THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (MONDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865.

Auction Sales This Day.

By S. M. Jacobs, at No. 36 Exchange Alley, furniture, dry goods, &c.

Up to 12 M. last night no press dispatches came through, the telegraph line having given out between Jackson and Memphis.

Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, clerk of the packet Grey Eagle, has our thanks for the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 8th inst.

RE-ESTABLISHED IN THE AUCTION BUSINESS. —It will be seen by a card elsewhere that Mr. J. B. Walton has resumed the auction business in this city at No 47 Carondelet street, corner of Union. His experience and capacity and general reliability in times past can not fail to render this resumption welcome to the public.

The Demand of the Universal Suffrage Committee on Gov. Wells.

The issue of negro suffrage which it was hoped to avoid in the reorganization of Louisiana has nevertheless been raised with the evident design of deliberate agitation. It is called up by no movement of the people; it is devolved upon the people by no action of the authorities; it is not legitimately incident to the pending process of preparing the State to resume its original relations to the Federal Government. On the contrary, the clear policy of the President towards all the States which he has taken steps to have reorganized points directly to the exclusion of that issue from the process, and in no instance has its agitation been invited from the body of loyal electors on whom rests the momentous responsibility of recasting the organic law with reference to a restored Union status.

The people failing to act in this matter, Gov Wells not choosing to play the autocrat with the electoral franchise, and the President satisfied, apparently, with simple loyalty to National authority and content to leave to the people of the States all the rights with respect to State policy consistent with essential conditions of Union, a self-elected body of political censors and supervisors take it on themselves, it would seem, to rebuke the people, the Governor and the President, and to point out the way they must instantly go.

The political style of the body referred to is the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal suffrage." The Honorable Thos. J. Durant is their President, in a direct relation; but, mediately considered, as Anacharsis Cloots was "Orator of the human race," Mr. Durant is doubtless entitled to be known as President of the human race, but more especially of the negro race. In their behalf he demands of Gov. Wells universal suffrage. The Governor modestly answers that, inasmuch as he does not possess that precious article, it is not in his power to grant it. He declines to commit usurpation in order to effect an object not at all essential to the work which he has in hand, and will only invoke the supplemental agency of military authority where an essential object can not otherwise be obtained.

This position of Gov. Wells suggests an important distinction, which is but too often overlooked, in discussing the scope or the period to which paramount military authority in circumstances such as the present should be extended. It does not follow that [illegible] extraordinary power [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The close of the war having left certain States disorganized, in order to put them in a condition to resume their places, as well as to save them from anarchy, it seemed necessary for the President to retain a degree of military control over them and to lay the basis of reorganization.

In this work the military power is called into exercise, not for war purposes, but for peace purposes. Its legitimate aim is simply to secure the loyal rehabilitation of the States through the action of their citizens. It has no business to go further than this, and legislate upon the most vital and sensitive questions of State policy. President Johnson has made no such pretension, and Gov. Wells declines to usurp authority as his representative.

List of passengers per steamship Monterey, from New York:

J A Abbot, Major Comstock, J M Davis, G M C Duncan, ... [illegible] ... D McCall, S Santos, J Westenberger, P Shirley, Captain Wolf, D Tullis and 11 privates U S Army.

The United States Mail steamship Mississippi, Captain Kennedy, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct with a full freight of cotton and flour, [illegible] and the following passengers: [illegible]

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Orleans—John M Wyman Constable of the Seventh Justice's Court, vice Conrad Bahler.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Leon B Dayries, Recorder; Charles H Tapiero, Notary Public.

Parish of Ascension—J B Hebert, Notary Public; Pierre Rousseau, Constable Third District.

Parish of St. Tammany—Stanford J Bossier, Assessor.

Parish of Rapides—John Frazier, Mayor of the town of Alexandria, provisionally until an election can be held.

Parish of De Soto—J H Sutherlin, Clerk of Court; W H Jackson, Recorder; J P McElroy, Assessor; Justices of the Peace—A T Wimbish, A. H. Thomas, Wiley White, E B Frierson, Geo Hendick, J W Brodnax, Police Jurors—W C Pegues, S M Eldridge, John Wagner, A J Leech, T W Brodnax, J B Vercher, J B Norman, Wiley White, Sam'l Johnson.

General Sherman wants Peace and Harmony.

