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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1863.

# New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,825.

### Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, in saleroom No. 93 Camp street, tobacco, sugar, flour, whisky, brandy, etc., at 12 o'clock, corner Poydras and Fulton streets beef, butter, cheese, coffee, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 395 Dumaine street, household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 502 Magazine street, furniture.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The prospects of the coming amusement season have been brightening of late, and nothing has added more cheerfulness to expectations in that way, than the brisk preparation for an early opening of the Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. Bidwell. Elsewhere will be found a notice of the engagement of "Sanford's far-famed opera troupe," upon whose arrival, daily expected, the Academy will be opened.

LICENSES UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—Elsewhere will be found an important notice from George S. Denison, Collector of Internal Revenue in the District of Louisiana, to which the attention of all persons who require licenses from that officer in the Fifth and Sixth Divisions of New Orleans should be at once directed. The license taxes for those divisions are due and payable on the 25th inst., and during the four days following that date, and an increased tax and heavy penalties will be imposed on those neglecting compliance with this requisition.

LARD FRESH FROM THE WEST.—Messrs. B. P. Ethell & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street, are in receipt, by the steamer Continental, of 25 tierces of choice lard.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, Tuesday, the 29th inst., as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at store corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, there will be sold flour, champagne, Burgundy and Catawba wine, dried peaches, &c. At 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 93 Camp street, will be sold flour, shoulders, sugar, oakum, liquors, and a large variety of other groceries; also, one Carver cotton gin. At 12 o'clock, corner of Poydras and Fulton streets, will be sold flour, butter, cheese, soap, beef, and a large variety of sundries. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, bedding, glass and chinaware also, one fine horse, buggy and harness.

AUCTION.—The attention of dealers and housekeepers is called to the sale, to-day, of splendid rosewood furniture, carpets, curtains, clocks, a Stewart's stove, and piano, etc., at half past 10 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at No. 502 Magazine street.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of cotton-brokers and speculators to his sale of cotton, at No. 47 Magazine street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day.

### FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

This assembly of German sovereigns closed its deliberations on the 1st of the present month, by the adoption, without essential modification, of what was called the "Reform Bill," presented by the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who was President of the Congress, and at the instance of whom it met and deliberated. Of the Federal allies of this influential sovereign none refused to attend, except the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, and the Prince of Lippe-Detmold. Yet some others—namely the King of Holland, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and the Prince of Waldeck—though they attended, not only opposed the Austrian project, but at length formally seceded, and refused to sign the articles which had been adopted.

The harmony which, for the most part, prevailed in the Frankfort deliberations, is ascribed chiefly to the personal influence of Francis Joseph, who in this relation is thus appreciated by a journal before us:

> One of the youngest of European [illegible] he is only thirty three—has shown himself to be one of the most sagacious and far-seeing statesmen of the time. While the honest [illegible] nate and foolish King of Prussia plunges headlong into the rival question, and will not even listen to the just demands of his people for popular reform, the young Emperor of Austria shows that he has studied the history of revolutions to better advantage. He has learned much wisdom from the bitter experience of others—has learned, what none of his immediate predecessors ever learned, or ever acknowledged—the art of timely and just concession to the popular will. His popular qualities were displayed in a very conspicuous manner during the session of the Congress, of which he was president. "During the sittings," said a member of the Congress, "he has not unfrequently had to listen to the most wearisome common places, the most futile observations, but he never interrupted the speaker himself, nor did he allow others to do so."

The following is an analysis of the leading articles of the project of reform, as adopted by the Frankfort Congress:

Article first declares the object of the German Confederation to be the maintenance of the security and power of Germany in regard to foreign countries, of public order at home, the inviolearacy of German interests, &c. The second article provides for the formation of a Directory for the management of the affairs of the Confederation. A Federal Council will be formed of the plenipotentiaries of the Governments. An assembly of Federal Delegates is to periodically convoked, and an Assembly of Princes will meet at stated periods. A Federal court of justice will be established. The Directory will consist of six "voices," of which Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, have one each; Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg vote alternately for the period of one year the other two are divided among the Dukes, Princes and the free cities. Austria is to preside in the Directory, and in case the Austrian plenipotentiary is unable to attend, Prussia is to take the chair. Should the votes on any question be equally divided, the party with which the representative of the dukes, princes and free cities votes will be understood to have the majority. The plenipotentiaries will obey the instructions of their respective governments.

The Federal Council, in which Austria and Prussia are to have three votes each, will have twenty-one votes. The executive powers of the confederation will be in the hands of the Directory: in some specified cases, the Directory is bound, however, to consult the Federal Council, and to follow its opinions.

