THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell better Shoes for the price than any shoe house in the City.

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

Isaac Moses & Co.—We call attention to the card of this house in the cotton factorage and commission business, No. 13 Carondelet street, N. O., and corner of Strand and Twenty-Second street, Galveston, Texas.

The New York Day Book.—Elsewhere is the prospectus of this able and interesting New York Weekly by Van Evrie, Horton & Co. Dr. Van Evrie will be recognized as an old and steadfast friend and champion of Southern ideas as opposed to the abolition theory and policy.

Scott, Cage & Co.—Among the new business firms of this city none are calculated to attract a more friendly attention, or inspire more favorable expectations, than that of Messrs. Scott, Cage and Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, No 9 Union street. The first name is that of Gen. John S. Scott, well known in the late war as a distinguished cavalry commander from this State, and whose talent and skill in military organization and discipline gave earnest of his capacity in commercial affairs.

Cotton Crop in Rapides Parish.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 2d remarks: "A few numbers back, in noticing the prospects of crops in Rapides, we stated that not over five hundred bales of cotton would be raised the present year. Some of our New Orleans cotemporaries have fallen into an error in this particular, and place our estimate at four thousand five hundred bales. Not at all. We have been better posted since we wrote the article alluded to, and now state, from the best information we can get, that not over three hundred bales of cotton will be raised in Rapides the present year."

We are indebted to Mr. Edgar Zabriskie, Purser of the steamship Monterey, for favors.

The U. S. steamship Monterey, Furber, master, from New York 30th ult., with merchandise, passengers and the U. S mail to J. M. Courtenay, arrived in our port yesterday evening.

The following is the list of her passengers: F H Potter; Lieut J E Biessle; Mrs A E Fuller; Miss Clara Fuller; Miss Millie Fuller; Miss Fuller; Masters O and W Fuller; A O Brummell; S M Kingston; Eugene Falcur; F Wilder; Lieut E Sullivan; Lieut F Hartman; John Fluman; Lieut Geo E Albee, 3 th Reg Col Infantry.

Arrival of the Steamship George Washington.

The U S mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, from New York August 30th, with mails, merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton, Esq, arrived in our port at 6:30 P. M. on Thursday evening.

She left New York at 4 P. M. on the 30th ult., experienced rough weather the entire passage. On the evening of the 5th inst, 200 miles from the passes, broke the air pump and after a delay of 7 hours got the engine fitted to work high pressure, and then proceeded.

Arrived off the bar at 12 o'clock midnight the 6th inst, and crossed the bar at 6.30 A. M. on the 7th.

August 31st, 10 A. M., in Lat. 37 deg 39 min., Long. 74 deg. 30 min., saw steamship Northern Light; September 4th, 6 A. M., 20 miles S. W. Campfort saw steamship Meteor; September 5th, 4 30 A. M., 65 miles from Tortugas, saw steamship Evening Star.

The following are a list of her passengers: Capt A F Pfeil, U S A; C Contux; Jos Leonard; G D Frater; Mrs Burbank and family; C Meyer, wife and 3 children; M S A Edward; M Gardner; H Kuhnl; J J Turner and wife; Miss Alice Turner; Jos Picket; D New; Dr J McWatuney; Miss Fannie Homer; G W Goodwin; D M Hattan; C H Chase, wife and 3 children; G Gordon; Mrs. Ditton and child; J Binlardi; M R Haggerty; Dr S S Russell; M Gennoa.

Trusting the People.

The Radical plan of testing loyalty in the revolting States was to deny their people any opportunity for displaying it. To ensure that they would not go wrong, it was thought a capital idea to tie them so fast, and weigh them down so heavily, and surround them with so many traps, and pitfalls, and mines, that they could not if they would, and probably would not if they could, undertake to move in any direction, since peril and disaster would confront them at every point. It was, in fact, the direct tendency, and the thinly disguised purpose, of the whole Radical scheme, to organize the inability of the Southern people to take spontaneously the fitting steps to qualify them for political restoration. The Radical leaders hoped in this way to perpetuate the disfranchisement of the loyal whites of the South until these could be brought, in common with the people of all other parts of the country, in permanent subjection to a bigoted, merciless and despotic faction. They did not wish to behold a display of sincere loyalty in the South.

When most convincing displayed, it was a part of their tactics to deny its existence. They wished, above all things, to see the Southern people take imprudent and desperate methods of resenting the ceaseless vilification and calumny heaped upon them by Radical writers and orators. Nothing would have so much delighted them as to have seen Southern men so far lose their self-control, under ferocious entreies and cruel goading add pelting, as to repeat the case of the ox of which the story tells us, that he was at last worried into real madness by the rabble which took up the false and malicious cry, uttered by an enemy of his owner, that he was mad.

Happily, thus far, the Radicals have not had it their own way in regard to the provisional and probationary processes and forms laid down for the observance of the Southern people in manifesting proofs of their loyalty and fitness for political rehabilitation; and the recent course of President Johnson with regard to the State of Mississippi, is a signal indication that they will have it still less their own way hereafter.

As exhibited in his dispatch to Gov. Sharkey, the President's mode of testing Southern loyalty is the exact opposite to that of the Radicals. In his mode there is at once wisdom, magnanimity and statesmanship. He well knows that no free government, no healthy and happy Union, can be based on universal suspicion which is the only basis contemplated by the Radicals. He understands that men must be trusted to become undeniable worthy of confidence. He has studied late Southern behavior through the discoloring glasses and in the calumnious language of the Radical leaders. He has looked with his own eyes, honestly, frankly, but keenly; he has seen not with the intellect only, but with the heart and into the heart. The glance of such an observer is electric, as well as optical, and their conclusions are like intentions.

