THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,622.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted, November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	38	50	90	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	250	470	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers who advertise largely shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon: *provided*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line each insertion, except no notices, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G P WEISSE & CO *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. CKING & CO. *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

Planters, Commission Merchants, and Citizens generally, can save 25 per cent by buying their Shoes at 56 Camp street.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

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

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

WINES, OIL, PAINTS, ETC.—See Henry Vallon & Co.'s advertisement to another column.

J. B. VANHORN.—J. B. Vanhorn, Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Magazine, and 91 and 93 Poydras street, has a large stock of mess pork, shoulders, sides, whisky, flour, candles, tobacco, coal oil and groceries in general. See his advertisement.

A SPECK OF DANGER.—The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth, is an evidence that decay's defacing finger has touched it. Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safe guard, or the tooth is gone—and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

RESTORING METHODIST CHURCHES.—In an order dated the 18th inst. Gen. Canby, by instructions from the War Department, directs that the Carondelet, Moreau and Felicity street Churches of the Methodist Church South shall be delivered to Rev. J. C. KEENAN, and that all other churches be also turned over at once if claims for damages on their account be relinquished, excepting those held by colored congregations. The question of damages, where these are claimed, will be settled by arbitration, and all church property occupied by the Freedmen's Bureau will be surrendered as soon as other buildings can be procured.

PERSONAL.—Col. Clarence S. Prentice, son of George S. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is now in the city on his way to Texas, where he designs, associated with Major Ochiltree, to engage in stock raising. Both sons of Mr. Prentice served in the Confederate cause during the late war, and the elder son lost his life in battle. This was a marked and rare instance of a father and his sons being openly and zealously opposed to each other in the late war, and without any abatement of personal affection and devotion.

GRAND MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY TO-DAY.—The first grand matinée of Thayer and Noyes Circus will be given at the Academy to-day at noon. As last night, like the night before, did not, on account of the overflowing crowds present, afford an opportunity to numbers who desired to attend, to-day's matinée comes very opportunately with its extra accommodations for ladies and children and others. The programme is prepared for the occasion and combines a variety of the most amusing features.

The Senatorial and Convention Questions.

We fear that there is too much disposition to encourage the General Assembly, at its approaching session, to undertake measures of a sweeping and radical character which are not demanded by the instant emergency. But that such measures would be superfluous, is by no means the worst aspect which, it is possible, they may present. Their agitation might not only delay or defeat measures of immediate and practical importance, to the local interests of the State, but it might seriously prejudice the position of the State with respect to the one paramount object in its Federal relations of obtaining early readmission on satisfactory terms to Congress. We think that every intelligent citizen must, on reflection, agree with the remark which we have, from time to time, thrown out, that it is now premature to take definitive *political* action one step farther than the conditions of readmission absolutely demand. Beyond that point our people can afford to wait. Beyond that point, in fact, they *must* wait, no matter how impatiently they may chafe at obstacles to their progress; and, unfortunately, the more they may fret in this regard, the longer is likely to be the delay.

For what, for example, won't they gain by organic and legislative action precisely adjusted to their sentiments and tastes, if their Senators and Representatives were rejected from the halls of Congress, if their legislation were inoperative, if their Constitution were, in matter of fact, a nullity, if the very existence of their State were ignored, not alone in the national sphere, but in the local sphere of local autonomy? Nothing, and worse than nothing, for it would set back indefinitely the hour of final restoration for the State and subject it to a continuance of that exotic authority, mingled discordantly with an incomprehensible local organization, from which every one prays for a speedy deliverance.

When the Governor mentioned as one of his reasons for convoking the General Assembly, the importance of having a Senatorial delegation in Congress on its assemblage, we supposed that some circumstances—the absence of a quorum, for instance—attending the Senatorial elections by the preceding Legislature had vitiated, or was believed to have vitiated, these elections and rendered them void or voidable.

But since that time no such circumstances have been pointed out, no such vitiation has been proved, and the proposed supersession of Messrs. Hahn and Cutler would seem, at present, to rest on no grounds but those which imply the want of authority in the late Legislature to elect Senators, the admission of which want of authority—granting the presence of a quorum and the compliance with requisite formalities—could only be deduced from the vicious origin in which that body had its existence, that is, in the Constitution of 1864. How fatally this argument would recoil upon the present Legislature is obvious. Having the same paternity, it can claim no purer blood than its predecessor, its elder but not beloved, respected, or lamented brother. In other words, if the Constitution of 1864 could not confer valid existence on the preceding Legislature and render its acts conclusive, the same instrument can certainly do no more for the present Legislature and its acts.

