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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1866.

The officers of the steamer Idaho have our thanks for the Monroe, La., *Intelligencer* of the 19th inst.

GREAT DRY GOODS OPENING OF PEPIN & TURCOTTE.—This firm, as appears elsewhere, will open their large and splendid dry goods establishment at No. 134 Canal street, in the Touro Building, on Thursday next, the 27th. Its extensive stock comprises the newest and most elegant styles of fancy dry goods, directly imported from France, England and Germany, and the attention of ladies is especially called to its beautiful assortment of articles of ladies' wear, including shawls, cloaks, basquines, peplums, &c., of the latest Parisian patterns. All these, together with a large stock of domestic dry goods for families and plantations, will be offered at wholesale and retail at much reduced prices.

THE CHURCH VISITOR.—This is the name of a new religious paper which has just made its appearance in this city, as an organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Geo. W. Stickney is its editor. It is a double-sheet weekly, well filled with reading matter, editorial, contributed, and selected. Its office is at No. 10 in the Story Building.

Mr. Albert Donnand, on behalf of E. E. Overall & Co., General Newspaper Agents, has obliged us with files of San Francisco papers to the 30th ult.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY HON. F. P. BLAIR.

The Hon. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, late a Major General in the U. S. Army, addressed recently an assembly of citizens in Memphis. The speech, reported at length in the Memphis papers, has more the character and style of a historical study with a present application, than of the effusions which usually fall from political orators in a time of high partisan excitement and of public inquietude. In the aspect here considered it is, perhaps, superior to any effort which Mr. Blair has made in the sphere of political literature. It is creditable to his intellect, to his learning, to his talent for research and collation of authorities, to his candor and discrimination in deducing and applying conclusions. But honorable as it is, valuable as it may be, in this view, a melancholy doubt remains as to its power, or of any similar production, to exertan appreciable influence in mitigating the dangers or changing the incidents and the issues of the pending political crisis. The hurricane swallows up all winds, and the whirlpool all currents. There is a point in the sweep of political passion when the popular mind is wholly incapable of turning aside and pausing to listen to examples, lessons, and warnings drawn from history and commended to attention by no more cogent endorsement than prudence and reason.

This speach of Mr. Blair, however, has many points of interest in it aside from calculation of the bearing it may have on the present struggle for ascendency of diverse theories and policies of national reconstruction. Some of these interesting features we purpose to present.

Mr. Blair broaches again the project of solving the negro problem in the United States by some process of colonization—a project which he advocated while a member of Congress from Missouri about ten years ago, and which has more recently been openly approved by both President Lincoln and President Johnson.

But the idea of seeking a solution and a remedy in this way was not original with Mr Blair, any more than it was original with the above named Presidents. Thomas Jefferson, we believe, was the first public man, or at least the first political writer, in the United States, who declared the belief that the white and the blacks could not live together as political equals in a common government, and who urged the deportation of the emancipated as an indispensable sequence to emancipation. The Abolitionists, who were always eager to quote Jefferson as an authority against the institution of negro slavery, always conveniently forgot to include in their quotation of his prophecy that "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free;" the appended context.

Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, and in such slow degree that as the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be *pari passu* filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it be left to force itself on, human nature shudders at the prospect. We shall in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or the delition of the Moors.

Mr. Blair remarks upon the foregoing language of Jefferson:

Here is prophecy, confirmed in part already by fact, that part yet to come is inevitable, but offers an alternative—it is the deportation, or the destruction of one race or the other.

The present dominant power in Congress seems to prefer the destructive to the conservative process—the plan of finding a home for the freedmen in our own vacant territory on the Rio Grande, or purchasing a region beyond them, Mexico, where, in the warm zone of the Gulf, the Americanized African would find his native climate under Transatlantic skies—safe from capture and oppression from his own or any other race of robbers—under the flag of our Union, enjoying all the rights of equality and self government, and really independent, because dependent solely on the labor of their own hands, in a fruitful soil, and not held of a superior in any respect. Yet this proposition, without encountering objection, has been slightly ignored by the party in power. It was not opposed, because that would awaken public attention, and might elicit public opinion in its favor. It has been overlaid by the vehement Radical outcry for negro suffrage, negro equality, based on the Civil Rights Bill, all to be sustained and managed by the organized authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, supplanting the legitimate Government of the States in regard to the subjects committed to it, and with the power of the army to back it.

