The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV 7, 1869

THEY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

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

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — The Three Guardsmen."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Colleen Bawn" with M. C. Collins.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Gentil Barnard," a drama, and "Bullet et Babet" a dance.

THREATENING TO COURT.

The Radicals are at their old tactics with the Supreme Court of the United States which now gives indication of its intention to stand up for the Constitution as hitherto construed by the great men it relates who have hitherto cited that bench. The Radicals are alarmed. They see that their insane legislation is likely to be set aside, and therefore they are again threatening the Court. When McCardle demanded from us the constitutional rights, these criminal factionists undertook to intimidate the Court so as to prevent its exposing and annulling their reconstruction laws, and it is humiliating to us often that they succeeded. The tribunal once composed of such citizens as Marshall, Jay, Story, and another eminent man associated with them, yielded—let us hope unwillingly—to the audacious menaces employed by the Republican leaders. It surrendered its authority to pass upon the constitutionality of Congressional acts and its surrendered its pre eminent authority as guardian of the Constitution. It is true, McCardle's counsel committed a blunder in declaring that their proceeding had been instituted under the Reconstruction Act of 1867 instead of basing it upon the broad principles of our fundamental law and the provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789.

But in another year has passed over our heads, and the country, we trust, has made some progress in getting back to the old paths. The Court probably feels stronger from the improvement in public opinion. It sees, perhaps that the time has come to put a stop to the revolutionary career of the majority party in Congress. The late decision in the Yerger case indicates a determination to insist upon the old doctrine of the co-equal power of the judiciary. We judge from the strident uneasiness expressed by Republican journals. They are appreciative of the whole situation—they have brought to build with such materials, such cutting, and at the same time such boldness, should trouble down about their ears and bury them in its ruins, amid the curses of an outraged and indignant nation. They speak openly of muzzling the Court again by additional legislation, designed to enthrall their judicial action, and we hope every will go to the end of their terrible if most further delay. The sooner the question is settled as to what is the power of the Supreme Court and the temper of its Judges, the better for the country. Whether it be done by a direct attack upon the Court, by a repeal of the Judiciary act of 1789, or by a renegan action of the Court, let them hurry up the measure. We know what the Constitution says on that subject, and what is the judgment of Story, has said, and the result will show who have overturned the Government who have kept the faith and who have been false to their trust. Any action of Congress dooming to strip the Court of its power, as here often exercised, if submitted to by the Court, would render it impotent for good and terminate its usefulness. Whether even the encroachment now threatened or loss what remains of the respect and confidence once felt for the counsel by the leading intellects of the land. We could hope against hope and shall continue to believe that the Judges will make a stand for their prerogatives, until the catastrophe shall actually have taken place. There is within the constitution in the country, lying dormant it is true, but still mostly strong around the Court, but it must be evoked by some worthy occasion. That occasion can only be furnished by the Court's own action. Let it show itself worthy of this support, and not flinch even if its action provokes the overthrow and the degrace of the Republican leaders. Have they not might to degrace the Court? The American people admire moral courage as much as any people on earth. They have always made heroes of men who did not best fate to assume responsibility, even if that responsibility involved disobedience to law. How much more will they admire it when it is assumed and performed in obedience to law? A contrary spirit never fails to earn the contempt of the people.

The Judges seem to be insensible to the grandeur of the opportunity they have to vindicate their office. We pray they may be strengthened for the performance of the high duty they are called upon to discharge.

Locking the Stable Door, Etc

The horse having already taken leave, and being beyond capture Governor Warmoth and his new mondaine, Attorney General, we are told by the official journal, now propose to lock the stable door. While this city and its newspaper press have been fighting for week with the fraudulent issue of warrants from the State Auditor's office to pretended veterans of the war of 1814 to the Governor, whose swordduty it is to protect the State, and the Attorney General, whose duty it is to prosecute for offenses, and of course, where he can, to prevent in the first place their commission by all lawful methods at his command, seemingly is different to these bold attacks upon the Treasury. They cannot deny that they were fully aware of what was going on. We have been informed, in fact, that the Auditor of the State opened on the Attorney General on this subject. We have had pledges here ready to intervene for the protection of the State Treasury by the writ of injunction which, in such a case, would be well made use of. But, strange to say, these writs are now only used as a means of accomplishing fraud, rather than as a means of preventing it. There is but one explanation to all this to us and our readers do not need we should make it, because they have anticipated it. They know what is going on. The public are really in advance of the officials. We do not see how State officers can possibly escape being accused of collusion with the vampires who hang around their offices waiting for a profitable speculation in State securities.