How many members of this last body believe the Constitution under which they were elected to be destitute of validity, we cannot tell; but should they be sufficiently numerous to elect Senators, a very difficult duty would devolve upon them, namely, to break up the session, go home to their parishes, and not play out the sorry farce of a bogus Legislature under a bogus Constitution. Assuming, however, the recognized validity of this instrument, we entirely agree with our contemporary, the *Picayune*, which says, in regard to the question of superseding the Senators elect by the preceding General Assembly:

> The pieces of these officials cannot be vacated until the Constitution under which they hold is set aside. Whether even where this is done, and a new Constitution shall supersede that of 1864, the seats of the Senators already elected can be vacated, is a new and difficult question, the discussion of which may as well for the present be postponed.

But should there appear reasonable grounds for a new election of Senators, other than such as involve the repudiation of the Constitution of 1864, it will not be improper, and may be quite politic, to choose a new Senatorial delegation, one truly representing the State, and let them take their chances in a contest with Messrs Hahn and Cutler for seats.

We can not concur in what our contemporary says of the "present urgent duty" of our Legislators in these words:

> The present urgent duty, to which wisdom and policy suggest they should be limited, is to pass a bill for convening the people in a general assembly, which can adopt, as speedily as possible, an organic law that will be indisputably the expression of the popular will. Without this, we shall go on floundering in a sea of troubles, creating all sorts of embarrassment, confusion, conflict and turmoil in the future.

If our Legislature is only to meet to provide for a "general assembly of the people"—a Convention, that is to say—we can but wonder why it is convoked when the occasion called solely for a Constitution-making and not for a legislative body. In doing this, in passing a bill for a Convention, and then instantly dispersing, the Legislature would pronounce its own assembling an absurd and costly superfluity. For no election of members of a Legislature, no meeting of such a body, were needed for the "present urgent duty" in question.

To be sure, it is the duty of our Legislators, of all of us, to correct the objectionable features of the present organic law, or to frame an entire substitute for it, if that appear the more judicious course. The late Democratic Convention in this city preferred the latter mode. But we deny that it is the "present urgent duty" of the Legislature, in the exclusive sense of our contemporary, to take measures for a new Constitutional Convention. Our people, we imagine, are not anxious to shoulder any more expenses just now for purposes of that nature than are absolutely indispensable, and, for the present, such additional expenses are entirely dispensable. For the present, it is the urgent duty of our Legislature and of all of our civil officers to effect the earliest possible readmission of the State to Congress beyond peradventure and on a fair and equal Union footing.

Those who are to represent the State in seeking this readmission are sent on that mission under the Constitution of 1864. With what grace could they stand before Congress as the creatures, so to say, of a Constitution which at that moment was being repudiated as unworthy or spurious, as the representatives of a State organization which at that moment was being dissolved and recast into some other form? The infelicity of the situation would be enhanced by the fact that the repudiation of the Constitution would be on account of features that are supposed most to recommend it to the favor of a majority of Congress. Are we in a condition to make such experiments, to challenge fortune in so blind and precipitate a manner? We might in this matter profitably recur to one of the favorite sayings of Mr. Lincoln about the imprudence of swopping horses while crossing a stream. Let us stick to our present horse at least until he has borne us over the dangerous current.

We conceive it to be the present and special duty of our Legislature to devote attention to material interests, such interests as we have heretofore frequently indicated, and which can not fail to suggest themselves to every intelligent and observing member. We conceive that the occasion demands immediately at their hands functional and not organic action. Action of the latter sort would inevitably be attended by political agitation that would be reflected with sinister effect at Washington. The organic law can only be definitive after the complete restoration of the State. Why embarrass or balk the latter by premature occupation with the former?