The reason why the Northern Radicals have been so fast in providing the plan indicated by the cry for negro suffrage and its various attendants, is only too obvious. As organized by their hands, they would have the political equality of the Southern negroes to serve as the equivalent of the political death of the South, a result which they deem necessary to the perpetuation of their partisan and sectional power. So highly do they value this political object that they are willing to see it accomplished by an industrial ruin which could not but injuriously recoil upon their own material interests. Hence the ungenerous manner in which they have discouraged white emigration to the South from the North and from Europe. Their policy in this respect is thus indicated by Mr. Blair:

Mr. Jefferson's plan presupposes the emigration of free white labor to the South as essential to the removal of blacks to the region adapted to their nature. The policy of the Northeast is to exclude white labor from our temperate zone, by keeping the freedmen there as the obstruction—conditions that familiar association and amalgamation with the colored people in the new relation of citizen equality, will be more obnoxious than that of mingling with them as slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau is locked to as an inhibition more potent than the institution of slavery, to the entrance of free white labor into the South.

And Mr. Blair thus sums up, after citing historical examples from the Essays of Francis Bacon, and from the Life of Cesar by Louis Napoleon, what he conceives to be the true conservative policy of the South:

The colonization of the negroes, and the creation of homogeneous State Governments of the white race as the book, establish State rights and State equality, and give stability to republican institutions on this continent.

The subjoined passage may serve to show the purpose and the force with which Mr. Blair employs historical authorities:

The thoughts couched in the view taken of Roman policy by the English philosopher and statesman, and the French Emperor, are full of instruction for us. The Romans would shrink now to the shame of "nationalism" but these they would allow to "marry their daughters, vote with their sons, and enjoy the heritage of their soil and the honors of their Senate and priesthood." From these slaves, and freedmen, and barbarians were excluded. Are we to take to our embraces the dregs of China—the Cochinese—our power on the continent? Are we to admit our aborigines to equality and fraternity? They are quite as able orators and eminently more practiced in the business of self-government than our black freedmen. And why, if we are to bastardize our race and government, and image it with a darker color than has brought from Africa, why not take the best it from red skins as well as the black? We have been content hitherto to cross our Anglo-Saxon breed with that of the lands of Bruce, of Burns and Scott; of Emmett, Fitzgerald, Sheridan and Moore; of Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Kossuth; of Dewitt and Nassau. We have followed the Roman policy, so far as to naturalize little nationalities *en masse*—the French of Louisiana, the Spaniards of Florida and California, and now that we have grown great by these adoptions, would it not be wiser to pattern the magnanimous plan of Rome in another direction—what Lord Bacon points out: "*as the sure way to greatness*." It was her system to send abroad each of her people as were least suited to promote her interests at home, to make new and populous peaceful conquests by their colonies in foreign lands. Thus, adds Bacon, "*It was the world spread upon the Romans*." California, Florida and Louisiana, have been spread upon our map of States by sending our sons to colonize them to our Government, and see Massachusetts improving upon the plan in sending her fair daughters to Utah, and Brigham Horn to come in behind the Rocky Mountains, and repeate the power of the Bay State in the North ern fastness which open the way to Asia through the Oregon.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Chief Justice to call a Special Session for the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Grant and Ristori Present at the Fordham Race—The General to see her Mary Stuart.

Gen. John A. Dix Appointed Minister to France—General Hugh Ewing to the Hague.

The Cleveland Committee and the President—Reply to the Remarks of Gen. Granger.

Affairs in Canada.

Meeting of the Radical Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg.

South American News.

Marine Accidents and other Items.

New York, Sept. 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the trial of Jefferson Davis cannot take place in October, and its postponement is a legal necessity consequent upon the irregularity in the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Norfolk last April. Chief Justice Chase announces himself ready to call a special session and proceed with the trial.

New York, Sept. 25.—Hartz and Chila, who jumped from the window of the burning tenement house, died yesterday in the hospital.

New York, Sept. 25.—Pilots report a large steamer ashore on Body Island, seventy miles south of Cape Henry. She was signalling in distress, but owing to the heavy sea and breakers, it was impossible to render her any assistance.

New York, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamer Saratoga, from Norfolk, and Albermarle, from Savannah.

