THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1865.

On our second page will be found short's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND RELATIVE TO FREEDMEN.

NEW YORK DATES OF THE 19TH AND 20TH.

Another Bank Teller Absconded.

A FEARFUL FIREMEN'S RIOT.

MAIL CONTRACT BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS.

Restoration of Property of Pardoned Persons Held by Freedmen's Bureau.

THE ATLANTIC.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, Aug. 21.—Iron-clads will rendezvous in Clark Channel, Delaware River.

Another city bank teller has absconded with $10,000.

The steamer Prowse was burnt to-day on Lake Superior.

It is rumored that Government refuses to charter additional national banks.

New York, Aug. 21.—A fearful firemen's riot occured here to day; several were fatally injured.

The contract for carrying the mails between Cairo and New Orleans has been awarded to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company.

The Government has ordered the restoration of seized property now held by the Freedmen's Bureau, to persons pardoned, on collection by the blacks of compensation for labor on standing crops.

The military investigation into the conduct of Gen. Hatch is progressing at Charleston. Gen. Gillmore says the military will retain control of the State of South Carolina until civil government is fully organized.

New York, August 21—The Belgian, from Liverpool the 11th has arrived. Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 65 000 bales. Middling 19¾. Breadstuffs and provisions advanced. Five-twenties unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased a quarter of a million.

The cholera is spreading at Constantinople. Efforts are making to raise eighty thousand pounds at a meeting held to prosecute the work on the Atlantic cable.

It is rumored that six thousand French troops are about leaving for Mexico.

The progression party of Spain has resolved to vote at future elections.

Jackson, August 21.—The following Constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention by a vote of 86 to 11:

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the State; and the Legislature shall, from its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of the State and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

This is substituting the position taken by the *News* of this city, the paper of Mr. E. M. Yerger, printer to the Convention.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Gold in New York on the 19th.

New York, August 19, Noon—Gold 143¾ to 144

GOLD AND COTTON ON THE 21ST.

New York, August 21—Gold opened at 44¼. Cotton at 44

Foreign War as a Remedy for Domestic Troubles.

A country contemporary, referring to the contingency of a war with France on account of Mexico, says:

We believe that such a war would do more to cement, and perpetuate friendship between the discordant elements of our own country, than any or all the means now used to *reconstruct*, and extend the blessing of peace and good government over the Southern States.

This is not the first expression of the same idea in the South since the close of the late war. To give it even theoretical validity, it is necessary to assume the certainty of several conditions, present and future, that are highly disputable and problematical. It supposes that two persons who dislike one another can become sincere and steadfast friends by agreeing to make a common quarrel with a third, and that the South and the North will be drawn in cordial unity together in a war waged by the General Government against a foreign power, and especially against France. Let us examine this assumption.

It is quite true that a common enmity may be a basis of a selfish and precarious kind of friendship between those who may be otherwise indifferent to one another. But, on the other hand, it is almost a moral impossibility for those who are already enemies to each other to unite as equal enemies to some one else.

As a general rule, mutual hostility precludes common enmity, and only those who are already cordial friends will be disposed to quarrel for friendship's sake with others.

What is to reverse the operation of this principle in respect to the "discordant elements" in the United States? It is not shown how or why the proposed war would have that effect. It is not shown in what way the "blessing of peace" is to be extended by embarking in a Atlantic war of indeterminable duration; or how the cause of "good government," in the sense of a satisfactory civil administration, as no doubt intended by the writer from whom the phrase is quoted,—is to be advanced by perpetuating indefinitely circumstances that are calculated to paralyze all regular civil authority and widen the domain of irresponsible military power.

Even admitting that in a foreign war of aggression the "discordant elements" might be united, it would be for the occasion only. The prospect contains nothing that promises to remove the causes of discord; nothing that could be expected to act as a permanent remedy; but much to foreshadow that the old disease would break out in a more virulent form than ever.

The vague, morbid desire for a war of this nature originates in a species of national despair. It is the longing of the sick man for change when he imagines that, in going from one room to another, he will leave his pain behind him; or of the drunken castaway for excitement when he seeks to forget his wrecked fortunes in the frenzy of intoxication. But the pain follows the sick man, for it is in him and not in the room where he coughs, and the poor drunkard is always overtaken by the misery to which he sinks himself more with every maddening cup.