EXEMPTION BILL IN MISSISSIPPI.—There is evidently a strong disposition in the Mississippi Legislature to protect debtors. In addition to the stay law, a bill has passed the House amending the old exemption by extending the amount exempted for each head of a family to $3000. The Jackson correspondent of the Vicksburg *Herald* says in regard to this bill:

> A motion by Judge Acker, of Monroe, that none of the provisions of the bill should extend to existing liabilities, shared the same fate; also a motion to reduce the $3000 to $2500; also one to reduce the $500 exemption for each child, to $50. A motion was made for a proviso in favor of executors, administrators and guardians, where minor children were involved, so as to protect their interests; but it was laid on the table, yeas 59, nays 22. The House seemed as much bent on the bill, as Othello, in his fit of jealousy, did for his handkerchief. There were many members, however, who did not think the bill went far enough. A motion was made to extend the $3000 clause to $5000; another, to make the exemptions granted by this act to be in addition to those now allowed by law; but these amendments failed; the latter, however, on a very close vote. Finally, the previous question was called, and the bill passed as amended, by yeas 56, nays 27.

Homestead for Jeff. Davis.

We have received a communication stating that a large number of the returned soldiers, privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers of the late Confederate army, desire to bestow some substantial evidence of their respect and admiration for their late chief and President, Hon. Jefferson Davis. It is proposed to present Mr. Davis with a magnificent homestead, or the means of purchasing one, in a foreign country where he is not free. The modus operandi proposed is this: There are probably 500,000 surviving soldiers who have at one time or another, either directly or indirectly, engaged in the Confederate service. One dollar from each will raise a fund of half a million of dollars. It is proposed that this shall be exclusively a soldiers' fund, no citizen being permitted to subscribe; say one dollar from each private and non-commissioned officer, commissioned officers at their discretion.

We regard this suggestion as eminently just and proper, and we hope an organization will be immediately formed to carry out the object proposed. No false delicacy should prevent Mr. Davis from receiving such a tribute of respect and admiration from his fellow-citizens, and it should be the pride of the Southern people never to see him drag out his life in poverty, when he has expended his health, his fortune and his liberty in defence of their cause.

It matters not what political faults may be laid at the door of Mr. Davis, yet we are bound to admit that he was called to the position of the President of the Confederate States by the people of the South, and if he has lost all in accepting that position, and is now bowed down with age, infirmity and grief, we think it is demanded of the high dignity and magnanimity of our people to place their chosen representative in a position not to be scoffed at by men or nations. We trust that this matter will receive the immediate and active attention of our gallant soldiers, who are ever ready to "do and dare" all that becomes men and patriots.—*Jackson News.*

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Protest by the French Minister at Washington Against the Appointment of U. S. Minister to the Liberal Government in Mexico

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS IN THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS.

The President in Favor of Admitting Members Without Test Oath as Alleged.

THE SHENANDOAH DELIVERED TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

New York and Foreign Markets.

PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY IN RUSSIAN AMERICA AND SIBERIA.

Affairs in Lower California and elsewhere in Northern Mexico.

COLORED TROOPS IN TEXAS TO BE MUSTERED OUT—REGULARS SENT TO THE RIO GRANDE.

No New Loan To Be Put Forward.

GENERAL HOWARD THINKS IT INJUDICIOUS TO WITHDRAW TROOPS AT PRESENT FROM THE SOUTH.

San Francisco, November 20—During the last eight months eleven vessels were loaded at this port with copper and silver ore. The rate during the last twenty-four hours fell to a depth of one and one-tenth inch, which is equivalent to about one-twelfth the usual fall of the entire year.

The expedition of the Western Union Telegraph Company arrived at Petropaulowski, Russian Siberia, October the 16th. Everything was successfully promising. They left Major Kennicott's party at Sitka, August the 31, since when the expedition has completed the station work at Bristol Bay, established a depot for supplies and made thorough and extensive soundings in Norton Sound as far north as Behring's Straits. There are no difficulties in the way. The native tribes seem anxious to assist in everything.

The Olga with Major Abass's party arrived in August at the mouth of the Amoor river, which they left six weeks ago for the Peryinsk Gulf to proceed north to meet the Anadeer river party. Mahon and Bush were at Nebolaski, also bound north. Much work is due Col. Bulkley and Capt. Semmon for their energy. The expedition probably will leave direct for San Francisco on the arrival of the steamer with Col. Bulkley, now daily expected. They expect to arrive in San Francisco December the first.

All who well on board the steamer Constitution which sailed for Panama with about four hundred passengers.

