THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1865.

The officers of the steamer Henry Von Phul, from St. Louis, have our thanks for copies of the latest Western papers.

ADVANCES on CONSIGNMENTS.—Messrs. Hewitt, Norton & Co., 151 Common street, propose to make advances on consignments to their houses in New York and Liverpool.

FOR MOBILE.—The splendid steamer Admiral will leave positively for Mobile this evening after the arrival of the five o'clock P. M. train. See advertisement.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. James D. Blair will liquidate the business of the firm of A. J. Hagsley & Co., of which he is surviving partner; and James D. Blair & Co continue the cotton factorage and general commission business as successors to the late firm—office 42 Union street.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—We understand that negroes largely prevail in this city who have not required to pay a fee on being registered. This is quite a mistake. The registry law has never authorized any such fee, and we do not know that any Register has ever charged for qualifying and registering voters. The oath and the registration and the certificate are now perfectly free, at all events, and the Register cheerfully and promptly translates all who present themselves with a proper claim to be entered on the list of registered voters.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An important meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the National Conservative party of this State is called for tomorrow at 5 P. M., at No. 26 St. Charles street. All members are requested to attend punctually.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FREEDMEN.—In another column will be found an important communication from Gen. Canby to Gov. Wells on the subject of Freedmen, which communication is published by the Governor as instructions to town and parish authorities in this State. These authorities are warned not to attempt to force any abrogated police laws or regulations that discriminate against the negroes by reason of color, or that conflict with the regulations of the Bureau of Freedmen and the cases of vagrant and idle negroes are to be left specially to the control of the Agents of the Bureau.

THE U. S. mail steamship, Morning Star, Horatio Nelson, commanding, left her wharf at 5 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Joseph Pierce.

The steamer Joseph Pierce, Capt. Wm. B. Scandlon, left New Orleans on Saturday, 29th inst. at 5 P. M., her regular time, and proceeded on her voyage making all of her regular landings for freight and passengers. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Monday the 31st ult., while laying at Palmyra Landing, taking in a lot of horses and mules, together with the ammunition, baggage, and sugar equipage belonging to a regiment of Co. C, Infantry, who were to embark on board for Vicksburg. The boiler exploded without any premonitory symptoms, and made a complete wreck of the boat. Of the crew, Mr. Wm. Ross, chief engineer, was very badly scalded, died previous to his arrival at Natchez, where he was buried; there were four scalds and two deep bonds lost, names unknown. Antoine Robinson, Co. C, cabin boy, dangerously wounded and left at Natchez; one cabin boy and one fireman are now on board of the Henry Von Phul to help bury their dead; their names, one cabin passenger known as Wm. Lane, been lost or hurt. We have published above a correct list of the crew of the Joseph Pierce, who came down last evening on the Henry Von Phul, together with all of the surviving officers and crew of the ill fated Joseph Pierce.

Chief Justice Chase and the Black and White Populations of the South.

A New York dispatch of the 31st July says:

The Herald's Washington special says Chase has returned from the Southern trip, and says that the condition of society were he has been shows the belief that the negro will be decided the ruling race throughout the land of slaves holding States. The whites are convicted, defeated and certain to be eradicated, while the blacks are vigorous and intelligent, and bound to become the dominant party in less than twenty five years. He also predicts a negro civil war will spring up in all the States, and—claiming the members of the Federal Congress without opposition, and hold the legislation for that section completely in their own hands.

Second this statement of Mr. Chase's views be even partially true, it would present the Radical programme in a still more menacing aspect than heretofore. Mr. Chase's observations were doubtless colored by his preconceptions; at all events, it will not be doubted that his predictions are according to his hopes and his wishes, we may also assume, are the measure of the intimate wishes and designs of the party of which he is the most distinguished member. As the indicated, the policy of that party can point to nothing less than the Africanization of the old slave-holding States.

In this way the Radical leaders would expect to gain firm control of the whole country. They would not only destroy white opposition in the South, but would substitute for it a large, solid and faithful body of black allies. With this trusty support in the South, they would be an overmatch for any party in the North, and would govern both sections with the same despotic and immitigable sway. This, no doubt, is the philosophy of their policy, to the secret meditations of which Mr. Chase would seem to have given the key. The civilizing scheme of the Radicals is part finding out in any constructive aspect. At present their work is simply that of organized ruin. But whatever may be the civilization they propose, people in the North, not less than in the South, will be apt to question whether, for the sake of its invisible possibilities, the fairest and most productive region of the country should be barbarized, socially, industrially, and commercially.

The Tribune's Estimate of the Herald.

