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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT 7, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
FS.....Rampart Street.....183
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON THE TEST-OATH.

The suspense of the Virginians is at an end Attorney General Hoar concurs with General Canby in his interpretation of the Reconstruction laws as applied to the lately elected members of the Virginia Legislature, touching the oath to be exacted of them before they can proceed to pass any laws. The Attorney General is of the opinion they must take the test oath before they can be considered a valid body, and so long as Congress has not accepted the new Constitution and admitted the State to representation in the National Legislature.

The members elect of the Legislature may, to be sure, meet together, organize and act upon one question, but upon one question only—the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution—which was made by Congress a condition precedent to the admission of the unconstructed States into the Union "They cannot," says the Attorney General, "without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature, if the test-oath has not been required of its members; and no officers elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath while military government continues."

Military government continues, according to this construction of the law, until the final act of Congress admitting the State has been passed by Congress, approved by the President and become irreversible.

We suppose the people of Virginia have been prepared for just such an adjustment of their relations with the Union. Whatever may be thought of the constitutionality or the justice of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, it cannot be said that Mr. Hoar has not expounded them correctly. Virginia is in precisely the same situation as her sister States of the South, neither of which were allowed to govern themselves until they had complied with every requirement of Congress. Strictly speaking, Virginia will be in a pie to drink it to the dregs, and if Congress thinks that an amendment to the Federal Constitution agreed to under duress is binding upon those who agree, let the amendment be adopted as a choice of evils, trusting to the future to right the wrong. The dishonor of such a transaction rests upon those who take advantage of the inequality of the contracting parties. Duress vitiates all agreements, and the time may come when the plea can be made in an effective manner, as to cancel and annul the contract. We, by no means, justify the stipulations of Congress in this matter, which the Attorney General says must be carried out, but suppose that the Virginians, when they went into this election, knew that they would be required to adopt the fifteenth amendment, and that they intended to do it. They were called upon to decide the question whether they would accept the conditions imposed upon them by Congress, and so resume their place in the Union or live under a military government. They chose the former alternative as did other Southern States. If Congress shall accept the Virginia Constitution, the test-oath will not be required of the members of her Legislature, and it may be taken for granted that the Constitution will not be rejected as the leading features of that instrument conform to the demands of the Federal authorities. The only delay to which the State will have to submit will be the time from now until the assembling of Congress, when action on the subject will be presented.

When Virginia and Mississippi and Texas shall have been incorporated in the Union the singular spectacle will be presented to the observation of the world of a government theoretically founded upon the consent of the governed, but really pinned together by bayonets Not even the Radicals will have the boldness to assert that the amendments to the Constitution, they have imposed upon the States of the South, were freely agreed to by the latter. They will not have the assurance so to falsify the facts. The South can afford to wait for her vindication which is certain to come sooner or later.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

GARDEN SEEDS—Mr. Richard Fretcher, of No. 12 Dumaine street, seedsman, invites through our advertising columns, the attention of the public to his stock of garden seeds These have been well selected and are offered, in quantities to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, from New York 28th inst., with a full freight and a number of passengers (the names of whom we have previously reported) arrived yesterday at 4 P. M. We are indebted to her officers for the following report: Had dark cloudy weather, with rain, thunder and lightning during the entire passage. In the Gulf encountered a heavy N. E. gale. Arrived at Southwest Pass light Saturday, September 4th, at midnight. Weather thick, with heavy rain storm. Current strong wind, blowing heavy from the Southeast Pass into West Bay, and anchored in 7 fathoms of water. At 4 A. M found that the barometer had fallen a half inch in 3 hours. At daybreak let go best bow anchor and paid out all the chain on both anchors Wind increasing and veering from East to South, and at 10 A. M Sunday it was blowing a hurricane. The gale was at its height from 10 A. M. to noon, at which hour it began to moderate During the gale a very heavy sea rolled in from the Southwest. The ship rode out the gale finely, and by working her engines to their full power the steamer was kept up to her anchors

Sept. 2d, off Sombers Light, passed steamship Virginia, from New York for Galveston.

