THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Bee is Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inside, fifty cents a line, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES F. PERRET, of Jefferson.
BUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:
First Congressional District.....A. SANDOLA.
Second " "..... H. E. BRADY.
Third " "..... A. E. HERRON.
Fourth " "..... A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " "..... B. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES.
First Congressional District.....T. F. SHERBURNE.
Second " "..... GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "..... J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " "..... J. S. CULLOM.
Fifth " "..... W. P. BLACKMAR.
" " ..... T. H. BRIGHAM.

GOV. WARMOTH'S REFERENCES.

It will be remembered that in his letter to the President of the United States informing the latter that one hundred and fifty Radicals had been murdered in Louisiana in a very brief space of time, Governor Warmoth made reference to certain Sheriffs in the interior and other persons as his informants. One by one these individuals deny over their own signatures their having given the Executive of Louisiana any such information. The Sheriff of Franklin parish who, according to Warmoth had resigned because he could not perform his duties on account of the lawlessness of that parish and publicly declared against the Press Ring *Sun* that he resigned for such a reason.

Mr. Hudspeth, Attorney of the State in the Opelousas District, was represented by the Executive to have written a letter to the latter, stating facts touching numerous crimes of an aggravated nature, arising out of political differences, or from enmity towards the negro population, which had been committed in his District.

Mr. Hudspeth denies that he made such excessions against his neighbors.

Governor Warmoth also stated in his letter that L. W. Baker, of Bellevue, Bossier parish, had reported "an assault upon his son," and that "he had heard threats of assassination."

The Bossier *Banner* of a late date, contains the following communication from the Sheriff of that parish, which effectually disposes of Mr. L. W. Baker's assertions.

Governor Warmoth is particularly unfortunate in being surrounded by so many of the parties to whom he had reference, or his authority for these grave charges against the people, over whom in the unerrable Providence of God he is permitted to rule.

BELLEVUE, Sept. 5, 1868.

Editor Boss'e Banner.—In an article in the *New Orleans Republican* of 24th August, 1868, under the caption, "Outrage in Bossier Parish," appears the following paragraph, viz:

"L. W. Baker, Bellevue, La., July 18 h, 1868, states that his son was assaulted on the 26th inst., for what cause was assaulted on the 26th instant, by a regard of cut-throats, in the presence of the Sheriff, who did not interfere to protect him. The bodies of murdered negroes have been found in various places in the parish."

I am the Sheriff of Bossier parish, and I pronounce the assertion that L. W. Baker's son was assaulted on the 26th instant, (or any other time) by a squad of cut throats, in the presence of the Sheriff, who did not interfere to protect, is a falsehood, as is fully shown by the affidavits appended below.

Every man knows the other sections of L. W. Baker contained in said paragraph are entitled to, may be readily inferred, from the total lack of truth in the one I now notice.

In conclusion, I will add that I would not trouble myself to contradict any assertion made by L. W. Baker, if he were as well known elsewhere as he is in the parishes of Bossier and Claiborne.

As, the New Orleans *Republican* published the article reflecting upon myself, it will in justice to me, please publish this refutation.

Respectfully,
W. H. HILL, Sheriff.

CITY CURRENCY AGAIN.—THE COUNCIL IN-SANE.—Our city fathers yesterday concluded to abandon their "do nothing" policy, and adopted a most deplorable measure. This measure is neither more nor less than to resume payments in city currency, stamped and bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum in greenbacks. This is what may be called a noisement backward, for which will forever condemn the situation of the city finances already sufficiently entangled. Mr. Sneeden is the only member of the body who opposed this foolish measure. His Honor the Mayor could not have expected that his call for an extra sitting of the Council would result so unfortunately. It is not well to disturb the quiet of our aldermen. They are liable to go mad.

By referring to our political column we see that the gallant Club, the Eighth Ward Wide Awake, held a special meeting Monday evening, on business of the utmost importance. This Club numbs according to strength the second on the list of Democracy in the State and city. We understand that the aliases of "Rebelle Fresco," residents of that Ward, and who have not yet hereto fore taken any interest in the political affairs of our country, are now rallying to the support of the Wide Awakes and the Democracy at large.