The New York Tribune contradicts the New York Herald's statement of the relative circulations of the two papers. It says the Herald gives the Tribune a return to the Revenue office of counter sales alone, according to which the Tribune received last year $352,000 for papers, while the Herald received upwards of a million. But adding receipts from subscribers to counter sales, the Tribune shows an aggregate of about $600,000. After making this correction, the Tribune approves the ingenuous statistics and arithmetic with a lively sketch of the Herald's moral status. Hear the Tribune:

Our returns to the Assessor are now complete, and are at the Herald's service. It will find them to be near $600,000, instead of only $352,000, as it falsely reported. They are less than its own, we grant, and for precisely the same reason that its advertising patronage differs from ours. A journal conducted as it has been by mere then a quarter of a century was sure to be successful. It has opened always to the lowest position, the lowest name and the lowest prejudices of the lowest order of society, and has thus monopolized a clientage, which, however profitable, no decent journal needs on such terms. It regularly has been in debt; that while many a disreputable, blackguard and unscrupulous paper has been snapped by bankruptcy, or fallen dead, because too disreputable, too indecent, or too unscrupulous to live in any community, the Herald has flourished, because it has kept within the law and just far enough out of the reach of organized public sentiment to be unfettered to exist and live organs of those who have neither morality, manliness nor manners.

A KEYSTONE KILLING IN NASHVILLE.—A Nashville despatch of the 27th July says:

B. H. Payne, from Keyspoint, Jones & Co. shot him, for the seduction of his wife last evening. A divorce from his wife was obtained on account of his violent behaviour. Payne at the shots badly wounded a bystander named Cochrane. Payne is in custody.

CONFISCATION OF LIBERTY.—Mackey's French paper states that L'Avenir National has made an appeal to the public on behalf of Lieutenant Maury, who has been completely ruined by the American war, and whose health is such, from overwork, that it will not allow him to attend to the wants of himself or his family. A committee, it is stated, representing England, France and Holland, has been formed in London, for raising subscriptions on behalf of Lieut. Maury. France, however, has not yet participated in the work, but it was only considered necessary to make an announcement of the fact to promptly fill up the subscription.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,511.

New Orleans Bee.

BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK DATES OF THE 2D.

GOLD 145 1/2—COTTON VERY FIRM.

Proclamation of Gov. Perry of South Carolina—He Calls an Election for Delegates to a Convention—He appoints Nearly all State Officers—One Hundred Southerners Pardoned by the President Excepted by the $20,000 Clause—Efforts for a new Election in Virginia—Confiscation Sales Suspended in Florida—Report of Reinforcements to General Sheridan Unfounded—$298,000 in Gold per Steamships from New York to New Orleans.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, Aug. 2—Gov. Perry has issued his proclamation, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, calling an election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution in accordance with the prescribed conditions of reorganization on a Union basis.

In the meantime Gov. Perry, for the immediate purposes of civil Government, has reappointed nearly all the old State officers to act until their successors are duly appointed or elected.

President Johnson has by the exercise of his pardoning power, relieved one hundred Southerners who were excepted by the $20,000 clause from the benefits of the general amnesty.

Efforts are being made to have a new election held in Virginia, on account of the ex rebel elements which are alleged to preponderate in the results of the late one.

The sales of confiscated property ordered to be made in Florida have been suspended.

The report of formidable reinforcements being sent to Gen. Sheridan in Texas is without foundation.

New York, Aug. 2—Cotton is very firm, and the demand is active.

Lard oil has advanced 20 cents.

Gold 145½.

Liverpool.

New York, August 2—The steamships Matanzas, Hager and Monterey take out $228,000 in gold for New Orleans. Pork advanced to $35.50.

Western Markets of the 27th July.

Cincinnati, July 27, P. M.—Flour more regular. Super is demand at $8.50 to $8.75, for extra to family, $9 to $10.50.

Whisky firm at $2.15.

Mess Pork sold at $36 after the news from New York, and laid at 22 to 22½c, but only 150 barrels were received; at this rate. Bulk meats steady but quiet. Hams sold at 20c.

Groceries firm.

Gold 145½ to 146.

Cotton in good demand at 44 to 45c for middling to strictly middling.

Tobacco—Market unchanged, with a good demand at firm prices for all grades. Sales I had yesterday at $2.20. 18 bids damaged and ships from $4.20 to $5.50; 25 bids factory from $5.50 to $6.30; 15 bids planters' $6.60 to $8.50, 21 bids common shipping leaf $8.75 to $13.

Cotton—The first opened firm, but closed dull and lower, with a very small business, the afternoon despatches from New York having depressed the market. Sales comprised 88 bales, including 10 on middling at 42½c, at the close 41 to 42c, and 5 repacked at 38½ to 39c. There was a pretty good demand at 40 to 41c for middling, but holders would not accept these prices.

