THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1865.

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

Mr. Seward and the Military Chiefs on the French-Mexican Question.

Our old and usually sedate and pacific contemporary, the *Picayune*, has displayed recently on the French-Mexican question a light and frisky spirit, and a dashing bellicosity which, we respectfully submit, appears in doubtful keeping with that weight of gravity that was wont to sit so gracefully upon its venerable beard. Combining the humor of Falstaff with the pugnacity of Hotspur, it is equally ready to laugh down the cause of peace as founded in the sanctities of international right and law, and to stir up an implacable animosity tending directly to plunge the nations, yet languid with unhealed wounds, into the vortex of a war of inconceivable magnitude and duration.

This strange disposition on the part of our contemporary leads it to make some curious statements and remarkable deductions. For example, it is pleased to perceive a "direct issue between the military and political chiefs of this country" on the question referred to. It continues:

Thus far it would appear that the military chieftains are a unit in favor of enforcing the Monroe doctrine. We quoted, several days ago, the reported language of a letter from General Sheridan, commanding this Department, to a meeting of the friends of the Juarez or Liberal party, held in New York city, which was little short of a notice to Maximilian and his backer, Louis Napoleon, to quit Mexico. Now we have a reported speech of Gen Grant, at Elmira, New York, to the same effect.

Our contemporary also refers to "like views ascribed to" the Adjutant Gen. Thomas who made a speech the other day at Elmira, N. Y., and whom it confounds with Major Gen. Thomas who has been recently regulating the Tennessee elections. In a "reported" letter of Gen. Sheridan, a "reported" declaration of Gen. Grant, the "ascribed" views of Adjutant Gen. Thomas, and its own assumption that Gen. Sherman and all the lesser chiefs entertain similar sentiments, our contemporary finds its grounds for concluding that the military authorities of the country are "unanimous in favor of driving Maximilian, and the French out of Mexico."

Now, there is not one authentic fact in this specification of evidence. The statement that Gen Grant, the most reticent of all the Generals who figured in the late war, spoke as reported in Canada is simply incredible. That Gen. Sheridan wrote the "reported" letter is a dubious report, nothing more. What Adjutant General Thomas may have said in an unprepared speech at Elmira is of no consequence. On the other hand, Gen. Sherman has repeatedly and pointedly urged the army and the people to give their thoughts to the interests of peace, and has deprecated warlike excitement and agitation as unwholesome, unwise and uncalled for. Gen. Logan has spoken in the same spirit; so have Gens Meade, Rosecrans and others; and the particular subject to which their pacific advice had reference was the French Mexican question.

But even supposing the unanimity apparent to our contemporary really to exist, would that signify a direct issue between the two sets of chiefs? Let us, before answering, see how our contemporary argues in support of such a signification. It says:

As we are every hour reminded that martial law is in force throughout the country, we cannot be blamed for attaching great weight to the intimations of our present rulers. [illegible] that Mr. Seward, who is Secretary of State, is strongly opposed to this policy, and every day writing dulcet epistles to the French Minister, to assure him of the neutrality of the Government in the Mexican affair: but Mr. Seward, though a very able man and a very sharp diplomatist, and once an important political chief and leader, has virtually abdicated a large share of his powers and delegated them to the military authority. He has consented to and advised the continuance of martial law, in a time of profound peace, and cannot except himself from its conditions and consequences. We must, therefore, look to the views and purposes of our military chiefs, rather than to Mr. Seward, to learn the true policy of our country on this Mexican question.

We are not aware that there has yet been an official utterance from the Generals named on the French-Mexican question. Whatever they may have said on the subject has no more importance than unofficial expressions on public topics from any other equally eminent citizens. There can be, of course, no conflict of policy between them, as military officers, with civil officers of the Government, until they have spoken or acted in official opposition to the latter. Having not done either in this case, where is the asserted "direct issue between the military and civil chiefs?" We can not see it by the lights of our contemporary.

But would it not be well before asserting such an issue to consider what relations the President would hold towards it? He, the Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, the supreme military authority, is left out of the question by our contemporary. To make that issue, he would have to be opposed to the supreme civil authority; that is, he would have to be in direct issue with himself, since he is both supreme civil, and supreme military chief of the country.

How Mr. Seward can have "delegated a large share of his powers to the military authority," is beyond our comprehension, since that authority is centred in the President from whom he derives all his own powers as the diplomatic organ of the Government. In this capacity his declaration on international subjects is the only authentic form, the only authentic indication of opinion and policy on the part of both the civil and military authorities of the country.

Yet, Mr. Dana, of the Chicago *Republican*, having defended the course of Mr Seward's on the French-Mexican question, and disapproved the warlike agitation of it, our contemporary rebukes him for presuming to "dictate policies at war with those which have sanction of the military authorities, and, we believe, of the people." At the same time our ingenuous contemporary describes Mr Dana as the "representative" of the views of Mr. Seward, who is the representative of the President, who is head of all the military authorities.

There really seem at this moment less grounds than heretofore to ascribe a belligerent policy to the Government in any of its branches on the French-Mexican question. The Monroe doctrine, in its inflated form, has about collapsed. The fiddlers who most fiercely worried that string have ceased to fiddle, but our contemporary continues to dance.

THE LUMINARY.—It should be borne in mind by all devotees to safety, speed, comfort and epicurean fare that this superbly caparisoned passenger packet takes her flight for Vicksburg at 5 P. M. to-day. Capt. Theo. Shute is in command of the Luminary, and he is as punctual to the hour of departure as the needle to the pole. Therefore the *blessed* will be on board a little before five, where they will find the ever attentive and polite Mr. J. S. Sedam officiating in the office.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The regular passenger steamer Henry Ames, Crawford master, Craig clerk, will depart for the Mound City, at 5 P. M., to-day. We are indebted to her obliging officers for late files of Western papers.

The U. S. mail steamship Monterey, Capt. Furber, sailed last evening at 7 o'clock from her wharf, opposite the Jackson square, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:
E L F Bennet, A Bechet, B Coupt, Miss Shepard, Mrs M C Shepard, Miss F Nichols, Mrs Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Mrs Mahoney, Mrs Gordon, Paul Frost and wife, Sam'l Contzel, Capt Robt Patterson, S F Clu[illegible], Jeremiah Thomas, Jules Lelevre, F Malard, H Bechet, A W Shindel, Henry St Leis, David H Loftin, Mrs Bonnie, H B Bailey.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE ATLANTIC—THE GREAT EASTERN RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 17.—The British steamer Seville, at St. John, reports that the Great Eastern returned to England on the 11th.

