THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1865.

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

Our old friend and fellow citizen, Mr. J. Hart, has returned to this city and will shortly open, we understand, a loan office on an improved plan, and based on extensive and liberal principles. In the meantime, he may be found at Mr. Winnell's on Gravier street, between St. Charles and Common streets.

THE ARROW TIE FOR COTTONS—One of the greatest desiderata in the palmy days of cotton planting was a cheap and expeditious method of tying cotton bales after compression. The iron hoop tie was invented and was fast supplanting rope when the war reduced the demand and diverted iron to other purposes. At present the importance of such a tie is more obvious than ever in view of the scarcity and exorbitant price of bale rope, and planters and factors will readily appreciate the advantages, in point of cheapness, strength, durability, and facility and dispatch of the "Arrow Tie", a patent improvement, advertised by Given, Watts & Co, 103 Poydras street, New Orleans, who have a supply of the improved bands on board a ship now in the river.

Conditions of National Homogeneity.

Those who may adhere to the notion that the Union can be harmoniously conducted on the principle of reciprocal tolerance of sectional diversities, are singularly blind to signal lessons of experience. If any fact has been more loudly announced than another in the trumpet's clangor and the cannon's roar, it was the utter inefficiency of mere constitutional guarantees and limitations to secure that degree of forbearance and non-interference which is essential to the success of the unity-in-diversity theory. It is printed in iron letters across the face of a continent. It is blazoned in epilogue on the curtain which has just closed the tragedy of civil war. If there are men in the South who will still assert that it is safe to confide in State rights and constitutional sanction as more powerful than "irrepressible conflict," their refutation is simple and palpable. It is a part of history.

Most assuredly the dependence on which they now propose to rely failed amid the sectional agitations which led to secession; the appeal to secession was an acknowledgment of its failure, the war proclaimed its failure, and, in pronouncing secession an impossible remedy, also proclaimed the obliteration of marked sectional diversities as the only available guarantee against sectional agitations and aggressions. In short, the logic of the war, and of the peace which nurtured the war, presents for practical acceptance the unavoidable conclusion that, in order to be at peace and united under a common Constitution, the country must be rendered homogeneous in its various parts.

The conditions of the required homogeneity can be fully developed only by future experience. One of them, however, is already obvious, the emancipation of slavery. The war accomplished that; and as a logical sequence from it, those who claim the conqueror's right with regard to the lately rebel population, demand political equality for the negro. It is certain that they will not tolerate quietly any laws relative to the negro in the South which bear the aspect of a peculiar and sectional character. Negro suffrage will undoubtedly be one of these conditions of national homogeneity.

There is not the least doubt that, if they have control of Congress, they will deny representation to the South in so far as negro suffrage is not admitted into the representative basis; and should they be able to shape Executive policy, unquestionably the alternative would at once be presented to the ex slaveholding States of striking the word "white" from their electoral qualifications, or remaining subject provinces under military government until reconstructed through exterior agency. In the seeboiling process attending that reconstruction, the white element would be turned down, and the black element, in accordance with Mr. Chase's theory of political expediency as well as poetical justice, placed forcibly on top; and the next step would be to hold it there in spite of itself by main strength.

If such a sinister alternative were at this moment before the people of those States, to which point would wisdom incline their choice? Would they prefer to organize negro suffrage themselves, with whatever mitigations misfortune might have left it in their power to apply, or would they realign themselves to fate, and accept whatever corner might remain for them in the land they love after the inauguration in it of a vast Haytien experiment? Happily the question does not press for an instant and practical answer, and there is yet time for a calm and deliberate decision.

Meantime it is well to reflect that Radicalism is like a fever, and attacks the weakest and most sensitive parts. Its strongest impulse is towards the point of least resistance. For the Southern people, so largely outnumbered as they are, so unkindly observed as they will be, to make an ostentation of political idiosyncrasy, associated with a sectional sensitiveness, would be simply to advertise their weakness and challenge assault. The conservatism that isolates and provokes is false and foolish; it organizes its own defeat.

Political Organization.

The recent movements in this city towards political organization, under the several titles of Conservative Union and Conservative Democratic, have been, if not in full concert as regards initiative action, without material conflict as regards avowed political purpose. The unanimity, indeed, on essential points, of all those who have joined in the political activity to which we allude, is quite remarkable, and we trust will prove eminent. It is pleasing to observe that the distinctions which arose in the State organization of 1861 seem to be wholly discarded, and prominent personages who were known as Radicals then, and even more lately, are pressing to front ranks of the Conservatives.

But the most cheering sign in this connection is not the course of professional politicians, but the disposition manifested in a few striking instances by the intelligent and solid mass of citizens to develop from their own midst a platform on which to work out the political destiny of the State. We may cite as one of these instances the meeting which took place on the 12th in the Fifth Representative District. It was largely attended, and in spirit as well as numbers was a genuine demonstration of the people.