If the people of this country are not able to live peacefully and happily together whose they are, is it not a mere dream of desperation to suppose that their temper will become sweet, their conversation inoffensive, and their life together "happiness" personally, in the course of their mutual friendly and family intercourse, if we drive them into circumstances in which upon

[illegible]

lation and bonaparte may afford a moment of temporary concord and co-operation among those who have no other bonds of unity. So thieves and robbers are known to agree together for purposes of like morality. But what would these confederates do when the work of stealing and robbing from others was completed? Would they be likely to dwell together in virtuous harmony, citizens of a model republic, realizing for the first time the vision of Utopia?

We acknowledge renewed attentions from the ever courteous Purser Fuller, of the steamship Morning Star.

The officers of the steamer Peytona have our thanks for Vicksburg papers.

We are indebted to Adams Express for a liberal supply of the latest Alabama papers.

The Purser of the steamship Western Metropolis is thanked for polite attentions.

The Commercial Express has again favored us with latest Galveston dates.

The Purser of the Star of the Union is thanked for esteemed courtesies.

Mr. Wallace McCheeney, clerk of the steamer Anna Perrot, has our thanks for Shreveport papers.

The lessee and manager of the Varieties Theatre in this city for the next season is Mr. Wm. R. Floyd, of Wallack's Theatre, New York.

For copies of the latest Western dates we are indebted to Capt. Neal, of the steamer Indiana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Wren Dramatic Combination give a first performance at this elegant and popular theatre last night with a crowded house and other indications of a successful season.

The programme for to-night is varied, comprising the musical comedy of the Barrack Room, the farce of Paddy Miles's Boy, and a dance—the Carnival of Venice.

Steamship Arrivals.

The Morning Star, Capt. Nelson, and the Star of the Union, Capt. Blanchard, arrived last evening, both from New York on the 12th, with Northern papers to the P. M. of that day.

Passengers by the steamer Evening Star:

Brig Gen H E Davies Mrs A Baldwin and child; Miss Smithson; Saml L Scott; C W Trowbridge; J M Adams; G H Clark; Oliver C Hall of St Louis; R Eichelberger; D Van Alen; Geo Wilkens; M H Dr; Lieut C S Lissner; L L Bleecker, A A Morse, S H Gayer, Mrs Alston; S Sandrock; J S Gelaco; R F Lucas; Jas Jones, Sr; Dr Livingston; Simon Sax; E Baxter; G Yeyer; W Meyers; C A Wertheimer; Jas G Wallis; Miss Ida Sa, Miss C A Wertheimer; Dr J F Imtwalley; F G DeBerry; J S G Imtwalley and lady; W D Draper; Jas Lahey; W D Lahey; A Ansell; wife, child and servant; M Lenardon; A Aron; Miss Dow, Sambridge; Mrs Mary Spencer; Mrs Ann Higgins, child and nurse; Mrs Harrison; Mrs Banks; Chas Cursey; A Gubnard; F S Yakiewitz; M Elson; F M Morris; W J Smith; Jas Gowin; A Stanley; Sir Jones; Louis Page; J King; G A Trowbridge; Mrs Kelly; J H Twiggs; Hiram Rice; A Stabum; F Aster; J Johnson; F W Ellerman; Jas Brake; Rev Westervelt and child; Miss Wilsig; Mrs H Kelly; and 70 in the steerage.

The steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard, Commander, from New York August 12th, arrived last evening with a full cargo of merchandise and $55,106 in specie to Alfred Moulton. August 17th, 5 P. M., passed brig *Lady Maigrave*, of Yarmouth, anchored on Moselle Shoal; August 20th, 9.30 A M., passed steamship Geo. Washington lat. 26 50, long. 86 25, S. W. Pass, bearing Northwest 1½ W. 200 miles; on the same day passed steamship GoldKing Star lat. 27 45, long. 87 30, S. W. Pass, bearing Northwest 1½ W. 123 miles.

The following is a list of her passengers:

John Bentley, A Benjamin, Mr Cochrane, Mrs W S Bishop, 2 children and servant, Mrs R B Widdemore, Mrs T Tetlebum and two children, 3 Misses Gardner, Isaac Levy, E C Levy, A Levison & lady, Cap French U S N, Wm Johnson, Mrs Julia Bettin and servant, Jas Tucker, Cris Palmer, J S McConnell Jr, Miss E McConnell, F Schwabb, S Amy, G Foster and lady, John Wall, Miss Jackson, Miss M Donald, Jas Doyle, Mrs McDonald, T P Salter, T H Sorden, Miss M Taylor, R B Taylor, John Kerlach, Ed Tripp, John Friedrich, Mrs Friedrich & children and servant, Miss A Friedrich, Mrs Roberts, Thos Wilson, Chas Loeb, Jr, Harry L'Herd, J ks S Cross, Jas Hewlin, David Perry, Mr Workers & children, lady, child and servant, John Smith, Jr, Jas Schmerhorn, Jas Webster, Mrs Fisher.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.—The steamship Western Metropolis, Captain Hilton, from New York the 16th, arrived yesterday morning. We subjoin the purser's report:

On the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., when off Martinilla Key, exchanged signals with steamship Atlanta, bound north; on the 16th, at 5 A. M., off Cape Florida, passed steamship North Star; at 11 A. M., passed steamship Morning Star, both bound north; at 1.30 P. M., passed steamship H. B. Hagar, bound south; on the 19th, at 5 P. M., passed steamship Mariposa, bound north.