Article 8th treats of the foreign relations of the confederacy. In case of foreign attack, the Directory will take the necessary steps for the defense of the nation. No formal declaration of war can be made without the consent of two-thirds of the voices of the Federal Council. Conditions of peace must be made by the same body, and no peace can be concluded without the consent of two thirds of the voices of the said Council. The eleventh article provides that no proposition for an alteration of the constitution of the confederation can be made unless unanimity prevail in the Federal Council." and that no resolutions can be taken in regard to religious matters unless with the unanimous consent of the members of the confederation. The Federal Assembly will consist of 302 persons, of which Austria and Prussia will each send 75; Bavaria 27, Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg, 15 each. The four free cities will have two representatives. Articles 17 to 22 treat of the manner of electing representatives, and the powers of the Federal Assembly.

The Assembly of Princes, will, as a rule, meet after the close of the ordinary and extraordinary sittings of the Assembly of Delegates. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will together invite the Princes to assemble. They may be represented by members of their respective families, and are to deliberate as independent sovereigns, who are on an equality with each other. They will take into consideration the results of the deliberations of the Assembly of Delegates, and finally dispose of their propositions. They will order the promulgation by the Directory, and by the separate states, of the acts it has considered, examine into the representations and complaints of the delegates; consider propositions for the reception of members, and for a change in the right of voting of the present members.

### Death of Gen. Sam. Houston.

Not long since the Little Rock *Gazette* reported the death of Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas; and the report having since been repeated without contradiction, it becomes probable that, unlike some former announcements of his death, it will prove to be true. General Houston, since vacating the executive office of Texas in 1861, had lived in private seclusion at his unpretending residence in the southern portion of that State. Indeed, the closing months of the life of the old Texas chieftain could scarcely have been shaped in more striking contrast with the excitements, agitations, revolutions and contentions through which his previous career had conducted him. His life was ended at an uncommon degree, some of its episodes romantic; while the public portion of it was often of the highest political importance.

Upwards of thirty years ago, Gen. Houston, then the newly elected Governor of Tennessee, abruptly resigned the Governorship on account of some unexplained domestic trouble, and, leaving behind a beautiful and accomplished wife, to whom he had not long been married, plunged into the wild Indian regions on the northern borders of Texas. He soon acquired high estimation among his Indian friends, and was said to have taken an Indian wife. His adventurous spirit was then attracted to the theatre of the Texan revolution, and espousing the cause of independence, he was appointed commander in chief of its army, in which position he signally retrieved the disasters of Goliad and the Alamo, by the brilliant victory of San Jacinto. It was then that he received the memorable compliment of Santa Anna, who on soliciting his release as a prisoner of war from General Houston, remarked that his captor could afford to be generous, as a man born to no common destiny, "since he had conquered the Napoleon of the West."

Gen. Houston was subsequently President of the new republic, and, in consequence of the diplomatic policy pursued by him during the negotiations in 1843 for the annexation of Texas to the United States, was suspected by some to have been opposed to the measure and to have favored British interests rather than American. But it has since been generally conceded that he really desired annexation, but wished to avoid an open policy obnoxious to England and productive of renewed hostilities with Mexico, until assured of the consummation of the measure which would guarantee the protection of the United States. In truth, it is established by a letter from Gen. Houston to President Jackson in 1843, that he then favored the acquisition of Texas by the United States, and expressed his belief that nine-tenths of its American inhabitants would gladly welcome the change, and this was when Texas was an acknowledged province of Mexico.

The political career of General Houston, after annexation, as United States Senator and Governor of the State of Texas, is generally known. He was the last Governor of the State before its secession, and gave his personal and official influence, which was not small, to oppose the act, but without success. Notwithstanding that opposition, however, he acquiesced in the act after it was accomplished, gave his adhesion to the Southern Confederacy, and gave his advice and encouragement to the organization of the defenses of the State.

### A Raid into Missouri.—A House Sacked, &c.

The St. Joseph, Mo., *News* of the 16th relates the following bold outrages by Kansas ruffians on citizens of Buchanan county—all staunch Union men, says the *News*:

About 11 o'clock last night a gang of thieves from Kansas, twelve or fifteen in number, surrounded the residence of Major A. McRoberts, seven miles from this city, and fired several shots at and in the immediate vicinity of the house. They then with violent threats of death to the inmates and speedy destruction to the dwelling, forcibly effected an entrance, pistol in hand. Capt. J. T. Child, son in law of the Major, met them at the door as they came in and desired to know what they wanted. They demanded all the arms on the place, at the same time displaying a rope in a threatening manner. Finding himself overpowered he called to Major McRoberts, who stepped from his room into the passage, when the demand for arms was reiterated. They were informed that there were none in the house except two shot guns belonging to Judge Woodson, who was then upon a visit, and thereupon came forward and showed the miscreants an order signed by General Lane, Hall, and Col. Williams, granting him the privilege to keep two guns. They paid but little heed to the order and took the guns, both of them valuable. Once in possession of the guns, they called in their outposts and commenced ransacking the house for plunder, and abducting the negroes, fifteen in number.