BARBECUE IN ST. BERNARD PARISH.—The Democracy of St. Bernard interred holding a grand mass meeting and barbecue at the court-houses of the parish to day. Several prominent citizens will address the meeting, among whom the following are named: Gen. J. B. Steedman, Col. P. B. Fouche, Capt. Stanford, Capt. S. W. Scott, Hon. A. Sambola, T. P. Sherburne, H. C. Castellanos, Andre Barthe, John S. Tally and Clarion Bienvenu.

The steamboat A. G. Brown, Capt. Bassett, has been engaged to take down the invited guests, and will leave the foot of Canal street at 9 o'clock a. m. precisely, returning at 5 o'clock p. m.

The Colored Constitution Club of the Second District will be present, accompanied by several colored speakers.

The Seymour Knights are also expected to be present.

THE BLAIR KNIGHTS.—*Delegation from St. Louis*.—The Blair Knights expect to receive on Wednesday next, a delegation of merchants from St. Louis, with a Banner which has been prepared for them by the fair ladies of that city and of which they are the bearers.

There is a good deal of excitement among the "Knights" and their friends in anticipation of the ceremonies which are to signalize this visit.

The steamship Sherman, Capt. Henry, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Cabin Passengers.—D W Sweetzer, W P Cogswell, Mrs B Young, A Dana, Thomas Montgomery, O J Ryder and wife in the steerage.

The steamship Juniata, Captain Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—Benito Laro, Mr and Mrs Le Sore, Alex Mitchell, A Ferat, C Cohen, Mrs Cohen. For Philadelphia—L S Fischel, Edw A Roe, E Medack.

MIXTURE OF MACES.—Agassiz, in his lately published work on Brazil, has the following on the subject of races:

Let any one who doubts the evil of the mixture of races, and is inclined from a mistaken philanthropy to break down the barriers between them, come to Brazil. He cannot deny the deterioration consequent upon an amalgamation of races more wide spread here than in any other country in the world, and which is rapidly effacing the best qualities of the white man, the negro and the Indian, leaving a mongrel semi-despotic type, deficient in physical and mental energy. At a time when the new social status of the negro is a subject of vital importance in our statesmanship, we should profit by the experience of a country where, though slavery exists, there is far more tolerance toward the free negro than he has ever enjoyed in the United States. Let us learn the double lesson, open all the advantages of education to the negro, and grant to him every chance of success which culture gives to the man who knows how to use it, but respect the laws of nature, and let all our dealings with the black race tend to preserve, as far as possible the distinctness of his national characteristics, and the integrity of our own.

We learn from a reliable source that the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company will probably make such arrangements with the Opelousas Railroad Company as will insure the extension of that road to El Paso, and from there to San Diego on the Pacific.

No grander movement has ever been planned for the prosperity and leading benefit of New Orleans, and, secondarily, of the sea coast of Mississippi.—*Bay St. Louis Gazette*.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,551.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Wigwam.—The Sixth Ward Rough and Ready Democratic Club have just completed a very handsome wigwam on the corner of Chestnut and Barracks streets. The wigwam will be regularly baptized on Thursday next, by a priest of the Catholic church.

There has been erected over the wigwam a mast pole surmounted by the inevitable game cock.

Hendricks Guards.—This spirited and patriotic body of young men were out last night in full force, for the purpose of receiving a handsome banner, made by ladies in the Second Municipal district. Assembling at their hall on Royal Dimitot, they marched down Royal street, near the cathedral, thence to Bourbon to Esplanade, and thence to Bourbon street to the dwelling house of J. P. Roux, Esq., the mother of whose family had been active in the preparation of the banner—where the presentation ceremony was to take place. Here were assembled a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen, residents in the neighborhood. Mr. Paul Waserman had been deputed by the fair donors to deliver the presentation speech, of which he acquitted himself with his usual grace in a few appropriate words. On the part of the club, the reception speech was made by Mr Alfred Grima, in well chosen and eloquent language. Surrounded by such a bevy of beautiful women, who were all deeply interested in the ceremony, the speakers could scarcely have failed of the wooded inspiration.

After the presentation of the banner the club was also the recipient of another testimonial—a beautiful wreath. This was bestowed by Miss Malvina Rouz, one who, as the sweet-scented on the heroine's corps, is on the eve of womanhood, and with a beauty which was all fresh seen and joy. How can a testimonial from seen a donor be other than prized!