It took the name of Conservative Democrat. But names amount to little at present unsettled and precarious political stage. We can conceive of only one Louisiana party—that which claims for the people of the State, within its their legitimate sphere, the control of its fortunes for weal or for woe.

REFUNDING OF THE ONE CENT SHIPPING FEE ON COTTON—A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Kellogg, of the N. O. Customhouse, instructs the latter to refund the one cent shipping fee paid on cotton east of the Mississippi, on and after the 14th of June, and also the same fee paid on cotton west of the river, on and after the 25th of June.

BOTTOMRY LOAN.—Mr. F. Maurick advertises for a bottomry loan on the British steamer Carlota to be paid in Spanish gold after arrival at Havana. Application will be made at the office of Arthur C. Waugh, 30 Camp street, until the 17th inst.

A New Yorker has invented a little machine for the convalescence of one armed persons, by which they are enabled to wash the remaining hand and arm.

BY TELEGRAPH

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 13TH AND 14TH.

GOLD ON THE 12TH 41¾—COTTON UNCHANGED.

Tornado in Indiana—Potato Rot in Illinois, Destructive Freshets, &c.—100 Lives Lost by Steamboat Collision—General Thomas for Enforcing the Monroe Doctrine—Death of Dr. Campbell, of Georgetown College—Troops Withdrawn from Southwest Missouri.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Louisville, August 13—In response to a serenade at Elmira, New York, Adjutant General Thomas said that the Monroe doctrine must be enforced.

All the troops except from four cavalry regiments at Springfield have been withdrawn Southwest Missouri.

John Thomas, a bushwhacker who was to be hung on Friday at Quincy, Ill., has been reprieved.

Rev. D. R Campbell, President of Georgetown College, is dead.

Louisville, Aug. 12—A terrible tornado visited North Bend, Ind., sweeping away substantial buildings. Many persons were injured, but no lives lost.

The potato rot has appeared in Illinois.

It is generally conceded that the Atlantic cable is a failure.

A steamboat collision occurred on Lake Superior, which resulted in the loss of one hundred lives.

Unprecedented rain storms have occurred in northwestern Illinois, producing destructive freshets. Bridges have been swept away in all directions and the prairies have become vast lakes of water.

Railroad communication has been completely re established between Richmond and Lynchburg.

THE MARKETS.

New York, August 12, 4 P. M—Gold 41¾. Cotton is in fair demand, and prices firm. Rio Coffee in active demand, at full prices. Tobacco demand fair prices firm.

New York Markets.

New York, August 12—Gold opened at 41 and three-eighths. Groceries, provisions and cotton unchanged.

New York, 12 m.—Gold 41¾. Cotton market dull—prices unchanged. Rio Coffee demand fair prices—firm. Sugar market dull—prices unchanged. Wheat market dull—prices unchanged. Flour market dull—prices unchanged. Mixed Corn—the supply exceeds the demand. Oats quiet. Lard—demand fair, prices 24¼c. Whisky market dull, prices unchanged. One P. M. Gold 41⅞. Mess Pork market dull, prices have declined one-half. Winter Wheat one and two cents higher. Groceries quiet.

DEXTER'S WHISKY.—The house of Jno B. Morrison & Co, No 65 Tchoupitoulas street, have received a new supply of the celebrated Dexter's Whisky, and the patron's of this approved brand are assured of its purity and standard excellence. We are able to attest the endorsement of this assurance by competent judges.

THE USA FOR RED RIVER.—This extremely light draught and staunch regular Shreveport packet will depart for the Red River region at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. H. Kellog and Mr Wm. Culbertson, her commander and clerk, are both too well known as veteran steamboatmen and attentive officers to require a word of comment from our pen.

Remember the USA at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG.—Those of our readers having business towards the "Hill City" will be pleased to learn that the swift and elegant regular packet Peytona leaves at 5 o'clock this afternoon with Capt. John S. Woolfolk in command and the obliging Mr George A. Williams on the office. See advertisement in another column.

STEAMER BELLA DONA SUNK.—The steamer Ida May, Captain Armstrong, arrived last evening from Shreveport, reports the steamer Bella Dona, Capt. Smith from Shreveport, struck a log or stump, on Saturday 12 inst. about 4 o'clock P. M., in the Bend of the River, about 140 miles below Shreveport and sunk to her Cabin floor.

The Bella Donna had on board 556 bales cotton for this city. The boat will prove a total loss. Captain Smith, passengers and crew came down on the Ida May.