DEATH OF A LOUISIANIAN AT THE WHITE SULPHUR—The correspondent of the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, writing from the White Sulphur Springs, says:

William A Read, of Iberville parish, Louisiana, died yesterday morning. He came here a few days ago in delicate health, in hope that the recuperative qualities of the sulphur waters would revive the flame of life, but the hollowness and those of his friends were disappointed, and he breathed his last within sound of the music and revelry of this place. The Messrs Peyton, with that delicate consideration that has ever distinguished them, took charge of the remains and prepared them for burial

The burial took place yesterday afternoon in the cemetery adjacent to the grounds, and was attended by many of the guests, appropriate funeral services accompanying the occasion.

GEO. PEABODY.—The whole country will rejoice to know that the health of Mr. George Peabody was greatly improved by his sojourn at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. It was believed three weeks ago that the time was rapidly approaching when he would seek in a better world the reward of his good deeds in this; but his lease of life has been extended and for an indefinite period, we hope It is a pity that such men as Geo. Peabody should ever die. We don't know, however, that they ever do, as the world has produced but one such, and he still lives—*Ex.*

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.—We are glad to find some of the Republican papers quoting with approval this passage from the letter of Gen Rosecrans:

The Democratic doctrine of suffrage requires a distinct reaffirmation. Democracy has always held that suffrage is not a natural right of every human being, nor of a particular sex or race, but a political privilege, and who should exercise it is a question to be decided by what will produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and, therefore, as far as possible, to be determined locally, where lies the great body of the rights of the people.

THE CASINO—There was an agreeable entertainment at the Casino on Chartres street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley, last night, which, for want of room in this issue, we will notice in our next.

The New Orleans Bee.

Washington Items.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Sept. 1.—There is excellent authority for the statement that the policy of our Government regarding the Cuban question is to be pushed with greater vigor than heretofore, and, as the result of the Cabinet deliberations yesterday. Minister Sickles will soon receive instructions to urge immediate action by the Spanish government on the propositions recently submitted by himself and Mr. Paul Forbes It is the almost unanimous opinion of the leading diplomatists here that Spain will finally reject the propositions, but will in the meantime resort to all sorts of expedients for the purpose of delaying final action.

It seems that the administration entertains a similar opinion, and consequently Gen. Sickles will be authorized to "push things."

Among those who were received by the President to-day was D. M. Barriga, the attorney for Ben. Brown and others, charged with murder at Bryan, Texas, and now being tried before a military commission in Texas Mr. Barriga endeavored to obtain from the President, an order suspending the execution of any sentence that may be found against his clients until after the decision of Mr. Chief Justice Chase is rendered in the Yerger case.

The President had no official notice of any implied understanding existing between the Attorney General and the Chief Justice, but entertained no doubt that the Texas case would be placed on the same footing as the one precedent. The counsel afterwards had an interview with Assistant Attorney General Field, who, although, refusing to act instanter on the question because of his absence from the capital at the time of the settlement of the Yerger case, and his consequent ignorance of the terms thereof, gave the attorney every encouragement for the success of his mission.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOTH SIDES IN TENNESSEE DISGUSTED WITH GRANT.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1869.—The representatives here of the two Republican wings in Tennessee are quite disgusted to find that the President, on Wednesday, indorsed both parties in that State, and looked upon Senter as being as good a Republican as Stokes. The friends of the latter say that they do not understand why he indorses an apostate like Senter, who was supported by the Democratic vote, while no one but straightout Republicans voted for Stokes. They are emphatic in declaring that it would be more manly in the President to decide at once which party he will sustain, and stand in Washington to further the interests of his friends. His indifference to the political situation, and what a Stokes man calls his "lack of Radical backbone," they openly declare will result in a Democratic triumph in every fall election, but Vermont and Maine.

GRANT "GOING BACK" ON THE RADICALS.