Marine News from S. W. Pass.

S. W. Pass, August 16—Steamship Sheridan was pulled off by U. S. tug Leviathan and proceeded to sea at 7 A. M.—Arrived this A. M. schooner Garibaldi from Matamoros with two passengers.

Schooner Adeline with the following passengers: Mr. Marks, Mrs. Fick, Mr. Louis Lepere, R. L. Bruce, G. W. Kadder, Mad. Roy and son, G. F. Dumbard, Mrs. D. Cathalongne, S. Audier, J. Keating, Eugene Jovin, T. C. Hoggarth and R. Marks.

Schooner Louisa, cargo: bagging, rope and crockery with the following passengers: A. F. Da Silva, B. N. Hebrard, B. Carr, Frank Shaw, Mr. Rainey, B. Baranta, F. Sale.

Schooner Neptune, with cargo of bagging, rope and twine, and the following passengers: F. Casanos, L. Marrapit, H. Amington, B. Elliot, P. Cabalero, S. Gorrellan, A. Petana, S. Hughes and son, Carloell, E. Peudo, E. Bidibief, B. Kearist and servant, Fanny Lee, L. Coubonbick, Mary Barlow, L. Cohn, Martini, A. L. Cohen, Ed. Keiffer, Peter Laffo.

Various Telegraphic Items.

(Special to the N. O. Times)

THE WALL STREET ROBBERIES.

But little additional has been developed since yesterday relative to Ketchum's robberies. They are now said to amount to a half million.

OBJECTIONS TO COLORED SCHOOLS

The *Times's* special says the Washington secesh object to the establishment of colored schools. They are petitioning Gen. Howard to have them removed, and allege, among other reasons, that they will cause a depreciation in real estate.

New York Markets.

New York, Aug 16, 9 P. M.—Cotton heavy and declining—middling is quoted at 45. Flour advanced four cents. Corn 86c.

Sugar quiet—Cuba muscovado 13c. Molasses dull. Pork $32 50.

COTTON AND FLOUR AT ST. LOUIS.

St Louis, Aug. 16, 9 P. M.—Cotton dull, closing at 38c for middling.

Flour — a downward tendency. Tobacco firmer.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH.

Jackson, August 16—The Convention met according to adjournment. Three additional members appeared, and were duly qualified.—The representation is about complete.

Hon. J. A. Orr and Col. D. W. Holder were invited to take seats within the bar during their stay.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to require to Probate Judge in each Court to act as an ex officio clerk, as a means of retaining them for the purpose of the transaction of business at any and all times. By the present method it is uncertain of ever finding them. Referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The Convention adjourned, pending action.

The committees appointed yesterday to revise the Constitution report to morrow.

Jackson, August 17.—The Convention met to-day according to adjournment. The Constitutional Committee reported that such change be made in the Constitution as hereafter to prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except upon legal conviction of a party for crime, striking out all portions of the old Constitution relating to slavery in any manner whatever.

An ordinance was also presented providing for elections of Congressmen, Governor, Members of the Legislature, and all State, district and county officers, to be held on the first Monday in October. Congressmen, Governor, Legislators and other State officers to hold office for two years from the date of election.

Judicial and ministerial officers are to hold office for the remainder of the unexpired terms of their predecessors, which will leave all elections as before.

The Secession Second Committee presented an ordinance ratifying all legislative, executive, judicial and ministerial acts of officers of States not made in aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or that of the State of Mississippi. Both reports will be adopted.

MORE OF THE WALL STREET FAILURES.

New York, Aug. 16.—The *Post* says that Ketchum's liabilities are two and a half or three millions. Another report says that Ketchum will pay fifty cents on the dollar.

Young Ketchum, on the day he fled, used a check for three hundred thousand dollars. The losses of Graham foot up over a million.

The failure of Ketchum & Co. caused a perfect rush of stock speculators from the watering places.

A delegation of New England Bankers is also here. It is reported that they will suffer severely.

Morgan & Co. held 100,000 of the forged certificates.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTER MUNFORD.

Peter E. Munford, reported as having failed on Monday, was arrested to-day, charged with defalcation to Greenleaf, Morris & Co., with worthless checks amounting to two hundred and eighty thousand dollars on the Exchange Bank.

From Late Western Papers.

We have by the steamers W. R. Arthur and Henry Ames Western papers of the 11th and 12th, including those of Cairo to the P. M. of that day. We extract what follows:

Attorney General Speed on Military Tribunals.

Washington, August 10.—The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry of President Johnson, whether persons, charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President, should be tried by a Military Tribunal or Civil Court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that the Military Tribunal exists under and according to the Constitution in time of war and the law of nations constitutes a part of the law of the land, and the laws of war constitute the greater part of the laws of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without a legal process, or that legal process contemplated by those provisions in the Constitution that are relied upon to show that such judicial tribunals are unconstitutional. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the law of nations, and, as such, amenable to the military.

Our Constitution has made those laws a part of the law of the land. Obedience to the Constitution and to the law then requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of their country in open battle, but they must kill or take the secret enemies of the country, and try, and execute them according to law. The civil tribunals of the country can not rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous, and perilous, but lawful duties.

The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret, active, public enemies, and he concludes with the opinion that persons who are charged with the assassination of the President, committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did, and whether they did or not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had, in time of war, killed another in battle.

THE NEGRO ASSASSINATION PLOT AT AQUIA CREEK, VA.

The Washington *Star* has the following additional particulars:

Since the railroad from Richmond to Aquia Creek has been placed in charge of the owners, the company has been repairing that portion between the Potomac and Fredericksburg, the route being used meanwhile by coaches connecting the boat Keyport running from this city, with that portion of the road in running order. To place the road in order, and to repair the wharf, and erect the necessary buildings, the company have been working a number of white mechanics and colored laborers. The latter, it is said, have had very bitter and vindictive feelings toward the whites, but there has been no open outbreak. The whites have been latterly on their guard, apprehensive of trouble, but finally began to suppose that their fears were unfounded.

Tuesday night one of the colored men let out the secret, informing them that they (the blacks) had formed a compact to murder all the whites at the place, and had for the purpose collected pistols, knives, hatchets, &c., which, at a preconcerted signal, they were to seize during the night and each one rush and dispatch his victim. The informant gave the names of the principals and other details, and also told where the arms were.