After a thorough overhauling of the house, they demanded money, with a threat to Major McR. that if it was not forthcoming the rope should be put into immediate use. Mrs. McR. handed them $15 or $20, and they appeared to be satisfied, shortly after leaving, taking all the negroes with them, and driving the Judge's two guns, horse and coat, Capt. C.'s boots, three saddles, &c., and a valuable span of mules.

While one part of the gang was searching the house, another party proceeded to the residence of Henry Smith, a short distance off, and stole a fine horse and wagon, but did not enter his house, though threats were made of an intention to do so.

### The Late Nashville Convention.

According to instructions sent by President Lincoln through Mr. Thomas E. Smith, of Tennessee, and in response to an invitation conveyed through the same medium, a meeting of loyal citizens was recently called at Nashville, when over three hundred delegates met to consult over the prospects of the State. From an address issued by the Memphis delegates, Messrs. J. B. Bingham and J. W. Tomeny, we gather that an election for officers to a State Legislative Assembly, must precede that for Congressmen, as it will be necessary to redistrict the State, Tennessee being allowed only eight members instead of ten, under the new apportionment. Governor Johnson, through the several committees, urges the people to prepare for such elections at their earliest day, as there is little doubt but, with a little counteranance and favor from the military authorities, such elections could now be held, since the Confederate armies are driven from beyond her borders.

### DeBow on Confederate Currency.

A letter from J. D. B. DeBow to a gentleman of South Carolina, after urging that traffic in gold and silver coin should be punished by forfeiture of the article, thus proceeds:

Without doubt, much of the depreciation is the result of want of confidence in the eventual success of the cause, and may, therefore, be expected under any scheme of finances.

M. DeBow also makes the following financial recommendation:

The whole business of running the blockade should cease, except such as is conducted by the Government. This, by narrowing down the uses of gold, will cause its ratio to currency to decline. The ships which are now engaged will find full and profitable work for the Government, which should not only bring in army and navy supplies, but all articles of food and clothing indispensably necessary to the poor, to be furnished at first cost. If this will not employ all the vessels, the others will find admirable employment under the provisions of the recent "Volunteer Navy" Act.

THE THREE LEADING NAVIES.—The following statement is interesting at the present moment. It is said to come from good authority:

Stated in the aggregate, the navies of the three leading commercial nations compared last year as follows:

| | Iron-clads. | Steam Vessels. |
|---|---|---|
| France | 16 | 425 |
| United States | 4 | 325 |
| England | 10 | 341 |
| All combined | 31 (including 4[illegible]) | [illegible] |

France and England each have four iron-cased ships at sea. The former has two more, nearly if not quite ready for sea, and ten on the stocks. England has four more launched, and eight in an advanced state of construction. The United States at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, had 54 iron clads, including 32 armored iron vessels (many of which were unfinished), and a number have been added since.

The New York *Herald's* Newbern, N. C. correspondent expresses the belief that 20,000 or 30,000 Confederate soldiers have recently passed through North Carolina. For what purpose is purely conjectural on his part.

Albert Pike was recently at Richmond for the purpose of securing new concessions of territory to his friends the Choctaws and Seminoles, as a reward for the military services they have rendered the Confederacy.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Pete Johnson Murder Case.*—The investigation of this case was closed yesterday for the prosecution. Agnes Gardner, an intelligent-looking mulatto girl, has known accused, the colored Sergeant, Pete Johnson, about four months. Knew William Jenkins about five years, was sworn as a witness. Saw a colored squad on Wednesday coming down St. Andrew street, and Pete Johnson asked witness if Bill Jenkins was in her house. Witness told him no. Pete Johnson then said he would kill the d—d son of a b—h that night or die. She followed the squad to the corner of Apollo street, when Barker, one of the squad said, there comes the girl, stop her. Pete Johnson stopped her with his gun, and said he would shoot her if she did not turn back. He asked her where she intended to go, and she told him, about her own business.