Bagging and Bale Rope—Sales of 200 coils ropes at 12½c, and 200 pieces bagging at 25½.

Flour—Receipts 1,100 bbls; sales 250 bbls. The smallness of receipts, unfavorable crop news and the long continued rain, caused an excited market to day, with large transactions at and varied prices, from 10c to 25c advance. The advance double extra at $11, 100 do do at $10.75, 500 do city do at $10.25, 150 do double extra at $10, 100 do do at $9.75, 100 do do, part city, at $9.50, 250 do do at $9.25, 250 do do at $9, 125 do do at $8.75, 150 do do at $8.50, 250 do common double extra at $8.

Corn—The market received stiff, and sales comprised 700 sacks white at 76c, 300 do yellow, white and mixed white at 80c, 75 do shelled white at 80c, 50 do at 80c, 150 do do at 75c. Oats—Receipts 1,100 sacks, and the demand fair, sale was 111 sacks at 48 to 50c per bushel. Corn meal was firm at 65c.

Provisions—Market still and sales 50 bbls mess pork at $35.50, 50 do do at $35.75, and 500 do do at $35.25 and M O at $36, 100 tierces prime steam lard at 21 1/2c, 14 tierces hams, packed in salt, at 18 1/2c, and 2000 county cured sugar-cured hams at 21c per pound.

Whisky—Market dull and no sale reported.

Hides—Bulk, 12c; dry salted, 12c; green, salted, 9c.

Butter and Eggs—Prime butter is steady and firm, with sales of 30 packages at 50c. 10 bbls sold at 45c. Sale of 5 boxes eggs at 22c, packages.

Hay—We heard of no transactions. Market firm.

Onions—A small lot of 5 bbls was sold at $5.50 per bbl.

Rosin—Sale of 150 bbls at $8.25 per bbl.

Chickens—Sale of 100 dozen spring at $2 per dozen.

Wool—Market quite firm, and sales of 3 sacks unwashed at 30c, 12 and 15c do at 35c, and 31 do black and white Merino at 35c per lb.

Groceries—A very fair business is doing from first hands, and we quote Louisiana sugar at 14 to 15c, extra choice old refined at 16c, Cuba at 12 to 13c, Cuba at 13 to 14c, Porto Rico at 14 to 14½c, prime Rio coffee at 52c; other grades at 49 to 51c, Java at 56 to 58c, Mocha at 61c, to 12½ to 13c, Havana New Orleans syrup scarce, and selling at 85c in bbls, and New York syrup at 60 to 65c.

The New York Press and Dogs.

The New York World of the 31st July makes a regular dog days paper. The capricious eruption spreads over the whole of its first page. It is quite for awhile the cares and harassments of looking after the ship of State, to solace itself and its readers with the joys of the dog's bark, and, although guided by the star Sirius, makes many collateral excursions in a jolly boat. The general tone of the essay is naturally dog matic in one phase it is decidedly pug nacious; much of it is of a cur-sory character; and it is most waggish in narrative when farthest from the bark. The writer tarries longest with the terriers, and is most sparing and elevated on the theme of Skye terriers. His lady readers will never forgive him for his cruel way of pooh-poohing at the poodles. The discourse concludes in true author dog style with a dog-ology. The World's readers no doubt welcome this kind of divertisement. Heretofore the space left in the New York papers, after their heavy and unclean work of political misrepresentation and personal vilification had been done, was devoted mainly to the trite topics and commonplace incidents arising in the perpetual social and domestic tragedies enacted before the footlights or behind the curtain of metropolitan life.

All possible new ways of presenting wife-murder, husband-murder, parricide, infanticide, rape, incest, and every species of revolting crime with which men and women sport familiarly, but to whisper the very names of which is enough to blanch the blackness of devils' faces. The latest attempt to infuse novelty into the department of newspaper literature, by invent ing a fresh side as an improvement on infanticide. From one of the cases reported, however, it appears that the invention is by no means new, and that practice under it is widely disseminated among a population too virtuous to tolerate any immorality but that which does not rear to disguise itself by crime. It has its artistic and scientific beauties, to be sure, but these are not enough for readers whose tastes have been educated with less recondite forms of horror and more melodramatic modes of villany. After the New York press has pulled the public appetite with the rare, after it has made it been surfeited with such a feast of humanity, they may well receive, as a refreshing variety, a dish of dog served up as above indicated.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Free Labor on Plantations.

A Southern planter writes from the West Indies to a morning journal, counselling his fellow planters in the South to accept and make the best of free labor, and to assure them that if they are wise they will not lose by it. He makes a practical suggestion of much importance—for as many of the freedmen on your place as you need, he says, build them comfortable cabins, and let them have three and sufficient provision patch for cash, free of rent, and by that means you will gather and retain at your command a force large enough to carry on all your own operations.