The official journal intimates that these veteran warrants are not in law binding upon the State and that the State Treasurer will be commanded to refuse payment of them. This is the true legal doctrine. The holders of these warrants cannot pretend they believed they had to have been lawfully issued. They cannot pretend they were not affected with knowledge of the fraudulent character of this large Burden so as to enable them to legally prevent the State officers had done their duty.

The Bulletin is very fond of talking about the delinquency of our city officials when of the Democratic party. What will we how much the Republican State Government of Louisiana is going to feed the State, directly and indirectly? Five millions, ten millions, or how much? Pray inform us what is the figure you have fixed upon as Lord's price?

From Washington.

There is some anxiety for the decision in the Yerger case before congress meets as each of Congress, as a matter of interest to such a decision, that Congress will at once repeal the defence of the act passed in the McCardle case to destroy the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so that it will reach this case, and present a decision touching Yerger over to the executive authorities, discharging him. As affairs will be made to have the petition for habeas corpus signed on Friday.

The foregoing, which we find in the Washington correspondence of Nov 3 in Western papers, is the latest information now in the city touching the case.

We infer from the question of Yerger's counsel that they have good reason for postponing the application for the writ of habeas corpus. They probably think it better not to provoke any further opposition to the Supreme Court on the part of the Radical factionists. We can imagine no other reason. In the meantime the life of their client is safe. The Presidents hands are tied. What, at his approval of the sentence of the military commission nothing can be done.

It has been intimated from Washington that the President expects Mississippi will shortly be received into the Union and will then to turn over to the civil authorities for trial Yerger, now in jail, and to account for the murder of Yerger's lawyer.

Miss Tavernier, the beautiful Spanish female equestrienne, with Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, commencing at Tivoli Circle to-night.

Southern Trade in New York.

THE SOUTH THE SALVATION OF NEW YORK TRADE—SOUTHERN TRADE DOUBLED SINCE LAST YEAR—EXTRAORDINARY RECUPERATION—THE SOUTH THE MAIN STAY OF MERCANTILE PROSPERITY, ETC., ETC.

The New York *Daily Tribune*, of the 11th inst., prefaces an extended review of the condition of trade in New York and the state of the markets, with the following, to which we desire to call the special attention of the reader:

"Some observers have ventured to speak of the trade with the South as trebled since 1868, but this is unquestionably an exaggeration, although in many branches, and especially in boots and shoes, groceries, jewelry, clothing, and dry goods, moderate estimates place the advance at from 25 to 75 per cent, with a prospect, in numerous instances, of a continued and heavy late trade, which will probably bring the aggregate Southern business of the season up to or to the amount of last year.

"This indicates a most prosperous and encouraging state of affairs in the region lately devastated by the rude hand of war, and a brief review of the course of Southern trade since the close of the rebellion will show that New York dealers are justified in taking a free-colored view of the situation

"In the fall of 1865 the South was so destitute of supplies that every one engaged in merchandising made money with a rapidity that enticed many inexperienced men into entering a mercantile life. In 1866, these ex-gamesters, professional men, Northern speculators and other novices, bought heavy stocks upon small capital, and flooded the South with more goods than could be retailed at profitable rates As a necessary consequence, many of the class of dealers were compelled to sell out at any price, and quiet business they did not understand. In 1867 their successors bought boldly in September and October upon the strength of the good cotton crop of that year, but the fall of gold 70 per cent in the price of the great staple later in the season upset all their calculations and entailed a second year of commercial misfortune upon the South.

"In 1868 another good cotton crop was gathered, and of this the Southern people realized a profit, interest of the speculators was but carried if from one shipping point to another Disaster had taught prudence and compelled economy, and returning good fortune enabled the Southerners to re-establish themselves on sound and comfortable footing. And now comes the cotton crop of 1869 to swell the tide of prosperity, to move plenty, and even luxury at the South, to fill the coffers of the merchants of Manhattan, and to spread its beneficial influences throughout the civilized world.

