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The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Markets of the 24th.

Emancipation Anniversary Celebrated in New York.

Executive Appointments.

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the Oregon House of Representatives.

From Europe by the Cable.

Relations of Prussia and Saxony.

Alleged Intention of the Austrian Emperor to Withdraw from Public Affairs and Appoint a Regency.

Unity of Currency in Germany.

Trouble Between Prussians and Hanoverians.

Relations of Austria and Italy.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The President has appointed A. L. Snowden chief coiner of the mint at Philadelphia. He has been connected with the mint many years.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department to-day discharging his official duties.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow, of Atlanta, Ga, has been appointed Examining Surgeon by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The Oregon House of Representatives has passed the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 25 to 2.

Wm. Byers, of Arkansas, has been appointed to the Southern Superintendency in the Indian Agency.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Maj. Gen. Custar has been ordered to report for duty to Lieut. Gen. Sherman at St. Louis. He will probably have a command in Kansas. Gen. Custar has received his commission to-day.

The series of experiments upon iron clad targets with the Rodman guns are still going on at Fortress Monroe. The shots from the smooth bore and rifled guns are said to be very effective.

New York, Sept. 24.—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $1,170,000, an increase of specie of $365,000, a decrease in circulation of $20,000, a decrease in deposits of $400,000 and a decrease in legal tenders of $315,000.

New York, Sept. 24, evening.—Gold closed at 141½. Coupons of '62 111¼, of '64 108⅝, of 10 40s 98⅞, Treasuries 105⅞, Carolina's 65¾. Cotton closed buoyant with sales of 3800 bales. Middling Uplands 36½c to 37c, Orleans Middling 38½c. Little is offering. Lard steady at 17 to 19¼c. Sugar steady—Muscovado 10½c to 11c. Coffee firm. Turpentine in moderate request at 65 to 66c. Rosin quiet at $4 to $7.

The blacks of the Union League to-day celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of their race at the South. There was a procession on Broadway and addresses were made in Myrtle Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

New York, Sept. 24.—The New Foundland line is down. No cable dispatches have been received to-night.

Boston, Mass, Sept. 24.—Wendell Phillips declines the nomination of the workingmen for Congress, and says he can serve them better out of Congress than in it.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—Flour active and 30 to 50c higher; superfine $10 to $10 50; trade brands $11 50 to $13; fancy $13 50 to $15. Corn 80c. Oats 45c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $32 50. Whisky $2 33 in bond. Bulk Meats 11¼ to 11¾c. Bacon 16½c to 20½c. Lard dull at 18c. Groceries firm and in good demand at full prices. Gold 143½.

Louisville, Sept. 24.—Major Gen. Jeff. C. Davis will send to-morrow a commission of officers to Gallatin county, Kentucky, to investigate the facts relative to the recent arrest of Dr. Ferris and the detention of the mail steamer Gen. Buell.

Louisville, Sept. 24—Sales 70 hhds of Leaf Tobacco. Flour advanced 25c. Sales of superfine at $8 75, extra family at $11 75. Prime Wheat $2 70, white $2 78. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon Shoulders 12c. Clear Sides 21c. Prime Lard 18c. Whisky $2 32.

Memphis, Sept. 24.—Adolph Bernam, the ticket agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, who absconded with near $10,000 of the Company's funds, was followed to Chicago by detectives, brought back, and to-day committed for trial before the Criminal Court. He pleads wine and women as the cause.

The cholera is no longer declared epidemic.

Vicksburg, Sept. 24.—Passed up: W. R. Arthur, at Hay's, and down, Lady Gay at 10 o'clock. Gen. Quitman at 5 P. M. River rising.

SPECIAL BY THE CABLE.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Prussian regiments destined to garrison the principal towns of Saxony have already been chosen. Only the towns of Bettan and Boutzen will have Saxon garrisons, and the remainder of the Saxon forces will be transferred to Prussia.

The Prussian prohibiton against the holding of public meetings in Saxony has caused great agitation in Dresden.

A rumor is current that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conceived the idea of abdicating and appointing a regency during the minority of the hereditary Prince. In any case it is believed his Majesty will withdraw from public affairs and will appoint a regency to carry on the Government during his absence.

Herr Von Beke is spoken of in this city as the future Austrian Minister of Finance.