We commend this plan with confidence to planters in Virginia and elsewhere, for the reason that it is already used in a considerable and wealthy agricultural region. It is by practicing upon it that the owners of the great prairie farms in the West obtain the labor necessary to carry on their business.

A man who owns three or five or ten thousand acres of land must have a number of men; but in the West hired men are very uncertain and not easily to be got. To depend upon them would often leave the farmer with his crops upon his hands, and no one to gather them. Therefore, the shrewd farmer builds half a dozen or a dozen comfortable houses upon his place, according to the number of men he may need; he surrounds each with an acre, or perhaps two or three acres of land, as a convenient spot be build a school house; and then he seeks men with families to live in these houses. Horse and land are held rent free by the tenant, on the condition that whenever the farmer needs help, at any time of the year, the tenant shall work for him at such a rate of wages as is in the agreement fixed.

In this way abundant and skilled labor is secured, and the great operations of a large farm. It is not unusual for the tenant to hire the street car men five hundred acres, on which he plants some two hundred acres, on which he intervals in which the farmer does and pays his labor, and it is yet, even amount for a tenant to raise a crop of corn on shares, the farmer furnishing land, machinery and animals, and receiving a certain share of the product, delivered in his crib—three-fifths is, we believe, a common allowance.

Now any planter, even with small means, may adopt this plan, and if he treats his tenants honestly and kindly, he will have no difficulty in raising profitably a good crop. In fact he will do this at less expense than under the slave labor system, for he will pay his workmen only while he uses them; and everybody knows that in the cotton and sugar culture the whole force is needed only during a few months in the year, and the planter was obliged to keep a considerable number of slaves idle, or unprofitably employed, for part of the year, in order that he might have them at hand in the picking or the sugar season.

The single advantage which slavery gave the planter or farmer in the thinly populated South was a command of a certain assured amount of labor. He was able to reckon beforehand upon so many hands, and regulated his planting ventures easily and certainly, accordingly. Planters do less so far more the uncertainty of free labor than any other quality of it. Now double the there is something in this view of the subject, but we have just shown how the difficulty they dread is overcome in free Illinois and Indiana. And if the system of tenantry which there meets all the requirements of the great farmer is fairly tried anywhere in the South, it will be found equally successful there.

It will succeed, because in this way capital and labor work harmoniously together, and the interests of the workingman and his family are identical with those of the capitalists; the co operation of the two doubles the power of each; the farmer or planter furnishes laborsaving tools, the workman finds it to his interest to use these skillfully; the capitalist plans and the workman carries out, and the farmer and planter will soon discover that the more intelligent his workmen, the more useful they will be to him. This consideration will lead sensible men to the establishment of schools upon their plages, and to the improvement of their tenant houses; and as the whole South is underpopulated, and labor will be scarce there for years to come, those planters who show in these ways their care for the welfare and comfort of the workmen, will find their reward in the greater ease and certainty with which they will secure an abundant supply of labor.

A French View of Reconstruction.

(From the Journal des Debats, July 5.)

It is with pleasure that we see our views becoming confirmed in America upon the necessity of a conciliatory policy. At a great meeting Mr. Clement and Mr. Gerritt Smith addressed the multitude saying that "if the South had committed the greatest of crimes in taking up arms for the purpose of breaking up the Union, the North in its turn would commit the most detestable crime in punishing the South as guilty of treason." It is, in our opinion a happy symptom that such words, so true, and so full of good policy, could have been pronounced before a multitude which had so many times manifested excessive sentiments of hostility and bitter feelings. In every age, more than in wars with foreign countries, hatred, outrage defeat, and an unworthy vengeance but too frequently dishonors victory. But a wise and powerful government will be has succeeded in giving peace to the country ought to devote itself to the bringing about of concord, which seed is never achieved by violent means. The accusation of high treason against Jeff Davis, and also that which the jury of Norfolk has just issued against the illustrious Gen. Lee may be occasions to popular effervescence, but surely they are acts impolitic and contrary to the end which is to be brought about at present.

President Johnson has already broken down, it is stated, the decision of the jury of Norfolk, because that decision outwardly disregarded the capitulation which covered General Lee and his army. We think also, that it would be logical to apply to the former chief of the confederation the same principles of the law of the conquered as applied to the generals who have acted by their orders, as to give up a trial which can add nothing to the severity of the repression, but only have the effect of considerably lowering its dignity. Much better can be done at present than the taking of merits vengeance on a fallen foe. The deep wounds of the country caused by the struggle now over have to be healed. That fearful war which, during four years devastated the republic, has robbed the Union of nearly four hundred thousand men, and left the State in debt to the amount of fifteen milliards. The provinces of the South cries pray to misery. Sixty thousand families, two hundred thousand inhabitants of every class live only upon the charity of the government, and at Richmond are distributed one hundred and eleven thousand rations a day. Agriculture, commerce, and trade are equally depressed.