"In no country but the South, and with no crop but cotton, can three hundred millions of wealth be so easily created in a twelve month out of the soil. And while the bulk of the Southern trade must continue the mainstay of New York commerce, the future of the Southern

Happy Jack Lawton, the great Southern clown, with Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, will be seen in the streets to-morrow with his famous pet Huckleberry. Look out boys for fun.

Chloroform.

THE THING "LADIES" GET TIGHT ON.

[From the New York World.]

The excuse to which the light of the searching of chloroform is always ready at hand, is the excuse of women, from the inmates of the successful dance of Grosse street to the ladies of the Fifth Avenue and the higher and fashionable boarding-schools, who in few cases of the apothecaries who supply the deadly drug. For deadly it is; and though its poison is somewhat disguised by the addition of laudanum, its presence is easily detected by the test which the chemists have at command and to which the accused represented himself as an agent for the collection of it, and produced a receipt for the money he had paid. On the evidence the money was paid. It now turns out that no receipt was given. The accused has not been found, but it is scarcely probable he will remain long at large.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Mary Hall, aged six years, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the corner of Bienville street and Carondelet street. Coroner Lynch held an inquest on the body, which proved to be that of an epileptic fit. The Coroner has been notified.

Larceny.—Mary, a colored girl, employed by Mr. Hudson, stole $100 out of the armoire of her employer and spent it for silk dresses. Recorder Marcellot sent her to prison for future reflection.

Recorder Becker's Court.—The following is the decision of Recorder Becker in the case of Jas. Lewis, charged with a common thing rape on the person of Ellen Lewis:

RECORDER'S COURT, FIRST DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Nov 5 th, 1869

State of Louisiana vs. John Leary.—In this case, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, and upon the evidence for a conviction of the crime of rape, either the defendant or the court should be satisfied that the accused is the guilty party. And although the jury is the judge of the facts, it is the duty of the court to see that the evidence is sufficient to warrant a conviction. When, a year or two ago, a terrible charge against American women with drunkenness was made in this city, and the wholesale incarceration of the refined lady institutes was unceremoniously stormed the rude gripe of alcohol and the charge was easily refuted, for the delicate women is, however, listened only too. Ignorance is need in ignorance of its nature and that it is behind, and the accused represented himself as an agent for the collection of it, and produced a receipt for the money he had paid. On the evidence the money was paid. It now turns out that no receipt was given. The accused has not been found, but it is scarcely probable he will remain long at large.

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Master Francois, the boniface boy, with Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie.

David Dickson, one of the best and wealthiest planters of Georgia, has used twelve dollars' worth of guano for each acre planted in cotton, with an annual profit of 100 per cent on the investment. We heard some time ago of the organization of a guano importing company in this city. Was the story baseless? The poorer blacklands of Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi would derive incalculable advantage from the application of guano. It is worth the experiment to see whether this might not be better than moving to fresh lands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mass Meeting of Israelites.—A mass meeting of the Israelites of this city will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, for the purpose of extending the patronage of the school of the Hebrew Educational Society. The meeting is called by Messrs. Washington Marks, Joseph Magner, Isaac Levy, S. Kahn, M. Kaufman, M. Hiller, L. Kaufman, S. Kreeger, Ch. Rinkel, J. L. Lauchi and J. Guyenheim.

Thanks.—Mr. R. McDonnell, the efficient Clerk of Recorder Becker's Court, has our thanks for polite attentions to our reporter.

Anniversary Ball.—We are indebted to the committee of arrangements for polite invitations to a grand fancy dress ball, to be given at Odd Fellow's Hall Monday evening, the twenty-third anniversary of Howard Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

Indictment.—The Grand Jury of the First District Court have applied to the Attorney General for information whether or not they can indict a police officer before he is impeached by the Legislature. Attorney General Belden replied negatively, that indictment would conflict with the machinery of the State Government.

The Tax Litigation.—John L. Davis, vs Wm A Freret and Street Commissioner Murphy A few weeks ago, plaintiff, it will be remembered, filed a petition in the court praying that a house, which he was removing from one lot to another on second street, should not be interfered with by defendants. The limb of a tree in front of Freret's house prevented the passage of the house. An injunction against defendants, who threatened to remove the limb at the expense of petitioner, was issued and the injunction set aside. A new trial resulted in the maintenance of the injunction, and the question of damages sued for by Davis remains at issue. Defendant Freret now appears in court and pleads in reconvention, asking $2500 damages. The main grounds of the plea are that the tree or shade at least value to the owner, defendant Freret, intrinsically and from association. That it was planted on the sidewalk in strict accordance with law. That the building of plaintiff has blockaded the street for a long period of time; injured his trees, although warned not to proceed with the removal of the house, to which plaintiff had answered that he would be d—d if he did not cut the trees, or words to that effect. The plaintiff, obviously refused the arrest of defendant upon a criminal accusation, of which plaintiff was promptly discharged.

