The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,851.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT 10, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCEE' CIGARS.

185.....Rampart Street.....185

VACANCIES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Iberville *South* thus speaks of vacancies now existing in the State Legislature:

"In view of an extra session of the State Legislature this fall, there is a matter of legitimate inquiry. There exist, we believe, several vacancies in both branches of the General Assembly. At least their should be several. Some of the members have been appointed to other offices, and we hold that they cannot take their seats in the Legislature and at the same time hold their offices. At any rate, we know of one positive vacancy—it is that occasioned in the Senate by the death of Alexander Franklin, Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Iberville, St. Martin and West Baton Rouge. The people of these parishes wish to know how this vacancy is going to be filled, if filled at all. Will it be by an election by the legal voters, or will it be by appointment by the Governor? If by election, it may be time to hear of a proclamation to that effect. By two decisions given sometime since, to Monroe, the Supreme Court materially curtailed the powers of the Governor as to appointments. Whether he will consider that these decisions have any bearing upon the cases of members of the Legislature is yet to be seen. He may decide to make no legislative appointments, and at the same time order no elections. Should he adopt this "do nothing course," we do not see how he will be made accountable for it, except by impeachment by the Legislature."

The mode of filling vacancies in the General Assembly was provided for by article No. 27, of August 19, 1868, section 2. According to this law, the Governor's duty is plain. It reads thus:

"That in case of vacancy in the office of Senator or Representative of the General Assembly of this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue to the Sheriff of the parish of such Senatorial or Representative district, a writ of election, and such Sheriff or Sheriff, shall proceed forthwith, and after advertisement in such newspaper or papers as may be designated for the publication of judicial and legal advertisements in such parish or district, fifteen days, to order an election to be held to fill such vacancy, and that all commissioners and other persons required to officiate at elections in such parishes shall be required to be and act at such elections, and the returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner to the officers whom by law, the returns of regular elections are required to be made in such cases."

A Radical Dilemma.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Mr Attorney General Hoar's opinion (or decision) on the test oath question in Virginia presents to the country a very queer and anomalous state of things.

The Federal Constitution specifically prescribes the methods of its own amendment. The methods are two, and each consists of two parts. The first part of each relates to the manner in which amendments shall be proposed, the second part, to the manner in which they shall be ratified.

Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed:

"1st By the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary."

"II By a general convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States."

Such proposed amendments shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified:

"I. By the *Legislatures* of three-fourths of the several *States*, or,

"II. By Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

It will be observed that, in the matter of ratification, the choice of "the one or the other of the two prescribed modes is left to the Congress. To the Congress, however, is given no authority to alter either mode, or to propose a different one. Having proposed "the one or the other of the modes prescribed in the Constitution, the power of Congress in the premises is exhausted.

In the matter of the "Fifteenth amendment," as such, the Congress designated the first, or Legislative, mode of ratification. The "Fifteenth amendment" will be "valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution when ratified by the *Legislatures* of three-fourths of the several States," and not before.

Now, Mr. Hoar decides that the persons recently elected in the State of Virginia, under the style of members of the Legislature of Virginia, are in fact not the Legislature of Virginia, or members thereof, and will not be, or become, such Legislature, or members thereof, until the Constitution of Virginia shall have been approved by Congress. The result, says Mr. Hoar, is obvious. The *Legislature of the State* desires its existence and its right to act as a Legislature from the Constitution of the State, and from no other source whatever. "It will not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional qualifications." "It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State"—the only Legislature of a State there can be—"could have its members appointed by a detail of soldiers of the army," which the reconstruction acts authorize in the "unreconstructed States," the agents of Congress, when their new Constitutions receive the approval of Congress. "The reasonable conclusion, says Mr Hoar, "seems to me to be that *there is intended any such Legislature should* exist." The anomalous state of things is accomplished. It cause the role and only source of existence is the Constitution of the State and, said the instrument called by that name is approved by Congress, there will not be any Constitution of the State.