In his reply to an address at the late reception given him in Cincinnati, Gen. Sherman said:

Gentlemen.—As I am not so accustomed to public speakings as my old friend Mr. Stanberry, who has just addressed me in your behalf, you must bear with me patiently. Mr. Stanberry knew me and he knew my father before me. He knew me well when I was a little redheaded boy running about Lancaster stealing his cherries. [Laughter.] He knew my heart and can tell us feelings better than I can express them. But I will tell you my friends, that it was here in this city, in this very hotel, through which I passed to reach this spot, that Grant and myself met over a year since; and in that very room we laid down the maps and studied on the campaigns which ended this war. [Immense cheering.]

I had been away down in Mississippi attending to a little masterpiece (laughter and cheers), and when General Grant and myself ended our conference here, we separated, he to go to Richmond, and I to Atlanta, and the result has been just as we planned it here in 1864. We had but one object to fulfil, to end the war in such a manner as to forever crush out rebellion, and fully establish our nation's glory and integrity. ... [illegible] ... Grant and Sherman, and all patriotic Generals have but one idea—the supremacy of our country and Government. [Enthusiastic cheers for Grant and Sherman.] We may differ as to some little things, but, in the one great thing, we did not differ—that this great country should survive in all its greatness. We should not bother ourselves about small matters, but attend to the great interests of the country. Our country has now a good start in life, and its welfare is in our keeping. It is a country wonderful yet in undeveloped resources. In your own beautiful State of Ohio—the finest in this whole country—scarcely one acre of ten is in cultivation. Let us then go on in peace and harmony with the peaceful pursuits of life. When all is under cultivation and we have a population as dense as that of Europe, it will be soon enough to trample on each others heels. We have a future of peace now before us—an honorable peace; and, as far as I go, I do not want to hear of war for fifty years to come. When other nations attempt to trample on our national rights, we shall have an opportunity of resuming the business of war. But now that the war is over, I am a peace man; all of my army are peace men. Sherman's "bummers" [laughter] are peace men. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness of your welcome to-night.

A cotton speculator named Dunn was robbed and killed in the Tallahatchie swamp near Grenada, Miss. The Memphis *Argus* of the 7th says of him:

[illegible] ago a cotton speculator by the name of Dunn, from New Orleans, came up into the region of country bordering on the Tallahatchie to carry on his business. Dunn had secured a large amount of cotton, which he was sending off to New Orleans by all accessible means of transportation. It was also supposed that he had a large amount of money with him, as he was constantly making heavy purchases of cotton, paying for it in United States currency. ... [illegible] ... We understand that he leaves a wife and three children.

South Carolina Planters and Freedmen.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston special says:

The *Herald's* Charleston special says that Gen. Beach, commanding the District of Charleston, learning that some of the planters, in their contracts made with the freedmen, were ... [illegible] ... question of emancipation.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special ... [illegible]

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,489.

Gov. Wells and the Negro Suffrage Question.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOS. J. DURANT AND OTHERS.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana—

Governor—The undersigned, the central Executive Committee of the friends of universal suffrage, respectfully invite your attention to their organization and objects.

They desire to see the elective franchise extended to all the inhabitants of the State who are loyal, without distinction of origin.

The rebellion has overthrown the constitution and civil Government of Louisiana, and rendered necessary the creation of a new State Government by the direct act of the people.

The recent attempt here to re-establish government on a limited and imperfect suffrage is an admitted failure. You do not profess to hold power by the form of election which took place in February, 1864. You assert and exercise a power independent of the formal organic law. Your right to do so, it is not our purpose to draw in question. You enjoy it. That is enough for what we seek.

Under your discretionary powers you have defined the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration of voters in New Orleans; but you permit the observance of a different rule in the country. We urge you to enact uniformity.

We ask that before you shall order any general State election, or for members of Congress, you shall demand a complete registration to be made in every parish of the State, of all loyal citizens without distinction of race or origin, who have resided twelve months in Louisiana.

This will introduce to the ballot-box the loyal element of the black race hitherto disfranchised, but who have acquired by emancipation the title of citizens, and who have earned by their devotion to the country, and possess by natural justice, the right to participate in government.

Such an act, sir, will make you forever loved and respected in Louisiana and throughout our country. It will ensure the tranquility of the State, it will establish the logical consequences of emancipation; it will put an end to the power of that aristocracy which organized the rebellion and still ambitiously aims at the power of the Government; it will neutralize and overpower the rebel element which cannot be successfully excluded from the polls; it will speed our State on a new and unknown career of wealth and honor.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication, and that you will be pleased to name an early day on which to give it.

We remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

Thomas J. Durant, President.
Anthony Fernandez, Vice President.
N Jervis, Secretary.
Jos. L. Mention, Assistant Secretary.
W. R. Crane, Treasurer.

Rufus Waples,	Chs Oglivie,
B G Brewer,	J. L. Imley,
Ansel Edwards,	R. Abeston,
O J Dunn,	M. Stiles,
H. Train,	F. C. Christophe,
Benj. F. Flanders,	Thomas Lynan,
A. Commagere,	Sebastian, Seiler,
D. C. Woodruff,	E. W. Stanley,

H. C. Warmouth.

Executive Department, New Orleans, July 10th, 1865.

Messrs. Thos. J. Durant, Wm. R. Crane, Benj. Flanders, Rufus Waples and others.

Gentlemen: An address signed by you and some others, representing yourselves as the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage," was handed to me a week ago. Until the present time my official duties did not allow me the leisure to reply to it as requested.

1st. You ask that the elective franchise be extended to all the inhabitants of the State who are loyal without distinction of origin.

2d. You inform me that the rebellion has overthrown the constitution and civil government of Louisiana, and rendered necessary the creation of a new State government by the direct act of the people.

3d. You allege "that the recent attempt to establish government on a limited and imperfect suffrage is an admitted failure," and that I do not profess to hold power by the form of election which took place in February, 1864. You assert, furthermore, that "I exercise a power independent of the organic law."

4th. You do not hesitate to declare that "under my discretionary powers I have defined the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New Orleans, but that I permit the observance of a different rule in the country," and you urge me "to enact uniformity."

In answer to your address so dictatorial and presumptive, I would say that the elective franchise is defined by law and its exercise must be in accordance therewith.

I do not believe that the constitution and civil government of Louisiana has been overthrown by the rebellion, and the creation of a new government is not within my province, if I admitted the necessity.

I do profess, and do hold, however, contrary to your confidently expressed opinion, by the form of election which took place in February, 1864, and in no respect "independent of the formal organic law," as you affect to believe.

It is true the exceptional condition of our political affairs compels recourse to military authority to supplement momentarily, the deficiencies of the law, when my powers, as defined by statute, are unequal to the emergency. This recourse, however, I have sparingly invoked, and only against persons in office, whose numberless abuses of their places, or venal conduct, compelled it.

Neither have I, as you erroneously assert, transcended the requirements of law in defining "the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New Orleans." All persons legally entitled to vote, and none others, can register. So, too, do you misstate the fact when you say that "I permit a different rule in the country." In both instances my conduct is controlled by the law. No registry that I am aware of has ever existed in any State of the Union in rural districts. None certainly ever has in Louisiana. I see no reason now for any departure from the usual course, and if I did, I do not claim any competence to direct it to be done.

When you ask, therefore, that I shall "before any general State election, order a complete registration in every parish of the State of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin," for the reasons already advanced, I decline to comply.

In coming to this conclusion I have no other difficulty than is presented by your confident predictions of the evils that must follow a non compliance with your demands. Political prophesying, however, has long since ceased to alarm mankind. ... [illegible] ...

I do not call in question, gentlemen, the sincerity of any of you. I take for granted you are perfectly sincere in your love of our emancipated people, and conscientiously believe the latter are entitled to the elective franchise; but you cannot be surprised if I cannot come to your conclusions so speedily as you have done, recollecting, as I do, the eloquent letter of your President, Mr. T. J. Durant, who as late as 1862, in a memorable letter to President Lincoln, protested against the taking of slaves from their owners and the iniquities of the blockade of the ports [of] the States in rebellion.

Where gentlemen who claim to represent an organization so sonorous in name as the "Central Executive Committee of Friends of Universal Suffrage" have exhibited so much versatility of opinion in so short a time, and have prophesied so often in defiance of the logic of history and experience, they cannot be astonished if I should cling to the laws and the Constitution as my guides rather than to their predictions, however confidently and egotistically pronounced the latter may be.

I cannot either accept, however anxious to do so I might be, your conclusion that the endowment of the negro with the franchise would strengthen the Union cause or the National Government.