When President Johnson says:

"The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is, that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relation with all the States comprising the Union."

He surely must be well advised of what he speaks, and in view of this declaration, so deliberately and explicitly uttered, the Southern people are under a solemn bond of honor and gratitude to vindicate beyond all cavil or scepticism the generous judgment of the President. He believes they will act in good faith; wherefore, by revoking the "contraband" order, he allows them to obtain private arms; and, in the State of Mississippi, he trusts them to form themselves into a military police for each county to enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States. It should be the pride and paramount aim of citizens thus trusted to make their good faith manifest and illustrious.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Ketchum & Co. Settlement.

New York, September 2.—The creditors of Ketchum & Co. have agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar and give a release for Gold certificates not included in the settlement.

Cotton is quoted to-day at 44c.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Gen. Lee's College Presidency.

New York, September 5th.—Gen. Lee, in accepting the Presidency of Washington College, says:

"It is the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid the restoration of harmony and peace, and in no way oppose the policy of the State or General Government to that object.

Paul Dillingham (Rep) has been elected Governor of Vermont.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool August 27, has arrived.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—Cotton firm. Sales 12,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 18⅝d.

Breadstuffs firm.
Provisions advancing.
Five-twenties declined 1½.
Consols declined 1¼.
Political news unimportant.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5.—Cotton firm at 44 to 45. Gold, 44 1½.

Mess Pork has advanced, and is quoted at $31 50.

New York, Sept. 6.—Cotton steady, with sales of 2000 bales.

Pord is quoted at $32.
Flour, advanced.
Corn, steady.
Groceries firm.
Gold, 44 3¼.
Exchange on London, 109¾.

New York, September 7.—Cotton firm, at 44.

Breadstuffs advanced.
Lard improving.
Whisky $2 25.
Gold 44⅝.

Death of Governor Brough.—The news of the death of Governor John Brough, of Ohio, though not unexpected, will be received with general regret. He was a self-reliant, energetic man, and a true patriot during the most trying period in our history. He was a self-made man, and rose from the ranks. He was born in Marietta, in 1811, and died in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He commenced life as a journeyman printer. He entered upon local politics when a young man, and soon became popular among the Democracy, to which he was attached until the commencement of the civil war. He then gave his hearty support to the Administration. He declined the honor of a re-election in June last. He is succeeded in his office by Lieutenant Governor Anderson, a brother of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. Governor Anderson is a brilliant orator, and one of the most rising men of the day.

Gov. Wells in Rapides.

The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 2d instant says: "His Excellency Gov. J. Madison Wells is at present on a visit to his old friends in Rapides. We are pleased to observe that the Governor seems to enjoy excellent health."

The same paper contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Rapides, at Alexandria, on the 1st; the character of which proceedings are sufficiently indicated in the following letter from Gov. Wells:

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 2d, 1865.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 1st inst., tendering to me a public dinner to be given at the Ice House Hotel in this place, accompanied with the resolutions passed at a meeting held by the citizens of my native parish commendatory of my course as Governor of the State, has just been handed me by your committee.

I regret that the press of private business which called me here, and the short time which I can claim from public duties to attend to it, precludes me from accepting your kind offer through which you desire to manifest your approval of my public acts.

In declining this proferred honor, permit me to remark that if a stimulant was necessary to urge me on in my course of duty as your servant, it would suffice for me to know that you approve my past acts. You may rest assured, gentlemen, that whatever of ability or power I may have, be they ever so feeble, will be used to restore Louisiana, our war-worn State, to all the rights and privileges of other States in the Union.

Your duty and interest are identical; you must shape your course to mitigate the sharpness of adversity; you must use your best efforts in endeavoring to resume promptly your duties as citizens of the United States. This is the palladium of your rights as citizens of Louisiana.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to assure you that since the executive power of the State has been vested in me, I have used every effort to promote the best interest of her citizens, and in my appointments to office have striven to remove all past political divisions, seeking only one object, a union of my fellow-citizens in one common cause, unmindful of the past, and endeavoring to provide wisely for the future.

I remain, gentlemen,
With great esteem,
Your ob't serv't.,
J. Madison Wells.

To Hon Judge G. Baillio Hon. G. M. Graham, and others.

Wirz in His Own Defense.

The New York *News* has received the following letter from the prisoner now on trial in Washington:

Old Capitol Prison, Washington City, D. C. Aug. 27, 1865.

Although a perfect stranger to you, I take, in my unfortunate and helpless condition, the liberty to address you this letter, knowing that as a friend to the down trodden South you cannot but have some sympathy for a man, who, as he believes, is innocently about to be sacrificed—a sympathy which, I hope, will prompt you to interest yourself in his behalf.