Commissioner Murphy also pleads for $500, in reconvention, for damages sustained by having to employ counsel, etc.

The Veteran Frauds—Yesterday morning Attorney General Belden filed in the Sixth District Court an injunction to restrain State Auditor Brickliff from issuing further warrants to veterans of the late war. The matter can be referred to the General Assembly. This action is taken in consequence of the numerous frauds that have been perpetrated by the veteran humbugs. The injunction was granted.

Touching similar frauds in Jefferson we take the following from the *Jeffersonian*:

A Corporal's Guard of Veterans Captured.—Deputy Sheriff McKay arrested, on Saturday, seven spurious ex-veterans of the war of 1812. They are now in jail in the calaboose, and will be brought before the superintendent and examined. The facts are as follows: The seven individuals in question presented themselves before Mr. Kern, Clerk of the District Court in Carrollton, and applied for the warrants of 1812. They wanted their papers in order to present them to the Auditor. Mr. Kern called for the testimony of Lieutenant Jones, and that gentleman very quietly asked the veterans a few leading questions, and ended the interview by telling them that they were impostors. Four names are given as Isham Howell, Eli wood Alexander, Green Mason, Alex Mosher, Edward Green and Eli Mosher. They were lodged in jail on Saturday night, where they are now serving a painful, but compulsory, which may end in the penitentiary. Some of the parties have only forty years old which is about fourteen years too short. Another says he was three years in the battle of the Bight, which evidently stirs him up in the 18. Another says he was at the battle of New Orleans, but he got mixed up with Waterloo, which certainly ought to entitle him to the pension of Duke of Wellington. One of the veterans says he was hired by a broker in New Orleans to swear that he was in the battle of New Orleans, and that he was to receive for the service the munificent sum of one dollar.

All these veterans were well acquainted with each other, and were arrested together. The prisoners are in high spirits, and seem to enjoy the one in favor of the other. Howell says that Alexander was a veteran, and Alexander says that the latter showed was a dilly. It was a well executed plan for the Internal Affairs' people to send them to the Auditor's office, and now that the South, of all the favorite market of New York, is conquered ground, the Republican party will not enforce its revenue for commercial quarter for which showed merchants will hereafter steer their course and trim their sails.

A RADICAL TRIO AT GRANT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following: On Saturday, General Grant said, in talking of Fisk's request for information as to the financial policy of the Government, "I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character I didn't feel insulted by noticing it. On Monday, General Grant appointed Mr. George H. Butler, a nephew of General Butler, and a noted Republican lecturer of Ky, for whom the best that could be said would be that he was no more destitute of moral character than the late Governor Fisk. Certain, and the accused represented himself as an agent for the collection of it, and produced a receipt for the money he had paid. On the evidence the money was paid. It now turns out that no receipt was given. The accused has not been found, but it is scarcely probable he will remain long at large.

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Don't fail to see the lions and tigers loose in the streets, in the grand procession of Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, to-morrow at 9½ o'clock.

When the President sold his house in Washington to Mr. Sherman, he gave him what twelve thousand dollars of the proceeds, which Mr. Sherman transferred to Corbin, then about to marry Jennie Grant, a sister to the President. Corbin, who is now in Washington, on his bridal trip, to be present in Washington, on his bridal trip, to be present in New Jersey rec[illegible] him by any of the President's family, and it is not improbable that he used it for the purpose of conveying to Fisk and Gould the impression that he was the broker of the Grant family. It is certain that he did convey such an impression to them, and that they were greatly influenced by it in their operations. The sale of gold finally dispelled it, and died used Corbin in all the ridiculous duplicity of his character. It is ascertained that the President and Mrs. Grant have ceased all social connection with their relative, Mr. A. R. Corbin, and their reason for this is evidently his duplicity in connecting them with the New York gold conspiracy.—*Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Will not Attend the Meeting of the Army of Tennessee.

