THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1866.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the New Basin, at the foot of St. Paul street, First District, about eighteen cords of wood. See advertisement.

POINTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—From and after to-morrow, 23d instant, there will cease to be, on Sundays, half hour trains and an extra train from the city at one o'clock, P. M.

SHRINKING OF RURAL POPULATION AND LABOR.

Every day adds to a sad accumulation of evidence that both rural industry and rural population in Louisiana, and in almost every other part of the South, are shrinking. This process commenced during the war, and it was hoped that it would cease at the end of the war. This hope has been for the most part bitterly disappointed. Instead of population and labor flowing back into its accustomed seats and channels, like water which has been displaced by tornado or earthquake, after hostilities had ceased, they have shown rather a confirmed tendency toward. Whites and blacks have participated in this tendency. But its results are most notable in the case of the latter, who composed the bulk, not less than nine tenths it has been asserted, of the agricultural laborers in the South. It is thought that fully one-fourth of them perished from various causes during the war, and it is extremely doubtful whether as much as one-half of the remainder remained available for agriculture. Whether moved by the "instinctive horror of agricultural labor" which Dr. Nott attributes to their race, or by whatever impulse, it is of small use to speculate, in the face of certain facts which are matter of history, and which demand to be dispassionately considered if economical data in discussing the practical relations of the freed people in the South to the interests of agriculture. These people, reduced in numbers as before observed, are obviously disposed to enter channels of industry, or of life without industry, among the large centres of population. Regular agricultural employment, to which most of them were inured, becomes more irksome the more they taste of the sweets and the stimulants of freedom. The examples of similar populations in other countries do not encourage us to hope for improvement in this respect. It is to be apprehended, in view of such examples, that from year to year, and from generation to generation, the aversion above indicated will increase. What, then, is to be the remedy? What is to arrest a process that threatens the gradual extinguishment of the rural population in the South? The experience of this year is proving how lamentably deficient it is in available physical labor to produce its former complement of agricultural products. Its great staple of export, cotton, will not, perhaps, reach a third of what it was in a former period.

Some part of this disparity may only represent a change of crops, but the most of it must be taken as the measure of a general decrease of rural industry and production. Again, how is the alarming vacuum denoted by these facts to be filled? It is plain that there is no other immediate and sufficient resource except Northern or foreign immigration. But meantime the situation may be favorably modified by differently distributing the agricultural labor still remaining. There is much land, for instance, in Louisiana, which possesses unsurpassed fertility, and which offers abundant facilities for present cultivation, but which is now either wholly idle or very partially and unskilfully tilled; while in other portions of this or other Southern States laborious men cultivate with scant profit comparatively sterile and illiberal soils. To the owners of the former class of estates we would repeat the judicious advice of a Mobile contemporary, the *Times*, that they "should by all means invite the population of the most sterile parts of the State, and of Georgia and Tennessee to come and settle amongst them, on favorable terms, securing to the enterprising heads of families a permanent home stead on conditions equally favorable to the original proprietor." "Thus," adds the same journal, "a population homogeneous in origin, language and habits, would soon cover the most available soil, and by its concentrated position preserve all its elements of power."

Hence, to adopt again the language of our Mobile contemporary, "Let the large property holders resolve upon mobilizing a portion of their landed wealth, now simply lying idle on their hands, but soon to become a burthen in the way of taxation, and let them first try the plan with their poorer neighbors, when they soon will find themselves able to turn part of their capital into the no less profitable channels of manufactures, commerce and banking."

[We publish the communication below without pretending to understand, any more than the public may, the precise application or intent of the mass of its remarks, couched as they are for the most part in general phrases which are in themselves wholly unobjectionable in purport. We are led to suppose that its gist and main purpose are contained in the first paragraph, which presents Governor Wells in the act of confessing and renouncing an unfortunate error and coming back to his former place in support of the principles and policy of the President. Let us doubt that hereafter his position in this behalf will be more steadfast.]
(COMMUNICATED.)

Editors "N. O. Bee."
Sirs,
Having submitted the within article to His Excellency Governor Wells, he gave me his approval for its publication.
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. EDMONSTONS,
Chairman, People's Committee on Levees of Louisiana.
Office—No. 18, Merchants' Exchange.

The Delusive Conflict of "Castes" in Louisiana.