All the South German Governments have informed the Prussian cabinet of their readiness to introduce in their respective States, the Prussian monetary system, taking the thaler and grochen as the basis of their circulation. By this means unity of their currency will be established throughout Germany and the rate of exchange between Prussian and other German moneys will no longer exist.

The agitation against the annexation of Hanover to Prussia still continues, especially in the small towns of the Kingdoms.

A sanguinary conflict took place a few days ago at Celle, between the Prussian patrol and some Hanoverian officers. Pamphlets and flying sheets couched in language hostile to Prussia have been signed, and some persons who had sent an address of devotion to King George, have been arrested by the Prussian authorities.

Paris Sept. 21.—It is asserted that the resignation of M. Drouyn de L'Huys was caused by his having written a dispatch to M. Benedetti, conceived in too advanced terms and not quite in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial policy.

Earl Cowley will be replaced by Earl Martinsbury.

Florence, Sept. 21.—Rumors have been current that Prince Humbert will marry the daughter of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht.

The relations between Italy and Austria have assumed so friendly an aspect that the rumor is not altogether discredited.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Fire in New York—New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 24.—The four-story tenement house at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth street was destroyed by fire yesterday. Cornelius Roulizni, his wife and three children perished.

Two men leaped from the fourth story and are not expected to live.

Three others jumped down, were caught on beds, and escaped serious injury. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Arrived yesterday, Ellen S. Terry from Newbern, and Mosekia from Charleston.

New York, Sept. 24, 1 P. M.—Cotton firm and looking up; sales thus far 1000 bales; Uplands 36½c. Orleans 38c.

Flour improving. Wheat 3 to 5c. better. Pork heavy at $32. Lard dull at 16¾ to 19¼c. Gold 143⅝. Sterling exchange 109 for sixty day bills.

A NERVOUS WITNESS.—In the Supreme Judicial Court for Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, an old man from Manchester being put upon the witness stand, actually became insane under the excitement of examination. He rushed out of the court-room, throwing away his pocket-book and other effects, followed by a crowd of policemen, lawyers and spectators. He ran a full mile, evidently aiming for the Merrimac river, before being caught. He was carried by force to the Indian Head Hotel, remarking on his return that "in five minutes more he would have been where he could not have been surpassed."

A Day at Fortress Monroe—Visit of an Old Friend and Fellow Prisoner to Jefferson Davis—His Sketch of the Prison and the Prisoner.

[From the Natchez (Miss.) Courier, 22d Aug.]

The editor of this paper spent Friday, the 7th instant, at Fortress Monroe, and the greater part of that day with its illustrious State prisoner. He found but little difficulty in obtaining permission to see Mr. Davis, and begs to express to Col. Curry, Chief Commissary of the District and Department, whose headquarters are at the Fortress, his warm thanks for the civilities and kindness showed him.

There is but little difficulty of access in the day time to Mr. Davis. There is of course no access to the Fortress at night. Since the transfer of the second, but meaner, Sir Hudson Lowe, to some place where it is to be hoped he will be *Miles* away from civilized society, Mr. Davis is at liberty to receive visits from his friends. With this assurance, the writer was enabled to spend a day with him.

Mr. Davis has from sunrise to sunset, on his parole of honor, the freedom of the Fortress, inside. He avails himself of it, of course. His parole is not to escape, attempt an escape, or avail himself of any means to do so. Those who know Jeff. Davis, equally well know that his word is his bond and law. Were it not templated, an escape from Fortress Monroe would be an impossibility. A moat, twenty yards wide; a wall on the inside, at least thirty feet perpendicular; an inclined bank of masonry on the other side, some ten feet above the water, so smooth that no hand or foot can find hold; a glacier, well guarded beyond the moat, would prevent the escape even of the garrison of the Fortress, if so inclined, except over the main or postern bridge. Sentries can command them against a regiment.

Mrs. Davis, as well known, and so devotedly loved and respected in this vicinity, and in every place where the name and sufferings of her illustrious husband, or the heroic devotion of woman, have been heard, has comfortable apartments in the Fortress. She, with a little child of less than two years of age, occupies a couple of casemates, one fitted up as a bed room; the other as a dining room. These apartments Mr. Davis is allowed to occupy and use during the day, as part of the freedom of the Fortress, *(heu sæ nox incedo!)*. After sunrise, he is unlocked from Carroll Hall, a hall where birds never sent to Heaven in a sweeter *carol*; and at sunset he returns to his solitary chamber. So reads the bond! During the day Mr. Davis has the liberty of the Fortress; can walk where he pleases; and enjoy as prisoner can, what is the best gift of Heaven, except liberty, the sight of those he loves!