Cause of Mr. Peabody's Death.

The Red Stockings Defeat the Mutuals, of New York.

Bank Robbed in Concord, N. H.

Raid on Lagor Beer Saloons in Boston.

FROM EUROPE.

London News on Mr. Peabody's Benevolence.

King Victor Emanuel Sick at Florence.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Internal revenue receipts to day, nearly $500,000.

James A Freeman has been appointed Post master at Lexington, Va.

The Veteran Frauds—Yesterday morning Attorney General Belden filed in the Sixth District Court an injunction to restrain State Auditor Brickliff from issuing further warrants to veterans of the late war. The matter can be referred to the General Assembly. This action is taken in consequence of the numerous frauds that have been perpetrated by the veteran humbugs. The injunction was granted.

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Commissioner Capron expresses much gratification with his reception at the Virginia State Fair.

President Grant will not be present at the meeting of the Army of Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—The Red Stockings, of this city, defeated the Mutuals, of New York, in a match game of base ball, by a score of 19 runs to 8 runs.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—Mr. Corcoran has a dispatch regarding Mr Peabody's death, which states his death was caused by congestion of the lungs. He died without any suffering.

New York, Nov. 4.—Steamer Alaska has arrived from Aspinwall, with dates to 27th October.

The Panama Legislature unanimously adopted a new location in favor of the Isthmus Canal.

St Louis, Nov. 6.—The Illinois Constitutional Convention stands—Republicans 12 Democrats 40, Conservatives 2, Independent 1.

Memphis, Nov. 6.—The city is full of trotters. The following are the entries for the international Postmasters' Victory, Corcoran and Helmpold. In the pools sold to night Carriegan was the favorite by nearly two to one.

Concord N H, Nov. 6.—The Lake National Bank at Haliboro was robbed by burg are; loss heavy.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The State Constabulary Force made a raid upon ten lager beer saloons last night

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

London, Nov. 6.—Mr. Peabody's death is universally regretted. The Queen says Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive or enthusiastic temperament, but was of a rather judicious and widely spread beneficence His library was not posthumous, he gave from his own substances and did not surrender what death arrested from him His services, both to his native land and his adopted country, were willingly and gratefully recognized in royal letters and by the thanks of Congress

Manchester, is passing his state daily, do not need to learn from the consummate man of business how to gain money, but his career may be studied with profit by many young

Paris, Nov. 6.—King Victor Emmanuel is very sick at Florence Prince Napoleon departs thither to-morrow

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed dull, Uplands 12¾; Orleans 12¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation Lard 70s 6d. Common Rosin 5s. Turpentine dropped. Tallow 46s 9d

Frankfort, Nov. 6.—Bonds 93¾

Paris, Nov. 6—Evening.—Bourse dull.

Antwerp, Nov. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6—Evening.—Money easy at 7 to 6. The bank statements are remarkable and show legal tender reserve to-way than for any time since. Loans have increased $1,740,000, specie has increased $750,000, circulation increases $92,000; deposits increased over $2,000,000, and legal tender decreased $2,240,000. Sterling quiet at 9¾ to 8¾. Gold 136¾ to 136¾. Government firm. State Bonds dull but firm North Carolina special tax bonds are more active.

New York, Nov. 6—Evening.—Cotton market heavy, 3c lower; middling uplands 25¾c, sales 2000 bales. Flour—superfine State $5 15 to $5 80; extra State $5 70 to $5 80; low extra $5 90 to $6 10. Wheat—winter red and amber Western $1 38 to $1 40. Corn unchanged at $1 08 to $1 09. Whisky lower at $1 10 to $1 10¼. Pork heavy at $30 Beef quiet. Lard a shade firmer; kettle rendered 10¾ to 18¾c. Naval Stores and Groceries quiet. Freights firm.

New York, Nov. 6—Evening.—Discounts very stringent. The receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank has been recalled.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind N. N. W., strong.

Arrived—steamship George Cromwell, Vaill; master, from New York, to A. Monilon.

Sailed—steamships Juniata and W. G. Howes; ships Pomona, Balgravia and Alicia, and brig Sailor Boy.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Two policemen were seriously hurt in attempting to restrain a party of negroes who were disturbing a colored Baptist meeting.