On their line of march through Royal street the club were presented with a wreath by the lady occupants of Armand Pilot, Sr., to whom the club gave a serenade.

At the Esplanade the procession made a fine appearance, and in passing through the principal streets of the Second District were cheered with unusual warmth by the ladies resident thereon.

The procession over, the Hendricks re-assembled in the hall, where Mr. Bosco was received with that welcome and hospitality the true Southern gentleman knows how to extend.

Seymour Videttes—Democracy in the Third District.—The good people (that is to say, the Democrats) of the Third District, had a lively time of it last night. The occasion was the presentation of a banner and wreath to the Seymour Videttes, one of the most public spirited Democratic organizations in the city.

The club, having formed at its headquarters on Love street, proceeded to Washington Square, where it was joined by the Reserve Guards, Roberts Guards, Ninth Ward German Democratic Club, and the Eighth Ward Seymour Rangers, Junior, and deputations from the Labor Club, proceeded to the corner of Love and Port streets to the residence of Mr. Julius P. Fulda, the Secretary of the Club, where it was presented with a banner in behalf of Mrs. Seesbee and Miss Lurance, with one of the ladies of the party to have made this assignation. This was received by E. Cochran, Esq., the President of the club.

From that the club went to the residence of Mr. Cochran, on Spain street, and partook of something that was really refreshing to the inner man.

Among the Clubs, we noticed pitiafpating in the ceremonies of the evening, were those mentioned above, and all of them presented fine appearances, and were in the best spirit possessed of the true spirit. The Videttes can well congratulate themselves on the demonstration made last night in their honor.

Brown Escapes, Junior.—Special meeting on Monday night, at the Opera House, etc.

Pleasant.—On the police books of the Second District Station appears the following significant entry:

"Officer Fredericks reported sick for want of food."

The officer to whose name the above is appended to said to be no better than he ought to be as the police phrase goes.

The Lafayette Street Murder.—At a late hour Friday night officers Brown and Myers arrested a negro named Abe Turner, charged with having murdered Mrs. Carey, on Thursday night. Mr Jarvis and Mary A. Turner, also colored, were arrested as being accessory to the murder. The latter resided in the house from where the fatal shot is supposed to have been fired. Turner is accused of being the party who quarrelled with Carey, and was struck with a stick by the latter, which resulted in the killing. This, in connection with the fact that an unloaded musket and two pistols were found in Turner's room, is the cause of the accusation against him. The three accused were arraigned before Recorder Hecker this morning, and committed to prison to await examination on the 26th inst.

Officers Meyers and Brown, two very efficient officers, state that Turner when first arrested, denied having had any row with Carey, or been struck by Carey, as mentioned. But before reaching the station he admitted that he had been struck by Carey, but that he struck to kill, would inform them where it was; also that Carey did hit him with a bottle, the effects of which were perceptible on the side of his head. The bottle was found broken in the room of Turner, after considerable hesitation, acknowledged that the musket was hid under the house, and that no one was there found. She said she put it there only because there was so much fuss made about the killing that she got scared. The wedding of the gun was found about ten feet from the door of Turner's house.

The woman Mary stated that Turner's wife, but was merely living with him. The evidence will be therefore admissable against him.

The Hecla Homicide.—The case of Adam Navarro, charged with the mortal wounding of Hecla (we beg pardon, Orleans) parish Justice Recorder Gastinel. Dr. Beyon, City Physician, testified that the skull of the deceased was completely fractured by the supposed bullet so much so as to splinter the surface surrounding the ground. The wound would probably have been a neater one if the shot had been fired closer.

Officer D. Lyons, sworn, stated that he had separated Navarro and Hecla on the night in question, and that they were not drinking any in the same direction. Five minutes after he heard a pistol shot, and saw the deceased lying on the side walk.

Etienne Guilfaux, sworn—Saw the deceased lying near a post on St. Philip street. Four steps farther on he came across the accused Heard the deceased say that Navarro had stabbed (*a mi tuese en patola*, as a statement or a question) At the same moment he heard a pistol shot was fired, but hit by something hard, he did not know what.

Fernando Mira, sworn—Saw the accused shoot the deceased. He heard Bartolomeo Hecla say, "Navarro, you have killed me." When the pistol was discharged, saw Bartolomeo reel and stagger against the post, and then fall. Navarro then threw away. Witness was standing there about ten minutes—from the commencement of the quarrel.