Now, the anomaly is this: Congress will not approve the instrument called a constitution until the "Fifteenth amendment" shall have been ratified by the Legislature of the State of Virginia; but, until Congress shall have approved that instrument, there will not be any Legislature of the State of Virginia; and no doubt Mr. Hoar is right in saying that it was not intended by Congress that there should be any.

How the "Fifteenth amendment" can be ratified by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and the Federal Constitution requires, prior to the existence of any such Legislature, the ratification to be made by the Sheriff of the parish of such Senatorial or Representative district, by writ of election, and such Sheriff or Sheriff, shall proceed forthwith, and after advertisement in such newspaper or papers as may be designated for the publication of judicial and legal advertisements in such parish or district, fifteen days, to order an election to be held to fill such vacancy, and that all commissioners and other persons required to officiate at elections in such parishes shall be required to be and act at such elections, and the returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner to the officers whom by law, the returns of regular elections are required to be made in such cases

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Comments of the Richmond Press on the Opinion.

The *Enquirer and Examiner* says:

"We publish this morning the opinion of Attorney General Hoar with regard to the exact form of the test oath in this State. It is a concise, sensible, perspicuous paper, and reaches the point in question which nine hundred and ninety nine lawyers in a thousand would reach. We never could see room for two opinions on the subject.

"The Attorney General, very properly, in our opinion, says that under the acts of Congress the Legislature, when convened, cannot act upon any other matter than the fifteenth amendment. Congress ordered it to assemble, in anticipation of the action of Congress on the Constitution, to pass upon the amendment, and its acts only by virtue of this order, and its functions are limited to those specified in the act of Congress.

"Therefore, as the Attorney General says, the Legislature is not entitled to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature—except to pass upon the amendment.

"Let us now go to work and carry out the programme of Congress in good faith."

The Richmond *State Journal* (radical) says:

"Governor Wells will, we understand, resign as soon as the proclamation of General Canby is issued, and Mr Walker will then be installed. And so ends the vexed question of the reconstruction of Virginia. Everybody seems to breathe freer, as if relieved from an unpleasant state of suspense. The Republicans are calm, and quite well satisfied. They had long since become weary of the discussion, and tired of the uncertainties which surrounded the final solution of the problem, while the Conservatives are elated and jubilant. Let us have peace

The Richmond *Dispatch* congratulates its readers on the result, and says:

"The agony is over. Calmness, wisdom, industry and enterprise will, in a few months, change the face of the State, and in a few years make her more prosperous than ever.

"We still adjure the people to self-possession and moderation. We have a great deal to do, and are really less concerned with politics and parties at this time than almost anything else we can think of. Let us restore our practical and domestic interests—let us put Virginia right—let us concentrate our attention and our efforts upon our individual as well as state interests, and get ready as rapidly as possible to pay our debts, and achieve that an independence second only to national independence. When we have done that, we may begin to consider the politics of the country, and even the question of the Presidency."

Passengers per steamship Liberty, Capt Reid, from Baltimore Sept 1st—

N B Webb, wife and children, M Maguire, wife and child, Miss E Bolton and others.

No male minister of State is so highly paid as Mme Patti was last winter at St Petersburg. The salary of a first-rate prima donna is about equal to that of an ambassador (say about Lucifer's rank). Patti retains the right, decided in her unfortunate ambassador, of receiving presents.

The editor of the Bristol (Tenn.) *News* of that place he saw all the important Congressional documents placed in the vaults of a Memphis bank not two years ago. He demanded many of Mr Pollard's statements.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"*Pickwick Base Ball Club*."—The Pickwicks organized Wednesday evening, adopting a constitution, and under the same, the following gentlemen were elected as officers until June 1st 1870: President, Thos. J. B. Flynn, Jr.; Vice-President, Edward Angell; Secretary, Thos. Boland; Treasurer, Lucien F. Solomon; Captain, W. T. Haley; Board of Directors, Sam. W. Samuels, J. Rainey and Thos. Boland.

