THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have no "Clay Statue" in front of their door; but have the Finest Shoes in the City.

☞ Copies of the BEE can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

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

GARDEN SEED.—A large assortment of new crop garden seed has just been received by Mr. Maupay, No 104 Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine. See his advertisement in another column.

FRESH SEEDS—Mr. H. Hafner, No. 105 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre, has now in store a selected assortment of fresh garden seeds (growth of 1865) from D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia. See his advertisement in another column.

We are obliged to Mr. Wm. Evelyn, 39 Exchange Alley, for copies of the New York *World* of the 5th, containing its republished articles entitled, Lee's Last Battles, Stonewall Jackson, and Stonewall Jackson's Death. This number of the *World* may be had from Mr. E. at the above place.

CREDIT SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF A SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, WITH GARDEN, FRUIT TREES, &c.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a spacious residence, with garden, fruit trees, &c., situate at the corner of Clouet and Craps street, 3d District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

We had omitted to observe until yesterday the new typographical dress of the *Picayune*. We never saw a costume of the kind present a brighter, clearer and more elegant appearance. We congratulate our venerable contemporary on this evidence of a vigorous old age. It outshines in this respect all the younger journals.

The End Becoming Visible.

It is sweet to those who have long been tossed without reckoning on a tempestuous sea, or who have been imprisoned in some helpless hulk that has grown old and rotten in a desolate calm, to see once more the gleam of a familiar beacon or the crest of some well-known promontory. It is sweet, after the agony of a delirious fever haunted by shapeless sights of horror and gibbering voices of mocking monsters, to wake again to a reality of human faces, soothing words, and ministering hands. It is "sweet to hear the honest watch dog's bark bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home," and "sweet to know there is an eye will mark our coming and grow brighter when we come." But poet never fancied and painter never pictured a scene more sweet than the prospect which will open to an anxious and weary people when at last they have in full view the old land marks of civil liberty and the accustomed symbols of authority regulated by law and consecrated to the objects of peaceful prosperity.

We are not precisely at this point yet, but it is much to know that we are on the road thither, and to believe that the intervening space, will afford to the feet of reasonable prudence firm ground and a comparatively easy journey. We have emerged from the deepest darkness of the night; we are passing through the twilight into dawn, and are visited by heralding glimpses of the genial day.

Of the many signs to which we might point as having the above auspicious import none is nearer and of more practical interest to the people of this State than the change which is being effected in the administration in freedmen's affairs in our midst, a change heretofore indicated by a considerable modification of policy on the part of Commissioner Conway, but especially and emphatically expressed, as we have reason to believe, in the removal of Mr. Conway and the transfer of his bureau to the temporary charge of Gen. Fullerton.

Some of the circumstances attending Mr. Conway's career in Louisiana may help to explain the object of his removal.

Mr. Conway was inspired, it would seem, quite as much by the zeal of a missionary as by the duties of a Commissioner, and passed with great facility from the discharge of the legitimate functions of his office to perform the part of a propagandist of a political creed. His Bureau itself he organized on a plan that seemed to contemplate its perpetuity as an institution superior to municipal laws, defiant of private rights, and independent of local restraint. According to this plan, it would have been in some sort a State within a State, or we might perhaps, with more reason say, a State within a Territory. Mr. Conway's political labors were in keeping with this idea. He was a leading spirit in an association of negroes with a sprinkling of whites calling itself the Universal Suffrage party, and which professed the purpose, which it still proclaims, of framing a Constitution in conformity with its views and electing delegates to Congress to take the place of those who might represent the State as organized on its present electoral basis.

Mr. Conway's assistants and Provost Marshals seemed generally imbued with his own spirit. They were men, for the most part, unacquainted with our society, unacquainted with the character of our people, unacquainted with the needs of our agriculture, unacquainted with the nature and habits of the negro himself of whom they were made the special guardians, ignorant, indeed, of almost every important element of the problem which had to be solved in organizing freedmen's affairs on a safe, useful, and satisfactory basis.

Somewhat late in the day, after some fantastic excesses on the part of his subordinates, Mr. Conway, as before intimated, commenced a change of policy; but not before, as we have reason to think, his conduct as Commissioner and also as political agitator, had called down upon him a serious reproof from Executive authority at Washington.

Thus matters stood when Mr. Conway was superseded by Gen. Fullerton. This officer takes the position for a time only and in a corrective capacity. His purpose, we understand, is to represent the views of government in eliminating from Freedmen's affairs all political bias or purpose, all antagonism to the civil authorities of the State, and to place these affairs in a position adapted to an easy transition from Federal supervision to State jurisdiction. The question of the Freedman's political status, about which Mr. Conway was concerned, is to be regarded as a matter to be adjusted in Louisiana with the same latitude of choice and discretion as in Connecticut where the people have just voted to perpetuate the exclusion of the negro from the ballot box, or as in Ohio where he has no political rights and where the people have just elected a Governor opposed to negro suffrage.

In view, then, of the foregoing, we think we may say that the end of a period full of confusion, trouble and anxiety is near at hand, and that the beginning of a new and auspicious era is drawing near. We trust it is not premature to hail General Fullerton as the authentic precursor of such an era.

The steamship Concordia, Capt Sears, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening for Boston direct, with a full freight of cotton and the following passengers:

Mrs Capt Leary, child and servant, Mrs. S. S. Higgins and daughter, Miss A A Higgins, Mrs Genous, Miss Greves, J D Edwards, J G Gibson, W H Crocker, J E Bernet, Capt Leary, W J Seiler, J E Sebin, Thos Murphy, Jas H Grady, Frank Bird, James J Watson.

A New York fashion report states that the latest style of ear-rings is to make them long enough to reach the shoulders. The more singular and incongruous the pattern, the more it is admired.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Markets of the 17th—Extensive Sale of Savannah Cotton—Yacht and Horse Racing at New York—Visit to the President by English Capitalists—A. H. Stephens to Support the President's Policy—N. Y. Herald Mexican News—A Piece of Washington News About Gov. Pierpont and the National Debt.

New York, Oct. 17.—Cotton closed heavy and drooping at 62c for Middling. At auction, for the Government, 6,800 bales were sold at 44 3/4 for Middling Fair, 40 3/4 for Strict Middling, 39 1/2 for Low Middling, 35 1/4 for Good Ordinary, and 32 1/2 for Ordinary—all payable in gold.

Flour dull. Common grades declined 50c.
Whisky is firmer and unchanged.
Wheat rules dull and is 2c lower.
Corn is 1c lower.
Sugar is firm at 14c per bbl.
Coffee also firm. Rio sold at 16c in bonds.
Pork $34 for mess.
Sterling exchange 109 1/2.
Gold closed more active.