Other witnesses corroborated the above facts. The accused testified to what had been taken down as a sort of dying declaration, in the words of the deceased were taken down as hearsay, and from which it happened that the deceased stated that he "felt pretty well," before making his declaration. This document was rejected as evidence. The case will come before a jury.

Police Items.—About 1 o'clock Friday night the residence of Mr. J. Crapre, on Annunciation street, near the corner of Josephine, was entered by some persons unknown, and robbed of jewelry and other valuables. The thieves gained access to the premises by breaking open the gate of the yard and unlocking the door by means of an outsider. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

A man named Robert Benson was arrested by Officer Ryan yesterday on St. Peter street, having in his possession a number of cigars supposed to have been stolen. The man was taken to the Second District station house and locked up until an investigation can be had.

A difficulty occurred yesterday morning on the steamboat landing between two men named John Fell and Howard Bell, in which the latter was assaulted with a pick, with the evident intention on the part of his assailant to take his life. They were separated and both parties arrested.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in accordance with the Mayor's call, President Markey in the chair.

The message of the Mayor (to be found in the report of the Lower Board) was read.

The communication from the Lower Board, recommending the payment of city notes, with 12 per cent. interest, offered by Mr. Farrell, and passed at the last meeting, was passed, and amended so that the bills should be stamped instead of to pose being issued, and also requiring the endorsement of the Treasurer and Controller, said interest to run two years, and to be payable semi annually in greenbacks. The amendments bills to be only those that are hereafter legitimately issued from the Treasury.

The resolution also passed, for the Mayor's veto the proposition to resume the payment of city money immediately.

The preamble and joint resolution of the Mayor and a committee was appointed to visit the Lower Board.

After the return an announcement of the unanimous concurrence of the Lower Board was made, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—In accordance with a call from the Mayor this Board met in regular session last night at 7½ o'clock a quorum being present, President Kenney took the chair and called the Board to order.

A communication was read from the Mayor requesting the Secretary to call the Board together.

A message was received by the Mayor stating that the Council was convened to take into consideration the recommendations of the Finance Committee to meet the pay rolls now due, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be before the Council.

Mr. Fisher remarked that he could not understand why the Mayor had called the Council together for the purpose of acting upon the order of the Finance Committee in the Council, for to issue single warrants to each policeman, in the law was not mandatory that the warrants should be issued for the *total* amount of the pay-rolls in preference to single warrants for each name borne on the roll, and as the law provided that the Finance Committee had full control over the books and accounts of the Controller and Treasurer, and the manner of keeping the same, he could not see any reason for any action of the Council, especially as it was merely a matter of detail, and under present circumstances he was not wise to have too much legislation, when it was obvious that the City Council was powerless for want of legislation by the General Assembly.

Mr. Sneeden favored and moved the adjournment. He considered the proposition to issue the city notes, over the Mayor's veto, at 12 per cent. at only further damaging the credit of the city. He would take a discount in favor of the decline in the value of city notes, tending to show that the action of Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Heath and the panic thereby culminated, together with the indifference shown by the merchants of New Orleans, were the cause of this decline. He contended that proper legislation would restore the city's credit to its former position, and that had his proposition in the Monroe Council been carried out, city notes would at the present time be at no more than 2 per cent discount.

Mr. Fisher moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ascertain if he had anything further to communicate to the Board.

The motion was carried, a recess of 10 minutes was called.

The committee returned stating that the Mayor could not be found.

A committee arriving from the Upper Board, an informal conference was held in regard to a resolution concurred in and amended by the Upper Board, which said Board urged the Lower Board to concur in.

The Board being called to order again and the resolution reported by the Upper Board, and which will be found in the proceedings of the Upper Board, was read and passed its several readings, and the Board adjourned.

The following Clubs in passing the office of the *Bee* last evening, were polite enough to offer us a serenade. Our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the Hendricks Guards and the Blair Knights for that mark of respect.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTY SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 19, 1868

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably upon a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Homestead Association.

Mr Packard, from the Special Committee to examine into the labors of the employes of the Custom House, reported favorably upon allowing extra compensation to the employes.