I am a native of Switzerland, and, having been for years before the war a resident of Louisiana, could not do otherwise than take up arms to defend the State and country of my adoption when it was invaded. I joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served faithfully the cause I considered to be a rightful one. In 1862 the United States troops destroyed my home, and my wife and three children had to seek shelter among friends. I lost all I possessed but a few negroes, who still remained faithful. In 1864 I was ordered to report to the officer of the military prison at Andersonville, Georgia. By this officer I was put in command of the prison, and remained in that position from April, 1864, until 1865. When the South ceased the struggle, I was still in Andersonville with my family, believing myself fully protected by the terms of the agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and never dreaming that I, a poor captain and subaltern officer, would be made to answer with my life for what is now alleged to have been done at Andersonville. I was, in violation of a safe conduct which was given me by a staff officer of Gen. Wilson, arrested in Macon, Georgia; was kept there in confinement for two weeks and then sent on to Washington, and am now, by order of the President of the United States, brought before a court to be tried under the most atrocious charges. I have no friends here; I am helpless; and, unless I can get help, will have to lose the last things which I possess in this world—my good name and my life. My conscience is clear. I have never dealt cruelly with a prisoner under my charge. If they suffered for want of shelter, food, clothing and necessaries, I could not help it—having no control over these things—things which the Confederate Government could give only in very limited quantity, even to our own men, as everybody knows who will be just and impartial. My legal advisers (Messrs. Schade and Baker) seeing my helplessness, have undertaken to conduct my defense. They both are doing it from generosity and compassion, knowing full well that I have not the means to remunerate them for their trouble. But I cannot expect them to furnish the means which is absolutely requisite in the conducting of a case of such importance. Copies of depositions have to be made, messengers have to be sent here and there to get up testimony; and now can this be done without money? I have none to give; and, no doubt, my case will be lost my life sacrificed—for the want of the money to defray the expenses of such a trial. But my counsel believe from the evidence already in their possession, that, if the necessary means can be obtained, my acquittal shall be the result. In this condition I take the liberty to appeal to you to assist me, and let me not be the victim of injustice. Your influence is such that it will not require very great efforts to collect the necessary means for a vigorous carrying on of the defence.

I am, myself, without clothes, without any means to alleviate the hardships of a close confinement. My health is bad, and the prison fare is not calculated to benefit a sick, or at least a suffering man. Still these things I have borne without murmuring, and hope, with the help of God, to bear yet for a while longer.

Hoping that this petition will receive a favorable reception on your part, and assuring you again that nothing but the direst necessity could induce me to address you,

I remain, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. Wirtz
Late Capt. and A. A. G., U S A

Editorially, the *News* says:

Subscriptions addressed to the Consul General of Switzerland, at Washington, will be properly applied for the employment of counsel, and to defray the necessary expenses of the defence; and we appeal to the generosity of our fellow-citizens to contribute a sufficient amount.

(From the Alexandria Democrat, September 2)

The Louisiana State Seminary.

The Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning held a meeting in this town on Saturday last and perfected arrangements for opening the institution on the first Monday in October next. The following gentlemen were chosen as the Faculty of the Seminary:

David F. Boyd, Superintendent and Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

Richard M. Venable, Professor of Engineering, Drawing and Architecture.

John A. West, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Edward Cunningham, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

J. P. Beiller, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

Professor Boyd, who has been connected with the Seminary from its commencement, and whose eminent fitness for his present position is universally acknowledged, has, it will be observed, been placed at the head of the institution. His associates are well known in this community and we have no doubt will prove themselves capable and efficient co-workers in the cause of education. Professor Venable is an alumnus of Hampden Sidney College and the University of Virginia, is an experienced teacher, and possesses scholastic attainments of the very highest order. Professor West is a young *élève* of the United States Military Academy, and gives promise of future distinction in his profession. Professor Cunningham is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and filled for some time, with great ability, the office of Assistant professor of Mathematics in that institution. Professor Beiller is a graduate of one of the first literary institutions in France, was for many years a successful teacher, and was at one time President of the St Gabriel's College.

Paroled Prisoners and Others Allowed to Go Abroad.

The following order has been issued by the Department of State:

Executive Office, Department of State, August 22, 1865.

Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion, who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States.
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

The Cholera in Constantinople.

The Constantinople correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in his letter of August 2, describes as follows the character of the disease, and indicates the most successful manner of treating it:

The disease as it now exists here has all the very worst peculiarities of Asiatic cholera in its most malignant form. It is raging with daily increasing force, in spite of the most healthful weather possible. For a week we have had a strong, cool wind from the Black Sea, sweeping through the Bosphorus, and the heat has been very moderate.

I mentioned in my last letter a new fact which had been observed in reference to the cholera: viz: that it required eight days for incubation. Another proof of this has come under my knowledge. The cholera appeared in the village of Bebeck, at the Jesuit College, ten days ago, from special causes. There were three deaths. No other case occurred in the village for eight days; but at the end of this time, two days ago, several cases appeared simultaneously in the French College and in different parts of the village.

It may be said that cholera in its first stage can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin's Cholera Mixture, equal parts by weight of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb, has been used here not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success, in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhœa is kept off by the use of the mixture, the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps, clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters and other means of keeping up external heat by friction, etc., are very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

The Inconvenience of Being a Southerner.

The Chicago *Times* deals heavy blows upon the Radical backs in this wise:

If one were to judge of matters and things in this country by the tone of the abolition newspaper press, he would conclude that to be a Southerner would be to be a worse thing than a poor man's dog. The Southerner is worse now than before the war. He is a played out chivalry; he is an individual who is always regarded with the closest suspicion. If he says nothing, he is a muzzled rebel; if he does speak, he is a rampant, unsubdued secessionist. If he wishes to keep his niggers, some Federal official immediately issues orders that all who wish passes to leave may go. If he does not wish to retain them, some other pair of shoulder straps issues an order obliging him to keep them on his plantation. He is not competent to attend to the smallest of his own affairs. If he desires to hire a darkey, some official regulates the amount and time of pay, the hours of labor, and the amount of rations.