New York, Oct. 17. The yacht Palmer kept three miles ahead of the Henrietta till about five miles to Sandy Hook lightship.

N. York, 17.—Capt. Beckwith, a well known army officer, convicted of forging soldiers' discharge papers, has been sentenced to dismissal from the service, and confinement for two years in the Albany penitentiary.

The trot to-day between Dexter and Butler was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Time: 2:27 1/2; 2:31; 2:29.

LATER.—The great and exciting race between the yachts Palmer and Henrietta terminates this evening—the latter vessel being declared victorious, coming in 21 minutes ahead of the Palmer.

Washington, October 17.—Sir Morton Peto and party, accompanied by Hon. Robert J. Walker, paid their respects to the President at the White House to-day.

The President gave them his views of the advantages, which would accrue in the investment of foreign capital in the United States, and spoke of an early restoration of civil government throughout the Union.

The distinguished visitors were much gratified with their reception.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered important mail service in Tennessee, Georgia and Florida on the railroads in these States.

Boston, October 17.—Alex. H Stephens, who has just been released on parole from Fort Warren, reached the city yesterday and partook of a private dinner at the Revere House.

In the course of his conversation he said he was prepared to support the President's policy for the reconstruction of the Union to the best of his ability and influence.

New York, October 18.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent says matters in that unhappy country continue to grow worse and worse.

He states the Republicans are increasing in activity, and a body of them had appeared within 30 miles of the Capital on the State road to Vera Cruz. They defy (he adds) all attempts for their expulsion.

Imperial journals admit their operations have assumed great proportions in Oaxaca, and of their sweeping all before them in Jalisco.

It is said that Confederate officers from this country, now in Mexico, have refused to comply with the request of Maximilian and his Secretary of War to join his army, adding that hereafter they could fight under no flag but that of the United States.

The Emperor, Empress and their Court would start on a tour to Tuspan on the 5th.

President Perotas announces that persons exporting swans from the Chincha Islands under permits from Gen. Colzinos, will be punished as depredators.

Washington, October 18.—Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, yesterday called on Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of currency, national notes, &c. Gov. Pierpont asked Mr. Clark if the people of the South would be required to help to pay the national debt. Clark replied: "I think so." Pierpont said he wanted Clark to understand that the Southern people would not stand such damned nonsense. Clark simply showed him the door.

New York, October 18.—Colonel Storain, President of the Military Board, exculpates Gen. Slocum from any blame in regard to the late cotton matters.

New York, October 17.—Simon Draper United States cotton agent, offered for sale this morning 8000 bales of Savannah and Sea Island cotton to a company of about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all of whom are cotton dealers. The cotton was sold, and good prices were obtained for the Savannah cotton, which was estimated to be of a quality considered middling for 5 cents per pound higher than was had at the auction sales of New Orleans cotton last week. Middling fair cotton brought 44¾c; good middling at 46c; strict middling 42¾, strictly low middling at 39½c; and ordinary from 35½ to 32½c.

Quarantine, October 18.—Remaining here: Spanish ship Valparaiso in ballast from Havana, French bark Bayonnaise, in ballast, from Vera Cruz; schooner Alonzo, from Havana, with an assorted cargo, and schooner Mischief, from Matamoros, with an assorted cargo.

New York, October 18—Alex. H. Stephens and Judge John H. Reagan visited Mayor Gunther to-day. Mr. Stephens is in good health and spirits.

Washington, October 18—Six thousand colored persons are here, and have petitioned for the right of suffrage.

New York, October 18—The office of the *Ledger* was injured by fire to-day, to the amount of about four thousand dollars.

Washington, October 18—The Wirz trial has been postponed till Friday to enable Col. Chapman to prepare the closing argument for the Government.

New York, October 18, 10 P. M.—Cotton closed heavy at 60c. for middling.

Flour declined 10c and wheat 4c.
Whisky is quoted at $2 30.
Coffee quiet and firm.
Sugar firm at 14 1/4c.
Molasses firm.
Pork rules at $31 50.
Sterling Exchange 109 1/2.
Gold closed at 146 1/4.
The Government stock market is quiet.

Vicksburg, October 18—The steamer Mississippi passed down to-day, en route for New Orleans. The Ida Handy proceeded up the river. There were no other arrivals.

Vicksburg, Oct. 18, A. M.—The steamer Ruth passed up last night. The Forsyth went down to-day.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 18, 6 P. M.—The British schooner Henry Travers, from Ruatan Islands with a cargo of fruit, arrived in at Pass a Loutre this morning.

There are now inside at this pass waiting steam the following vessels: British bark Abbott Reading, Spanish barks Catalana and Fuxtera, brig Benjamin Delano, and schooners Sea Witch, Highlander, T. D. Welder, Angelina, Marguerite and Kate.

The U. S. transport Tillie passed up at 5 o'clock this evening.

The tugs Leviathan, Rio Grande and Tyler are here.

The steamship Guiding Star is still aground. Wind west northwest—light.

Mr. Hewitt, editor of the London *Morning Star*, who accompanied the foreign capitalists on their tour through this country, told the editor of the Cleveland *Leader* that he had never heard of Robert Browning till he arrived here and thought he must be an American author. Either Mr. Hewitt is moderately read in current literature, or Browning must be comparatively unknown in England.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Central Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TO THE VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.

On the 6th of November next you are to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, members of the State Legislature, and members of Congress.

For the general State officers and most of the members of Congress there are but two tickets soliciting your suffrages, one the *National Democratic*, or Wells and Voorhies ticket, and the other calling itself the *Conservative Union*, or Wells and Taliaferro ticket. By order, and in behalf of the State Central Committee of the National Democratic party, it is submitted that the Wells-Voorhies ticket is entitled to your unanimous support, for the following, among other reasons:

I. Old issues have passed away. Our first object now is to secure the speedy restoral of Louisiana to her rights as a co-equal of the Union, and her consequent relief from martial law. To this end, we should affiliate with some party that is known throughout the United States. There are but two, such parties, the Democratic and the Republican. Can Louisianas hesitate which to join? The National Democratic party is now made up of men who are opposed to the new fangled theories of the Republican party,—of Whigs as well as Democrats—of former friends of Bell and Douglas, as well as of some of the supporters of Breckinridge. On the other hand, among the most prominent of modern Republicans, are many who, in former days, professed to be Democrats of the strictest school, the Butlers, the Stantons, the Holts, and the Dickensons. The National Democratic party, as now organized, plants itself upon the Constitution of the United States as it is, for its platform. The Republican party of to-day, on the contrary, professes for its creed a higher law than the Constitution; a creed which, when sifted, is found to be nothing but the wild caprice and vengeance of the conqueror! Between these two, what room is there for a third party? If the so-called "Conservative Union Party"—a party limited to Louisiana alone—agrees in sentiment with the National Democratic party, it is worse than useless, it is schismatic. If it agrees with the Republican party (an inference against which it now protests very loudly), it is quite out of place in Louisiana. If it agrees with neither, it is nowhere.