The President in the last twenty-four hours, however, has given unmistakable evidence that he has alienated the Radical element in his Cabinet, and has decided to act with the Conservatives. This intelligence comes from a Cabinet Minister in Washington, and may be implicitly relied on The issue was forced on the Virginia question, and the President and a majority of the Cabinet, even Hoar included, decided that Virginia is entitled to be fully represented in the 20th of September. Cotton is opening rapidly, and picking is now the order of the day. Shreveport is rapidly assuming the rank of a city. The buildings are more spacious and constructed of better material Durability, beauty and comfort are the conditions imposed upon the tottlers, and consequently unmistakable evidence of increasing wealth and increasing population should be a source of congratulation to every good citizen. The new architecture shows that a people are refined and cultivated, and every new and elegant structure is but another monument erected in honor of the civilization of the present age.

The Southeastern, of the 1st says:

CROPS—Most of the hill planters have commenced picking cotton in earnest. The bottom planters, as a general thing, have not commenced yet The yield promises to be full The worm, though about in spots, is doing little or no damage. With a seasonable fall more cotton will be made than can be saved with the present working force.

POINT COUPEE.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 4th has this item:

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman of Pointe Coupée, to a friend in this parish:

FALSE RIVER, Sept. 1st, 1869.

* * * The worms have cleared me out entirely, I will not have a leaf by Saturday, (4th) though the worms and forestmit against her cut it considerably. It rains every day, yesterday we had a perfect flood.

ST MARTIN.—The *Times* of the 31 says:

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—For two or three weeks past we have had showery weather, benefitting the cane, but causing the cotton to grow too rank, and finally to develop the common worm throughout all this parish. Fortunately, however, the crop is so far advanced, that the worm will be a benefit to all but the injudicious, and it is not likely that even the latter will be much injured. Cotton picking is progressing rapidly, and the first bale of cotton was shipped from this place last Sunday, to Messrs DeBlanc & Rear, New Orleans, having been raised by Col L. Ewing, of Abbeville.

The cane is maturing rapidly, and the yield will be large With some few exceptions, the ratoon crop is excellent, and nearly all planters will have some to sell. Many planters have made enough corn to last them two years, so that next year they can devote themselves entirely to sugar making.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The *Sugar Planter* of the 4th inst says:

We can note nothing this week in the way of crops, beyond the continued improvement in the sugar cane, and the rapid opening of cotton. We have heard of no further depredations of the caterpillar, and as the period of September has been reached without material damage, we begin to feel easier.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 4th says:

Everybody is engaged in picking cotton. There is a magnificent crop, and hands readily get employment at a dollar per day, and scarce at that On account of the scarcity of labor, sugar planters experience some trouble in getting their wood cut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sixth District Court—Slaughter house Cases Decided—John Wharton vs. F. J. Pratt, President of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter house Company; and James G Clarke vs. same. Wm Durbridge, plaintiff in rule in both cases.

The petitioners, Wharton and Clarke, sue each to compel the issue to them of certificates of stock to the amount of one-seventeenth part of the two million dollars stock of the Slaughter house Company, which respective shares of the entire stock they allege were to have been issued to them upon their signing the retention of Routhwell and Huger in the Cabinet, and that the President should yield to their demands and carry out the most Radical policy in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

From the Parishes.

CADDO.—The Shreveport *Gazette*, of the 28th August, says:

The cotton crop in this and adjoining parishes is still very promising In some localities it will be materially injured by dry weather, but as much will be made in this section as the laborers can pick The worms have done no damage. They have "webbed up" in some plantations, and it is generally believed by the robust planters that they will strip the cotton by the 20th of September. Cotton is opening rapidly, and picking is now the order of the day. Shreveport is rapidly assuming the rank of a city. The buildings are more spacious and constructed of better material Durability, beauty and comfort are the conditions imposed upon the tottlers, and consequently unmistakable evidence of increasing wealth and increasing population should be a source of congratulation to every good citizen. The new architecture shows that a people are refined and cultivated, and every new and elegant structure is but another monument erected in honor of the civilization of the present age.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Secretary Rawlins.

Delano's Business Order.

The Philadelphia Contested Election Case.

Arrest of a Cincinnati Swindler in New York.