I dissent in toto from that conclusion. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the negro character, that nine out of ten of the late entire slave population would support their former masters, personally or politically, in any way, in preference to all strangers—and I regard all as strangers in this connection who did not stand in this domestic relation towards them. ... [illegible] ...

In kindly and good feeling for the African, I yield to none, even among the oldest or newest of his friends; and while no man, North or South, is more willing to accept the situation as produced by the war, both as regards his ... [illegible] ...

I have full faith in the National Administration. ... [illegible] ...

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder's Court.—Recorder Westley sent Charles Best before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen $20 and 15 cents and some clothing from Joseph Miller on Broad street.

Gustave Adolphe Sorich residing on Old Levee street near Hospital was brought up on the charge preferred by Margaret Ann Barse who says that she was married to the prisoner who made her believe that he was a single man, when really he had another wife living in the city. Recorder Westley has the case under advisement. The fellow is lucky if he is not adjudged to live with both of his complaining wives.

Pierre Zeimaman fell down on Dauphin street and complained of being sick. The police could not see the point and took him up. He was fined $5.

Eliza Garden and Florence Jacob, for violating City Ordinances were fined $10 each and Jacob Sailor, for drawing a knife on officer Feeney had to pony down $15.

Lawrence Donegan failed to appear and prosecute George Simpson on a charge of assault and battery, and was in consequence fined $10 by Recorder Vennard.

W. F. Carroll was mulcted in a fine of $10 with peace bonds on a malicious charge against officer Bygansky.

Pat. Carrigan was sent to prison on a charge of having stolen a hat from a discharged soldier and fighting officer Garrigot. Other small cases were disposed of "secundum artem."

The Sheriffs.—It appeared to-day that some of the Courts did not recognize the newly appointed Sheriff. The consequence is we are pestered with two Sheriffs.

Robbery.—The house of H. O. Sheyer, on Canal street, known as the Stragglers Home, was robbed yesterday of $515. A man named McCauley is arrested as the guilty party, and will be tried before Recorder Vennard. Bail, $1000.

Shot.—An officer of the steamer Nyanza was shot at last night and taken, in a wounded condition, to the hospital. Wm. McLain, a deserter from the vessel, is charged with the shooting, and is held for trial in the First District Lockup.

Suicide.—A man named Magar Alford committed suicide at No. 44 Franklin street at 9 o'clock this morning, by shooting himself. The Coroner will look into the matter.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from July 3d to July 9th, 1865:

Angina 1, apoplexy 3, cancer of uterus 1, cholera 1, cholera infantum 6, cirrhosis of liver 1, congestion of the brain 3, congestion of the brains 2, consumption 15, infantile convulsion 8, croup 1, infantile debility 2, delirium tremens 1, acute diarrhoea 2, chronic diarrhoea 5, dropsy 1, drowned 3, acute dysentery 6, chronic dysentery 1, diphtheria 2, enteritis 4, entero-colitis 3, congestive fever 5, pernicious fever 1, brain fever 2, scarlet fever 3, malignant fever 1, typhoid fever 7, typhus fever 1, gastro-enteritis 5, disease of heart 1, inflammation of the bowels 2, inflammation of the stomach 1, inflammation of the throat 3, killed accidentally 1, infantile marasmus 9, meningitis 1, paralysis 1, peritonitis 1, pneumonia 6, rheumatism 1, small pox 5, softening of the brain 1, stillborn 6, teething 9, tetanus 2, tris nascentium 3, unknown 1, not stated 1, total 154.

Males, 83; females, 62; not stated, 4; total 154.

Ages—Under one year 31; from 1 to 2 19; from 2 to 5, 15; from 5 to 10, 15; from 10 to 15 2; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 25, 9; from 25 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 12; from 40 to 50, 18; from 50 to 60, 8; from 60 to 70, 5; from 70 to 80, 0; from 80 to 90 1; from 90 to 100 0, 100 and upwards, 0; unknown 12. Total, 154.

Nativities—Austria, 1; British America, 1; Denmark, 1; France, 5; Germany, 2; Ireland, 17; Norway, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 91, not stated, 34. Total, 154.

Whites, 107; blacks, 33; mulattoes, 12. Total, 154.

H. L. SHELDON, Asst. Surg.
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Tennessee Affairs.

Nashville, July 5.—The editor of the *Dispatch* has just returned from a visit to East Tennessee. He reports the wheat crop as not looking well. The yield will be small. That of corn will be in great abundance.