II. Scarcely less important than the restoration of the State to her Federal relations, is her restoration to her inalienable right of self-government, in matters not confided to the United States. You are now living as free born Americans never lived before, under a State Constitution not of your own making. A small clique of men, unknown to the people at large, representing but an insignificant faction of the territory or voting population of Louisiana, and fraudulently representing even that, in the midst of the war, when our young men were absent from their homes, met in New Orleans, under a military order from General Banks, abolished the Constitution adopted by you twelve years before, and made a new one outright, changing the ratio of representation to the prejudice of that large portion of the State which was beyond the Federal lines, and wholly unrepresented. Fortunately for you, this attempt to subvert the principles of free representative government is one of the United States, was too audacious to receive sanction of even the Republican party in Congress. The self-styled Senators and Representatives who went to Washington to consummate and reap the fruits of this *coup d'etat*, came back disappointed and crest-fallen. But, coldly as they were received at a time when Congress was anxious to welcome any delegation coming with any show of right from a Southern State, hard as were the names bestowed in Congress upon their so called "Constitution of 1861," these ambitious men have not yet abandoned the design of riveting it upon you in perpetuity. It so happened that the sudden termination of the war left the Government organized under the Constitution as the only *de facto* Government in the State. Like good citizens, you have submitted to it *provisionally*, as an unavoidable result of war and revolution, but with the firm intention of setting it aside for a republican form of Government as soon as possible. With the view of accomplishing this end, the National Democratic party of Louisiana, present a ticket of men pledged to and standing upon the following resolutions, as one of their claims to your suffrages:

Resolved, That while we announce emphatically our opinion that the Constitution of 1864 is the creation of fraud, violence and corruption, and is not in any sense the expression of the sovereign will of the people of Louisiana, and while we believe that it should be repudiated and abolished as speedily as it can be done legally, yet, as the Government organized under it is a *de facto* Government, and the only *de facto* Government in the State of Louisiana, at the election about to be held is called under that Constitution, by an officer holding his position only under that Constitution, as the recognition of Gov. J. Madison Wells by the President Andrew Johnson is to that extent, a recognition of that Constitution and of the Government organized under it, and as this Convention has no right to alter Constitutions or forms of Government, we, therefore, recognize it as the existing Government, but recommend the calling of a Convention of the people of the State at the earliest practicable period, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution expressing the will of the entire people of the State.

Another resolution of the same Convention favors "the repeal of all ordinances and laws which were not the deed of the people at large." The "Conservative Union party" would seem to be the legitimate successor and universal legatee of the "Bank party," which made the Constitution of 1864. Over twenty of the seventy-eight signers of that document figured as members of the late Convention which nominated the Wells-Taliaferro ticket. Although a few days previously the Democratic Convention had passed the above resolutions concerning that most important of all State affairs, the organic law, and these resolution seemed to call for some expression of opinion on that subject from a rival party which aspired to control the State, we can find no word in their platform breathing the slightest censure of the monstrous usurpation of 1864. Indeed, one of their resolutions goes to show they consider that Constitution a finality: "Resolved, that we will maintain the right of suffrage, *as now established by the Constitution of this State*, restricting the elective franchise to the white race alone." Unfortunately for them, they did not see fit to repudiate, or propose to repeal the next article in the Constitution of 1864, which shows what sort of restriction they have placed upon the right of suffrage. "Article 15. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws *extending suffrage* to such other (*i. e. other than white*) persons, citizens of the United States, as, by military service, taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual fitness, may be entitled thereto." It would certainly have been more frank for the Conservative Union party to have incorporated the Constitution of 1864 directly in their platform. Whether they refrained from doing so in order to get the influence of Governor Wells' name on *their* ticket, when he was already identified with our ticket and platform, or whether they shrunk from going before the public with a proclamation of designs so odious, preferring to compass them by indirection, it boots not to inquire. But the people will not overlook the patent fact that the Constitution of 1864 forms the soul and center of this party; and that every vote for its ticket will be claimed as a vote favorable to a continuance of that abomination, and in favor of again trusting to that already broken reed all our chances of being reinstated in Congress. The success of our ticket will be the death knell to that Constitution and enable us to place our State on the vantage ground, which Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina now occupy, in applying for readmission to Congress.

III. There is also a marked contrast between the principles which guide the National Democratic Party in this State, and the spirit which seems to animate the Conservative Union Party, as displayed in the selection of their respective tickets. The Democratic party is the party of equality. It is a liberal party. It proscribes no class of voters. Recognizing the fact that the war is ended, and that we are again citizens of a common country, it spreads its mantle of charity over the differences of the past, and seeks to gather all the friends of Constitutional liberty under its banner. It places upon its State ticket those who have conscientiously adhered to the Union in the late gigantic struggle, side by side with those who, having, with equal conscientiousness, battled for what they believed to be their State rights and been defeated, have manfully and in good faith acquiesced in the result, received the amnesty of the National Executive, and been restored to all their privileges as citizens of the United States. As the latter class embraces the great majority of the voters in this State, it would be manifestly unjust, as well as contrary to the letter and intent of the amnesty proclamation, to brand them with the disabilities of criminals. In our neighboring States men of this class have been encouraged by President Johnson to take part in the important work of reconstructing their home governments. They are there deemed not unworthy of even the highest places in the State. There is no reason to suppose that the President desires to make Louisiana an exception to this rule.

But the Conservative Union party, with honeyed words of conciliation in their platform, take especial care to select all their candidates from the privileged few. It would appear to be their doctrine that amnestied rebels are good enough to vote, but hardly fit to hold even a State office. This is not the way to restore good on earth and good will among men. "Amnesty" springs from the heart, not the lips only; it is an all healing act, and not an empty word.

Having thus explained some of the points of difference between the rival parties, upon topics of the most vital intent, it only remains to refer you to our platform and our ticket for further information. It becomes the citizens of Louisiana to turn out in their strength at the approaching election. Let all who are able, qualify themselves as voters, and go to the polls. We entertain no doubt of the result, but it is important to make that result as emphatic as possible. The National Democratic party is founded upon principles which are essential to the salvation of free constitutional government upon the American continent. These principles will stand the test of discussion and of time. Sooner or later, they will triumph over all this land, bringing order out of chaos, prosperity out of desolation, and a firm and lasting peace between the lately disordered States. Happy are they who shall contribute to this glorious end.