The blacks outnumbering by considerable the whites, the latter sent to Stafford Court-House and informed the commandant of the military of the matter, and on Wednesday a sufficient force was sent down to capture the plotters. Some of the blacks attempted to resist and fought desperately, and in the melee, in securing them, one of them, we hear, was killed outright, and two or three received bayonet wounds. The military took in custody forty or fifty of the blacks, and marched them off to a place of security, and also gathered up the motley collection of deadly implements which were found in the places described by the informant.

There was considerable excitement during the time intervening between the discovery of the plot and the arrival of the military, and preparations were made by the few whites, in case the negroes attempted to put their plans in execution, to give them a warm reception. The clerk in charge of the commissary stores packed them on a barge, and pushed out into the stream but this was done so quietly that the blacks were not aware that it was on account of the discovery of their plot, and the arrival of the military was the first intimation they had that their plans had been made known.

[From the Fredericksburg Ledger.]

Many exaggerated reports are in circulation about this affair. We publish below the official report on the subject:

Captain G. W. Hooker:

Game Point, August 2, 1865.—SIR: I have the honor to report that last night the negro bands employed on the railroad at this point raised, with the avowed intention of murdering all the whites. I being very ill, and having lost much sleep, slept very soundly, and knew nothing of it until I was called by a faithful servant from the neighborhood. The insurgents by this time had become quiet, after running all the whites off. I very quietly removed all my stores and books, and returned this morning to find Lieutenant E. C. Lefeber, with a detachment of his command (stationed at Stafford Court-House) on the spot. The negroes refused to obey his order, and one had to be shot before quiet was restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. DIX,
for E. H. Thompson, Sup't Mechanics.

The following indorsement is on the back of this letter:

Stafford C. H., Va., August 2, 1865.—Respectfully transmitted with the request that instructions be furnished me as to how I will act. If I withdraw the force I have here, the negroes may rise again.

EDWIN C. LEFEBER.
Lieut and Provost Marshal, Stafford C. H. Va.

A number of negroes and white prisoners and witnesses in the above affair were, brought into town. An investigation is going on.

THE TERRIBLE NAVAL BATTLE ON THE PARANA—THE CONTEST DECIDED BY A BRAZILIAN RAM STEAMER.

New York, August 9.—The following account of the naval engagement on the river Parana is given in the *Journal Dernier*:

At 8 A. M. the Paraguayan vessels were within reach of their enemy, and at once opened a furious fire. The Brazilian account, the only one which has reached us, admits that the Paraguayans fought with the utmost bravery, and the result was for some time doubtful until the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, being converted into a ram, made the terrible havoc among the enemy's fleet. She sunk three steamers and a floating battery, and compelled four steamers which were likewise considerably damaged to retire. The battle lasted until 4 o'clock P. M. The Paraguayans, who supported the fire of their fleet by a land battery of thirty guns, are reported to have lost 1,500 men of their squadron and 500 of the land battery. The Brazilians estimated their loss at about 300 killed, wounded and missing. Nothing could exceed the ferocious valor of the Paraguayans. They all seemed determined to conquer or die. Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Brazilians was Robles, commander of the Salto, and brother of the commanding General of the Paraguayan army in Corrientes, and his wounds were tenderly dressed by the Commander in Chief of the Brazilian fleet, Barroso. But Robles with his teeth tore off the bandages from his wounds, preferring death to captivity. Most of the commanders of the Paraguayan vessels are among the dead.

RIOT BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES IN INDIANA.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.)

A disgraceful riot took place at West Union, Indiana, on Sunday night, originating from a crowd of drunken white men firing into a church while a negro congregation were at worship. Upon this, the negroes sallied out and returned the fire of their assailants. Some thirty or thirty-five shots were fired by both parties, doing no further damage than shooting a finger off one of the negroes. The New Albany *Ledger* says a spirit of lawlessness exists in that community and collisions between whites and negroes are not unfrequent. That paper, in common with all good citizens, deprecates these disgraceful outbreaks, and calls upon the police to promptly put an end to any future demonstration by arresting disturbers of the public peace.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A special Washington dispatch of the 6th instant to the New York *News* says:

"I am prepared to put at rest all speculation concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis, so far as it relates to a military commission. I positively assert that President Johnson has decided that Mr. Davis shall not be tried by a military commission, notwithstanding he has been persistently urged to that course by the radicals who thirst for more blood. And moreover I feel perfectly satisfied that he will never be tried, but eventually will be permitted to leave the country.

PLATFORM OF THE MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Portland, August 10.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day at 10 o'clock. The attendance was large, with a full representation from the whole State. The Convention was organized with the Hon. John A. Peters, of Bangor, as President, a Vice President from each country, and E. Powell, Aldan Sprague, and W. H. Wheeler as Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. At 11:30 A. M. a ballot was taken for Governor. The whole number of votes was 564. Samuel Cork, the present Governor, had 553 votes, and was unanimously nominated.

The platform adopted contained resolutions to the following effect among others:

The second renews the indorsement of the principles and measures of the Administration of President Lincoln, stricken down because of his devotion to human freedom, and expresses entire confidence in Andrew Johnson, believing him desirous of restoring the just rights to all parties, and, in behalf of the Union men of Maine pledges cordial support to the great work of securing the National Union, the restoration and equality of human rights, and enduring peace.

The third asserts that it is the duty of the Government to hold the State under Provisional Government, where the character of the people is found to be unsafe depository of free republican government.

The fourth proclaims that in reorganizing rebellious States the right and duty of the Government is to demand the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and the perfect equality of all.

The eight declares that the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored troops amidst treason, their being paid less than the whites, then placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as well as name, conferred on them all the political rights of freedmen, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge.

THE STORMY CABINET MEETING.

New York, August 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A long cabinet session was held to-day, and reports say it was a stormy one. The President's reconstruction policy is understood to have been discussed in all its length and breadth, and his determination to adhere to it and to carry it out regardless of opposition or consequences.

REVENUE DECISION RELATIVE TO BANK GUARANTEES.

Washington, August 11.—The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that when receipts are given to parties who deposit valuables with banks for safe-keeping contain guarantees for value for same, such guarantees are liable to stamp duty, same as agreements or contracts.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, August 11—Additional developments in the Phenix Bank defalcation have transpired since the arrest of Perkins. James H. Earle, book-keeper of the bank, has been arrested as an accomplice, and confessed to having received $100,000 from Jenkins, which he lost in stock operations. He was taken to the station-house last night and put in a cell. This morning it was found he had cut an artery in his neck with a pen-knife and bled to death. He was a widower, 32 years of age, and lived in Newark, N. J.

