The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1871.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE.

The Chief Magistrate of a free State ought to practise public and domestic virtue. He ought to be the patron of knowledge. He ought to love truth, and be an ornament to honor. His mind should be independent of party, and his recommendations free from the suspicion even of sinister purpose. He ought to avoid the sordid pursuit of gain and the temptations of avarice; nominate for office subordinates of integrity and ability; surround himself with intimate counsellors chosen from the pure and good, and seek with unselfish singleness the public weal.

Such a ruler, for example, was Washington, who secured for his name immortal glory. Jobbers and speculators on government were colder in fulcruments of place, and closed his hand against every pecuniary recompense. When, out of gratitude, his native Virginia would have enriched him with a gift equal to her own share in the companies for opening the navigation of the James and Potomac rivers, as planned by himself, he declined this interest and conferred it upon a seminary of learning.

The Constitution of the United States presupposed the possession of qualifications such as have been mentioned, in those who were to be honored with the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union; and the Constitutions of the several States, including Louisiana, are framed in imitation of the model, and derive from it, in substance, the functions of the Governor. Thus the Executive power in Louisiana is vested in the Governor; he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and recommend to the Legislature such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary; he appoints all officers and commissions them; may restrain by his veto power, legislation which he disapproves; may grant reprieves and pardons, and is commander-in-chief of the militia. The Executive Department is distinct from the legislative and judicial. It possesses equal dignity with the latter, and is a coordinate branch of the State Government.

The accession to office of the present Executive of Louisiana took place on the adoption of the Constitution of 1868. The civil war had long ceased, and the Constitution of 1864 had been superseded. A new order of affairs was at hand, and tranquility and good government seemed to be within reach. There was an epoch in the history of the State. The Governor had come hither with the army; he was a stranger from Illinois and was attached to the Radical faction. He had procured some notoriety by imposing himself and actually running as a candidate for representative in Congress from the territory of Louisiana, and failing to obtain Congressional recognition for his false and pretended official character, he turned to New Orleans to act the part of an office-seeker, until the period of the election. The result of the latter event suddenly elevated him to power, and the general attention was now bent upon him. In a brief space his public character was made to appear, and as his administration developed itself, became familiar to the people. Now that he is well known by them, they condemn him with one voice, and lend his name with our reproaches.

He has made his private fortune, as is admitted by the Republican journal in this city which represents him, by speculating in the securities of the State; he has traded in the warrants of the State, and hurried to the local agent, the Citizen's Bank, where as the Speaker of the House testified, he funded the warrants undily held by him, even before the funding bill itself had been signed by the Speaker; he has, according to statements recently made in the Republican State Convention held in the Custom House, by one of his former political associates, himself a member of the Legislature, threatened and intimidated other members; and has shocked the public sense, and violated the privileges of the House of Representatives by appearing virtually on the Speaker's stand, during the sessions of the House, to watch its proceedings and participate in, and as it were, control its public deliberations.

He is the enemy to official independence, and the friend to violence and improper legislation; he has striven constantly to enlarge his already overgrown authority, and has wrested from the people their ancient prerogatives.

Postmaster Lowell, who belongs also to the Radical faction, asserts, without contradiction, that civil officers, when commissioned by the Governor, are constrained to leave their resignations in the hands of the latter, in order to make Judges and other functionaries his servient to his will, and to gratify his thirst for power. The Governor approved the Slaughter-house bill, which erected an odious monopoly for supplying food to New Orleans, and other acts of the same character received his support, directly or indirectly. He also approved the act conferring on himself the extraordinary authority of levying and commanding a constabulary force of indefinite numbers, under the pretext of preserving the peace, resistance to which is a felony—the election law, which empowers him to name all commissioners of election, and dictate election returns—the Metropolitan Police act, to compose the great city by a force wielded by himself, but supported by grinding taxation of the citizens—and many other measures of wrong which time fails us, on this occasion, to mention. To conclude, he has rewarded the foul and unnatural murder of Hawes and Schoonberg, near Donaldsonville, and appointed two of the perpetrators of that deed, the Olivers, a second time to office in the parish of St. James.

Of this description has been the course of the present Governor. It is not surprising therefore that he has brought himself into trouble and alienated even many of his own fast friends. Everybody knows he is in danger of impeachment and degradation.

Denial of Professor Agassiz.