At night he goes back to Carroll Hall. His room is in the second story—about fourteen feet square; three iron grated doors on three of its sides; the fourth side solid, with a fire place. In the entries opposite two of the doors, sentries pace continuously during the night; the third grated door opens to the guard room, where the officer of the guard is on duty all night, with a lamp upon his table. A light was kept continuously burning in Mr. Davis' dungeon, until lately. Humanity has begin sufficiently aroused to allow this State Prisoner sleep, even if it does not allow him what decency and manly respect should provide for, privacy.

Those now in charge of Mr. Davis treat him with personal kindness and attention. He is no longer exposed to the vulgar insults that that wretch, Miles, inflicted upon him day by day; starting at him as he took his solitary walk between two sentinels; and inviting the bystanders with their oaths and curses to gaze on him as a show, when he tried for a solitary hour to look on the bright eye of heaven. They were cats looking on a lion!

Mr. Davis' prison room at night is furnished with an iron camp beadstead, as short and as narrow as regulation service can provide. He has a table, a chair, a shelf for books, a curtain in the niche between two iron grates, by the aid of which he is enabled to take a salt water bath. These are luxuries. When first confined, he had a camp beadstead, a chair, with one leg shorter than the other three—ingeniously constructed so as to give the greatest amount of torture, in the least possible quantity of time and space—a table so low and so small, that to call it a table were ridiculous—a basin and a pitcher. He received after a long time two tumblers; one of them, the guard borrowed and never returned; the other was broken, and not replaced for many days. He was not allowed the use of knife and fork. Even when his body was ulcerated by long confinement, the same fingers that dressed his sores, had to tear the miserable meat that was delicitly fed out by jailer Miles to the great State Prisoner of the United States! Of course, from pure disgust, Jefferson Davis had to go without the food that common humanity would have given to a felon.

Thank God, these times are past! The tiger's thirst for blood has been assuaged, or perhaps the animal has been sent to Boston for safe keeping for the present!

Mr. Davis health is feeble—precarious in the extreme. Long confinement and the treatment he received during the first year of his horrible incarceration, have told terribly upon his sleuder frame. He was never a man of muscle. The intellectual ever predominated over the material. He is one of those gifted intellectual men, born only once in a century, whose brain is thought, and whose mouth is eloquence. In his prison dungeon, he can almost be spoken of as a hero of the past; and his acts, principles and ambition, have an historic and a heroic interest. As a State Prisoner of the great Empire of the United States, he is surrounded with more personal interest than any other man can possibly be. The iron mask of the Bastile was but a curiosity. The State Prisoner of the United States is a wonder and an object of glory.

It would be difficult for an old friend of Mr. Davis to recognize him, were he not prescribed to him as the great State Prisoner! Emaciated to the extreme, almost a walking skeleton, listless but a great and stately form, a gray beard covering that peculiar style of features and of mouth, which in other days has given life and thought to a nation, an eye undimmed and full of the fire of intellect, he yet might pass upon our streets unknown to former friends. His physical condition is such, that in walking he is obliged to use a cane, and the arm of a friend or attendant. The writer does not know what a skeleton weighs. Add ten pounds to any medical man's report on the subject, and Mr. Davis' weight can be ascertained. He lower limbs are as man's wristlet, and the Prisoner's steps totter as he walks! But, yet he is reliant on his own integrity and on the God whose favor and mercy high, with beautiful simplicity, he asks at more hours than the imprisoned Daniel did.

Mr. Davis, confined as he is, will not live long. Emaciated in the extreme, without appetite and without hope, he is gradually going down to the long home where a million of manly an womanly tears will follow him. The first chill, the first attack of any sharp disease, will carry him away to the great Judge who rules over all. Tempered may be the wind that blows over Fortress Monroe! May her breathings be sweet, and her wings soft!

Mr. Davis is yet denied the use of pen, ink or paper. He violates the parole that allows him a walk inside the Fortress, if he even gives his autograph. During the day, he has little except as prisoner, to complain of. During the night, he has grated doors, guards and sentrifices, to watch every time he turns over in bed, or changes the position of his pillow.