The cashier to-day believes the defalcation will amount to $375,000. The bank has a surplus fund of $272,000, besides the earnings of the last six months, which, apart from the July dividend, are considerable.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, August 11—Flour—Firm but quiet, the demand having fallen off. Super is held at $8@8 25; extra $8 50@9, and family $9 25@9 75.

Oats and Corn—Unchanged.

Whisky—Declined to $2 18.

Provisions—Quiet; city mess pork sold at $30, and in the morning a free sale of a second-class brand was made at $29.

Bulk Meats—Dull. Shoulders sold at 15c packed, and sides at 16c packed. Bacon may be quoted at 16¾@17¼, with but a light demand.

Lard—Sold at 23@23¾c, as to quality.

St. Louis, August 11, P. M.—Rope—Sales to-day 33 coils handmade at 13c ℔ lb.

Lead—Market firm with sales to-day of 263 and 36 pigs soft Missouri at 9c ℔ lb.

Tobacco—There was a very active and firm market this morning. Prices were higher on the lower descriptions of lugs, and more satisfactory generally, as only 18 hhds were rejected. Sales include 12 hhds. green lugs from $4 to 5 90; 23 do factory $6 to 6 75; 94 do planters' $6 80@8 80, 24 hhds common shipping leaf $9 to 13, 17 do medium do $12 25 to $15 75, 21 do common manufacturing leaf $16 to 22 75, 4 do medium do $21 25 to $30 25, 1 hhd good at $35 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Receipts were 3,171 bbls, and the market was somewhat active and very firm, especially for sacks and supers, with sales of 180 bbls fall super at $7; 100 do do do at 7 35; 150 do choice spring super at same; 291 do fall super, in lots, at $7 50; 100 do do do at $8 25, 100 do do do, delivered, at $8 25, 100 do spring extra, inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $8, 130 do double extra at $8 50, 125 do do do at $8 75; 100 do do inspected and delivered at $9.

Rye—The market was better to-day, and sales comprised 110 sks in three lots at 85c, and 167 sks, in two lots at 83c per bushel.

Barley—Sale of 125 sks at 65c per bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 3,769 sacks, and prices were unchanged, but the market continues dull for new. Sales were 311 sacks damaged new at 33 and 34c; 1,000 sacks inferior new at 40c, 1,040 sacks good new at 43c, 100 sacks prime new at 52 and 54c, 575 sacks prime and choice old at 60 and 62c per bushel.

Corn—Receipts were 4 668 sacks, and the market was very firm, with sales of 1,000 sacks mixed and yellow at 78c, 1,715 sacks prime yellow at 80c, and 1,018 sacks white at 82 to 85c per bushel.

Hay—Receipts were 178 bales, and sales were 90 bales new loose baled timothy at $20, and 82 bales new, in lots, part tight pressed, at $21 per ton.

Whisky—Market steady, with sales of 124 bbls, in three lots, at $2 20 per gallon.

Hides—Market steady at 12 to 12½c per lb for flint.

Provisions—The market continues quiet, and the only transactions heard of to-day were 200 bbls mess pork at $30, and 2,000 pieces plain canvassed hams at 22c per lb.

Lard—Sales 45 and 100 kegs choice kettle at 25c per lb.

Wool—The market continues very firm with an active demand for all that is received, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales reported to-day were 3 sacks tub washed at 66 3/10c, 2 sacks do at 50c, 16 sacks do at 65½c, 2 sacks do at 65c, 6 sacks dark do at 61½c, 24 sacks do slightly burry at 57c, 1 sack do badly burry at 50c, 1 sack of light unwashed at 41c, 4,000 fleeces, fleece washed, half native, balance full blood merino, at 50c, 4,000 lbs native unwashed at 40½c, and 7 sacks do do at 38½ per lb.

Iron and Nails—Advices were received yesterday by William H. Markham & Co., from Pittsburgh, stating that an advance of half a cent per lb has been made on merchant bar iron, and the same advance on nails.

Groceries—Market tolerably active, and considerable business doing in both sugar and coffee, with some large negotiations pending in sugar. We note an advance in Cuba sugar of about ¼c per lb, but no change in other kinds. Sugar was firm in first hands at 14 to 16c for Louisiana; 15c for extra choice old refined; 16¾ to 17¼c for Porto Rico, 15¼ to 16¼c for Cuba; 13¾ to 14¼c for Muscovado. New York syrups are selling at 60 to 65c. We quote rice from first hands at 11½ to 12¼c.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.—About 9 o'clock this morning, the steamship Matanzas, Captain Leisegang, after leaving her wharf going down the river, bound to New York, came into collision with the steamship Carlotta, Capt. Hertz, which steamer had left Algiers a few months previous. The Matanzas struck the Carlotta forward, carrying away her fore mast and otherwise injuring her so as to cause her to sink. The Captain and crew of the Carlotta took to their boats, no lives were lost. The Carlotta is supposed to be a total loss. The Matanzas received no injury and proceeded on her way down the river.

FOR ATCHAFALAYA.—The steamer Twilight leaves at 12 m. for Simmsport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We learn from Mr. Kittredge, Treasurer of the Academy of Music, that a dramatic troupe for its boards was to leave New York by the Northern Light on the 9th. If they arrive in time the theatre will be opened on Monday night. We expect other particulars soon.

Thanks to Messrs. Craig and Robinson, clerks of the W. R. Arthur, and Mr. M. T. Cunningham, clerk of the Henry Ames, for Western papers; also to Mr. Mosier, Messenger of Adams' Express, for similar favors.

Disbandment of White Troops in Texas.

The New York *Times*, remarking upon a statement that there were from eighty to one hundred thousand troops in Texas, denies it thus:

The black and white troops altogether in Texas do not count the half of the least of these numbers; and the War Department order shows that instead of being enlarged, nearly the entire force is to be at once disbanded, and sent home. It must be remembered, moreover, that the troops now in Texas had been sent there before the surrender of the rebel army in that vicinity was announced. When this order is carried out, we suppose that the entire Federal army in Texas will consist of the 25th Corps (colored), and a few detachments of white cavalry. We quote the principal part of this newly issued and highly important order. It will be observed that it is addressed to General Sheridan:

War Department, Adjt General's Office.
Washington, Aug. 1, 1865.
Maj. Gen P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Gulf New Orleans, La:
You are authorized by the Secretary of War to cause all volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, serving in the Department of Texas, that you think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The musters will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits or from other sources. * * Acknowledge the receipt of this. THOS. M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

This order might have been of an earlier date. Its lateness is why it should be complied with the more promptly. We trust Gen Sheridan will see that he can comply with it in such a way as to leave but few traces of military in Texas. This remark applies with still more emphasis to the other States.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE LANCASTRIANS.—The people of Lancaster are not making a very honorable reputation for themselves by their behavior towards Ex-President Buchanan. It is stated that, for three years successively, the voters of that city have elected him constable; and that three times, under a law regarding such cases, he has gone before the proper authorities and made oath that he was elected without his wish, knowledge, procurement, or consent, and that he did not desire to hold the office.

