New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol XXVI.—Whole No 13,234

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 22

Sales at Auction this Day.

By B. Odiorne, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street, bar room fixtures.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Old Levee street, groceries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, boats and paints.

By R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell on this day, at his auction store 11 Old Levee street, white and red claret, cigars, starch, cotton, echinops, spacer, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS, AND TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS IN NEW ORLEANS.—In another column will be found a noteworthy order from Major General Canby, Military Division of West Mississippi, providing for the seizure of cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts coming from beyond the lines of occupation, and also requiring from dealers in foreign exchanges a detailed report of their transactions in that article since the first of January, 1861.

LOUISIANA MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECT.—The following are the Members of Congress elected, according to the official count of the Congressional election on the 5th inst., held under an ordinance of the new Constitution:

1st District, M. F. Bonzano, by a majority of 60 over Edmund Abbel. The vote was 1,800 for Bonzano, 1,740 for Abel.

2d District, A. P. Field over A. Dutile by a majority of 391. Field received 1,700, Dutile 1,309.

3d District, W. D. Mann, without opposition.

4th District, E. M. Wells, without opposition.

5th District, E. W. Leffingwell, without opposition.

NEW BOOKS.—The Devoted Bride. By St. George Tucker. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street. For sale in New Orleans by Cole Saunders & Co., 91 Camp street.

The Rival Belles, or Life in Washington. By J. B. Jones, author of Wild Southern Scenes, Love and Money, The War Path, &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street. For sale in New Orleans by Cole Saunders & Co., 91 Camp street.

The above books are brought out in a neat and substantial style by the publishers. The first is a historical novel, founded upon events in the old colonial and Revolutionary days of Virginia, and many of the scenes of the little rebellion which it relates have been swept of late by the fiercer storm of the present civil war. The second is a humorous novel, whose sketches mainly appertain to phases of life in Washington city. We are indebted to Cole Saunders & Co. for copies of these publications.

NAVAL.—The French sloop-of-war Amphion, has arrived to take the place, at this station, of the Thisbone, which departed several days since for New York.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Gertrude—Fire at Baton Rouge.

(Correspondence of the Picayune.)

Baton Rouge, Sept. 21, 1864.—The steamer Gertrude, Capt. Kerr, yesterday morning on her way to New Orleans, was rounded off Cole Dyke Point at a quarter before nine o'clock and Miss O'Meara, and a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. Burton all of Bayou Sara, two deck hands and two Cabin boys, both of whose names were unknown were drowned.

The bodies of the two last named ladies were found and buried last evening, at Lockett on Mr. Palmetto's plantation. The other bodies were not found at 9 o'clock last night. The Gertrude was quite loaded, floated, and upset in the middle of the river. Mr. W. H. Perry, mail agent, and Mr. Dosap are kindly furnished me with this information. They clung to the bottom of the boat until rescued. About fifteen passengers were saved by small craft from the shore. The Miltin Stephens was soon at the scene of the wreck and kindly took all the passengers who were on the boat saved from a watery grave the others will be taken to New Orleans on the first return. The Gertrude had on board, leading passengers and crew, 200 souls and 2 bales of cotton and 11 head of cattle. Partial information was also furnished by Mr. Lebeau, clerk of the Miltin Stephens.

A most destructive fire occurred this forenoon, destroying half a block of frame and brick buildings. The whole of Piper & Bradford's furniture warerooms and stock were entirely destroyed besides about a dozen business stores.

Report of the Superintendent of Free Labor.

A contemporary condenses the Lieutenant's lecture and statistics from Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Free Labor in the Department of the Gulf, to the Military Commission from the Department:

The treatment of freedmen on the plantations has not been entirely free from reprehensible conduct, on the part of their employers on the one hand, and the fault of masters on the other. The laborers in some instances have been taken from the planters and the product confiscated illegally. However, the superintendent assures me another crop of the low plantation like I have visited," he says, "many of the plantations, and from much experience and careful inquiry, I am convinced that the laborers are generally paid what is allowed them by the terms of the Order, and in most cases I have asked them whether they felt contented and ascertained that as a rule they are not only contended, but improved, socially and morally. While the planters call for the superintendent's surety and watchfulness, the free laborers are not less exacting on their time and attention. He says: "There are sometimes serious troubles in the operation of the Order, growing out of the poverty and wickedness of some of the free men themselves. They are often unaccommodating, vicious and obstinate in their disposition to do wrong. These difficulties are sent to the Government works to labor without pay, or otherwise subjected to punishment similar to those used in the army and navy.

