.

The accompanying sketch will show the line of the proposed levee, which I do not think can be shortened without detracting from its permanency, and in the end prove to be false economy. The dimensions of the levee, as proposed by me, are as follows:

Base ..... 120 feet,
Height ..... 7 feet 6 inches
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Cubic yards 40,000,

which, at forty cents per cubic yard, which I consider a liberal price for work by contract, would cost $16,000, but if built under superintendence of a committee of citizens parish could, in my opinion, be done for much less. The new levee required at Hebert's crevasse is estimated by me at 60 feet base, height 8 feet 5 inches, length 2600 feet, and will contain 25,000 cubic yards.

As soon as I can complete surveys of other levees required above the mouth of Red river I will transmit them to you.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. A. FRERET, State Engineer.

FATHER ABRAHAM RYAN.—This poet priest—better known as "Moina," the author of the "Conquered Banner" and other lyrics, preached on the 15th of August last, at Atlanta, Georgia. "The *New Era*, published in that city, writes of Father Ryan's preaching as follows:

Sunday last was a marked and thrilling event in the history of our Catholic friends in this city, caused by the delivery, at 11 o'clock A. M., of a discourse of uncommon power and eloquence, by the reverend gentleman whose name heads this article. The text was from Acts, 5th chapter, 38th and 39th verses: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this council or this work be of men, it will come to nought, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

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Sir Henry Bulwer, whose chief claim to distinction is that he is a brother of Edward Lytton, is making a book of his "Diplomatic Recollections." His books and his brother's are the Bulwarks of British literature.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Commander Charles E. Fleming.

Sheridan's Arrival at New York.

Rallyi of Conservatives in North Carolina.

No "White Man's" Party.

FROM EUROPE.

The Peace Congress of Geneva.

Napoleon Will Visit King William.

Amnesty of the Sublime Porte.

Arrests and Immediate Release of Supposed Fenians.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Sept 28—Revenue receipts today $677,000. Receipts for the week $2,500,000. For the year to date $51,750,000.

Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Fleming is dead.

New York, Sept. 28—Sheridan has arrived here. He was enthusiastically received at Newark, and received in the City Hall, where speeches were made. There will be no public demonstration here until Monday night, when he will visit the Union League. Sickles and others of prominence are expected to be present.

New York, Sept. 28.—Money easier at 6 to 7 per cent. Gold dull at 14½. Government heavy and lower. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 113¾.

Specie exports to day $50,000. During the week $6,000,000 currency shipped westward.

The bank statement will show a decrease in loans of $2,850,000, an increase in specie of $878,000, increase in circulation $900,000, decrease in deposits $1,114,000, decrease in legal tenders $1,717,000.

Charleston, Sept. 28—Cotton quiet at a fur their decline of 1c. Sales 23 bales; Middlings 18 to 18½c. Receipts 346 bales.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28—There was a grand rally of the Conservatives of Wake county here last night. The resolutions adopted declared the devotion of the Conservative party to the Union and to constitutional liberty, and the opposition to the formation of a "white man's party," to confiscation and proscription, and to drawing party lines further than loyality to Radicalism. Half a dozen speeches were made. Great enthusiasm and perfect harmony prevailed.

San Francisco, Sept. 28—An Oregon dispatch says, Lieut. Shall's company of the 1st S. cavalry had a fight with a party of Snake Indians, in which twenty six of the latter were killed and fifteen captured. The troops sustained no loss.

Mobile, Sept. 28—Cotton dull and unsettled, middlings nominally 19c; sales 75 bales; receipts 292 bales.

Augusta, Sept. 28—Cotton in fair demand, but prices lower; sales 171 bales, middlings 18c; receipts 274 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 28—Cotton irregular—no demand, middlings nominally 18c; receipts 1121 bales.

Weather cool. Raining all day. Reports of crops confirming.

Louisville, Sept 28—River falling—25 to 27 inches in the channel.

The Board of Trade permitted to lay $20,000 to the Howard Association of New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28—Flour firmer, but not higher, extra $10 to $10 25, family $11 to $11 25; fancy $12 to $12 50. Wheat firmer and a shade higher—$2 35 for No 1 Corn dull and lower—93 to 95c. Oats 51 to 52c. Cotton dull and nominal. Whisky nominally unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $21. Bulk meats—12½ to 13½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 13¾ to 13¾c.

St. Louis, Sept. 28—Tobacco steady, unchanged. Flour steady—no demand—receipts of flour 5,500, extra $8 to $9 75, XX $9 to $11 50. Wheat irregular and lower—white $2 30 to $2 45. Corn extremely low—at $1 10 to $1 10 for yellow; $1 11 to $1 11 for white. Oats active and higher at 62 to 65c. Provisions very dull with downward tendency. Pork $21 75. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 18½c. Sugar-cured Hams 21 to 23c. Lard, choice, in tierces, 14c. Whisky in mind—$2 free.