In conversation, Mr. Davis' great intellect is as brilliant as ever. Unable to write, and until recently, unable to talk to others, it seems that the rich stores of his gifted mind are only now allowed full expression. He is hopeless for himself. He sees not, nor can any friend see for him, why he is kept in the anomalous condition of a State Prisoner. He is the first, and for God's sake, may he be the last, the country ever knows! Army Head-Quarters know him not; he cannot be reached by any order Gen. Grant can give. The civil tribunals know him not: he cannot be reached by any process of *habeas corpus*! And yet, law and civil authority are said to pervade the land! What a mockery!

In all probability Mr. Davis will never see our people again. He is an individual victim; whose life by confinement will be sacrificed to serve a great political purpose. Like the man who drew the elephant in a lottery, the Government knows not what to do with him; should it release him, he memorialize than earthly power, consign him to a tomb which will be hallowed for years as that of a martyr sacrificed to a people. No matter what the Jury political to-wes may have been, and certainly the writer of this article was up to 1861 as much opposed to them as any Southern man living, that illustrious State Prisoner now lives, and will die, if longer confined in Fortress Monroe, as the vicarious representative of a people that loved him in manhood, trusted him when in power, and now turn their backs on his corpse upon him as one suffering unjustly for their doings.

It is useless to speculate as to the future of Mr. Davis. Unless the great hand of Mercy soon intervenes, the silent and cold hand of Death will shortly relieve Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton from further trouble in the matter. Speaking of his hopeless condition, and of what he had endured, almost the last words of that illustrious State Prisoner were, "Would that I could be the conductor, by which the lightning of vengeance could be warded off our dear people. I could then live or die here, content sadly."

The subject is too sorrowful to write more about. I append my own name to this statement, to assure responsibility for its authorship.

GILES M. HILLYER.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, attached to the Fox Commission, describes the Czar as follows:

"The Emperor Alexander is an exceedingly quiet looking person. He is no *tuefelskerl*, like his march. Everything is open and good. There are not even those sharp lines and evidences of suffering nerves that mark the face of a shrewd business man. It is difficult for me to conceive where the resolution came from which the Emperor took to exercise in undertaking the dangerous responsibility of emancipating the serfs. But he has shown decision of character in this as well as in other things where good was to be accomplished. In natural ability, the Emperor is favored somewhat above the broad average of mortals. Phrenologically, he has a remarkably balanced head. But his countenance is passive, with a kindly sentiment, I should say, always nearest to the surface, ever ready to leap out under adverse circumstances. He is the kind of person a child would seek to ask the road."

SETTLING A DIFFICULTY.—It is reported from Florence, that Prince Humbert, heir to the Crown of Italy, has a purpose of marriage with an Austrian Archduchess, and that the Treaty and some more semi-Italian territory still held by Austria, will be transferred as her dowry. The Prince is in his twenty-third year, and such a marriage might be of much political importance. Peace between Austria and Italy has been restored, and the Emperor Francis Joseph is behaving with frank courtesy to his late opponent, for he now gives to Victor Emmanuel the seven years' withheld title of King of Italy. It is added that in the event of such an alliance as has been suggested, Austria would interfere with the Pope to resume friendly relations with Italy and the Papal. The chief difficulty was about the nomination to Italian bishoprics, which the Pope and the King severally claim.

A Western paper publishes the following wonderful description: "Lost or strade from the scriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half of his back. Whom shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a shepook."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We do not like, as a general thing, to "pipe but one note" in treating of entertainments of any kind. The fact is, however, that the Chiarini Troupe is of such unusual excellence in most of its branches that criticism insensibly lapses into commendation. Apparently, Sig. Chiarini is a Cosmopolitan in taste. His muster-roll comprises men of many nationalities, who, from that very difference of nationality, impart a certain variety to the performances. Take the Indian act, by Senor Marquez, to show our meaning. We are all familiar with the traditional wild Indian. Every one has seen the reckless savage, he painted and he feathered, careering wildly on a horse of subdued aspect—generally the meek est in the ring. He is so common, in fact, that he has of late fallen into disrepute, and has been seriously threatened with the fate of the "sailor on horseback," or the many-suited man, whom we remember seeing when a boy. But there is about Marquez's act a freshness that savors of the Pampas—of free spaces and high waving grass. It is the old act, but with an infusion of Spanish American experience which makes it look very much like a new one.

