THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1865.

For Gents' and Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Waterproof Shoes with Rubber Bottoms, go to DRAKE and MARKHAMS', 56 Camp street.

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

Thanks to Messrs. Titus and Gwartney for the Iberville *South* of the 16 h.

We are obliged to the clerk of the steamship Nashua for Galveston dates to the 15th inst.

Captain Forbes, of the steamer Frances, has our thanks for late favors from Mobile.

We are indebted to Messrs. Boell & Dubio, of Adams's Express, for many favors, papers from the West, from Texas, Alabama and Georgia.

The steamship Matanzas, Capt. Wm. Leisegang, left her wharf last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM FRANCE.—A large assortment of garden seeds from France is advertised by D. Maupay, 104 Gravier street, who will supply country merchants by the hundred or thousand papers for retail.

Anticipated Immigration of European Capital.

Heretofore only a very small fraction of immigrants to this country from Europe have possessed any capital. The ~~ultimate~~ of them was humanity in the raw state—bones, muscles, appetite, hands to labor, and a modicum of average intelligence to direct the hands and make rational use of their earnings. Men of commercial enterprise, of eminent skill, men highly versed in useful science and in mechanic arts, or adepts in organizing works of material improvement,—such have come from Europe to these shores, but they have not been sufficiently numerous to make the results of their presence at all conspicuous compared with the fruits of the relatively crude but powerful and productive labor of the millions whose implements of industry have been no higher level than that of the spade, the pickaxe, the crowbar, the hod, the hoe, the plough. But men who brought active capital for investment were rarest of all.

In Europe, as in this country, those possessed of solid wealth can usually find opportunities to make it profitable on the spot if they choose; they find that, like an indigenous vegetation, it will grow of itself with the least amount of care and cultivation, and they are not disposed to transplant it to distant and untried soils, unless the advantages of the change are demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt or hazard. It is very much the same with the highly skillful; they have profitable occupation and plenty of assurance for the future where they are.—Political or private causes only may drive these two classes away in individual cases, unless some rare and extraordinary prospect of general advantage in a foreign country is opened to them.

But there have been some incidents recently to indicate that the immigration from Europe hereafter would not be in such a preponderating degree of the raw and rough character which has heretofore marked it. One of the most significant of these incidents is the visit of the party of Englishmen, whose arrival in the West we have previously mentioned in our news column; a party composed of bankers, merchants, railroad projectors, organizers of industrial enterprise, men of science and familiar with the art of directing mechanical appliances to profitable results.

These men, independent of the value of their special knowledge and skill, are said each to represent a large capital from which they are willing to invest in safe property and profitable works in this country whose resources and general characteristics they desire to ascertain by a tour of personal examination.

It is somewhat curious that the most cautious and conservative elements of the commercial and industrial world of Europe should tend, for the first time in a conspicuous degree, to migrate to the United States just after that has been convulsed by one of the most awful and destructive wars of history. Those who manifest this tendency would seem to have consulted, perhaps unconsciously, both before and after that event, the philosophy of chances; they would seem to have regarded the wonderful progress and prosperity of the United States up to the time of the late war as Amasis viewed the invariable good fortune of Polycrates. After so long and prosperous a calm, they thought doubtless that it was time for storm and disaster. Now that these have come, and in sufficient proportions to purchase from fate a century of tranquil felicity, they no doubt again consult the philosophy of chances, and conclude that there is a fairer prospect than ever heretofore for the stability of those conditions which are most favorable to commerce and industry, and safe investments.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Pinsebard, commander, from New York on the 9th, arrived yesterday, with a cargo of merchandise and the following passengers:

Miss C H Haff, Miss Agathe, Theo Schloss, Geo Cale, A Whittop and lady, D Campbell, S C Chase, Dr Ford, John Brady, Chas Graham, W Palmer, Mrs Larned, M Hoffman, a B[illegible], A Brochet, J Goldstine, L Lantz, J F Dekes, P Dwings, A Otto, Mr Wheeler, A Haas, W Scott, Miss Craney, Wm Hill, T Holden, Miss C Clutch, Mrs E W Wharton, M D Funk, J Bolger, J Lefarno, Miss Dwyer, B J Christian, Miss Lagwigson, Mary E Bertson, P Swain, J Mailher, L Roberts, O Dazas and lady, Mrs Sanders, child and servant, L G Christian, Mr Howard, Mr Soper, Mrs Wheeler, 3 children and servant, Jean Pierre and lady, Mrs Ludwigson, 2 children and servant, Maj Gen Webster and lady, Wm Taylor and lady, Theo Swift, L Drake.

We subjoin the list of passengers per steamship Peabody, from Galveston:

T H Borden wife, sister and child, H Cone, wife and three children; W S Grimes, wife and three children; A B Campbell, wife and child; Mrs Miller, Mrs Jennings, Mrs Davenport and three children, Miss Harcock, Miss Ford, Miss Lane, Captain T T Dwight, Captain L A Wilson, Lieut Hough, Rev John Owens, Messrs J Harlock, C M Dubois, N Patton, A Gilbert, Morgan, Conerby, J L Lytton, F Gonzales, A Carter, Oxley, N S Yard, F Finke, J Tabor, W E Stewart, Lorenzo Spiers, Hartman, J Hopkins, Geo Webster, F Bartlett, S Stewart, M Hans, T M Lambald, A McDonald, M Richman, and 80 on deck.

Below is the list of passengers per steamer Crescent, from Brazos Santiago:

Col Yeoman, Brig Gen Slack, Col Porter, Dr Thomas Kearney, Mr Ashworth and lady, P McKone, S Sims, J Pegues, M Wattle and lady, J P Sheetridge and lady, A P Anders and O Mendell, Mrs E T Reed and child, J S Daer wife and child, Mrs Le gua and three children, Mrs Caller, Wm Reed, M e Albiston, A Lewis, W Bowman, M Bomben, J A Callpot, Mrs Scavet, Mrs Carrie Munford, Lt Lexington, Capt H H Brooks, Lt W H Hook, G M Crost, E Mark, L C M Sandbrone, Mrs A Monlans, E W Little, P Belden, John Stone, B Heymon, Miss E Daily, Mrs C Prather and child, H A Arrish, S Jennings, Wm Clark, S Stern and lady, Mrs Brandlen, John Miller, R Greenwell, Officers of the 12th U S C I—Major Thos Young, Capt J Randolph, Capt J Leith, Capt J Downing, Capt Trichborn, Captain Oberry, Capt E Inchilds, Lt Potter, Lt Hook, Lt Surgeon, Lt Morgan, Lt Stewart, Lt J Morris, Lt Ball, and the troops belonging to the 12th U S C I.