Baltimore, Sept. 28—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull and scarce. Oats steady. Provisions active and steady. Cotton very weak—middlings 22½ to 23c.

New York, Sept. 28—The steamer America brings the following European items.

Mazza and O'Baldwin are in hard training for the championship fight.

The fitting out of the expedition to Abyssinia still continues.

It is now announced as certain that Napoleon will visit King William, at Berlin.

The peace Congress of Geneva declared its principles to be democratic, economical philosophical. Liberty is the object was all standing armies, and sympathy with oppressed nationalities. They also declared that the great governments of Europe have proved themselves incapable of preserving peace and developing the moral and material forms of modern society, and they therefore formed a Cosmopolitan Confederation with a permanent Central Committee at Geneva, and will publish a journal called the *Union of Europe*. The next Congress will be held at Manheim.

A Madrid dispatch says: General tranquility prevails in Catalonia, but the insurgents still infest the country about Barcelona.

The Sublime Porte has proclaimed full amnesty to the insurgents, and a suspension of hostilities throughout Crete, and granting a month and a half for laying down arms or leaving the land. The Porte also offers to transport voluntary exiles.

The statement that Austria intends to confiscate the church property to meet its financial requirements is officially denied.

London, Sept. 28—Evening—Late dispatches from Japan announce that the Christians in various parts of the Island are maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

Paris, Sept. 28—The Government of Turkey has officially denied the published statement that it has been, or will be, sent to Bokhara in the struggle of the latter against the last crevasse for some distance from the bank of the river, the old line is entirely impracticable for a new levee.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Result of the Election.—The total vote on the Convention question, in the four districts of this city, and the total registration in those districts is as follows:

TOTAL VOTE.		TOTAL REGISTRATION.	
First District	4000	First District	1,426
Second "	3264	Second "	6997
Third "	3214	Third "	6,266
Fourth "	1261	Fourth "	3815
Total	11,741	Total	28,504

The half of 28,514 being 14,272, it follows that 14,273 votes was necessary to be obtained to constitute the majority required by the law, which was a majority over one-half of the whole number of votes polled. The votes actually polled fall 2532 short of that number.

Five-sixths of the whole number of colored voters registered in this city have probably voted, and if the same proportion have voted throughout the State there will be the requisite majority, but this we very much doubt. This question must remain undetermined until the returns are received from the country parishes.

It is supposed that of the whole number of votes polled in the city about 1700 only were polled by white men, and the balance by the colored voters.

Candidates Elected—If the vote of the State shall prove to be in favor of the Convention, as required by law, that is over 62,500, the following named persons are elected to represent the city of New Orleans in that body. We congratulate them upon their constituency, and we congratulate the constituency upon their candidates:

For the First District—Charles Smith, R. H. Isabelle, W. R. Crane, H. Bonseigneur, Thomas Isabelle, Solomon Moses, Simon Jones, L. Rodriguez, David Wilson.

For the Second District—F. B. S. Pinchback, J. M. Wickliffe, S. Belden, R. J. Cromwell, Ed Tinsman.

In the Third District—A. Bertonneau, C. B. H. Duplessis, O. C. Blandin, David Douglas, J. A. Bouvier.

For the Fourth District—Rufus Waples, Charles Dupuzan, James Mushaway.

Temperature Report, Sept. 28th, 1867, furnished by Jos. Jaubert, optician, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets:

8 o'clock A. M.	Fahrenheit	75	degrees
12 " M.	"	84	"
3 " P. M.	"	84½	"
6 " P. M.	"	83	"

Military Order.—Gen Mower, Commander of the 5th Military District, has issued an order of which the following is an extract:

All persons duly registered as voters under the reconstruction laws of Congress, in the State of Texas, *and no other*, will hereafter be considered as eligible for jurors in any of the courts of that State. No other oath will be required except that taken upon registration. The county courts of the State of Texas will immediately revise their jury lists and make the new lists conform to these directions.

Recorder Alexis Count—Jordan Summers, a colored man, has been making a walking journal of himself by carrying a number of weapons concealed, contrary to the statute and peace of the State. Two pistols, a dirk knife, and two pocket knives, were found on his person. Mr. Jordan was arrested and fined $50 for his amusement, or in default thirty days board in the Parish Prison would be provided free of charge.

James McDonald, driver of car No 9, was accused of having carelessly run over and injure Mrs Lyons, on Tuesday last, and was on Friday Remanded for further examination, without bail.