The negroes suddenly made free by the war, have as yet received no other privilege from their new condition than that the law is only to do nothing, and no one can surmise as to the effect of this serious change in the Southern States. It can only be remarked that the vacuum create in these countries by the crowd of emigrants from the provinces to the North. Thousands of young fellows set out to hollowed the James river, in order to try their fortune, some to work the soil that the negroes have abandoned, and others to establish a little trade and commerce in retail, all that supported by the former planters of the South. At a later period we shall be able to appreciate the economical consequences of this great transformation, when they shall begin to let themselves be seen. We cannot do so to day without risking rash hypotheses. But if the social question, so to say, is still full of difficulties it is not so with the political question—that is to say, where they fall on the other side of the Atlantic, the reconstruction of the Union. Here sight is clear, and duty is evident. The sentiments of the regretted President Lincoln in this respect are commended.

It is necessary, said he, "to aid the States formerly in rebellion to reconstruct themselves in conformity with the principles of the American Constitution, and the first of those principles is the popular sovereignty. Each State ought to be itself the instrument of this regeneration." Let us say, to the honor of President Johnson, that he follows out these liberal intentions, and that he has not yielded to the perfidious suggestions of a certain party who would treat the South as a conquered country, and reduce the former Confederate States to the condition of territories and subjects of the position which belonged to them before the war. This policy of the new President is clearly expiated in the proclamation that he has just published for the reestablishment of civil legal regime in the State of Mississippi. But these questions of the reconstruction of the Union, of the condition of the freed negroes, and of the laws to be accorded to them, are well worthy of reflection. We shall examine into them presently. At present it is sufficient for us to have been able to show a happy change in the minds of the people, and a praiseworthy ardor to reorganize this great republic so suddenly shaken and so heavily tried.

Artemus Ward says when he nears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would do right.

Punch says—to marry two wives is bigamy, to marry twenty is Brigham Y.

A newly invented clock in New Zealand is represented to go by perpetual motion, and no other cause for its movements has yet been discovered.

The Mobile Register of the 1st inst. says:

Miss Augusta J. Evans, the distinguished authoress, has returned to her home in this city, from a visit to the city of New York.

A man who counts a young woman in the starlight expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

U. S. District Court—Judge Duval.—In the case of the United States vs. the steamboat "Rob Roy" and cargo of 1,120 bales cotton claimed by A. S. Mansfield of this city, Judge Duval orally pronounced an interlocutory judgment on Tuesday last.

The amount involved in this case is very large, being no less than $365,000, the sum for which the cotton was bonded.

It is claimed by the U. S. that the cotton was the property of the Confederate Government.

Several of the witnesses testified to the fact that part of the cotton had been marked C. S. A. previous to the shipment, and that the mark had been removed. The Judge, in commenting upon the testimony, was not altogether satisfied that all of the witnesses were worthy of credence, particularly one of the vendors of the cotton, and thought none of the circumstances of the sale were sufficiently suspicious to warrant him in re-instating the case, that further testimony might be taken. If these circumstances were not explained so as to do away with the suspicion, he would pronounce judgment in favor of the United States.

The Disappearance of Journal.—This strange case, which has drawn a charge of foul play, suspected to have been practised by Mr. and Mrs. Fidel and Clerk Gambel, who attended the store of the missing man,—was on examination yesterday before Recorder Gardiel.

The accused were discharged their being nothing shown whereupon to base a charge of a crime having been committed by the accused.

Fire.—Near one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a kitchen in Orleans street, near Frenchmen street, and spread to the house in front belonging to Mr. Kounts, further to two houses and kindered, the property of Mr. Keiser, and destroyed 4 other houses, owned by Mr. Renand, Mrs. Renand, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Delahay. Mr. Keiser was insured in the Merchants' Insurance Co. for $2,750. The house of Mrs. Renand is insured, it was not ascertained if the other properties are insured.

First District Court—Judge Abell—With the leave of the court informations were filed against Wm. Bailey, charged with an assault and battery, and Stephen O'Donnell and John Cuddy charged with the same offence.

Having a Gun and a Dog.—G. W. Watkins has a dog which enjoys the good opinion not only of his master but that of the neighborhood in the vicinity of the corner of Tonti and Gravier streets. Only one of the neighbors did not like the dog. William Dunn, who has not no good a dog, but he is possessed of a gun. Dunn got jealous of the dog with his shot several, saying it was only fit to test the uncelebrated vitals. Watkins is a people of blackeyes, and thus the whole case got as stirring before Recorder Vonnard on the assault and battery case. The case was finally charged up and the Recorder fined the prosecutor for shooting the dog with a fire arm carelessly within the limits of the city, and the accused for taking the law in his own hands. Fine $5 each. The Recorder informed Dunn that his use of a gun would be restricted hereafter.

