THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,593.

Messrs. Brooks & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell Genin's Fine French Calf [illegible]

Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 55 Rampart street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found classified and auction sales, law notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The Purser of the steamship Cuyler, from New York, has obliged us with files of papers from that city as late as the 16th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Evelyn, 22 Exchange Alley, for that excellent New York literary weekly, the Round Table, of Oct 7th, copies of which may be had of Mr. E.

We are under renewed obligations to the Purser of the Evening Star for courtesies, including New York papers of the latest date.

We thank Mr. Geo. A. Williams, clerk of the steamer Grey Eagle, for Vicksburg papers of the latest date.

Negro Orphans to be Apprenticed.—To relieve the Government of the expense of maintaining negro orphans, and to give them an opportunity for acquiring useful skill and industrious habits, Gen. Fullerton, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has determined that those of them of proper age shall be bound to suitable persons as apprentices. A measure so considerate and judicious and so promptly taken, is an additional and striking evidence of the practical good sense and the statesmanlike views of Gen. Fullerton.

Congressional.—There are now three candidates for Congress in the Second Congressional District. Mr. Jacob Barker runs as the Democratic nominee, having been chosen in place of Mr. Rozier, declined. Mr. J. W. Overall, who received a handsome but insufficient vote in the meeting of delegates that nominated Mr. Barker, runs as an independent candidate for reasons explained in an address to the citizens of the District published in his paper, the South of Sunday. Col. A. P. Field runs as the nominee of the National Conservative party.

Varieties Theatre.—Miss Heron appeared here last night to a large and brilliant house in her favorite and powerful personation of Camille. She has been so often before our theatre-going public in this character that few are not familiar with her peculiar style of rendering it. We could say little on that point that would not be a repetition and a superfluity. We will only observe that Miss H. has, if anything, intensified the passionate vigor, the intense uniqueness, we might perhaps say the strenuous eccentricity of her Camille. Last night if it had a more noticeable feature than another it was in being more Heronic than ever.

In the society scenes, Mr. Macauley's Armand was rather tame and stiff. In the passionate situations, especially in the card-room crisis, he showed undoubted power and made a fine effect.

Camille is to be repeated to-night, after which Miss Heron is to appear in her new play, The Belle of the season.

Steamboat Majestic Burned.—We learn by the arrival yesterday morning of the steamboat Gen. Quitman, Capt. Cannon, from Vicksburg, that the Majestic, Capt. Dowty, from Shreveport, was burned at Point-Coupee Post-Office Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock. The fire originated in her hold. She had a number of passengers, several of whom came down on the Quitman. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 660 bales of cotton and sundry merchandise. The list of cargo and consignees will be found in the marine news column.

Ex-Commissioner Conway and the "Black Conspiracy."

Ex-Commissioner Conway, of the Louisiana Freedmen's Bureau, evidently differs from this community, as much as the Executive authority at Washington differs from himself, on the question whether he was the right man in the right place. In the subjoined card, which appeared yesterday morning, while complaining that our people and our press have misjudged and misrepresented his official and political conduct, he in effect and in equal measure accuses the President of gross injustice in relieving him of his Bureaucratic duties and responsibilities:

THE BLACK CONSPIRACY.

To the Editor of the N. O. Times—Sir: The above embraces an idea which foolishly appears to have found a lodgement in the brains of some men who, anxious to "find a sensation" for the public mind, appear to parade it with some appearance of seriousness.

As my own name has been used in connection with this absurd notion, it is only proper that I should say that the colored people of the State of Louisiana have no idea of any such movement, and that the necessity of peace, industry, and obedience to law, has always been urged by me in all that I have had to say to them. "Armed Negro Colonies," and "Black Conspiracies" exist only in the dreams and imaginations of men who write for pay. During the war which has just ceased, when there was not a Freedman within the military lines engaged in anything like regular or systematic labor, my aim was to induce them to work, and not to engage in any wicked conspiracy. I am now convinced that no trouble whatever need be apprehended on this score; and those who "fan such a flame," in the absence of any just ground for it, do so to the injury of interests which have already suffered enough.

Men forget, when they talk about the negro in his new condition, that he expects to be treated as entirely free, and that he has the same right to buy, sell and transact business as other men enjoy, and that when he works he asks only that he shall be paid what his labor is worth. They think and act as if the negro was the same "nigger" that he formerly was, when he knows the reverse is true.

So long as the negroes are hired, treated and paid the same as other laborers are anywhere in the free States, there need be no apprehensions whatever of deficiency of labor, or of discontentment. I can hire a thousand negro laborers to-day and procure as much work from them as from the same number of laborers of any other class. The reason is simply that I would treat them as well as I would treat others. There is no ground whatever for apprehension of insurrection or conspiracy among the freedmen—They have had my advice repeatedly conveyed in my orders and instructions, to be good citizens, and to show by their good behavior how well they deserve the confidence and respect, rather than the doubts and persecutions of society.

Many citizens of Louisiana know that the spirit evinced in these expressions is the same which led them to express warm feelings of confidence and hope, when, without organization, or the benefits of any precedents, I entered upon the duties of the office which I have just vacated.

If there should ever be any "war of races" in this State, (as I pray God there never will be,) the faction and wicked sensation and "conspiracy" articles of one or two small newspapers in New Orleans, will be more to blame for it, than the peaceable and harmless freedmen.

Pardon me for this intrusion upon your valuable columns, prior to my departure for other fields of labor. Respectfully,

Thos. W. Conway,
Assistant Commissioner, etc.