Three weeks before that bloody night, Pete visited her at her house, and asked when she had seen Bill Jenkins; she told him that she saw him every day. Pete told her to tell deceased that he had a bitter pill for him. Deceased visited witness frequently, and she lived about a square and a half from Bill Jenkins. She lives on St. Andrew, near Prytania street, and belongs to Mr. Carver. She was hired next door to Jenkins. When accused had made oath to kill Bill Jenkins, she counted the men in the squad with a female friend, and found it consisted of nine men, including the sergeant and Bill Johnson. Witness went to the Coliseum Square after going off. Witness saw the accused an hour about seven months ago, and was in his room with Mary Ann Ware, but had no introduction to him, and consequently knew him not, until about three months ago.

Margaret Howard, sworn—Lives on Felicity Road, near Bacchus street. Knew accused, by sight, for six months. Knew Bill Jenkins for three years. Remembers the night of the killing of Jenkins. Saw Johnson that night leading a colored squad, and heard him say they were looking for Bill Jenkins, and that he would kill him that night. She was present when accused assisted, after the post mortem examination, to place the body in the coffin and on the hearse. All that time Johnson said that he would kill the man again. Witness returns for deceased, to whom she was engaged for marriage. Never saw a pistol in the possession of deceased.

Dr. Beach was recalled, for the defense and stated that a pistol produced in Court, known as a self-cocking pepper-box, was found in his pocket. Accused assisted at the *post mortem* examination, and his bragadocio manner struck witness who suggested that he assist in placing the body in the coffin, which he readily did. Witness heard no remarks.

F. Turner, one of the squad, was recalled, she stated, that after they left Malpemene bridge, on Bacchus street, neither they nor Johnson spoke to any women during their patrolling that night, and did not see the two last female witnesses on the night of the killing. Johnson did not tell any woman that he intended to kill Bill Jenkins. Accused did not load his gun that night. This evidence was corroborated by the other members of the squad. The case then was continued to Wednesday next for argument.

*That Horse Case.*—Mr. Miller, who kept a horse in his kitchen, yesterday introduced Chas. Roemer to the court as the party from whom he bought the horse. Roemer testified that he bought the horse from a man named Morrison for $65. That vendor came from Brashear City with the horse, and is a regular dealer in horse flesh. The animal is said to have been in very bad order, but Miller offered Roemer $20 profit and became the purchaser and nurse of the mare, which recuperated in a very short time, and is now valued at several hundred dollars. He gave a bond for $800 for the forthcoming of the horse should the Government claim it.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Thanks to J. P. Young, clerk of the steamer Continental, for Western papers.

STEAMER CHAMPION BURNT.—By the arrival of the steamer Continental, Captain Yore, we learn from Mr. J. P. Young, her clerk, that the steamer Champion, Captain John Molloy, of St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire at Memphis last Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. She had been seized by the Government for the purpose of transporting troops, and had put ashore the freight taken on board at this port. She had just left the levee when the fire was discovered, but the boat landed in time for all to escape, except four deck-hands who are said to have perished. She had on board some 600 bales of hay, for Government.

The steamer W. L. Ewing, recently sunk, has been raised and taken to St. Louis for repairs.

The river was in terrible condition, and poor prospect of any improvement.

[From the Paris La Presse, Sept. 4.]

### French Opinion of the Monroe Doctrine.

* * * In itself, what is the Monroe doctrine worth? How should it be appreciated? In the first place, let us say that the American statesmen, as well as European diplomatists, are not logical. The Monroe doctrine pretends to lay down a principle, but, in reality, only weakens and perverts it. It is one to more opposed to intervention than ourselves, only we are consistent, and do not limit the application of our principle to one hemisphere. Had President Monroe taken a higher position—had he freed his mind from paltry preoccupations, from a narrow-minded ambition and lamentable motive of envy—had he considered all humanity and not America alone—had he invoked a right instead of demanding a privilege—had he demanded non-intervention, not in the name of miserable interests only, but in virtue of a principle, under a general form and upon the widest grounds—we should give our most sincere approbation. But to raise egotism, privilege and isolation into a principle—*that cannot be accepted.* By what right should America be closed to intervention rather than Asia, or Africa, or Oceania? And how can America herself, so proudly displaying that programme, make military demonstrations in China, Japan and elsewhere, without being false to her own principles? The events of the last few years have unfortunately demonstrated that the Monroe doctrine is far from having a character of absolute disinterestedness. The United States, which pre-claimed it, acted in obedience to certain secret feelings of rapacity which different attempts at annexation have betrayed.

[From La France, September 4.]