A SCHOONER OF MATAGORDA DISABLED AND WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 10th has information by the steamer Tilly from Indianola that a schooner bound from Tampico to New York was at anchor off Matagorda with signals of distress, all the hands on board being sick with yellow fever. It is also stated that no assistance was sent, though the information was given by Dr. Lewis, the quarantine officer. The 4th Army Corps has been moved from Green Lake to Victoria.

Specie by the steamship Monterey arrived yesterday morning from New York:

$50,000 greenbacks	A. M. Fortier.
25,000 in gold	"
50,000 do	National Bank.
40,827 do	Pike, Iappyre & Bro.
20,000 do	Herman Harris.
5,000 do	M. S. Winchell.
10,000 do	Silkenstadt & Co.
7,000 in greenbacks	"

$207,826, Total.

GEN. DEBRAY.—At the breaking out of the late war, Gen. H. B. Debray, an ex lieutenant of the French army, was residing in Texas. He entered the C. S Army, and by his gallantry and professional talent rose to the rank of Brig. General. He has now resumed his residence in Texas, and is thus greeted on his entrance into a civil vocation by the Houston *Telegraph* of the 11th:

We are glad to learn that our old friend, Gen. X. B. Debray, has been appointed Agent of the Commercial Express Company in this city. No institution could provide itself with a better recommendation than that of being renvenated by such a man as Gen. Debray. We have known him long, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier. We wish him prosperity, and wish prosperity to anything he may be engaged in.

CROPS IN LAFOURCHE PARISH.—The Thibodeaux *Sentinel* of the 12th says:

We are, by all appearances, in hope that the returns of the crops this year will be very satisfactory, and partially compensate for the last year's failure. Cotton looks fine, and will, in all likelyhood, yield a fair average. Corn has been rather damaged by water and insects. Some weeks back we were almost afraid of another visit of caterpillars in cotton; but are so far safe. We need a good and profitable crop, and have strong reasons for believing that the returns, this year, will meet the wants. Cotton picking has begun, and some of our large growers will make a very good average crop.

Governor Crapo of Michigan, who has been alarmingly ill at Marquette, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his home in Flint.

Gen. Grant's Visit to Nova Scotia.

The New York *Times* of the 5th says:

Lieutenant General Grant having conquered the rebellion, disbanded the army, and regulated the military affairs of the country for the future on a systematic basis, has sought a little recreation, in a trip as far as Nova Scotia, at the invitation, it is understood, of Sir Richard Doyle, the Commander of the British forces in that Province. He has hardly got embarked for Halifax, when the *Evening Post*, of this city, hastens to print a letter, proclaiming to the Nova Scotians that the Lieutenant-General of our armies visits their country as a *spy*. Its words are:

"I am not at liberty to tell you his mission to the land of "Blue-noses," but there can be no harm in saying that it is not at all improper for the General commanding all the armies of the United States to know the nature of the approaches and the condition of defence of the port which must be one of the chief military depots of England in the event of a war with anybody upon this continent."

(From the New York Times, 5th.)

The Rebel Cotton Loan.

The latest quotation of the "Confederate Cotton Loan" in the London market is about 7¼. Those among us here who may be surprised that the loan is still quoted at all, probably forget that there is a class of sober-sided Englishmen that still believe in the Southern political community, bound together in all the appertainings to the credit, and honor, and obligations of the late Confederacy. A specimen of this class writes as follows to the leading Liberal journal of England, the London *Daily News*:

To the Editor of the "Daily News":

SIR—As a Confederate bondholder I hope that Messrs Schroder & Co. will not commit themselves in any way to regards the interests intrusted to their charge. The Commissioners of the Confederate Government are men of honor, and will do their best for the interests of the States lately confederated, which happily, are consistent with the interests of the bondholders.

When the proper time arrives I have no doubt whatever that each of the States lately confederated will take upon itself its proportion of the cotton bonds antiquidated, which amounts to little over £2,000,000.

Let each State perform this act of honesty and policy, and it will obtain as much money as they may require to repair the sad ravages of war. I hope you will favor me by inserting this letter, for I and my friends are large bondholders, and a false step like that suggested by your correspondent, "A Bondholder," would considerably militate against our interest.

I am, &c, A LARGE COTTON BONDHOLDER.

Discovery of a Temple of Jane at Pompeii.