The Metropolis brought the following passengers:

J L Wilson, Thomas Donaldson, Wm Wilson, Mrs L Quinan, Mrs Abbott, H B Sickney, Hy Sibbson, J A Ulmer, Geo Hutchinson, Henry Brown.

The following is the list of passengers, per steamer Philadelphia, from New York:

T C Smith and wife, George Maxwell, S P Merritdale, Frank Barger, S L Hearle, Jas Henry Mann, Express Bogue (for ex Sentbard), Wm Taylor, Jos Jordan, Stephen Lanier, M Tobias, Jos Zerr, F Gannon, Wm Slater, Thos Donnell, Jas Hazard

FOR VICKSBURG.—Passengers and shippers would do well to notice that the magnificent passenger steamer Peytona leaves, under command of Captain John S. Woolfolk, at 5 P. M. to-day, as the regular and punctual Tuesday New Orleans and Vicksburg packet. Those interested in the direction of the "Hill City" will find the correct and affable Mr. George A. Williamson at the office on deck.

The Peytona is an excellent passenger steamer, having the best of accommodations, and her table groans under the weight of all the solids and luxuries of the day.

FOR RED RIVER.—The new and very light draught steamer Pioneer Era leaves on her maiden trip to-day at 5 P. M., for Jefferson, Port Caddo, Shreveport and other landings on Red River. The Era is a first class low water packet and she will be certain to reach her destination if they have any heavy flows in North West Louisiana at this season. Capt. John Keane is her commander, and he is known as a steamboatman to the manor born. We commend the Era to our shipping readers as a safe and reliable means of transport.

T. D. HINE FOR OPELOUSAS.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon this fairy light draught passenger steamer will depart for Washington and all landings on Atchafalaya. Her Commander Captain A. J. Parmele has entered the lists in the Opelousas trade, and the Hine will become an institution in Atchafalaya making regular trips weekly. Capt. James Bell so long and favorably known to the travelling and shipping community controls the office affairs.

MEMORANDUM.—The steamer Anna Perrott left Shreveport on the 17th, reports the following boats loading at that point for this port: the Admiral, Judge Fletcher, Majestic and Camargo. Passed the National at Lamy Point; Louis D'Or aground at Hardy's, Bryan's, bound to this city; passed the Belle at Newman's Landing.

THE EXCELSIOR FOR RED RIVER.—Passengers and shippers are warned of the fact that this well known Shreveport packet leaves positively at 5 o'clock this afternoon for all landings on Red River.

She is commanded by the popular Captain S. Levy and the financial office department is under the charge of the ever courteous Mr. Charles Spither.

FOR SHREVEPORT.—Those interested should bear in mind that the very light draught passenger packet Indian No. 2 leaves positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Shreveport and intermediate landings, with the veteran Captain H. H. Hewitt in command, and Mr. D. B. Carter on clerk, both of whom are gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to travel. The Indian draws only twenty inches water, and will be certain to go to her destination, with speed and safety.

FOR LOWER RED RIVER.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the staunch and well appointed passenger steamer Bart Able, leaves for Alexandria, touching at all landings hence. She is commanded by the deservedly popular Captain F. M. Chouteau and Mr. H. O. Beaudet controls the office affairs.

We recommend this excellent boat to our travelling and shipping readers, as a first class boat.

THE NEW MAGNOLIA.—This "beau ideal" of a first class passenger packet departs on her maiden trip at 5 P. M. positively to-day for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points on the great Father of Waters. The Magnolia is entirely new and sits on the water like a swan, her cabin accommodations are without parallel on the river, her officers are attentive and courteous and her larder is stocked with every delicacy in the way of eatables that can be purchased for love and money. Passengers, shippers and others having business up the river will find they have lost nothing by paying the Magnolia a visit, where they will be politely received by the veteran Captain George W. Cable, her commander, and the ever attentive and popular Mr. C. M. Strader who controls the office affairs.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—The extremely light and fairy like new steamer Fanny Gilbert will back out at 5 P. M. to-day for Jefferson and Shreveport. The Gilbert makes her maiden trip to the land of the fig and sweet potatoes and as she has fine machinery, careful officers, and draws only 12 inches light, there can be no doubt of her going through the lake, shippers and travellers will find the "war worn" Captain Ben B Keane in command, and the courteous Mr. Tom J. Howard at the desk.