* * * This theory is far from possessing all the requisites for admission into the code of international law. In the first place, it has neither the adhesion of the States on the old Continent, nor the approbation of the nations of the New World. To place a post in the middle of the highway, with the inscription, "No thoroughfare," is a haughty and daring act, but it will not be of any avail unless the parties to whom the injunction is addressed think proper to obey it, or the party giving it is able to compel them. Hitherto Europe has never thought the Monroe doctrine worthy of serious notice, nor has ever condescended to discuss it. As to the American population, especially those of South America, since the Monroe doctrine is, as far as they are concerned, merely a pretext for invasion and absorption to the advantage of the United States, and as they have no wish to be either invaded or absorbed, they have made very little account of the political maxims in such favor at Washington.

"America for the Americans" is all very well, but only in so far as the nations of America shall think proper to be governed by the men of the New World. By what right can the United States claim to impose their institutions and government on Mexico, Brazil, La Plata, Peru or Canada, if those countries prefer other institutions and other governors? The principle of national independence will always prevail over the oppressive Monroe doctrine. That doctrine is an insult to modern civilization. The Chinese walls are falling in the far East amid the acclamations of all civilized nations, and American democrats, forsooth, would fain rear them in America! And when the same spirit of liberty and progress tends to unite in one common bond all modern societies, they would endeavor to enforce a system of isolation! This might have been the policy of the Red Indians and the aboriginal savages of the New World, but that it should be proclaimed by that enormous mass of Europeans wilighave overrun America, and whose nothing is American but the name, would be more than an aberration if it were not caprice and eccentricity. And yet the American journals are serious in appealing to the Monroe doctrine against the facts accomplishing in Mexico. In reply, it is only necessary to say *that the Mexicans are their own masters, and have full liberty to establish any form of government they please.* France is aiding them in the work of national regeneration, and neither restricts nor limits their liberty nor the independence of their interior.

[From the New York Herald, 17th inst.]

### The Invasion of Mexico.

MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ—NOTE TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRIENDLY POWERS—AMERICAN UNITY, &C.

President Juarez has, through his Secretary of State, Senor de la Fuente, addressed—under date of National Palace, San Luis Potosi, July 22, 1863—a note to the Governments of friendly Powers, in which he recites the facts connected with the French capture of the capital; the forced removal of his own Government to San Luis, and the farce enacted by the Council of Notables in declaring the empire and offering the sceptre to the Archduke Maximilian. He affirms that only a fraction of the country is subjected to the French authority, and that hope is entertained of a speedy national life, and is determined not only to maintain it, but to restore it in the points where it has been interrupted by the triumph of might over right. He recalls the historical fact, that in the war of Independence the capital remained subject to Spanish authority down to the latest moment, without that effecting the existence of the republic. The treason committed in Mexico he regards as a base crime, but one not peculiar to the Mexican people, as is proved by history, and especially by that of France, and neither here nor there does the existence of traitors justify the invasion of a State and the annihilation of its sovereignty. The intervention of the French involves not only a grievous outrage to Mexico, but is a threat to all nations, while, in reality, it only subjects to humiliation the low towns kept down by the French army, and is but a pure phantasy for the immense majority of the republic. The note concludes thus: The undersigned is persuaded that these facts and considerations will cause your government to approve the protest which the Mexican government hereby makes against any regulation, treaty or convention in which the so-called regency or the imaginary Emperor of Mexico may have part, and the government of the undersigned also hopes that your government will not recognize the said regency and empire as the government of Mexico, since it is not so truly either in law or in fact.

AMERICAN UNITY.

A weekly journal, called *La America*, has been started at Zacatecas, devoted to the idea of American unity. It has for its motto an extract from one of Tom Paine's political works, declaring that America ought to belong only to herself, and that the cause of the American colonies was not simply to liberate a city, a province or a kingdom, but to emancipate a continent. Near the close of a long editorial article expounding this idea, we find the following paragraphs:—It would be an insult to our government to suppose that an object so important has not attracted its attention, or that it is aiming at its accomplishment with energy and resolution. On the contrary, we suppose that the Government has been active and that negotiations are far advanced. We wish to quicken as far as possible the idea of American union, so much desired by all the Governments of this continent, and to urge on our ministry this union as the principal object of all its efforts, because we wish to save the territory and the continental policy, the speedy organization of an American Congress is necessary, absolutely necessary.