The following letter from the eminent naturalist of Cambridge has been received by a gentleman of this city and placed at our disposal. It is an answer to a letter communicating the fact that a newspaper report was in circulation which attributed to the Professor a prediction concerning an immense tidal wave which was to submerge the Gulf coast on October 5th or 6th. It will be seen he gives a point blank denial of having made any such prediction.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 18, 1871.

Dear Sir—I never made the statement alluded to in your letter. I have received of late about twenty inquiries a week like yours. I have no time to explain what are the geological changes our coast may undergo in the next few hundred thousands of years.

Very respectfully yours, L. AGASSIZ.

——, Esq.,
New Orleans.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The association for establishing and maintaining German-American schools give a grand Festival to the children attending these institutions, to-day, at the Fair Grounds.

Many amusements peculiar to our German fellow-citizens, are included in the programme of entertainment, and a large attendance of the public is expected. We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation.

The Canadian Dominion authorities have just concluded an Indian treaty, which extinguishes the Indian title over a fine tract of country nearly three times as large as Manitoba, and immediately west of that province.

An Ohio newspaper announces that a man in Zanesville, who has buried three wives has their photographs in a group within which his own picture is the centre piece, and surrounds it with this touching inscription: "The Lord will provide."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

National Guards of Toulouse Peacefully Disarmed.

German Residents of Lyons Complain of Being Abused.

A Manifesto from Count de Paris Shortly to Appear.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

Address of the New York Committee of Seventy.

Indictments of High Mormons in Salt Lake City.

A Crisis Near at Hand.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The National Guard of Toulouse has been peacefully disarmed.

A manifesto from the Count of Paris will shortly appear adopting the programme of Chambord. D'Aumale opposes the movement of his nephew.

Versailles, Sept. 23.—Herr Von Arnim, the German representative near the Government of France, has filed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the excesses committed by the French people of Lyons and its vicinity on the German residents of that city and neighborhood, which, it is alleged, have been shamefully abused and maltreated.

The protest is couched in the most energetic, though temperate language, and calls on behalf of the Emperor and people of Germany for redress.

The subject for a renewal of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1856 is under discussion by President Thiers and the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Commissioner Douglas asks confidential information from honest dealers regarding the evasion of the tobacco tax laws.

The general Ku-Klux Investigating Committee met again to-day at the Capitol. F. N. Strudwick, of Hillsboro, North Carolina, testified that Union County, South Carolina, and Clayton County, of Spartanburg Co., S. C., having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the committee, the Chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report the matter to the Senate at the next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue his warrant for their arrest as being in contempt of Congress.

It was also ordered that a copy of this resolution be sent to the above named parties by mail.

The full committee then adjourned to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner, if called by the Chairman, after which the sub-committee, of which the Chairman, namely Senator Scott, Poole and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses organized and examined Colonel W. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Wheeler, of Arkansas.

Senator Wagner, the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to-day to answer all questions inquiring as to his connection, or the connection of any other Senator, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself, or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Ku-Klux, for the misdeeds of their fellow members.

The act of Congress of January 24, 1862, was read to him, wherein it is enacted that such a plea shall not be held good to excuse a witness from testifying before a Congressional Committee, but he still persisted in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, saying he preferred relying on the Constitution of the United States, rather than on an act of Congress. He has been informed he would be reported to the full committee at its next meeting, when it is expected Congress will take cognizance of the case and order his arrest for contempt.

The two sub-committees of the Ku-Klux Committee held meetings to-day. The sub-committee from South Carolina, Georgia and Florida resolved to meet at Augusta October 18th.

The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi will meet at Huntsville, Ala., October 5th.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Secretary Boutwell orders supervising inspectors of steamboats to reconvene October 4th, its claimed they did their work hastily last session.

Stringent regulations regarding boilers and hulls will be engrafted in the new series of rules.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Commissioner Douglass has issued a circular in which he says that notwithstanding the increased receipts from manufactured tobacco, snuff and segars during the last fiscal year those of any previous year, owing to the increased vigilance of the revenue officers, he is forced to the conclusion that the complaints of manufacturers are well founded; that large amounts of tobacco in the aggregate are sold and consumed in fraud of the revenue. After stating the two modes by which this is done, he says the revenue office has under consideration the subject of a more efficacious mode of affixing stamps to wooden packages, so as to increase the difficulty of removing them without peeling and mutilating them, and a more thorough mode of cancellation, so if possible to render them useless for second use and if used a second time to render a detection of the fact comparatively easy.