Business is quiet. Wheat has advanced 5 1|2c per hundred. Petroleum sells at $1 15. Money is tight. Mining shares have declined. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty ton of ore will be shipped dest this season.

A letter from La Paz, Lower California, of the 7th says the Territorial Assembly passed an act recognizing the Empire, but the Governor refused to sign it as the people threatened to revolt if the act was consummated.

The French have entirely abandoned Sinaloa, with the exception of Mazatlan, where only 500 troops remained, many of whom were in the hospitals. A Mexican force, roughly estimated at several thousand, had cut off communication and threatened the foreign residents, who have settled under grants issued by the French.

The French had abandoned Hermosillo, and the Republicans had entered into a loan from the Capitalists.

New York, Nov. 21.—A private letter states that most of the colored troops in Texas will be mustered out. This probably accounts for the sending of regular regiments to the Rio Grande.

The Secretary of State yesterday issued an order prohibiting the press from entering that department because of the blundering and inaccurate statements regarding the department.

A Corpus Christi letter of October the 23d says it is very sickly among the troops. Gen Russell, commanding the post, and half his officers, were down with the break bone fever. The pressure for transportation was so great that it is doubtful if his brigade being removed for muster out until early in December.

There is no foundation for the statement in Washington papers that the Secretary of the Treasury will put forward a new loan.

New York, November 21—Gen. Grant's reception last night was most brilliant. There were over two thousand guests, including some of the most prominent men of the United States. Gen. Grant at the supper table made only a few remarks, thanking those who were entertaining him. He leaves on the 24th for Washington.

Gen Steele leaves on the steamer Cuba, tomorrow, to assume command of Washington Territory.

Gen. Howard yesterday returned from his Southern tour. He says it would be injudicious to withdraw the troops from the South at present.

Dr. Maddox, who killed Paymaster Dixon, has been discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

The French Minister directly protests against the recent appointment of a Minister to Mexico duly accredited to the Liberals.

Lieut. Farry, Commissioner to Colombia, has been authorized to induce emigration to Mexico, to several of our cities. A company is also being organized in Paris to get up French and Spanish colonists.

A Mexican letter says there is scarcely a doubt that the forces besieging Matamoros is composed mainly of filibusters from the United States. Gen. Mejia's dispatches confirm this statement. The arms and manos of these men came from Texas.

The London *Times* says the reappearance of the Shenandoah in British waters at this juncture is unwelcome.

It is currently reported in military circles that the Secretary of War has ordered a military court for the trial of Messrs. Winder, Duncan and Geo now confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

Portland, Maine, November 21—There are no signs of the steamship North American, from Liverpool the 15th via Londonderry the 9th. It is snowing and the wind is blowing a gale.

New York, November 21—The *Herald's* Washington special says Speaker Colfax's speech is in opposition to the President's policy. The President is in favor of the admission of the Southern Representatives to Congress without the test oath.

The receipts at the Bureau of Internal Revenue is about half a million per day.

New York, November 21—The high tides are overflowing many piers in the lower part of the city, damaging some of the merchandise on the docks.

New York, Nov. 21.—Cotton closed at 53c for middling.

Whisky sells at $2 40.

Wheat has declined 2c.

Corn rates at 96c.

Coffee is quiet.

Sugar is quoted at 14½c.

Molasses quiet.

Mess Pork, $32.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

Gold, 145¾.

Halifax, Nov. 21.—The steamer China, from Liverpool the 10th and Queenstown the 11th instant, has arrived en route for Boston.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 89,000 bales, including 35,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened dull with all qualities slightly declined, but closed somewhat firmer with ½d advance.

Orleans Fair 23½; Middling Orleans 21d; Mobile and Texas Middling 20¾d; Uplands Fair 22¼d.

The stock in port sums up 206,000 bales.

The sales Friday amounted to 15,000 bales.

The Manchester markets are firm.

The Circular says: Four is easier, Provisions unsettled and easier, Sugar active, Coffee less firm.

London, November 10—American securities are firmer. United States 5 20's at 64.

Liverpool, 11 P. M.—The sales to-day were 8000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

The Shenandoah has been handed over to the American Consul, and a Captain and crew have been engaged to take her to New York.

Paris—The bourse closed firm with rentes at 68f 55c.