So Mr. Conway takes his departure, and there is nothing which we would more willingly part withal. Departing, he leaves us his reproaches, and we should be well content had he left us nothing more innocuous to our peace, or more productive of concern, than these valedictory objurgations.

We quite agree with Mr. Conway, that there is no need to apprehend trouble from the negro population itself on the score of conspiracy and insurgent movements. This was often asserted in the South before the war; it was notably demonstrated during the war; and, since the war, we have had occasion to repeat the assertion as not less true of the negroes in general in the character of freedmen than it was formerly true of them in the character of slaves. It is not any original and spontaneous action of the freed negroes that we have reason to dread; but only the equivocal counsels, the indirect but sinister instigations, the disquieting and demoralizing suggestions, the incomprehensible and impracticable, but mischievous and destructive political doctrines of such friends, philosophers, guides and guardians of the black man as came amongst us in the persons of Mr. Conway and his sympathetic and faithful agents. From this visitation we have been relieved, and we can never be too thankful to the President and to General Fullerton for the happy deliverance. Since the fact of the riddance has been adequately recognized, we think Mr. Conway cannot justly accuse any portion of the Louisiana press of publishing "dreams and imaginations," and "foolish and wicked sensations" in regard to "armed negro colonies," "black conspiracies," and a "war of races." Mr. Conway, however, [illegible]

[illegible] whose case than in his own Final Report of July last. It was in the same document that the public mind found cause, in addition to acts of Mr. Conway's agents of the Chaplain Calahan order, to apprehend future troubles and difficulties in the relations between the whites and the blacks of Louisiana. For, in that Report, he did whatever his powers of language could do to impress the blacks with the idea that the abridgment of the right of suffrage and the general possession of property on their part were essential to their living in peace and safety along with the whites. At the time when the Southern States were pleading for relief from the perpetuation in peace of a system intended merely for the circumstances of war; and when its administration was becoming not only a flagrant anomaly to the laws, but a grievous burthen to the interests of the State; and when there was an obvious disposition on the part of the President to deliver freedmen's affairs into the charge of the legitimate civil authorities—at that moment Mr. Conway interposed his urgent advice to continue bayonet rule in Louisiana, in the form of the Freedmen's Bureau, for three or five years longer. And this advice he based on several strong assertions. He said, among other things, that the negroes were uniformly loyal, peaceful, gentle, forgiving, guileless, whereas the whites were exclusively insurgent, turbulent, ungentle, cruel and so forth.

Thence he deduced that it would be a frightful injustice and calamity to the blacks to leave them, without political or other means of self-protection, to the legislation and judicial administration of the State. What more than this could be calculated to excite alarm, and discontent, and hatred of the whites in the minds of the negroes, in case the change thus bitterly deprecated by Mr. Conway should be put in process of accomplishment?

Nor is this all. Mr. Conway joined himself to a political association of all colors, a kind of polychromatic medley, whose creed denied the existence of the State Government, and whose policy contemplated a Territorial organization and the framing of a Constitution based mainly on negro suffrage and designed to obtain representation in Congress and admission to the Union by virtue of those proceedings. If there was no disorganizing spirit, nothing that squinted at "conspiracy," in such conduct, then language has lost its ordinary meaning. For to conspire simply signifies to confer together and combine against something; and the something in this case was the existing State organization and the basis of it.

We may repeat, therefore, that it is not the negroes, if left alone, whom we have to dread in the South, but pragmatic interlopers, injudicious and ignorant, or deliberately mischievous counsellors and instigators who do all they can to disturb peaceful and harmonious relations between the whites and blacks. These relations will adjust themselves soon enough, and to the advantage of both races, if the Conways and the Calahans will only keep away.

St. Charles Theatre.—The new Company that made their début at "Old Drury" last night, have no reason, we think, to complain of their reception. The house was filled from the pit to the Olympiane with an audience, that gave every evidence of their being well pleased. As to manager DeBar, he must have been gratified at the enthusiastic applause that greeted his entrance. It was like the welcome extended to an old and valued friend, after a long absence. "Dolly" Davenport also came in for a share of the popular ratification. These gentlemen have not been among us for some time; but they will find in their old friend in New Orleans the same discriminating patrons of merit and talent they have always shown themselves to be.

The play selected for the opening night went on very smoothly, considering that the Company were not thoroughly "in harness". Of manager De Bar's Doctor Ollapod, we need say nothing more than that he recalled himself in it. As to the other members, the impression produced by them on the audience was, as far as we could judge, a favorable one. We reserve, however, our judgment upon their merits until we can see more of them.

To-night, The Honey Moon, in which Mr. De Bar will take his great part of the Mock Duke. We have seen him as Duke Aranza, and we know what he can make of him. The farce is My Neighbor's Wife.

Academy of Music.—There was a magnificent house at the Academy last night. The new programme is as successful as was that of last week. By the way, we would advise those who desire to see that wonderful Altiora Volante of the Rollande Brothers, to secure their seats early, as it can only be seen in the earlier part of the evening. It is a marvel of muscle and daring.

Arrival of the Evening Star.—The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Wimpenny, from New York the 14th inst., arrived at her wharf at a late hour Sunday evening. She brings the mails, a considerable amount of specie, and the following passengers:

J N Deuman, wife, child and nurse, W A Gasque, Mr Vanbenthuysen wife, children and maid, Miss Ladd, Mrs Pinkerton, W F Haisey, wife, child and nurse, J Barnes, D Donohue, wife, child and servant, [illegible] and 55 in the second cabin.

Letter from Gen. Canby on the Apprehended Troubles with the Freedmen Population in North Louisiana—An Additional Force of White Troops to be Sent to Shreveport.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., October 21, 1865.