New York, Sept. 25.—John B. Steele, an ex Congressman, was thrown from a wagon in Kingston yesterday and killed.

The *Tribune's* special says a secret treaty exists between Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, by which it is agreed to overthrow the present legislative authorities in Paraguay, and destroy the sovereignty and independence of that State. Peru, Chili and Bolivia have indignantly protested against the project.

New York, Sept. 25.—1 p. m.—Gold 114¼. Exchange—more doing.

New York, Sept. 25, evening.—Gold closed at 114⅝. Coupons of '62, 111¾; of '64, 108¾; of '65, 108⅝; 10-40's, 98⅝; Treasuries, 105⅝ to 106.

THE STEAMER ST. MARY.—The steamer St. Mary, under the command of Captain Trip, will leave for Brazos Santiago, on Thursday next, September 27th, at five o'clock P. M., instead of 8 A. M.

CROPS IN CADDO.—The Caddo *Gazette* of the 21st says:

The weather since our last has kept dry, and has been quite favorable to the cotton crop. The worm is now reported to be at work, however, and no sooner does the plant seem to get rid of one check than it meets with another. A month or six weeks of such weather as we are at present experiencing would help our cotton interests very materially.

CROPS IN OUACHITA.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* of the 19th says:

Our most experienced planters say that the effects of this long spell of wet weather has injured the cotton to a great extent. The prospects are gloomy, the cotton is rotting in the fields, and the seed is sprouting in the bolls.

Last Sunday we were one of a party who visited twelve of our largest plantations. The crops were very poor, and the worms had appeared on every one of the plantations not a leaf was left in the field, and we saw them eating the tender bolls.

From Mexico via Rio Grande.

The Brownsville, Texas, *Courier* of the 16th says:

Private letters from Monterey, received here yesterday, state that Maximilian had arrived at San Luis Potosi, where he reviewed Mejia's division. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The forces under command of Alonzo Flores, who escorted the conductor (brought down in the San Roman, on Sunday last,) from Monterey to Mier have left the camp where they had been stationed a few days since, near Camargo, and are now on the march for Matamoras. A stage from Monterey on the —th, arrived at Matamoras yesterday evening.

Everything is reported quiet at Monterey, but a good deal of uneasiness is being felt relative to the Imperial troops, who are reported ready to march from Matehuala to the country along the Rio Grande River.

Cortina, who had established a revenue law on the rouid near Reynosa, has joined the command of Alonzo Flores.

About the Resignation of Deroyde de Lhuys.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

The silence of the *Pays* on the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been broken by one paper alone, and that is the Legitimist *Gazette de France*, which remarks that the outgoing Minister has not even been given time to hand over his portfolio to his successor. This prompt retreat, or expulsion, as the case may be, is certainly unprecedented. The truth, however, is that the late Minister of Foreign Affairs had pledged himself to support Austria *coûte que coûte*, and therefore is evidently opposed to the tremendous encroachments of Prussia on the territorial dominions, as well as on the political importance of the House of Hapsburg. His opinions being no longer in accordance with those of his sovereign, there was but one course to pursue. M. Benedetti, who is expected to depart from Berlin, is spoken of as likely to replace the Marquis de Moustier as Ambassador to the Porte.

REVOLVING PISTOLS.—It is stated that at Dresden there is a revolving pistol more than two hundred years old, and having six barrels, to each of which the flint-lock adjusts itself by turning on a pivot. A similar weapon was on exhibition at the New York World's Fair in 1853, and belonged to a collection of ancient arms brought from the Tower of London. The American Artisan states, lest it be supposed that Colonel Colt's American patent was a subsequent adaptation of the principle of these pistols, that the cylinder and its four chambers are bored and strictly guarded if a free Government is to exist, and, coming out of a rebellion, we ought to demonstrate to mankind that a free Government cannot exist upon hatred and distrust and all will, and that with us the time has come for a re-establishment of all the relations of the States to the Federal Government. This I look upon as being of equal importance with any part of the war, if not the most important part. It is what I have aimed at, more than I intended, but I repeat that the encouragement, the countenance and the confidence given me, coming from the source it does, is peculiarly acceptable to me, and, God being willing, I will, with your help, pursue the course I have been pursuing in the effort to save our Government. I know it has been said that the founders of a Government are entitled to the most conspicuous place in history, but my opinion is that the preservers of a Government should occupy the most important page.