In reference to the late unhappy commotion and the deplorable issues resulted in New Orleans, arising out of temporary elements of domestic discord and party strife, and owing to the well-known diversity and hostility of position of Governor Wells, to treat and entertain with respectful consideration the inference of opposing interests and doctrines, as well as those who openly maintain various shades of political creed, there are many who are ever ready to take advantage of this counting conciliatory demeanor of the Governor to carry out designing projects for self-aggrandizement. Though Governor Wells in common with our fellow men is not exempt from error, true to the dictates of his heart, he will adhere to the principles of his party and principles enunciated and maintained under the Chief Executive by Andrew Johnson.

But apart from political strife and the machinations of politicians, which are sure to destroy in the end (if carried to excess) the liberties, peace, and prosperity of any Commonwealth, the prudent and patriotic should look to the more immediate necessities and concerns of a distressed people, in order to provide, if possible, some remedy to ameliorate their condition.

Touching the sovereignty and prerogatives of the people of these United States, it must be confessed and conceded, that the people constitute an important element, and that they will when exercised, be irresistible.

Years have justly indulgence, and most of all, intention were so deductively depicting and mostly :—Nevertheless, it produces a silver dollar to every square inch of the soil, can long sustain the depicting effects of phrenical political conversation, or continuous intention wars? Though the history of the "dark ages" in some instances record the partial success of the persons in subjugating and wringing from a people their liberties, yet, in this enlightened age of the rights of man, it will never do to be too exclusive, nor can it ever be successfully prejudiced! Politicians should therefore take heed, and be advised in time! the succession which led to the "reign of terror" in France, should admonish them with an instructive lesson! let there be no further attempt to revive the worn out, and sickly experiment of the defective ambition which seeks to secure the phantom of "divine power."

Happily under our Constitution the corrective remedy is chosen any attempt to the exercise of tyrannical power, rests alone with the people, who should ever be vigilant, and on the qui vive, to prevent the great "Magna Charta" of our liberties from the sacrilegious hands of Demagogues or usurpers.

J. EDMONSTONS.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSED IN THIS DISTRICT FOR AUGUST 1866 AND 1865.—We are obliged to the courtesy of Mr. James Ready, Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, First District, Louisiana, for the assessments for the month of August, 1866, compared with those for the same month in 1865, as follows:

August, 1866, amount of tax	$136,162 73
" 1865, " "	38,388 67
Increase over	117,770 06

JAMES READY, Assessor.

Condition of Crops in East Baton Rouge and Neighboring Parishes.

Rain, sultry weather and the worm have done their worst and the result is now before us. The lower Red River valley has been swept by the worm and the bayou country between Red and the Mississippi are now suffering heavily from the same infliction. We hear of no section within the State that has escaped, and in this vicinity the destruction bids fair to become complete. The worms are crowding the fields of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Pointe Coupee and this parish in numbers not inferior to the "army" which desolated the cotton plantations in 1864. Not one-third of the crop that was expected in this State two months ago will be made. In addition there was but a scanty corn planted to feed the country six months and next year with no money to buy corn, there will be scarcity, trouble and almost famine.

The cotton pests a few days ago made their appearance on the plantations on the Bayou Sara Road. From the districts around to the upper part of this parish we understand they are performing their work of destruction most energetically. Late cotton is evidently eaten up and in consequence of a late spring, three fourths of the cotton planted in this parish will cause no other bud. Besides rust and wet weather have had done serious injury to the matured portion of the staple in the fields.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*, 19th.

A Western young lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A coroner's jury found said maiden sadly and savagely remarked, "She has avoided a more lingering and horrible destiny."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,922.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Markets of the 21st.

Receipts of Gold from Europe.

Mad. Ristori's First Appearance at Immense Success.

The Great Rain Freshet in Ohio.

Political News from Boston.

Bank Troubles in Canada.

From Europe by the Cable.

Liverpool and London Markets of the 1st.

Italian and German Affairs.

Marine and Other News.

New York, Sept. 21.—Madame Ristori's appearance is considered an immense success. Critics consider her acting about faultless.

A Boston dispatch says the steamer Meteor, recently stopped as a privateer, was seized by the Government again yesterday.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in that city to-day and organized by elect ing Samuel J. Tilton, of New York, as chairman and Peter Cogger, of Albany, as Secretary.

New York, Sept. 21, evening.—Gold closed at 143¾; coupons of '62, 111¾; of '65, 108¾; ten-forties, 104; Carolina 6's, 65.

Cotton closed quiet at 35 to 37c. Flour firm. Wheat 1 to 2c. Mess Pork dull at $43. Lard heavy at 17 to 19c. Sugar dull at 10¾. Coffee dull. Turpentine quiet at 65 to 66c. Rosin steady at $3 80 to $9.

The steamer Java brought $1,500,000 in gold.