M. Depin, Prosecutor General, died on the 9th.

Chicago, Nov. 21—Flour dull: Wheat declined 2c; Corn steady.

[Telegraphic to the Associated Press.]

New York, November 20—The steamship City of London, from Liverpool the 7th, via Londonderry the 8th, has arrived at this port, with later foreign political and commercial intelligence.

The Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey on the 6th, was delivered to the guard-ship Donegal, and is now in the inside of the naval anchorlier. Captain Waddell states that his first information of the close of the war was on the 13th of August, from the British war vessel Barracouta, to whom he immediately consigned his guns in the hold and started for Liverpool. Captain Waddell has sent a letter to Earl Russell, the contents of which are unknown.

The *Star* says the Shenandoah will be claimed by America, and there is reason for refusing the request for her release.

Earl Clarendon has been installed into office.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that oil springs have been discovered in England.

The French were to commence evacuating Rome on the 15th.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th was flat, with rentes at 68f. 25c.

The Spanish Government has ordered a strict watch over the Cuban coast in consequence of the insurrection in Jamica.

The captain and crew of the Shenandoah have been released on parole.

Liverpool, Nov. 7—Cotton is flat and very irregular, and although American has not declined, other descriptions are 1-16 to ⅛d lower—The sales of two days were 9,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and for export.

Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat firm, corn advanced 1d; pork inactive and easier; bacon dull and downward; sugar declined 1s; coffee inactive but steady.

London, November 7—Flour and English wheat are higher; sugar quiet; coffee firm.

Liverpool, November 8—The sales of cotton the past four days comprised 33,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken on speculation and export. The market opened at ⅛ to ¼d decline, but closed firm with an advance of ⅛ to ¼d.

Provisions firm, with an upward tendency.

London, November 8—Consols 89 to 89¼. United States 5 20's, 63¼ to 64.

BURNING OF A TOWN IN NOVA SCOTIA.—*Halifax*, November 20—The French Town of St Pierre de Pleuquen was destroyed by fire on the 5th, involving a loss of 4,000,000 francs. A Mexican exception of proclamation expected.

New York, Nov. 20.—The *World's* Washington special says: It is expected President Johnson will issue a proclamation, prior to his message to Congress, defining more definitely the policy to be pursued relative to the reconstruction of the Southern States.

MISTAKEN PRISONERS.

The *Herald's* special says two mysterious personages, said to be from Richmond, were incarcerated in the Old Capitol prison on Saturday. The officers and attaches of the prison are forbidden to hold communication with them.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

The office known as the Detective Bureau is to be abolished.

NAVAL REDUCTION.

Orders from the Navy Department will probably reduce the employés in the yards fully two-thirds.

GREAT HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

New York, Nov. 20—The Government detective have discovered, in a house at Philadelphia, $80,000 of counterfeit fifty cent fractional notes, together with the counterfeiting apparatus. Chas. J. Roberts, said to have a hand in the swindle, was arrested at Brooklyn last Thursday.

TREASURE FROM ORIENT.

San Francisco, Nov. 20—The steamer Orizaba has arrived from Oregon, with half a million in treasure.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

New York, Nov. 20—The reported defeat of Gen Figueiras by the Imperialists is deemed false.

It is rumored the Shenandoah is en route for Fern or Cadiz, to be sold as a war vessel.

Ex-President Pierce is dangerously ill from a disease contracted during the Mexican war.

The belief is general that there will be no interference in Mexican affairs. French and Belgian soldiers are dying rapidly in some parts of Mexico from intermittent fever.

A great many robberies were recently committed between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Ex Confederate Attorney General George Davis, who arrived here Wednesday from Key West was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette on the 17th.

Planting Prospects in Terrebonne.

The Houma *Cowie Guard* of the 18th says:

> There will, evidently be quite an improvement next year, on this years drop, in that part of our parish at least that is not subject to overflow, and even in that part which was overflowed, we should remember that it had not been overflowed before, since 1828, and may not be again for 50 years, or more. But what we were about to allude to, is, the return of our planters to their homes. We are glad to learn that Col. J. R Boland, Capt. W. A. Boland, Col D. S. Cage, Capt. A. G. Cage, Dr. Boykin, Major J. C. Potts, and our energetic old friend J. S. Bond, Esq., have all "returned from the wars" and intend to beat their swords into ploughshares.