Havana, Nov. 6.—The expedition by sea and land against the rebels at Cienga de Zapata failed. The rebels were fully posted regarding the movement and withdrew.

Havana, Nov. 6.—Sugar buoyant; No. 12, 9 to 9¼.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Commodore Higgins and his officers have arrived. Their statements clearly disprove the allegations of treachery on their part.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—Senor Orense has been released from prison.

London, Nov. 6.—Noon.—Holiday. Nothing doing in stocks.

New York, Nov. 6.—Gov. Hoffman, answering the question as to what the Democrats intended to do with the Legislature, said:

"The Democrats propose making the Legislature honest, and to use it for promoting the interest of the mass of the people, which the Radicals have not done.

"We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and to secure them the right to govern themselves.

"The new legislature will not, however, be radical. It is proposed to show to the State and the country that the Democratic party can be as moderate in victory as it is patient under defeat."

Liverpool, Nov. 6—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales.

New York, Nov. 6—A. M.—Net receipts of Cotton for the week at all United States ports 35,495 bales; exports to Great Britain 20,480; to the Continent 10,840. Stock on hand and on shipboard, not yet cleared, at all United States ports 214,525 bales.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Bourse opened dull. Rentes 71.17.

Ella Eugenia, the fairy lion enchantress, with her monster pets of the forest, at Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie.

The Case of Gen. Butterfield—Grant a Reputation Involved in the Matter—A Limit to the Patience of the People.

[From the Evening Post, Oct. 25.]

Gen. Butterfield may ask to be court-martialled, and the President may, if he likes, grant his request. But in the meantime Butterfield ought at once to resign the place of Sub-Treasurer, and if he does not the President ought to suspend him. Gen Butterfield demands to be tried by a military court, who is to prefer charges against him? The President of the United States! But if the President formally charges him with malfeasance in office he is not bound to suspend him from office until the charges are disproved? The expedient of a trial by court-martial for the suspicions to the public and is irregular, and smacks too much of military despotism to be relished by a free people for two years after the war. The appointment of military officers in purely civil service is in itself a praiseworthy reform. There was a general impression that, on accepting the sub-Treasurership, Butterfield had resigned his place in the army. Certainly he ought to have done so, and if any one had asserted, when Gen. Butterfield took charge of the Treasury, that he would be brought, charged with misconduct, seek refuge in a military court, the public would have been indignant. The President has been misled into making some poor appointments, such as that of Gen. Sickles to Spain, but of Mr Washburne to France, and now that of Mr. Butterfield to the Treasury, he has put the public confidence that the people have been willing to overlook such mistakes, but they have not yet forgotten the Johnson period. It is not prudent in the President to put too great a strain upon the people's belief in him. To appoint an unfit man to place on what probably every President may be called the "outside track" to keep a man in place after his unfitness has become a matter of public notoriety is more than any wise President will venture to do. We trust therefore, that the report is true which comes to us from Washington, that the administration is now deliberating upon the question of relieving Gen Butterfield. It need not deliberate long. A man chosen from several eminent citizens of the necessary business skill

Cultivating Misanthropy.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Wee maiden we have observed a young man looking steadily at us from the shadow up town into the area below. His little room is located in the fourth story of the building, and negotiations as to terms, etc., were carried on from window after tea, and elevating his feet upon the sill, assumes to look at distance. When a hour or half past one arrives, he disrobe himself and retires to bed. Every month after month he has kept up his practice. No matter what may be going on in society, he is always at his post. We asked him why he stayed in, and he wrapped in dismal thinking. Our curiosity was often been aroused as to the cause of this misanthropy, but we failed to learn. Perhaps he would be alone, to accidentally to call on the children, or would be engaged in writing to his love, but we have not learned, and he conclusion remains here. Perhaps he was one of those individuals whom the poet describes as "pining in the light," and "perishing of a surfeit of lukewarm self-esteem."

There are many among our young and manly men, these whom seem perhaps weary from too much love, and who, when their hard day's work is over, seem to find their only comfort in their own fireside, and their lonely condition. They sit and ruminate over what has been, and their thoughts are not pleasant ones. Instead of pondering over their condition and vainly wishing that it were better, they should leave their home and seek it. They should seek and seek genial and at the same time elevated companionship. Instead of endeavoring to seek it, they shut themselves away, and by remaining there but too much multiply the evil they are happiness, that we see created social beings. And there is a social element in our nature that must be cultivated and gratified, and that much more valuable and entertaining knowledge is often to be derived from contact with our fellow men than can be obtained in books.