Mention was lately made of the discovery at Pompeii of a temple of Juno, with more than three hundred skeletons. Those remains, which crumbled to dust by degrees as they were brought to light, were those of women and children who had been buried beneath the burning ashes thrown out by the volcano at the moment in which a sacrifice was being offered up in the temple to the Queen of the Gods, no doubt to implore her to avert the terrible calamity which menaced the city. To the arm of one of those skeletons, which from the rich jewels was which it was covered, is supposed to have been that of the high priestess, was still attached, by a gold ring, a censer of the same metal filled with calcined perfumes. This vase set in the form of lotus now used in the ceremonies of Catholic churches, and is of beautiful workmanship and inlaid with precious stones. The status of the goddess is one of the most magnificent relics yet found in that city. Its eyes are of enamel, and on the neck and arms, as well as at the ankles, are jewels and bracelets of precious stones of the most exquisite finish and elegance of form. The peacock placed at her side is almost entirely composed of precious stones. The tripod before the altar is like the censer held by the high priestess, magnificently worked gold. The temple also contained lamps, artistically chased, of bronze, iron, silver and gold; branches of foliage, vine stems, interspersed with flowers and fruit of the most beautiful form. The space around the altar is paved with splendid mosaics in excellent preservation, and the rest of the temple is inlaid with small rectangular blocks of white and purple agate. The spot on which the sacrifices were made is alone paved with marble. All the instruments used on the occasion were still lying on a broken table, and the sacred vases were filled with a rotten matter, which is supposed to have been blood.

American Contributions to the International Photographic Exhibition.

A Berlin correspondence of the 9th July writes:

The International Photographic Exhibition was closed on Tuesday week. Professor Joy, Vice President of the New York Photographic Society, arrived here not long before, and brought proceedings from the New York Society, regretting that not being based soon enough to be fully represented at the Berlin exhibition. Professor Joy handed over to Dr. Vogel, President of the Berlin Society, the contributions of Lewis M. Rutherford, a New York amateur, consisting of five photographs of the moon, which far exceed in autumnal and beauty of execution those of Dr. Warren de la Rue, and were distinguished with a prize medal. Dr. Vogel declares these two moon pictures to be the most exquisite specimens of photography he has ever beheld; they positively outstrip everything of the kind in Europe. Further productions of American art brought over by Professor Joy are several landscapes, the Cemetery and the Arsenal of New York (the latter died in mourning on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln), sent by another amateur, Mr. Newton, of New York, as samples of a dry composition process, and quite interesting as such. Finally, Dr. Vogel was presented with a photograph of the sun's spectrum, also by Mr. Rutherford, which he states again to be far superior to the different solar spectra at the Exhibition. Having shown it to the celebrated Professor Kirchoff, of Heidelberg, this *savant* told him that could he have had the benefit of examining it sooner, he should have been saved a year's labor in his investigations. This authentic remark of the Professor's, who is a first rate authority on physics, and has seen and probably made himself, many photographs of the solar spectrum, is the best testimony to Mr. Rutherford's skill as an artist. Dr. Vogel told your reporter, with great enthusiasm, that New York is unquestionably far ahead of Berlin and of all Europe in the photographic art.

The Connecticut Tragedy.

(From the Hartford Times, August 3.)

The shocking revelations of the Macchester murder examined into on Wednesday afternoon the addition of the climax of horror in the confession of Albert L. Stankweather, the son, who acknowledges that he perpetrated the crimes—that he, and he alone, butchered his own mother and his sister as they lay asleep in bed together.

The confession—which was not unexpected by those best informed of the facts—was made by the prisoner in the jail in this city, to Mr. James Campbell, of Manchester, the father of the girl to whom the prisoner was engaged to be married. The child of police, believing that he would acknowledge to Mr. Campbell than to anybody else, induced the latter to go to the jail yesterday afternoon, where the wretched young man, discarding all his previous lies and contrivances to avoid detection, made a clean breast of it, and confessed the awful crime.

He acknowledged, after some questioning, that he had butchered his mother, and then his sister, with the axe, and then, to make certain of the Sendisk job, he had repeatedly plunged his butcher knife into their throats and bosoms; winding up the deed of horror by setting the bed on fire, and then his own bed in a blaze.

"I did it," he said, "I did it, Mr. Campbell, out of love for your daughter, and nothing else. I felt I must have that money for without it she wouldn't marry me; and I got the money."

The plea of insanity will of course be set up, in the utter absence of any other possible one; and for the credit of human nature it is to be hoped the young man is insane. But truth compels the conclusion that business by no means looks like it. He is cool, obdurate, hardened—the embodiment of mere depravity than we had imagined it possible to find in any one even of those exhibiting the most revolting aspects of poor fallen human nature. The only crimes involving family murder that have any analogy to this terrible deed were, we are glad to say, perpetrated by lunatics—first the memorable butchery of the "Boardman family" in Wethersfield, by a husband and father, a generation years ago, when the murder of the wife and three children was followed by the suicide of the crazy murderer, whose body the frenzied people dragged at the tail of a cart and finally buried at a "cross road" with a stake driven through it; and the murder in East Hartford, last year, of a wife and her baby, by an insane husband and father, who also committed suicide. But in those cases there was none of the hardened, deliberate, and purely selfish calculation exhibited by this wretch. Stankweather, and none who have closely watched his career believe him to be insane.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, July 18, 1865—In military circles it is stated that M. Eloin, Maximilian's "unofficial" envoy to the courts of France, Belgium and Austria, obtained of the Emperor at his last audience, just before he started to go home, leave for French officers to enter the Mexican service. Should any take advantage of this opportunity, his engagement will last for three years. It will entitle him to an outfit and a certain sum to defray his expenses of returning home. Officers thus engaged will be charged with the task of instructing native regiments in the art of war. I myself doubt much whether Maximilian will very long have any army to be instructed. I just here saw a letter from an intelligent observer in Mexico, which gives a very bad account of affairs there. He is said to appear much disgusted, and was suffering severely from dyspepsy. The efforts commanding the Austrian contingent privately expressed their want of confidence in the permanency of the empire, and that the Emperor Max himself shares their feeling is signified by the fact that he has, for some time past, been sending considerable sums to Europe, to provide against the day when he may find himself an exile.