We understand that they will all soon take charge of their old plantations; and as most of their former slaves are still in the parish, and as it is well known that a kindly feeling always existed between most of these gentlemen and their slaves, there is little doubt that, although their slaves are now free, yet they will prefer to work for their former masters, whom they have tried and know to be just men who will deal honestly by them, than to go off and engage with strangers whom they know nothing about.

CROPS IN EAST BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 18th says:

> The weather continues clear, cool and charming, and highly favorable to the farming population, who are gathering in the cotton and sweet potatoes. Of the latter there is an abundant crop, which, like everything else these times, meets with good demand in our market at high prices. The cotton yield, owing to the fine picking season, will turn out larger than we anticipated a few weeks since.

PERSONAL.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 16th says:

> Wm. S. Parham, of Madison parish, has been murdered. So also has J. W. Collier, of Tensas, and F. P. Stubbs, of Ouachita.

Mrs. W. P. Mumford, and her three orphan children, returned to New Orleans last Saturday.

A GRAND GRAPE GROWING EXTRAVAGANZA.—The Wheeling, Virginia, *Intelligencer* says that a joint stock company, on a large scale, is being formed in that city for the purpose of entering more largely into the grape growing business. It is proposed to raise a capital of $250,000 Nearly $50,000 has already been subscribed, and as soon as $75,000 are raised the company will go to work. The land to be worked is on the Ohio side of the river, near Martinville, and consists of lands already under cultivation, and is to be designed to increase the size of working land to 115 acres. The company, when all the stock is taken, will purchase a steamboat, and in addition to the grape culture, take out coal. A charter will be applied for, and then it will be a grand growing company.

FIRE AT MAGNOLIA.—Some half dozen houses were destroyed by fire in Magnolia on the night of the 11th inst., reported to have been the work of the Third Rhode Island Regiment.—Boston *Civic Guard*, 18th.

GEN. THOMAS'S MISSION TO MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th says: Major Gen. Thomas left Meridian on Friday morning for Mississippi, whither he has been ordered by the President to assist a conflict of authority between Provisional Governor Sharkey and the recently elected Gov. Humphrey, both of whom claim to be the Executive of the State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fanny Crouch Poisoning Case.—The examination of Telagie Brown, on the charge of poisoning Fanny Crouch, was resumed by Recorder Campbell at 5 o'clock last evening, and, as also, was continued to 11 this morning. The testimony fails to show how or by whom the poisoning was done, but very strongly proves against the prisoner, frauds at practices and designs to obtain possession of the furniture in the house of deceased. The prisoner claimed the furniture after the death of Fanny Crouch, upon a receipt purporting to have been signed by her, acknowledging the receipt of $1000 in part payment for the furniture, and setting forth that $1000 were still due. The receipt purports to have been drawn many days before the death of Crouch, but her Attorney last night testified that at an interview he had with both Crouch and Brown, the day before the death of the former, it was clearly understood that not a dollar had then paid for the furniture.

Appointments by the Governor.—H. B. Orr near Supplemental Assessor Engineer on 1st Division, from 70 miles above Carrollton to Baton Rouge, left bank established, and appointed to the section from Carrollton to 50 miles above, right bank.

A. Valeglio Dubroca, Assistant Engineer, 1st Division of Levee for West Baton Rouge.

Jacques Maisot, Justice of the Peace, and John Nicholson Constable, First Ward, Parish of St. Bernard.

Joachim Gonzales, Justice of the Peace, Ward, Parish of St Bernard.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against Jane Washington, negress, for murder.

J. P. Tegar, a police officer, was tried for the false imprisonment of Mr. Kentz, shoe dealer, at the corner of Canal and Bottle streets, and was convicted.

Fatal Accident.—The wharf at the head of St. Louis street gave way yesterday morning, and the stage plank of the steamer New Enterprising on it, went with the wharf, precipitating into the river two white persons, eight negroes and three horses, and one of steam. Three of the negroes were drowned. The other people on the plank were rescued, and received no injury. The cargo was lost. The names of the negroes drowned are not known.