His Excellency Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a petition from the citizens of Caddo and Bossier Parishes in this State, with your Excellency's endorsement of the 19th inst., and to state in reply that I will order an additional force of white troops to Shreveport, and will place the whole subject under the control of an intelligent and discreet officer.

I think it proper to state to your Excellency that commanders of posts are required to keep themselves fully advised of the state of feeling among the public within the neighborhood, and to keep the District commanders constantly advised of any designs of the kind anticipated in this petition. Indiscreet or improper officers are removed as soon as their unfitness is discerned, and arrangements have already been made to disabuse the negroes of any wrong impressions that may have been imposed upon them.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Ed. R. Canby,
Major General Commanding.

Our Mistakes About Each Other.

Not one man in ten thousand sees those with whom he associates as they really are. If the prayer of Burns were granted, and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self-estimates would, in all probability, be much more erroneous than they are now. The truth is that we regard each other through a variety of lenses, not one of which is correct. Passion and prejudice, love and hate, benevolence and envy, spectacle our eyes and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many whom we deem the porcelain of human clay are mere dirt, and a still greater number of those we put down in our "black books" are no farther off from Heaven, and perchance a little nearer, than the censors who condemn them. We habitually undervalue each other, and in estimating character the shrewdest of us only now and then make true appraisal of the virtues and defects of even our closest intimates.

It is not just or fair to look at character from a stand-point of one's own selection. A man's profile may be unprepossessing, and yet his full face agreeable. We once saw a young man, whose dandyism was a standing joke with his companions, leap into a river and save a boy from drowning, while his sneering associates stood [illegible] on the bank. The merchant who gives curt answers in his counting-house may be a tender husband and father, and a kind helper of the destitute and oppressed. On the other hand, your good humored person, who is all smiles and sunshine in public, may carry something as hard as the nether millstone in the place where his heart ought to be.

Such anomalies are common. [illegible]

La Belle a Manger gives the following statistics of the produce of the most celebrated vineyards in Burgundy in the present year 1865: [illegible]

Mr. Barbara, the well known actor, is lying ill at Washington, [illegible]

A man aged 71 and a woman aged 72 were married at Canton, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The North Carolina Convention—Repudiation of the State War Debt.

New York, October 23.—The Herald's correspondent of the North Carolina Convention says the Chairman announced that after diligent search he was unable to procure a national flag to hoist over the capitol; that he had to send to New York for one.

On the receipt of President Johnson's telegram that North Carolina should repudiate every dollar of indebtedness incurred in aid of the late war, a pending ordinance to that effect was immediately passed, amid cheering and great enthusiasm. There were but few dissenting votes.

The amendment to submit it to the people was not adopted.

The ordinance providing for the organization in some counties of a militia force has the approval of the military authorities.

Resolutions were adopted asking the President to restore to the people all their constitutional rights, to remove the military and transfer their powers to the civil authorities.

AMERICAN RIVALRY WITH ENGLAND IN CHINA.

The Liverpool Post believes that the future English chances in China will be considerably affected by American rivalry.

CONCERN ABOUT THE FENIAN MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says the members of the Provincial Government, and their supporters in Canada are in great agitation in regard to the Fenian movement. The Order has existed there for years, but occasioned little concern.

The Canadian Government has distributed throughout the Province a force of spies.

Great activity is reported on military affairs. Garrisons are being strengthened in legions where the Irish predominate. Investigations are being instituted in regard to the loyalty of officers concerned in the recent large importation of arms, which it is believed will finally get into the hands of the Fenians.

It is thought the present movement in Ireland is merely a ruse, and a grand design, when England throws troops into Ireland that the Fenian troops here shall seize Canada, declare it an independent State and place it under the protection of the United States.

The Mexican Republican Government has opened an agency at No. 57 Broadway, and placed in the market a thirty million loan, the interest on which is payable in gold.

New York, October 23.—The substance of President Johnson's remarks on the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States during a recent interview with him are given with the President's approval by Major Geo. L. Stearns of Massachusetts.

The President in reply to this remark, that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to creep up to his standard, and hoped it would succeed in so doing.

He renunciated his doctrine that notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but by their rebellious course they had forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which, as soon as practicable, he considered the chief duty of the time.

This, he says, cannot be done in a moment, but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream.

He did not expect to deprive of their former civil rights even a majority of those who were excluded on the amnesty proclamation, but he intended that they should sue for pardon, and thus realize the enormity of their crimes.

He is in favor of allowing those negroes who have served in the army, those who can read and write, and those who are possessed of certain qualifications, to vote, but he does not think it politic, or that he has the right to force those conditions on the white people of the South, though he believes they will ere long concede this privilege to the freedmen.

The President also favors basing representation on the number of qualified voters, instead of on population as at present.

Farther Point, Oct. 23.—The steamer Hibernia brings advices of the loss of the American ship Eagle Speed at the mouth of Mallat river. Two hundred and sixty five coolies are missing.

New York, Oct 23.—Official documents from Mexico, warn the citizens of the United States against the validity of the grants made by the Maximilian Government of railroad, mining and other internal corporations.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon yesterday, made an unqualified endorsement of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. He urged forbearance towards the South, insisting that they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves.

He discountenanced military interference, and said we must have confidence in the loyal profession of the South and that their self respect must not be offended.

General Grant recommends the mustering out of all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in the volunteer service, excepting those disabled in the service.

Leading Generals, including Gen. Grant, are in favor of increasing the regular army to 75,000 men.

Secretary Stanton favors the plan.