A London Times Critic on Adah Isaacs Menken.

(From the London Times, July 24.)

In the whole range of the English drama there is probably not a single piece that so thoroughly answers the purpose of moving a British audience to tears as the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Black Eyed Susan.

Restored to the theatrical stage by Miss Menken who played the part of William at Astley's on the occasion of her benefit, the favorite drama seemed to fresh as ever, while it served to exhibit the popular artist in a new light. Overwhelming testimony in Mazeppa may be ascribed to a talent that is as much gymnastic as histrionic, but the second half of Black Eyed Susan as performed at Astley's, proves that Miss Menken is an actress of genuine pathos. The earlier portion of the piece she can merely grasp, and it is indeed hard to conceive how the sensational joviality which was given with such rich colouring by the late Mr. T. P. Cooke, could be adequately portrayed by a lady. When William is in trouble and his character is rendered more peculiar by sorrow the case is different, and Mlle Menken makes the most of her opportunity. Pictures so from the first as the smartness and tactical strike can make her, she is careful to employ all the resources of a practised pantomimist and the scenes of the trial, the farewell, and the approaching execution are remarkable as a series of graceful poses. The appeal, however, is not merely to the eye. The language has been carefully studied, and the speech at the court martial is delivered with a natural, easy pathos that secures the sympathy of all. Although Miss Menken's William is a genuine creature, and a long run at Astley's might be predicted for Black Eyed Susan were not the close of the season so near at hand.

An English Lord Slightly Embarrassed on the Hustings.

(From the London Standard.)

To Liberal Committee of Berkshire have sent out a speech purporting to have been delivered by Lord Ellington. Now, everyone who was present saw the painful and excessively indifferent elocution of the noble candidate. He was utterly incapable of any two sentences, and the following is a correct report of his speech, taken by a short hand writer.

Lord Ellington next rose, and was received with loud cheers. He said:—Gentlemen, I am in favor of the government that have governed the country for the last three years, and I am of opinion—I am of opinion—should be upheld. (Here he stopped, and looked steadily into his hat, and it being observed he was endeavoring to read something, a voice cried out, "You have got more in your hat than you have in your head, guv'nor.")

The Conservatives have been opposed for six years to everything which has been for the public good. The foreign policy—(A voice, "Fetch it out of your hat.") followed by roars of laughter.) Here it is. (The noble lord stated, taking a piece of paper out of his hat, held it up, which was followed by roars of laughter.) It's all very fine; if you think it's an easy thing, you just come up and try. (Roars of laughter.) At all events they maintained peace, but if they had had it their own way the inestimable blessing would have been sacrificed, and—and—(A voice, "Go to the devil.") Gentlemen, I pray—(roars of laughter)—at all events they maintained peace. As to America, they evidently wanted to fight with the Southern States. (A voice—"What's your father?") Who's yours? (Loud laughter.)

On these grounds, gentlemen, I shall support the present Parliament. (Roars of laughter.) I hope you will do the same. (Renewed laughter) Lord Ellington had, during these remarks, been prompted by the Hon. E. Bouverie and Mr. Barrow, and added own party put their hands up to their faces and seemed very uncomfortable. After some minutes had passed he said—I don't care (laughter); I don't want to speak. (Shouts of laughter, and a voice—"Give us a song, then, governor," "Send him back to school, Harrow!" "Let us have a fellow that's got some little brains.") If you had their constituents members where would have been the treaty with France!—(loud laughter)—one of the best things ever—ever so long, for the last, I should say, hundred years (this sentence was brought in in such a bewildering manner—a word at a time—that it produced roars of laughter, which not only preserved peace with the two parties, but developed—developed (the noble candidate here turned round to those behind him and inquired, "What is it?" which inquiry produced roars of laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I am not a speaker, but I intend to vote straight. (Cheers and loud laughter.)