If he is poor, then he is an ignorant white; and if he is rich, he comes under the $20,000 clause, and is practically disfranchised. If he has no education, he is not fit to be intrusted with governmental powers, and if educated, he knows too much and will use malignly his influence. If he was not in the rebel army, it was because he was too cowardly, and if he was in, he is equally guilty of something which militates against his character as a soldier, or citizen and a gentleman.

During the war, he occupied himself mainly in massacreing and starving Union prisoners. Now he passes his time pleasantly in shooting niggers, or cutting off their ears, or hunting them out of his neighborhood with bloodhounds. When there are no niggers to shoot, maim or hunt, he fills his time in cursing the Government and plotting new schemes of secession and treason.

Such is the universal view of the Southerner as taken by abolition newspapers. Their remedy for the cure of these little traits of the unfortunate Southerner is simple and invariable, thus—hang, expatriate or ruin all the white men in the South, confiscate their property, and give the right of suffrage to the negroes.

A French Coast Telegraph.

A Toulon letter to the *Times* says: The steamer Dix Decembre has just left Toulon with 40,000 metres of electric cable, which, with the same quantity already forwarded to Brest, will be laid down to establish communication between the French ports on the Atlantic. The submersion will commence at Rochefort and run up the coast to L'Orient, Brest and Cherbourg. The Italian transport Oregon has also taken on board, at Toulon, 48,000 metres of cable, to be submerged between Sicily and Sardinia. This line starting from Marsala, will pass by the Isle of Maritimo and thence across the Straits of Bonifacio to Corsica, thus establishing a double communication between France and Algeria, as far as the central point of Marsala. A cable is now being manufactured at Toulon, to be laid down between Cape Corsica and Leghorn.

It is reported that Col. A. D. Streight, whose escape from the Libby Prison gave him a great reputation, is about to become the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, the State organ of the Democrats of Indiana.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Small Cases.—Philip Lewis and Mary Miller showed their anti-intemperance proclivities on Burgundy street. They go to prison for ten days or pay a fine of $5 each.

Louisa Kelly and Eva Lilly, little vagrants, were sent to the House of Refuge; and Isabella Johnson, a full grown vagrant of no visible [illegible], was sent to the Workhouse for 90 days.

James Boyne was arrested on Poydras street nearly nude and supposed to be insane. He was sent to the Asylum for examination.

Paul Dewock and Billy Smith had a fight, and William Guinea assaulted and struck John Lots. They were sentenced to pay fines of $10 each.

Drowned.—Edward Harrison, a colored boy about 11 years old, fell into the Mississippi yesterday evening at the foot of First street and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

The Recorders' Courts.—Judge Campbell being sick, Recorder Gastinel monopolized both seats alternatively, officiating in the First District up to 11 o'clock.

Smothered to Death.—Agnes Schenk, a child of 6 months, when sleeping in its bed in rolling over got its head under the pillow to prevent breathing, causing death by asphyxia. The Coroner held the inquest at No. 563 Apollo street. Verdict in accordance with the above.

Fined.—A. Mahon who laid violent hands on Bernard Mangano, and was tried by Recorder Gastinel who fined him $25 and $250 peacebonds.

Provost Court.—*Judge Benedict.*—Joseph Peters whose premises are occupied by not paying freedmen, was fined $25 on account of the filthy condition of the privies. He paid with the mental promise to send off the filth and the cause thereof so as to be in compliance with Order 53.

Cases involving the title of mules and horses claimed as Government property were taken under advisement, and Casper Amange who had bought a Government mule in good faith was acquitted.

Radicalism in a Bad Way.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* founds its only hope upon the impeachment of President Johnson. It mourns over the sad estate of the radical party, as follows:

"Day by day the fruits of our victories are taken from us and handed over to our enemies by a man in whom, as Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, says, the South 'has complete confidence.' If the South has, the North certainly has not.

"Is there no remedy for this? Are we to bear it for near four years more? Evidently, unless the House of Representatives has the moral courage to impeach Mr. Johnson before the Senate. The appointment of these men, and their continuation in office in open defiance of the law of the United States, offers a sufficient ground. Then let the House do the work which is before it, and liberate us from Mr. Johnson."

The *Standard* must be smarting under the remembrance of the 21 of June, 1861: President Johnson (then Governor) said:

An abolitionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is a secessionist. A secessionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is an abolitionist. There fore, a secessionist is an abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them."

A Political Happy Family.

(From the New York Press, 30th August.)

Just as Barnum's Happy Family of cats, dogs, vipers, and monkeys were bent up, the country—always in need of novelties—is supplied with the following of the human species. Once we could say of them—

"Birds in their little nests agree;"

—but now only the moral is left, that—

"'Tis a shameful sight,
When brothers of one family
Are seen to growl and fight."

—Assistant Secretary Dana, of the Chicago *Republican*, formerly the pet kitten in the *Tribune's* tiger's-nest, makes the now sparkling of venom an occasion for showing his animal ity. Dana says of Greeley's "long-winded" reply to Weed that it is devoted two topics, namely—"Mr. Weed's cowardice before the war, and his own cowardice afterwards. The *World* thus groups the Happy Family:

"Was there ever such a den of vipers as this 'party founded on great moral ideas?' Weed abhors Greeley, Greeley abhors Weed, Dana abuses both; and (like master, like man) Seward hates Chase, Chase hates Seward, Stanton sends at or fawns on either, according to his supposed interest. If President Johnson should degrade himself into a party thief, it will cost him more to manage this precious band of Ishmaelites than to reconstruct the Southern States."