New York, Sept. 21.—Foreign news by the Java. The Archduke Albert has been named generalissimo under the new organization of the Austrian army, by which the effective force is doubled.

The Paris *Débats*, and the Morning *Post*, of Vienna, express the opinion that Russia will immediately reopen the Eastern question in alliance with France, Italy and Austria. Russia is remote in the interest permitting the Emperor to repay himself for his neutrality in the German war.

The London *Times* hints that the King of Prussia should have applied the same rigid rule of dynastic extinction to the case of the King of Saxony as he did to that of the King of Hanover.

It is intimated that Saxony has obtained more favorable terms through French and Russian influence.

The Liverpool police have seized a supply of very dangerous Fenian munitions of war, including bottles of explosive liquids for firing purposes in any city.

Chicago, Monroe, Sept. 21.—The visit of Bishop Green and Rev. Mr. Kelly to Mr. Davis was strictly of a private and social character, and in it they expressed to Mr. Davis the universal and intense desire prevailing throughout the entire land that he should be released in the event of a trial not being granted him at the next term of the United States Court, which meets in Richmond in October.

Mr. Davis spoke rather despondingly upon the subject of his trial taking place in October, but hopefully anticipated a speedy release by President Johnson if the court decided in taking no action this term upon his case, and the charges now pending against him. In answer to the inquiries of his visitors respecting an interposition by his friends with President Johnson, and particularly to their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of having a personal interview with the President, and obtain a parole upon the grounds of ill health, Mr. Davis replied that any further efforts would be entirely futile. His counsel, Messrs. O'Conner and Read, and other warm and influential friends had visited the President with the same object, but not withstanding their entreaties and representations the President expressed his inability to assume the responsibility of paroling him, averring that under the charges contained in the bill of indictment brought by the Grand Jury of Virginia for treason and the evidence adduced by the Congressional Committee respecting his complicity with the assassination of President Lincoln rendering him amenable to trial both by the civil and military authorities. Until the adjournment of the coming term of the Circuit Court, he contended that all action in his case should be suspended by his friends.

Bishop Green also paid a visit to Mrs. Davis who, in the course of the conversation, remarked her fears for her husband's health and added she feared he would not survive many months longer if kept in prison.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—Flour firm at full prices. Wheat held at $2 70. Corn very scarce at 75c. Oats 45c. Rye 90c. Whisky $2 32½. Mess Pork $32 50 ⅌. Bulk meats 14½c to 16¾. Bacon active; sales 240 hhds at 16½ to 16¾c. for Shoulders; and 20¼c for clear sides. Lard dull and offered at 18c. Groceries unchanged. Gold 143.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—The steamer J. R. Gilmore, with a valuable cargo, struck the wreck of a sunken boat below Mound City, Illinois, and sunk immediately. The passengers and crew escaped. The loss by the boat and cargo is put down at $228,000, principally insured.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—Great rains have fallen in all parts of the west and much damage has been done. The canal embankment at Dayton, O., broke, and a considerable part of the town is under water. It has been raining all day here, in St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Sales 129 hogsheads leaf Tobacco—Logs unchanged: cutting leaf stiffer. Flour, superfine, $8 50; extra family $11 50. Prime Wheat $2 60. Mixed Corn in bulk 68c. Prime Oats 43c. Mess Pork $32 75. Bacon Shoulders 17c.; Clear Sides 21c. Prime Lard in tierces 20c. Whisky $2 32.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Eleven cases of cholera have occured since noon, three whereof have proved fatal, all in one locality near the corner of Green and 10th streets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—A difficulty has arisen between the City Council and the Board of Health. The former refused yesterday to grant an appropriation of $20,000 asked for by the latter, and the Board to-day gives notice they will no longer remove nuisances, etc., and have ordered the health officer to suspend all orders for work in his hands.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—It is announced that the Bank of British North America will protest the letters of credit from English bankers on the Bank of Upper Canada. The directors of the Bank of Upper Canada have not decided which course to pursue, but it is thought the institution will be wound up by the assignees. The bills of the suspended bank are selling at thirty to forty per cent. discount.

Liverpool, Sept. 21, noon.—Cotton—Pieces have advanced ⅛d., Middling Uplands opening to-day at 13¾d. The Brokers' circular gives the week's sales at 104,000 bales.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.—The steamship Iowa, from New York on the 8th, arrived in the Clyde on the 19th.

London, Sept. 21, noon.—The money market is quiet. Console 89¼ for money; American securities—United States 5-20's 72½; Illinois Central Railroad shares 78½; Erie Railroad shares 47¼.