The circumstances under which Baronn heard the news of the destruction of his Museum, and his manner of receiving it, remind us of a story of Sheridan. When Drury Lane was burned down, the wit, who was then in house, was delivering a speech in the House of Commons. A friend whispered the news, but it did not seem to disturb him in the least. After he had concluded his speech he waited leisurely down to the Albion Coffee House, in Covent Garden, from the windows of which he had a good view of the fire. As he was sipping his wine another acquaintance dropped in, and, after the usual salutation, "Good God, Sheridan, you have this things so coolly!" "What good would it do my dear fellow, to be anything else?" replied the wit; "it would be a great waste of good wine if a man couldn't enjoy a bottle of wine when he has only his own fireside."

Fops [illegible] engaged in an argument on an obscure [illegible] point. A young officer observed that a [illegible] was put at the end would make it [illegible] Fop, little, deformed and vexed, called out: "Dwarfs, sir, know what an interrogatory point is?" "Yes," was the answer; "it is a little crooked thing that asks a question!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Ordinance No. 6302—Decision of Recorder Gastinel—In the cases against Mrs Friebee and others, the legality and constitutionality of City Ordinance No. 6302, forbidding abandoned women to reside in one-story houses in certain limits, Recorder Gastinel yesterday rendered his decision.

It maintains that the lawgiving power granted the City by its charter, vested in the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who form the Common Council, and can not be delegated to any other body. The City Attorney relied on a military order giving legislative powers to the Bureau of Finance and Streets of Louisiana.

Recorder Gastinel says, "If the military interference, I must submit—" The first section of the Ordinance under consideration seeks to remove a certain class of persons residing in one-story houses out of the latter floors of any house within certain limits, and without providing them with other residences. This appears to be not only unjust, illegal, but also oppressive upon residents without the limits mentioned in said section, where the class of persons would be forced to find habitations.

The Recorder declares the 2nd Section of said Ordinance to be unconstitutional, as covered by existing laws and winds up thus:

"I consider the Ordinance 6302 is illegal and unconstitutional as a part of it only applies to a portion of a certain class of persons and is not general in its application. See 31 Annual 686 and that it was not passed by legally constituted and authorized lawmakers. For these reasons the exceptions to the Ordinance are maintained and the case dismissed.

Provost Court—Judge Lieber—Wm Jones had been in jail for 5 or 7 weeks and complained that he had only forgotten. The case was reported to headquarters.

Maria Lambert was up on the charge of having her premises in contravention of military orders. The case was continued.

Sam'l and D Willis, arrested with 29 pair of government socks in their possession, supposed to be stolen property. They had purchased them from a washman in the government employ. It was not shown that it was government property, but it was proven that the socks did not come from the washman, where the vendor is washman. Accused were discharged.

Sam'l Brady, a soldier, charged with having insulted a lady when drunk, was tried on that charge. The lady did not prosecute as a subpoena was issued to get her testimony.

Th. B. Hay, a soldier, was tight and invested his last dollar in penny whistles and playthings and wore little his clothes. His case was continued.

Loyd Wall, Isaac Davis and Joe Edwards, charged with playing cards for drinks on Sunday were brought up, but sent to the Recorder for want of jurisdiction.

E. D Hermann, charged with keeping a gambling house on the corner of *Poydras* and Front streets, where the three negroes were arrested, playing cards, was put on his trial. The accused was put on his oath and the rabble-breakers were playing the cards, and he got off with a caution not to permit such practices hereafter.

A. Fotel was up on the charge of having sold citizens' clothes to deserters and aiding a soldier to desert; further, of having boldface clothing, the property of the deserter in his possession. It was shown that Mr Fotel made the trade during the absence of her husband, on the 10th inst. The money was taken under advisement.

Peter Maly was charged with having purchased stolen property from government horses. Remarks U.S. on the horse is altered to O.O and the animal was bought by accused from Mr. Oakfield. Wm. Kelly, who driver for the brewhouse, said the horse is his property. W. E. Oakfield was up for buying said the horse, and denied that it was government property.

The horse was purchased from Capt. A. O. Smith and he appears agreed that it had been branded previous to the present brand having been put on. The case was taken under advisement.

Mich. Long was accused of having had a stolen Government horse in his possession, at the residence near Bienville street. For the defense it was urged that the horse was lost on the premises by a prosecuting witnesses while the wife of accused was for fear of the soldiers' revolver commanded to keep it till called for. A witness for the prosecution testified that accused had said that a colonel of the Fourth District had brought the horse to him. And for the defense again it was shown that the main witnesses for the prosecution are under arrest to answer the charge of wrongfully arresting and appropriating money from citizens about Greenville. The case was taken under advisement.

Charles Heller was tried on the charge of having purchased a Government mule which was found in his possession. The brand had been grown over with hair when he bought it but the mark showed distinctly when it shed its hair. For not then proving it over to the Quartermaster accused was fined $25 and the amount was given over to the Government.