We recall many young men in the city who are becoming hypochondriacs, simply of the growing habit of remaining within doors. The longer it is persisted in the greater will become their aversion to society, the more narrow and limited their range of ideas, and the more unnatural their disposition created. A result in time will be confirmed misanthropy.

From the Parishes.

The Onachita *Telegraph* of the 30th ult. says of the crops there:

Planters on the river continue to speak in flattering terms of their crops, and especially of their success in gathering cotton and the excellent quality. On the uplands the drouth was severely felt, and the yield is not so good Corn is scarce, and is already selling at high figures in portions of North Louisiana west of the river. The consequence of the failure of the most crop and the necessary result of having to feed stalling hogs on cane. Planters should sow largely of small grains—rye, winter oats, etc.

It is a great motive for tolerance to reflect that the men who differ from you most in opinion may be most like you in heart and soul. Many a man who has hated me, has helped to burn a man who was almost to him a second self; whereas he left unmolested the man who thought like him. Differing from him in all the deeper emotions of the soul, did not care to differ from him in matters of religious opinion *Arthur Helps*.

There are no words in the English language used as positive and negative. You constantly see or hear the positive word used when it is only a rule that is in question.

The attendant verbs show the difference between the positive and negative principle. You can make a rule, you cannot make a principle; you can lay down a rule; you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a principle. It is laid down for you. You can establish a rule; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a principle. You can only declare it. Rules are within your power; principles are not. Yet the map of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other, as may best suit the rhythm of a sentence. ARTHUR HELPS.

When you find yourself unpopular with those amongst whom you live, or with the world in general, do not ask even if what you have done is right, but how you have said, to produce this disagreeable result.—*Arthur Helps*.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S ELEVATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most scientific physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1869.

There was a strong demand for accommodations to-day, and the money market worked very closely. Rates ruled the same, no quotable change in rates. On the street a fair business with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent, per-month and second grade at 1½ to 2. At commercial offices 1¼ to 1½, and second class at 2 to 2½ At mortgages paper at 9 to 10 per cent per annum for first class and 11 and 12 to 15 for less desirable.

Gold opened at 137¾ to 13¾ (against 137¼ at New York) and, after a fair business closed at 137¾ to 137⅞. Silver included: $3500 and $46,000 at 126¾; $1500 and $15,000 at 126¾; $900, $5000 and $10,000 at 127; $30,000 at 126¾ to 127¾; $15,000, $21,000 and $25,000 at 127¾; $2000, $3000, $5000 and $7000 at 127¾; $8000 and $20,000 at 127¾. In Silver $1500 in American half dollars sold at 126¾, and $5000 yesterday (not reported) at 126¾.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were less liberal, and the movement was only of moderately fair extent. The market opened rather stiffer owing to a slight improvement in gold at New York, but subsequently with an unfavorable feeling in sterling at that point, and the more unfavorable news about our cotton crop and the consequent result of having to feed stalling hogs on cane. planters should sow largely of small grains—rye, winter oats, etc.

WHISKY.—There is a fair jobbing business at $1 22½ to $1 23½ for rectified

CORN MEAL.—The market is bare. 200 bbls bbl, both Iola to arrive 3075 bbls sold at $3 25, and 50 at $3.20 per bbl.

CHEESE—25 and 100 boxes choice factory sold at 20c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—20 bbls sold at 7c per lb.

We extract the following from the Coffee Circular of Messrs. Small & Co. of this date:

Arrived this week 3073 bags "Agiocent," 4200 "Guatimala"—total 8273; since last date 7,773. Stock in first hands 10,747 bags and Sales for the week 150 bags, ex Mathilde, at 17¼c.

MARKET	
Choice	17¼ 17¾
Prime	16¾ 17
Fair	15¾ 16¼
Ordinary	14¾ 15
Low	14¼ 14¾

REMARKS.—We note a firm market. Jobbers are realizing full prices for invoices, and we are doing a fair retail business There is also some inquiry for cargoes, which probably result in sales during the coming week

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1869.

Arrived Yesterday—56 Texas Beeves, 60