Court Items.—W. H. Bell, appointed by Governor Warmoth to fill the vacancy in the City Surveyorship caused by the death of Louis Surgi, has sued out an injunction in the Fifth District Court against J. D. D'Hémécourt, elected by the City Council to fill the same place.

In the same court Mrs. Elizabeth Schnell and children sue M. Frisch for $25,000 damages in consequence of the death of Mr. Schnell, caused by injuries resulting, it is alleged, from deceased being pushed down heavily on the pavement by the defendant.

Habeas Corpus Case.—In the Sixth District Court, in the matter of *habeas corpus* to test the right of the Recorder of the First District to imprison certain parties who were fined $100 each for the violation of a city ordinance. After hearing the respective parties in interest, the Judge ordered them to be discharged, for the reason that the commitment was insufficient, it stating no offense as required by law, the offense being set forth thus: "V. C. O. 466," which was undoubtedly intended as an abreviation, but which is not a compliance with the law. Other questions were involved, but the commitment being insufficient, the Judge did not deem it necessary to pass upon them, or allow them to be discussed.

Robbery.—We find the following report at police headquarters:

"Special Officer Cunningham arrested Wednesday night Daniel Costello, charged with being one of the party who robbed John Cassier, lately arrived from Mexico, of a Mexican gold piece valued at $20.

"Costello is connected," the report adds, with a gang of thieves and robbers, who prowl around the city all hours of the night and are dangerous to the community."

The rains in our parish during the last week has been too abundant, and some planters fear therefrom the rot on the cotton crop, but that disease can affect, if at all, but the lower bolls, and with the bright prospects before us would still leave to our planters the hope of a more than easy crop.

TENSAS.—The *Gazette* of the 4th says:

Under the influence of bright suns and constant winds, cotton is opening finely, and picking is progressing rapidly. Thus far there has been but little cotton shipped from this point, but it will soon begin to come in at a rate that will rejoice the hearts of steamboatmen and merchants. Since our last issue, the crop prospects of this parish have materially lessened. We hear great complaints from many neighborhoods that the cotton has dropped many of its leaves and forms; added to this, the worms in many places have commenced their work of destruction. No material damage can be done by the worms to the cotton on sandy hills, but the young crops and those on black lands will be cut short. We still think that as much cotton will be raised as the labor now in the parish can gather.

General Grant Speaks.

We have continued to express the opinion that General Grant would not be wanting in fidelity to his professions nor to that personal policy and honor which distinguished towards Lee and his followers from the day of the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. He has been generally reticent—very much so—since he has been President, and he has been so unfortunate as to have given audience to some very unprincipled persons, whose misrepresentations have had just enough influence to cause him to feel a desire for the triumph of persons absolutely opposed to his views, and to distrust those who were strongly and sincerely trustworthy.

Judge H. D. Ogden, counsel for the Railroad Company, said he had no objection to the case being sent before the First District Court. The Recorder said all he could do was to hold the accused to bail to answer any proper charge, and fixed the bail at $500. The bonds were given.

A complicated case, all about a rocking chair, seized by one of the constables of Justice Mouton's court, came up before a jury of twelve men, made by Mrs. Wilson against Mr. Schurer, a furniture dealer. The alleged perjury was as to the identification of the chair in question, worth about six dollars.

The chair produced in court was rather ill-fitted, which the jury and all concerned, identified was according to the testimony of a colored witness, which was confirmed by a white lady, comparatively new and of entirely another kind of work, in other words, a was mahogany instead of black walnut. Dillon, counsel for Mrs. Wilson, and Howard, for the defense.