The Body Found.—The bodies succeeded yesterday in finding the human body, reported several days ago to have been discovered by a boatter in the swamp, near Washington avenue, but which until yesterday could not be found. It proves to be the body of a white man, in the uniform uniform of a Federal soldier. A gold ring was on one of the fingers and a five dollar greenback, and a check for $1700, the signature to which cannot be made out was found on the body. Lying by the right hand was an open razor. The flesh was nearly all eaten by the buzzards. The clothing was good, but torn out, and there was no proof of a wound, but as the right breast was missing with blood, the supposition is that the man had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A Terrible Leap.—Frederick Hofer, a hospital steward, of the United States Army, while in one of the third story rooms of the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, during examination before the Provost Court, on a charge of having been drunk on Monday night, leaped out of a window on the pavement on Exchange Alley. It seems almost a miracle the man was not immediately killed. He was taken up, however, and conveyed to hospital still living and with no apparent injury but a broken leg.

Recorder Campbell's Court.—No case of importance came before Recorder Campbell yesterday.

Recorder Gaudinier's Court.—Patrick McGuire, for stealing a pair of shoes from H. Friedlander, was yesterday sentenced for ten days' imprisonment.

Alfred Jones, a negro, arrested for stealing a silver plated pitcher and a large quantity of wearing apparel from Eugene McCarthy, was remanded for examination.

Several parties, black and white, brought before the Recorder for carrying concealed weapons, razors, and knives, were sentenced to fines varying from $25 to $50, or imprisonment for periods varying from one month to forty days.

THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT OF GOV. SHARKEY.—We read in a recent Jackson correspondence of the Vicksburg *Herald*:

> I notice in your issue of this morning, a telegraphic dispatch from this place to the effect that Gov. Humphreys had received a dispatch from Mr. Seward urging the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. This is not so. No dispatch whatever has been received by the Governor from Mr. Seward, and I speak from the very best authority. The truth is, Judge Sharkey received a dispatch from the President, of the character alluded to in your dispatch last week. We have known it here for several days, but it was not furnished for publication, and I made no mention of it.

COTTON AT BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge *Ledger* of the 18th says:

> The average shipment of Cotton, per day, last month at this place, was about 150 bales.—This month, so far, the shipments will not average more than 100 bales per day.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1865.

A reference to our Commercial report will show that there has been a considerable increase in the receipts of new Sugar and Molasses, and that while the former continues dull, there has been a fair demand for the latter, mostly from speculators. Western Produce is in moderate demand at about previous rates. The receipts most in our leading staples, on the other hand, have continued limited, and notwithstanding the decidedly favorable accounts from New York and Liverpool, prices cannot be quotable improvement. At the inland Cotton for the past three days but little exceeds 4,000 bales, it might be inferred that there would be a reduced supply of Exchange, and that both Foreign and Domestic would stiffen; but although the former continues firm, and rather looking up, the latter is dull and drooping, as will be seen from the details below.

The Gold market opened quiet with sellers at 145 1|2, but buyers offering only 145 to 145 1|4. Later in the day there were sales as low as 147 1|2; then towards the close the demand was renewed with considerable spirit, and the market closed firm at 146 3|4 to 149, against 146 1|4 to 149 1|2 last evening. There have been sales reported: $15,000 at 147 1|4; $10,000, small lots, at 148; $19,500 at 148 1|2; $4000, 5000, 7000, two lots of $10,000, 15,000, 20,000 and 40,000 at 149 1|2; three lots of $10,000 and 20,000 at 149¾; and $20000 and 10,000 at 149.

In Silver we notice a sale to a dealer of $500 Mexican dollars at 147, and some American half dollars at 146 1|2. The former are quoted at 147 to 148 1|2 and the latter at 145 to 146 1|2, dealers paying 145 for the small pieces presented in their counters.

We have no material variation to report in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling include a Bill of Lading Bill at 156; £2000 and £3000 A 1 Clear at 157, and £3000 at 156 3|8. In France we notice sales of 1,500,000 Commercial at 5 36 3|4. Sterling may be quoted at 154 to 156 for Bill of Lading Bills and 156 to 156 1|2 for Clear, and France at 5.37 1|2 to 5.41 1|4. The Banks ask the usual advance over private Bills—say 160 for Sterling and 5.35 for France. One institution, however, held its Sterling higher.