A Coal Mine on Fire.

Deplorable Condition of the Miners.

FROM EUROPE.

The Morning Post on the Byron Scandal.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 6 — At five o'clock this morning Rawlins' coach was more troublesome and respiration more difficult, at 11 o'clock today he was asleep—nourishment and stimulants had been frequently administered, his physicians hoping to sustain his last vitality strength until the return of the President, who was hourly expected.

LATER—Secretary Rawlins died at 4.30 this afternoon.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A comparative statement of revenue receipts of March, April, May, June, July and August, 1868, with same months this year, shows an increase for the latter of $6,557,307, to-day's receipts $657,000.

Commissioner Delano to-day issued the following orders: All parties having claims in this office, and all attorney's clerks, agents or other persons acting in their behalf or having business with this office, shall be required to communicate the same in writing, addressed to the Solicitor of the Bureau, through the mails. The object of this order is to dispense with this office by official relations, shall be allowed interviews with its clerks or employés, except by express permission of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 6—A London special says the German Catholic Ultramontanist Convention in session in Fulda have adopted a line of action or platform to be observed by the Prelates in the Ecumenical Council at Rome. It is tolerant and progressive to the time, yet in spirit of complete submission to the Holy See. Antritan Bishops did not attend, they assemble in Convention in Salzburg.

New York, Sept. 6.—Fashion course running races—four mile heats to day between Ecker sons Blue Mellor, Capt. Moore's Privateer, and Dr. Wheaton's Alabama throw The race was won by Flora after a most interesting contest. Privateer being the favorite before starting at even odds against the field, 2 to 1 after pointing the second heat. Flora being the fewest in betting throughout. The following is the summary:

Flora McIver—1, 2, 1; Privateer—2, 1, 2; Alabama—3, 3, dist Time—7 33¼; 7.35; 7.37½.

President Grant's family arrived this evening and will remain until the President returns from Washington.

New York, Sept. 6.—Wm. Norris was arrested to day. He was held on the charge of swindling about a dozen firms in this city to the amount of from $9,000 to $10,000 worth of merchandise, which he had obtained from them by his order in Cincinnati, on his representations that he was the agent of Woode & Yale, proprietors of the Cumberland Foundry Works at Cumberland, Tenn., which firm utterly repudiates him.

New York, Sept. 6—Evening.—Money easy and steady at 6 to 7 gold to the afternoon, when it became very active at 7 for call loans This activity was attributed to gold speculations, which commence very heavily Sterling dull—9½ @9¾ Gold unsettled—opened at 137, touched 137¾, fell to 136¾, advanced to 137⅝, and closed 137¼ Carrying rates 6 to 7 per cent and borrowing rates flat at 3 per cent, and 1-32 to 1-32 per day Clearances 129,000,000.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—Flour nominally unchanged. Corn 80 @ 85 Oats 50 @ 56c. Whisky $1 08 Pork $32 75 to $33. Lard 19½c Bulk Meats held at 14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 23 to 24c

St. Louis, Sept 6 — Superfine Flour $4 90 to $5 25. No. 2 fall wheat $1 15 to $1 18. Barley $1 25. Whisky $1 09 to $1 10 Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 75 to $34. Bulk meats—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 19½c.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Flour—spring extra $5 75 to $7. Wheat $1 30½ to $1 30¾. Corn 87c. Oats 45 to 45¾c. Rye 94c. Barley $1 25 to $1 30. Highwines $1 09. Cuba Sugar 13¼ to 14½c. Pork $33 75. Lard 18¾c. Bulk shoulders 13¼ to 13¾c.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—Flour—superfine $5 to $5 25. Groceries unsettled; sales 68 hhds Tobacco at from $7 to $16. Bacon— sides 19½c. Lard 20c. Hams 22½ to 23½c. Whisky $1 10.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 6.—Passed up—Pargoud and Lady Gray, at 12 M., Pauline Carroll, at 2 P. M., and Sarcouguin, at 5 P. M. River stationary.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—River stationary—3 feet 3 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—River falling.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Halifax, Sept. 6—1:15 P. M. — Nothing yet found to warrant the detention of the steamer Hornet. The Spanish Consul gave bonds in $30,000, but the captain protests against further detention and search.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The *Press* reports that the Emperor was too unwell to take his walk on Saturday.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—Four thousand troops will sail for Cuba on the 9th or 10th, and six thousand additional will follow a few days thereafter.