The number of these persons upon the records of the Bureau as employed on plantations amounts to some thirty five thousand. About one fourth are first class hands, who receive eight dollars per month, with board, clothing, medicine and medical attendance, schooling for children, and one acre of ground, worth, if used for a farm custom, five hundred dollars at present market prices. The wages paid to laborers are, as a whole, more remunerative than those to which they ordinarily used paid to Northern farm hands who worked by the year.

There will be an average of about 40 bales to each one to three thirty five thousand at the close of the year. There will be in addition to this, their little crop of cotton, corn, sugar, potatoes, etc. These will average, in market value, more to each one than the amount of money due on wages. There are doubtless fifteen thousand of whom no returns have been made to the Bureau. It is estimated that there are not far from fifty thousand who are working for wages, and about thirty thousand colored persons—including free born and freedmen in the city—making a total of eighty thousand under the "Educational and Labor Systems" of the in the city, some are rich and some well educated, graduates of colleges in Europe and America, to whom the School and Labor regulations do not apply.

The number of persons at present fed under that provision of the Government made for those commonly called "contrabands," is as follows:

On Industrial Farm, near Donaldsonville 3,000
On Farm, near Baton Rouge 1,500
At Colored Orphan Asylum 400
At Employment Depot 1,000

Total 5,900

The cotton crop on the Industrial Farm is expected to pay more than the cost to the Government of all these places for some time. About five thousand men have been furnished by the Bureau to the recruiting officers within a month, at a smaller cost than any similar number of recruits, and they were ready for duty days after their services were called for.

A FREE PARTY CRIMPED.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, commenting on the political situation at the North, says:

McClellan is committed to the Union as it was, according to the Chicago platform, declaring that of property in slaves. The Abolitionists, however, would pounce let the Union be taken into the Southern States restored with slavery retained. They would see in this restoration, also, a great party disadvantage for the future vote of the Southern States would be used as weight against them in every contest. They would become rebels men on the basis of Confederate independence sooner than see such a union as McClellan would restore. And of the persons none could they be more unwilling to trust, for none do they more bitterly hate than McClellan himself. If, then, the Democratic party should come out for war, and be successful in the election, the Abolitionists will be for peace. So, to any case, we are entitled a union and peace party in the North.

AMERICAN MARRIAGES.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes:

M. Erlanger, the banking agent of the Confederates at Paris, has at length obtained from the Pope a dispensation for his divorced wife, who is a Catholic, and for his intended wife, Miss Bonne Bridel, who is also a Catholic. The Catholic Church does not admit the validity of a divorce without a special dispensation, although Mr. Erlanger was duly divorced from his first wife, Mademoiselle Lahiia, by the decree of the Prussian Judge, Fraenkort, Miss Bridel, as a Catholic, could not admit the validity of the divorce, or of her own marriage, until the dispensation of the Holy See had been obtained. The latter wife of Mr. Erlanger is the young daughter of the ex-Minister, also, that the daughter of the Hon. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, now in this city on his way as Confederate Minister to Mexico, is soon to marry General Hood, in command in Georgia.

At a recent trial of the Amer rifle gun at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 pounds, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of 7¼ miles in 20 seconds.

Letter from Major Gen. Banks to the N. O. Chamber of Commerce.

The following received by the N. O. Chamber of Commerce and communicated to the press for publication, explains itself. Referring to topics connected with the present interests and future prosperity of this city and of the great valley of which it is the commercial metropolis, it commends itself to the attention of all classes of our population:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN: I have read with attention and pleasure the memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to the President of the United States upon the subject of trade, which I had the honor to receive at your hands on the 10th inst. It justly represents the extended commercial relations of New Orleans to other parts of Louisiana, and to the Valley of the Mississippi. The considerations which are urged in regard to the beneficent influence of commerce are well stated, and with equal force as to command the favorable consideration of the Government.