### The Polish Question.

The remarks following occur in the New York *Herald's* Paris correspondence of the 4th:

It is evident that the Polish question is dead, and that we are to have no European war. The Emperor Napoleon, finding that he could not drive Russia into submission, and being alarmed at the attitude of Austria, determined to abandon his hostile attitude in favor of Poland, and to throw upon the generosity of the Czar the responsibility of initiating such reforms for Poland as would satisfy as nearly as possible the Poles and public opinion in Europe. The French ministerial press attributes great importance to the supposed reforms Russia is going to voluntarily adopt; but this zeal of the "independent but devoted" press deceives nobody, and there is a general uneasy feeling in France that Napoleon has backed out of the affair with the best imaginable grace, and that the Czar, if he has succumbed, and especially unrevenged, and that somehow or other, the Poles are destined to return speedily to their former position of oppression and suffering.

—If the Abolitionists are a Lloyd Garrison party, the white troops who refuse to mingle with the negro soldiers in our forts, must be an unalloyed garrison party.

### The Rebellion at San Domingo, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

*Havana*, September 12, 1863.—The rebellion in San Domingo still continues, and troops are being dispatched to Puerto Plata. The screw corvette San Lucia left Santiago again on the 6th, with troops. The Ulloa sailed from Neuvitas on the 7th, with a battery of artillery, in company with the Isabella Catholica, which had put in from stress of weather.

Report says that 275 soldiers of the Second Battalion San Marcial were found in Hayti by the Haytien Government, and were disarmed and delivered to the Spanish Consul at Port au Prince, and that he has sent to General Dulce for a vessel to take them away. The Haytien steamer Esther arrived at Santiago on the 3d, it is supposed with the dispatches of the Spanish Consul for General Dulce. On Monday more troops are to leave, and it is supposed that the militia will be called out.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The following named men constitute the National Residing Democratic Committee (in Washington), the vacancies having recently been filled:

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
Hon. J. C. Robinson, of Illinois.
Hon. Auson Herrick, of New York.
Hon. N. Perry, of New Jersey.
Robert N. Green, Esq., of New Jersey.
J. J. Jones, Esq., of Louisiana.
Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
J. J. JONES, Chairman.
J. D. HOOVER, Treasurer.

### The Chevalier Pamphlet.

One important text of this pamphlet, which has produced recently such a sensation in diplomatic and political circles, as a supposed expression of French policy in America, is the memorable passages of the Emperor's letter to General Forey, in which he said:

In the present state of civilization the prosperity of America is not indifferent to Europe; for it is America which feeds our manufactures and commerce. We are interested in seeing the United States powerful and prosperous; but it is not for our interest that she should get possession of the entire Gulf of Mexico, and from that basis of operations dominear over the Antilles and the South, and become the sole dispenser of the products of the New World.

France, therefore, the pamphlet argues, is bound to oppose the absorption of the South by Northern America. She has also a duty to perform in supporting the "Latin races" on the Western continent. An "immense French commercial army" is to follow that of Marshal Forey and "the recognition of the Latin race will be the consequence of the intervention." We are further informed that what Napoleon III will, he wills steadily and patiently, and that he will "see his will accomplished."

Another section of the pamphlet enlarges upon the fine climate of Mexico, (except just in a strip of unhealthy coast land,) upon its rich productions, its corn, unequalled in other hot countries, its "precious timber, its fine dyes, and, above all, its tempting mines. Hitherto it is admitted that the only paying mines are in English hands, but the mining field is represented to be unlimited, and "what the English have done we can do."

The pamphlet concludes in the following words:

As soon as the Confederate States shall be recognized by France *their strength will be quintupled*, and all their gain will be their adversary's loss. For other States are only waiting the signal from France to follow her example. Among *the secondary commercial nations* there are many who desire the constitution of a Confederate republic, and although they have hitherto been restrained by the phantom of slavery, *these nations will follow France, because they know that we never lend our support to any work which is not one of social renovation.* To these nations will naturally rally Spain, which possesses Havana, and Austria, which, if the Archduke Maximilian accepts the throne of Mexico, will be more directly connected with the affairs of the New World. After that England will do likewise. She will recognize the South. The Northern States will no longer persevere in a useless struggle. *The war of France is an argument which, it need be, will support its diplomatic acts.*

### The Bursted Binkerley Gun.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 14.]

We have already announced the bursting at Charleston, on the morning of last Sunday morning, the mammoth English guns. At the time of writing no particulars of the affair had reached us, but from all we know of such ordnance, we think it likely that *the catastrophe was brought about by the explosion of a shell, a thing that which should astonish the Yankees and throw the performance of their bearded pieces into the shade.*

These guns were never designed for this sort of practice, and cannot stand it. They are fashioned and designed for direct shots at short range, when the weight of their projectiles will crush irresistibly through earth, stone or iron. The turret of a Monitor would be caved in by one of these guns, and no complement of men would be crushed by a blow of the list of a strong man. But the barrel of the gun must be horizontal or the muzzle depressed. Even in a horizontal position the *insertion* of the bolt and the friction to be overcome cause such strain on the sides of the gun as any attainable thickness of metal can withstand. But the muzzle being elevated, say fifteen degrees, which is necessary when a great range is to be attained, the immense weight of the bolt—from five to seven hundred pounds—is superadded to the already great strain upon the sides, and the bursting of the piece is a matter of course. This fact is well known in England and among our scientific naval men.