Washington, Sept. 25. — A delegation of prominent Southern business men, mostly cotton factors and planters, are in the city seeking a modification of the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market, the revenue tax paid and final shipment of it made to domestic ports. The delegation consists of Mayor Wilkens, of Mobile, Col. Fellows and Judge Pinckard, of New Orleans, and Mr. Cunningham, of Cincinnati, representing large cotton interests in the South, and others.

They present the memorial of the Chambers of Commerce of New Orleans and Mobile, which set forth the very serious drawbacks attending the marketing and shipment of the cotton under the present regulations.

The payment of the three per cent. tax before the cotton leaves the plantation, they assert, works great injury to the planter, compelling him to make serious sacrifices in order to comply with his obligations. Any regulations attending its shipment to domestic ports also operate in such a manner, it is asserted, as to very materially favor direct shipment to foreign ports, which they think it is to the interest of Northern merchants to prevent.

This delegation have had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and that officer expresses his willingness to modify the present regulations so far as the existing law gives him any discretion in the matter, but he has doubts if the law warrants any change.

The delegation therefore waited on the President to-day to ask that the question of the Secretary's power under the law be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, which request was granted.

The delegation do not hesitate to affirm that under the existing regulations it would require more than a year to bring the limited crop of the present season into market.

Louisville, Sept. 25.—Four deaths from cholera are reported to-day. We have had heavy rains all day. There are no markets to report.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Flour—superfine $10 to $10 50; extra $11 50 to $12; family $14 to $15. Wheat $2 81. Red Corn 78 to 80c. Oats 45c. Rye $1 05. Whiskey $3 33. Mess Pork $28. Lard 13c. Cheese 12c. Gold 143¾.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—The Laclede races are postponed till October 8th, on account of the rainy weather. Eighty horses are now here and will remain.

Flour $9 25 to $9 25, $10 50 to $11, $11 50 to $12 50; choice $13 to $17 50. Fine fall Wheat $2 60 to $2 85; choice $2 70 to $2 75. Corn unchanged, bale 46 to 50c. Bacon unchanged. Lard in tierces 19c; in kegs 21c.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 25.—The Quarantine steamer says the City of Albany reports having spoken off the Cape this morning the steamer I. C. Knight, from Washington, N. C.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Cabinet meetings of the Canadian Government are being held daily in Quebec to-day and to-morrow, being the military condition of the Province, the Confederation and the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. Much uneasiness is felt in financial circles. The Fenians are said to be meditating for an invasion at High Gate near, Rouse's Point. Large quantities of military stores were being received at Toronto and Kingston and sent to the western portion of the Province.

A Toronto dispatch says an order has been given to the volunteers of the city of the city to muster on the first alarm of the fire bell, accompanied with forty rounds of ball cartridges. An attempt to barter or capture the city is feared. Large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving hither and thither. A party who were said to have left her crew of three were arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. A small quantity of ammunition was found on board.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—The city is decorated with flags in honor of the Soldiers' Convention. Delegations from the various States were received with much enthusiasm. Edwin Dodge, who had resigned his position as an officer of the Internal Revenue, was selected temporary chairman. Gen. Butler had a warm reception.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The large missionary ship Morning Star, built at an expense of twenty five thousand dollars, the money being obtained from the various Sunday Schools around here, was launched in East Boston this morning in the presence of ten thousand visitors. The ship is to be employed in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and will be commanded by Rev. Hiram Bingham.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—A suit was brought up yesterday in the Fifteenth District Court against the Collector of the Internal Revenue, to test the constitutionality of the law of the last Congress, requiring the people of California to pay their income tax in gold or its equivalent, by raising the amount of income returned to the greenback basis.

Dispatches from Salem, Oregon, dated yesterday, say the Democratic contestants from Grant county have been admitted to seats in the House, and the Union men ousted. It was through the aid of the latter members that the constitutional amendment was passed in the House. It had previously been passed by the Senate.

Milwaukie, Sept. 25.—A portion of the wall in Burchard's block of buildings fell this morning and buried eight persons, killing two instantly and fatally injuring the balance.

Vicksburg, Sept. 25.—Passed down: John Kilgour at 3 A. M., Magenta at 5 P. M., and Fashion at 6 A. M. Passed up: Blue Wing at 12 M. River rising.