It is a source of gratification to witness so explicit a manifestation of interest by the Chamber of Commerce in the welfare of the Government and people. I cannot forbear, however, calling your attention to a subject of interest to the connection.

In the present disturbed condition of the country, all loyal citizens and every prominent public association, felt it incumbent on them to volunteer to renew the oath of allegiance, to recognize by formal acts the rights of the Government against domestic or foreign foes, and to assist in re-establishing throughout the land its just authority. I am not aware that the Chamber of Commerce has taken any action upon this vital question.

It has been the existence now for thirty years. It has assumed and exercised one of the most important functions of the Government, that of settling by arbitration questions of commercial law of magnitude and importance between its own members, and citizens of other states or foreign nations. It has fully commended itself, contented and ascertained that as a rule they are not only contended, but improved, socially and morally. While the planters call for the superintendent's surety and watchfulness, the free laborers are not less exacting on their time and attention. He says: "There are sometimes serious troubles in the operation of the Order, growing out of the poverty and wickedness of some of the free men themselves. They are often unaccommodating, vicious and obstinate in their disposition to do wrong. These difficulties are sent to the Government works to labor without pay, or otherwise subjected to punishment similar to those used in the army and navy.

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hour of night—conclusively contradict the rash assertion. Some yet undiscovered agent for effectually deodorizing great cities were worth more to a man, or woman either, if a resident of New Orleans, than to walk all day, like Mr. Tennyson's Sultan of old, in a garden of roses and spice. But let us not impiously demand too much of fortune. All human suffering, according to Dr. Southwood Smith, is but a corrective process conducting to a consumation of happiness. Upon this theory, the much abused stenches of New Orleans may do no little, in their unpretending way, to help us on towards this beneficent destiny.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lacher.—J. B. Bigart who had been dishonorably discharged from the transport Alliance, became revengeful. He was tried before the Provost Court on the charge of having used threatening and abusive language to the commander of the boat, and was further accused with attempting to induce part of the crew to desert. He was sent to prison for one month.

Ph. Staub had given some soldiers to understand that he was an understripper to a party who was shipping arms to Mexico. He purchased several Enfield States revolvers of soldiers and a trap was laid to catch him. One of the men obtained from his comrades three pistols which he sold to accused for the sum of $4. He was arrested in consequence of this bargain and the pistols found on him. The police told that it was necessary to stop this illegal traffic, and sentenced the accused to Tortugas for one year.

Louis Gali, owner of the steamer New Mustang was tried on a charge that his boat had been used for smuggling, in taking a number of boxes with cotton cards and landing the same up the coast, without permit. The captain of the boat (Bennet) testified that the boat was to receive $500 for the delivery of the freight; that accused was privy to the bargain and that the Custom House officer was intoxicated to the cabin when the goods were landed. Another witness testified that the mate also was to have $100 for his connivance in the matter. The defence insisted that the captain of the boat was the only guilty party who ought to be punished. The case was taken under advisement.

Justice.—Corporal Kelly, of the First District Police, reports that the premises of No 11 Gravier street, were entered yesterday morning at 1½ o'clock. The lawless scoundrel carried off over $ from the pantaloon pockets of one of the inmates.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woeffle Presiding.—J. C. Feasher, who had been insulting to the police, was fined $. The other cases were either postponed or dismissed.

The Mollere Case.—This case was closed yesterday as regards the hearing of evidence. The prosecuting attorney filed withdrawals of charges against accused in regard to the abstraction of certain clothes, watches, etc., seized from Mr. Redwine in April last. The charge of having by threats obtained $100 in Gold from Mr. Hutchinson on board the steamer Jos Pierce was submitted to the court, upon only to document evidence, showing the arrest of the accused to the Government and relating to the transaction. The Court will give his decision after weighing the whole case in the scales of justice.

FROM OUR TELEGRAPH EVENING EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News From Mobile.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE RAMS TUSCALOOSA AND NASHVILLE.

Mobile, September 21.

(From the New Orleans Bee.)