As to the horses, Sig. Chiarini has shown equal cosmopolitanism. It matters little to him whether they be Italian, Arabian, Spanish, Russian, English, American, Mexican—whether they belong to a higher breed like Abd-El-Kader, or to a common one like Ariequin. He finds the germ of intelligence in each of them, and "turns it to favor and to prettiness."

The audience, last night, had a new field open to them. In the tournament—in the manege act by Sig. Chiarini, of which we shall have something to say hereafter—in Teodoro in his Pool Boy—and Bofen in her bare-backed act, they found something to admire and to applaud. Mr. Walcott's jokes filled up the pauses pleasantly. The non-arrival of the regular jester of the Troupe has thrown the duty upon Mr. Walcott. We are ignorant of the capacity of the absent Yorick,—"he may be a fellow of infinite jest" for all we know; but it is evident, at least, that Mr. Walcott, called upon unexpectedly, has supplied his place to the satisfaction of the patrons of the "Academy."

Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee's Application for Pardon.

The New York papers of the 19th contain the following letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.:

General: Your communication of date of the 13th inst., stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., with the view of complying with its provisions, when you learned that, with others, you were to be indicted for treason by the Grand Jury at Norfolk; that you had supposed that the officers and men of the army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation, so long as they conformed to the conditions that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you, and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and enclosing an application therefor, with the request that in that event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion endorsed thereon:

"In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House, and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the conditions of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. It so disposed they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an effective release from obligations on their part. I will state further, that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Headquarters, Armies United States, June 16, 1865.

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Government. I have forwarded your application for amnesty and pardon to the President, with the following endorsement thereon:

"Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of Gen. R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may be granted. Thousands of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not accompany this, for the reason, I am informed by Gen. Grid, that the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Headquarters Armies United States, June 16, 1865.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

A rich lady in Nashville, a large real estate owner, has voluntarily reduced her rents 25 to 50 per cent. The usual plan is to voluntarily increase them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report—There were twenty four deaths in all reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending o'clock yesterday morning, classified as follows, the ages not stated. Included in the total we find 18 deaths from cholera, being an increase of 4, as compared with yesterday's report. Of the cholera deaths 12 were white, and 1 not stated—but one death from yellow fever appears on the report.

Inquests—The following inquests were held yesterday: Thos. Tasker, colored, aged 35 years, found dead at No. 446 Victory street, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Wm. Kimball, native of Michigan, aged 35 years, found dead at the Middle Station, Canal street, of cholera.

Road Street Railroad—A rule was taken in the Fourth District Court yesterday by the Commercial Railroad & Co. to show cause why the injunction taken out by Mr. Montgomery against the lying of the Railroad along Royal street. The rule was dismissed and the trial of the injunction on its merits will be heard at a future day.

Honorably Acquitted—The trial of H. Solomon, Esq., in the parish of St. Martin, charged with having killed some months ago a Lieutenant Matthews, an officer in the U. S. army, terminated last week in the honorable acquittal of the accused. It will be recollected that Mr. Matthews, not satisfied with the stain he had already inflicted on the honor of Solomon, concluded his infamous career by leaving the city of Baton Rouge, and taking up his abode in Martine, and there received the fatal shot which his conduct had so long invited—a terrible but well merited infliction. Mr. Solomon was ably defended by Col. A. DeBlanc and Mr. M. Perry. The jury remained out but five minutes, when they returned, rendering a verdict which caused the immediate release of Mr. Solomon, amid the hearty congratulations of his numerous friends.

Beene In The Dark—On Saturday evening last, while the immense throng that nightly congregate in the Crescent Billiard Saloon were in the midst of their sport, some one in the building, caper for a practical joke, caused the gas to be suddenly turned off, thereby obscuring the entire building in darkness. The scene that followed was highly amusing. There could not have been less than 200 persons assembled in the Billiard Saloon, not to speak of those in other parts of the building. The players played their cues on the floor with determined vigor, the spectators vociferously introduced into the building by Mr. Dearie, rang out its entire list of numbers with the rapidity of an electric shock, while the shouts of the mingled multitude, mingled with the hoots and hisses of the waiters, spread for a few moments a perfect pandemonium. The usual quiet of the building was only restored with the introduction of more light. The Crescent Billiard Saloon, under the efficient management of Mr. Merriam, is one of the live institutions of our city; the immense throng which nightly congregate there is an evidence of the success which has crowned the efforts of its manager. The announciator, the handiwork of Mr. Aleck Dearie, which has been recently introduced into the saloon, is a piece of skillful mechanism, reflecting credit on its maker.