The following passengers arrived by the steamer Frances, from Mobile:

Mrs M McCaton, H T Lawler and lady, Mrs Garner, Mrs Hendrie, Mrs Smith, [illegible], P Nichol, [illegible], H St Paul, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Capt Clancy, West and [illegible], [illegible], Allen, Gainer, Barclay, Lewis, Doct [illegible], [illegible], Brown, Hester, Dalvis, Smith, S D [illegible], [illegible], Rose, D[illegible], Dorsey, Stephenson, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Tate, Taylor, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Wyley, Row, Golden, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Barney, Cox, [illegible], Thane, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], West and Clark, U S N.

Negro Suffrage Convention to be Held at Raleigh.

New York, Sept. 18.—A Raleigh letter, of the 6th, says the colored people will hold a State Convention, on the 29th, and have invited [illegible] Chase, [illegible], Gen. Butler, Gen. [illegible], Sumner, Thad. Stevens, [illegible], [illegible], Gen. Andrews, General [illegible] and others, to be present. The Convention will consider the propriety of asking for negro suffrage, which they claim as [illegible] to them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Later from Europe.

New York, September 17.—The steamship City of Boston has arrived from Liverpool.

THE CHOLERA.

It is announced that the cholera has appeared in France and Spain.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton firm. The sales for two days reached 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were lower.

CONSOLS.

Consols were quoted at 90⅛.

RELIEF OF SOUTHERN POOR.

New York, September 16.—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, has ordered a collection in all the Catholic Churches within his diocese to-morrow for the relief of the destitute people of the South.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton is depressed, and quotations are nominal. Middling 44½.

Gold is quoted at 143⅛.

Molasses has advanced 5c. during the week.

Sugar has advanced ½c.

Lard is quoted at 28c.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

IMPORTS.

New York, September 16.—The imports of the week were very heavy, being four millions in dry goods and nearly the same amount of general merchandise.

CUSTOMS APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Marshall B. Holland Collector of Customs for the port of Brunswick, Georgia.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned six Alabamians, two Kentuckians, one Virginian and one Texan.

THE WHITE HOUSE BESIEGED.

The doors of the President's mansion are besieged by pardon seekers.

RELIEF OF COLORED PEOPLE.

New York, September 16.—The committee for the relief of colored people on account of sixty-two has arranged for the payment of the claimants.

ARRESTED FOR "TAKING PART."

Baltimore, September 15.—A telegram has been received by the Provost Marshal to arrest G. T. Garrison and send him to Washington to answer to a charge of taking part while connected with the Andersonville prison.

DAVIS'S HEALTH DECLINING—CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

Washington, September 16.—Jefferson Davis was yesterday transferred to a room in Carroll Hall, in Fortress Monroe, on account of his declining health.

MAXIMILIAN TO BE RECOGNIZED BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

New York, Sept. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the President and Secretary Seward look upon the recognition of Mexico as perfectly legitimate, and which must eventually take place.

FROM MONTGOMERY—THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Montgomery, September 18.—In the Convention, on Saturday, the chairman of the committee on the ordinance of secession and resolutions of the Convention of 1861, reported as follows: All ordinances, resolutions, and proceedings of the Convention of 1861, with so much of the Constitution adopted by said Convention as conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, is declared null and void.

The ordinance is made the special order for Wednesday.

The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery reported an ordinance which is made the special order for to-day.

Other reports were submitted of local interest.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to memorialize the President respecting the action of the Convention, and expressing the desire of the people to give a cordial support to his administration; that the President be requested to proclaim a general pardon amnesty to all persons not included in the proclamation of the 29th of May. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Gov. Wells has made the following appointments:

Town of Abbeville, Parish of Vermillion—Jacques Cabral, Mayor; Dorsine Dubiase, Leon Broussard, Louis Ourbin and L. Musart, Aldermen.

Parish of East Feliciana—J. M. Eames, Justice of the Peace, Ward No. 2.

Parish of Jackson—B. S. Carlisle, Justice of the Peace, Ward No. 7.

Parish of Iberville—Julien Allen, Justice of the Peace, 5th Ward.

Parish of St. Landry—William Cottrell, Justice of the Peace and Notary.

Parish of Lafourche—H. Clement, Jr., Justice of the Peace, 9th Ward.

Parish of Lafayette—Joseph O. Meleneon, Police Juror, vice U. Bernard.

Parish of Union—J. K. Trimble, Justice of the Peace, Farmerville.

Parish of St. Mary—Wm. Johnson, Surveyor, and N. M. La Houssaye, Justice and Notary Public.

Parish of Rapides—John Strother, Justice of the Peace, and Polk Willis, Constable.

Parish of Ascension—Clement B. Israel, Clerk of Court, Fourth Judicial District, vice Octave Terrio, resigned.

State Constitutions.

By the State Constitutions of the New England States, New York and Ohio, negro suffrage, is, to a greater or lesser extent, guaranteed. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, provide for the voting of Indians.

Massachusetts excludes from the polls all who cannot read the Constitution in the English language.

In the Vermont State Constitution a very singular provision is incorporated, viz: to be entitled to the rights of franchise, the citizen must take oath to vote "so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the State."

Rhode Island enfranchises every male citizen of full age, resident one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or renting for seven dollars per annum.

Only such negroes as were admitted freedmen prior to the adoption of her Constitution in 1818, have voted in Connecticut.

New York enfranchises such negroes as have been residents of the State three years and have been for one year the owner of a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax.

Pennsylvania enfranchises a once qualified voter who had lost his right to vote by reason of absence from the State, after a second residence of six months.

The Constitution of Ohio is a nullity on the negro suffrage question, notwithstanding it so reads as to exclude the black man. By her Constitution of 1851 the elective franchise is limited to "every white male citizen," but the courts have held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen," within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the burden of proof rests with the challenging party to show that the person so challenged is more than half black, the trouble attending the disfranchising of the negro is so difficult that the race is rarely excluded from the polls.

California enfranchises white citizens of Mexico who elect to live in the Golden State. All white male citizens who have been resident in the State six months and in the District thirty days are entitled to vote.

Several States clothe aliens who have simply declared their intention of becoming citizens, and obtained their "first papers," with the right of suffrage.

Politicians at Washington.

The *World's* special of the 10th says that a number of prominent New York politicians are here. The New England radicals are represented by Senators Fessenden and Morrill, of Maine, and Wilson, of Massachusetts. Gen. Butler will be here on Monday to take part. Thurlow Weed and Gov. Fenton were with Secretary Seward during the morning, but don't seem disposed to go into active combat with Wilson & Co. The Democratic platform adopted at Albany, coupled with the action of the Union Republican Convention, in voting down the resolution indorsing President Johnson, are the causes which trouble both radical and conservative Republicans now here. The radicals, however, are determined to stand their ground. Senator Wilson will, on the first day of the session of Congress, introduce a bill for giving the elective franchise to negroes of this District, which will bring the negro suffrage question to an early test.