The wife of the President, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the late Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life or gay society, but finding peace and content in the calm, unobtrusive pleasures of the domestic life of her own family circle. Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, the wife of the new Senator from Tennessee, Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House.

M'lle. Patti and the Director.

The *France* states the following: "M. Benazet recently opened negotiations with M'lle. Patti to sing at Baden. The terms asked by the cantatrice were thirty thousand francs to appear six times in three weeks. M. Benazet offered twenty-five thousand francs, which was indignantly refused. M'lle. Patti subsequently determined to give a concert at Baden on her own account, but all the rooms suitable for any large assembly are the property of M. Benazet, so she was obliged to make an application to him. That director had now an opportunity of revenging himself on the Patti-Strakosch association; but, far from doing so, he wrote the following gracious letter to M'lle. Patti: 'Mademoiselle: You wish to give a concert on the 4th of September. On that day the great conversation room, lighted and decorated with flowers, will be at your disposal—gratis. I shall pay for my own place to hear you.'

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Mayor Benedict, Judge.—The colored man Moses Hemony alias Smith, was found guilty of having sold a government horse to another colored man, and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. The horse was turned over to the Quartermaster.

B. Domingo was tried on the charge of having two stolen government mules. It was shown that government sold the animals and he was acquitted.

Wm Gorston, sergeant in the U. S. A., was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for disturbing the peace.

The Late Murder.—Jno. McCoffrey, Hugh McCoffrey and Mich. Whelan are accused of the killing of John Ward, who died in the hospital of wounds received in an affray on Sunday last at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Joseph streets. The strongest evidence in the case is that Whelan had admitted that he lent Jno. McCoffrey a knife, which after the cutting had been seen bloody in his hands, and that Hugh McCoffrey kicked the deceased and that another one threw a tumbler at the wounded man, when he left the room where he was cut, beaten and kicked.

The Record.—Registered as voters up to 2½ o'clock, P. M., yesterday 6877; taken [illegible] up to the same time 2869.

Small Cases.—Mrs. Connaught pocketed too much of the silvery fleece from the cotton bales on Elysian Fields, and was fined $5 or to be imprisoned for a term of two days. Sent to the conscience of Recorder Gastinel.

Ann Reilly, Mary Williams were found with a bag of stolen cotton in their possession, and were workhoused for thirty days.

Ann Rhodes went down for thirty days, and Mary Fairmont for fifteen days—all for the beating the former gave to the latter, when more than half seas over.

Mary Bratz is and Josephine Durand, for violating City ordinance No. 403, received quarters for thirty days; John Sunday, on suspicion of attempting to rob Mr. [illegible], went down for ninety days, and Elizabeth Leche, who annoyed Orleans street with her drunken capers, went down for 30 days.

A dumb black girl, formerly the property of Mrs. Taylor was arrested by officer [illegible] when promenading Canal street [illegible] and abandoned. Six months workhouse said Recorder Venard. Jack Henry beat his brother, Mary Hanis was drunk and abusive, Ellen Sullivan and Mary Flannigan had a fight and Jane Gallagher threatened to shoot Anthony Early. The latter was put under bonds for 6 months and the former were fined $10 each or the alternative of the prison.

Shooting Returned Rebels in Missouri.

(From the St. Louis Republican, August 12.)

A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says, no doubt with entire accuracy:

Accounts are received from the interior daily of difficulties between loyal men and returned rebels. It is currently reported that there are many cases of shooting returned rebels which are never printed. The perpetrators do not report such incidents, and the friends of the victim deem it inexpedient generally to make any noise on the subject.

It is but fair and true to say that the rebels who have returned to Missouri have generally conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner. It is true, too, that some of them have been killed, and that many of them have been driven out of the State. Of the death and banishment of these men, the public hear but little. No matter how unprovoked may be the homicide which ends their days, no matter if it amounts to a cool and cruelly barbarous murder, the friends of the murdered men, as this correspondent admits, think it "inexpedient" to say anything about it. Why they act with such apparent indifference cannot be comprehended by calm, humane and law-trusting people in other States. The only way in which they can learn the reason why is by coming to Missouri, and going to the scene of such outrages, judging for themselves with unprejudiced ears and eyes. If they do not choose to learn in this way, they will have to defer the acquisition of such knowledge to the day of great and general judgment.

The fitness of the negro for self-government and independence has been illustrated in Hayti. Eleven revolutions have occurred there in six years.

Canadian papers say there is a [illegible] demand there for horses and cattle for the [illegible] the horses being required for the South.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 17, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with only a moderate degree of animation in the general market. The movement in our leading staple, in particular, after having been quite active for most of the week, has received a sudden check from the unfavorable tenor of the latest telegrams from New York which quote middling at 43c. But still, owing to some heavy operations towards the close, the sales have been to a fair extent, and make the aggregate of the week's business, the largest of the season. The nominal stock continues to increase, but yet there is a general complaint among buyers of the limited scope afforded them in the actual supply of the grades above good ordinary. As our stock has augmented the demand for export has improved, and as a considerable portion of the receipts is for shipment, the amount on shipboard not cleared, or awaiting shipment, is quite heavy and materially reduces the figures in our dotted statement. Of the residue an unusual proportion consists of the poorer qualities, or is not in a merchantable condition.

The additional intelligence published this morning, relative to the figures, defalcations and suspensions at New York was the general topic in our financial circles. There is some apprehension that the amount of the forged gold certificates may be even greater than represented. We did not find, however, that our bankers sympathised with the reported panic in Wall street, or were unwilling to take sight or one day's sight on New York, with signatures which they would have previously accepted, if offered at moderate rates. But still additional particulars are looked for with considerable interest. We learn that Mr. Morris Ketchum, the head of the house of Morris Ketchum, Son & Co., has been a heavy operator in gold, and made almost a fabulous sum by selling short at the time of the rapid decline in the New York market.