Vicksburg, October 23.—Communication by telegraph is complete from this place direct to Shreveport and thence to all parts of Texas. The country has hitherto been thought too swampy and difficult of access for the construction of a telegraph line. It is now working finely and promises to be one of the most important lines in the United States.

Cotton is selling in Shreveport at 28 a 30c in gold. The market is steady.

There were no arrivals or departures of steamboats to-day. The river was low.

Later.—The Magenta, from New Orleans, arrived this evening.

Mexican advices announce the departure of President Juarez from Mexican territory.

Farther Point, Oct. 23—The steamship Hibernia from Liverpool on the 12th and Londonderry on the 13th has arrived here with four days later news.

Liverpool, Oct. 12—The cotton market opened dull with a decline of 1/4d, which was however fully recovered. The sales of five days comprised 43,000 bales, 14,000 of which were taken by speculators.

The sales to-day amounted to 30,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 20,000, the market closing with an upward tendency and a trifling advance.

London, Oct. 12.—Consols 88⅞.

The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England during the week amounted to £447,000.

A correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, in regard to the responsibility of England for ravages committed upon American commerce by the rebel pirates fitted out in England, had taken place.

Earl Russell repudiated all liability and refused all arbitration.

The papers generally comment on the correspondence, and the London Times can hardly doubt that the proposals for a commission will be ultimately accepted, and says it is the best if not the only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams justifies the expectations of other journals in the hope for an amicable solution.

London, Friday, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorized an increase of their capital by issuing one hundred and sixty thousand shares of five pounds.

The Fenian Congress.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—In a meeting of the Fenian Congress thanks were voted to D. Keenan, for his efforts to secure the release of Mr. John Mitchel, and to President Johnson for said release.

Loud and extended cheers followed.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUDIATES ITS WAR DEBT.

Raleigh, Oct. 22.—The North Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance repudiating the rebel debt by a vote of 78 to 12, and another for raising a State militia to suppress outbreaks.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Trade is quiet, and prices for all goods are firm.

Large sales of merchandise to arrive have been made. Mining stocks have declined.

GOV. PALMER APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22.—The President has approved of Gov. Palmer's course as Military Commander of Kentucky.

Gov. Bramlette has written a letter to the Secretary of War, complaining that Gen. Palmer's passes to negroes, who were neither free by Federal nor State laws, seriously disturb the industry of the State.

Interesting Conversation Between the President and [illegible]

[illegible]

The President replied that all could not be pardoned at once. The business must be proceeded with gradually, and an effort made to execute the law. A discrimination was necessary to execute the law. It was a too common expression by way of argument in regard to clemency, that such a man had been pardoned, and he was just as bad as another who had not been pardoned.

Judge Wardlaw replied that the delegation presented no such argument as that.

The President said sometimes the peculiar locality had much to do with pardons. Like many other things in human affairs we cannot have a fixed rule. Much depends on discretion and circumstances. If we know ourselves, we want to do what is best and just, and to show a proper degree of humanity on the part of the Government.

Judge Wardlaw remarked that they had not come hither to express their own hopes and desires, but as delegates from the South Carolina Convention to present the memorials of that body in a formal manner.

The President—We will, gentlemen, extend all the facilities and courtesies which the questions require. We would prefer to pardon twenty men than to refuse one.

Judge Wardlaw replied that they did not design to say anything with reference to Gov. Magrath, further than that they believed much good would result by the exercise of the Executive clemency toward him.

Col. Dawkins said, if we can get Gov. Magrath paroled, it would be a great relief to him at the present time.

Judge Wardlaw thanked the President for having released Messrs Stephens and Trenholm.

The President—We have that far, then, anticipated your memorial.

Mr. Huger said that Mr. Trenholm was one of their most useful men, and there was no doubt he would exert all his power with a view to entire harmony between the State and the Government.

The President replied that he understood that was so; adding, if treason was committed, there ought to be some test to determine the power of the Government to punish the crime. He was free to say that it was not a mere contest between political parties, or a question as to de facto governments. Looking at the government as we do, the laws violated and an attempt made at the life of the nation, there should be a vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the pardoning power was exercised thereafter. If treason has been committed, it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, and the fact declared, even if clemency should come afterward. There was no malice or prejudice in carrying out that duty.

Judge Wardlaw remarked that they were well aware of that.

The President, resuming, said there may be some unkind feeling on this subject, but it did not exist to any great extent.

Judge Wardlaw said although not instructed by the Convention, he was induced to ask whether Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was now confined to Georgia, could not cross into South Carolina to see her friends.

The President replied that he had received letters from Mrs. Davis, but they were not very commendable. The tone of one of them, however, was considerably improved, but the others were not of the character becoming one asking leniency.

Judge Wardlaw interposed by saying she was a woman of strong feeling.

The President.—Yes, I suppose she is a woman of strong feeling and temper, but there is no intention to persecute her. There is as much magnanimity and independence and nobleness of spirit in submitting, as in trying to put the Government at defiance. True magnanimity takes things as they are, and when taken in the proper way I disconnect them from humiliation. Manifestations of temper and defiance do no good.

Mr. Huger remarked that they had a deep consciousness of the truth of all the President said.

The President, resuming, observed that the character of an individual may characterize a nation, which is nothing but an aggregate of individuals; and when a proper spirit is manifested, all can act harmoniously. The man who goes to the stake is almost dignified by his bearing; it lifts him above humiliation. In these cases, gentlemen, we will do the best we can—While there is sympathy, there is a public judgment which must be met. And I assure you, gentlemen, no disposition exists for persecution or thirst for blood.