FOR OHIO RIVER.—Passengers and other interested readers having business towards Cairo or Louisville are reminded of the fact that the first class passenger packet Indiana will back out for the above points at 5 this afternoon.

Capt. J. Stitt Neal commands this elegant steamer, and Mr. W. W. Collins controls the cabin bureau.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* mentions ex-Mayor Monroe as a strong favorite with the people for the next Mayoralty of this city, and thinks that General Harry T. Hayes or Charles Heavesen is likely to run on the same ticket with him. The same correspondent says, in remarking on the prominent position acquired before the public by J. Ad. Rozier:

It is understood here, that he is a candidate for Mayor; his friends say that if he is elected the military authorities will not annul the verdict of the people; but should any man suspected in any way with the "rebellion" head him, the successful candidate will share the fate of the Richmond Mayor.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEE.—Evelyn, the New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, in a recent letter, refers to the inquiries instituted by Gen. Canby into the condition of the Louisiana levees, at the solicitation of planters, and says:

As some general system is necessary it has been determined to repair all at the expense of the government at the present figure, and pay for all destroyed during the war for military purposes, but for such levees as are worn out or broken away from old age, it is expected the State will hereafter be imbarrassed the government for its outlay.

Why does this statement is premature, but trust it will be substantially confirmed in time to reclaim the unprotected district for planting purposes the next season.

RECONSTRUCTION MEETING IN IBERVILLE.—We read in the Iberville (Pinquemine) *Pioneer* of the 19th:

The public meeting called at the Court House to-day, with a view of adopting measures of Reconstruction, etc., was signed by many of our fellow citizens. We understand that the people of Iberville, irrespective of old party issues, desire to express their views upon the state of our affairs, and to take steps to secure the election of good representatives to the General Assembly. We believe that our people are sincere and truly loyal, and we long to see them relieved from the heathen and humiliation of military government.

THE PORT OF GALVESTON OPEN.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 16th says:

The trade between Galveston and New Orleans is now unrestricted, and our port doors. On the 10th instant the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed an order to Collector Kellogg, of New Orleans, to permit vessels to clear for Galveston. On the 11th instant the first vessel cleared for Galveston was the schooner Smith, Captain Bridges. On the 12th instant, the steamer Mashuta, Capt Lavender, cleared for Galveston, and the steamer Young River is advertised for Galveston, to sail immediately. In addition, we are authorized by one of the Customhouse officials at this place to say that the port of Galveston is now open. The office of the Galveston Customhouse officials is at present in Hendley's building, immediately back of Gen. L. Kent's office.

(From the St. Louis Republican, 19th.

Ex-Confederates in Mexico.

St. Louis, August 19, 1865.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen various reports as to the names and number of those officers of the Confederate army who went to Mexico, I submit the following, having been one of the party, and returned to this city yesterday from Mazatlan.

Gen. Magruder, upon whose staff I was when the war closed, determined to take his family and join his family in Europe. With this in view he went to Galveston with his staff, June 9th, where he met President Johnson's proclamation; and being exempted from the amnesty, from having been a graduate of West Point, he at once determined to leave the country by the way of Mexico. We left Houston on the 11th on horseback, leaving with us three pack mules, and reached San Antonio on the 18th, where we met Gen. Shelby with a force of about three hundred men, also Gens. E. K. Smith, Price, Wilcox of Mississippi, Hawes, Frank Gordon, Jackman, Govs. Allen and Moore of Louisiana, and Gov. Murrah of Texas. The whole party left San Antonio on the 20th, and travelled without interruption, reaching Eagle Pass on the 25th. We were treated civilly, yet were closely watched by the Liberal party, who were in possession of Piedras Negras. From here we passed on rapidly to Monterey. Some of the party report having been stopped by robbers, though I saw none.

We reached Monterey July 3d, and found the place occupied by the French, 1,000 strong; the Liberal General having fallen back upon Monclova with 5,000 men. He was in possession of one of the strongest passes in the mountains, and made every preparation for a fight, but, upon the approach of the French, he fled rapidly to Monclova. The French treated us with great kindness, and they seem to look upon their trip up to the mountains as a summer excursion. They keep no pickets nor guard in the city. Every other night the great band plays in the Plaza till midnight, where all Monterey assembles and enjoys itself. The odd nights the theatre is opened and again all Monterey is present.