Gold opened this morning dull and drooping under the accounts from New York. At a later hour, the receipt of a telegram quoting that market at 12 M., to-day, at 142⅞ imparted rather more confidence to holders, and the closing rates were 147 to 147¼, against 147 last evening. The sales and resales included $10,000 at 146¾; two lots of $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 146¾, $1,500 and $5,000 at 146¾, $1,500 small, $2,000, $2,100, $2,300, $10,000 and $30,000 at 147, $1,500, $2,000, $5,000, $8,000 and $11,000 at 147¼; and $1,000, $2,000 and $3,500 at 147 1/8 [illegible] one lot of $20,000 price not stated.

In addition to the transactions reported by us yesterday, one lot of $125,000 was taken for Texas, price not mentioned. This is the heaviest single operation in coin we have had occasion to notice. The large sales of Silver reported yesterday, have been followed by a pause, and the only lot of American half dollars reported to-day was $1500 at 142. This is a remarkably high rate compared with gold. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. The last sales were at 146@147, but they are quoted lower.

The business in Foreign Exchange continued on a liberal scale, the sales of sterling including a private bill for a round sum at 147; £1000 at 148¼; £500, £1000, and £5000 at 150; £5000 at 150¼; and £1000 at 150½. We heard of no sales of Bank bills. The only sale of Francs reported was a good private bill for fr. 37,000 at 3 80. We quote Sterling at 146@151 for private bills and 152½@153 for Bank, and Francs at 3 76¼@3 85 for the former and 3 70 for the latter.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was moderate, but rates were rather easier. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at ¼@⅜ and ⅜ discount, mostly ⅛@⅜, the last being the closing rate. There was an irregular, but on the whole pretty fair counter, demand. Outdoors, the sales included $12,000 Boston sight at 1¼ discount; $20,000 New York sight at ⅜, and $30,000 ($10,000 and 30,000) at 1¼, $40,000 sight and $25,000 one day's sight at 1 round; and $35,000 one day's sight at 1 and $50,000 at 1¼.

Three shares Water Works sold at $43.00. This is the only sale of stocks reported since the Merchants Bank and City Railroad noticed in our last report. City Bonds are neglected. They are quoted at 79 for the Consolidated and 69@70 for the Railroad issues.

The sales of uncurrent Bank notes included some Bank of Louisiana at 36 1/2 to 37, and $9500 at 37 1/2 per dollar; $4000 Louisiana State Bank at 37, and $500 Union at 77. Yesterday $14,000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 37½.—We quote Bank of Louisiana at 35 to 36c, Louisiana State Bank at 34 to 38, Bank of New Orleans at 60 to 62, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65c, and higher, Union Bank at 76 to 80; and Crescent City at 76 to 81.

The Treasury figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small issues offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at 1 and 1½ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are employed for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, August 17, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a very limited demand, most of the previous buyers having withdrawn, and under the depression caused by the telegrams from New York, which quoted middling at 43c, prices gave way fully 1c ℔ lb, in some cases more. But even these concessions failed to renew the movement and up to 3 P. M. the business was confined to about 850 bales. After that hour, however, there were some further operations which swelled the amount of the day's sales to 1750 bales. We now reduce our quotations as follows: Ordinary 28@30c, good ordinary 33@35c, low middling 37@39c, middling 40@42c. The week's sales sum up 12,250 bales, which is the largest business yet reported this year. Receipts 22,732.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales		4,873
Received to-day	1,116	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		241,382
Exported to-day	2,610	
Exported previously	15[illegible]	182,787
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		58,5[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There are supplies of both, the Cuba and the Louisiana product on the market, but the demand is only in a retail way, and prices are the same as previously.—The cargo of the schooner Flying Scud, 26,000 gallons Cuba Molasses in hogsheads and tierces, sold on private terms, said to be about 80c ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—The demand is active, but the stock being very light, the sales to day are confined to 900 bbls, of which 100 fine at $6 75, 100 uninspected superfine at $9, 100 inspected do at $9 25, 100, 100 and 150 choice superfine at $9 50, and 100 choice extra at $12 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—The only sales were 169 sacks yellow and 200 mixed at $1 ℔ bushel.

PORK.—33 bbls Mess sold in one lot at $33 ℔ bbl.

Nothing else reported.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 22,732 bales cotton, 17 hhds Tobacco, 2000 bbls Pork, 424 bbls, 129 kegs Lard, 88 casks Bacon, 7955 bbls Flour, 254 bbls Whisky, 12,424 sacks Corn, 3930 sacks Oats, 163 hhds Sugar, 369 bbls Molasses, 261 bales Hay, 1920 coils Rope, and 6273 sacks Bran.

The imports comprise 97 hhds and 1654 boxes Sugar, 116 bbls Molasses and 287 sacks Coffee.

The exports comprise 14,237 bales cotton, 2 hhds Sugar, 30 bbls Molasses, 1360 bbls Flour, 87 bbls Whisky, and 1347 sacks Corn.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 15, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 94 Western Beeves, 131 Texas Beeves and 300 Hogs.

Amount of stock sold: 25 Western Beeves, 79 Texas Beeves, 10 Hogs, 12 Milchcows and 21 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 76 Western Beeves, 131 Texas Beeves, 420 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, 72 Milchcows and 21 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	00 @ —	15
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	00 @ —	13
Western Beeves, 3d quality	00 @ —	10
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	35 @ —	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	25 @ —	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	18 @ —	22
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible] @ —	15
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 18, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Monterey, Furber, for New York, J M Courtney
Steamship Hero, Dominguez, for Galveston, G A Fosdick
Bark Miss Lincoln, for Boston, G W Hynson & co
Schr Rebecca, Kavanagh, for Mobile, E W Huntington
Steamer Annie Wagley, Wagley, for Mobile, Master
Steamer W R Arthur, Gaines, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Weybosset, ——, from Texas, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Bark [illegible] (British) Mitchell, from Havana, to master—3d district
Schr Minstrel (British) Olephant, from Havana, to J Ayeo—3d district
Schr F Adams, Fuller from Indianola, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Schr Sea Bird, Smith, from Saint Domingo, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Schr Anita, Fudge, [illegible], with cargo of lumber to U S Quartermaster—Point
Schr Greenland, Daniels, 15 days from Baltimore, to G A Fosdick—3d district
Schr Allen McGuigan, Farrer, from Pearl River, to master—New Basin
Schr Louisa, Robins, from [illegible], to master—New Basin
Sloop Rosa Bell, Thompson, from Ocean Springs, to master—New Basin