Canadian Emigration to the Southern States.—Quite a number of carpenters, bricklayers, masons and laboring men are daily leaving Toronto for the Southern States, under the impression that their services will be required in rebuilding the places laid waste during the American war. If their anticipations be realized, doubtless others will follow.—*Toronto Leader.*

Manufactures of Cotton Goods in New England.—The manufacturing interest of the New England States in cotton goods is thus set forth by the last census: Number of establishments, 570; capital, $15,147,819; material consumed, $34,559,883; number of hands employed, 29,584 males and 49,049 females; cost of labor, $15,792,886. The value of the product is greater than those States derive from any other description of manufacture, and is estimated at $73,-636,957.

Brazilian Statistics.—The population of Brazil was estimated, by the Government, in 1856, at 7,677,000, of whom 2,000,000 were whites, 1,121,000 mixed free people—mulattoes, mestizoes, etc.; 800,000 civilized Indians, 600,000 mixed slave population, 2,000,000 African slaves. In 1857,58, the standing army was composed of 18,500 men for ordinary and 20,000 for extraordinary or war times; the national guard was 196,000 men, whose officers are well drilled, and one third of the rank and file are liable to be called into service, in case of invasion. In 1857, the Brazilian navy numbered 42 vessels in active service (of which 15 steamers), 10 in ordinary and 29 gunboats—the naval force numbering 4000 men.

Southerners in Paris.—Gen. Geo W Randolph and Col. Myers late C. S. A., and Mr Jacob Thompson are in Paris. Gen. Breckinridge, late C. S. A., and Mr. Helm were expected there on the 10th of August. Mr. Slidell and family continue in Paris, or rather at Auteuil, Judge Rost is at Agen. It is said never were so many Americans in Paris as now. Messrs Van den Broek, Brothers & Co, (where all the Southern men are to be found) have never seen them pouring in so numerously.

By statistics it is announced that one man consumed 3000 pounds of solids and fluids in a year.

The scientific name of the cattle murrain in England is "pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa."

"Unripe fruit is dangerous," said an old maid to her young niece. "So is decayed," replied the impudent hussy.

A shocking London correspondent complacently believes the cholera will take some 285,000 lives in England.

Prentice says the Abolitionists are miserly because they are niggardly.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, September 8, 1865.

Rainy weather has again checked the general movement of the market, but the demand for our leading staple revived and 1600 bales changed hands, at prices showing no quotable change but in most instances more in favor of buyers. The supply on sale is more liberal. The improvement noted in the New York telegrams, and reports of the cotton worm having appeared in Opelousas, were calculated to make factors still more stringent in their pretensions, but, with the recent increase of the stock, there are some holders who wish to realize, and would meet the demand freely at the ruling rates. It is the general opinion that this protracted spell of rainy weather must materially curtail the maturing crop.

Gold opened with increased firmness at 144¼, but subsequently sold at 144½ and even as high as 145, closing at 144¼ to 144½, against 145¼ to 144½ last evening. The sales include a small amount at 144, $3000 at 144¾, $1400 [illegible], two lots of $5000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 144¼, $1400, $35000, $4700, $5000 and $7500 at 144 3⅛; and two lots of $3000 at 145.

The sales of Silver included, $1000 in American half-dollars at 140½, and $1500 at 141. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. When gold ruled at 144 they sold at 142.

Foreign Exchange was rather sustained by the accounts from New York. The sales of Sterling summed up £20,000 to £35,000, and included a round amount of clear bills at 151¼, 152½ and 151, £2000 (bill of lading) and £1000 at 153; £1000 and another bill at 153¼; £3000 at 153¾; £3000 at 154¼; £3000 at 154¾; and £1000 Bank (sight), from second hands, at 155¼. The only sales of Francs reported were 20,000 and 60,000 at 3 67½. We quote Sterling at 151 to 154¼ for private bills and 154¼ to 156 for Bank, and Francs at 3 63 to 3 73 1½ for the former and 3 62 1½ to 3 55 for the latter.

Although the New York mail is to be forwarded by the North Star, and will not close until 4 P. M. to-morrow, there was quite a brisk remittance demand for checks on New York, and the sales over the counter, (including some round amounts to city Banks) summed up over $700,000, at ⅞, 13,16 and ¾ discount, ¾ being the ruling rate. Outdoors, the sales included a fair amount of New York sight at ¾, 13,16 and 1 per cent discount; $30,000 one day's sight at 1⅛; a round amount of five days at 1⅛; some ten days' on Boston at 1 1½; $10,000 fifteen days' on New York at 1 1½; and $40,000 thirty days' ($5,000 and 25,000,) at 1⅛.

We heard of no further sales of Banks since the Bank of America and Gas Light noticed in our last report, at $70 for the former and $120 for the latter. There was some inquiry for Consolidated City Bonds at 77. They have been quoted at 77 to 79 for the Consolidated and 67 to 69 for the Railroad issue.