Hamburg, Sept. 20.—The Saxonia which sailed for New York took 70,000 pounds.

Trieste, Sept. 20.—The British legation at Athens authoritatively denies that Great Britain urged upon the Government of Turkey the cession of the Island of Candia.

Florence, Sept. 20.—It is now known that the party favorable to the republicanization of Italy is at the head of the riot near Palermo.

Florence, Sept. 21.—The riot among the brigands near Palermo is not so serious as was at first reported. No alarm is felt.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Prussian army returning from the war made a grand triumphal entry into the National capital, to-day, amid the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm.

Paris, Sept. 21.—*La France* announces that it has copies of the Saxon treaty and that by one of its provisions King John is to abdicate the throne in favorof his son.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The Royal Commission to draw the form for the Government of Cuba will meet next.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 21.—Cotton; sales to-day 800 bales; Middlings 22c, firm; sales for the week 4800 bales; receipts for the week 772 bales, against 447 bales last week; exports for the week 133 bales. Stock in port 86,000 bales.

Vicksburg, Sept 21.—Passed down, Julia, at 9 A. M., and Grey Eagle at 5 P. M., and up, Silver Spray, at 3 A. M., and Nicholas Longworth at 7 P. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 21.—The vessel outside the bar reported this morning as the ship R. C. Winthrop, proves to be the bark Robert, from Boston. The brig Pablo went to sea at 5 P. M. There is nothing at all in sight. Wind N.-W., fresh. Two tugs are at the bar.

Industrial Condition of the South.

[From the New York Sun.]

The remarkable business activity which sprung up all over the South immediately after the conclusion of the war, was regarded as a sure indication of the speedy prosperity of that desolated section. The noise of battle had hardly died away before the hum of reviving business was heard. Not only were the old places of trade reopened throughout the South, but every town suddenly found its capacity for business accommodation entirely too small, and the rapid construction of new houses, and enormous advances in the value of property were the consequences. Newspapers—which are always a sure business barometer—suddenly started up by hundreds. Not only was there a revival of old journals that had lain dormant during the war, but new ones appeared on every hand, and all showed by overflowing advertisements, that unbounded confidence was felt in the immediate prosperity of the South. But, unfortunately, time has proven that the wonderful business activity of the South was spasmodic, unnatural and transient. Many of the newspapers which started up under such favorable auspices have already withered and died. Others are languishing for support, and all of them bear witness to the reaction that has occurred in the industrial condition of their section. Trade is dull, money is scarce, times are hard, and a despondent feeling generally prevails. There is ground for considerable difference of opinion about the cause of this back set to Southern prosperity, but we incline to think that it is the result of a combination of circumstances. In the first place, a great deal of the apparent prosperity which followed the war was not real. The exhaustion of supplies in the South during the pendency of the rebellion naturally caused a heavy importation of goods as soon as the military lines were broken, and great activity in business was necessarily only temporary, but it had a deceptive tendency, and induced the belief that it would be permanent. A partial reaction, therefore, was to be expected. But other, and unnatural causes have helped to check the prosperity of the South. The radical measures of Congress, the continued exclusion of the Southern States from representation, and the fear of their people that Congress will "Polandize" them, has doubtless done much toward checking the advance of business. The doubt and uncertainty which now exist, restrain men from embarking in new enterprise and induce them to wait until the affairs of their section shall have been settled. The Southern people, however, may blame a class of their own men for the present unfavorable condition of their industrial affairs. That class are the persons who continually show their spite and hatred toward the North, and who are held by the Radicals as the true representation of Southern feeling. They are accountable for the non-emigration of Northern men to the South, and for the consequent loss of the capital and energy that might otherwise be infused into Southern business. There are other points that might be mentioned in this connection, but we will not allude to them now. It is enough to know that a material and unfavorable change has occurred in the business prospects of the South, and that the change is partly attributable to Radicalism in the North and rebellion in the South, which we hope the loyal people of both sections will be patriotic enough to rebuke.

The Delusiveness of Great Conventions and Popular Gatherings.

[From the National Intelligencer, 17.]

Large bodies of men, assembled harmoniously upon stirring political occasions, are too apt to become so exhilarated, excited, and enthusiastic in association that the people are fondly fancying just about the same way as themselves. The vast mass that congregated at Chicago, in the interest of General McClellan, were fatally impressed with such an idea. Therefore they heaped incumbrances upon him too grievous to be borne, though he promptly repudiated the platform, and though his army popularity as a war candidate enabled him to run far ahead of his party.