He has concluded to address a circular letter to all Inspectors, Collectors and Assessors, and to call upon them, one and all, to put forth renewed, combined and simultaneous efforts to suppress these frauds, and at the same time to address a letter to all manufacturers, inviting them to come to operate with the Government to protect themselves and their lawful business by furnishing all the information which they have at their disposal to obtain on specified points, so as to secure a rigid enforcement of the law in penal provisions upon guilty and intentional violations in fraud by a vigorous pursuit and united effort on the part of all revenue officers, with the cooperation of the honest taxpayers the frauds complained of can be suppressed and the manufacture and sale of tobacco and segars without the payment of the government tax cannot be carried to an extent that will greatly diminish the revenue, or seriously injure the business of honest manufacturers and dealers.

The commissioners has also issued a circular in order to remedy the complaints of the manufacturers of plug tobacco and their selling agents, that in offering their goods upon the market they encounter tobacco which are sold so low that it is impossible to compete with such prices, and the prevailing opinion of these priced tobacco is they have been, and are being, sold upon the market without the payment of the internal revenue tax.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

A small area of rising barometer with northwestern winds will probably extend into Wisconsin on Sunday; brisk southwest winds extend to Lake Huron, but diminish on the lower lakes. Cloudy weather with southwesterly winds extend over New England. Partially cloudy and clear weather in the Middle, Southern and Gulf States. Local rainfall probable for Sunday noon on the immediate Gulf coast and especially in southern Florida.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The highest barometer which was Friday afternoon over New Orleans, has given place to a rapid fall, and the pressure has remained highest during the day south and southwest. Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, except the immediate coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 23.—The German Democratic General Committee have resolved to recommend a general reorganization of the Democratic party. They appointed a committee to confer with the German Republican Central Committee, to secure common action in city affairs by all German voters.

James Tormey and Connolly, son of Comptroller Connolly, was last night elected by acclamation Colonel of the 69th Regiment.

Lowell, Sept. 23.—There has been eighty-three new cases and five small-pox deaths during the week.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the purchase of $6,000,000 5-20's on Monday.

Mr. Boutwell decides that parties who held called registered bonds of 1868, which belong by purchase to the holder, but have not been transferred, and should revolted to the original payee on the books of the department, should procure the power of attorney from such payee or payees to enable them to collect the November interest. Should it be impossible to do this the bonds may be sent any time prior to November 1st to the last division of this office, properly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, when they will be held and the name of the proper owner placed upon a special schedule for the November interest. On and after December 1st bonds will be redeemed and interest which shall have accrued from November 1st to December 1st properly adjusted. Hon. James S. T. Stranahan will represent the Chamber of Commerce at the commercial convention which meets at Baltimore.

The two kidnapped girls have been return to their homes in Brooklyn.

Controller Green replies to applications for money that he is waiting Mr. O'Gorman's opinion.

Detectives seized $15,000 worth of diamonds from the steamer Merrimac, consigned to B. F. Moore, who is already in trouble for similar transactions.

New York, Sept. 23.—The following is the bank statement: Loans have decreased three and a half million; specie has decreased over half a million; deposits have decreased over four and three-quarter millions; legal tenders decreased over five and a quarter millions.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Lafayette had a cargo worth $90,000, fully insured. No cotton. The value of the vessel was $600,000.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Nassau *Herald*, of last night, has a dispatch from Portau-Prince, giving the following account of an outrage on a British vessel, in the Haytien waters, by a Spaniard:

The commander of the Spanish man-of-war Chiruca fired upon the British sloop R. Beckwith, which had on board as passengers Captain Gomez, who was on his way to Nassau to take charge of the Haytien corvette Montecristo. A number of armed men with cutlasses boarded the Beckwith and attempted to fire on the crew, but were prevented.

This proceeding induced the Beckwith to return to port. Commander Gomez has requested the Government to send a man-of-war to obtain satisfaction for the insult offered him.

The English flag, however, has been insulted in waters of the Haytien, and it remains to be seen whether the British Consul will put up quietly with the affront or not.

The only apology offered was this: The Spanish vessel first raised the English flag and fired a salute of 21 guns and then the Haytien flag with a salute of 17 guns.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Committee of Seventy have issued a long address, while disavowing partisanship they urge the better discharge of civic duty. They say that at least one-third of the best classes of the people are habitually absent from the polls, and say the scheme by northern wealth has dragged both parties from the high principles that gave them origin.