By order of the Committee,
J. M. TAYLOR, Chairman.
S. F. HARPER, Secretary.
New Orleans, October 16, 1865.

The Anonymous Announcement of Ex-Gov. Allen.

The following publications, which appeared in the *Southern Star* yesterday morning, will, we trust, put an end to the uncalled for and unreasonable agitation of the name of ex Gov Allen in connection with the Governorship. A few factious or frivolous spirits may continue the agitation, but not with the countenance of his true friends and the true friends of harmony and success in the present movement for the complete civil restoration of the State. Mr. E. W. Halsey, whose communication is appended, was the Private Secretary of ex-Gov Allen, and parted with him just previous to his entrance into Mexico. No one is more competent than Mr. Halsey to represent the views, and sentiments, and *interests* of that distinguished and frank and high-souled gentleman, in the present peculiar and transitional state of our affairs:

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1865.

Editor Southern Star: SIR—I observe that some person or persons unknown have published an unsigned announcement of Henry W. Allen as a candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election.

This has been done without the knowledge of this very worthy and distinguished nominee, who is now in the city of Mexico, whither he went some months ago in search of rest for his shattered limbs, of respite from the burdensome toil of public service, and of restoration of his health, which care, and wounds, and hard work, in camp and council, had greatly impaired. At the time of his departure he neither wished nor intended to return to Louisiana until after the lapse of a considerable period, nor until the objects of his journey had been accomplished. He will be surprised at the sudden, spasmodic, and very unaccountable nomination, made in a manner so obscure and peculiar. After two conventions, representing parties, have assembled and adjourned without nominating him, the anonymous call of the writer of the advertisement referred to will seem a little strange to the heroic exile.

My past relations with Governor Allen, and my knowledge of his views and wishes will warrant me in saying that the nomination so made will meet with his decided disapproval. A fitting time will come to put forth that honored name for the suffrages of his admiring countrymen. In awaiting that time, his true friends will restrain their impatience, sensible as they are of his certain election to any position for which he may be offered. But on the other hand it is very doubtful whether the unanimous votes of the admiring people of Louisiana would induce him to accept the office of Governor under the so called State Constitution of 1864.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
E. W. HALSEY.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1865.

The undersigned, intimate, personal and political friends of Governor HENRY W. ALLEN, believing that his announcement as a candidate for the Gubernatorial office is made without his knowledge and consent, and that the same under the present aspect of affairs is extremely ill-timed, impolitic and injudicious, take the responsibility of doing what they are confident Governor Allen would do if personally present, and hereby declare the use of his name in this connection to be unauthorized, and withdraw it.

W. D. WINTER,	EDWIN L. JEWELL,
J. V. DURALDE,	B. HARALSON,
J. M. TAYLOR,	J. M. BRADFORD,
F. MCILHENNY,	DUNCAN S. CAGE,
W. A. AUSTIN, M. D.,	B. CHIAN,
RICHARD NUGENT,	ALEX. BARROW,
JOHN H. NEW,	M. FAVROT.

To-day's Eclipse of the Sun—Its Duration at St. Louis.

The *Boston Traveller*, of the 31 inst., published a communication from a gentleman learned in the science of astronomy, regarding the eclipse of the sun, which is to transpire on the 19th inst. It will be visible throughout the United States, and in some places the observation will be almost complete. His article is accompanied by diagrams, representing the sun's disc, as it will appear in several prominent localities, and his tables are calculated with the utmost scientific exactness and research. He says:

As the approaching eclipse will take place at a time when the sun is quite near the earth, and our satellite at its greatest possible distance, the *apparent* diameter of the moon will be much less than that of the sun and the width and duration of the ring unusually great. Indeed its duration where least (near Olympia, W. T.) will be about 6 1/2 minutes; near Nashville it will be 7m 32sec.; near Charleston, 6m 20sec; and where greatest, viz: at the place where the eclipse will be central at noon, 9 1/2 minutes, or nearly three longer than near Olympia, (although the width of the ring will there be 11 1/2 seconds less than near Olympia), in consequence of the rapid decrease of the *apparent* motion of the moon from the sun in longitude, whilst arising from the horizon to the meridian, which motion will be in one minute of time, 25 53 seconds near Olympia, and only 15 15 seconds at the place situated in lat. 23 deg 50 min. N., and long. 64 deg 35 min. West.

The path of the central eclipse over the United States, will be well represented by nearly a straight line drawn on a map from a point about ten miles N. N. E. of Olympia to Jefferson, Mo., and thence about eight miles N. E. of Nashville and of Charleston to the Atlantic; and two other lines drawn parallel thereto, toward the N. E. and S. W., and distant therefrom about 85 geographical or 100 English miles, will isolate all that portion of our country in which the eclipse will be annular, or the whole of the moon will be seen on the sun; but under the central line only, will the ring be of uniform width throughout.

Revocation of Orders Restricting the Sale of Lands.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 18, 1865.

General Orders No. 56.

All existing orders from these Headquarters, or from the Headquarters of the late Department of the Gulf, restricting or imposing conditions upon the sale or transfer of lands within the State of Louisiana, are hereby revoked.

These orders having been originally issued for the protection of innocent purchasers, who were not advised of the lien or interest which the General Government might have in property held as captured, confiscable or abandoned, such persons are admonished that under the Act of Congress, approved July 17th, 1862, all sales, transfers and conveyances of any such property are null and void, and reference should be had, as a measure of precaution before consummating the purchase of real estate within this State, to the Assistant Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to ascertain whether the property, the transfer of which is contemplated, is in the custody of his bureau.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. CANBY:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General
OFFICIAL: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat* is responsible for the following:

General Benjamin F. Butler, the equal traitor with Jeff. Davis, the equal blunderer with Banks, the equal tyrant with Haynau, the equal robber with Lafitte, the equal thief with the most depraved wretch ever sent to Blackwell's Island or the penitentiary, the incarnation of hell itself, is most likely to be elected Governor of Massachusetts by the nigger worshippers of that meddling State. The Bay State must be hard up for a candidate, when gentlemen are ignored the leaders; when patriots are passed by for traitors; when honest men are not worthy the attention shown thieves; when brave men are at a discount, and cowards at a premium. For all his crimes, John Wilkes Booth is an angel compared to him, and a thousand times more a model man, and more respected all over the world than this shoulder-strapped beast, Ben. Butler.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Depraved Mother.—A white woman, who gave her name as Louisa Cobb, in seeming good health and not over thirty years of age, came to the office of Recorder Gastinel yesterday, bringing with her a boy about eight or nine years of age, her own child, which she asked the Recorder to send to the Workhouse, because she was too poor to support him. The Recorder, supposing her to be a decent woman, endeavored to dissuade her from casting off her child at such a tender age, but finding her resolutely persistent in her purpose, and, upon enquiry as to her character, discovering that she had lately abandoned herself to a life of public prostitution, he acceded to her wish, as a charity to the unfortunate boy, who on learning he was to be separated from his mother burst into an agony of grief, whilst she left the Court room, with no other emotion apparently but one of delight.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A negro named Joe was brought before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, accused of stealing a pair of fine shoes from Mr. Whittering, and was remanded for examination.