Norfolk, Sept. 6.—The British bark Ezra was lost on Body's Island, and the captain, his wife and five others were drowned.

Hayti, Sept. 6.—The rebel steamers Florida and Columbia bombarded Gonivas, and Salnave has raised the siege of Anse Cayes. Salnave is anxiously waiting for the iron-clad from the United States.

New York, Sept. 6—forenoon.—Sharp gale in the harbor yesterday, two boats were capsized, and seven persons drowned.

London, Sept. 6.—Private advices from Paris represent that the Emperor's health has assumed somewhat an alarming turn. Though no fatal result is anticipated from the relapse, it creates uneasiness in his family and the public mind.

London, Sept. 6—noon.—Consols 92; 5-20s 81.

Liverpool, Sept. 6 — noon. — Cotton opened dull at saturday's closing quotations, but prices subsequently declined 1-16d. Uplands 13½ to 13¾d; Orleans 13¾d.

Washington, Sept. 6—noon. — Fessenden is reported somewhat better this morning, with slight hopes of recovery.

Rawlins is very weak and suffering. There are several breaks in the Lake embankments where they extended farthest out, and a charcoal schooner was driven high up on shore about a mile above the Lake end house.

At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Rail road both of the gentlemen's bath houses and one wing of that used by the ladies have been swept away, and the wharf and gallery of the lighthouse are gone, leaving it a naked spire. The bar rooms and oyster saloons must exposed were badly damaged.

Boudro's suffered considerably, his garden being submerged, and his outer small buildings somewhat damaged. But for the protection of a private break water, as all Milneburg should have been protested by a public one, this fine restaurant (now Mr. Campre) would doubtless have been destroyed or swept away, owing to its prominent position.

The Washington Hotel garden is completely destroyed, the loss being estimated at $1000 Eighteen inch logs were found floating about among the defaced flowers and shrubs. All the orange and numerous other trees have been blown down, and the place presented the extremes of the main building torn off The Hope House and Magnolia were both slightly damaged, more particularly in their fences and outbuildings.

The White House and bath houses attached, which were kept by M'me Lavo, a colored woman, and somewhat notorious as a high priestess among the Voodoos, were totally destroyed, and it was at one time thought that she herself was drowned. She was, however, found naked in the swamp yesterday morning The crew of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company where stopped at 10 A. M., on Sunday, there being no possibility to go through the Lake end. About noon a wreck a train blocked up about 400 yards from the Washington Hotel for two hours before it could be backed to town, the water entering the furnace of the locomotive and extinguishing the fire

As last year, a great portion of the rear of the city was flooded, though not so far up or deeply as then, owing to the fact that the more important canals had since then been better levied; and that the wind did not as then blow continually for so long a time from one direction Still thousands had their homes again surrounded by water, many of them several feet deep, where but hundreds, at most, should be suffered perhaps had our City Fathers taken proper care of their children in that neglected quarter.

It would be impossible for us to give an enumeration of the many incidents of suffering in various quarters, so that we have to satisfy ourselves with a general account. The peculiar character of the during seems to apprehensive of far more serious accounts from the sea, from which we having nothing at the time we write, but hourly expect to hear. Southwest Pass being broken down by the storm.

In the city the brick wall of a house on Delord street, in the rear of the Navelty Iron Works, which was blown down some time ago, fell on the roof of a building next door, which was slightly damaged.

The bank of the Old Canal (Carondelet) caved at the intersections of Dorgenois and Claiborne streets, and those immediate neighborhoods were flooded for a time The water in the Marigny Canal, too, went over the bank and, for a short time, enlarged the vicinity. There was an overflow also from the Orleans Canal.