The case drew some very respectable female witnesses into court, and was the occasion of an amusing episode between the Recorder and Mr Dillon, the latter stating that he desired to *disabuse* the mind of the court, as to the rocking chair, and the Recorder replying that "he was not at all *abused* by the chair," it may be which excited the risibles of those present.

No evidence proved so conflicting that the Recorder decided there was no perjury and dismissed the case.

The case of George Austin, alias James Kearney, of Delaware street, charged with appropriating a breast pin belonging to Georgiana George, of St Vil ore street, was dismissed.

The case against a young man named Joseph Fuller, charged with obtaining goods under fraudulent pretenses from Espy, Marks Co., was continued till 10 o'clock Saturday.

A very respectable looking old negress was arraigned on a charge of feloniously entering a young man's room. It appears she was drunk and made a mistake. So the case was dismissed.

The case of the notorious Cureau and Capdeville, confirmed kleptomaniac, charged with burglary and larceny of $1300 worth of jewelry and about $300 in money from J. H. Penalunga, corner of Royal and Louisiana streets, the night of 7th August last, was published for the porter could not wait to see, but accused were doubtless sent before the First District Court.

Paison for the People.

THE MISSION OF THE NEW-STARTER AND THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE CAMP.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

If there be any one source more than another from which may be derived beneficial, moral influences, or disseminated the seeds of corrupt and licentious practice, it is from the public press. The newspaper is the common vehicle that goes laden with intelligence into every family nearly, where any sort of education is reverenced. It has so obstructed right of education, simply because it is a newspaper. That title is considered sufficient to admit of its uncontrolled circulation in the best families, and its influence is exercised without discrimination with regard to the character of the matter exercised. With the public press, therefore, rests a responsibility of the most impressive character touching the conveyance of facts and incidents to the youthful mind; touching the language in which these facts may be clothed, and touching the style of facts that obtrude admission into the columns. The paper that deliberately sets to work to corrupt and demoralize in the good name of patriotism, and by embodiment such corrupting expressions will give them attractiveness to an imagination too easily led away from legal restraints, is an enemy to the race, and an guilty of moral crime as if its conviction had been determined on full proof before a regularly constituted judicial tribunal.

It cannot be denied that many newspapers now exist as accepted organs and vehicles of public opinion are mere poison fountains, pouring a flood of wickedness and ruin into the land. They are deliberately and exactly transmutes into licentious habits and criminal practices that makes men shudder to think of. They are debauching society by pandering to its worst impulses. The massacre of St Bartholomew was a slight affair compared to the slaughter effected by these pernicious organs of communication, for in that, innocent men and women perished for no crime save such as rested in their bloody executioners, while in this they are involved in a destruction that surpasses the executioner and the executed, as the accomplice and the principal are involved in one and the same guilt.

We need not travel to New York to gather the proofs that many papers are corrupting American youth. While that shameful house of prodigious corruption is pouring out its thousands of copies of *Police Gazettes, Sporting Times, The Dans Doings*, Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, and similar foul-mouthed trash, corrupt the mind by obscene pictures and vicious language, impressions fit only for earthly hells, there are papers near home that supply food for these metropolitan publications and copy from their spirit and tone. Chicago furnishes its proportion of daily papers that dwell with demoniac delight on the incidents of crime, and should be limited by the portals of the police courts. As a consequence, Chicago is noted as the most corrupt place west of New York. As the police courts and bawdy houses furnish food for the Chicago papers, so the papers in turn furnish food for the police courts and bawdy houses. They go further. They furnish food for the innocent hearts of young men and women that under parental care read the high-flavored account from the daily papers of crimes made attractive, and with unnatural tastes begin to long for indulgence in them. Hundreds of these young persons, educated by the press, find their way at last into the haunts of vice, traveling rapidly to a drunkard's grave, the felon's cell, or the doom of the outcast.