Recorder Akers's Court.—Michael Whalen, a police officer, was arraigned, charged with committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Catharine Lorick at her residence, near the corner of Bayou road and Commerce streets, on the 20th inst. The case was fixed for the 2d proximo, and the accused held in $250 bail for his appearance on that day.

Peter Hilton, alias Mrs. Rosalie Michel, charged by Sam. Levi with throwing bricks and striking deponent's brother and sister-in-law. The accused were held in $250 bail to keep the peace for six months.

Wm. Kelly, First U. S. infantry, charged by officer Hanly with being drunk, was turned over to the military authorities.

Dennis Curran and Michael Reagan, charged by Bernard Duffy with carrying away from the ruins of Odd Fellows Hall a quantity of copper belonging to the Odd Fellows' Association. The accused was held in $250 bail for his appearance on the 4th proximo.

John Anderson, Alex Jones and Laroo Collins, all colored, charged with pilfering on the Levee, the former two were sent to the Workhouse for six months, and the latter for ninety days.

Maria Baston, colored, charged by officer Lawler with being lewd and abandoned, was committed to the Workhouse for six months.

Jas. Scott, colored, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, was fined $10, and required to enter $250 bonds to keep the peace for six months, in default of which to be committed for four months in the Workhouse.

Jas. Bandrick, colored, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace and abusing the officer, was fined $20, or thirty days in the Parish Prison.

Jas. Scully, charged by officer McCurdy with cutting and dangerously wounding a man named Wm. Carroll, was committed to prison to await the result of the wounds inflicted. Wm. Webb, charged with being an accessory to the cutting of Carwood, was remanded to prison. Bail refused.

Susan Miles, Lizzie DeCoursey and — Johnson, all colored, were arraigned, charged by officer Hanly with being lewd and abandoned, and sentenced to ninety days in the Workhouse.

Thos. Ryan, native of Ireland, aged 35 years, found dead at No. 436 Victory street, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Wm. Kimball, native of Michigan, aged 35 years, found dead at the Middle Station, Canal street, of cholera.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday are confined to 16 hhds Sugar from the Upper Coast—no Molasses. The stock of Sugar on hand is small. That of Molasses is very light and in few hands, who are refusing exceedingly favorable offers, and further largely advanced prices. We have heard of a resale to-day of 300 hhds Cuba Molasses. The price paid have not transpired, but they are understood to be a material advance on former figures, which were 50 to 60c per gallon. In Sugar only a retail business is doing at 12½ to 13½c per lb for Fair to Prime in hogsheads; 13½ to 15c for Yellow and White Clarified Cuba; 15½c for Prime Porto Rico; 12½ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, in boxes; 13½ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15; 15½ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20.

TOBACCO—The stock on sale is quite small—the assortment is good, and is held very firmly. Buyers on foreign account and for the local trade are in the market. Several liberal offers were made and negotiations are pending for several lots, but no sales worthy of note have transpired. Holders seem disposed to make any concessions in prices and hold their stocks at full previous figures. We retain our previous quotations, which are 3½ to 4½c per lb, currency, for Low Refused, Light and Heavy; 5 to 5½c for Good do; 6 to 7½c for Common Leaf; 8 to 10c for Fair do; 11 to 12c for Good do; 13 to 15c for Fine, and 16 to 22c for Choice Smokers' and Cabinet.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—There was more than usual animation presented throughout the general market to-day, and a very fair business was transacted. Flour continues to show a further improvement, while Grain has not varied since last Saturday. In Provisions nothing noticed only a retail trade being carried on, at previous figures. Below will be found the full particulars of to-day's transactions:

FLOUR—We noticed a good demand at prices which continue to rule in favor of holders. The sales embrace about 1900 bbls, of which 262 Superfine, late on Saturday evening, sold at $10 50, and on Tuesday morning at $10; 200 and 100 Superfine at $10 50; 300 very Choice do for shipment to New York at $11; 100 on its merits at $11 25; 150 Single Extra at $11 50; 100 on its merits at $12; 100 Double Extra at $13, and 150 Treble do. at $14 50 per bbl.