Margaret Lenox was brought up for having bought a horse, saddle and bridle belonging to colored Henry Butler, knowing them to be stolen, but showing that she bought the property in good faith, the vendor, a negro named Anderson, was put under arrest.

Registry of Voters.—The registry yesterday showed a total of 7,237. The amount each had been taken before the Mayor by 3,822.

Breach of Trust.—Charles Hodges was arrested yesterday in the First District, on the complaint of Mr. Bloom, who charges him with appropriating to his own use the sum of $2,200, proceeds of thirteen bales of cotton, placed in his hands by complainant.

Fire Alarm.—The alarm of fire about eight o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a chimney in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Camp street. No damage was done.

Condition of Reynolds.—William H. Reynolds, in the Charity Hospital under treatment for a wound in the breast, inflicted with a knife, in the coffeehouse at the corner of Basin and Customhouse streets, on Monday night last, was still alive last evening, and his recovery is regarded as probable.

The Recorders' Offices.—Nothing of interest, other than is elsewhere noticed in this column, transpired in the Recorders' offices yesterday.

Provost Court.—The cases before the Parish Provost Court yesterday were void of general interest.

Bigamy.—Henrietta Schugle has procured the arrest of Joseph Hawe, in the Second District, on a charge of bigamy.

Mule Stealing.—Henry Miller is held by the Second District Police to await examination on a charge of being accessory to the larceny of two mules from the plantation of Mr. Lozanpa, on the 10th inst.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Weir, sailed from her wharf last evening at 6 o'clock, for New York, with a full cargo of cotton and the following passengers:

[illegible]

DE FACTO STATE GOVERNMENT.—Judge George W. Paschal writes to the Editor of the Galveston *Bulletin* from Washington, September 25th, as follows:

"A case was recently referred to the Treasury Department here, in which an opinion was expressed by the Comptroller, which was concurred in by the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, which is of great importance to the people of Texas. The question arose upon certain U. S. five per cent. bonds loaned to the Southern Pacific Railroad, after secession, but upon a contract made and completed before that historic event. The bonds had not been endorsed by the Governor, as required by the act of December, 1861. But upon a full review of the statutes of Texas, the bonds being payable to bearer, and having been presented by a meritorious holder, they were held not to be necessary.

But the main point was, whether, after the act of secession and hostility to the Government of the United States, the rebel State Government of Texas was such a Government, de facto, or that its acts, legislative, executive and judicial, were binding upon the people? The discussion was very long and able, and it demonstrated, that so far as the acts were not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, they were valid. The opinion is supported by very high judicial authorities, and I doubt not but the judicial authorities will follow the political action, and this will become the settled law upon the subject. It accords with my own views and the doctrine so far done stated in your paper."

DEAD PRESIDENTS.—In his Albany speech, John Van Buren uttered the following:

It is remarkable that all the Federalists who have been elected have died in office, and the Vice-Presidents who succeeded them have been good Democrats. Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln died, and good Democrats succeeded them. Do you not see the finger of Providence?

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING Oct. 18, 1865.

We have again to notice only a moderate degree of animation in the general market, but there has been rather more done in sugar, while the sales of our leading staple have been to an average extent, although early in the day it was expected that the business would be on a less liberal scale. The ruling element in every branch of trade appears to be the increased pressure in the money market and the consequent decline in both Foreign and Domestic Exchange. It is hoped, however, that there will soon be some relief from more copious receipts of National Currency from the North, where the money markets are easy, and parties who order cotton from this market whether for the mills or on speculation, can have but little difficulty in making the necessary advances.

The Gold market opened quite firm at last evening's figures of 151¼ to 152, and after selling as low as 151 and as high as 150½, closed at about the opening rates. The sales included $1,500, $5,000, and $10,000 mixed at 151; two lots of $2,000, two at $5,000, $6,000, $13,000 and $50,000 mixed (eagles, half eagles and quarters) at 151¼; $10,000 in quarter eagles, $5,000 and $10,000 at 151½; $10,000 at 151¾ and 151½; $2,000, $5,000, $7,000, $10,000 and two further amounts at 152; $8,000 and $10,000 at 150½, and $9,000, (4,000 and 5,000,) at 152½. Also, $50,000, to arrive on Monday, at 149. 300 doubloons sold 149. The sales of Silver included $1,000 in American half-dollars at 144 1/2 and $1,000 at 145. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange sold at still lower rates, but the operations on it were to a considerable extent, the sales of Sterling covering more than £75,000, including £30,000 to one of the banks at 148 for bill of lading and 151¼ to 152½ for A1 clear; £1350 bill of lading at 149; £1000 at 150½; £5000 at 151, a larger amount at 151¾; £2000 at 151¾ and 152; a moderate sum at 152 1/2; a bank bill for a fair amount 152¾; and a round amount of Bank at 153 and 153 1/2, mostly 153. The only sale of Francs reported was a private bill for 50,000f. at 3 72 1/2. We now quote Sterling at the reduced rates of 147 1/2 to 152 1/2 for private bills, and 153 to 154 1/2 for Bank; and Francs at 3 70 to 3 75 for the former and 3 62 1/2 to 3 67 1/2 for the latter.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was on a liberal basis but at still easier rates, the sales out-doors including a small amount of New York sight at 3/4 discount, $25,000 at 3, a moderate sum at 3¼, about $30,000 at 3½, a moderate sum at 3 3/8, and $40,000 at 3 1/4, $60,000 one day's sight at 3 1/2, and some further amounts of the same; a round amount at 3¾ for sight and 3 1/2 for five days' $25,000 one day's and five day's sight at 3 1/2 round, a considerable amount of five day's at 4, and $25,000 three days at 4¼. The ruling bank rate for checks on New York was 2¾ discount, but banks and dealers variously checked at 2 1/2, 3¼, 2 7/8, and 3, and some round amounts were passed at 3 1/16 and 3¼.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 125 shares Gas Light, 25 and 100 at 144, which is an advance of $1. The sales of Confederate Bonds included $7750 Louisiana, second year, at 87c per dollar. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 81 to 81½, and the Railroad issues at 70 to 71½.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $12,000 Bank of Louisiana notes at 77 1/2; $500 Louisiana State at 80, $730 Mechanics' at 81, and $500 Union at 78 1/2. Early in the day dealers continued to pay 68c for the trifling sums of Louisiana State presented at their counters, but at a later hour the market generally was unsettled by the scarcity of money, and quotations became nominal. City Treasury notes rule at 1/2 to ¾ and 1 per cent. discount, but are the current medium of exchange in all local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, October 18, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with an apparently limited enquiry, the want of steam freight room, the scarcity of the money and increased depression in both Foreign and Domestic Exchange materially interrupting the movement, but later in the day there seemed to be more demand, and the sales summed up 2250 bales, taken by Maine buyers, at irregular rates, desirable lists, particularly of the better qualities commanding full prices, while irregular lots not in request sold in favor of the buyer. The latter had also an advantage from the stringency of the money market compelling holders to realize. Under these circumstances we make no change in our quotations which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 43@45c, Good Ordinary 49@50, Low Middling 52@53, Middling 55@56, and Strict Middling 57@58. Some authorities quote Low Middling at 52@54. It was difficult in the latter part of the day to get it at the inside figures. Some sensation was excited from the receipt of a telegram from St. Louis which quoted Middling at New York at 65c, and it was currently rumored that others had been received from New York with the quotations of 66. They were not, however generally credited, but a small part of the business was done late in the day, which may have been predicated on a confidence in their correctness.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday are only 44 hhds Sugar and 6 bbls Molasses. There have been no imports. There was a very good speculative demand for Sugar to-day and the sales embraced 98 hhds Louisiana, of which 55 Good Common at 14c, 18 do at 14 1/4c, and 25 Fully Fair at 16 1/2c ℔ ℔, and 80 boxes Good Fully Fair Cuba at 16 1/2c ℔ ℔. Negotiations were pending for 100 boxes Cuba, and smaller lots and other sales have doubtless transpired. A brisk retail business is doing at previous prices which we repeat as a reference: Common to Good Common Louisiana 14 a 14 3/4c, Fair 15 1/2, Good Fair 16 3/4, Fully Fair to Prime 17 3/4, Prime to Choice 18 1/2c and Yellow Clarified 19 1/2c, Fair Cuba 14 3/4 @15c, Fully Fair 15 1/2@16 1/2c, Prime 17 5/8 @18 1/2c and Choice 18 3/4c ℔ ℔. There have been no sales of Molasses to the trade. The last were at 67 1/2c for Fair Louisiana, and 72 1/2c per gallon for Good do. The market is bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses. The production of Cuba is in fair supply.