Memphis, Sept. 25.—Only four deaths from cholera are reported for the past twenty-four hours. The disease is decreasing, notwithstanding the very unfavorable condition of the weather.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 25, 12 M.—The bark Robert is inside at anchor awaiting steam. A tug arrived down with a ship this A. M., and carried her to sea. The ship Susan Hicks and two barks, names unknown, bound in are outside the bar. Two tugs are working at them. Weather clear and warm. Wind S. E. Not much tide this A. M.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.—Cotton firm at 37 to 38c.

Sales for the week 20,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; exports, 4,791 bales.

Freights by steam to Liverpool 3-16d.

Flour firmer. Wheat 3 to 5c. Pork lower, at $22 87 ½.

Lard dull at 17 to 18½c.

Coupons of '62, 111¾; of '64, 108¾; of '65, 108⅝; 10-40's, 98⅝; Treasuries, 105⅝ to 106.

THE STEAMER ST. MARY.—The steamer St. Mary, under the command of Captain Trip, will leave for Brazos Santiago, on Thursday next, September 27th, at five o'clock P. M., instead of 8 A. M.

Story of Wonderful Discoveries.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY BURIED CITIES—GOLD COINS FOUR POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

An English civil engineer, named Johnson, lately engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Cashmere, has made a curious report of what he saw and heard in Chinese Turkestan, a part of the world long inaccessible to Europeans. He says that while measuring and triangulating last year, at a remote station on the borders of Cashmere, he received an invitation to visit the new ruler of Khotan, who had expelled the Chinese from his province, declared his independence, and determined to enter into friendly relations with the nearest British officer within reach.

The adventurous Johnson being the handiest, the Khan forthwith requested his presence at the capital, Held. The way thither lay across the Kunr-Lun chain of mountains, by a difficult pass at an elevation of nineteen thousand feet—three miles and a half. It was a hard journey, but the indefatigable Johnson pushed on, saw the Khan, stayed with him four days, heard some very wonderful stories, and then made his way back to the Himalayan passes, resisting the Khotanese inclination to hold him as a hostage for the opening of commercial relations with British India.

It is said that although German travelers have previously crossed the high mountains which form its kingdom, no European has ever before entered Held, the capital. The Khan is described as a natural king of men of the Carlyleo pattern, eight years old, six feet high, stout, of a fair complexion, and altogether a goodly specimen of the old Turkish gentleman, such as he was in the days before Ottomans were heard of. He ruled a province of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, whereof his capital contains forty thousand, fine strong men, and short but pretty women, fair and cleanly in apparel and dressing well, all Turks and Mohammedans, great eaters of meat and drinkers of tea, all carrying on a considerable trade in the face of great difficulties, and the most anxious to trade with the English in particular. The country, well watered by moderate showers, and irrigated from the rivers that flow Northward from the Kun Lun, is fertile and productive enough to stand a favorable comparison with Cashmere itself, but its climate is described as being much superior, both dry and equable.

The report brought back by Mr Johnson are somewhat Munchausenish. For instance—

First—The fertility of the country is increased by a fine impalpable dust or mold which is wafted in from the adjacent deserts "without wind, in perfect calm, and fills the air so as to darken it."

This phenomenon occurred during Mr. Johnson's visit, and he was then unable to read print at noon without a candle. It is not explained how the dust is blown without a wind, but Mr Johnson says it is "wafted in a calm," and he cannot be contradicted.

Second—The storms in the desert raise waves of sands which settle into hills three hundred to four hundred feet high. Why not one thou sand feet?

Third—The tradition of the country is that three hundred and sixty cities were overwhelmed in one day by sand-storms. The sites of these cities are partially known, so there is a vast array of Pompeiis and Ninevehs awaiting somebody's pick axe shovel, and archæological skill.

Fourth—The people of those buried towns used gold coins weighing four pounds each—but "this is kept a profound secret by those who know the position." There is no relic of the Brobdingnagian purses in which this money was carried about for every day use.

Fifth—The store of ten need for the actual consumption of the people is now dug out of one of these ruined cities, and Mr. Johnson brought a brick of this tea away with him. "The Chinese supply is now cut off," so the Hichians cut off their supply from these bricks.