The mission of the press of the country should be to teach the soundest principles of morality, and to shut down the brakes on all sorts of corruption. To elevate, to refine, to purify, to make white as the driven snow the image of innocence, to draw forth from the human heart its nobler and grander aspirations, and to make men better for its influence upon them, are objects common to its proper sphere. This is no ideal mission. It is practical. It does not contradict or obstruct the dispensation of news and general information. It goes along with the latter as its handmaid. It fulfills the law of man to his fellow.

A REPORTING MACHINE—M. Gensoul, an ingenious Frenchman, has invented a "sténographic press." The reporter sits at something like the keyboard of a piano forte, and by applying his fingers to the keys, prints the words as they drop from the lips of the speaker, applicable on a strip of paper which rolls along underneath. When we say this we do not of course mean that the words are printed in letters. The keyboard appears to be divided into three parts of eight keys each. The left side, worked by the four fingers of the left hand, prints signs which represent initial consonants; the right side worked by the fingers of the right hand, prints final consonants; and the middle, acted on by the two thumbs, prints the medium vowels. We gather that something like a phonetic system of signs is employed. A few months' practice is said to enable a reporter to follow the most fluent speaker with ease. We ought to say that M. Gensoul's system reckons it unnecessary to transcribe the copy. Just as which the phonetic system, if rightly written, the compositor can set up the speech in common type, from the printed slip furnished by the machine. As to the comparative ease of writing characters with a pen, and printing them in the way here described, we can leave the reader delight on this incident of invention to exercise.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind N. E., light. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Weather clear and cool. River stationary. No arrivals or departures.

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Cotton in active request; market bare; middlings nominally 32½c; receipts 20; exports 64 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Freight train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad ran into another near Milan this morning, demolishing several cars and detaining the Southern passengers several hours.

Cairo, Sept. 8—Evening—Passed up—Bee and Julia. Down—Longworth.

River fell three inches. Weather clear and cool.

Quarantine Station, Sept. 9.—In quarantine: Steamship Lavaca and Lord Lovell.

Washington, Sept. 9. — Business suspended and all the schools dismissed. The military display is fine.

A careful estimate of the number of men that perished in Avondale mine place it at one hundred and fifty. Only ninty bodies have recovered, and not one hundred as telegraphed last night.

Porter, Hoar and Grant leave northward tonight.

San Francisco, Sept. 9—Koopmanchak left to-day for a tour of the Southern States, preliminary to his departure for China to procure cotton laborers.

New York, Sept. 9, A. M.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: "It has leaked out that the Sabine mutiny was true, but the reported execution false. The Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutiny.

Three witnesses were sent home by another vessel, to prevent their being tampered with, arrived in Boston. None but sailors engaged in the conspiracy. The trial will take place at the Brooklyn navy yard, after the arrival of the Sabine.

Zanesville, O, Sept. 9.—A train coming West, last night, collided with an extra engine. One killed, two mortally injured.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

Washington, Sept. 2—The fears of some of the Southern Radicals, alluded to in the dispatch in yesterday's *World*, that President Grant had leaned towards the Conservatives in his recent conversations, have been fully realized, and it is announced, to-day, with full evidence of authority, that he has gone so far as to agree with a portion of his Cabinet, not to exact the test oath from the members of the Virginia Legislature. It is true that Attorney General Hoar has rendered an opinion that this oath cannot be legally demanded, but the truth of it is the President has been forced to yield to the propondering conservatism in and out of his Cabinet, and is obliged, at last, to overthrow the radicalism of Wells in Virginia and throw himself into the arms of Conservatism. These worthless and their friends have now to say can be well imagined, for the latter have already expressed in their comments at the President's warm endorsement of Governor Neuter. Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell are placed in a most awkward position, for they are the only members of the Cabinet who have put themselves on record in favor of the extreme Southern Radicals and their treatment at the hands of the Conservatives. Mr Boutwell is manly enough to leave the Cabinet and come to Congress again from his own vacant district in Massachusetts, but as Mr. Creswell, it is doubtful if he could be kicked out. But to the decision on the Virginia question, it is probable that as soon as General Sheridan reaches Richmond, he will overrule misconception in Virginia, will be directed to assemble the Legislature and inaugurate Governor Walker. As the Cabinet complications, there are other difficulties arising beside the Southern questions. Butler is a candidate for the Senatorship from Massachusetts in place of Henry Wilson. Boutwell, Boutwell, Boutwell must want Wilson re-elected again, and Wilson and Sumner have written here demanding the retention of Boutwell and Hoar in the Cabinet.