At Monterey we found General Preston, of Kentucky; General Hindman, General Hardeman, of Texas; T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri; Colonel Broadwell, of the Cotton Bureau; besides many Colonels and officers of lesser note. At this place the party dissolved. Gen. Smith went to Havana, General Magruder to Germany, where his family is. General Price to Mo, all by the way of the city of Mexico, as the roads to Tampico and Matamoras were in the possession of robbers. Shelby then is a weekly line of steamers from Vera Cruz to Liverpool, via Havana.

Ex-Governor Trusten Polk left San Antonio on the 20th of June, and I heard of his reaching Eagle Pass in safety. General John B. Clark, Sr., in company with an ex-Senator from Louisiana, also passed through San Antonio a few days after Governor Polk.

The French admire Shelby very much, and were anxious he should join their service.—From what I saw and from what the Duke of Kalloughen told me, I think Shelby will be offered a Brigadier General's command, if he will accept it. They also are anxious for one hundred and upwards in the cavalry, and give them fifty dollars per month.

WASHINGTON VIEW OF THE ENGLISH COTTON DECISION.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington special of the 11th says:

It is said that the government does not intend to the decision of the Vice Chancellor of England, as pronounced in the case of the United States against Prioleau. The United States can not likely to concede very soon that the rebels are now, or ever were, a *de facto* government, nor very likely to concede to deprive rebels of their own property through their blockading cruisers, and bring a passenger

State dealing with other States according to the customary methods, they are not especially likely to submit, without protest of patient, to decree which may be registered against them by a Court of Chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

(From the London Herald.

The Cholera Journeying Westward.

That there is an epidemic traversing Europe, east and west, and emanating from Asia, it would be folly to deny. The Privy Council admits the fact by issuing an order to the medical men of all the British ports, and several Governments have recorded, more or less rigidly, in the principle of quarantine. In France, neither time in England, the danger is conceded; both on both sides of the Channel, it is unanimously argued that with the public line the chief responsibility of guarding against infection. Bad water, corrupted air, habit of disorder, decaying lodging-houses, putrid drains, and personal uncleanliness operate, for many a disappointing objection. A disease is then wrought which we designate as cholera. It is not new to the world. It is known, among the oldest traditions of epidemic calamity, to India, China and Russia; it has been called cholera and nausea, but it is, as a rule, inseparable from those customs which travellers have ascribed to the inhabitants of Mussulmen. People fancy when they read of pestilences adopted at Southampton and Hull that they have met at the secret of security. They read the history of the epidemic in its progress from the Ganges in 1817 to its outbreak over England in 1831, they watch its movement from Hamburg to London, from Sunderland to Edinburgh, and through the triple passion of 1832, 1848 and 1853. What are we doing, however, to arrest the contagion, now spreading over the north and east of Europe? In England the board of health recommends the encouragement of pure air and water, the use of disinfectants, deodorizing preparations, abolition and the removal of dirt in every conceivable way. From French medical writers comes so much the contrary, that it is generally a misfortune of the vast high roads connecting different countries, that in the East it is often trained along the path of a caravan, that in Europe it usually spreads from populous centres; and that by vigorous precautions its approach may be prevented. Taxes it has been kept out of Saxony, Hanover, Saxe-Weimar, Gotha, Anhalt, Hesse, Brunswick and Mecklenburg, which have quarantined the rest of the Zollverein, so to speak, in medical isolation. But its travels are rapid, nevertheless, and whether its influence be contagious or not is a question no longer to be disputed. All we have to do is to recognize the fact that, directly or indirectly, we are menaced by its frightful scourge; that it is running Europe, that it has visited Egypt, Turkey and Italy; that it creates apprehension in France, and that our own administration has been roused to issue a public warning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from Saturday, 12th to August 19th, 1865:

Anemia 1, apoplexy 7, asphyxia 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 1, Bright's disease 1, cancer of liver 1, cancer 2, chronic diarrhœa 1, concussion of the spine 1, congestion of the brain 4, congestion of the lungs 1, congestive chills 1, consumption 14, infantile convulsions 5, puerperal convulsions 1, adult debility 2, infantile debility 2, delirium tremens 2, acute diarrhœa 2, chronic diarrhœa 5, dropsy 5, drowned 1, acute dysentery 1, chronic dysentery 3, diphtheria 2, gastritis 1, epilepsy 2, congestive fever 8, pernicious 10, intermittent fever 3, puerperal fever 1, remittent fever 1, typhoid fever 7, gastro enteritis 1, disease of heart 5, hepatitis 1, hydrocephalus 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the brain 1, intemperance 2, infantile marasm 3, meningitis 3, old age 2, paralysis 1, typhoid pneumonia 1, pneumonia 3, premature birth 1, small pox 1, stillborn 7, suicide 1, teething 6, tetanus 1, tetanus neonatorum 1, worms 1, wounds 2, unknown 1, not stated 1. Total 170.