In uncurrent Bank notes there were sales of $918 Merchants' Bank at 64 ₽ dollar; $600 New Orleans at 60, $600 at 59 1½ and $500 at 60, and $5000 Louisiana State at 50 1½; $4000 at 59⅜, and about $10,000 at 60. It has been currently rumored, for a day or two past, that the judgment obtained by the Bank of New Orleans against the City of New Orleans and the National Bank in *solido*, for coupons due in City Bonds to the extent of about $30,000, deposited by the city in the National Bank, and been paid by the latter. This is a mistake. The National Bank has been ready any time to pay the amount, when so ordered by the city authorities, as was done in the case of the other free banks, but will not pay the amount unless authorized. The delay since the judgment is owing to the Bank of New Orleans, not having given of the claim. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 58 to 59c per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 58 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 68 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 61 to 63, Union Bank at 78 to 82, and Crescent City at 80 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¾ and 1 ₽ cent discount for United States currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Friday Evening, September 8, 1865.

Cotton—Notwithstanding a continuance of the late unfavorable weather, the demand was more general to-day and the sales summed up 1600 bales taken by some buyers at about previous rates. Some parties claimed to have bought at easier prices, but others found no variation. We accordingly continue to quote Ordinary 33 a 35c, Good Ordinary 38 a 39, Low Middling at 41 a 42, Middling 44 a 45, Strict Middling at 45 a 46 and Good Middling 47 a 48. The grades above Middling are nearly nominal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses—Operations on the landing were again impeded by continued inclement weather, and the movement was confined to a few retail sales of Sugar to dealers and grocers at prices, which we repeat as reference. Inferior Louisiana 10¼a, Common 11a11¼c, Good Common 11¾a12c, Fair 13a13¾c, Fully Fair 15¼c, Prime 16a17, Yellow Clarified 18½a19c, White do 20; Good Fair to Fully Fair Cuba 13¾a14¼c ₽ lb. The stock of Louisiana Sugar is extremely light, in fact the market is nearly bare, but the supply of the Cuba product is fair and ample and in excess of the demand.

Of Molasses, we hear of small sales only at previous prices: Louisiana 65 a 75c per gallon as in quality. Prices for Cuba are the same. There is a fair stock of Cuba—in the hands of a few hands however. Louisiana Molasses is scarce. A cargo of Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses was reported at the quarantine this morning.

Western Produce—The weather has continued, rainy, cloudy and unsettled to-day, interrupting the retail business on the landing and we have in consequence but few transactions of any importance to record as having transpired. Supplies of every description of Western Produce have been accumulating on the landing since Monday, the levees being so wet and muddy as to prevent their removal into stores or warehouses in good order. Previous to the close of business, however, there were some indications of an early and very favorable change in the weather, which will at once be followed by a general resumption of out of door movements.

Flour—The market is dull and depressed. The dealers are the only buyers and the sales to-day are confined to 100 barrels Superfine at $8 50, 100 low Extra at $9 25 and 200 Good do at $10 50 per barrel. Most lots of any magnitude cannot command these prices.

Grain—There is a fair demand from dealers and the sales yesterday and to-day comprised (notwithstanding the rains) 600 sacks Inferior Corn at 80c per bushel, 200 ordinary Yellow at 85c, 250 prime White at 90, and 600 sacks old Oats at three lots at 90c per bushel.

Bran—Some dealers having come forward to replenish their stocks, holders were more stringent in their pretensions and obtained better prices, 200 and 160 sacks having sold at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Hay—There were sales of 450 bales prime Western in two lots at $27 per ton.

Whiskey—A lot of 30 barrels Rectified sold at $2 30 per gallon. Rectified is retailing at $2 27 to $2 30 per gallon as in quality. The market is well checked and dull.

Coffee—The market is quiet with a retail business doing at 31 a 32c ₽ lb for Rio, as in quality. A lot of 40 sacks Fair sold at 31c ₽ lb.

Freights—Continue dull. The amount of tonnage on the berths is increasing, while the inquiry for freight room is steadily falling off. The rates by steamships for New York are ¾ a ⅞ and 1c ₽ lb and by sailing vessels ¾c for New York and 1c for Boston. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ⅝ a ¾ and for Havre 1¼c ₽ lb.

Opelousas Railroad.

City of Jefferson, September 8, 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York [illegible]

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

DELEGATES
TO THE
Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, held on the 31st August, 1865, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of Louisiana, that the basis of representation for Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held on Monday, 2d of October, 1865, be on the ratio of one Delegate for one vote, to every two hundred and fifty, and one vote for every fraction exceeding one hundred and twenty-five votes, cast at the Presidential election of 1860, and the Secretary have published the following schedule, showing the number of votes cast at said election and the number of votes which each parish of the State and ward of the city of New Orleans will, on said basis, be entitled to.

ROBERT J. KER,
President pro tem.

B. Chinman, Jr., Secretary.

Parish	Vote of 1860	No. of Delegates to Conv.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Parish of Orleans.

Dist.	Vote 1860.	No. Delegates
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

B. Chinman, Jr., Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Executive Dep't, New Orleans, August 4th, 1865.

Whereas, Jules Lesseaunt has applied to me for the cancelling of the official bond as [illegible] for the Parish of Orleans, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. Madison Wells.

By the Governor.
W. H. Hunt, Secretary of State.

SAINT CHARLES INSTITUTE,
BOURBON STREET,
Opposite the Opera House,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND TOULOUSE STS.

Mrs. Mace respectfully announces that her Institute will be opened for the session of 1865-66, on Monday, September 4th. For terms apply at the institute from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Gardner's New Orleans City Directory for 1866.