—STEAMBOATS—

Henry Ames, Crawford, from St Louis
W R Arthur, Gaines, from St Louis
Luminary, Fuller, from Vicksburg
Miss Gussie, Tellis, from Trenton
Mittie Stephens, [illegible], from Bayou Sara

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Walker, ——, from Philadelphia—waiting orders
Schr O S Gove, McRae from Philadelphia

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Diana, ——, from Havana, in ballast
Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana
Schr [illegible], ——, from Matamoros, in ballast and 22 passengers
Schr Celestin, Barrios, from Matamoros, in ballast and 22 passengers
Schr Julia, [illegible], from Havana, with 7 passengers
Schr Kate, ——, from Matamoros, with passengers
Schr Angeline, ——, from Cardenas
Schr Velasco, ——, from Matamoros
Schr John [illegible], from Matamoros, in ballast
Schr [illegible], ——, from Vera Cruz
Schr Aurora, Foote, 16 days from Havana
Schr John [illegible] (British) ——, from Havana
Schr John [illegible], ——, from Matamoros
Schr [illegible], ——, from Matamoros, in ballast—30 passengers
Sloop San Juan, ——, from Matamoros, with 30 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Monterey—1681 bales cotton [illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Hero—224 bbls flour 153 bbls whisky 10 coils rope 119 pieces bagging 50 sks coffee 50 bbls potatoes 30 bbls apples and sundries
BOSTON—Per bark Miss Lincoln—829 bales cotton 108 bales rags 22 bales moss 100 do wool [illegible]
MOBILE—Per schr Rebecca—374 bbls flour 600 sks oats 12 bbls whisky 100 sks bran
MOBILE—Per steamer Annie Wagley—80 pieces bagging and sundries
ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—Sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per bark Live Oak—216 bxs and 500 hhds sugar [illegible] to order
HAVANA—Per schr Minstrel—30 boxes sugar to A Thomas & co [illegible]
BALTIMORE—Per schr Greenland—Ass'd mdse

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Greenland, from Baltimore—S S Pegram—G W Byrne—[illegible] & Newman—L M Bewley—Davis & co—[illegible]—H S Hall—S H Kennedy & co—J G Meagher—[illegible] & Ziegler and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

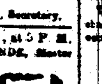
PEARL RIVER—Per schr Allen McGuigan—71 bales cotton Warren & Crawford—7 do Friedlander & Gerson—2 do J W Burbridge & co—30,000 feet lumber J Pilet—Total 80 bales cotton.
RAMSBORO—Per schr Louisa—12 bales cotton order
OCEAN SPRINGS—Per sloop R Bell—3 bales cotton 400 lbs hides G A Boyd
ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Henry Ames—[illegible]
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Luminary—[illegible]
TRENTON—Per steamer Miss Gussie—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible]
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS and G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

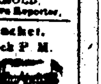
National Conservative Club.

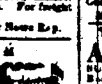
FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

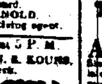
The Citizens residing in the Fourth Representative District are invited to attend a Meeting of said District, for the purpose of organization, to be held on SATURDAY 19th August 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the School House, corner of Bienville and Robertson.

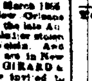
On behalf of the Committee,
DENIS CRONAN, Jr., Secretary.
aug18 2t

Leaves on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 5 P. M.
STEAMER TEXAS—CHAS. W. STINDE, Master.
JOHN AMSDEN, Clerk.

FOR SHREVEPORT, GRAND Bayou, Compte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's and all way landings. For freight or passage, apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, River News Reporter.

Grand Ecore Weekly Packet.
Leaves SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR GRAND ECORE, ST. MAURICE, COTILE, ALEXANDRIA, NORMAN'S, BARBIN'S and all way landings—The elegant passenger packet E. L. HODGE, [illegible], master, [illegible], clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, River News Rep.

Leaves every FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, GRAND Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Hog Point, Morganza, Red River, Bayou Sara, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings.—The splendid new and swift running side-wheel steamer LUMINARY, Theo. Shute, master, J. S. Sedam, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 5 P. M.
STEAMER FANNIE GILBERT—BEN. R. KOUNS, Master. T. J. HOWARD, Clerk.

FOR SHREVEPORT, GRAND Bayou, Compte, Grand Ecore, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all way landings. For freight or passage, apply on board.
G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
☞ The F. G. draws only 12 inches light.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 5 P. M.
STEAMER ELEANOR, S. LEVY, Master; CHS. SPILER, Clerk.

FOR SHREVEPORT, GRAND Bayou, Compte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's and all way landings on the Coast. For freight or passage, apply on board.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Succession of Auguste Voisin, of the Parish of St. James.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public not to negotiate a promissory note for the sum of Fourteen hundred and sixty five dollars ($1465) payable in all March 1866 and subscribed by GIRARD & CO. of New Orleans either to their own order or to the order of the late Auguste Voisin:—which said note has been mislaid or stolen and belongs to the succession of said A. Voisin. And at the same time, as it appears that there are in New Orleans several firms known by the name GIRARD & CO., the debtors of the aforesaid note are invited to make themselves known to Mr. Leon Langris, attorney of the administrator of said succession, at his office on Royal street, No. 164.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby notified not to negotiate a certain Promissory Note drawn by Charles Le Lesne to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated March 28th, 1865, for $75, payable in one year, at the Louisiana State Bank in this city, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from date till paid, [illegible] by a [illegible], notary public, on the 28th March. Said note having been lost or mislaid, and the payment thereof stopped.

LOST

THE MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, Third District, about eight months ago, JEAN BARCHE, 15 or 16 years of age. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the undersigned, at the Stranger's Hotel, Chartres, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
LEON JACQUES BANCHEY.

29 Baronne Street. 29

JUST OPENED.

A. S. MITCHELL'S RESTAURANT

Near Canal Street.

The best Cheap Restaurant in the city. Just try it.
A. S. MITCHELL, 29 Baronne st.

PAUL E. LARESCHE,
Notary Public and Attorney-at-Law,
NO. 47....EXCHANGE ALLEY....NO. 47
Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Symphorien Guimbaud.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,541.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Gabriel Chalon, testamentary executor, of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
au18 22 27

Succession of Joseph Lanata.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,9[illegible]7.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Antoine Lanata, administrator, of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
au18 22 27

Succession of Celestin Morel de Guiramond.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 225.—Whereas Adolin Drean has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Celestin Morel de Guiramond, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
au18 22 27

For Sale.