Dangerously obstructing the Side Walk.—Complaints are made against the practice of continually permitting piles of lumber to be heaped in front of carpenter shops on Rue Saint Louis [illegible] Royal street. It is represented that the [illegible] is dangerous to human life, and persons [illegible] by the City Council.

Characteristic Letter from Ex-Gov. Wise.

Ex-Governor and ex-General Wise, of Virginia, in a long letter to General Grant, appealing to him to order General Terry to restore his farm in Princess Anne County says:

If General Terry was governed by earnest and honest convictions of duty, of right and authority in all he did, so was I. If he was a patriot, so was I. If he gave proof of his devotion, so did I. If he thought he had the shield of constitutional law and political sovereignty to protect him against the charge of rebellion and treason, so I thought I had. If he loved and cherished the Union of these States, I loved and cherished it so cordially that I never from choice would have seceded from it, but prepared to fight "in the Union," and if he wonders how I now can truly declare these sentiments, after voting for secession and taking up arms against the acts of the Federal Executive and Congress, I must beg him to remember that he and I have been taught in different schools of politics, and that will account for our differences of opinion, and ought to allow a large margin for charity at least, if not toleration. If he was trained in the school of Hamilton and the elder Adams, I was in that of Jefferson and Madison; and he would boldly expose himself to the charge of bigotry and presumption who would charge either school with teaching rebellion and treason. It is dangerous either to adopt the dogmas of treason and rebellion against the other, alternating in domination as they have done so often already in our history. Each might shoot and hang the other by turns in the course of half a century.

If General Terry believed in consolidation, I believed in States rights and powers. If he believed that the Federal Executive and Congress and the judiciary possessed absolute, I believed they had only relative and delegated sovereignty. If he believed that they were unchecked and unbalanced by other powers, I believed that the whole system of the United States, State and Federal, was composed of reciprocal checks and balances, and that the sovereign States were the basis, checks and balances of the Federal Government. I was taught that the States were not *unum*, but *e pluribus unum*.

When called a rebel I shall point to the —— of Virginia's buckler and claim that my sovereign State is sole espouser of the acts of her own citizens and subjects. I am no rebel or traitor, and never was, and my State cannot be either. She has still a sovereignty by the Constitution of the United States, and by the original authority before it ever existed, unless she is now utterly demolished by subjugation, and unless that is destroyed by any force which has demolished her.

These are still the tenets of my faith, and I believe there truths will perpetually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States. When the civil liberty, for which I devoutly pray really comes again, I can, without hindrance, fall on the bosom of my country and weep with her "for any wrongs we have done." I am now a prisoner on parole. I dare not now ask of her any favor, great or small. I claim only of her good faith, the precious privilege, promised me by her highest agents, to go to my home and be at peace.

* * * * * * *

So far from my being opposed to the name "freedmen," as indicating the condition of slaves freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished, that not only the slaves are, in fact, at least freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the war ended I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness if not the wickedness of slavery; and while I will not recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all the means in my power to make it beneficent to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice."

A Colored Meeting.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

This reporter attended a meeting of this class of people on Monday evening. About one hundred and fifty were present, including women, children and colored soldiers. As the negro population of Baton Rouge must exceed two thousand this was a small affair, and the white-blacks who officiated must have felt cheap as well as empty about the pockets, for we did not observe any very heavy contributions to pay the expenses of the candidates. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, among others by a man who was called either Backer, Packer or Tucker by the audience, who shouted out one of the above mentioned names, and then the other, as fancy suited them. In very truth it was disgusting to any man in whose veins runs Caucasian blood, to hear this man assert among other brilliant ideas that the "colored children were more susceptible to educational influences than the whites."

We warn the negroes among us to beware of the insidious wiles of these white men, one of whom proposed "that if they could not obtain their rights peaceably—then they must use *force*." Such expressions, aside from their treasonable nature, are calculated in many ways to redound to the injury of a class whose peaceful disposition and kindliness of nature have never been trampled upon by the whites who have raised them and been raised with them. No one objects to the blacks holding lawful meetings (they could easily make less noise, though, in them) but for the Lydia Languish miscegens who are working, with a will to fill their own pockets, and then desert this inoffensive people in their hour of trouble. Should their plans of social revolution, radical-red-republicanism and miscegenation succeed, there is a feeling of unutterable contempt upon the part of all good white citizens and respectable blacks. We are glad to record that this feeling pervades the white United States soldiers stationed at the post, many of whom remarked that in their own States no such proceedings would be allowed.

We earnestly advise the speakers to go home to their own native land, where they will find wrongs enough, the attempt to remedy which will give their feeble minds enough employment (we never saw such men work with their hands) for the balance of their days. May-be they seek position and respect among our lower classes, which probably is denied them even by the lowest class in the North; if so let them go to the cotton fields and *work*. But we tell them that our negroes are too sharp to support drones. As to the negroes among us, we advise them go to your churches, attend to your prayer and social meetings but let politics and *contributions* alone. There is no danger that you will relapse into slavery—but by attention to these demagogues you may emerge into a sphere of trouble. As one of the disgusted colored fair sex remarked the other night as she gathered up her skirts and left: "You may listen all night to that white feller howl but he can't never make a white man out of a black if he split his throat a squallin."

Views of English Holders of Confederate Bonds.

The following extraordinary advertisement appears in the London *Telegraph*:

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

The following are extracts from an important decision of Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood:

According to the recognized law of nations—and all the authorities were clear upon this point—when a *de facto* government had been superseded or put an end to, the displacing government succeeds to all the rights of the *de facto* government; but the United States government could only take the cotton, because it had been the produce of funds raised by the *de facto* Confederate government, not by robbery or violence, but by the ordinary course of taxation, and because they—the United States government—were now the *de facto* government of those States in which the funds had been raised.

Speaking of the Confederate government, Vice Chancellor Wood observes: "That government was an actual and *de facto* government, exercising authority, and as such recognized as belligerents. The courts of every country recognized a *de facto* government, and they could not allow the rights and contracts acquired by their own subjects with an existing government to be disregarded. The displacing government succeeded to the property of the displaced government in the state in which it was found, and subject to all agreements affecting it."

The unquestionable deduction from the decision is—Either the United States must take upon itself the payment of the Confederate Cotton Loan, or it must allow those States which were lately confederated to fulfil their engagements in respect to it.

A Fatal Accident.—Mr. Dubart, who resides at No. 373 Claiborne street near Laharpe, had the misfortune to be run over by City Railroad Car No. 36 when passing Esplanade street. He died on Sunday evening from the injuries thus received, a wheel having passed over his breast.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The excitement in Dry Goods continues, though somewhat abated from last week. The Western buyers having bought a liberal assortment of goods, are waiting until they have sold part of their stocks; there are, however, sufficient buyers here from the other sections to keep the market in a state of healthy activity. The excitement has produced a partial speculative demand. There are those who have courage to buy up cotton goods at prices which leave the manufacturer 50 to 100 per cent. profit, in hope of realizing a future advance. It would not be surprising were these parties to find that the manufacturers have a few more goods than they would have the public believe.