The Government having advertised for proposals for supplying the army with 300,000 lbs brown Sugar, 25,000 lbs. white crushed Sugar in barrels at actual tare, and 10,000 gallons reboiled Molasses, bids were received until 12 o'clock M. to-day, but all were rejected excepting for 6,000 gallons reboiled Molasses at 68c per gallon, to be paid in certificates of indebtedness.

COFFEE—There is a continued good demand for small lots which is met at 31 1/4@32c for Fair to Good Fair, and 33@1/2c ℔ ℔ for Prime. The supply is moderately fair.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—We have again to note a quiet but steady market. The supplies are all small and are very firmly held at full prices. There is not much demand for lots of magnitude, the dealers being pretty well supplied, and the scarcity of steamboat tonnage and the high rates of freight precluding shipments. A very active jobbing trade is being done; however, by dealers at the usual advance on first hand sales. Full particulars of the condition of the market and of the various sales that have transpired to-day will be found in the following details.

FLOUR—The supply is not large—There was less demand to-day but the stock is very firmly held and sales are made only at very full or elevated prices. The sales are confined to about 1000 bbls, including 160 Low Superfine at $9 25; 40 do at $9 50; 50 Superfine at $9 75; 50 do at $10 50, on their merits at $10 50, 200 Low Extra at $11 25, 100 do at $11 50, 100 Good Extra at $12 25 per bbl and a few other lots particulars not yet transpired. There is an active jobbing demand at $9 75@10 for Superfine, $11 50@11 75 for Low Extra, $13 50 @$13 75 for Good Extra, and $15@15 50 per bbl for Choice do.

CORN—Is in light supply and good demand. The sales to-day comprise 550 sacks of which 250 White at 97c, 200 Mixed at 98c, and 100 Yellow at $1 per bushel.

OATS—Are in demand. The stock is very light. There were sales of 1310 sacks of which 440 poor at 55c, and 900 good, in lots at 60c per bushel.

BRAN—The market is nearly bare. 200 and 250 sacks sold at $1 25 per 100 lbs, and a small lot of very choice brought $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The stock is fair but mostly poor in quality. Good Hay is firmly held at high prices. 100 bales Prime Western sold at $27, and 50 choice at $28 per ton.

WHISKY—Rectified is retailing at $2 35 per gallon. The market is well supplied but there is no demand for round lots.

LARD—The market is about bare. Prime in tierces is selling at 35c and in kegs at 37c ℔ ℔.

PORK—The stock is very light. There is only a retail demand however, which is met at $40 per bbl.

BACON—The market is bare or nearly so of Clear Sides and Hams, while Shoulders and Ribbed Sides are very scarce and are selling at 22@23c for the former and 25@27 for the latter.

BAGGING—The stock is estimated at about 2300 bales India in first hands and 500 in the hands of dealers. The last sale of any importance that has transpired was 40 bales India yesterday at 25c per yard. We have heard of small sales to-day at the same price. Lots of about 25 bales can be sold at 25c per yard. The stock is mostly held higher. It is retailing at 25 1/4@25 1/2c in bales and 24c in rolls.

BALE ROPE—The retail price for this article since the 1st instant has been 15 1/2@15 3/4c. During the past week 15 3/4c ℔ ℔, and these figures have been the quotations in our daily report; yesterday however our remarks read erroneously 14 1/2c instead of 15 1/2. The error was so obvious that it could not have misled any one operating in this article. We refer to it simply with the view of having our statement accurate. The stock is considerably in excess of the demand which is limited and the market is dull. We have heard of sales to-day at 15 1/2c ℔ ℔ and it can be bought readily at 15 1/4c. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at 15 1/2@15 3/4c ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—A lot of 143 boxes short weight Star sold at 25 1/2 ℔ ℔. We have heard of another lot of about the same quantity at the same price.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 40; Apples at $9@$10; Onions at $9@$3 25 and Eggs at $45@50 per bbl; Cabbages at $12@$14 per 100 and Onions at $12 per dozen.

SALT—About 2300 bags Turks Island, all in the market in first hands sold a day or two since on private terms. The previous sales were at $3@$7 1/2 per bushel. The stock of all kinds is very light. The supply of Liverpool, Coarse, in shipping order is nearly exhausted. Holders are selling only to their regular customers in small lots at $3 25@$3 50 for Coarse, and $4@4 50 for Fine.