The steamboat Selma has just arrived from Mobile. She left that city before yesterday. The rams Tuscaloosa and Nashville are reported to have come to Montgomery, Alabama; but the report is not credited. It is believed they have gone up Spanish River to get a nearer point at the city.

THE VARIOLITE.—There were eight symptoms less last night of prostration in the opening of the season. But, like yours, it is a fact that soon pass away in the inevitable process of time. The actual winter season is rapidly approaching, and theatrical affairs will then and by gotten into the summer flowers fade and wither.

To-night will be the first appearance of Mrs J. H. Allen, an actress of experience and reputation and of Mr. Burton Hill, highly spoken of both in comedy and tragedy. They will perform leading parts in the comedy of Man and Wife.

Mr. Scallen and Miss Henry, a soubrette of charming capacity and piquancy, will contribute to the admiring efforts of the lighter performances.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—Governor Hahn issued a proclamation the adoption of the New Constitution as the supreme of the land, by a vote of for and 1[illegible] against it.

THE MORNING STAR.—Mr. J. M. Courtney, New Orleans agent of the Star line of steamers, corrects the statements made in one of yesterday's dailies relative to an accident to the Morning Star at New York. He says:

In the first place her boilers did not break loose from their fastenings, causing much injury as stated. As the water in the hold did not exceed a foot, the furniture and carpeting sustained no injury.

The accident to the "Morning Star" was of so slight a nature that it will not retard her departure from New York one minute later than advertised directions to the accident.

Secondly, The Siuwo Nada was not specially chartered to come to New Orleans as the substitute of the "Morning Star." She was chartered to fill the vacancy of the Star Line till the completion of the "Day Star."

The time fixed for the Morning Star's departure is the 25th inst. She will be preceded by the Evening Star, announced to leave on the 24th.

From Late Mobile Papers.

The *Picayune* this morning has extracts from copies of the Mobile *Register* of the 13th, 14th and 15th. We reproduce the annexed items:

THE PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE.

The following telegraphic dispatches we had in the *Register* of the 14th:

Rough and Ready, via Jonesboro, September 13th.—Sixty families have arrived here, most of poor people. A large train is expected to-day.

The negotiations on our side are conducted by Major Clark, on the part of the enemy, by Col. Warner.

Kingsland, September 12.—Arrangements have been made for the exchange of about sixty naval officers and three or four hundred seamen and marines. We have nearly the same number. Advance will be made up from army prisoners. The exchange will probably take place at Charleston.

Commenting on the dispatch from Rough and Ready, the *Register* remarks, "there have been no trains through from Nashville for several days."

The losses during the bombardment of Atlanta reach 5,000 000 in buildings alone, including 37 horses burnt. There were 407 persons killed and 631 wounded.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The *Register* replies to the N. Y. *Herald's* assertion that Hood's army was broken up and only Lee's was left to uphold the tottering rebellion. It says:

It is quite certain that the "rebels" are relatively with their enemies far stronger than they were at the opening of the campaign. Grant has used up 150,000 of his men. Joe Hooker has lost two thirds of his troops in getting to the Chattahoochee River, and he was marching the third to hell. This would make a loss of 180,000 men. Twenty thousand have been killed, wounded and captured in the Trans-Mississippi, while Gen. Forrest has been gobbling since the campaign opened. If the great things the *Herald* boasts of can be accomplished now that the end of the campaign when its troops have suffered so terribly, why haven't they been done before when the strength and prestige of their armies were unimpaired.

Preparation for the Exigencies of Winter.

The underneath remarks of the New York *Sun*, a sort of non-political organ of the laboring population of New York city, apply with hardly less force in New Orleans than in that city:

We have, the *Sun* says, frequently urged upon the poorer classes the importance of making some sickly places of their impurities, but the same pestilent evils will return again, and the next warm days will show a high mortality. But Even the storm and low temperature cannot wholly arrest the production and addition of our city. Some of the worst of these poisons will prevail all the winter. Neglected privies, domestic garbage, gutter filth, obstructed sewers and drains, and nearly four hundred butcheries and dairy fat establishments, will continue to send forth their poisonous gases and vapors loaded with putrescent organic matter.