A Cotton Case.—Jean Lonnes stands charged by J. J. Wakefield with having embezzled 25 bales of cotton, valued at $11,000, which the complainant bought from North & Tindall, in February, last year, where the cotton was in the custody of the accused in St. Martinville, Attakapas. Wakefield charges that accused appropriated the cotton the proceeds purchased or concealed the same, and gave him fraudulently inferior cotton for the same. The case was tried after a hearing on the 24th instant. Bail $2000.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1865.

There appears to be rather more animation in our Sugar Market, said Western Produce although quiet, is generally firm, but our leading staple is extremely dull and has sold to a limited extent at easier prices. High rates of freight and the rise of Exchange are given as the causes of this unfavorable tone; but after the heavy business of Monday, a pause in operations might have been naturally expected. In the meantime the crop is accumulating.

The gold market opened at 149, but with sales as high as 149¾ and 149½. It then fell off until sales were made at 145, after which it evinced more steadiness and finally closed at 146½—some say at 146¼ to 149—against 149 to 149½ last evening. The sales and receipts aggregated $2000, $5000 and $10,000 at 145, two lots of $5000 each at 145¼, $6000, $3000 in two lots, $1000, three lots of $2000, and $6000 at 149, $2000 at 149¼, and $3000 at 149½; also deliverable to morrow, $2000 at 147¾, $6000 at 148¼, and $3000 at 149. The only sales of Silver reported was a small amount of American half dollars at 140. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars.

We have but little variation to report in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included good private bills for 500 in three sums at 116, 147¾ and 148; £2,000 Bank at 158 and 159; £1,400 do at 154½, and £2,000 at 152½ for gold. Some of the Banks continued to ask 154. Yesterday, £3,000 Bank sold at 152. In France we noticed sales of fr. 13,000 private at 3.82½, fr. 50,000 at 3.80, and a small amount of Bank at 3.75. Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 156 for private bills and 152 to 154 for Bank, and France at 3.77½ to 3.85 for the former and 3.75 for the latter.

The counter rates for Bank check in New York were irregular ranging from ½p to 1¼ discount. There was, however, quite a liberal amount of business done, mostly at 1¼. Gold is considerable extent at 1 1/16 and 1¼. Out doors, there was rather less offering, many parties preferring that their bills should go on by the next steamer. The sales included a fair amount of Bank Sterling at 8¾ discount, some New York Sight at ¾ and $25,000 at ¾, $25,000 one day's sighton New York at 2½ and 2¾; and a round amount of five days' on Boston at 2¾ and 3.

Too only sale of Stocks in addition to the Gas Light noticed in our last report is 40 shares Citizens' Bank at $72 50. There was some enquiry for City Rail Road, City Bonds are quoted at 77 to 78 for the Consolidated and 69 to 70 for the Rail Road issues.

In uncurrent Bank notes we noticed a fair inquiry for Bank of New Orleans, and sales of a round sum at 62½c per dollar, $2100 at 63½, $1800 at 65, and $17,000 by one party at 65½, 66 and 67. There was little more inquiry for Mechanics' and sales at 62½. An offer of 70c was refused for Dollar bills at 72½. City is a happy symptom that such words, so true, and so full of good policy, could have been pronounced before a multitude which had so many times manifested excessive sentiments of hostility and bitter feelings. In every age, more than in wars with foreign countries, hatred, outrage defeat, and an unworthy vengeance but too frequently dishonors victory. But a wise and powerful government will be has succeeded in giving peace to the country ought to devote itself to the bringing about of concord, which seed is never achieved by violent means. The accusation of high treason against Jeff Davis, and also that which the jury of Norfolk has just issued against the illustrious Gen. Lee may be occasions to popular effervescence, but surely they are acts impolitic and contrary to the end which is to be brought about at present.

President Johnson has already broken down, it is stated, the decision of the jury of Norfolk, because that decision outwardly disregarded the capitulation which covered General Lee and his army. We think also, that it would be logical to apply to the former chief of the confederation the same principles of the law of the conquered as applied to the generals who have acted by their orders, as to give up a trial which can add nothing to the severity of the repression, but only have the effect of considerably lowering its dignity. Much better can be done at present than the taking of merits vengeance on a fallen foe. The deep wounds of the country caused by the struggle now over have to be healed. That fearful war which, during four years devastated the republic, has robbed the Union of nearly four hundred thousand men, and left the State in debt to the amount of fifteen milliards. The provinces of the South cries pray to misery. Sixty thousand families, two hundred thousand inhabitants of every class live only upon the charity of the government, and at Richmond are distributed one hundred and eleven thousand rations a day. Agriculture, commerce, and trade are equally depressed.