FREIGHTS—There is no disengaged tonnage by steamships in port. It would require a very considerable addition to the steam tonnage in the trade to supply the demand. The rates on steamboats have further advanced both by steamers and by sailing vessels. Engagements are being made for the next steamers due at 2 3/4@3c ℔ ℔ for Cotton; Sailing vessels for New York and Boston are obtaining 1 1/2c ℔ ℔ for Cotton and 75@80 for Flour. Steamers for Boston obtain 2 1/2c ℔ ℔. There have been no shipments of Tobacco or Hemp for a long while, and rates cannot be stated. Sailing vessels for Liverpool are taking Cotton at 3/4d and for Havre 1 1/2c ℔ ℔.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 18, 1865.

[illegible]

GARDEN SEED—GARDEN SEED—The subscriber has in store a large assortment of new crop [illegible] Clover, Seed, Onion Sets, genuine Havana Tobacco Seed, &c. Planters furnished with [illegible]. Country Merchants supplied by the hundred at [illegible] supplied at moderate rates. D. MAUPAY, 104 Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine. oct19 1m

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS—FROM D. LANDRETH & Son, Philadelphia. Growth of 1865. H. HAFNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of Garden Seeds [illegible]. Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, as otherwise, for retailing. Grass Seeds, Red and White Clover, Onion Sets, etc. H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre. oct19 1m

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, for New York, J M Courtney
Steamship Concordia, Sears, for Boston
Ship Grahams Polly, Horton, for New York, G W Hynson & co
Bark Heimdall (Norw), Coppelin, for Liverpool, G W Hynson & co
Schr Union, Tucont, for Mobile, Joe Kelly
Schr Fanny, Shank, for Pensacola, S W Huntington
Steamer W R Arthur, Connor, for St Louis, S S Pegram
Steamer Magnolia, Eveninge, for Mobile, Master
Steamer Jackson, Smith, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Victoria, ——, from Santo Santiago, to master—1st district
Brig Endlecott, ——, from Santo Santiago, to master—1st district
Schr Mattie, ——, from Santo Santiago, to master—3d district
Schr Mary Morris, from Santo Santiago, to master—3d district
Schr J H Lewis, Frye, 20 days from Rockland, (Me), to master—Point
Schr Cora, Mosley, from Indianola, to master—3d dist
Schr Planet, (British), Garland, from Santo Santiago, to master—3d district
Steamer Magnolia, Eveinge, from Mobile

—STEAMBOATS—

H A Homeyer, Clark, from Shreveport
Anna Everton, Lester, from Shreveport
Enterprise, Allen, from Shreveport

MEMORANDA.

The bark Robert and schr Cora went to sea, 16th inst

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Trucks, Nicholson, 20 days from Philadelphia, to E A York
Bark Anderson, from Pensacola
Brig Clara Hermon
Brig Saml Demos, Coleman, from Galveston, to W B Buddendorff—Cargo, 250 bales cotton
Schr Rinaldo, from Indianola
Schr T D Miller, from Breaux Santiago
Schr Angelina, from Breaux Santiago
Schr Kate, (British), from the seaside, in ballast—with 14 passengers
Schr Mischief, from Matamoros
Schrs M B Adams and Mattie, from Indianola
Schr Robert Souls, from Galveston, bound to Havana, in distress
Schr Moluse, from Breaux Santiago
Schr H Travers, Cairy, 12 days from Ruatan Island—with a cargo of fruit

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Abbott, Reading, from Matamoros
Bark Valparaiso (Span), from Havana
Bark Bayonnaise, (French) from Vera Cruz in ballast
Bark Henrietta, from Havana, with cargo and 4 passengers
Brig Angela, (Swedish) Kandeman, from St Thomas, in ballast
Schr Alonzo, ——, from Havana

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

ROCKLAND—Per schr J H Lewis—1800 sks lime to order
MOBILE—Per steamer Magnolia—7 bales cotton to E Hoeck

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

PER OPELOUSAS & G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. MADISON WELLS,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Albert Voorhies,
OF ST. MARTIN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
J. H. Hardy,
OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
J. H. Peralta,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
Adam Giffen,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Andrew S. Herron,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION
R. M. Lusher,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—LOUIS ST. MARTIN, of Orleans.
2d District—J. AD. ROZIER, of Orleans.
3d District—R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
4th District— ——
5th District— ——

FOR STATE SENATE.

First and Fourth Districts—M. A. FOUTE, P. G. MORAN, JOHN PINNEY.

Second and Third Districts—WM. A. GORDON, LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, J. M. LAPEYRE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District—CHAS. A. EAGER, J. T. HANLON, L. E. SIMONDS.

Second Representative District—JAS. McCONNELL, THOS. MURRAY, W. T. H. ROBINSON, CHAS. J. LEEDS, WILLIAMSON SMITH.

Third Representative District—CHAS. F. FENNER, H. McCLOSKEY, R. E. BAILEY, JAMES NELLIGAN, GEO. A. FREEST, DR. P. S. McKELVEY, D. P. SCANLAN.

Fourth Representative District—NEWTON RICHARDS, A. A. LIPSCOMB, H. BONNABEL.

Fifth Representative District—CHAS. DeBLANC, ED. G. GOTTSCHALK, EMILE LEMARIE, CHAS. ROMAN.

Sixth Representative District—ANTHONY SAMBOLA, E. P. VOORHIES.

Seventh Representative District—THEO. THIERMANN, JOS. SOLOMAN, PETER PETERSON.

Eighth Representative District—JAS. DELAMORE, E. F. DELABARRE, JAS. PHILLIPS.

Ninth Representative District—JAMES KELLY, JULIUS FULDA, CHAS. A. FAGOT, P. S. WILTZ.

Tenth Representative District—S. P. JONAS, JAS. B. EUSTIS, ALFRED PHILLIPS, HENRY BENSEL, JOHN HENDERSON.

Eleventh Representative District—BENJ. M. HOWARD, JNO. P. HIGGINS, HENRY CREALING.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 19, 1865.
Second and last time in this city of an original Drama, by Edmund Falconer, called
THE DUELIST,
OR A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
To conclude with (first time here) the glorious comedietta called
Make Your Wills,
OR A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.
oct19

Mass Meeting.

National Democratic Party—5th Representative District.

A MASS MEETING of the National Democratic party, will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of October 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Crescent Beer Garden, Frenchmen street, between Claiborne and Lafon streets. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

The Clubs of the different Wards and all those favorable to the Party are respectfully invited to attend.
COME ONE—COME ALL. oct18

Notice.