We are further informed that the country in which these wonderful things happened is highly auriferous—a remark which is perhaps unnecessary when we remember the four pound gold coins which seem to have been the circulating medium.

Mr. Johnson's report is about to be published in London, and appropriate vignette would be a drawing of a long bow.

The Steamship Pereire, of the French Transatlantic Company.

Having made the trip from Brest to New York on board the steamship "Pereire," of the French Transatlantic Company, we take pleasure in stating to the public the advantages proved by that line and by the splendid vessel. The "Pereire" started from Brest on Saturday, September 1st, and had to struggle all along against a very adverse wind and very heavy sea, which compelled her frequently to slacken her speed. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances the steamer came into the port of New York on the afternoon of Friday, September 11th, less than ten days from her departure. The steamer behaved most admirably and the passengers were satisfied that she is as remarkable for safety as for speed and regularity.

We deem it our duty to do homage to the zealous activity of Captain Trudeau, the efficient commander of the "Pereire," and tender our thanks for his uniform kindness and courtesy. The passengers are also obliged to the other officers and to the commissary for their attentions. In spite of the difficulties consequent upon the weather, the table has always been splendidly furnished and the waiters as attentive as they could possibly be, considering the large number of passengers.

New Orleans, Sept. 22d, 1866.

F. Lime.	E. F. Mioton.
E. Merilh.	C. Duhamel.
A. B. Griswold.	K. B. Oertel.
P. Dominguez.	J. J. Albert.
A. Ravalet.	Ernest Turpin.
E. Déchampe fils.	E. Maymir.
Mrs. E. Déchampe.	H. Habert and lady.
	E. Fixary and lady.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 41 interments reported to the Board of Health, classified—whites, 25; blacks, 16; and not stated, 0. Included in the total we find but 9 deaths from cholera, being 5 whites and 4 blacks. Four deaths are reported from yellow fever.

Committees of Council.—The Committees of Finance and Streets and Landings, met last evening. Mr. Bouny presided.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, recommending that Thalia street be widened instead of paved, was referred to the Council for action.

A petition from Hugh O'Donnell, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition from property holders on Julia, Felicity, Rampart and Claiborne streets, was referred to the same Committee.

The report of the City Surveyor, excepting that part relating to the levee below the city, was referred.

The report of the Street Commissioner, relative to his action in regard to connections on near of Canal and Chartres streets, was sustained.

Mr Paisley offered a resolution to have a bridge built at the intersection of Claiborne and St. Anthony streets, and another at the intersection of Claiborne and Annette streets, was adopted.

The petition of John Bieley, was referred to Council. The Committees then adjourned.

Board of Health.—A regular meeting was held last evening. Dr. Smith in the chair, and 4 members present.

The report of the Health Officer of the First District, Dr. Monroe, was read. The lochepa of the First District Station were reported in an unhealthy condition.

The Health office of the Second District reported unsolicited medicine to the markets of his District, but there was no reason for such a complaint in the First District. A house on Pontchartrain street, used by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, was ordered to be in a very filthy condition, and every effort to cause the removal of filth and its restoration to a healthy condition was ordered.

Dr. Tebault of the Second District stated the sale of unwholesome meat still continued. More than 30,000 pounds of meat were seized and sent the way of the Mississippi River. This amount of which the law imposes, did not deter parties on offering tainted meats for sale.

Dr. Tebault offered several valuable suggestions in regard to the accumulation of filth, offal, etc., and complimented the police force of the Second District for the zeal they had displayed in enforcing the ordinance.

Dr. Lewis, Health Officer of the Third District, stated there was a marked improvement in the condition of the streets; the markets and breweries were in good order. Three cases of yellow fever had been reported.

Dr. Hulse, of the Fourth District, stated that but little improvement had been perceived in that District. The markets were in good order.

Dr. Burns stated that the First District lockup was sanitarily dangerous, and that his attention had been especially called to the same.