If New York city, with the advantage of sloping surfaces and underground drainage, is so great a sufferer from deadly gases emitted by refuse matter, it may be well conceived how rigorous a sanitary system is required to save New Orleans from still more terrible effects resulting from a similar cause, and, in this connection, our city may justly be congratulated on its comparative cleanliness, purity, and freedom from pestilential effluvia. But our entire security of condition in these respects can by no means be truly asserted. The evidence of one's olfactories, if not blunted by excessive custom with all manner of villainous smells, would, night and day—but especially at the watching side and be prepared for any possible emergency. Nothing is lost by preparations to avert trouble, while they may be of the utmost importance. The disposition of all classes seems to be to enjoy the present rather than to prepare for the future. Instead of taking measures to ensure comfort during the coming Winter, they apparently prefer to indulge in needless extravagance now. Hence the danger of suffering, in the event of any chance occurring to lessen their means of purchasing. Besides all this, the Winter season always entails additional family expenses, and that which is approaching will be particularly marked in this respect. It will not be long before it, by the first of January, coal sells in the city at twenty dollars a ton, and all other necessaries at a proportionate advance. But whether this be the case or not, the true policy in forming such calculations is to leave a margin wide enough to cover all contingencies—to go upon the supposition that fate prepares for us times ahead, and to take the precaution of [illegible] sufficient to warrant any decline in prices, irrespective of the fall in gold.

The movement in Domestic Exchange which we noted yesterday covered upwards of $200,000. To-day the market has been less active, but still a fair amount of New York sight has been passed at par, from three days' sight at ¼ and ¾ per cent discount and some few checked on New York at ¼@¾ premium and dealers asked about the same, the ruling rate for sales of the magnitude being ¼. The counter demand was limited, but one or two sales were checked to a moderate extent at ¼. Certificate checks on the U. S. Treasury, which were the basis of a large portion of yesterday's business, were also in request to-day at par.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed further sales of Sterling at 250 for first-class bankers' bills, but tending also some Manchesters at the same. The sales of France ranged from 250 and the latter to 255 for Sterling—The Bank rates are entirely nominal.

We have no change to note in Specie. Gold being quoted at 230@235@240, as entrenous, and Silver at 217½@220 for round sums of American half dollars, Mexican dollars generally ruling at the outside figure for gold, but with no sales to establish definite quotations.

Stocks continued extremely dull, with little or no enquiry, and as little disposition on the part of holders to press the market. Quotations are nominal. Sales are held at 110 for Commercial, and 98 for Hall Road honor, but 6 of the former were placed at 104½.

In Bank notes, we noticed sales of Bank of New Orleans at 65 ex. pie dollar, and Bank of Louisiana at 97½. Quotations are mostly predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which continues to command a premium of 8@9 per cent, over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 21, 1864.

COTTON.—The market continues about at a standstill, parties being too far apart in their views to admit of any business of consequence. We hear it whispered about a decline of 4 cents, but I do not believe a decline from yesterday's prices of fully 12½@[illegible] supporting them to be anything too extreme as the [illegible] must soon exhaust itself. Sales of [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] bales were to arrive.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Under the influence of exaggerations in the trade regulations, prices are [illegible] still [illegible] and the only sales to-day are [illegible] bbls Flour at [illegible] and 100 sacks Meal at [illegible]. Corn [illegible] bushels sold at [illegible] cts. Oats [illegible] bushels at [illegible] cts. Bran [illegible] bushels at [illegible] cts. Pork is [illegible] at [illegible] per bbl. Bacon [illegible] at [illegible] per lb. Lard [illegible] at [illegible] per lb. Whiskey [illegible] at [illegible] per gallon. We have had a [illegible] to-day in Rio Coffee, [illegible] bags changing hands at [illegible] cts. Sugar [illegible] at [illegible] cts. Molasses [illegible] at [illegible] cts. Rice [illegible] at [illegible] per lb. Tobacco [illegible] at [illegible] per lb. Whiskey [illegible] at [illegible] per gallon. Molasses [illegible] at [illegible] per gallon. Sugar [illegible] at [illegible] per lb. Coffee [illegible] at [illegible] per lb