Ages—Under 1 year 22; from 1 to 2 years 11, from 2 to 5, 13; from 5 to 10, 7; from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 6; from 20 to 25, 4; from 25 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 29; from 40 to 50, 18; from 50 to 60, 13; from 60 to 70, 9; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, —; 100 and upwards, —; unknown, 14. Total, 170.

Nativities: Belgium, 4; France, 12; Germany, 11; Ireland, 37; Italy, 3; Sweden 1; United States, 72; West Indies, 1; not stated, 36. Total 170.

Males, 108; *females*, 59; not stated, 3. Total 170.

Whites, 126; *blacks*, 28; *mulattoes*, 11; not stated, 5. Total 170.

R. L. BELDON, Asst. S'y,
U. S. Asst. Secretary Board of Health.

Police Cases—Wm. Keaney, a turkey, had strolled into a yard where he was found near midnight under suspicious circumstances. He was very violent when in charge of the police, and therefore sent to prison for fifteen days.

John Daly, for indecent swearing and obscene language on 18th, Carondelet street, fined $5 or five days' imprisonment. Tim Connors received the same sentence.

Ann Finnegan was sent down for thirty days to which she had been sentenced on the 15th inst., by Recorder Leonard ordered John Hashing to give good bonds, to prevent him from assaulting the colored man Frank Jones before his door.

Recorder Genius fined Third District Morgan $15 for being drunk and rowdy on Elysian Fields street. In default of paying she has the privilege of 30 days board and lodging.

C. Gonchy got off with $2 50 for insulting the Lieutenant of the Third District police.

Margaret Williams and E. E. Mitchell had a fight on Carondelet street and were ordered to pay $15 each or fifteen days imprisonment.

Kate Townsend, for a false accusation against Wm. Rogers, was fined $10.

Inquests—Dr. Hire reports that he held an inquest on the body of a colored boy, named Geo. Harris, aged 10 years, a native of Louisiana. The verdict in the case was that the deceased was accidentally drowned on Saturday afternoon. The body was found on the foot of Conti street.

John Hart, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, died of sun stroke on Notre Dame street. Paul Manor, of this city, 25 years old, died of paralysis on Frenchmen street.

The Record.—Registered up to three o'clock yesterday 4360. Taken the amnesty oath 2127.

Provost Court—Gustavus, colored, found with two U. S. blankets in his possession went to prison for two months.

Octave Lavenaz of the 73 U. S. Colored Infantry, carrying a pistol concealed, on charge of abusing the police was sent down for one month and Arthur Broker of the 81 Colored Regiment, who threatened the life of a police officer was sent before a Court Martial.

The Murder of Abraham Washington—A colored couple residing in St. Bernard street, 3d District, did not live always in the bags of harmony and an occasional fight at last closed their disagreements by the death of the husband Geo. Washington. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, who with Dr. Yonier sat on the body gave the verdict, that said Washington, who died on Saturday last, died of Hemophilia, brought on by concussion of the brain, caused from a blow inflicted with a knife on deceased by his wife, Jane Washington, on the 8th inst.

Edward Hodges, a witness at the inquest testified that he saw the blow struck and that the knife used in the second tell without pulled it out and dressed the wound.

It was in evidence that the man went about the house and area was out in town, until one day he returned and lost his reason and shortly after died.

A stranger case than this, however, occurred about seven years ago at the corner of St. Peter street, when on an election day the notorious "Brighton" drove the point of a knife through the top of the skull of a blacksmith; the blade breaking so as not to disclose the fact until about a week after when the man died in the hospital, after having been at work for 4—5 days.

A Spiritual Song.

The Alton *Democrat* states that there are people at the South professing to teach the negro, who fill their minds with such trash as the following:

"A hundred thousand million
Stand on the right of God,
And old John Brown in his grave lies before,
Like Aaron with his rod;
A voice—was then heard from him,
And Jesus Christ was there,
And over that, and Christ, and all,
Our banner waved in air."

Memorial Mass.