Judge Wardlaw remarked that the tone of the newspapers was more favorable and different from what it was. He then asked if the President had seen a copy of the Amended Constitution of South Carolina. Of course he had seen that we accept emancipation. He felt perfectly satisfied that the person and property of the negro will be protected, and spoke of the great difficulties of regulating labor and of restraining vagrancy, &c.

The President thought many of the evils would disappear if they inaugurated the right system. Pass laws protecting the colored man in his person and property, and he can collect his debts. He knew how it was in the South. The question when first presented in putting a colored man in the witness stand, made them shrug their shoulders. But the colored man's testimony was to be taken for what it was worth by those who examine them and the jury who hear it. After all there was not so much danger as was supposed. Those coming out of slavery cannot do without work. They cannot lie down in dissipation. They must work. They ought to understand that liberty means simply the right to work and enjoy the products of labor, and that the laws protect them. That being done, and when we come to the period to feel that we must work or starve, the country will be prepared to receive a system applicable to both white and black—prepared to receive a system necessary to the case. A short time back you could not enforce the vagrant law on the black, but could on the white man. But get the public mind right and you can treat both alike. Let us get the general principles, and the details and collaterals will follow.

A conversation of some length ensued between the President and Judge Wardlaw and Mr. Trescott, as to the legislation of the State necessary in reference to the condition of the freedmen, and to the scope and consequences of the Circular No 15 and General Order No 145, from the Adjutant General's Department, relative to abandoned lands in South Carolina and other States. The examination of these subjects, it is understood, is to be continued at another interview. The President said: We must be practical, and come up to surrounding circumstances.

Judge Wardlaw, Colonel Dawkins, and Mr. Huger all expressed to the President their conviction that the State had accepted in good faith the result of the issue which had been made; that the people felt that the President had stood between them and a harsh use of the power of the Government; that they felt entire confidence in his purposes and actions, and hoped in return to entitle themselves to his confidence, as to their feeling and actions.

The President replied he was glad to hear it, that whenever such mutual confidence existed, there would, he thought, be an open road to the restoration of good feeling and a prosperous condition; and that, if he knew himself, and he thought he did, he would recommend nothing but what would advance their interests. So far from pondering or looking to future elevation, he must be believed when he said he had not an eye single to such preferment. If, he continued, I could be instrumental in restoring the Government to its former relations, and see the people once more united and happy, I should feel that I had more than filled the measure of my ambition. If I could feel that I had contributed to this in any degree, my heart would be more than gratified, and my ambition full.

Judge Wardlaw—Every man in South Carolina would respond to that.

Mr. Huger—I am sure there is on their part no Punic faith. They deserve your confidence, and I am sure they will get it.

The President expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gentlemen.

Mr. Dawkins remarked that all South Carolina reposed confidence in the President, and that the memorials presented by the chairman of the delegation represented the true sentiments of the people of that State, both in regard to those whom they wished pardoned, and the feeling and population of South Carolina.

The Echo.—Hear the story of the child that went forth into the mountain ravine. While the child wandered there he cried aloud to break the loneliness, and heard a voice which called to him in the same tone. He called again, and, as he thought, the voice again mocked him. Flushed with anger, he rushed to find no one. He then called out in anger, and with abusive epithets, all of which were faithfully returned to him. Choking with rage, the child ran to his mother, and complained that a boy in the woods had insulted him with words. But his mother took the child by the hand and said: "My child, these names were but the echoes of thine own voice. Send forth sunshine from thy spirit, and thou shalt never have a clouded day. Carry about a vindictive spirit and even in the flowers shall lurk curses. Thou shalt receive even what thou givest, and that alone." Always is that child in the mountain passes, and every man and woman is that child.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Gubernatorial Appointments.—The following appointments were made yesterday by the Governor:

John McEnery, Colonel of Militia in Ouachita.
Van De Mees, Colonel of Militia in Madison.
M. S. Landry, Justice of the Peace in St. James.
Liberty K Thomas and E. P. Bolton, Justices of the Peace in Union.
M. McMillen, Justice of the Peace, and Jas. B. Forbes, Notary Public in Rapides.
Omer Chaler, Notary Public in Natchitoches.
J. H. Sypestiend, Commissioner of Deeds for Louisiana in Washington, D. C.

Provost Court.—The following disposition was made of cases tried before the Parish Provost Court yesterday, Major Benedict presiding: Mary Ann Haisch, accused of selling liquor to soldiers, case dismissed. [illegible]

The Registry.—The number of voters registered up to three o'clock P. M., yesterday, was 7,906.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 15th to the 22d day of October, 1865:

Abscess of liver 1, aneurism 1, angina 2, atrophia 1, apoplexy 3, bronchitis 1, cancer 1, catarrh 1, cholera 1, cholera infantum 2, cholera morbus 1, congestion of the brain 2, consumption 9, adult convulsions 1, infantile convulsions 1, croup 3, adult debility 1, infantile debility 4, acute diarrhoea 2, chronic diarrhoea 6, dropsy 1, drowned 2, acute dysentery 3, chronic dysentery 2, diphtheria 2, enteritis 3, encephalitis 1, entero colitis 1, fever 1, congestive fever 6, pernicious fever 4, intermittent fever 2, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 1, gastro enteritis 3, disease of heart 2, hepatitis 1, inflammation of the bladder 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the stomach 1, intussusception of intestines 1, infantile marasmus 8, old age 2, peritonitis 2, pneumonia 4, premature birth 2, disease of the spine 1, stillborn 6, suppression of urine 1, teething 2, tetanus 3, tris nascentium 4, unknown 4—total 132.