The great and harmonious convention of the friends of the President, that recently assembled in Philadelphia, seemed also to be impressed with the idea that the vastness of their numbers, and their wonderful spirit of unity and harmony, were a type of general feeling in the country at large. That this was the belief is pretty obvious, from the fact that nothing suitable has followed in the wake of a system of holding mass meetings, and especially in that of comprehensive organization for the many obvious purposes of conducting a canvass, in which the Radicals now have the field, and will keep it, in the absence of concerted action upon system by the friends of the Union.

So, also, the only safe gatherings at very numerous points in the North and West to welcome the President will be interpreted by those especially who are not thoroughly versed in the subtlety and secret springs of Northern politics, as a sort of an intuitible sign that nearly all the people are in favor of the policy of the Administration. Herein is an error that may take root in mischief. The mass of the people of the North have been accustomed to turn out to see and honor their Chief Magistrate. They have ever been disposed to do so, even for those who had no party, and certainly for those who had no unanimity in Congress. We have been much obeyed by their political opponents from a sense of respect to themselves as the constituent body, and to the Chief Magistrate as their chosen servant, under institutions which they seemed especially to appreciate on such occasions. Never until the tour of President Johnson did many of his leaders take the form of inciting reckless men, of ungovernable temper and vulgar manners, to disturb a Chief Magistrate, however objectionable his views, policy, and principles to many. These brutal exhibitions have so profoundly impressed the better class of Republicans, that many of them, as in Ohio, a portion of Pennsylvania, and in Maryland, have manifested their displeasure with their party managers, by taking special pains to be present at the recent ovations to the President. But it must not be inferred from these will, in the excitement of politics that is to ensue, cut loose from old party associations. They may continue the proscriptive, discourteous, and bigoted action of their municipal or State authorities, and the coarse conduct of fellows of the lower sort in disturbing and assaulting the President. Nevertheless, when the election comes off, they will mainly vote as they have been accustomed to do. We do not entertain a doubt, but that the vile partisan assaults upon the President will injure and weaken his party. Nor do we doubt that his sincere, earnest, direct, plain, and cogent addresses will find a responsive lodgment in the hearts of thousands of the sons of toil who had not before expressed opinions. They in particular exhibit respect for him, and not holders of valuable office. This was sharply illustrated on Saturday evening in this city, where being large delegations of mechanics from the Navy Yard, the Arsenal, and elsewhere in the procession, while of three thousand well paid officials in the Departments there were, we think, less than a hundred in the line.

PETROLEUM FORMED FROM SEAWEED.—This theory of the formation of rock oil has been advanced by Prof. Wilber, of Hamilton, C. W. His idea is that petroleum has had its origin in marine vegetation, just as coal has been derived from terrestrial plants. Immense sons have an adequate idea of the immense growth of seaweed in the depths of the ocean. After their term of growth was completed they became detached, floated off, and finally sunk to the bottom. It is a generally known among geologists that this portion of the North American continent had once been the bed of a salt water ocean. The ocean floor, as must be remembered, was not level, but had throughout its whole extent deep hollows and ridges. It was, of course, in these deep hollows that those seaweed deposits would find their last resting place after losing sight and sign in the waves and ocean currents. In this way it would come to pass that they would not be evenly distributed over the bottom, but only in those hollows or pockets. Meanwhile, the deposit of solid stratified rock, or what afterward became such, was going on, and after untold ages these masses of seaweed become covered to various depths. He considered it no very unreasonable or unscientific supposition that these masses of oily, carbonaceous matter should, under the circumstances, take the form of oil, or a liquid hydro-carbon.—*Scientific American.*

Condition of English Printers.

In England and Scotland there are 55,000 printers, of whom 419 are women. In England about 3000 are under age, and in Scotland, 593. The official report which gives these statistics contains an unpleasant picture of English printing offices, their average condition being described thus: "Over-crowded, ill-ventilated, dirty and unhealthy compositing-rooms, reading-closets and machine-rooms, make up what is designated a printing office." The excessive amount of overtime and night-work are strongly spoken of, and instances are given of boys between ten and thirteen years working thirteen hours and more at a stretch. The injurious effect of this work on the boys is pointed out, and the report adds that the following classes of persons are responsible for this state of things:

Editors of and writers of articles in magazines, weekly newspapers, and other weekly or monthly periodicals, who will not send in their contributions until the last moment; editors not having in the evening completed the writing of articles for magazines that are to be printed off, bound and circulated the next day; railway officials, and other persons requiring guide-books, hand-bills or other notices to be printed by a given day, who withhold their instructions until the evening before the day on which the printed matter is wanted; solicitors who send matter at six or seven o'clock in the evening which is wanted by nine o'clock the next morning; those who direct the publication of certain parliamentary documents, such as the votes, evidence taken before committees, and other matter requiring to be put into print by the next day.