The Orleans Canal "caved in" at two places, near a break-water between St Ann and Dumaine streets, and at another place.

The Marigny Canal has also broken its banks.

The right bank of the Old Canal, corner of Claiborne street and Carondelet Walk, caved, and the streets were flooded.

Strange enough no great damage was done to the shipping; immediately in port, the boats being probably protected in some measure by the bonnets.

The steamers Dora and Leopard lying across the river in Algiers, lost their chimneys At 12 mile point above the city the B. L. Hodge was driven ashore by the gale, and necessitate been sent to the Parish Prison to wait his trial.

Bridges and wooden sidewalks were washed away in many places and numerous awnings, a few sheds and some chimneys were blown down.

There was a rumor to the effect that there had been a break in the levee at Kenner, but not confirmed. The plantations on the left bank below the city are in many instances submerged by the back water from the Lake, and it is feared that there will be considerable damage to the rice crop.

At the lake the yacht Elephant was destroyed by a dog having driven out the anchor, the sloop Illusia was totally wrecked, and the sloops M. Ile and Josephine were badly damaged The Sherman's boats were scattered all over the beach.

Capt Macy, agent for the Creole, and Messrs Whitney & Co., agents for the Lafourche, report their boats safe, but that they had reached their destinations before the storm commenced Saturday night, and did not venture out in the second Sunday morning, all of which is exceedingly probable The Camelia, from Mandeville, came in yesterday, having weathered the storm, with the loss only of her steam pipe, which burst out its head without further damage.

The Frances, from Mobile, landed her passengers Sunday morning, ran over to the opposite shore for harbor, and returned and left yesterday.

The Mary, from Mobile, arrived yesterday and landed her passengers and mails on the pier-head, from whence they were brought ashore in small boats.

The opinion of the captain of the Mary is that the gale was one of the heaviest that has been experienced for twenty years.

The Morgan steamship Josephine, that left here, on Saturday, with an excursion party, for Heslhurst City, did not cross the Bar, and was lying, at 2 o'clock, Sunday, all right in the river.

Considerable damage was inflicted on the numerous coal barges lying along the river bank above.

The steamship Lavacca, of the Alliance line, was caught in the gale between the port and Pensacola, and ran for the latter port, where she arrived safely.

The steamer Eight Way, Capt Dalferes, from Lockport, went ashore in the gale at Bonnet Carre Point, where she lies nearly high and dry.

The Pontchartrain Railroad is a wreck from the shedded pier-head to Boudro's, and altogether the damage to the road, and its wharves, etc, including the loss of the bath houses, rested to Mugnol, is estimated at $80,000 to $90,000.

The Creole and Faurs were expected back last night, to return to-day.

Among the losses at the Lake End we hear that Mrs. G. A. Cobb and Mr. John Benning had their residences and contents completely destroyed.

Milneburg was three feet under water, and during the height of the storm it was impossible to walk ten feet without falling. The storm was most intense about 2 o'clock Sunday, and never in those lives did we see such violent wind amid such heavy rain. Aeolus seemed to be on a frolic, and his music through the houses was like a playing a full ton wind instruments in discord.

Nothing was known from Southwest Pass since about 5 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Storm at Grand Isle—Mr. J. L. Titine, from Grand Isle, reports that the gale at Grand Isle blew for three days, principally from the East—the water rising from the bay till Sunday, there were two feet of water in the place.

At Cheniere Caminada he reports the cotton and orange crops destroyed to a great extent. The sugar cane at Bayou Barataria is blown down. At Pointe aux Chenes the crops are badly damaged The river all along was covered with floating heads of rice, showing great destruction in the rice crop.

London, Sept. 6.—Consols 92¾. American Securities flat—5-20s of 1862, 82¾; 65s, 81¾; 67s, 81¾.