The reports of the Health Officers were submitted to the Health Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

Lare.—The case of George Reminger, charged by Mr. Blase, No. 286 Delord street, with having stolen from his bar-room, in April last, the sum of $820 in gold, came up before Recorder Aberni last evening. The accused was held in $1000 bail to appear before the First District Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Chiarini's management on Zefero may possibly disappoint some persons who are apt, in ring-performances, to confound swiftness with skill. It was a treat, however, to good judges, to see rider and horse so intimately blended. Sig Chiarini's remarkable control over his animals cannot be more clearly shown than in this act. The horse knows his master. He shows this in every step—in the glances of his eye—in the readiness of his movements—in his obedience so filled with sense and ardor. We may as well confess that, upon this question of sense, we have had our own ideas since following Gulliver among the Tahoos. Certes, Zefero might have sat in the State Council of the Unpronounceables, and not disgraced the Assembly.

Teodoro and Bolla Cuba are both out, this week, in new acts—the former as a Post-Boy, capped and booted, tearing away in full course, and holding the reins of four horses in his hands—and the latter on a bare-back steed. Both these are good acts, and deserve the applause they received.

Among the humors of the present programme, must be mentioned Senor Sebastian's "Pickwick Scenes." They are, after all, our old friend, the many-suited man, *redivivus*—with a *difference*. The representations of Mr. Sebastian are cleverly executed, particularly that of Mr. P. himself. By the way, why does this act end with Mercury? We were not aware that the Pagan Messenger was ever one of Pickwick's familiars. If it is to consist of "Pickwick Scenes," let it begin and end with some member of that estimable gentlemen's circle. We would, in all seriousness, advise Mr. Sebastian to wind up with Samivel or Jingle—ignoring winged helmets, *caduceus* and so on—or drop the title of the act altogether.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1866.

The uninterrupted inclemency of the weather partially suspended outdoor operations, and consequently there was but little done in most departments of trade, while the movements in our leading staple under the favorable influence of an advance at New York was attended with considerable activity, and resulted in sales of 2650 bales at prices declining slightly at Ic per lb for Cotton and $10 per bbl for Flour, the rains by steam, for Boston, at 1¼ per lb for Cotton. Rail, for Boston, 3c per lb for Cotton, 50c per bbl for Flour and $1 ad vertison for Iron. Foreign freights are dull. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are 9-16 to 5-8d per lb for Cotton, 6s 7½d per bbl for Tobacco. For Havre we quote, nominally, 1¼c per lb for Cotton. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is loading at 5-8d per lb for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 26, 1866.

Arrived yesterday. 19c Texas Beeves, 19c Calves and Yearlings.

Sold 400 Texas Beeves, 300 Calves and Yearlings, 144 Head of Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—500 Texas Beeves, 1051 Calves and Yearlings, 35 Hogs, 112 Head of Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Cattle, ⅌ lb net	9	9c
Western Beeves, 24 quality, ⅌ lb	9	9c
Western Beeves, 24 quality, ⅌ head	50	50
Texas Beeves Choice per lb net	35	35
Texas Beeves, 24 quality, ⅌ lb	30	30
Texas Beeves, 24 quality, ⅌ head	20	25
Texas Beeves, 24 quality, ⅌ head	12	15
Texas Cows, ⅌ head	20	25
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	12	13
Cycle Hogs	12	13
Choice Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	3	3½
Common Sheep, ⅌ head	2	2½
Cycle Sheep, ⅌ head	50	50
Milch Cows, Choice ⅌ head	60	65
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	50	$14 00
Veal, ⅌ head	5	$12 00
Calves ⅌ lb	12	12c
Texas Cows with Calves per head	12	20

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 26, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Florida, Bentley, for Apalachicola.
Steamship J. C. Harris, Lockwood, for Galveston.
Steamer Sarah, Blakeley, for Mobile.
Schooner Tom Tyler, Hopper, for Mobile.
Schooner Rio Grande, Hall, for Brazos Santiago.
Schooner Island Belle, McCombs, for Pensacola.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Ship Red Jacket, Collins, 6 days from Queenstown—34 days at sea.
Steamer Louisa, Blake, 2 days from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Southerner, Mason, from St Louis.
The last Time, Hudson, from Pittsburgh.
Idaho, McLeod, from Louisville.
Cuba, Boardman, from Shreveport.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Susan Hicks Atwood, from Cuxhaven.
Bark Robert, Carter, 35 days from Boston, to A. Fabacher.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Ship Belgravia, (British) Berry, 14 days from St Thomas to master.

EXPORTS

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Florida, Bentley—Cotton 1,000 bales, 1 package, 1 bale, 1 package, 1 bale, 1 package, 1 package, 1 package