A GOOD CONFECTIONER, who understands making stick Candy and bake Cakes, and who wishes to go to Montgomery, Alabama, can have a good situation by applying at the corner of Bienville and Tchoupitoulas streets, No. 32. oct18 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Peremptory Sale of Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Bed-room and Dining-room Sets, Engravings, Mirrors, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.

BY NELLIGAN & VON ZINGEN.
NELLIGAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 42 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at No. 109 Carondelet street, commencing at 10 o'clock, the contents of said dwelling, to-wit—

Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Marble Top Centre and Side Tables, Sofa Beds, Armoirs, Bureaus, Victoria Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Mattresses, Engravings, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. oct18 1d

Large Lot of Ground on Villeré street, near Esplanade.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
No 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY October 21st 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a large LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Villeré, Esplanade, Robertson and Kerlerec streets, measuring 38 feet 7 inches and 2 lines front on Villeré street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 2 lines in depth; together with the fruit trees &c., &c., thereon.

Terms—Half cash, balance at 6 months, with 6 per cent interest. oct19 20 21

Six Lots of Ground on Spain street, Third District.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

SIX LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Spain, Solidelle, Mandeville and Josephine streets, designated as lots Nos. 5 to 10, measuring each 31 feet front on Spain street, by 120 feet in depth.

Terms—Cash. oct19 20 21

Large and Comfortable House on Independence street.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

A LARGE PORTION OF GROUND in the square bounded by Independence, Chartres (late Moreau), Pauline and Royal (late Casacalvo) streets, measuring 30 feet 5 inches front on Independence street, by 95 feet in depth. Together with the large house, covered with slates, No. 25, containing 6 rooms, gallery, kitchen containing 2 rooms, stable for 2 horses, hen house, cistern, bricked well privy, trees, &c., &c.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit with 8 per cent, to maturity and after, 8 per cent eventual interest. oct 5 19 21

Two-Story Brick Store No. 91 Toulouse Street.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A TWO-STORY BRICK STORE erected with slates, No. 91 Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres street, having on the ground floor a Store, the second story is used as a dwelling, two rooms and a corridor, &c. The said property measures 17 feet 8 inches and 4 lines front on Toulouse street, by 76 feet 4 inches and 7 lines in depth.

Terms—One half cash, the balance at 12 months' credit, in notes bearing mortgage at 8 per cent. to maturity, and in case of non-payment, 8 per cent. as a penal clause. oct18 19 20 21

Dwelling House No 251 Robertson Street.

BY G. DeFERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Robertson, Ursulines, Claiborne and Bayou streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Robertson street, by an irregular depth of [illegible] [illegible] together with the two-story double house No. 251, covered with slates, containing 4 fine rooms [illegible] double privy, cistern, &c.

Terms—One half cash, balance at 6 and 12 months, in notes bearing mortgage at 8 per cent interest [illegible]. oct18 19 20 21

Property on Mistery street.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office Bienville street, corner of Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 28 feet 11 inches 3 lines front on Mistery street, by 137 feet [illegible] in depth, between Grey and Lovecraft. Together with a House No. 31, having 4 rooms, side and back galleries, double kitchen, wash-house, &c. &c.

A CORNER LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Esplanade, St. Anthony, St. John the Baptist and Grand streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on Esplanade street, by about 72 feet in depth, and fronting St. John the Baptist street.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit for a note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public. oct18

Succession of Louis Marie Victor Teall—No. 26,634.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 11th November, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., 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 5th October, 1865, the here-after described property to a said succession, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Rampart and Burgundy streets, measuring (French measure) 31 feet 6 inches, more or less, front on St. Ann street, by a depth of 120 feet. Together with a handsome house Nos. 157 and 159 having twelve rooms, six of which are on the ground floor with a closed gallery, and six in the attic; a two-story kitchen of eight rooms. The whole covered with slates, paved yard, cisterns, water works, privies, etc., etc. The whole in a very good order and divided into two tenements, each having an alley-way.

Terms Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before C. V. Foulon, notary public.
oct 19 20 nov4 11

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Officers and Members are notified that the general quarterly meeting of this association will take place, at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields, on SUNDAY the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

They are expected to be present, as business of great importance will be transacted.
By order of the President.
oct19 3t A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

LANDING, ex ship St. Paul, from Bordeaux—
11 boxes fine and very green Paris PEAS.
do plain Paris MUSHROOMS.
do Medley, French BEANS and CAPERS in oil. For sale by
HENRY VALETON & CO.,
oct18 Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

Rio Coffee.

445 bags RIO COFFEE landing ex barque St. Paul, from Havre.
For sale by
H. T. LONSDALE,
oct17 — 106 Gravier street.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by David Foote to his own order and by him endorsed, for the sum of $1,250, dated the 29th August, 1865, payable in one year, with 8 per cent. interest from date, presented for endorsement, was [illegible] by A. Bergeret, notary. The public is hereby notified not to trade for the same. A liberal reward will be paid for its return at No. 41 Royal street up stairs. oct17 3t

POWDER, SHOT AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

JUST received and for sale at the store No. 254 Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, a large quantity of AMMUNITION, in lots to suit purchasers.
oct16 1f — QUINN & SARRA.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Oct. 16th, 1865, I will offer for sale at Retail the balance of Stock of Dry Goods in store 130 Canal street and respectfully invite the attention of buyers, the goods must be sold at some price, and our old customers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All goods remaining unsold, December 1st, will then be sold at public auction.
oct16 1f — M. E. HAGGERTY.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints, Bunions and all Diseases of the Teeth or Arch, Club-feet Deformities and all Diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. S. M. BARRETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 12 Baronne street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. All communications must contain a stamp for return postage to insure attention. French, Spanish, German and Portuguese spoken. oct18 1f

Hunters and Sportsmen.

HUNTERS DEPOT,
Corner Chartres and Bienville streets.
New Orleans.
Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, can now be purchased in large or small quantities at the above place.
WITHOUT PERMITS.
Office, 78 Gravier street. — M. SEMMES.
oct15 1m

Rice..................Rice.

PRIME NEW CROP RICE for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
JAMES M. URQUHART,
Agent Mississippi Steam Mills.
No. 38 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
oct18 1m

DEXTER'S WHISKEY.

THE subscribers have just received a supply of the above JUSTLY CELEBRATED BRAND OF WHISKEY, which they offer in the trade on the usual terms.

The Messrs. Dexter having resumed operations with the same apparatus and the same employés, as they have had during the last twenty or thirty years, they expect a regular supply of the article, and the patrons of the brand may rest assured that the quality of the future produce will come quite up to the former standard of excellence, as no pains, labor or expense will be spared to secure this result. JNO. G. MURISON & CO., No. 64 Tchoupitoulas street.
aug1 1m — Office up stairs