Stores of provisions concealed during the war are being brought into market, and all the necessaries of life are as cheap as in Washington. There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches.

Four candidates are running for Congress in Greenville District—three radicals and one conservative.

Judge Butler is holding court at Jonesboro. The Union people in East Tennessee, everywhere, manifest a determination to compel rebels to leave the country.

Gov. Harris's Adjutant General has arrived in the city.

A convention held in Stewart county nominated a rebel ex-colonel to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. Mr. Woods, the present incumbent, having resigned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

ELECTIONS FOR RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—Mayor Kennedy gives notice that, as the President of the United States has made it a condition of the delivery of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to its stockholders that they should elect loyal Directors, an election for this purpose will be held on the 25th inst.; for the like reason an election is ordered to take place on the same day for Directors of the Opelousas Railroad.

EX-GOV. HAHN, of Louisiana, was one of the principal speakers at the colored emancipation jubilee in Washington on the 4th. The speeches and letters on that occasion all favored negro suffrage. The Ex-Governor congratulated his colored friends on the fact that a regular army maintained in the South would accustom Southerners to that as a part of the Government.

THE LAST NEW YORK LEDGER.—We are favored by Bastian Bros., 79 Customhouse street, with the New York *Ledger* of July 15th.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

EX-CONFEDERATES ARRIVING—GOVERNOR ALLEN EXPECTED AT MONTERLY—TEXANS AND MISSOURIANS ENTERING MAXIMILIANS SERVICE.

(From the Matamoros Ranchero, 5th.)

Major Charles Russell arrived here yesterday morning, five days from Monterey. From him we learn that Gen. Bee and Walker and Colonel Lockett, of the C. S. Army, (defunct) had reached that city. They have taken up their residence there with a view to permanence.

Capt. Monet had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service.

The report of ten thousand organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about two or three thousand. The actual number organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between seven and eight thousand men.

Gov. Murrah, of Texas, has crossed the Rio Grande at Camargo. The Governor was robbed at San Antonio of $2000. His baggage was intercepted between San Antonio and Austin, and stolen.

Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey, when Major Russell left.

Major Russell was several times intercepted on his way down from Monterey by the so-called Liberals; but after an hour or two of detention and search, he, with his party, was allowed to pass on.

We regret to announce that serious trouble is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from San Antonio and Austin. Nothing will surprise us coming from that direction.

The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of Negrete, followed him on the Chihuahua route to the desert, and there gave up farther pursuit. The other wing of Negrete's army, under Escavido, were being closely followed on the route to Piedras Negras. Beyond this, nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals.

TEXAS PLANTERS AND THE NEGROES.—The planters of Brazoria county held a meeting last Monday for the purpose of devising such means as would prevent the employment of any negro who had run away from his former master. The proceedings not being intended for publication, the following is the substance:

It was agreed upon, to divide among the negroes on each plantation five per cent. of the proceeds of the crops, besides their rations, medical attendance and two suits of clothing, and to have the young and infirm taken care of; this contract to be valid only for the remnant of the present year, and to be signed by the negroes and employers.

It would be to the interest of the planters of other counties to hold similar meetings in time to preserve their crops.—*Galveston News, 6th.*

Louis Kossuth, in the course of a private letter of the 29th May to the Editor of the *Tribune*, incidentally says:

How happy you must feel in having been spared to see the triumph of those grand principles for which you have been contending all your life! The stain of Slavery is removed from the fair escutcheon of your noble land. The curse is dispelled which clouded the bright prospect of her future. The manner in which the genius of your people managed through the crisis, and managed to cope with the difficulties ... [illegible] ... you have achieved by bravery and admirable perseverance.

Yours, ever truly, L. KOSSUTH.

CRIMINAL BEAUTY.—A correspondent, who writes after a visit to Ford's theatre, Washington, says: Notwithstanding the close surveillance of the guards who have had the theatre in charge, the building has been roughly used. Curiosity-seekers have completely whittled away the bench upon which "Peanut John" sat whilst holding Booth's horse, and about a yard square has been cut away from the place where Booth's foot struck when he jumped upon the stage, after shooting the President. ... [illegible]

The Debts of the South—A National Collection Agency.

[From the New York Times July 1.]