Dr. Perry, convicted of causing the death of Emily Al Post, by procuring an abortion, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

New York, Sept. 23.—Arrived—Steamers Wyoming and Humboldt.

Richmond, Sept. 23.—The trial of Johnson H. Noble, charged with complicity in the Homstead forgery with ex-Mayor Cahoon, was concluded this morning. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The trial lasted 9 days. This is the third trial, having been twice convicted of the same charge, when there was eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Another attempt will be made to convict for a new trial.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 23.—Arrangements have been perfected with the New York and Savannah Steamship Company and Central Railroad Banking Company whereby special excursion tickets will be issued from New York to Augusta and return for twenty-five dollars the round trip to visitors to the grand annual exhibition of the States Fair Association, which opens at Augusta on the 26th inst. Tickets will be good until December 1. Half rates will be allowed for freight on articles for exhibition.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The Captain of the bark Rover of the Sea, from Antwerp, reports that Cape Willesoumb, of the coast of California, which is over 1,000 miles from York, died of Cape Horn. A dispatch from San Diego says the English ship Talavera, from Newcastle for San Francisco, went ashore in San Ramon Bay, in Lower California, and was lost. The Captain of the ship Hartford, from Liverpool, reports seeing the wreck of an iron ship in Good Success Bay, Terra Del Fuego. There was no hull left, but which had recently been abandoned. The wreck had a round stern, topmasts painted black and the lower masts white; possibly it was the Sawyerns, though the wreck was too rough a landing could not be effected.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—The Triennal Grand Encampment of Knights Templar will meet in New Orleans, and the Grand Chapter assets in Nashville in 1874.

Salt Lake, Sept. 23.—The Grand Jury adjourned until Tuesday. Rumors of indictments of high Mormons continue. Squads are drilling at night who are supposed to be militia. It is generally thought the crisis is at hand.

Gold and silver mines are increasing in productiveness and much excitement in consequence.

Rochester, Sept. 23.—M. A. Champion, who was worth several millions, has devoted half a million to the public city not under the control of the Republicans, and a half million to the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society.

Atlanta, Sept. 22.—On account of the prolonged absence of the Governor of Georgia, former to siding, for three months, the State Treasurer gives notice that he will pay no warrants on the treasury without a resolution of the Legislature, or special appropriations when the law specifies the amount.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Thomas Collier, who was shot by Dr. Boatman yesterday, died last night. W. P. Mitchell, a confederate man, was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 23.—Money in the open market was worth 4. An advance in the bank rate is indicated. The drain of bullion still continues. The bank lost a million Sterling yesterday. Railways have declined 5 to 10 per cent. in consequence of over trading under the easy money market. Many weak firms have absorbed largely to the United States five per cent. loan. The recent decline in this security is attributed to forced sales by them.

Halifax, Sept. 23.—A three-masted schooner, probably thence for Galveston, is sunk; crew saved.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Gold opened at 112½, sold down to 112, then up to 112½ and then fell to 112. After the bank statement became known it rallied to 112¾@113. Loans were made from 5 to 6 for carrying. Governments very strong although 5-20s of 1862, '64 and '65 advanced ¼. Currency bonds are firm.

New York, Sept. 23.—Sales of cotton future to-day 5050 bales. September, 19⅝@19¾; October, 19⅝@19 15-16; November, 19⅝@19 15-16; December, 19 13-16@19; January, 19⅝@19 5-16; March, 19⅝@19¾; February, 19¾c. Cotton dull and heavy; sales 705 bales; ordinary uplands 19¾c; Orleans 20¾c. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat and Corn a shade better. Pork and Beef unchanged. Lard 10c. Freights firmer.