The negroes suddenly made free by the war, have as yet received no other privilege from their new condition than that the law is only to do nothing, and no one can surmise as to the effect of this serious change in the Southern States. It can only be remarked that the vacuum create in these countries by the crowd of emigrants from the provinces to the North. Thousands of young fellows set out to hollowed the James river, in order to try their fortune, some to work the soil that the negroes have abandoned, and others to establish a little trade and commerce in retail, all that supported by the former planters of the South. At a later period we shall be able to appreciate the economical consequences of this great transformation, when they shall begin to let themselves be seen. We cannot do so to day without risking rash hypotheses. But if the social question, so to say, is still full of difficulties it is not so with the political question—that is to say, where they fall on the other side of the Atlantic, the reconstruction of the Union. Here sight is clear, and duty is evident. The sentiments of the regretted President Lincoln in this respect are commended.

It is necessary, said he, "to aid the States formerly in rebellion to reconstruct themselves in conformity with the principles of the American Constitution, and the first of those principles is the popular sovereignty. Each State ought to be itself the instrument of this regeneration." Let us say, to the honor of President Johnson, that he follows out these liberal intentions, and that he has not yielded to the perfidious suggestions of a certain party who would treat the South as a conquered country, and reduce the former Confederate States to the condition of territories and subjects of the position which belonged to them before the war. This policy of the new President is clearly expiated in the proclamation that he has just published for the reestablishment of civil legal regime in the State of Mississippi. But these questions of the reconstruction of the Union, of the condition of the freed negroes, and of the laws to be accorded to them, are well worthy of reflection. We shall examine into them presently. At present it is sufficient for us to have been able to show a happy change in the minds of the people, and a praiseworthy ardor to reorganize this great republic so suddenly shaken and so heavily tried.

Artemus Ward says when he nears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would do right.

Punch says—to marry two wives is bigamy, to marry twenty is Brigham Y.

A newly invented clock in New Zealand is represented to go by perpetual motion, and no other cause for its movements has yet been discovered.

The Mobile Register of the 1st inst. says:

Miss Augusta J. Evans, the distinguished authoress, has returned to her home in this city, from a visit to the city of New York.

A man who counts a young woman in the starlight expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

U. S. District Court—Judge Duval.—In the case of the United States vs. the steamboat "Rob Roy" and cargo of 1,120 bales cotton claimed by A. S. Mansfield of this city, Judge Duval orally pronounced an interlocutory judgment on Tuesday last.

The amount involved in this case is very large, being no less than $365,000, the sum for which the cotton was bonded.

It is claimed by the U. S. that the cotton was the property of the Confederate Government.

Several of the witnesses testified to the fact that part of the cotton had been marked C. S. A. previous to the shipment, and that the mark had been removed. The Judge, in commenting upon the testimony, was not altogether satisfied that all of the witnesses were worthy of credence, particularly one of the vendors of the cotton, and thought none of the circumstances of the sale were sufficiently suspicious to warrant him in re-instating the case, that further testimony might be taken. If these circumstances were not explained so as to do away with the suspicion, he would pronounce judgment in favor of the United States.

The Disappearance of Journal.—This strange case, which has drawn a charge of foul play, suspected to have been practised by Mr. and Mrs. Fidel and Clerk Gambel, who attended the store of the missing man,—was on examination yesterday before Recorder Gardiel.

The accused were discharged their being nothing shown whereupon to base a charge of a crime having been committed by the accused.

Fire.—Near one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a kitchen in Orleans street, near Frenchmen street, and spread to the house in front belonging to Mr. Kounts, further to two houses and kindered, the property of Mr. Keiser, and destroyed 4 other houses, owned by Mr. Renand, Mrs. Renand, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Delahay. Mr. Keiser was insured in the Merchants' Insurance Co. for $2,750. The house of Mrs. Renand is insured, it was not ascertained if the other properties are insured.

First District Court—Judge Abell—With the leave of the court informations were filed against Wm. Bailey, charged with an assault and battery, and Stephen O'Donnell and John Cuddy charged with the same offence.

Having a Gun and a Dog.—G. W. Watkins has a dog which enjoys the good opinion not only of his master but that of the neighborhood in the vicinity of the corner of Tonti and Gravier streets. Only one of the neighbors did not like the dog. William Dunn, who has not no good a dog, but he is possessed of a gun. Dunn got jealous of the dog with his shot several, saying it was only fit to test the uncelebrated vitals. Watkins is a people of blackeyes, and thus the whole case got as stirring before Recorder Vonnard on the assault and battery case. The case was finally charged up and the Recorder fined the prosecutor for shooting the dog with a fire arm carelessly within the limits of the city, and the accused for taking the law in his own hands. Fine $5 each. The Recorder informed Dunn that his use of a gun would be restricted hereafter.