It is impossible that the present quotations should be maintained beyond a very brief period, as it will be an exception to all experience if the immense profits now being realized by producers do not very speedily result in a large increase in the supply of goods. At present, however, the tendency of prices continues to be upward, many of the leading makes of cotton fabrics have advanced 5 to 7 1/2 per cent during the week.

Brown Sheetings — Demand very active; stock is first hand light, and prices higher 1 1/2c to 2c. Few qualities are in demand. Stark A, Indian Orchard, Lawrence C, Indian Head, Appleton A, and Amory, standard, are held by agents at 37 1/2c; 4-4 Graniteville, 35 1/2c; 7-8 Graniteville, 31 1/2c—each 2c higher; 4-4 Augusta Factory, 35 1/2c; 7-8 Augusta Factory, 32 1/2c; 4-4 Wamsutta, 37c; 4-4 Agawam, 33c; Tremont 4-4 A are sold at value; Tremont C were last delivered at 28 1/2c; Pocasset Canoe, 40 inches, and Pocasset K are both sold at value; Appleton 30c for C, and 33c for D; Newmarket E B, 37 1/2c; Newmarket A, 36 1/2c; Newmarket H, 33 1/2c; 4-4 Medford, 36c; Massachusetts, 34c for A and 37 1/2c for B; 4-4 Nashua extra, 35 1/2c; 4-4 Osage, 31c. Shirtings are 26 1/2c for Appleton E and 31 1/2c for N; 30 inches Indian Mills, 34c.

Bleached Shirtings—Stocks are reduced to a merely nominal amount, orders are mostly given in advance of production at value; prices still tend upward. New York Mills have been delivered at 57 1/2c; 4-4 Wamsutta were last delivered at 55c; 5-8 Wamsutta, 65c; 5-4 Wamsutta, 70c; Hope, 38c; L onsdale, 42 1/2c; Bartlett, 4-4 water twist, 52 1/2c; 7-8 Bristol K, 42 1/2c; 4-4 Pepperell, 52c; Masonville, 57 1/2c; 7-8 Slatersville, 42c; Bartlett, 52 1/2c for 4-4, 46 1/2c for 7-8, and 42c for 33 inch; Red Bank, 50c for 4-4, and 41c for 7-8 ditto. White Rock are sold ahead at value.

Brown Drills—Stock nominal; prices higher. Boott bring 38 1/2c; Laconia and Pepperill 37 1/2c, Stark H 35c, Augusta 37 1/2c, and Graniteville 37c.

Canton Flannels—Prices about 5c higher, demand very active, stocks nominal. Naumkeag brown sell at 48 1/2c; Tremont and Suffolk are well sold up at 50c; Slatersville and Manchester 50c, and Hamiltons were last delivered at 52 1/2c for F.

Corset Jeans—Very active and scarce; prices steadily rising. Indian Orchard, Androscoggin and Bates bring 32 1/2c for bleached and colored, Naumkeag, 32 1/2c, and Satteens 41c.

Stripes, Ticks and Denims—Stripes very active, prices 1c to 1 1/2 higher. Haymaker's medal bring 47 1/2c, Whittenton 47 1/2c for C, 40c for B B, 47 1/2c for A, and 57 1/2c for A A. Ticks have advanced, best makes are well sold up to production. Amoskeag sell at 82 1/2c, for A C A; 67 1/2 for A; 57 1/2c for B, 52 1/2c for C, and 47 1/2 for D. Whittenton, 45 for A, and 50c for A A. Hamilton were last delivered at 50c for D, and 46c for B T. Denims active at full prices, with an advance on some qualities. Amoskeag sell at 70c. Manchester 50c, Haymaker's medal sold ahead at value, Providence 32c, and largely ordered ahead.

Printing Cloths—Less in demand. Printers will not operate at present prices. 26c has been paid for small lots of 64x64, for prompt delivery.

Prints—Almost no stock in first hands. There is a perfect scramble among the jobbers for the leading makes. The printers are producing to their utmost capacity, but cannot keep up with the demand. Prices are 1c to 2c higher, and the production largely sold ahead.

The following are the latest quotations among the jobbers:

Merrimack	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]
Sprague's fancies	[illegible]
Richmond's	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]
American	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]
Arnold's	[illegible]
Allen's	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]
National Mills	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]
Arnold's	[illegible]
Dutchess B	[illegible]
London Mourning (Sprague's)	[illegible]
Albion Mourning	[illegible]
Yo Semite	[illegible]
Amoskeag Mourning	[illegible]

Mousseline de Laines—Stock in first hands merely nominal, demand still unusually active; quotations 2 1/2c higher, and tending still higher. Pacific and Manchester 37 1/2c, Hamilton 40c, Lowell de laines 37 1/2c, Pacific armures bring 40 cents.

Wool Shawls—Continue very active and sold up close to production on the leading styles. We quote: Waltham long shawls $7 for 67 1/2x135, and $7 50 for 72x144. Watertown $8 50 to $10 for 72x144 in high colors; drab, brown and mourning $8 25 for 72x144; goats' grade, double and twist superior fancie $11 for 76x152. Peacedale, Gold Medal, in high colors and plain 72x144, not subject to discount, checks and mourning $7 50, drabs 62x144 $5 50, gentlemen's mauds $7 00 to 9 75; Barlow's $4 75 for 14 4, and $6 25 for 16x4. Waterloo are $3 75 square superfine, in high colors, and $7 50 for long, $4 for square extra, and $8 for long; $4 25 for square imperial, and $8 50 for long; Middleton 72x144 fancies $9 50.

Woolens—The woolen trade continues active in every branch, and prices firm. Fancy cassimeres are well sold up; the dark styles are scarce, there is an abundance of light colors. Satinets are well sold up, and the demand for medium and low grades continues active. The top sell at $1 15 for No. 1, and Hotter Valley $1 25.

There has been less business in cloths, but there is no important accumulation of stock, and prices are firm. Union ware sells at $3 65 for No 1, $3 55 for No. 2, and $2 85 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers bring $3 50, an advance of 25 cents. Kentucky Jeans are active and well sold up. Washington, Union and Laurel Glen bring 65c; Richmond, 52 1/2c; Eagleville, 58c for Oxford blue mixed; extra fine indigo blue do bring 68c, and blue brown and Oxford Kentucky cassimeres 58c.