New York, Sept. 23.—Money easy. Loans are made 6@7, but closed 5@4. Sterling 8¾. Gold, after violent fluctuations, closed 112¼@113. Governments are very strong. State bonds are dull. Tennessee's sold at 71¾; Virginia 69½, new 69; Louisiana 62, new 58; Levees 71; 8s 68; Alabama 100; 5s 67; Georgia 68; 7s 91; North Carolina 40, new 23; South Carolina 76, new 54.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—Bagging—nothing doing. 17¾@18c. Rope heavy and dull. Cotton quiet—middling 19½c. Flour 44@46 and firm. Wheat $1 25@1 35. Corn in fair demand—60@65c. Oats firm and good demand—40@45c. Rye firm—80c. Mess pork $19@19 50. Lard 9¾@10½c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c, clear rib 9¾c, clear sides 9¾c. Whisky 92c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull, and priced dropping; middling 19⅝@19c. Flour $6@6 25. Wheat $1 32. Corn 53c. Rye 75c. Oats 35c. Barley 90c. Mess Pork $19 50. Lard 9¾c. Bulk Meat—Shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7¾c, sides 9¾c. Whisky 91c. Hogs are unchanged.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat $1 16¾. Corn 47¾c. Oats 30¾c. Rye 68½c. Barley 63¾c. High-wines 90c. Mess Pork $19 37½c. Lard 9¾c. Dry salt shoulders 6¾c. Short rib 9¾c.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 19½c. Flour $6@6 25. Wheat $1 29@1 32. Corn 44@46c. Oats 34¾@35c. Barley 75c. Rye 66@70c. High-wines 90c. Mess Pork $19 25. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard 10¼@10½c. Hogs steady.

Norfolk, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾@18⅞c; net receipts 64 bales; gross receipts 571.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; middling 19½c; net receipts 19 bales; gross receipts 25; sales 50; stock 1979 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¼c; net receipts 328; gross receipts 1117; sales 300; stock 76,14 bales.

Galveston, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¾@18¾c; net receipts 698; sales 150; stock 14,338 bales.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 20c. Red Wheat $1 30@1 35; experts demand; sales 15; stock 20 bales.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c; gross receipts old bales; exports to Great Britain 97; sales 250; stock 1000 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 23.—Cotton active; middling 19½c; net receipts 640 bales; exports coastwise 137 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 23.—Cotton easier; middling 19½c. Receipts 343 bales; exports 1083.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind east and blowing stiff.

Arrived—American ship Kate Prince, Hamilton, master, 17 days from Boston, with a general cargo, to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.; American ship E. Sherman, Dexter, master, 21 days from Boston, to Thorndyke, Norton & Co. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Weather cloudy and warm. River declining. Up—Ada (Bellman. Down—City of Vicksburg and B. Church.

Vicksburg, Sept. 23.—Up: Kate, 4 P. M. Weather warm and clear, and river falling.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—The jury in the Bright perjury case regarding the State printing were discharged after a session of forty-eight hours. They stood eight to four for acquittal.

Nashville, Sept. 23.—The sale of the State's interest in railroads when confirmed will reduce the State debt $1,600,000.

New York, Sept. 23.—The meeting held last night to endorse Tweed was largely attended.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Weather unfavorable for the trotting races, wind high and very dusty. Goldsmith Maid won. Time: 2.24½—2.19—2.23¼.

The Maid's driver considers the second heat, under the circumstances, the best mile she was ever made.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Republican meeting held here last night for the election of delegates to the State Convention was boisterous. The vote stood for Butler 800, anti-Butler 407.

Some Republicans disconnected the election a fraud.

New York, Sept. 23.—Two young girls were kidnapped yesterday by a man who gave their mamas money on their way from school. A woman overhead the conversation, but thought the man was an acquaintance.

London, Sept. 23.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, asserts positively that Napoleon has advanced money to bribe a French regiment to arrest the leading members of the present Government.

Paris, Sept. 23.—President Thiers remains at Versailles until the commerce and evacuation questions are settled with Prussia.

London, Sept. 23.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York for Havre, burned. Vessel and cargo total loss.

New York, Sept. 23.—C. G. Monk, recently connected with the United States mail service, died last night. He was arrested on a requisition from Louisiana upon the charge of embezzlement.

London, Aug. 23.—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 93.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Noon.—Rentes 56.30.

New York, Sept. 23.—Arrived out—Westphalia and Cuba.

Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Progress of the Work Between Mobile and Tensas.

(From the Mobile Register.)