Mr. Lynch, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill to amend the appropriation bill for pay appearance of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending December 31, 1868.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Ray introduced a bill for the relief of the late Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. O'Hara rose to a question of privilege, and asked that he be allowed to record his vote upon the adoption of the civil rights bill, which had been refused him the day before.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, refusing to permit Mr. O'Hara to record his vote Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foote, Mr. O'Hara was granted the privilege requested.

Mr O'Hara voted yes.

Mr. Brandon introduced a bill relative to partitions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three members of each House, to examine a suitable location to build a State House, and also to examine a suitable place to be used as a temporary State House. Adopted.

According to previous notice, Mr. Ray introduced a resolution to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish Parish Judges and members of the Legislature with copies of the Civil Code, Code of Practice and Revised Statutes.

House bill No. 184, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 214, joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of members, read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No 166, an act supplementary to several acts relative to the town of Franklin, read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Lewis called up Senate bill No. 191, relative to the inspection of beef and pork, reported unfavorably upon by a special committee composed of the city delegation.

Mr. Branghs moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and said the Committee *discarded* not triumph in *November the country would be re-stored*." Candidates, the General seemed to think, made little difference. principles were the issues in the campaign, and he therefore would vote for the success of those that were based upon the Constitution. He spoke of the bloodshed and violence in the South, and in what way how easy it was to speculate upon the public through this bond system, *which he thought iniquitous*. And if he had forgotten himself, on the subject was distasteful to him, he quietly introduced other and perhaps to him more interesting matter.

In this way the jollyest peered, a mixed or regular stage coach conversation occupying the remainder of our time until we reached "Calleghan's."

Maine!

"Have you heard from Maine!"

Yes!

And we don't like it. And we don't intend to like it. And we were living in one bit, and to proof that we do not, we shall the more earnestly urge the canvass, the hotter pour in the fight, not cold fear, and arouse the people to the danger of the hour. New England States and carpet bag Senators from Southern States to control the nation

We think all the news from Maine, for these reasons. We hoped to reduce the Republican majority there, and if the first report be true, we have done it. We do not like it, for all last night, and all to day, in banks, banking houses and householders' houses and offices, there has been too much levity. We see the protected aristocracy in gilt Bonddealers rub their hands, stop their carriages, to ask each other—

"Have you heard from Maine!"

Indeed, we do not like the news from Maine. But it is neither stares, dishearteners, nor surprises us. We expected New England to unite against the West, the South. We looked for them to follow the expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars in that State by Republicans, much as they have. We know the aim to annihilate the Democracy; for her to join hands with the negroes and carpet baggers of the South, and to control affairs to the last hour of her destiny. We know the Republican vote in Maine was largely increased by the votes of the poor, exemption from taxation of bondholders, and tearful taxation for laboring men and producers, and we don't like the news from Maine. But Seymour will be elected for all that. Kentucky will effect Maine and Vermont in electoral votes, and all of Radical New England, from Maine to the ocean.

It is a long road, and a hard road, and a dangerous road yet for Grant before he reaches the White House. From New England has gone New England, so far as heard from, and no man expected different, when Oregon, and California, and Kentucky, and Nevada, and Montana, and Maryland, and Delaware, and Pennsylvania, and the Republicans said "Oh, this don't elect your President!"

Nor will the failure to change Maine elect Grant. He on with the fight; we are not beaten, nor disheartened, nor weakened, nor demoralized.—*New York Democrat*.

GRANT AS A MILITARY CANDIDATE.—The popularity of Grant in Illinois may be judged by the following, from the Hon. Burnett Peck, of the Chicago *Republican*, (Radical,) of Monday:

"*Republicans, that is more of a load than we ought to bear at Presidential election. We had better drop this Grant business, and bestow our reward in worthy and competent persons soldier.*"

At Tullig, county Limerick, Ireland, a girl aged 14 years was carrying a basket of coal to use from the field on her back, fastened by a rope over her head and across her chest to an ass, when to her dread the load began to slip, and on her throat, and strangled her before any one saw her.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Franklin Pierce Convalescing.

Filibustering Movement From Cuba, New Orleans, the Rio Grande and the Pacific Coast.

Heldon Denies Invoking the God of Turpentine.

Alex. H. Stephens in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Collector Charles Abel has been appointed Collector in charge of exports for the port of Philadelphia. This is the appointment under the new law of this class.

Franklin Pierce is convalescing.

Mr. Clarke is at Concord, N. H.