The report urges the immediate application of the factory act to all the printing offices in the kingdom, in order to remedy some of the evils complained of, but the factory act, in its application to the factories, has so far failed of its purpose, and the printers would probably receive but small benefit from it.

MR. SEWARD ON SEPARATION.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, giving an account of his observations in this country, says that Mr. Seward addressed him in these words before any of the States attempted to withdraw from the Union:

"When the disruption comes we shall set the Old World a glorious example. We shall show it the superiority of our republican system over the effete monarchical governments of Europe. We shall do what they would never dream of doing—we shall separate without bloodshed."

Bismark says Prussia and France are the chiefs of the modern world—the two great military and democratic empires.

Freedmen Families in Monroe, La.

The Ouachita *Telegraph* of the 13th says:

If we are correctly informed, those citizens of Monroe who last year felt disposed to help the freedmen of families by renting them their unoccupied places and out-houses about town, have abundant evidence that their kindness was injudicious and misplaced. Accordingly, we shall expect to see next year a different order of things. The freedmen, but more particularly the freedwomen, have exhibited toward those who live near them a want of respect, in some cases, quite insupportable. Card-playing in open view, noisy gatherings, filth and obscenity have been some of the nuisances to which respectable white families have been compelled to submit for the greater part of the year. The owners of the tenements had they have gained nothing in the condition of their premises, and see by thus renting them out they are affording resorts for vagrants and pests. We are glad to know the evil is seen and will be remedied.

BATON ROUGE, GROSSE TETE AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—Work was energetically commenced on this road this morning; and President Hill has placed his shoulder to the wheel with determined purpose to complete it and have the cars rolling over it by the 1st of January. By the 1st of October the contractor will commence the Chinn levee, and although we regret that our friend James Duvall is not at the head of the work, still every assurance is given us that the levee will be finished and the road be protected from overflow.—(*St. R. Advocate*, 19th.

The Detroit *Post* gives an account of the arrest in that city of a young married woman, for being drunk. In order to satisfy the cravings of her appetite, she had pawned her husband's clothing during his absence; her wedding ring the same way, and finally she went so far as to pawn her son, a bright-eyed handsome little fellow, three years old. The mother refused to tell where she had left him, and only after a long search was he finally recovered. The unfortunate woman was placed in a charitable institution, where a reform will be effected, if possible. The hoarded wretch who would receive a child in exchange for liquor from an inebriated woman should also be placed in an institution of another kind and kept there.

THE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.—We translate from the Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* some information relative to the grain crop in France which cannot fail to be read with interest:

I regret to announce that the reports of our wheat crops grow worse and worse, and to tell the truth in a few words, there can be no doubt that the deficiency this year will not be less than from two to forty per cent.

I am glad to learn that the crop of the north of France, the details of which are not as yet fully published, permit us to hope that they will be more favorable than those which have bitherto been received. Were it not for this one may imagine what an enormous sum we should be obliged to disburse to foreign nations to make good the deficiency. Already it appears in fact, as it is we are in danger of being obliged to purchase more than one hundred and twenty millions of bushels. Already large purchases have been made in Germany and Hungary, where they have still enough to export, and at moderate prices. To-day, for instance, we must pay nearly forty per cent. more than when the sales I have just referred to were made, and this advance has been caused by the unfavorable intelligence which is received every day.

CROPS IN OUACHITA.—The Monroe *Telegraph* of the 13th says:

During the past week the weather has been very unfavorable. The farmers, who are attempting to gather their cotton, find now the same impositious elements to contend with they had in the spring; so that, although in fair weather from 150 to 200 pounds of cotton might be picked by a hand per day, it is probably not too much to say the average for 10 days has not been more than 50. Beside the loss of time and injury to the staple, the bolls hang for days on the stalk and refuse to open. A great deal of the cotton picked is wet, and will necessarily require additional handling. There are but few gins in full operation yet. The crop is bound to be late in getting into market, which may prove no drawback, as the old stock on hand is large, and Liverpool and New York are holding back for a heavy crop. Liverpool and New York will be badly fooled, certain.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Saturday has come once more; and with Saturday, bar none also the anxiety of the children to see the Circus again. Manager Bidwell, who likes his little friends better than they are aware of, is determined that the programme at the *matinée*, to-day, shall comprise the full strength of the Company and give them an idea of all the good things that have been introduced by Sig Chiarini since Saturday last. What with the new brick bursts, especially Abd-El-Kader and his half-a-dozen dancing steps—the little negroes who ride so boldly—Baby Josephine, a wee tiny creature, who, carried on her father's shoulders, kisses her hands so sweetly to all the audience—not to forget the funny doings of the "Industrious Family"—the little boys and girls have a great treat before them, and are bound to eat their dinners with a keener relish for all their laughter and joy at the *matinée*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	64	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	71	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	75	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	73	"	"