Few persons in our midst, outside of those immediately interested, are aware of the nature and progress of the work now going on towards the completion of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad from Tensas to the city. Several weeks ago, in company with Col. G. Jordan, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the road Mr. Bayne, of the New Orleans Press, and Mr. Scovill, general manager for Messrs. McNairy, Cladlen & Co., contractors, and myself and children, the writer embarked on the little steamer Salinon, and, proceeding up the river, had the pleasure of inspecting the work, and witnessing the rapid and gratifying progress made towards giving us an all rail connection with Montgomery, and other points north and west. Balkes, the contractor, have labored under great difficulties, and have encountered great obstacles in their work, passing through swamps and over a number of streams and rivers, making the undertaking one of great difficulty, and requiring a large outlay of money. But with such a distinguished engineer as Col. Jordan, and an energetic and enterprising gentleman, H. Davidson, Mariotta, Patton and Spillers, all these difficulties were readily obviated, and work went on rapidly forward, and, will, without fail, be completed in time for the end of the present year, and possibly the first part of December. The work was commenced from Tensas in December last, and the road bed from Tensas to Pratt's Ferry, a distance of 18 miles, is completed and in good condition. The work is now progressing rapidly from Pratt's Ferry to Mobile, a distance of 40 miles, and the building of Tensas river piers is being pushed to completion. The contractors have purchased about 800 feet of land, fronting on the river, between Jackson street and a point 100 feet north of Beauregard street, where they contemplate erecting their depots, etc. At present they have some difficulty in getting to a portion of their property, the city having refused them the right of way along Commerce street. The matter, we understand, will be reconsidered by the Boards, who are not disposed to, knowingly, throw a single obstacle in the way of all great improvements looking to the good and prosperity of the city.

The Port of London.

According to the report of the English Consuls at Foreign Ports, in the year 1870 there arrived in the port of London 7375 sailing vessels and 3701 steamers, against 11,474 in 1869, or 398 less than in that year, the decrease being distributed to 152 France-German war. The gross tonnage of vessels entered in the port of London in 1870 amounted to 3,860,610, or nearly half of the customs revenue of the United Kingdom. The returns of the passenger trade showed that 98,726 passengers and 198,508 packages were arrained, against 210,788 passengers and 810,867 packages in 1869, and 192,736 passengers and 18,359 packages in 1870 there were 540,819 cattle, sheep and pigs landed at Thames Haven and the London wharves, and examined by the returning inspectors. The number was nearly 100,000 sheep, 26,000 calves and cows, 2,272 pigs, and 24,000 calves. Of the whole number 96,725 were disinfected for inspection, and 800 were condemned and destroyed.

The slaughter of these animals was owing to the precautions taken to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague, which has not yet wiped out the cattle among the cattle on the Continent following the advance of the Prussian army, and the cattle trade between Holland, Belgium and French cattle. The number of cattle imprdoucd into London from France alone fell from 30,268 in 1869, to 4,326 in 1870. The quantity of slaughtered meat imported into London in the whole United Kingdom, fell from 567,000 tons in 1869, to 1,000 tons in 1870. The Commissioners of Customs foresee the total extinguishment of the system of paying taxes in London and by cattle, shortly, and by a special note furnished by the Consul in England to the merchant marine, that at the centre of the Thames dredging there, to be only used in the most emergency, and that at the centre of the drawbridge is upwards of six feet in diameter.

After leaving the river there are five drawbridges all completed over Bagnes Connes and Rees, Chickasaugue creeks, Three-Mile and One-Mile creeks. The track is completed for a mile above Spanish river, making a distance of six and a half miles from the city. The route lies generally within one hundred and not more than two hundred yards from the bank of the river. The grading of the balance of the road is being pushed ahead and the work is expedited by a powerful steam shovel, with a capacity of from thousand yards per day, requiring only two men to run it. Contractors are to carry off the material. This work is being done by Messrs. Perkes Bros., of Boston, authorized agents of Boston and Ross. The entire distance between the city and Tensas is 144½ miles, and the magnitude of the work can be easily surmised, when it is taken into consideration the obstacles to be overcome, and the energy and skill and all modern appliances used in the construction of the work, a great deal of which is now in completion. When completed, the road will be a monument of the skill and ability of those under whose direction it was constructed. The company have purchased about 800 feet of land, fronting on the river, between Jackson street and a point 100 feet north of Beauregard street, where they contemplate erecting their depots, etc. At present they have some difficulty in getting to a portion of their property, the city having refused them the right of way along Commerce street. The matter, we understand, will be reconsidered by the Boards, who are not disposed to, knowingly, throw a single obstacle in the way of all great improvements looking to the good and prosperity of the city.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The city has applied for an appeal from the decision of Judge Eighth District Court, in the ruling that all suits for taxes under one hundred dollars must be brought in the Eighth District Court.