Salt and Cotton.

One serious difficulty in the culture of cotton at this time is the high price of cotton seed, fertilizers chiefly used on cotton lands are guano, superphosphates, bone dust, and the "natural phosphate" of South Carolina and near Charleston, besides, the cotton seed and farm compost which, however, excellent, cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities. Messrs. Loring and Atkinson have shown that the phosphate and guano contain everything, which the cotton plant takes from the land, except the alkalies and chlorines, and chloride of sodium, or common salt, contains precisely the ingredients wanted. It decomposes in the soil, forming soda and hydrochloric acid, which, when added to the natural or prepared phosphates, makes a perfect fertilizer. The liberal use of it would, not only increase the cotton crop, and at the same time restores the soil, so that it may be planted year after year without exhustation.

"Ought not the successful planters in the South," says the book, "to be deeply interested?" "writer so follows as to the usefulness of salt; "I have used salt for fifteen or more years. I find it wonderful in its effects on all lands like mine. Three hundred pounds of salt and two tons of stable manure are sufficient for the fertilizer of root, which is one of the worst sandy hills the planter has to contend with. Salt keeps the cotton on longer in the season and stand drouth better. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the staple, it acts like potash on corn, oats and other grains, toughens wheat straw, causes the grain to fill the heads of wheat breaking off when cut I use eight hundred bushels. I would use one thousand bushels. Many cannot use it on account of the price."

Here's the difficulty with most planters salt is worth eight cents per bushel; but, under the tariff, it costs twenty cents per bushel, and, under the tariff, it costs twenty cents per hundred pounds in bulk, or twenty four cents per hundred pounds in sack, of course, that need, in the interior, and this duty assumes, on the average, to seventeen cents in gold per bushel, or twenty hundred and twelve per cent. Messrs. Loring and Atkinson remark:

The effect of the duty has been to advance from 50 cents to $1 per sack of 224 lbs in 1860, to $1 90 to $2 30 per sack in 1869; in the Liverpool market, and a certainment of its use is the only cause why Tennessee that so good to $1 per sack large quantities would be used and 50 bales choice Western sell at $30 per ton.

PORK—Meess jobbing at $35 50 to $35 75, and retailing at $36 to $38 25 per bbl.

BACON—Is quiet but firm, with only a jobbing or two sales reported; cases clear sides sold at 19½c, 10 do at 19½c. Shoulders are retailing at 16½c, clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19½c. Sugar-cured Hams24 to 25c per lb.

LARD—The market is firm, with a light stock on hand. Tierces are quoted at 20½c; Kegs 22¾ to 23½ per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull and is quoted at 23c per lb for Northern and Cincinnati.

DRY SALT MEAT—There is little doing in market. Shoulders are retailing at 15¾c per lb.

BUTTER—Western is in light supply, but the demand is only for choice. Northern is plentiful and in fair request. We quote choice Western 27 to 30, inferior 20 to 25c per lb, choice Goshen 43 to 44c, common to good 35 to 37c per lb.

CHEESE—Is scarce and prices are firmer. Western reserve is quoted 15 to 16c, factory at 17 to 18c, and cream at 20c per lb.

TALLOW—Is in good demand for shipment and prices are firm 108 bbls No 1 Texas sold at 10½c per lb. City rendered choice commands 11½ to 11¾c per lb.