The market continues active for flannels, and although there has been no general advance in the range of quotations many grades have been sold at higher rates, and the stock in first hands has been very much broken. Plain scarlet and orange range from 37 1/2 to 50c; scarlet twilled, 47 1/2 to 70c for F and G; white 35 to 65c; 4-4 Saxony, 60 to 80c; blue and mixed twills 45 to 70c; Gilbert's white and colored opera sell freely at the advanced rates. Army flannels are held at 77 1/2c for standard. The stock of carpets in first hands is much reduced, while many favorite designs are entirely closed out, and can only be purchased for future delivery. The Lowell Company's ingrains are advanced to $1 55 for superfine; $1 70 for extra super, and $2 07½ for imperial three-ply. The Hartford Company's are $1 50 for medium superfine; $1 65 for do superfine; $1 95 for imperial three-ply.

Foreign Goods—The demand for foreign fabrics continues very active. The public sales attract a large attendance, and draw out advanced bids.

The arrivals of new goods continue large; but as a large amount are sold to arrive, the receipts have no depressing effect upon quotations. There is still a scarcity of fine desirable fabrics, and styles wanted goods are especially wanted. The receipts of the past week are below those of last, but show an increase over those of the same period of 1864.

The Mississippi Sharkey—Slocum Question.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi. On the 5th of August Gov. Sharkey issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to organize, under the militia law of the State, in each county, a force to detect and apprehend and prevent crime. The President saw this proclamation, and, it is supposed, approved it, as he issued no order countermanding it. On the 29th of August the President received a dispatch from Hon. Carl Schurz, expressing fears of the propriety of Gov. Sharkey's course, and deprecating any action by the President adverse to the order issued by major Gen. Slocum, department commander. The President, under date of August 30, telegraphed to Mr Schurz as follows:

"I presume Gen. Slocum will issue no order interfering with Gov. Sharkey's efforts to restore the functions of the State without first consulting the Government, and giving the reasons for such proposed interference."

The balance of this letter has already been printed. By direction of the President a copy of this was ordered to be given to Gov. Sharkey on September 1st.

The President received a dispatch from Gov. Sharkey, stating that Gen. Slocum had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of August 19th, and acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the dispatch sent to Gen. Schurz on the 30th ult., which dispatch Gov. Sharkey seemed to have understood as a permission to publish. To this request the President replied by telegraph:

"My dispatch was not intended for publication, but you can make use of it as you deem best."

The same day the following dispatch was sent to Gen. Slocum:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2.

"*Major Gen. Slocum*:—Upon the 19th of August Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation for the formation of militia companies in each county, to detect criminals, prevent crime, and preserve good order in places where the military forces of the United States were insufficient to do so. If you have issued any order countermanding this proclamation or interfering with its execution, you will at once revoke it.

"Acknowledge receipt of this order, and telegraph your action.

"By order of the President of the United States.

T. T. ECKERT,
Acting Ass't Sec'y of War."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from September 10th, to the 17th day of September, 1865:

Angina, 2; Apoplexy, 3; Cancer of Uterus, 1; Cancer of Stomach, 1; Compression of the Brain, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 1; Consumption, 15; Convulsions Infantile, 7; Debility, Adult, 1; Diarrhœa, Acute, 4; Diarrhœa, Chronic, 5; Dropsy, 5; Dysentery Acute, 3; Dysentery Chronic, 3; Diphtheria 1; Enteritis, 2; Epilepsy, 1; Entero Colitis, 1; Fever Continued, 4; Fever Congestive, 8; Fever Pernicious, 5; Fever Intermittent, 2; Fever of the Brain, 2; Fever Remittent, 5; Fever Scarlet, 4; Fever Scarlet Malignant, 1; Fever Typhoid, 2; Fracture of Skull, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 2; Hemorrhage, 1; Heart Disease, 2; Hooping Cough, 3; Hydrocephalus, 2; Killed Accidentally, 1; Marasmus Infantile, 5; Measles, 2; Meningitis, 1; Old Age, 2; Paralysis, 2; Pneumonia, 4; Premature Birth, 4; Scrofula, 1; Small-pox, 1; Spine Disease, 1; Stillborn, 7; Teething, 2; Tetanus, 2; Tabes Mesenterica, 6; Unknown, 4; Not Stated, 3. Total 140.

Ages—Under 1 year, 38, from 1 to 21 years 9, from 2 to 5, 9, from 5 to 10, 12, from 10 to 15, 4, from 15 to 20, 8, from 20 to 25, 7, from 25 to 30, 8, from 30 to 40, 15, from 40 to 50, 16, from 50 to 60, 1 1, from 60 to 70, 3, from 70 to 80, 3, from 80 to 90, 1, from 90 to 100, 0, 100 and upwards, 0, unknown, 7. Total, 140.

Nativities: Denmark, 1; England, 1; France, 6; Germany, 5; Ireland, 17; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 73; Unknown, 1; West Indies, 2; not stated, 24. Total, 140.

Whites, 96, blacks, 29, mulattoes, 15; not stated, 0. Total 140.

Males, 74; females, 66; not stated, 53. Total 140.

H. L. BARTLOW, Asst. Sec'y,
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Small Cases—George Dean was complained of by one Kate as being dangerous to her peace and comfort, and was therefore placed under peace bonds in the sum of $300 for six months.

Hugh Dainey was fined drunk and fined $10 for disturbing the peace while in that condition. Geo. Johnson, fined in the same predicament, got off with a fine of $5. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. Ryan, James Corbonty and John Kelly received the same sentence from Recorder Campbell, who compelled others to give peace bonds, sometimes binding both sides, prosecution and defense. Negro cases were sent to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Inquests.—Coroner Beiner held an inquest on the body of Michael Hasch, of Louisville, Ky., aged 22 years, who, while unloading a cart at the wharf at the foot of Toledano street, fell some twenty feet and the whole weight of his body coming directly on his head, dislocated the vertebræ of the neck, causing death on the 17th inst.

Another inquest was held at the Lake on the body of Patrick Leonard, accidentally drowned at the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad while engaged in discharging freight from a steamer. Verdict accordingly.

Provost Court— Major Benedict, Judge.—Wm. Murphy, tried on the charge of larceny of Government property, [pleaded] was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or to three months imprisonment.

Abert Ross who was convicted of having threatened to shoot U. S. Soldiers in the street, were sentenced to two months imprisonment. S. Richardson and J. Brown of the 1st N O Volunteers were committed to the guardhouse for 10 days for stealing, smuggling and [illegible] Jacob Lehman.

Other cases were taken under advisement.

Larceny—Francis Morris brought a charge before Recorder Campbell against Henry Smith, a mulatto boy, of having stolen $34 from the drawer of the bureau in the Magazine market on Sunday morning, 17th inst. The case was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Charles Smith and Thomas Yancey were sent before the same tribunal on the charge of having stolen some cotton by cutting cotton bales.

The Record—Taken the oath of amnesty in the Mayor's office up to 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday, 2,896, registered voters, 5723.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, September 18, 1865.