Ages—Under 1 year, 37; from 1 to 2 years 15, from 2 to 5, 11; from 5 to 10, 6; from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 25, 5; from 25 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 15; from 40 to 50, 10; from 50 to 60, 6; from 60 to 70, 6, from 70 to 80, 4, from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 6. Total, 132.

Nativities: Denmark 1, England 1; France 5, Germany 3, Ireland 11, Italy 1, Prussia 1, Sweden 1, United States 75, West Indies 2, not stated, 31. Total, 132.

Whites, 82; blacks, 28; mulattoes, 18; not stated, 4. Total 132.

Males, 74; females, 54; not stated, 4. Total 132.

H. L. Sheldon, Asst. Sec'y,
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Suit Growing out of the Gaines Case.—Mr. Duncan N. Hennen has instituted one of those suits, of which so many may be looked for, growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in favor of Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, as the legitimate heir of her father to the great estate he left. Mr. Hennen has sued the Carrollton Railroad Company in the Fifth District Court for the sum of $19,050, amount paid by him to the Company in 1846, for real estate he purchased from it, and from which he has lately been ejected, being part of the property recovered by Mrs. Gaines.

Surrendered Himself.—Vincent Galaxio, who shot Mariano Gonzales on the bark Valparaiso on Sunday, surrendered himself to the police of the Second District yesterday and was committed to jail to await examination.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening Oct. 23, 1865.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of activity to-day, and our leading staples have been unsettled by discouraging private telegrams from New York, which quote Middling dull at the reduced rate of 55c. Later intelligence was expected from Liverpool, but came through. It is conjectured that the revulsion in New York may have been predicated on a decline at Liverpool caused by the advance in the Bank note to 7 per cent. The dispatches received this evening will no doubt elucidate the matter. It will be seen from our Cotton statement that the receipts have been quite liberal. This also had a depressing influence. On the other hand the arrival of the New York mail with quite a fleet of steamships was calculated to impart more animation to commercial circles. Among the arrivals we are gratified to notice that the Alabama direct from Liverpool. We have had transient steamship before from that port but believe this is the first arrival of any steamer of a regular line, and is consequently quite an event in our commercial annals.

The Alabama brought out a number of cabin and steerage passengers all of whom express their unqualified satisfaction with their fare and the attentions they received from the officers of ship. She also brought from 900 to 1,000 tons of freight, consisting of more than 1,300 packages assorted merchandise to fifty-three consignees, and 4,700 sacks Salt to the agent of the ship. She consumed 570 tons coals on the voyage. We learn that she will probably start on her return on Saturday week; and has still freight room left for about half her complement. She takes Cotton at materially less than it would cost to ship by steamers to New York and thence by the British steamers to Liverpool. Her agent guarantees insurance on her at 1 per cent. It is expected that some steamers of the line, which are tri-monthly fast, will make the voyage in three weeks from port to port. We find a general disposition to give these direct steamers a liberal support, and can hardly doubt that the line will be successful. If the trade should prove sufficient to require it, we are assured that the number of vessels will be increased so as to give us a weekly, instead of a tri-weekly steamer as under the present arrangement.

The Gold market opened this morning unsettled and lower, ruling at 149 1/2 a 150 1/4, against 151 a 151 1/2 on Saturday evening, and closed at 150. The sales and resales included $15,000, in two lots, at 149 1/2, $5000, $20,000 and $50,000 at 149 3/4, $10,000 in two lots, $8000, two lots at $10,000 at 150 1/4, and $25,000, in three lots, at 150 1/2. There were also some deliveries of lots sold previously, including $10,000 at 149 1/2 and others at 149 1/2 and 150. In addition to the arrival of coin by the Mariposa, the Evening Star brought $376,412, embracing $106,000 to Messrs. Braw, Bro. & Co, $84,000 to the Citizen's Bank, $50,000 to the Canal Bank, a like amount to another party, $47,956 to Mr. C. Cavaroc, $34,159 to Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Co. and $11,960 to Mr. Barker. This is all that we are advised of but there may have been some farther lots. The Star also brought $52000 in National Currency in freight, but how much more came by mail, and through their channels, we can hardly conjecture, the aggregate would be variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. With the exception of one sale, of which we did not get the particulars, Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. American half dollars would readily command, in round lots, 145, but dealers pay over the counter only 143 1/2.

Foreign Exchange improved, the sales of Sterling covering over £35,000, and including £6,000 bill of lading at 153, some clean at 152; £2,000 at 153 1/2, a moderate sum at 153, £1,000 at 153 1/2, £19,000 at 153 1/2 to 154 1/4 for very first class, and a round amount of Bank at 155. In Francs we noticed sales of fr 22,000 private at 3 68 3/4 and fr. 70,000 at 3 71 1/4. We now quote Sterling at 150 to 154 1/4 for commercial bills, and 155 for Bank; and Francs at 3 65 to 3 72 1/2 for the former and 3 60 to 3 62 1/2 for the latter.

The liberal receipts of National Currency by the New York steamships had a favorable influence on Domestic Exchange, the sales embracing $180,000 at 2 3/4 to 3 1/8 discount for New York sight, 3 1/8 for Boston sight, 3 1/8 to 3 1/4 for three days' sight on New York, and 3 1/4 for five days', $65,000 New York sight, in two sums, at 3; $15,000 one day's sight at 3 1/8, $20,000 at 3 1/4 and some at 3 1/4, $25,000 three days' at 3 1/4, and $70,000 thirty days' embracing $50,000, at 4 1/8 and $20,000 at 4 1/4. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 discount, but one or two round sums were passed at 2 7/8. Most of these figures show an improvement.