The Record—Registered voters up to 2½ o'clock, P. M. yesterday, 4,770. Taken the oath, 1,465.

A Bad Accident—Officer Fursin informed headquarters that a little girl about 3 years old, the daughter of Mary Tucker, No. 80 Union street, fell from the second story gallery, and was seriously, if not dangerously hurt. Medical attendance was sent for.

Fire—A tar-kettle took fire yesterday near Waterman's factory and kicked up a row threatening to spread destruction. Fire Co. No. 14 was there and the danger had to succumb.

Destitute—Two contrabands, Alfred and Gov Farmer had to be sent from the Levee to the Hospital being sick and destitute.

First, District Court—Judge Abell—Wm. Norton was charged with having committed a larceny to the prejudice of Mr. Simpson, state deceased. There being no evidence for the prosecution the prisoner was discharged.

Small Cause—Wm. Kenney, who resides at the Lake and of the Pontchartrain Railroad, was sent to the Insane Asylum for examination.

Fred. Martin took a ride in the City Patrol carry when he had taken some fighting whisky. The consequence was that he got into brotherly strife the police and was fined $10.

F. D. Harris was drunk on Jackson Square and wrote to the Work house for ninety days in gaol amber.

Lucy Whitehead got her hand washed for her testimony and that cost her $5, but Mrs Holland, who gave a beating to Mrs Golding, was required to give peace bonds for 6 months, Mrs Holland receiving the same sentence.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 14, 1865.

There was rather more enquiry for Flour yesterday, but the movement in Western Produce generally continued limited and nothing was reported in Sugar and Molasses. Our Cotton market on the contrary has been quite animated, the sales reaching 2,500 bales. Factors continued stringent in their protections, at least for the better qualities, and as the opposite record of by telegraph has been for days unanswered, rigling, the renewed demand must be attributed to the tenor of the New York correspondence. A reference to our commercial report will show that there have been several small receipts of new crop, and a sale of one bale at 41c. The firm bale received brought 43c. The weather which has been injurious to other crops, has been favorable to Cotton, and with remarkably fine weather for picking, these early receipts look well. They appear, however, to excite much less interest than formerly.

The Gold market opened this morning rather quiet, under the influence of the telegram from New York and the arrivals by the New York steamships Golding Star and Monterey, which embraced together $557,000 in the National Bank, $48,000 in Merchants' Bank, $40,000 to Brother, $60,000 to Mr. Edmond, (City Bank) $20,000 to Slocum, Hoomes, Harris & Co, $25,000 to Bank of America, $20,000 to Moses, Hillmantel & Co, $30,000 to Mosses, Moses and Murphy, $9,000 to Mr. M. A. Wenzlick, and $5,000 to Bank of Commerce, total $227,000. There was however, but little disposition on the part of holders to give way more than to tie to which was above the extent of the falling off from Saturday's quotes, the sales and stands standing $25,000 in several lots by one party at 144⅞ to 147⅞; $11,000 at 147⅞; $3,000, $4,000 $5,000 $7,000, and about $15,000 in three lots at 147⅞; $1,000 and $9,000 at 147¾, and $1,000 and $5,000 at 148. The market closed at 147⅞ to 147⅞, against 148 to 148⅛ on Saturday evening. We understand that a party of the receipts by the Monterey is on account of parties in the interior and will not be placed on the market. The sales of Silver included $500 in American half dollars at 141, and $400 at 142½ also, $1,000 Mexican dollars at 148.

Foreign Exchange ruled more in favor of buyers. The sales of Sterling included a round amount (Bill Lading) at 147, £700 cotton at 146, £1,000 at 150, £1,000 first class at 151 1-8, and £500 Bank from second hands at 151 1-8. The aggregate amount exceeded nearly £15,000. The only sale of Francs required was for a private bill for fr. 50,000 at 5 20. We quote Sterling at 147 @ 151 1-8 for private bills and 152 @ 153 for Bank, and France at 5 22 1-2 @ 5 21 1-2 for the former and 5 65 to 5 70 for the latter.

We have but little variation to notice in Domestic Exchange, and the same irregularity as on Saturday. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 1-16 @ 1-8 discount, the former being the ruling rate, but one Bank check for $50,000 was passed at ¼. Cotton Bills continued moderate, and the sales included $45,000 New York draft at 3-4, 7-8 and 1 discount, $50,000 at 3-4 and 7-8, $15,000 at 1 and $10,000 at 1 1-8; $20,000 one day's sight on New York at ¾ and $20,000 at 1 1-4; $42,000 five days' at 1 1-8; and one Bank check for $2,000 at ½ discount.