Jury Draft—A draft of two hundred jurors has been ordered by the Clerk of Court, in accordance with a recent order of the Criminal Court, to be taken from the list of voters registered under the Military bills. From the list of Federal Signs we learn that the following grand jurymen for this parish, will in all likelihood be composed of persons of different course. There is a disposition to test the legality of such a draft.

Recorder Graham's Court—One of those unruly and graceless youths who follow, in the early hours of the day the occupation of selling newspapers, and who, from the volume of their voices, from the acuteness of bad habits, undertook a day or two ago, by the use of his lungs, to assign a funeral among the bad actions for over two weeks. The first sign of returning consciousness exhibited by him was his sobbing, "I did not know the boy has been interested yet!" On being informed that he had, he asked by whom? The reply was "by Mr. Hunter." Mr. Frederick Hunter died on the 20th of April to President Johnson by Mr. Hunter, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State. Mr. F. W. Seward asked, "Will the boy live?" "No!" The answer given was "Tuesday." "What day of the month?" The day was named, which reply being unsatisfactory, he then inquired, "What month is it?" The response was "May." It was not until a month later than this that he was informed of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and of the accession of President Johnson.

Sir Frederick's official intercourse with the Government always exhibited a genial temper combined with great diplomatic ability and discretion, which rendered his conduct most agreeable and productive of good results.

The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a public calamity. It is not seen how, under the existing temper of the British nation, exhibited by their press, he can be replaced.

Sir Frederick Bruce has served his Government in the following positions:

Sir Frederick William Bruce was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's Special Mission to Washington, Feb. 9, 1842. Was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong from 1844 to 1846. Was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's land, June 27, 1846; Consul General in the Republic of Bolivia, June 23, 1847; Charge d'Affairs in Bolivia, April 14, 1848; as the chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Uruguay, August 29, 1851; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt Aug. 3, 1853. Accompanied the late Lord Elgin's Special Mission to China in April, 1857, and brought home Sept. 18, 1857, the treaty with China, signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858. Was appointed a C. B., September 28, 1858. Was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, Dec. 2, 1858, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 1, 1859. Sir Bruce's mission was prevented from proceeding to Pekin by the opposition made by the Chinese to the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin, June 25th, 1859. Was appointed K. C. B., September 20, 1859. Was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, Dec. 2, 1858, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 1, 1859. Sir Bruce's mission was prevented from proceeding to Pekin by the opposition made by the Chinese to the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin for the winter, while arrangements were being made for putting a residence in proper order for his reception. The Mission was established at Pekin March 26, 1861, but it was not till April 2 that Sir Bruce paid a visit to Prince King. Was made a K. C. B. Dec. 13, 1862; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America March 2, 1865, and was made a G. C. B. March 17, 1865.

The grand jury at Nashville have indicted over a thousand persons for drinking beer on Sunday.

Mexico.

Gen. Escobedo has published the following denial of the authenticity of the late alleged letter against foreigners:

To the Editors of La Sombra de Zaragoza:

Gentlemen—I beg you to publish in your esteemed paper the following communication, a favor which will be gratefully appreciated by your devoted servant. M. ESCOBEDO.

In letters lately received from the frontier, I have seen that in various parts of the United States a letter has been published, and alleged to have been written and forwarded by me to Don Manuel L. Gomez, Governor of Nuevo Leon. It has been published by the *Bonderico*, of Brownsville, with the sole and exclusive object of representing me as the bitterest enemy of all foreigners, whatever may be their nationality.

Fortunately, before this calumny had come to my knowledge, my friends, and particularly the Minister Don Matias Romero, confident in its falsity, anticipated me in its denial. To them it was evident that, taking advantage of my distant absence, the circulation of such a report was designed to discredit me, and to draw down upon me an immerited odium. But the good sense and the kind opinion of the inhabitants of Brownsville, together with the protest of my good friends, gave me a sufficient guarantee that the detractor had not succeeded in his object. The origin and the tendencies of *The Bonderico* are sufficiently notorious to make it at once evident the object which was in view when the invention of this letter was proposed.

Nothing can be more natural than that, on the recovery of our independence and sovereignty, those bad Mexicans and their accomplices who aided the French intervention and the empire, should endeavor by every means to present in the most unfavorable colors before foreign nations. But my public career is well known, and in all my acts I have never recognized any other motive than honor and my duty, nor can I remember ever having up to this moment deviated from it.

Complying, however, with the duty I owe to my friends and to loyal Mexicans, I hasten to deny the authenticity of the letter to which the said paper refers, presuming at the same time that the gentlemen editors so promptly repelled from my name so calumnious a publication.