We heard of no further sales of Stock since the last noticed in our last report. City Railroad is held at $153. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 81 to 82, and the Railroad issues at 78 to 79, according to the coupons.

Nothing of any moment transpired in uncurrent Bank notes. On Saturday $8,000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 38c per dollar. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 37 1/2. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 36 to 38c per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 59 to 62 1/2c; Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 68c; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 63c; Union Bank at 75 to 80c, and Crescent City at the same. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Some of them pay 60c for Louisiana State, 37c for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at 3/4 to 1/2 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,
Monday Evening, October 23, 1865.

Cotton—The market opened this morning under the depressing influence of private telegrams from New York quoting Middling on Saturday at the reduced rate of 55c. Other dispatches reported sales at 51 1/4 for Strict Ordinary and 56 1/4 for Strict Middling. The demand was consequently limited. Still there was some enquiry on the part of buyers who expected to operate at a reduction of 2c from Saturday's currency, but finding factors unwilling to meet them at the concessions claimed they mostly withdrew, and the sales were confined to 700 bales, embracing 500 to one party and 86, 36 and some smaller lots to others. The prices paid in these few transactions were very irregular, in some cases, with the money down at the time of purchase, a figure being accepted showing a reduction of fully 2c, or perhaps even more, while in others buyers obtained only a trifling advantage. In fact the market was completely unsettled and quotations are quite out of the question. Our last figures on Friday were 43 @ 45c for Ordinary, 49 @ 50 for Good Ordinary, 51 @ 53c for Low Middling and 54 @ 56 and on Saturday the market ruled more in favor of buyers without a quotable decline. The receipts have been quite heavy and rather increased the depression caused by the news from New York.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales [illegible]

[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses—[illegible]

Flour—The demand is active and the sales reach nearly 3000 bbls of which 100 and 150 superfine at $9 50, 200 superfine at $9 75, 250 on their merits at $10, 250 low extra at $10 75, 500 on their merits at $11, 100 ordinary extra at $11 15, 100 fair extra at $11 87 1/2, 300 and 50 good extra at $12, 100 do at $12 12 1/2, 70 and 200 do at $12 25, and 200 choice extra at $12 75 ₱ bbl. The stock is small, and good superfine and the brands of extra desirable for bakery use are very scarce and in request at full prices.

Corn—The demand was very active to-day. The stock is very much reduced, all the prime Corn in the market having been bought up. The sales reach fully 4,000 sacks of which 194 and 436 ordinary mixed at 90c, 315, 400 and 2,570 prime white, and 700 white and yellow at $1 ₱ bushel.

Oats—Are scarce and in request. 1,150 sacks sold to dealers at 60c ₱ bushel.

Bran—Is scarce and in demand. There were sales of 1162 sacks in lots at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hay—The stock is small and in few hands. Prime Western is quoted at $27 ₱ ton. No sales have transpired to-day.

Whisky—A lot of 200 bbls rectified sold at $2 37 1/2 ₱ gallon, which is the retail price.

Pork—The market is dull. There is only a retail demand which is supplied at $36 per bbl.

Bacon—The stock is small, but the market is dull. There is only a limited retail demand at 22c ₱ lb for shoulders, 27c for clear ribbed sides, 25 a 27c for plain Hams, and 35 a 40c ₱ lb for choice sugar cured Hams. Shoulders are in good supply. Sides and Hams are scarce.

Soap—A lot of 100 boxes Palm sold at 11 3/4c ₱ lb.

Bale Rope—The stock is being reduced. Dealers are supplying the demand at 15 5/8 a 15 3/4c ₱ lb. Hand lots are held at 15 1/4 ₱ lb.

India Bagging—The market is quiet and unchanged. Dealers are supplying the demand at 25 1/4 to 25 1/2c ₱ yard in bales and 24c in rolls.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 a $3 25 ₱ bbl, Apples at $5 a $7, Onions at $2 50, Eggs at $55 ₱ bbl, Chickens at $7 a $12 ₱ doz., and Cabbages at $10 a $12 ₱ 100.

Coffee—The stock is fair and the demand is active in a retail way. Several buyers were in the market but no sales of round lots have transpired. About 75 sacks sold at retail at 31 a 32c ₱ lb for fair to prime.

Freights—There has been an increase in steam tonnage during the past day or two, but there is very little or no disengaged room by sailing vessels coastwise. Considerable Cotton is offering to go forward, and rates by sailing vessels have further advanced. Steamships for New York are taking Cotton at 2 3/4c ₱ lb, for Boston 2 1/2c; 1 3/4c ₱ lb was offered for a full cargo of Cotton for New York by sail and could not be obtained. Foreign freights by sailing vessels are 3/4d for Liverpool and 1 1/2c for Havre.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, October 24, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 437 Texas Beeves, 46 Yearlings, 189 Hogs, 783 Sheep and 45 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship E B Cuyler, from New York, 16th inst, [illegible]
Steamship Evening Star, Wimpenny, from New York, 14th inst, [illegible]
U S Transport steamship [illegible] from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, to U S Quartermaster.
Steamer Frances Fenton, from Mobile, to J G Henderson [illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Mittie Stephens, Boyle, from Port Jackson
Gen Quitman, Cannon, from Vicksburg
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara
Lafourche, Brown, from Shreveport
Paragon, Scovill, from Jefferson
[illegible]
Grey Eagle, White, from Vicksburg
Commonwealth, Lloyd, from St Louis
Ameranth, Hanley, from Ruthland Bar

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship E B Cuyler [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances Fenton [illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. MADISON WELLS,
of Rapides.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Albert Voorhies,
of St. Martin.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
J. H. Hardy,
of St. Landry.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
J. H. Peralta,
of East Baton Rouge.