It will be recollected that the Yankees burst their three hundred pound Parrott gun at the fifth shot, with its muzzle up, while throwing shell from the centre of Morris Island into Charleston—the nearest approach to a shell. In the entire absence of knowledge of the facts, it will be borne in mind, that we merely suggest the elevation of the muzzle as the cause of the bursting.

—Says a New York paper:

It appears that Gen Morgan, the king of the rebel guerrillas, and his thieving band, stole two thousand and seventy three horses in Indiana, which has been disposed of as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sold for $78,315 | 1,633 |
| Sent to Louisville | 235 |
| Retained for the army | 205 |
| Total | 2,073 |

FOR REBELDOM.—On Wednesday the Inman Company's steamer City of New York carried out to New York, amongst her passengers, Miss Bella Vaughan, an artiste who has gained much celebrity by her exhibitions in the principal provincial theatres, and especially by her recent personification of *Lady Audley*, in the play of "Lady Audley's Secret." Mr. Gomersall, and Mr. and Mrs. De Vere, of the Liverpool Royal and Amphitheatres. These ladies and gentlemen have been engaged by the lessee of the Richmond Theatre, Virginia, but how they are to reach the capital of the Confederacy after their arrival is a mystery.—*London Star, Aug. 27th.*

HOW TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.—The beauty and perfume of cut flowers (save the *Irish Country Gentleman's Journal*) may be preserved by observing the following rules: Never cut your flowers during the intense sunshine, nor keep them exposed to the sun or wind; do not collect them in large bundles, nor tie them tightly together, as this hastens their decay. Do not put them, but cut them cleanly off the plant with a sharp knife, not with a pair of scissors. When taken indoors, place them in the shade, and reduce them to the required length of stock with a sharp knife, by which means they will drink through with they draw up water as left open, and the water is permitted to ascend freely, whereas, if the stems are bruised or lacerated, these pores are closed up. Use pure water to set them in, or pure white sand in a state of saturation, sticking the ends of the stalks into it, but not in a crowded manner. If in water alone, it ought to be changed daily, and a thin slice should be cut off the ends of the stalks at every change of water.

Water, about milk-warm, or containing a small quantity of camphor dissolved in spirit of wine, will often revive flowers that have begun to fade. Place a glass shade over them during the night, or indeed at all such times as they are not purposely exhibited. Shade them from very bright sunshine when necessary, and keep them where they may not be exposed to a draught of air. A cool temperature during the summer is favorable for them, and the removal of the slightest symptoms of decay is necessary. When carried to a distance, wrap them in a shallow air tight tin case, or cover them with paper to exclude them from air and light. Charcoal, saturated with water, is also a good media to stick in, and the thinner they are kept the better.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Police Provost Court—Judge A. A. Atocha.*—John Dennis, a black, only 15 years old, who robbed the dry goods store of a German woman of handkerchiefs, etc., was sent to the Parish Prison.

John Flanagan was up for his impertinence in inquiring a watchman's number who would not arrest a man pointed out. The Judge told the watchman that citizens have a right to know the number of the public servants, and the watchman showed too much delicacy about their number.

Two female residents of Adele street, in the Garden District, were tried for giving an asylum to two deserters of the Texas cavalry. The one was fined $50 or to go to prison for one month; the other $25 or two weeks, with the order to move.

John Dorrewas up for giving beer by the glass to soldiers. He said the beer was ordered by civilians, and he was ignorant of the law against giving beer to soldiers, and that the party drank only three rounds. Fined twenty dollars.

Ch. Frederic for drawing a pistol on Ch. Hall was sent down for three months.

Four women and four soldiers were before the Court—the former for furnishing liquor, and the latter for drinking it. The evidence was damning against the establishment. The leader of the woman was sent down for four months, the female aids for thirty days. The establishment was ordered to be closed up. The landlord appeared, and was permitted to take possession of and store the furniture to the order of the soldiers.