There was only a moderate movement in Domestic Exchange. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, but pass or issue peopled their customers at ½. Outdoors, the rates included $30,000 New York sight at ½ per cent discount and a round amount at par; $30,000 Boston sight at ½ discount; $30,000 8-vs days sight on New York at ¼ discount, and $70,000 (10,000, $9,000 and 40,000) at par; $10,000 ten days' sight account; and $60,000 five and ten days' at ½ round.

The Stock market continued animated, and we note further sales of 400 shares Canal Bank, embracing 25 at $57, 62 at $57 1|2, 177 in three lots at $58 65 (26 and 40) at $58 50, 50 (30 and 20) at $59 50, and 75 at $60. 30 shares Gas Light (last evening) at $157 50 and 67 at a further advance; 90 Union Bank at $40; 100 Carrollton Railroad at $67 50; and 150 Louisiana State Bank at $21. Also, 500 shares Canal Bank for delivery in thirty days at a price not reported. Exclusive of the foot the reported sales of Canal Bank above this time last week, reach 2,000 shares. The transfer at the Bank, to-day, comprised 573 shares.—Gas Light is generally held at $150.

The sales of Insurance Scrip include $2000 Home for '58, '59, '60 and '61 at 37½c per dollar, $2000 Crescent for '58, '61 and '63 at 37, and a few hundred Indemnity of Merchants for '59, '60, '61 and '64 at 75, also $6000 Crescent, $6000 Home and $2500 Citizens at a rate not reported. $6000 Crescent sold yesterday at 37.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $400 Bank of Louisiana at 50 to 50½c per dollar, a larger amount at 51, $1000 Union at 85, and $2000 Louisiana State at 70. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 45 to 50 per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65; Louisiana State Bank at 65 to 70; Bank of New Orleans at 70 to 75; Citizens' City Bank at 80 to 85½, and Union Bank at 39 to 40. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Some of these Bills, like those of Louisiana State, 37c for Bank of Louisiana, and 37c for Bank of New Orleans, City Treasury notes rule at ½ to ¾ and 1 per cent discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, November 21, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under the influence of the favorable accounts from New York and there was quite a good inquiry, but purchasers wanting to buy at yesterday's figures, bad factors being more stringent in their pretensions, the demand subsided and the sales were confined to 1100 bales, taken by ten brokers at irregular prices. The evening papers contained particulars of the Liverpool market by the City of London, from which it appeared that there was a decline of 1|16@1|8d on the 7th (not 3 2,4d as reported yesterday,) but that it was confined to other descriptions than American, and that on the 8th the market closed firmer at an advance of 1|16d @1|8d. Private telegrams quote Orleans Middling at 21d, against 20 3,4d by the previous mail. This would indicate that the improvement noted is a net advance, and not a mere recovery of the previous reduction. It was also currently reported that there had been a further improvement in the New York market to-day, but the news did not appear to have any bad effect on buyers and the market closed quiet. With the remark that the largest holders will not sell at the ruling rates, and that even in the supply actually offering there is but little to be had at the inside figures for *Good Ordinary and Low Middling*. We repeat our previous quotations as follows: Ordinary 42@45c, Good Ordinary 47@49, Low Middling 50@51, Middling 52@54.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	44,329	
Received to-day	1,100	
Received previously	161,271	206,700
Cleared to-day for Liverpool	2,364	
" previously	102,136	104,500
Stock on hand and on shipboard		102,200

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday are unusually large and are all of the new crop, comprising 230 hhds sugar and 400 bbls Molasses, mostly from the lower coast. There is some speculative demand for Molasses and sales are effected by making some concessions in prices, but the market for Sugar is very dull and depressed, and there is very little or no demand even at easier prices. The only sale of Sugar we have heard of is a lot of about 20 hhds Prime new at 17 1|2c ⅌ lb. The sales of Molasses comprise 452 bbls, new, in various lots at 90@95c for Common, $1 02 for Fair, $1 05 for Prime, and $1 10 for Choice, a lot of fancy Choice being $1 15 ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market is well supplied with Flour, Grain and Feed which are in fair demand at previous prices. Pork and Lard continue purely dull in view, and the market is nearly bare of Hams. Bulling stuff continues in very light supply and are very much in demand at full and advancing prices. We refer to the following remarks given in detail for full particulars of our market.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. There were sales to-day of 2200 bbls of which 100 Common at $8 50; 100, 100 and 200 Fine at $9 25, 100 do at $9 40, 200 and 300 do at $9 50, 75 in