Frankfort, Sept. 6 —5-20s of 1862, 85¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—Evening —Cotton closed dull. Sales to-day 6000 bales, 300 of which were for export and speculation. California white Wheat 10s 3d; red Western 10s 1d. Western Flour 25s 6d. Corn 30s 3d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 41s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 6—Evening.—Cotton quiet and drooping Sales to-day 500 bales; middling uplands 35c Flour $5 85 @ $6 25. Wheat $1 45 @ $1 50—spring Wheat closing 1 to 2c lower. Rice quiet and firm. Coffee firm—Maracaibo 18½ to 19½c, gold. Cuba Sugar 11⅛ to 11¼c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 12. Corn $1 14 to $1 22 *Cincinnati*, Sept 6—Family Flour $6. Corn $1 to $1 03. Oats 51 to 56c. Whisky $1 08 Pork $32 75 to $33. Lard 19½c Bulk Meats held at 14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 23 to 24c

St. Louis, Sept 6 — Superfine Flour $4 90 to $5 25. No. 2 fall wheat $1 15 to $1 18. Barley $1 25. Whisky $1 09 to $1 10 Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 75 to $34. Bulk meats—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 19½c.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Flour—spring extra $5 75 to $7. Wheat $1 30½ to $1 30¾. Corn 87c. Oats 45 to 45¾c. Rye 94c. Barley $1 25 to $1 30. Highwines $1 09. Cuba Sugar 13¼ to 14½c. Pork $33 75. Lard 18¾c. Bulk shoulders 13¼ to 13¾c.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—Flour—superfine $5 to $5 25. Groceries unsettled; sales 68 hhds Tobacco at from $7 to $16. Bacon— sides 19½c. Lard 20c. Hams 22½ to 23½c. Whisky $1 10.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 6.—Passed up—Pargoud and Lady Gray, at 12 M., Pauline Carroll, at 2 P. M., and Sarcouguin, at 5 P. M. River stationary.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt Kemble, from New York the 28th ult., with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr and Mrs Hunter, J R Moore, Miss C Clarkson, Capt G G Hunt, U S A, Lieut O Wendell, U S A, Lieut R M Washington, U S A, Surgeon Van Dayn, Mrs Hanbach, T Brown, J Farrell, and 100 U S troops.

Capt Kemble reports having experienced very heavy weather during the entire passage.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1869.

We have still to report no material change in the Money market. The demand for accommodations continues strong, and we still hear considerable complaint of difficulty in placing even first class paper. The street rates, however, are without any quotable change, Alt notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collateals being quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent per month, and second grade at 1½ to 2 per cent. per month; first class paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1 to strictly first class and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 135 to 135⅛ (against 137⅞ at New York) and after selling as high as 135⅞, closed at 131⅞ to 135¾ The market has been unsettled by the tenor of the New York telegrams, rates fluctuating in accordance with the variations reported in the latter, but ruling at 2 to 2¼c per dollar below the New York price. The sales include $7200 and $8000 at 135, $4000 at 135⅛, $5000, $5000, $8000 and $12,000 at 135⅜, and $5000, $7000 and $10,000 at 135⅝. Nothing reported in Silver. We quote 132 to 133 for American half-dollars, and 3 to 3¼ per cent. premium in Gold for Mexican dollars

Foreign Exchange has been unsettled by the fluctuations in gold and bills at New York, and with but few buyers, excepting at figures materially below the views of most drawers, the business was confined within very narrow limits. The sales of Sterling included £1000 At clear at 156¾ and £ 600 at 146¾ to 147. Quite a liberal amount of France were offered, but on the receipt of unfavorable telegrams from the Continent they were withdrawn from the market. Nominally unchanged. The bank rates for Sterling at the close were 155¾ to 156¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 147 to 147¾ for bank. Quotations for France were nominal

Domestic Exchange was dull and rates were a shade easier. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent discount, and the sales included $8000, $10,000, $11,000, $21,000 and $48,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅜ per cent. discount, and $3000 and $20,000 at ⅛

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds.

We heard of no round sales of Metropolitan Police Warrants. The dealers bought small sums at 85.

State Warrants were in limited request for the past few days. The dealers bought small sums at 85.