CORN—A very good demand prevails, and nearly all the late receipts have been disposed of, mostly on speculation, at prices which show no further falling off since Saturday. The transactions foot up fully 15,000 sacks, comprising some 7000 Yellow and White, at 80c, 2,000 White Mixed at 83, 500 White at 85c, and 500 do, at the same rate per bushel.

OATS—The supply is only fair, and prices rule firmly at 45c per bushel, at which rate 200, 200, 200 and 100 sacks changed hands, amounting in all to 700 sacks.

BRAN—We have a moderate stock on hand, but there is very little inquiry. To-day we heard of sales of about 1050 sacks, including 600 at $1 15 and 200 at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is very quiet, and we have not heard of a sale. The last transactions were made at $28 per ton for Prime Timothy.

HACON—We notice a brisk retail trade, but nothing doing whatever in round lots. Dealers are supplying the demand at 18¼ to 18½c for Sides, 17½c for Ribbed Sides, and 22 to 22½c per lb for Clear Sides. Dry Salted Hams are selling at 17½ to 18½c per lb, and Sugar cured at 26 to 27c per lb. To-day we noticed a sale of 10 tierces at 26½c per lb.

LARD—The market continues very quiet, and we have heard of no sales of importance. Offerings are freely made at 22c for Prime, in tierces, and 24c per lb for do. in kegs.

PORK—We have heard of nothing doing in this article, except a few jobbing lots being sold at $35 50 to $35 75 per bbl. Round lots cannot be quoted more than nominal at $35 25 per bbl for even weight Mess. Prime Mess is very dull at $29 50 to $30 per bbl.

STAR CANDLES—The stock on hand is small, and during the past few days there has been quite an active demand at 20c for 12 os, 21c for 13 os, and 22c per lb for full weight. To-day we did not hear of a sale.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is small and dealers are very firm. We notice only small sales at 30c in rolls and 41c per yard in bales.

BALE ROPE—The market is very quiet, and we quote round lots at 18½c and retail parcels at 19c per coil.

IRON COTTON TIES—There is an active demand at 11 to 12c per lb. The stock on hand is small.

WOOL—There is a fair supply on hand, and dealers are meeting the demand at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Natural, 18 to 22c for Texas, ½ to ¾ Merino, 22 to 25c for Texas ⅝ to ⅞ do., 28 to 30c for washed, and 12 to 15c for burry.

NAVAL STORES—Are in light supply and in request. We quote Rosin, in small lots, at $2 75 to $3 per bbl for No. 3; $3 to $3 for No. 2; $4 to $7 for No. 1. Pitch at $6. Tar $3 to $3 per bbl; Spirits of Turpentine 50 to 60c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $3 50 per bbl, Onions are very dull and we omit quotations. Apples $3 to $4. Eggs $18c to $18 per bbl, Chickens at $6 to $7 for small and $9 to $10 for large, Geese $14 and Turkeys $45 to $50 per dozen.

COAL OIL—The last sales were made 82½c per gallon in cans to arrive.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market. Our quotations are 30c a piece in small lots.

COTTON—The demand is fair, and is being supplied by dealers at 27½ to 29c per lb for Fair to Prime Rio, at which rate only 50 bags changed hands to-day. The stock on hand is amply sufficient to meet the present demand. Total direct imports from the close of the war to the 1st of July 1866, amount to 44,955 bags. Arrived since the 1st 6609, making in all 51,564 bags. The stock in second hands is nearly 6000 bags. We quote Prime at 19¾c per lb, gold duly paid.

MALT—There is no demand for round lots, but the quotations stand $1 70 to $1 72 for Canada, and 90c to $100 for Western. The retail sales are $2 10 for the former and $1 80 for the latter.

WHISKY—There is little or no demand for round lots, and only a retail business is doing at $1 30 to $1 90 per gallon for ordinary Western Rectified and $2 to $2 25c for choice brands. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

HOPS—A good demand prevails for new Hops, but there are none in the market. Good Western will bring 35c $1 30 per lb.