WHISKY—The market is still dull and drooping. Western rectified is quoted at $1 22½ to $1 25 per gallon, but there is little more than a retail business doing at these figures. Domestic spirits sell slowly at $1 32½ per gallon. 25 bbls Rye at $1 28 per gallon, and 20 bbls Rye at $1 90 per gallon.

CORN MEAL—The supply is light, and prices are firm. 500 bbls sold on the landing at $4 75 per bbl. Corn dried is jobbing from store at $5 to $5 25 per bbl.

BALE ROPE—Is selling slowly in a small way at 8¾c per lb. for machine. No demand for ties.

STAR CANDLES—Are firm at 16½c per lb for 12 oz, 18¾c for 14 oz, and 22c for full weight.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good supply and demand. They are quoted at 6¾c per lb wholesale, and 6¾c retail.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is in light demand. The dealers are selling coarse at $2 20 to $2 25 per sack, and fine at $2 35 to $2 45, factory filled. Ice sack sold higher, when large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. There is a good supply of Turks' Island Salt, and none in first hands. It is quoted at 50 to 60c per bushel.

BAGGING—The demand is good and prices are firm. The dealers are selling Kentucky in India at 25¾ to 25½c per yard in rolls and 27¾ to 27½c in bales, and extra at 28 to 28½c per yard in bale. Common Flax Bagging 25 to 27½c per yard as in weight.

LOUISIANA RICE—Only 35 bbls new Rice came to-day, of which 30 were sold on the landing. It is quoted at 9 to 9½c per lb for prime, and 9¾ to 10c for choice.

LUSITANIAN Portuguese Benevolent Association.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTH FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

THE officers and members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall on Bayou road, between St. Claude and Tonti streets, on SUNDAY next, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the 21st anniversary of this Association.

The day after being resulted will form in line of march under the direction of the Grand Marshal, A. Guimaraes, and his aids, Andre Kramer, Nicolas Martinez, M. F. C. Mendes, N. E. Hutton, Jos. Clinsfell, Gorgio Lecouico, and Capitula Royal Alberto, and after promenading the principal streets of the city, will return to the Hall, where a collation will be prepared in honor of the day.

By order of the President.

sep 10 2t J. M. DUTRA, Secretary.

Singer's Celebrated New Family SEWING MACHINE.

Success the Best Test of Superiority.

OVER thirty-one thousand of these Machines were sold between the first January and 30th June of July, which is greater than the number sold by all other Sewing Machine Companies.

Every Machine warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned.

JOHN MCNULTY,

7 Camp street, New Orleans.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

SEEDSMAN,

NO. 15, DUMAIN STREET,

KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, at moderate prices.

sep 7 3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ceremonies Ordered in Honor of Senator Fessenden.

108 Bodies Recovered from Avondale Mine.

Terrible Gale at Providence, R. I.

Republican Majority in Vermont 20,000.

Mississippi State Convention.

Gen. Canby's Election Proclamation.

FROM HAVANA.

Contraband Order of DeRodas.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Navy Department re asserts that there has been no meeting on board the Sabine.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Flags of Customhouses throughout the country are ordered at half mast, on Saturday, in honor of the late Senator Fessenden.

Cox is absent with a sick child. Boutwell is absent. The remainder of the Cabinet are here and dined with Secretary Fish to-day.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The vote of Vermont fell off 13,000.

The mail coach from Helena, Montana, was robbed of $30,000 by the road agents.

Prince Arthur will unveil the bronze statue of Victoria at Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Scranton, Sept. 9.—Experienced miners have explored every part of Avondale mine, but to-night 108 bodies only have been yet still missing. Number of bodies recovered 108

Montpelier, Vt, Sept 9—The State election passed off unusually quiet and the vote is small. Republican majority will be 20,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican. The Democrats have four members in the House.

St Louis, Sept. 9—The main shaft of the Warrington coal mine was burned to-day, fifteen men who were in the mine escaped, more or less hurt—one fatally.