The following in relation to the collection of debts in the South appears in an evening paper:

"Are not the loyal merchants of the North and the government, entitled to be furnished at once, and gratis, with the evidence on which they can recover by suit what is justly due them from those concerned? In the meantime, there is nothing to prevent the business community from petitioning that those excepted from the general amnesty shall as a condition precedent to pardon, pay what they owe, with interest."

The sheer absurdity of this proposal mitigates, in a measure, its mischievous tendency. Not one in a thousand, probably, of the persons living at the South, who stand in the relation of debtors to Northern citizens, are in a position to pay what they owe. ... [illegible] ...

Garibaldi on Human Progress—Letter to Herr Karl Blind.

[From Il Diritto, June 10.]

MY DEAR BLIND: Human progress is at a standstill, and to your superior intellect the causes of this dead-lock are assuredly well known. ... [illegible] ...

G. GARIBALDI.

[From the New York Tribune, July 1.]

Arguelles—Cuba.

A well informed Cuban friend informs us that Col. Arguelles, whose extradition was solicited of our Government by the Governor-General of Cuba on a charge (quite true) that he had betrayed his official trust as a local or deputy governor by conniving, at the unlawful sale into slavery of a cargo of bozales (native Africans) ... [illegible]

The Duel Contagion in Europe.

Duels are the order of the day. The late quarrel between Bismark and Virchow reveals the curious anomaly in Prussian law, that the former cannot withhold a challenge without violating the military law, nor the latter accept it without violating the civil law. ... [illegible]

The Petticoat Fiction.

(From the New York World.)

There are three good reasons why the story that Jeff Davis attempted to escape his captors disguised in his wife's apparel, should no longer be thrust upon people's belief with importunities that it is little less than treason to doubt its truth. ... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Hon. Winter Davis in his Chicago speech on the 4th, took strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage and the Monroe doctrine.

The Congress Spring at Saratoga has been sold for $210,000 in gold.

Anna Dickinson, the lecturess, is said to be fitting for theatrical profession.

It is said that what has shocked Professor Agassiz more than anything else he has seen in Brazil is the electric eel.

Red and blue gravels are fashionable in London. The Prince of Wales adopted the style lately, at a public dinner.

Another negro outrage occurred in Philadelphia recently. ... [illegible]

They kill pigs by steam in Chicago. ... [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, July 11, 1865.

We have but little change to note in the general market. ... [illegible] ...

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, July 11, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with ... [illegible] ...

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 12, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. ... [illegible] ...

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. ... [illegible] ...

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE. ... [illegible] ...

EXPORTS. ... [illegible] ...

IMPORTS. ... [illegible] ...

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR. ... [illegible] ...

OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER OF BOURBON AND TOULOUSE STS. Grand Concert. ... [illegible] ... Admission .... $1 00.

St. Charles Hotel KEPT BY A. MOUSSET. ... [illegible] ...

NOTICE. The undersigned have removed their former business ... STEVENS & SEYMOUR ... [illegible]

PAPER AND STATIONERY. ... [illegible]

ALBERT VOORHIES, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ... [illegible]

A. PITOT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. ... [illegible]

P. A. ROY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. ... [illegible]

OCTAVE DE ARMAS, NOTARY PUBLIC. 146 .... Royal street 146

AUCTION SALES. ... [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES. ... [illegible]

U. S. Direct Taxation. ... [illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. ... CHARLES SMITH, Collector. ... [illegible]

Notice to Cotton Factors. ... [illegible]

John M. G. Parker & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BROKERS. ... [illegible]

St. Louis Restaurant. KEPT BY HENRY BARTHE. ... [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST. ... [illegible]

Sabates, Bros & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS ... HAVANA, Cuba.

Mail Steamers to France Direct. ... [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co. "STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS." ... [illegible]

MARIPOSA ... [illegible]

New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line. ... [illegible]

For Mobile. ... [illegible]

NOTICE. ANTOINE DUBUC, Secretary of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans. ... [illegible]

J. BOURGET & Co., UNDERTAKERS. ... [illegible]

CUBA PRODUCE IN BOND AND IN STORE. ... [illegible]

Dessert Wines and Old Cognac Brandy. ... [illegible]

Carpet Warerooms. ... [illegible]

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. ... [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. ... [illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. ... [illegible]

Emprunt 7-30 DES ETATS UNIS. ... JAY COOKE ... [illegible]

AVIS AUX VOTANTS. ... [illegible]

TAXE DIRECTE DES ETATS-UNIS. ... [illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands. ... [illegible]