Gen. Santos Acosta, Minister to the United States from Colombia, was presented to the President yesterday.

Baber C. and Rollins had a prolonged interview to-day It is understood that Sobonck approves Rollins' partisan nominations for Supervisors.

Gen Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, is here.

Alexander H Stephens is here

Appointments—Brevet Brigadier—Truman B. Chur-chill, Seventh Virginia District. Gaugers—none South.

Schenck has telegraphed all members of Congress to their residence on Monday.

Alexander H. Stephens visited the President, Schofield, Welles and Randall to-day, remaining members of each Cabinet. The interview was private. Mr. Stephens appears in good health

Turkish agents are looking up houses in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware for American families shortly expected

A. G. Riddle has entered suit in the name of A. A. Acosta and Co., against Secretary of War Boyle, formerly of this city, and afterwards of the Confederate army, and the present owner of the White Sulphur Springs, for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges, was arrested by defendant and imprisoned for the space of three years, from the 1st of June, 1861, and was kept for four months in a close and secret dungeon. Dr. Boyle was Provost Marshal in the Confederate army, and alleges that he was in a critical condition of the country being under the cannon shortly afterwards, for the first time he had also been a Democratic repre sentative of New Jersey was enthusiastic as to the certain election of Seymour and Blair, and in strong terms denounced the execution of the Radical party, to which the General responded in a quiet but forcible manner that "*if the Democratic or conservative party, as it is now called, should succeed in*

It is stated that Mr. Stephen's mission here is to obtain access to Confederate archives held by the Government, to aid him in the history of the war which he is writing. His success is probable.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day $1852,000.

The Denver *Tribune* makes Bradford's monthly for Congress 984 with two promises to hear from.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The New York *Herald's* Mexitland letter of August 23d says: The late New Orleans filibustering expedition is looked upon as a sign that the floating elements preparatory to a descent of Mexico upon Mexican Territory, and that an able leader could instantly raise an army of 30,000 men, properly officered. The movement would only wait at the movement. The press of the whole country is alarmed about the filibustering movements from Cuba, New Orleans, the Rio Grande and the Pacific coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Sept. 19.—The Legislature did nothing of importance in the Senate to-day, except to adjourn.

House bill No 127, to protect litigants in certain cases. Postponed until Monday.

Senate bill No 129, to amend and re-enact sections 2216, 2239, 2240, and the Senate bill No 174, to amend and re-enact article 2225 of the Civil Code, which went to the calendar.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on the following bills:

House bill No 133, authorizing all persons to open and keep open all business hours of the day private market stores and stands for the sale of fresh meats, fish, game, poultry, on public licenses, through the State of Louisiana, except in the parish of Orleans, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until Tuesday next.

Senate bill No 158, appropriating the sum of $10,000 to carry into effect the 1st and 2d sections of an act for the effectual assessment of the lands of non residents, which was placed on the calendar.

Senate bill No. 156, for the relief of certain tax collectors, which was placed on the calendar.

Senate bill No 193, to authorize the city of Carrollton to force the collection of all back taxes, which was placed on the calendar.

An act relative to the State liabilities, which was placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on the act appropriating from the school fund, to Mrs Young-Burke, of St John the Baptist, the sum of $1250, which was placed on the calendar

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees reported favorably on the act to encourage the settlement upon and cultivation of the public lands of this State, and favorably on the act repealing the act establishing the special levee districts in the parish of Iberville, both of which were placed on the calendar.

Etienne Guilfaux, sworn—Saw the deceased lying near a post on St Philip street. Four steps farther on he came across the accused Heard the deceased say that Navarro had stabbed (*a mi tuese en patola*, as a statement or a question) At the same moment he heard a pistol shot was fired, but hit by something hard, he did not know what.

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Other witnesses corroborated the above facts. The accused testified to what had been taken down as a sort of dying declaration, in the words of the deceased were taken down as hearsay, and from which it happened that the deceased stated that he "felt pretty well," before making his declaration. This document was rejected as evidence. The case will come before a jury.

Police Items.—About 1 o'clock Friday night the residence of Mr. J. Crapre, on Annunciation street, near the corner of Josephine, was entered by some persons unknown, and robbed of jewelry and other valuables. The thieves gained access to the premises by breaking open the gate of the yard and unlocking the door by means of an outsider. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

A man named Robert Benson was arrested by Officer Ryan yesterday on St. Peter street, having in his possession a number of cigars supposed to have been stolen. The man was taken to the Second District station house and locked up until an investigation can be had.