A Cotton Case.—Jean Lonnes stands charged by J. J. Wakefield with having embezzled 25 bales of cotton, valued at $11,000, which the complainant bought from North & Tindall, in February, last year, where the cotton was in the custody of the accused in St. Martinville, Attakapas. Wakefield charges that accused appropriated the cotton the proceeds purchased or concealed the same, and gave him fraudulently inferior cotton for the same. The case was tried after a hearing on the 24th instant. Bail $2000.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 3, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, for New York.
Bark Tilda Van Name, Gelt, for New York, A. Fleischer.
Steamer Belle Isle, Bowlin, for St. Louis, Master.
Steamer Cheraha, Hopkins, for Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Sisterland, Kinsley, from New York 30th ult. to J. Consignees—Mr. Gaillard.
Steamship Cahawba, Gifford, from New York 31st inst. to master.
Schr John W Maitland Gorham, 16 days from Sabine, to G W Hyman & co, coal to master.
Schr Minnie, Andrews, from Goving'on, to master.
Sloop Estrella Volante, Rolle, 10 days from Matanzas, in ballast to master—20 tiers.
Steamer Admiral, Slaton, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Hy Von Phul, Frazer, from St Louis
Shreveport, Helmet, from Ouachita
Idaho, Jones, from Red River
Rob Roy, Brewster, from Shreveport
Trent, Wood, from Hendersonville
H Nelson, Withers, from Ouachita
Charley Bowen, White, from Ouachita

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Shreveport reports having passed in the river, bound up, steamship Cahawba, from New York 28d ult, bark Jasper and brig Ocean Wave.

PASSENGERS.

For sloop Estrella Volante, from Matanzas—10 passengers.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, from Boston, to D Morgan's son, etc.
Bark Amelia (British), Cheadow, from Liverpool—Cargo, etc.
Brig A Bradshaw, Fish, from New York, to G W Hyman & co.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Chattahoochee, ——, from Matanzas
Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana
Schr Corsica, ——, from Vera Cruz—19 hhds coffee and 75 packages.

—STEAMBOATS—

Schr John Flower, from Matamoras, in ballast
Schr William, from Matamoras, with 40 packages
Schr Jewell Rand, ——, from Havana
Sloop San Juan, ——, from Matamoras—with 22 packages.
Schr Pinckey, Sims, 10 days from Havana, to Joe Kelly
Schr George, ——, master and 3 passengers
Schr Wm Bell, ——, from Matamoras
Schr Flying Scud, ——, from Clearfoyes

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—For steamship Morning Star—9 bales cotton 5 do wool 23 coils rope 5 tons 1 bales sundries.
NEW YORK—For bark Tilda Van Name—264 bales cotton.
ST LOUIS—For steamer Belle Isle—Sundry sundries.
MOBILE—For steamer Cheraha—Sundry sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—For steamship Mississippi—Assorted cargo.
NEW YORK—For steamship Cahawba—Assorted cargo.
MOBILE—For steamer Admiral—38 bales cotton; E Heath—6 do do; Fort Morgan—1 do do; Mobile—16 do do; Nassau—2 do do; J Moulton—3 do do; Wm Bondsmen—35 kegs S W Huntington.

CONSIGNEES.

For steamship Mississippi, from New York—Adams Express—11 Adams & co; 8 Rea; Jno W Manchester & co; 2 Wm Bondsmen; 2 Fresh—Blake & Thomas; Beasley & co; D Blue—Jno Hoar; R Cowgill; W Carter—Contorie Bros; J M Courtenay—F F Dumas; F Dreyfus; Wm Dunn; Dunn & Mahony; Jno Egan; A Kidd—G A Fosdick—F Fullerton—Folger & co; D Gaillard—Wm Gaillard; Jno Byrne—A D Gridd & co; H Gaillard—H W Hoyt—Hoyt & Bro; E M Kirk—W Lyons & co—T Lane—J Lommatzsch—Leslie & Bro; J Lowe—Palmer & Bro; Jno Randall; R Reed & Wilson—Schaefer & Zaborskie—A Terrill—Thomas & Tel Nolan; Jno Tolmer & co; Jno Tolmer & co; F Wattlard, from Montgomery—Bulwer & Hall—Wm Marks & co—E Turpin—F M Carter—J M Lane—Mrs Mary Ann Lane—Jno Lane—Jno Lane—Mrs Mary Lane—F Pierce & co—C A Weed & co—A Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—Jno Ingersoll—