Mortuary Report.—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there were 25 interments reported to the Board of Health, being 15 white, 8 blacks and 2 not stated. Included in the total we find but 9 deaths from cholera, being a decrease of 4 as compared with the previous day's report. There are also 3 deaths from yellow fever reported.

Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday:

On the body of Ed. Hern, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, found dead at the corner of Spain and Victory streets. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by two gunshots entering the abdomen, which have penetrated the chest and injuring the aorta at its junction with the heart, said wound causing internal hemorrhage and almost instant death, and inflicted by some party or parties unknown to the jury.

Jos. Cayet, a native of France, aged 27 years, died at No. 859 Dauphin street, of consumption.

Anne Doris, aged 10 years, from Memphis, died at No 6 Third street, of continued fever.

Chas. Gedding, colored, born in Alabama, aged 22 years, died at No. 289 Dryades street, of cholera.

The Killing of Edward Hern.—The Coroner's jury were engaged yesterday in investigating the testimony in the case of the killing of Edward Hern, on Thursday night last, at his grocery corner of Spain and Victory streets, alleged to have been committed by police officer Pat. Johnson, while in the performance of his duty. We subjoin the material portion of the testimony.

Mr. John E. Rogers, being sworn, deposed:—About 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, I was at the corner of Spain and Victory streets. Mrs. Hern, the wife of deceased, was sitting on witness' door step crying piteously; police officer Ransom passing along came to her and inquired the cause of her distress; she replied "she was afraid to go into her house, as her husband was drunk, and she was afraid he would kill her." Officer Johnson then came up, and learning the cause of her distress, invited her to go to his master's and remain there during the night; she replied "she would go, provided she could obtain her child, which was then in the house where her husband was." Johnson then asked her to go place their joint affidavit against her husband, which she declined to do, stating that she did not wish him arrested. Johnson then went to the house to awake Mr. Hern and obtain the child; he knocked at the door and called deceased Witness heard Johnson say: "My name is Patrick Johnson, and, on the word of a man, I don't want to arrest you." A few moments afterwards the door was opened, and deceased came out on the banquette and called Johnson a damned son of a b—h, and asked Johnson what he had to come and disturb his house. A moment afterwards a shot was fired, supposed to have been done by Johnson, and deceased fell into the grocery store. Witness did not see deceased strike Johnson. Deceased appeared somewhat under the influence of liquor about 9 o'clock in the evening. There was no other person in the house, except deceased, excepting Johnson, when the shot was fired. Deceased had the reputation of being a hard working industrious man.

The above testimony was corroborated by several witnesses.

Edward Regan sworn—Belongs to the police force of the Third District. On the night in question he was walking his beat on Spain street; heard the officer on the next beat make a call; went to his assistance; found the wife of the deceased with her children in the piazza; she said she wanted to get her child out of her house, as she was afraid he would be murdered. Shortly after officer Johnson went to the house and knocked at the door and deceased asked, "who's there?" Mr. Johnson replied: "I am a friend, I don't want to arrest you, upon my word." The deceased opened the door and advanced on Johnson, saying: "G—d d—m you, what do you want at my house?" The deceased pulled or struck the officer. Witness then heard the report of a pistol; cannot say who fired it. Have seen the deceased several times in liquor.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, Edward Hern, aged 36 years, a native of Ireland, came to his death from two pistol shots penetrating the chest, at the hands of some party unknown to this jury. Johnson was subsequently arrested and committed to prison to await an examination before the Recorder.

Arrest of Cab Drivers.—The police attached to Decatur station made a raid yesterday evening on a number of cab drivers, who have, in violation of law, established a stand on Decatur street, between Terpsichore and Hunter streets. The law designated the locality at which cabs are allowed to stand, and strictly prohibits the congregation at points specially assigned to their use. Several of the drivers were arrested—their cases will be investigated before Recorder Ahern to-day.

Recorder Gestier's Court.—Henry Armand, (colored) charged with being drunk and carrying a razor to the danger of pedestrians passing along Franklin street, was fined $25 or thirty days in the Parish Prison.