A difficulty occurred yesterday morning on the steamboat landing between two men named John Fell and Howard Bell, in which the latter was assaulted with a pick, with the evident intention on the part of his assailant to take his life. They were separated and both parties arrested.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in accordance with the Mayor's call, President Markey in the chair.

The message of the Mayor (to be found in the report of the Lower Board) was read.

The communication from the Lower Board, recommending the payment of city notes, with 12 per cent. interest, offered by Mr. Farrell, and passed at the last meeting, was passed, and amended so that the bills should be stamped instead of to pose being issued, and also requiring the endorsement of the Treasurer and Controller, said interest to run two years, and to be payable semi annually in greenbacks. The amendments bills to be only those that are hereafter legitimately issued from the Treasury.

The resolution also passed, for the Mayor's veto the proposition to resume the payment of city money immediately.

The preamble and joint resolution of the Mayor and a committee was appointed to visit the Lower Board.

After the return an announcement of the unanimous concurrence of the Lower Board was made, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—In accordance with a call from the Mayor this Board met in regular session last night, at 7½ o'clock a quorum being present, President Kenney took the chair and called the Board to order.

A communication was read from the Mayor requesting the Secretary to call the Board together.

A message was received by the Mayor stating that the Council was convened to take into consideration the recommendations of the Finance Committee to meet the pay rolls now due, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be before the Council.

Mr. Fisher remarked that he could not understand why the Mayor had called the Council together for the purpose of acting upon the order of the Finance Committee in the Council, for to issue single warrants to each policeman, in the law was not mandatory that the warrants should be issued for the *total* amount of the pay-rolls in preference to single warrants for each name borne on the roll, and as the law provided that the Finance Committee had full control over the books and accounts of the Controller and Treasurer, and the manner of keeping the same, he could not see any reason for any action of the Council, especially as it was merely a matter of detail, and under present circumstances he was not wise to have too much legislation, when it was obvious that the City Council was powerless for want of legislation by the General Assembly.

Mr. Sneeden favored and moved the adjournment. He considered the proposition to issue the city notes, over the Mayor's veto, at 12 per cent. at only further damaging the credit of the city. He would take a discount in favor of the decline in the value of city notes, tending to show that the action of Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Heath and the panic thereby culminated, together with the indifference shown by the merchants of New Orleans, were the cause of this decline. He contended that proper legislation would restore the city's credit to its former position, and that had his proposition in the Monroe Council been carried out, city notes would at the present time be at no more than 2 per cent discount.

Mr. Fisher moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ascertain if he had anything further to communicate to the Board.

The motion was carried, a recess of 10 minutes was called.

The committee returned stating that the Mayor could not be found.

A committee arriving from the Upper Board, an informal conference was held in regard to a resolution concurred in and amended by the Upper Board, which said Board urged the Lower Board to concur in.

The Board being called to order again and the resolution reported by the Upper Board, and which will be found in the proceedings of the Upper Board, was read and passed its several readings, and the Board adjourned.

The following Clubs in passing the office of the *Bee* last evening, were polite enough to offer us a serenade. Our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the Hendricks Guards and the Blair Knights for that mark of respect.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTY SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 19, 1868

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably upon a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Homestead Association.

Mr Packard, from the Special Committee to examine into the labors of the employes of the Custom House, reported favorably upon allowing extra compensation to the employes.

Mr. Lynch, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill to amend the appropriation bill for pay appearance of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending December 31, 1868.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Ray introduced a bill for the relief of the late Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. O'Hara rose to a question of privilege, and asked that he be allowed to record his vote upon the adoption of the civil rights bill, which had been refused him the day before.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, refusing to permit Mr. O'Hara to record his vote Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foote, Mr. O'Hara was granted the privilege requested.

Mr O'Hara voted yes.

Mr. Brandon introduced a bill relative to partitions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three members of each House, to examine a suitable location to build a State House, and also to examine a suitable place to be used as a temporary State House. Adopted.

According to previous notice, Mr. Ray introduced a resolution to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish Parish Judges and members of the Legislature with copies of the Civil Code, Code of Practice and Revised Statutes.