COTTON—We have again to notice a quiet Cotton market, the demand being checked by the large amount of previous sales not yet delivered, and the non-arrival of the steamship with the New York advices, some having been made up for the Morning Star, and the sales were consequently confined to about 1660 bales, including 355 sold to one party, and 200, 100, 100, 78, 74 and some smaller lots to others. We found no quotable change in prices. With a limited stock prices were rather heavy, but factors generally adhered to their previous pretensions with continued firmness, and we still quote Ordinary at 33 @ 35c, Good Ordinary at 38 @ 40c, Low Middling at 41 @ 42 and Middling at 43 @ 45. The outside figures for the grades below Middling are for Texas classifications.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received today	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	
		13,[illegible]
Exported today	[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A few small lots have been received from the coast since Saturday. The market is firm, or very nearly so, of the better grades of Sugar, which are in request, and would command very full prices. Other descriptions are in good supply, but are very difficult of sale. There was only a very limited retail demand to-day at previous prices, which we repeat as a reference: Fair Louisiana 14 1/2c, Prime 15 3/4 @ 16 3/4c, Strictly Choice 17 1/2c and white clarified 20c ⅌ lb. We have no record of a sale of Molasses. The last sales were at 62 1/2c ⅌ gallon for Common and this Louisiana, and 71c for Good do.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The market has exhibited very little animation to-day. The stocks of produce in store are large, and the supplies on the landing are liberal. The removal of the receipts, from the landing, is greatly obstructed by the very muddy and bad condition of the levee.

FLOUR—The market is dull, but prices are firm and unchanged. The sales to-day are confined to about 1050 bbls, of which 200 Superfine at $8 87 1/2; 100 Low Extra at $10, 150 Good do at $11; 200 do at $11 25, and 300 do at $11 25 ⅌ bbl. There were also numerous sales of 25 to 50 bbls at the above prices.

GRAIN AND HAY—The market is well supplied and very dull. There is only a limited local demand and the sales are confined to 100 and 160 sacks prime white Corn at 85c ⅌ bushel, and 350 sacks old Oats at 60c ⅌ bushel. There were sales of new Oats, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. A lot of 44 bales Choice Western Hay sold at $29 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—The dealers are retailing Mess Pork at $31 50 ⅌ bbl; plain sailed, bagged Hams at 25c ⅌ lb; prime Lard in tierces at 27c and in kegs at 29c ⅌ lb. Bacon is in light supply. Lard is scarce and in few hands. Since writing the above, we learn of a sale of 153 tierces prime Lard at 27c. It is now held at 28c. 29c was offered and refused for 300 kegs. This advance is owing principally to advices from the North announcing an advance there.

EXCHANGES—The market is overstocked with Potatoes and Onions. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 25 @ 2 30 and Onions at $2 50 ⅌ bbl. By auction Potatoes sold at $1 80, and Onions at $1 65 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The rates are 7-8 @ 1c ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 by sailing vessels. Sailing vessels for Boston obtain 3 4 and steamships 1c ⅌ lb. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain 3 4 and for Havre 1 1/2c ⅌ lb.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 18, 1865.

The weather cleared up to-day, but the general market continued extremely quiet, and only a limited business was done in our leading staple, the demand for which was checked by various causes referred to in our commercial report. There appeared, however, no disposition on the part of factors to give way in response to the falling off reported by telegraph at New York. On the contrary, the most of them were quite as firm as ever, predicating their views on the tenor of their letters from the interior.

The Gold market opened dull and drooping, with small sales at 144, and buyers offering only 143 3/4, but 43 is bid. Later, the receipt of telegrams quoting it 143⅞ at New York, it assumed more firmness and after selling as high as 144 1/2, it closed at 144⅛, against about the same on Saturday evening. The sales and resales included $1000, $10,000 and $16 000 at 145; $5000, $12,500, $30,000 and $21,000 at 144⅛; $40,000 at 144 and 144⅛; $5000 and two lots of $10,000 at 144⅛; $1000, $15,000, $7000 in three lots, $7000 and $10,000 at 144 1/2; and $5000 small coin at 143⅞. In Silver we noticed a sale of $3000 Mexicans at 143 1/2. Nothing was reported in American half-dollars. They are quoted at 140 @ 141.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were again on a liberal scale, the sales of Sterling comprising upwards of £40,000 including £3000 at 152 1/2, upwards of £35,000 at 153 for bill of lading and 154 for clean; £5000 at 153 1/2 and £7000 (4000 and 3000), was another amount at 154. Notes were regarded as easier, as the bills passed at 154, would have commanded an advance on these figures last week. Nothing was reported in Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 152 to 154 for private bills and 155 to 156 for Bank, some, however, asking 157, and Francs at 3 65 to 3 72 1/2 for the former and 3.62 1/2 to 3 60 for the latter.

There was only a moderate supply of Domestic Exchange offering outdoors, and the business was limited, the principal transactions being $40,000 New York sight at ⅛ discount, some one day's sight at 1, $25,000 thirty days' at 2, and another round amount at 2 1/2. The Banks and dealers generally continued to check on New York at ⅛ discount, but two of them supplied their customers at ⅛. One of them sold $210 000 to other Banks (75,000 and 12,000) at ⅛ and ⅛.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 50 shares Jackson Railroad (45 and 45,) at 37⅛. Holders are asking 85, the par value being $25. The high rates which the Company realize for down freights impart increased buoyancy to the shares. City Railroad is held at $140 and higher. Gas Light at about the same. City Bonds are quoted at 67 to 68 for the Railroad issues and 79 to 80 for the Consolidated.—There is some inquiry for the latter, also for Citizens' Bank and Bank of America.

In uncurrent Bank notes there were sales of $5000 Bank of Louisiana bills at 38 ⅌ dollar, and $7000 at 38c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 37 to 40 cents per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 66 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 81, and Crescent City at 78 to 80. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ⅛ and 1 ⅌ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisegang, for New York. Jas Connelly & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship G Peabody, Atwood, 36 hours from Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

U S Transport Steamship Crescent, Lothian, from Galveston, [illegible], to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Steamship Star of the Union, Pinsebard, commander, from New York, 9 days, with U S mails, [illegible] and a full cargo of merchandise, to A Moulton—4th district.

Steamship Matanzas, Dayton, 51 hours from Galveston, to A L [illegible].

Steamship Frances, St Clair, from Boston via Port [illegible], to G W Megee & co—4th district.

Steamship [illegible], 18 days, from New York, [illegible] to J N Coolidge—3d district.

Ship [illegible], Moore, from Boston, to G W Megee & co—4th district 3l.

Ship E C Winthrop, Barrett, from New York, to G W Megee & co—4th district.

Brig [illegible] Grove, Woodman, from Boston, to G A Fisher [illegible]—1st district 2d.

Schr Amanda, Burns, from Pensacola, to master—Bayou.