The proprietor of the above Directory would again respectfully call the attention of the business community to the fact of the satisfactory progress of his Canvassers, [illegible]

Charles Gardner,
Office, No. 4 Commercial Place.

Fine Residence for Sale.

With a garden and a large yard, and [illegible]

A. Jacquet,
No. 26 Old Levee street.

Claret.

Just received and in store—20 casks fine Family Claret. For sale by
John Duntze,
45 Royal street.

Choice Claret in Cases.

In store and for sale by the undersigned—

[illegible]

John Duntze,
45 Royal street.

WANTED.

A Middle Aged French woman to take charge of two small children and assist in light housework. Best references required.

Apply at the Citizens' Bank, to
G. W. Cammack.

FOUND.

Drifting in the River, near Gravier Bottom, on the 2d of September, a SKIFF, painted blue, branded M. A. E. X. The owner can have the same on payment of costs. Apply at Mr. Jean Pellerin's [illegible], near the Mercury Garden.

PITTSBURG COAL, and

Liverpool Fire Bricks, for sale by
P. V. Bernard,
No. 36 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Webster & Potter.

COTTON GINNERS,
166 and 168 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Highest price paid for Cotton in Seed, Motes and Cotton Seed.

Isaac Moses & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. Strand and Twenty-second sts., Galveston, Texas.
—ALSO—
No. 13 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Orders for Wool, Cotton and Hides solicited; also consignments of General Merchandise.

ADVANCES! . . . ADVANCES!

We will make
CASH ADVANCES
on shipments of COTTON to Messrs. Rathbone Bros & Co., Liverpool, as well as to our friends in New York and Boston.

Levy & Dietze,
57 Carondelet street.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. Massey,)
AGENTS FOR MASSEY, COLLINS CO.'S
Philadelphia Ale and Porter.

ALE, PORTER and CIDER, by the cask, barrel or half bottle.

Bottling House—20 and 2? Bienville street.
Wholesale Depot—32 New Levee street.
Shipping orders promptly attended to.

RIO COFFEE!!

Rio Coffee for sale, in lots to suit customers.
For sale by
H. T. Lonsdale,
[illegible] Gravier street.

Auction Notice.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the Auction and Commission business and has, for the present, opened an office on Camp street, corner Common. [illegible]

Eugene Tourne.

Havana Produce.

160,000 Havana SEGARS, different sizes, of the most reputed brands.
[illegible] Pecho CIGARETTES La Honradez.
[illegible] Bales LEAF TOBACCO.
[illegible] Bags Havana COFFEE.
In store and for sale by Bosnio & Brothers,
[illegible] Gravier street.

For Sale

200 Pieces Acadian COTTONADE, by
A. Jacquet,
No. 26 Old Levee street.

SCOTT, CAGE & CO., (J. S. SCOTT, D. S. CAGE, G. H. TANEY, JR., Y. R. EGGLESTON)
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
9 Union street, New Orleans.

MOSES GREENWOOD & SON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
28 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

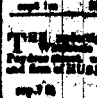
Landreth's New Crop Garden Seeds.

GROWTH OF 1865.

Just received per steamship Guiding Star—
[illegible]

H. Hayner, Seed Store,
[illegible] St. Charles street.

City Bank Notes Wanted—
Union,
Merchants',
Crescent City,
Orleans,
Louisiana,
Louisiana State,
For which the highest market rates will be paid by
J. L. Levy, Broker,
[illegible] Chartres street.



SUPERIOR
GARDEN SEEDS,
Growth of 1865.

Just received per steamship Guiding Star, [illegible]

R. Dodd, Dealer in Seeds, No. 63 Camp street, near Exchange Alley.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having this day bought the Wholesale Liquor and Wine business, No. 7? Poydras street, will continue the same under the style and firm of Huser & Migues.

Wm. Huser, [illegible]

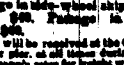
New York Mail Steamship Co's
"STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS."
FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT,
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

MORNING STAR, 2,000 tons, Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2,016 tons, Winchester, Commander.
CREDING STAR, [illegible] tons, Berry, Commander.
NORTH STAR, [illegible] tons, Jones, Commander.
NORTHERN LIGHT, [illegible] tons, Weir, Commander.
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons, [illegible], Commander.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS

UNITED STATES, 1500 tons, Shere, Commander.
MARIPOSA, [illegible] tons, Mothers, Commander.
MONTEREY, [illegible] tons, Furber, Commander.

The New and Magnificent Side Wheel Steamship
"NORTH STAR," 2,000 Tons,
Jones, Commander,



WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, September 9th, at 8 P. M., precisely.

The Line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any Ocean line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the rooms upon which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $80; 2d do, $60. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $60.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their arr. at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. Courtenay, Agent,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

AUCTION SALES.

Great Sale of
HORSES & MULES.

Will be sold by order of Capt. C. S. Chittenden, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster of Cavalry, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, September 8th and 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Cavalry Stables, corner of Prieur and Poydras streets.

275 HORSES.
200 MULES.

The above sale commence on FRIDAY, September 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Planters and others will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Succession of Claude Gaudebouche,
BY BOUDOUSQUIE & FORTIER,
CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 25 Commercial Place.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 9th September, 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 29th July, 1865, the following described property belonging to the of said succession, viz:

1o. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city, designated by the No. Two in the square bounded by Orange, St. John the Baptiste, Race and Pandas streets, on a plan drawn by L. Surgi, on the 18th April, 1846, and deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary, said lot having, in American measure, 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on St. John the Baptist street, by 90 feet in depth, and front on Race street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. This property is sold subject to a lease passed between deceased and George O'Kell, [illegible]

2o. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Fourth District of this city, designated by the No. 1? of square No. 384 which is bounded by Jackson, Rosa, Josephine and Fulton streets, [illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Adolphe Boudousquie, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Succession of Joseph Mendel,
No. 25,322.
BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, 41 Exchange Alley.