House bill No. 184, an act to amend and re-enact the fourth section of an act relative to judicial and other sales made at public auction, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 214, joint resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk to draw additional warrants for the payment of members, read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No 166, an act supplementary to several acts relative to the town of Franklin, read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Lewis called up Senate bill No. 191, relative to the inspection of beef and pork, reported unfavorably upon by a special committee composed of the city delegation.

Mr. Branghs moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and said the Committee *discarded* not triumph in *November the country would be re-stored*." Candidates, the General seemed to think, made little difference. principles were the issues in the campaign, and he therefore would vote for the success of those that were based upon the Constitution. He spoke of the bloodshed and violence in the South, and in what way how easy it was to speculate upon the public through this bond system, *which he thought iniquitous*. And if he had forgotten himself, on the subject was distasteful to him, he quietly introduced other and perhaps to him more interesting matter.

In this way the jollyest peered, a mixed or regular stage coach conversation occupying the remainder of our time until we reached "Calleghan's."

Maine!

"Have you heard from Maine!"

Yes!

And we don't like it. And we don't intend to like it. And we were living in one bit, and to proof that we do not, we shall the more earnestly urge the canvass, the hotter pour in the fight, not cold fear, and arouse the people to the danger of the hour. New England States and carpet bag Senators from Southern States to control the nation

We think all the news from Maine, for these reasons. We hoped to reduce the Republican majority there, and if the first report be true, we have done it. We do not like it, for all last night, and all to day, in banks, banking houses and householders' houses and offices, there has been too much levity. We see the protected aristocracy in gilt Bonddealers rub their hands, stop their carriages, to ask each other—

"Have you heard from Maine!"

Indeed, we do not like the news from Maine. But it is neither stares, dishearteners, nor surprises us. We expected New England to unite against the West, the South. We looked for them to follow the expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars in that State by Republicans, much as they have. We know the aim to annihilate the Democracy; for her to join hands with the negroes and carpet baggers of the South, and to control affairs to the last hour of her destiny. We know the Republican vote in Maine was largely increased by the votes of the poor, exemption from taxation of bondholders, and tearful taxation for laboring men and producers, and we don't like the news from Maine. But Seymour will be elected for all that. Kentucky will effect Maine and Vermont in electoral votes, and all of Radical New England, from Maine to the ocean.

It is a long road, and a hard road, and a dangerous road yet for Grant before he reaches the White House. From New England has gone New England, so far as heard from, and no man expected different, when Oregon, and California, and Kentucky, and Nevada, and Montana, and Maryland, and Delaware, and Pennsylvania, and the Republicans said "Oh, this don't elect your President!"

Nor will the failure to change Maine elect Grant. He on with the fight; we are not beaten, nor disheartened, nor weakened, nor demoralized.—*New York Democrat*.

GRANT AS A MILITARY CANDIDATE.—The popularity of Grant in Illinois may be judged by the following, from the Hon. Burnett Peck, of the Chicago *Republican*, (Radical,) of Monday:

"*Republicans, that is more of a load than we ought to bear at Presidential election. We had better drop this Grant business, and bestow our reward in worthy and competent persons soldier.*"

At Tullig, county Limerick, Ireland, a girl aged 14 years was carrying a basket of coal to use from the field on her back, fastened by a rope over her head and across her chest to an ass, when to her dread the load began to slip, and on her throat, and strangled her before any one saw her.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 19, 1868.

We have still to notice the absence of any material reaction in this week's Money market proper, which continues quiet, with a moderate demand for discounts. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for Al notes secured by collaterals. Conditional negotiations of strictly first class being made at 9 per cent. per annum; and 1 to 1¼ and 1½ per cent. per month for short periods. Mortgage notes are quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, and 12 and 15 for second class. The banks continue to report the receipts of the approved business paper offered by their customers as fair. Free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals

Gold opened at 143 to 143¼, (against 144¾ at New York), and, after a limited movement, closed at 142¾ to 143¾. The sales included: $2000 at 143¾, $5000 at 143¾, $24 000 ($1500, $2000, $2500, $3000 and $15,000) at 143, $15,000 at 143¼, and $5000 ($1000, $2000 and $2500) at 143¾. The business in Silver included a small amount, ($300) in American half dollars at 136, $200 at 136