City Treasury notes were without any apparent movement They are quoted at — to 24½ per cent discount. The street rates were 20 discounts, buying, and 25 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept 6, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 148 bales, mostly at previous rates Some old ordinary sold at 25¾c, one lot of middling at 30 and 30½c but such a trifling lot at 30, and strict low middling at 30½ to 30¾ and, mostly at 31. There was no good ordinary offered. Low middling sold at 29½c, and 29¾c, strict low middling at 30¾ to 31, and middling at — to 32c. The middling that bringe 32c is nearly handsome style, that at middling might have been classed strict middling or even good middling The sales closed off most of the supply offering, without touching the day's receipts, which included 21 bales from Mobile

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st	75,000 bales
Receipts since last statement	148 "
Stock previously	74,852 "
Cleared to-day	148 "
Cleared previously	52,000 "
Stock on hand and compressed	22,852 "

Receipts proper since 1st inst 225 bales against 2228 for the corresponding time last year.

FREIGHTS—For foreign ports there is nothing of any consequence going forward except Flour and Tobacco, while coastwise the business is dull We quote

By steam—Cotton to New York ¾c per lb. Hobson and Philadelphia 3c; Flour to New York 50c per barrel; to Boston and Philadelphia 75c per bbl. Corn to New York 20c per sack; corn to Liverpool ¾d per lb.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d, to Havre ⅝c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 20s; to Genoa 50s per hhd Flour to Liverpool 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bbl. Tallow to Boston and Philadelphia 2c per lb. Cotton to Liverpool, will be quoted at ¾d per lb. Corn to Liverpool 4d per sack.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Louisiana Sugar was very quiet, the only sales reported being a small way from second hands. There were no receipts. A lot of 43 bbls thin watery Louisiana sugar, under the usual quotations, was shovelled in selling to the trade from store at 60 to 7½c per lb. There is no movement in Cuba Sugar, and there is some enquiry and holders are very firm.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Commonwealth, from St Louis, has arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—Superfine and double extra are scarce and in request, but treble and choice extra are in abundance and very dull. There were sales in Common to Choice of white, superfine at $5 85; 100 do. at $5 87½; 100 do do at $5 90; 100 *bbls* extra at $6 25; 100 *bbls* extra at $6 50; 100 *bbls* extra at $6 75; 50 do do at $7 00; 100 *bbls* extra at $7 50; 100 do. at $8 00 per bbl.

CORN—In light supply on the landing and in limited demand 600 sacks white sold to day at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are in fair demand but at rather lower prices. Sales of 600 bbls, sacked, at 50 @ 55c; 500 sacks at 60; 500 at 60 to 61c, 1100 at 61c; 1400 at 61 to 62, and 100 at 62c per bushel.

BRAN—Is quiet and unchanged. 250 sacks sold at $1 02½ per bu 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in moderate supply and demand. 100 bales were sold to day, of which 100 prime at $25, 100, 180 and 250 choice at $27 per ton.

HOGS—Are in fair selling at $5 50 to $5 75, and in retailing at $6 @ $6 25 per cwt.

BACON—A jobbing and retail business is doing at 19½c per lb. for shoulders, 19¾c for clear rib sides and 20c for clear sides. Sugar cured Hams 21 to 23½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull and is quoted at 21 to 22c per lb for Northern and Western.

LARD—The market is firm with a light stock on hand. Tierces are quoted at 20¾c, kegs 22¾ @ 23c per lb.

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

LOUISIANA RICE—Is almost entirely suspended. The miners had only resumed work to day, after a suspension of thirteen months The stock here is to the mine is Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent.

Norfolk, Sept. 6.—Part of the crew of the British bark Ezra, ashore on Body's Island have arrived here and report that, in attempting to reach the shore in a small boat that the captain, his wife and child, mate, one boy and two seamen were drowned. Vessel probably total loss.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Argument commenced to-day in the great contested election case before the Court of Common Pleas, involving all offices of the Municipal Government who received certificates of election last October. The evidence fills 1000 pages Arguments in the case will occupy all this week if not longer decision will not be given before the close of the month.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 6—Afternoon.—Private advices