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated, at the St. Louis Cathedral, on MONDAY, August 28th, at 7½ o'clock A. M. for the repose of the soul of the late [illegible] F. F. DAUGUSSEAU, late De Grey. The friends and acquaintances of this family are invited to attend, without further notice. [illegible]

T. A. Keller & Jul. Hoerner,
[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 21, 1865.

Nothing of any moment has occurred in the general market to require special comment, but in our leading staple the demand has been active and fully, or perhaps over, 300 bales changed hands at decidedly stiffer prices. The market has been strengthened by the encouraging letter of the latest telegrams from New York, a sensible falling off in the receipts, and a more abundant supply of steam freight room on easier rates. A continental letter from Liverpool under date of July 28, quotes Middling at 19¾d., 19¾d., as to class, which shows it to range, a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. from the highest prices, caused by reports received from this city that the Federal Government had positive information that there were 2,250,000 bales of old cotton in the South. Messrs. James Hope & Co., under date of July 26th, quote Middling as 19¾ to 19¾d., and also ascribe the decline to the same report, which seems to have been generally credited. Brokers here argue that from the misapprehension of the above Report, coupled with the knowledge that the Rebels have some know stored abroad, it cannot fail to exert a favorable reaction. The Red River is still in a navigable stage for the boats engaged in the trade, but is reported falling; the supplying rapidly are said to be steadily diminishing. It may be true the boats to arrive during the current week will hardly be expected to bring full cargoes.

The Gold market opened quiet at 144¾ @ 147, which were the closing rates on Saturday evening. None of any moment (only $4500) was reported during the Morning Star, expected at her wharf this evening. The sales on record included $7000, $7500, $10,000 and $12,000 at 144¾, $2000 at 145¾, $1500, $5000, $7000 and $20,000 at 147, and $6000 at 147¼. The market closed at 146¾@147. Sterling was reported in silver. American bankers drafts are quoted at 141 @ 142

The movement in Foreign Exchange was again to a fair extent, interesting £32,000 at £20,000 francs. The sales of Sterling included £1000 at 148, £1000 at 149, £1100 at 149 and 150, £10 500, in several bills, at 150 and 151, £1000 and £2,000 at 150¼, £1000 and £500 at 151, and £2,000, in two sums, by private bankers, at 151. The Banks asked 150 for Francs was noticed sales of F. 100,000, Rotterdam private, at 37½, F. 250,000 (108,50 and 109,50) at 5.75 and 5,25 net, as 3 76½. A small advance of Sterling and 5 F. We quote Sterling at 147 @ 151 for private bills, and 152 @ 153 for Bank, and Francs at 5 74½ to 5 71½ for the former and 3 70 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was generally quiet—There being no staff there was very little counter demand and the offerings continued moderate. The Banks and dealers sold on New York as 3 @ ¼ discount. On Boston the sales included a moderate amount of New York sight at ¼ discount, and $35,000 (at 100 and $25,000) at ¼; $25,000 Boston sight at ¼; $2500 three days sight on New York at ½; $100,000 at ½ for short, 1¼ for five days; $45,000 five days 1¼, and 25,000 at 1¾; and $20,000 ten days 1¾.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 60 shares Citizens' Bank and 15 City Railroad, recently reported. The former is held at $73@74. We offer of no enquiry for City Bonds. Tax are quoted at 73 for the Consolidated and 60@70 for the Municipal.

In the Bank note market there was a good demand for Bank of Louisiana bills and notes at a firm rates. Bank of New Orleans and Louisiana State were also wanted. $5,000 Louisiana State sold at 70 @ 71. We quote Bank of New Orleans at 35 to 36; per dollar. Louisiana State Bank at 50 to 55. Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 67; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65, Union Bank at 70 to 76 and 77½, and Commercial City at 70 to 80. The Bank notes figure are the prices only dealers for the small notes offered at short numbers. City Treasury notes rate at ½ and 1¼ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and recommended for both day and city issues.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 21, 1865.

COTTON.—With more [illegible] from New York, and no decline [illegible] the receipts, the demand was [illegible] day, and the sales amounted up [illegible] taken by also buyers at full prices [illegible] in many cases, showing [illegible] of its value. We have no quotations [illegible] Ordinary at 25@27. Low [illegible] 30 and Middling at 41@45.

STATEMENT OF TOW [illegible]

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales [illegible]
Received yesterday [illegible]
Received to-day [illegible] 1,820
Net sales previously [illegible] 24,906
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared [illegible] 13,976

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been some light receipts from the South since Saturday evening. The market is pretty well supplied, but the demand is of a retail character only, and the sales this morning are confined to 50 bbls Louisiana Sugar, in tierces, at 9 @ 9½ for common, and 10¼ @ 10½ for prime, and 40 bbls Louisiana Molasses on private terms. We safely quote Louisiana Molasses, heavy, as low as 50 for inferior old, and 55 for good old.