New York, Sept. 9—Evening—The land wires connecting with cables are all down.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 9—The gale last night prostrated the tel-graph lines connecting with the cables. It was the most severe gale since 1815, and some damage was done throughout the State. Several lives lost. Nearly all the church steeples have been damaged—Roman Catholic most—and probably one hundred buildings unroofed. Many vessels were blown ashore. The Judge Resolution went to pieces in Wickford harbor and two lives were lost. The property in the city suffered heavily. Further details in the evening editions of the Bee.

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Mobile, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull—lower; sales 50 bales; low middlings 29½ to 30c, receipts 44; exports 122 bales.

Baltimore, Sept. 9—Cotton dull, tends down, Flour steady, no sales firm. Wheat unchanged, receipts small. Corn advanced, $1 23 to $1 25. Oats 60 to 62c. Rye unchanged. Pork $33 50 to $34. Bacon—shoulders 16¼c. Whisky $1 12½ to $1 13.

Savannah, Sept. 9—Cotton market quiet; middlings 31½c, receipts 1359 bales; exports 1452.

Charleston Sept. 9—Cotton dull and unsettled—asking for middling 31¾ to 32c; buyers offering 31c; sales 35 bales; receipts 624; exports coastwise 618

Memphis, Sept. 9—Cotton firm. Middlings 32½c Market bare. Receipts 7; exports 5.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9—Flour—family $6 to $6 25. Corn 88c to $1. Oats 51 to 53c. Whisky $1 08. Pork held $32 50. Lard 19¾c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 18¾c.

Chicago, Sept. 9—Flour—spring extras $4 50 to $5 50. Wheat $1 27½ to $1 28. Corn 86¾c. Oats 43¾ to 44c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 32 to $1 33. Highwines $1 06 to $1 07. Pork $33 Lard 18 to 18¾c. Bulk shoulders 15¾ to 15¾c.

Louisville, Sept. 9—Flour—superfine $5 10 to $5 25. Grain and Groceries quiet but firm. Tobacco—sales 107 hhds at from $5 20 to $20. Pork declined to $32 25 to $32 50. Whisky $1 08. Bacon unchanged.

St. Louis, Sept 9—Superfine flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat $1 08. Corn 90 to 89c. Oats 56 to 54c. Barley $1 15. Rye 85 to 87c. Whisky $1 09. Pork $33 75. Bulk shoulders 15¾c Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 19¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—River falling.

Louisville, Sept. 9.—River rising—3 feet 3 inches in the canal. Coal boat rise at Pittsburg.

Memphis, Sept. 9—Departed last night—Gladiator, for New Orleans, and the Lady Gay, for St Louis River fell 3 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg Sept 9.—Passed up—Peytona and barges, at 1 P. M.; Mollie Able, at 2 P. M. Down—Post Boy, at 1 and City of Alton, at 1 P. M. River rising slowly.

Cairo, Sept. 9—Down, Great Republic and City of Cairo. River fell 2 inches. Weather clear.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9—Departed, Edinburg. River rising, with 6¼ feet in the channel.

FROM PAMLICO POINT.

Beaufort Outer, Sept. 9.—Arrived Steamship Florida, at 9 A. M. Left yesterday, Ingo Bee, with rice, via Florida ports, to F. W. Perkins & Co. No departures.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind N. E., light. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Weather clear and cool. River stationary. No arrivals or departures.

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Cotton in active request; market bare; middlings nominally 32½c; receipts 20; exports 64 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 8—Evening.—Freight train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad ran into another near Milan this morning, demolishing several cars and detaining the Southern passengers several hours.

Cairo, Sept. 8—Evening—Passed up—Bee and Julia. Down—Longworth.

River fell three inches. Weather clear and cool.

Quarantine Station, Sept. 9.—In quarantine: Steamship Lavaca and Lord Lovell.

Washington, Sept. 9. —