Steamer Frances, Forbes, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Gen Jas A Cutler, Corman, from St Louis.
[illegible], Shreveport, from Bayou Sara.
R E Campbell, [illegible], from Ouachita River.
[illegible], Atkins, from Vicksburg.
Lady Gay, Williamson, from Cairo.
Pegasus, [illegible], from Vicksburg.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat W Caldwell, Honeblow, from the Passes—towed up and to sea, 18th inst, bark Schumgel and Joe Curtis, bark [illegible] of the Morning and ship [illegible]—towed up at the Mississippi and ship C Winthrop and brig E G Grove.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union reports having passed, Sept 17th, 1 P M, steamship George Washington and [illegible] bound into the Bar.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Nashua, from Galveston—M Wm McCreary, A J McCreary, Miss T Clay, Miss Bush and O C H Smith, & B Jollimer, M Schultz and W King.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship [illegible] (British) [illegible], 65 days from Liverpool, to [illegible]—[illegible] and 250 tons coal to [illegible] co.

Bark John Trueto, [illegible], 21 days from Philadelphia, to E A York.

Bark [illegible].

Barkentine La Mandiste (French), ——, from [illegible].

Bark Pioneer, [illegible], from Boston.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Roberta, ——, from Havana, in ballast.

Bark [illegible] Ruth, ——, 5 days from Havana, to Joe Kelly.

Schr [illegible], Cooper, from Havana—Molasses to E [illegible].

Schr Joe Kelly, Nelson, from Havana, to Joe Kelly.

Schr Neptune, from Matamoras.

Schr [illegible] (British), [illegible], from Porto Rico—Sugar and molasses to E Trabaque.

Schr Angeline, from Campeachy.

Schr Velante, ——, from Matamoras.

Schr Colorado, ——, from Havana.

Schr [illegible] Hanna, from Indianola.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—1606 bales cotton, [illegible].

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—Ass'd mdse.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Morning Star—Ass'd mdse.

NEW YORK—Per ship E C Winthrop—Ass'd mdse.

BOSTON—Per steamship Frances—Ass'd mdse.

BOSTON—Per ship [illegible]—250 tons ice to [illegible] & [illegible], and assorted mdse to order.

BOSTON—Per brig E G Grove—162 tons ice, to Gage, [illegible] & co, and 2 [illegible] cargo to sundry consignees.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Matanzas—25 bales cotton, [illegible], Gunes & Harrison—7 do J F Duplaniller—21 do Levy & [illegible]—12 pkgs mdse, Adams Express—40 hhd empty casks to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Star of the Union, from New York—J S Adkins—[illegible]—J I Adams & co—T H & J M [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—Carroll, Hoey & co—Peter Dupres—[illegible]—[illegible]—J Hart & co—M [illegible]—[illegible]—Kuhn & Hearne—Koenig, Black & co—J H [illegible]—J Hart & co—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible]—[illegible] & co—J [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible].

Per ship E C Winthrop, from New York—[illegible].

Per brig E G Grove, from Boston—J Andrews—A & M G Co—J E Bering—A D Dunbar—Grieff & Bynum—A D Grief & co—Given, Watts & co—W P Hosley—J H Boyd—D Kearney & co—M Ranger—S D Moody & co—J D Mitchell & co—C [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible] & Campbell—Vance Bro and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

OUACHITA—Per steamer R E Campbell—37 bales cotton [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible].

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mine [illegible]—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible].

CAIRO—Per steamer Lady Gay—150 bbls bread to Ober, Atwater & co—100 bbls [illegible] S D Moody & co—[illegible]—[illegible].

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Pegasus—241 bales cotton T H & J M Allen—[illegible]—[illegible].

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Gen Jas A Cutler—[illegible] bales cotton T H & J M Allen—[illegible]—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible] bales cotton to Howell, Norton & co—[illegible]—[illegible].

PENSACOLA—Per schr Amanda—[illegible] bales cotton F Goldsmith—[illegible] feet lumber to J W Black.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Miguel Hernandez, Sr., No. 25,454.

Comfortable Dwelling House, fronting on the City Railroad.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated September 14th, 1865, the following property belonging to said succession, to wit:

1st. A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Rampart (formerly Love) and Port streets, measuring 33 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Rampart street, by 68 feet 4 inches in depth and fronting on Port street. Together the comfortable dwelling house, No. 88 Port street, containing 6 rooms, an old kitchen, cistern, privies and well.

2d. A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above, measuring 33 feet 7 inches and 3 lines front on Port street, by 63 feet 11 inches and 3 lines in depth, together with the small house No. 86, containing 2 rooms, etc., etc.

Terms: One half cash, the balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum, from date to payment, secured by vendor's privilege. The purchasers to pay the stamp of the Recorder of 5 per cent. should the notes be sold, and [illegible] upon, said fees to be secured like the notes.

The buildings to be insured for the amount of the notes, and the policy transferred, the notes to be divided in coupons to suit the convenience of the administrator and the purchaser to assume payment of all the taxes of 1865. The property being insured, the purchaser will pay their proportion on the time the policy has to run.

sep 8 Mo21 21

Succession of Mrs. E V Wiltz—No. 25,628.

By J. B. OROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the last residence of the deceased, on St. Claude street between St. Ann and Main streets, THE MOVABLE EFFECTS left by her and described in the inventory of record.

Terms—Cash.

JACQUES DESMOUILLE,
Administrator.

sep19 1t

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED from France via New York per [illegible], Choux de Bruxelles, Choux de St. Denis—Also, in store a growth of 1865; Cabbage, Turnip, Carrots, Radish, early Turnip, Mixed Beets, Lettuce, Spinach, Beets, Scorsonera, Spinach; Cucumber, Parsnip, Onion, Celery, Cress, Salsify and Early or thirty day's Peas—Country merchants supplied by the hundred or thousand papers for retailing.

D. MAUPAY,
104 Gravier street.

sep19 6t

NOTICE.

NEITHER the master, nor owners, nor consignees of the Italian bark TAMAULIPAS, from Marseilles, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.

FLORENCE BROTHERS,
63 and 64 Old Levee street.

sep19 3t

Express Notice.

A. J. BALDWIN, of the SOUTH LOUISIANA EXPRESS, would respectfully notify his friends and the public generally that he has effected arrangements with the COMMERCIAL EXPRESS COMPANY and is now prepared to receive and forward LETTERS, MONEY, VALUABLE PACKAGES and MERCHANDISE to the following places in Louisiana:

Brashear City,	Lafayette,
Pattersonville,	Grand Coteau,
Centreville,	Opelousas,
Franklin,	Washington,
Jeanerette,	New Iberia,
	St. Martinsville.

For rates, &c., inquire at office of
COMMERCIAL EXPRESS CO.,
aug29 130 and 132 Common street.

Extracted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Foot cured by Dr. S. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 19 Baronne street, near Canal. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. sep13 3m

Order Prohibiting Assemblage at the Racket Grounds.