FLOUR.—The market has been rather depressed during the past few days, and lower prices are decidedly lower than they were, caused by an increase in the receipts, and the dealers being pretty well supplied. Last Saturday, not previously reported, two or three hundred barrels sold at $7 50 for superfine, $8 for branded do, 7 50 bbls fine and superfine at $8 25 round, 300 low extra at $8 25@8, 1250 choice do at $8½, and 75 do at $8—Southwest, 1600 bbls. The sales for Monday reported 500 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $8 2½, 87 choice do at $8 25, 50 do at $8 50, 100 good extra at $11 50, 50 choice extra at $12 75, 100 do at $13.

GRAIN.—The market is well supplied and is dull at dropping prices. The demand is limited and attractive local, and the sales are confined to 3000 sacks white mixed Corn at $1 @ bushel, 200 sacks Oats, of which 100 at 55c., 150 @ 56c., and 60c. in lots, at 60c @ bushel.

BEAR.—The market is dull and prices have declined about 5@10c @ 100 lbs—the sales comprising 250 sacks, in lots, at $4 15, and 300 at $4 20 @ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The supply is fair, but mostly very poor in quality. There were sales on day of 48 bales choice Western, in small lots of a retail character, at $36, 36 do do do at $35, 100 bales poor and damaged at $30, and 105 bales, partly damaged, at $25 @ ton.

PORK.—Mess is reaching at $32 50@33 @ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are scarce, and are realizing at 20c @ lb.

WHISKY.—Bottled is selling in a small way only, at $2 25@2 50 @ gallon.

SUNDRIES.—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 50 @ bbl; Apples at $5 50@6 50; Onions at $6 @ bbl; Hogs at 20c @ ton; Cabbages at $15@18 @ 100, and Onions at $12 @ dozen.

BALING GUTTA.—We have heard of some sales of round lots of India Bagging at 24½ @ yard. It is retailing at 25@26c; Hale Rope is retailing at 15½ @ lb @ lb, and Baling Twine at 20@22c @ lb.

COTTON.—There is some little demand for the money and rate to prime. Rio is retailing at 31@34c @ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The rates by steamships for New York are 1 @ 1½c @ lb. for Cotton. Sailing vessels obtain 3 @ ¾c; sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ¾d, and for Havre 1¼c.

Cheese Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1865.

Arrived yesterday 216 Tubs Sources and 60 Wed.

Amount of stock sold: 30 Western Sources, 100 Factory Sources, 60 Hams, 100 Shoulders, 15 Midlothian and 100 Wed.

Stock remained on sale: 125 Western Sources, [illegible] Factory Sources, 60 Hams, 45 Midlothian and 50 Wed.

Western Sources, 1st quality, @ lb sale	23 @	25
Western Sources, 2d quality, do do	20 @	22
Western Sources, 3d quality, do do	18 @	19
Factory Sources, 1st quality, do do	19 @	20
Factory Sources, 2d quality, do do	18 @	19
Factory Sources, 3d quality, do do	16 @	17
Hams, 1st quality, do do	18 @	20
Hams, 2d quality, do do	16 @	17
Shoulders, do do	12 @	14
Wed, 1st quality, do do	17 @	18
Wed, 2d quality, do do	15 @	16

NOTICE.

All persons having any claim against, or being indebted to the Firm of Jacob Jungen & Co., are hereby notified to present the same for settlement, and pay their debts without further delay to

ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
Attorney of Creditors, No. 35 Bienville Alley.
[illegible]

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 22, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Penelope (French) Amadieu, for Bayou [illegible]
Ship Build of the Bay, Magee, for New York, Jones, Kelly & co.
Brig Gem de Theatre, (Sardinian) Bernardin, for Cienfuegos, Rice & co.
Schooner Pioneer, Parker, for Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mississippi, Hudson, from New York 12th inst., to J H Cosgrove—25 cabin 11 steerage.
Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, from New York 12th inst., to A Boulton—32 cabin 1.
Steamship Western Metropolis, Hilton, from New York 16th inst., to G A Fellows—14 cabin.
Steamship Philadelphia, Gordon, from New York 7th inst., to J H Cosgrove—14 cabin 10 steerage.
Ship Indiana, Sheffield, 28 days from New York, to D Morgan—[illegible] ballast.
Bark Chief, Harding, 20 days from St