By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated August 28th, 1865, will be sold on MONDAY, September 11th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the last residence of the deceased on Hospital street, between Royal and Chartres streets, the movable effects belonging to said succession, viz:

Bedstead and Bedding, Wardrobe, Clocks, Oil Cloth Carpet, Chairs, 1 Infantry-sabre, Box of Tools, a piece of Linen, a Gold Watch, a Silver Watch, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Stove, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Currency.

Splendid Household Furniture.
BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 9th of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of [illegible]

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in Mahogany Bedstead, Armoir, [illegible], Looking Glasses, Pictures, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Terms cash.

Peremptory Sale—The Schooner Dart.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office—Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold, without any reserve, to close consignment Interests, on SATURDAY, September 16th, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Levee, opposite Dumaine street—

The English schooner DART, 61 tons burthen, together with her rigging, apparel, etc., as she now is now lying opposite Dumaine street.

Terms—Cash.

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Lamonnerie, late wife of Jean Commeny—No 25,547.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office No. 26, Carondelet street.

Will be sold at public auction MONDAY, 18th September, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 3?? Rampart street, between Dumaine and Philip streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 6th September, 1865 of the docket of said Court, No 25,547, for account of the succession of Mrs Henriette Lamonnerie, late wife of Jean Commeny, viz:—

ONE APPARATUS for fabricating mineral water, with all its dependencies. Also two horses, two wagons, the whole in one single lot.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

One Square of Ground in Mac-Donoghville.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 30th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situate in the town of MacDonogh, in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, designated by the Square No. 81, bounded by Monroe, Franklin, Lafayette and Sumner streets.

Terms, cash—Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Succession of Mrs. Theodule Hocheman—No. 15,548.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville Street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 7th October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse sts., by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated August 31st, 1865, the hereinafter described property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of a square bounded by [illegible], Dauphine, Pauline and Commerce streets, in the Third District of this city, measuring 25 feet 7 inches and [illegible] lines front on [illegible] street, by 7 feet 3 inches in depth and front on Dauphine street, 46 feet 3 inches on the opposite line, and 59 feet 5 inches on a broken line in the rear, together with a house built on the corner, having four rooms, one dining room and two cabinets, double kitchen, paved yard, cistern, privy, etc. [illegible]

Terms—This property will be sold to the highest and last bidder at a credit of 12 months, for a note secured with satisfactory endorsement by mortgage, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date of adjudication to payment, with vendor's privilege. The buildings to be kept insured for the amount of adjudication, and the policy transferred. The purchaser to pay attorney's fees at 5 per cent. on the amount eventually sued for in case of non payment the same to be secured in same manner as the amount of adjudication.

Act of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public.

Succession of Robert Mongrue.
—No. 25,399.—
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 30th, 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 August 18th, 1865, the hereinafter described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, designated by No. 3 of square No. 30, in suburb Franklin, Third District of this city, bounded by Goodchildren, Morales, Mandeville and Marigny streets, measuring (French measuring) 25 feet front on Goodchildren street, by 113 feet 2 inches in depth. Together with a frame house No. 547, having two rooms, front and side gallery, cistern, privy, &c., &c.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at one year's credit for a note secured by mortgage bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date of sale, and 5 per cent attorney fees. The property to be kept insured and the policy of insurance transferred to the holder of the note.

Act of sale before A. Mazureau, notary public.

Succession of Jean Baptiste alias Jean Ursin—No. 25,519.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

By virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date of 31st August, 1865, will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, October 7th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the suburb Franklin, Third District of this city, making a part of square No. 24 designated by No. 6 on a plan drawn by H. L. Pilie, on the 16th of September 1845, deposited in the office of Joseph Cuvillier, notary. Said lot No. 6 measuring, American measure, 30 feet 6 inches front on Spain street, by 118 feet in depth between St. Claude and St. Jean Baptiste streets.

Terms—Cash on the spot in current funds.

Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Succession of Louis Faix, No. 21,267.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 30th September 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 August 14th, 1865, the hereinafter described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by No. 3 of square No. 61, bounded by Morales, Urquhart, St. Anthony and Annette streets, said lot of ground forms the corner of St. Anthony and Morales streets, and measures 32 feet 11 inches front on St. Anthony street by 127 feet 11 inches in depth, and fronts Morales street. Together with a frame house No. 441, having two rooms, gallery and closet, kitchen of two rooms, with closet and gallery, shed, cistern, well, privy, garden, etc., etc.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for note secured by mortgage, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from the date of sale, and 5 per cent thereafter. The purchaser to pay the difference of the price of policy from the day of sale up to the expiration of said policy, and to insure the property from the expiration of the insurance, with a clause in favor of the holder of the note.

Act of sale before O. Morel, notary public.

SUNDRIES.

300 BALES INDIA BAGGING.
250 rolls India BAGGING.
200 rolls Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom.
100 half-pieces Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom.
100 bales TWINE.
200 coils ROPE.
In store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
Wilson & Maury,
[illegible] Gravier street.