P. Cayle, a watchman, who had taken leave of absence for Sunday night, went into a barroom and expressed himself offended at the signal of a drink after 9 o'clock, in such a manner that the night Corporal arrested him. The judge heard the evidence, fined him $15, and told him he ought to be dismissed from the police.

Some angels, deeply fallen, were sent down for thirty and sixty days to recuperate and mend their habits.

Fred. Miller, who keeps a coffee-stand in the market, and plays the Jew of Venice naturally, was sent down for sixty days for cruelty to a soldier who missed a dime.

Wm. R. Chambers and Wm. Jones, for getting tight and flourishing pistols in a bar-room at the lake, were fined $15, with confiscation of the weapons.

A mother and her daughter complained against a man named Diem, for getting beat by him in their jealous quarrels. The Court turned the parties out of doors.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 28, 1863.

Later Northern advices, received yesterday afternoon and published in our general news columns to-day, announcing a marked advance in Gold, have caused a further material advance here in the rates of Specie and Foreign Exchange, and considerable was done in Gold to-day at 42@43 ⅌ cent. premium, and in Silver at 32@34 ⅌ cent. premium. There were some operations in Sterling Exchange at 144@150, and in France at 3.80@3.70. Domestic Exchange was dull, there being no mail for New York direct until next Thursday. The rates for sight checks on New York are par@¼ ⅌ cent premium for Legal Tender notes, and ⅛@1¼ ⅌ cent. premium for currency. Legal Tender notes are quiet, but steady and firm at ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. premium over the city currency. We have nothing to report in Stocks or Bonds. Insurance scrip commands 80@85 ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company. Gas Light Co. shares may be quoted at $121@$122, and City Railroad at $119@$119 ⅌ share. The notes of the Bank of Louisiana rule at 93@95 ⅌ dollar.

Nothing else has been reported.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 28, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by the regular trade to-day of 450 bales, the particulars of which had not transpired. Also 30 bales strictly Low Middling at 90c., and 14 bales strictly Middling at 95c. ⅌ lb Treasury notes, all duties paid. By auction there were sales of 147 bales, all duties paid, of which 4 bales received 4.67c., 29 do. at 4.65c., 13 bales Good Ordinary at 59c., 1 Regs. Good at 57½c., 9 bales Good Ordinary at 57½c., 11 do. at 56c., 4 bales Low Middling at 57½c., 35 do. at 56½c., 3 bales Strictly Low Middling at 58½c., 18 bales Middling at 63½c., 5 do. do. at 66c., 8 bales Strictly Middling at 65c. and 8 bales Good Middling at 66½c. ⅌ lb. Also 2 bags samples at 58½c. cash in Treasury notes.

SUGAR.—Owing to the want of sufficient means of transportation to the West, by way of the lakes, we are confined to small lots at great sacrifice. Fair to Fully Fair 11¼@11½c., Prime to Choice 11¾@12c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—Low Transactions to-day are confined to about 2 bbls. at 37½c. ⅌ gal. for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—We have no sales of any moment to report. The stock is light and very firmly held. Holders are asking $9.75 for Superfine and $10@$11 for Extra. Small lots have sold at these figures.

HAY.—Small lots are selling in store at $90 ⅌ ton.

OATS.—There were sales on the landing of 500 sacks at 75c. ⅌ bushel.

HIDES.—A lot of about 150 Dry Country sold at 14@15c.

PORK.—A lot of 200 bbls. Mess sold at $30.50 ⅌ bbl.

BEEF.—A lot of 50 bbls. Mess sold on Saturday at $19 ⅌ bbl.

ESCULENTS.—On Saturday, not previously reported, there were sales, privately and by auction, of 2,000 head cabbages at 15@18c. ⅌ head; 400 bbls. Potatoes at $7@$12½c.; 100 bbls. Onions at $5.25 ⅌ bbl; Apples at $5 ⅌ bbl.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 29, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 111 Beeves, 240 Hogs, 30 Sheep, 15 Veals and 12 Cows. Amount of stock sold was 115 Beeves, 140 Hogs, 25 Veals and 6 Cows. Still remaining on sale is 692 Beeves, 950 Hogs, 275 Sheep, 15 Veals and 6 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ..... —@—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... —@12
Western Beeves 3d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... —@—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... —@—
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... —@—
Veals, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... 25@30
Veals, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross ..... —@10
Milch Cows ..... 35@45
Sheep, ⅌ head ..... 2.00@3.00

Government received 4 Beeves.

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1863.

☞ No insurances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Lugger Flying Dutchman,