We note the receipts of about $100,000 in greenbacks by the late arrivals from New York and probably more, which has not been reported, but hardly to a sufficient extent to have much influence in exchange.

The only sale of St. Cha at private sale was 25 shares City Rail Road at $120 50. At Short M'ands, 55 shares Crescent City Bank stock sold at $48, 15 shares Louisiana State Bank at $13 00 and 5 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $25 50; also, the following Insurance Scrip $500 New Orleans at 50c per dollar for 1860 and 51 for '61, '2 and '3, $250 Union at 25 and 40 for 1859, $70 Sun at 37½ for 1860 and 37½ for '61; and $180 Louisiana State at 27 and 29½ for '61, and 31 for '62. At private sale about $7,500 Hope, 1858 at 1861, gold at 35, but it is now held at 40, on which there were offers on Saturday. City Bonds are quoted at 75 for the Consolidated and 60 @ 70 for the Rail Road issues.

In uncurrent Bank notes there were sales of Louisiana state notes reported, and $4,000 Louisiana State at 55c per dollar. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 25 @ 27 bid Louisiana State Bank at 56 @ 58, Bank of New Orleans at 65 @ 68, Merchants' Bank at 68 @ 70, but with none offering, Union Bank at 70 @ 80; and Commercial Bank at 70 @ 81. The inside figures are the highest paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at ½ and 1 and 1¼ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for bank dues and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 14, 1865.

COTTON—The movement was renewed today with increased spirit, and although buyers had to pay full prices for the better qualities, yet the sales reached up 2700 bales on the basis of 30c for strict ordinary, 33 @ 33c for good ordinary, 37 @ 38c for low middling, and 40 @ 41c for middling. We leave that as high as 39c was offered for extra low middling. Eight buyers participated in the business. The lower grades could have been bought more easily, demand was mostly on the better qualities. Two sales included 1 bale of the new crop received by the Mississippi Steamer from Mr. D. L. Blanc's plantation, Iberville, consigned to Mr. Ben. Tellefson, and sold, before being sampled, at 41c. There have been three other receipts of new crop, including 1 bale by the Pyrenees from Vicksburg consigned to Messrs. J. H. Graham & Co., and 1 from Baton Rouge consigned to Mr. H. W. Taylor, neither of which is yet sampled, and, 1 bale by the Black Hawk from the Bear Hill plantation near Baton Rouge consigned to Messrs. S. & H. Parkins. There are two more bales on the market and there may be other arrivals before we go to press. The weather is fair for picking and these early receipts look well.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	4,896
Received since the 12th inst	4,000
Received previously	2,500,000
	2,508,896
Exported since the 12th inst	6,111
Exported previously	1,500,000
	1,506,111
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	1,002,785

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is well supplied, but in very light hands, and we have not a sale to report to-day.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The stocks are light. Too cleaned, is only fair however. There is a briskly affected trade going on, but sales of round lots of produce are rather slow. The sales to day embrace 300 bbls mess Pork at $34 25, 40 good extra at $11 12½, 37 do at $11 37½, 40 choice do $12, and 100 do at $12 50 @ bbl; 1500 sacks flour within Quoted at [illegible]

Marine, 600 sacks Oats, in bulk, at 75c @ bushel, 175 sacks Bran at $1 20 @ 100 lbs, and 50 sacks Bale Hay at 1 25c @ lb. New Corn is selling at $2 50 @ 2 60 @ bbl. Onions at $4 @ 4 50, and Apples at $6 @ bbl; Cabbages at $12 @ hundred, and Eggs at 25c @ dozen.

COTTON—The market is quiet. There is some demand for Texas, Lowwater, and Rio in selling at 31¼ @ 32½c @ lb as to quality.

FREIGHTS—Continue freights are dull by sailing vessels, but very active by steamships, and the rates are firm and full. There is a good deal of Cotton on hand to go forward, and the preference is given almost exclusively to steamships. The rates for New York are to 6 @ lb by sailing vessels, and 12½ @ 2c by steamships. The rate to Liverpool remains full, and for Havre 1½c @ lb readily.

Orleans Marshal.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, August 15, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 164 Bales Sacks and 61 Vessels, 27 steam and 34 Sailing Boats, 128 Tierces Rice, 40 Hogs, 14 Hogsheads and 1 Vessel.

Clearances on sale: 20 Western Barrels, 18 Tierces Rice, 185 Hogs, 72 Hogsheads and 31 Vessels.

Western Barrels, 1st quality, 20 lbs net	20	@	25
Western Barrels, 2d quality, 20 lbs net	20	@	25
Western Barrels, 1st quality, 20 lbs net	20	@	25
Western Barrels, 2d quality, 20 lbs net	20	@	25
Western Barrels, 1st quality, 20 lbs net	20	@	25
Western Barrels, 2d quality, 20 lbs net