SALT—A better feeling exists, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. The supply of Turk's Island is confined to a small cargo which is held at 65c per sack. Liverpool is now quoted at $2 30 to $2 50 for Fine from ware housing, and $2 20 to $2 10 for Coarse, while the former in cargo brings $2 05 and the latter $2 per bushel.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in fair supply and demand at 45 to 46c per lb for good Northern Butter and 25 to 35c for Western; both Western and Northern Cheese is selling at 17 to 18c per lb.

FREIGHTS—We have to note a very quiet market. There is not much offering to go forward, and there is but little disengaged tonnage on the berth. The rates are, by steam for New York, ¼c per lb for Cotton and $10 per bbl for Tobacco. Steam, for Boston, ⅛c per lb for Cotton. Sail, for Boston, ⅛c per lb for Cotton, 50c per bbl for Flour and $3 per ton for Iron. There is no sailing vessel up for New York, and we have no quotations to offer. Cotton to Liverpool is loading at ¼d per lb for Cotton.

Usible Shipped.

CITY OF JAPPAROON, September 22, 1866.

Arrived yesterday—Ad Texas Boston—500 Cotton and Tow bags and 100 Sheep.

Ship Ad Texas Boston, 50 Cotton and Tow bags, 30 Hogsheads and 4 Bbls Cotton.

Steamer Ad Texas Boston—1 Case Cotton, 1241 Cotton and Tow bags, 170 Hogs, 170 Sheep and 49 Bbls Cotton.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 25, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Schr Ben Wade (British) Wood for Belize, by J M Quigley.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Cuba Rees, from Baltimore, 7th inst., Key West 24d inst, to Wilkerson & Helmy, 1st inst off Cat.

Steamship Iron Mode, Berry, from New York 18th inst, to Jas Hagan, 1st inst off Cat.

Steamship H C Harris Bellinger, from Galveston and Indianola, 21st inst, to master.

Steamship St Mary Jones, from Brazos Santiago, 17th inst, H C Harris to master.

Steamer Sarah Richardson, Pettit, from Red River, via Natchitoches, 21st inst, to master.

Steamer Mary, Bennett, from Mobile.

Schr Andromeda, Ansley 4 days from Bluff Springs, to Jos Kelly, 24 inst.

Schr Cornelia, Marshall, from Wash River, 10 to 14 inst—24 inst off Cat.

Schr Hector, Unmacht, from Pensacola to master, Barrow.

Schr Nora, Doughty, from Abbeville, to T F Miller—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Hazard, from Louisville.

Fortune, Lacoste, from Thibodaux.

26 No name, Hebert, from Bayou Sara.

A G Brown, Quant, from Fort Jackson.

Lizzie Dale, Dale, from Bayou Sara.

Orange Blossom, Van Cleve, from Vicksburg.

Cadet, Pardee, from Vicksburg.

Miss Simmons, Greenhouse, from Bayou Sara.

TOWBOAT REPORTER

The towboat Tillie C. Jewett, McCormick, from Pensacola, with 2 barges of lumber, left Pensacola Pass and other Westcoast—brought up on the Lafourche and Pettenellis—and to Quarantine ship Bragg.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Susan Hinks, Atwood, from Calcutta April 7th.

Bark Robert, Carter, 35 days from Boston, to G A Fabre.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Ship Belgravia, (British) Berry, 15 days from St Thomas to master.

EXPORTS

SHIELDSBORO—For schr Ben Wade—In ballast.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Meade—Jas Hagan.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship Cuba—Wilkerson & Helmy—2 H H—4—100 head cattle, McGrath Mobile & ——, 200 incumbrance Texas Express—4 111 sk Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 sk Cotton, Sparks—1 Mule—6 Bales Cotton, Stone & Simon—6 Bales Cotton, Hughes & Dunbar—6 Bales Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 Bale Cotton, Sparks—1 Bale Cotton, Stone & Simon—1 Bale Cotton, Hughes & Dunbar—1 Bale Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 Bale Cotton, Sparks—1 Bale Cotton, Stone & Simon—1 Bale Cotton, Hughes & Dunbar—1 Bale Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 Bale Cotton, Sparks—1 Bale Cotton, Stone & Simon—1 Bale Cotton, Hughes & Dunbar—1 Bale Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 Bale Cotton, Sparks—1 Bale Cotton, Stone & Simon—1 Bale Cotton, Hughes & Dunbar—1 Bale Cotton, Lockwood & Co—1 Bale Cotton,