Cecelia Thompson, (colored) charged with being drunk on Burgundy street, was fined $2 50.

Theresa Barry, (colored) charged with violating city ordinance No. 404, was fined $10.

Jas Killion and Eugene Semonin, charged with assaulting A. Heidenfelder on St. Peter street, were fined $5 each.

Alphonse Durel, alias Wm. Gus, (colored) charged with appropriating the property of Mrs. Ann Bridgeford, was sent before the First District Court for trial.

The Coffey Embezzlement Case.—The case of James M. Coffey, charged with embezzlement, and Jules Fremont as accessory, was called up for examination in the First District Court, yesterday, Recorder Gastinel presiding. At the request of Capt. J. G. Clarke, counsel for the accused, the case of Coffey was at once before the First District Criminal Court, and Fremont discharged. Recorder Gastinel declining to name the amount, Judge Abell fixed the bail of Coffey, at $2000, which he furnished, and was released.

Bail Refused.—The counsel in the case of Dan. Hennessy, one of the parties charged with being concerned in the assassination of J. Fred. Gruber, made a motion yesterday in the First District Court to have his client released on bail, which motion Judge Abell, however, overruled.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Nathaniel Booth, charged with committing an assault and battery on officer Guffney on the 3d inst., on Perdido street, was discharged at the request of the prosecutor. Booth was also charged with stealing a buggy from Dan. Black, on Perdido street, and dismissed, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

Abraham Harris, charged with committing an assault on P. Meenard, colored, was dismissed, prosecutor failing to appear.

Jonathan Cooper, colored, charged by officer Anderson with carrying concealed weapons, was turned over to the military, he claiming to be a member of the U. S. colored cavalry.

Wm. Lucas and Bob Harkness, charged with highway robbery in picking the pocket of John Cagnan while he was drunk on Tonti street, were sent before the First District Court, and each required to enter $500 bail.

Robt. Knox and Wm. Gas, both colored, charged with stealing a value containing $1061 and a quantity of clothing from Wm. King, colored, were remanded for further hearing.

Cara Harris, Margaret Dunford, Adelaide Ledesmont and Mathie Banks, all colored, charged with being drunk and disorderly, were fined $5 each or 4 months in the Workhouse.

Lee Henderson, colored, and John Dorcy, charged with carrying concealed weapons, were fined $25 each, in default of payment were sent to the Workhouse.

The driver of cab No. 93, charged by Lieut. Brown, 81st. U. S. Infantry, with leaving his cab without a driver, was fined $2.

Chas. Fisher, driver of carriage No. 109, and M. Weaver and Chas Williams, all charged with violating City Ordinance No. 231, were fined $25 or 30 days each in the Parish Prison.

Louisa Smith, Mollie Williams, Mathie Banksions and Louisa Brown, all colored, charged with being lewd and abandoned, were fined $15 each or 90 days in the Workhouse.

Allen Collins, charged with running a wagon without licence, was fined $10.

Recorder Leitner's Court.—Pat. Johnson, a policeman, was arraigned, charged with killing E. Hern on Thursday night last, an account of which will be found elsewhere. The case was continued.

Louis Tallard and Jos. Steward, (colored) charged with insult and abuse, were fined $10 each.

V. Glathinger, Martin, (colored) Owen Short, Madame Pierre and G. S. Hubert, all charged with insult and abuse, had their cases continued.

Recorder Venard's Court.—Dennis Doran, charged by officer McCormack with being drunk and abusive, was fined $10, or ten days in the Parish Prison.

Mrs Urich, charged with allowing her dog to run at large in violation of City Ordinance, was required to pay $5 fine.

Catharine McMahon, charged by Mrs Trafant with entering her premises corner of Josephine and Prytania streets, and appropriating her crockery ware, was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 21, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a lively and quite general demand, but the movement was checked both by the reduced supply on sale and the high pretensions of holders. Subsequently, however, finding that buyers were unwilling to go on at any stiffer rates, factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand at the ruling rates, and the former being then enabled to operate more advantageously, came forward with renewed spirit, and 2300 bales changed hands, including 800 by one broker, at hardening prices, but in general conformity with our quotations of last evening, which were as follows: Ordinary 26 to 28c, Good Ordinary 29 to 30c, Low Middling 31 to 33, and Middling nominal at 36 to 37. Eleven brokers participated in the business. The sales for the week reported amounted to 6760 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 10,960, against 6980 last week. The receipts proper for the week, including arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) comprise 2043 bales, against 3023