F. Collins has been arrested, at the instance of Mr. A. Baldwin, whose residence, on Esplanade street, was burglariously entered, on the 19th instant, and the accused Collins of being accessory to the burglary.

Lydia Wilson, a colored girl, fell from the second story of a house on Euphrosine street, between Magnolia and Laurel streets, yesterday morning, and dropping upon a colored child named Willie Reilly, she broke one of his legs, but escaped herself without any injury whatever.

Jacob Winstein, residing at No. 218 Magazine street, was severely cut yesterday, in the side, by a knife. Proceedings were instituted against Wm. H. Davidson, Mariotta, Patton and Spillers, all these difficulties were readily obviated, and work went on rapidly forward, and, will, without fail, be completed in time for the end of the present year, and possibly the first part of December. The work was commenced from Tensas in December last, and the road bed from Tensas to Pratt's Ferry, a distance of 18 miles, is completed and in good condition. The work is now progressing rapidly from Pratt's Ferry to Mobile, a distance of 40 miles, and the building of Tensas river piers is being pushed to completion. The contractors have purchased about 800 feet of land, fronting on the river, between Jackson street and a point 100 feet north of Beauregard street, where they contemplate erecting their depots, etc. At present they have some difficulty in getting to a portion of their property, the city having refused them the right of way along Commerce street. The matter, we understand, will be reconsidered by the Boards, who are not disposed to, knowingly, throw a single obstacle in the way of all great improvements looking to the good and prosperity of the city.

First District Court—Saturday, Sept. 23. The following sentences were passed:

On Jacob Rogers, convicted of a concealed weapon, twenty-four hours in the Parish Prison.

On Edward Williams, colored, for stealing a sum of money from Antonio Fernandez, two years in the Penitentiary.

On Jacob Rogers, for larceny, three months Parish Prison.

Joe Louis, colored, for stealing from Albert Wolfe, on the Tchoupitoulas Market, a sack of potatoes, eight months in the Penitentiary.

Lumber in the South.

"W. P. C." the intelligent and impartial correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, writes from Memphis, the general result of his observations, he believes that, upon the whole, our people in the southwest are better off than before the war. The war ruined very many wealthy men, but the wealthy men before the war were few in comparison to the aggregate of white people. The wealth of the South was in slaves, and the crops paid the expenses of the slaves and furnished money with which to purchase more negroes. They lost their negroes and stock and money, their inside depositated, they had no money, and no credit, and very little inclination to work. Boys growing up during the war lacked educational facilities for their training, and when the war ended they left the army without funds; their fathers had none then to give them money to start them, took the last alternative, for which they were compelled by the hardening influence of army life, and began to work because they could not depend upon the slaves any more. With crops came funds, and the cheering results for one year's work caused a second year's application of the labor, and, notwithstanding the former aristocratic prejudice against the manual or artistic labor, were in forward times, Cotton factories, machine shops, foundaries, furniture, building shops and other mechanical industries are springing into a number of operation in the South that establish the hopeful conviction of the trial. The wealth of the South, owing to the determination of the young men to get ahead, has been largely distributed, but the general wealth is much greater than at any previous time."

This picture is rather more favorable than our experience in this part of the South would warrant, though it has all the elements of truth, and is due time we may hope it will be generally verified. It is, at any rate, encouraging to find that such an impression is made upon a disinterested observer.

We append a part of "W. P. C.'s" letter:

In Florida the colored man do well generally, having found long since that politics is a poor speculation. In that State the white population is 96,000 and the colored 91,000—nearly half. Negroes do well all over the State. There are 62,000 colored and 60,000 whites in that State. In South Carolina, where there are 415,000 colored to 290,000 whites, the negro is disliked. Up through the State from where of Bonneau Ferry, to the seacoast breaks into rolling and hilly the northern and western borders, the negro is doing nicely, but cutting the coast, on the sea islands, they have become impressed with their importance in political work. Of plantation hands the Sea Island freedmen are perhaps the most natural-minded specimen of the enfranchised people in the South, except the city colored people in Charleston, who are decidedly the best educated and multiplied, wherever the parents shall have the means to which the laws of nature entitle them in the training of their offspring. It is hard for people who have lived all their lives in the same thing, but the more community mixes and the more the fuller they are educated, the sooner will the prejudice against manual labor fall into utter disgrace, and the tax for its maintenance cease to be inflicted.

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