With reference to the sentiments of hostility toward foreigners which the editors in question impute to me, I can simply say that I recognize only as my enemies those who are the enemies of my country, and the strongest denial I can give to the imputation is to appeal to distinguished persons in the United States, equally to military men as to writers, who have served our encampments on the frontier, and who had the opportunity to learn correctly my sentiments and ideas to those many chiefs, officers, and soldiers of various nationalities who have been my prisoners, all of whom can say what has been my conduct and procedure toward them, as also what has been their very kind treatment of me.

Here and all this, it is well known that one of the ordinary weapons for the use of traitors and their allies has ever been defamation and calumny.

Yours, &c. M. ESCOBEDO.

San Luis Potosi, August 12, 1867.

Yellow Fever and its Causes. Lecture at Bellevue College by Professor Warren Stone, of New Orleans.

(From the New York Herald, Sept 24.)

A lecture was delivered yesterday morning at Bellevue College by Prof. Warren Stone, of Louisiana, on yellow fever, its origin, nature and cause. There was an unusually large attendance of students, and the medical profession of the city was well represented. The lecture was in part as follows:

Gentlemen—Yellow fever is a disease peculiar to warm climates, and was the result of something purely atmospheric and wholly totally different from all other diseases. The Bible, in describing the unhealthy surroundings, though of course they would render the disease more deadly by lowering the vitality, as it leaves the impression that they would never generate yellow fever. Yellow fever frequently attacked the healthiest localities, and the healthiest people, regardless of the presence. Whenever the fever spread throughout the country district it was invariably attended or associated with great mortality, and severity than in the cities. He believed it low ever to originate in some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and to be general, and is propagated by being transmission through the atmosphere of the place in which contracted the poisonous and deadly miasma. He was especially anxious that it should be clearly understood that the fever was not personally contagious, because of its great mortality, and its extensive propagation, also to prevent the needless flight and alarm which many persons inflicted with yellow fever was discovered in their homes. He had noticed in New Orleans that business men, compelled to go through the sections of the city where yellow fever was raging, would be attacked, while the other members of the family, who remained in the healthier portions of it, to which the same opprobrium had not spread, escaped. He had seen instances where a man was in the same house with the person sick with the disease. At the Charity Hospital there were instances in many patients, and nurses were so scarce, that the fever, treated patients could not be properly cleared away. If yellow fever were contagious, one might certainly then have caught the infection, but it proved that they fell sick with a peculiar disease, which clearly exploded house fever. He commenced his treatment for yellow fever, he said, by the treatment for yellow fever, he said, not yet convinced that yellow fever was a violent disease, and that it could be controlled and mastered by violent remedies. The best treatment, in his opinion, was that which caused the least suffering to the patient, and allowed him to remain as quiet and composed as possible, care being taken to properly nourish him with attendance and nourishment, such as beef tea and stimulants. Many physicians erred in carrying even good remedies too far. It was entirely a matter of judgment, and required experience and keep the patient warm, but it was unnecessary and injurious to bring on excessive perspiration, as the same thing applied in many other ailments.

Sir Frederick Bruce.

HIS DEATH IN BOSTON—RECORD OF HIS PUBLIC SERVICES—UNIVERSAL REGRET FOR HIS DEATH.

Senator Sumner telegraphed to Secretary Seward last night from Boston that Sir Frederick Bruce arrived at the Tremont House at a quarter to eight, and died at 2 o'clock the morning. The Secretary, at 10 o'clock this morning, received Mr Ford, Consul of Austria, to confer upon the subject. Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, proceeded to Boston at 7 o'clock this morning. The Government and the British Legation have communicated the sad intelligence to London. Arrangements for interment are deferred, awaiting instructions from London. Orders have been given to pay proper honors to the deceased at Boston. The flag on the British Legation was hoisted from half mast yesterday. The mind naturally goes back to the circumstances attending Sir Frederick Bruce's reception here. Sir Frederick was the first diplomatic representative of Great Britain, The Secretary of State was at that time confined to his bed by the injuries occasioned by a carriage upset. He however, dictated to Mr F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary, to arrange for Sir Frederick's presentation to the President, and, although severely suffering and scarcely able to sit in a chair, he dictated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand, and inserting some additions, among them the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations.

After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the Secretary of State, in company with Mr Lincoln if he would receive Sir Frederick Bruce on the following day. President Lincoln replied, "Yes, at any hour you choose." The Acting Secretary then proceeded at half to 2 o'clock, in the blue room." "Yes," said Mr Lincoln, "at 2 o'clock, and be sure to send up the person, as I like to read over those things before hand." Promising to do so, Mr. Seward took his le