Headquarters Eastern District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., September 15th, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No 268.
(Extract.)

* * * * * * *

II. The assemblages which have recently taken place at the Racket grounds in the Third District of this city, and which have repeatedly resulted in riots and deadly assaults, will cease hereafter.

The Provost Marshal Parish of Orleans, is charged with the execution of this order, as well as the duty of suppressing any riotous assemblages wherever they may occur, and the Commanding Officers of the 1st United States Infantry, and 1st New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, will promptly meet all requisitions which may be made on them for this purpose by said Provost Marshal.

By Order of Brevet Major General T. W. SHERMAN.
R. S. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
Z. K. WOOD,
1st Lieutenant & A. A. A. G.

sep16 3t

ISAAC MOORE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. Second and Twenty-second sts., Galveston, Texas.
—Also—
No. 15 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for Wool, Cotton and Hides collected; also consignments of General Merchandise. [illegible] 1m

For Sale,

A SPLENDID SHOW CASE with a French glass; an AWNING, new; GAS FIXTURES, and a COUNTER. Apply at JOHN'S RESTAURANT, No 3 Carondelet street, N. O. sep16 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake each day 25 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 cents each way.

ON and after SATURDAY, 1st April, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[Timetable illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELLY, Superintendent.

RIO COFFEE!!

RIO COFFEE for sale, in lots to suit customers.
For sale by H. T. LONSDALE,
sep8 1m 34 Gravier street.

T. A. Keller & Jul. Hearney,
30 EXCHANGE PLACE,

HAS just received a large assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, American, English and Swiss; also, a full assortment of all kinds of FINE JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. Diamonds set. Engraving done. Watches and Jewelry repaired. aug22 1m

The "Aïeionne."

THE Season for Piano and Singing and Piano only. Single pieces for Piano and for all voices. Pieces by the best authors on the "Aïeionne" dance; new and easy pieces for children, from the most beautiful operas. For sale by A. BLAIS, Royal street No. 66. sep13 2t

PITTSBURG COAL, and

LIVERPOOL SALT SACKS, for sale by
F. V. BERNARD,
No. 30 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.
sep1 1m

Lumber! Lumber!
Wholesale and Retail.

WHITE PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SCANTLING and JOIST, DRESSED CEILING.

For sale at foot of Gaiennie street.
GRIFFIN & FORSE,
sep17 6t No. 27 Tchoupitoulas street.

R. YEATMAN,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
No. 71 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

Will, as heretofore, give strict attention to the purchase of Leaf Tobacco, especially for Foreign account.
sep17 1m

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. Camp and Commercial, in the Spacious and Elegant "Story Building."

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and has educated many of the leading merchants. Its former students may be found at Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the leading firms of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education that enables one to earn $3,000 or $4,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

sep14 3m RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Havana Cigars...Leaf Tobacco.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has for sale, at the lowest market prices, in store and in Customhouse, imported by schr. Morris:

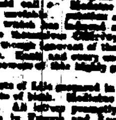
175,000 Havana CIGARS, of all sizes and brands,
10 bales Havana Leaf TOBACCO,
1 case Cigarette PAPER.

J. DUNA,
sep14 1m 64 Common st.

Cannel Coal.

NOW landing, of superior quality for family use, delivered in small or large quantities to any part of the city, at the lowest market price. Retail and Wholesale, with a discount, very low, by

DAVID [illegible],
sep14 1m 6 Carondelet street.



FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—We have recently added to our extensive Stock of Glass, China and Earthen Ware a full and complete assortment of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 8x10 to 36x48 inches, which we offer at the lowest market prices.

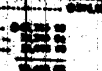
HENDERSON & GAINES,
sep13 1m 78 Canal street.

MARGARET MAHONERY, Successor to F. F. Garcia & Co., BREAD and CRACKER BAKER, No. 78 New Levee street, New Orleans, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Crackers, Graham Bread, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Wine Biscuits, French Biscuits, Sugar Cut Rusk, Fruits, etc. Crackers Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Ginger Bread—all made by machinery, at the lowest market prices. aug 1m

$10 Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, about the end of the month of August, a sorrel HORSE, about eight years old, brown, branded H and S. on the shoulder and M. on the leg. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering said horse to the undersigned, or giving information of which will lead to his recovery.

PIERRE CAPDEVIELLE,
On Bienville street, 4th or 5th square to the rear of the [illegible] Machine.
sep14 3t



EXCHANGE.

SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by

LEVY SEEMER,
sep12 1m 97 Common street.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision in the world, has just arrived, and will remain for a short time. All should call to test Madame La Blanch's power. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Consult her and the guide should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living natural scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. [illegible] Courts of Life can only be consulted [illegible] the agency of Astrology via Astrology.

All who have seen the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has arrived as a Clairvoyant, an Astrologist, a Clairvoyant, [illegible] in obtaining the style of Clairvoyant and Astrologer. [illegible] when they attempt to [illegible] [illegible] Invited to call and test her power of this highly gifted professor.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply forwarding date of birth. Madame sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and correctly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, [illegible]. Hours, [illegible]. Madame La Blanch's residence and office, No. 198 Dumaine street, between [illegible] and [illegible] from Canal street.

sep20—3t nov 2 lw

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums unearned 30th September, 1864: $[illegible]

Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1865:

On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total premiums		[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 31st Dec, 1864	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Earned premiums		[illegible]
Losses, [illegible]		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Internal Revenue, State & City taxes	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Salaries, [illegible]	[illegible]	
General Expenses, less interest received	[illegible]	
Interest on Scrip 1861, 1862, 1863	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Profit		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which losses have been claimed		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]	
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	[illegible]	
Due the Company in course of collection	[illegible]	
Light Co. Stock, Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	[illegible]	
Stocks of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]	
Bank Stocks	[illegible]	
Cash on hands	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Less: Interest on Scrip 1861, 1862, 1863 due and unpaid [illegible]	[illegible]	
Interest on Scrip 1864, 1865, 1866	[illegible]	
Scrip [illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 10th day of January, 1865, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is true and correct, as [illegible] from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day January, 1865. JOSEPH COUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending on the 31st of December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of April. The interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday of March.

F. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Schroeder,	J. H. Schulties,
L. Holly Blanchard, Jr.,	H. [illegible],
E. H. Jacques,	J. L. Holmes,
[illegible],	J. J. [illegible],
[illegible] Lafitte,	[illegible],
Jas. A. White,	[illegible],
[illegible]	

Succession of William Smith.—No. 25,545.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
sep16 21 24

Succession of Marcelin Marcenal, deceased wife of Jacques Soye.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 25,416.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
sep15 18 22

Succession of Louis Danese—No. 20,582.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Antoine Couturie, has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Louis Danese, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE,
sep16 1ald Deputy Clerk.