150 ARPENTS SEED CANE, 2000 bbls. Corn, on Good Hope Plantation, St. Charles, twenty nine miles above the city, this side of the river. The Plantation is for sale or rent the ensuing year. Inquire of the manager on the premises, or to
FUNCK & STEELE, 162 Gravier street.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1864 ... $120,6[illegible]
Amount of unterminated Risks, Dec. 31, 1863 ... 43,8[illegible]
Total Premiums ... $164,4[illegible]
Viz—On Fire Risks ... [illegible]; On Marine Risks ... [illegible]; On River Risks ... 2,[illegible]
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1864 ... [illegible]; Less Return Premiums ... 1,450 [illegible] ... 41,1[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums December 31, 1864 ... $1[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks ... [illegible]; On Marine Risks ... 17,5[illegible]; On River Risks ... 5,1[illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Interest, &c. less Discount and Interest, and Profit and Loss ... [illegible]; United States, State and City Taxes ... [illegible]; Military Assessment ... [illegible] ... 121,2[illegible]
Balance Reserved ... [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in City and other Bonds; Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks; Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c.; Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies; Bills receivable for Premiums; Premiums Due in course of Collection; Uncurrent Notes; Cash in Bank and on hand ... [illegible]
Total assets ... [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this eighteenth day of January, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace in and for Parish of Orleans.

The interest of SIX PER CENT. on the Outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after the 13th day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JNO G. GAINES, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS: [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.................Furniture.

Succession of Elizabeth Foeth, widow Gerber, and of late wife of John Keeling.

BY BOUDOUSQUIE & FORTIER.
CHAS. R. FORTIER, Auctioneer, 61 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 23d August, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises, situated on Elysian Fields, between Claiborne and St. John the Baptist streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 8th August, 1865, the Movable Effects of deceased, consisting of—
Beds and Beddings, Armoires, Tables, Clock, Looking-glass, Bureaus, Chairs, Crockeryware, &c.
Terms cash, payable on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned, for two years past members of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, duly constituted, after full consultation with the Democratic and Conservative citizens of New Orleans and the State at large, would respectfully recommend a thorough and prompt organization under the broad banner of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, as offering the best promise for the preservation of our rights and liberties.

To effect this we recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION be held at the Mechanics Institute, on Dryades street near Canal street, in New Orleans, on MONDAY, 2d October, 1865, at 12 m.

The representations amongst the several Parishes shall be on the basis of the total number of votes cast in each Parish, at the Presidential Election held in 1860.

J. AD. ROZIER, President.
D. CRONAN, Jr., Secretary.
W. W. PUGH.
J. L. RIDDELL.
B. F. KER.
T. M. KNAPP.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
H. M. VAN SOLINGEN.
JOHN GAUCHE.
GEO. CRONAN.
WM. REED MILLS.
Messrs. LABEY and BELLOWS of the Committee absent.
New Orleans, August 17, 1865.

To Shoemakers for Ladies Shoes.

ALL SHOEMAKERS FOR LADIES SHOES, without exception, are notified to meet, on SUNDAY next, 20th inst., at the Coffee House corner Bourbon and Toulouse streets opposite the Opera House, at NINE o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business of importance to them.
By order of the President.
ALFRED FAILLOT.

THE COMMERCIAL READING AND CHESS ROOMS.

AT the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, New Orleans. About one hundred and fifty files of first class Foreign and Domestic Journals of the latest dates received, together with Magazines for the month of August.

GUSTAVE A. BREAUX
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS RESUMED the practice of his profession, and can be found in the office of ROBERT MOTT, Esq., No. 30 Camp 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 Commerce. He will attend, as heretofore, to sales of [illegible] Real Estate, Merchandise, &c.
EUGENE TOURNE.

MR. J. HART,

FORMERLY of the Louisiana Loan Office has started, and will open shortly in the same business under a much more extensive and liberal principle. He will be pleased for the present to see his friends at M. A. Winchill's, Gravier street, between St. Charles and Camp.

To Owners and Consignees of Cotton, THE TRANSPORTATION OF WHICH IS ENTRUSTED TO THIS ROAD.

OFFICE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, August 8, 1865.

YOUR attention is specially called to the fact that Rules Nos. 8 and 18, of the Rules and Conditions defining the obligations assumed by this Company in carrying freight, provide as follows:
"8. The Company will not be responsible for the loss of freight BY FIRE, either in transit or at the terminal of the road."
"18. The responsibility of the Company as common carrier CEASES at the terminal of the Road."
The Company will of course take every care and reasonable precaution practicable to avoid accident, but in view of the loose and dangerous condition of the cotton brought by the one wharf connects with the road, the Company reiterates the above rule, warning you that cotton, so far as fire is concerned, is at YOUR RISK AND PERIL on the Company's wharf, in transit, and on the cotton ground at the city end.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

74..........CANAL STREET..........74

WALLACE & CO.,

Formerly occupied by C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.

City and Country Trade are requested to examine our

FALL STOCK

of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CLOTHING.

We are receiving by every steamer from the North, DRY GOODS from New York Auctions and Factories, which we shall sell at a small advance above Northern cost.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FROM OUR BOSTON FACTORY.

With our facilities we ought not and SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WALLACE & CO., 74 Canal street, and 91, 93 and 95 Customhouse street.

India Bagging [illegible]

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and the public that he is now prepared to sell INDIA BAGGING and [illegible] ROPE, at No. 16 New Levee, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, at No. 20 Commerce street, next door to the old stand. Bagging hauled to Warehouse free of charge, and on [illegible].
JAMES HARVEY.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co., Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1865 ... [illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums ... [illegible]; Marine do ... [illegible]; River do ... [illegible]
Less Return Premiums ... [illegible]; Less Unterminated do ... [illegible]
Net earned Premiums ... [illegible]
Losses paid, viz—Fire Losses ... [illegible]; Marine Losses ... [illegible]; River Losses ... [illegible]
Taxes and Internal Revenue, Reinsurance, Expenses, &c., Less interest, etc. ... [illegible]
Balance ... [illegible]
Net earned interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip ... [illegible]
Net ... [illegible]
Net Earned Premiums ... [illegible]
Deduct amount not participating in dividend ... [illegible]
Net earned participating Premiums ... [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz: Invested in Real Estate; Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate; Invested in City and other Bonds; Invested in Bank Stock; Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies; Amount on pledge of Stocks; Bills receivable; Premiums in course of collection; Sundry claims due to the Company; Cash on hand ... [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of March, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, on and after the 8th day of May next, and have further declared a Scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending February 28th 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: [illegible]