FOR TREASURER,
Adam Giffen,
of Orleans.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Andrew S. Herron,
of East Baton Rouge.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION,
R. M. Lusher,
of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESS.

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

FOR STATE SENATE.

First and Fourth Districts—M. A. FOUTE, P. O. MOMAN, JOHN FINNEY.
Second and Third Districts—WM. A. GORDON, LOUIS BOVIGNEAUD, J. M. LAPEYRE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District—CHAS. A. BARKER, J. P. HARLOW, L. E. SIMONDS.
Second Representative District—JAS. McCONNELL, THOS. MURRAY, N. T. N. ROBINSON, CHAS. J. LEEDS, WILLIAMSON SMITH.
Third Representative District—CHAS. F. FENNER, H. McCLOSKEY, M. E. BAILEY, JAMES GILLIGAN, GEO. A. FREERT, Dr. F. S. McKELVEY, D. P. SCANLAN.
Fourth Representative District—NEWTON RICHARDS, A. A. LIPSCOMB, E. BONNABEL.
Fifth Representative District—CHAS. DeBLANC, ED. G. GOTTSCHALK, EMILE LEMARIE, CHAS ROMAN.
Sixth Representative District—ANTHONY SAMBOLA, S. P. VOORHIES.
Seventh Representative District—THEO. THIENEMANN, JOS. SOLOMAN, PETER PETERSON.
Eighth Representative District—JAS. DELAMORE, F. DELABARRE, JAS. PHILLIPS.
Ninth Representative District—JAMES KELLY, JULIUS FULDA, CHAS. A. FAGOT, F. S. WILTZ.
Tenth and Eleventh Representative Districts—E. W. STANLEY, H McNEIL, C BOHER, A HEARSEY, E H ORR, [illegible], D F GLENN.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.
Tuesday Evening, October 24, 1865.
Second Night of the Gifted and Eminent Artiste,
MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
CAMILLE.
Supported by Messrs. E. Macauley, [illegible], J. F. Hagan, W. T. Davenport, Mrs. C. Butler and others.
To-morrow Evening, MISS HERON will appear in her Play, entitled the
BELLE OF THE SEASON,
written by an [illegible]
Seats may be secured three days in advance.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Tuesday Evening, October 24, 1865.
Second appearance of BEN DE BAR.
First appearance of MISS HENRIETTA IRVING
First appearance of CHARLIE POPE.
First appearance of EMMA MADDERN.
Second appearance of A. H. DAVENPORT.
Second appearance of J. E. WHITING.
All of the above great combination in the Comedy of the
HONEY MOON.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
[illegible] E. B. WILLIAMS

Headquarters,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1865.

Notice.

Whereas, The United States Government is supporting two Asylums for the Orphans of Freedmen in this city, the one at the Soule residence, and the other at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets; and whereas it is desired to lessen or entirely remove this expense to the Government, and to place said Orphans in such positions that they can support themselves: It is therefore ordered that all Orphans in said Asylums, of proper age, may be bound out as apprentices to suitable persons [illegible]

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brevet Brig. Gen. Vols.,
Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
State of Louisiana.

C. M. CONRAD & SONS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans—C. M. Conrad begs leave to inform his friends that he has resumed the practice of Law, and that he associated with him his two sons, C. A. Conrad and L. L. Conrad.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The House of G. E. HALL & CO., (St. Louis Hotel) and D. M. HILDRETH & CO. (St. Charles Hotel) are this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
G. E. HALL.
D. M. HILDRETH.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, I WILL TAKE this opportunity of [illegible]
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1865. G. E. HALL.

VIOLETT, BLACK & Co (W. A. VIOLETT—E. T. BLACK—SAML HENDERSON,)
COTTON FACTORS
And
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
126.....Gravier street.....126.

British Steamer Carleton.
PARTIES having claims against this vessel will please call on Mr. Arthur C. Waugh for information which may interest them.
A. HORTA, Master.

New Pecans.
10 BARRELS LARGE PECANS, just received, and for sale by
F. S. KEEP,
77 and 79 Poydras street.

GRAND CHARITY BALL
To be given at the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1865.
Tickets.........One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at all the Music stores and Confectioneries. [illegible]
Ladies' invitations can be had at the [illegible] Stationary store, only up to the 24th inst.

WANTED.
A FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good locality, with [illegible]

For Sale or to Rent.
THAT beautiful residence at the corner of [illegible]
Apply to MR. MARTIN, [illegible]

Wines! Wines!!
BY THE CASK, BOX, GALLON, ETC.
RECEIVED, [illegible]

Hunters and Sportsmen.
HUNTERS DEPOT,
Corner Chartres and Ursulines streets,
New Orleans.
Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps,
can now be purchased in large or small quantities at the above place.
WITHOUT PERMITS.
[illegible]

DEXTER'S WHISKEY.
THE subscribers have just received a supply of the above JUSTLY CELEBRATED BRAND OF WHISKEY, which they offer to the trade [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.
19.........Chartres Street.........19
[illegible]

DEVINATION!
[illegible]
By MADAME [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Comfortable Dwelling-House with a Large Garden fronting on Good Children street.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 43 Royal street.

SATURDAY, 28th of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A LARGE PORTION OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Good Children, Desiré, Morales and Montegut streets, measuring 180 feet 8 inches and 6 lines front on Good Children street, by 115 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth; together with a comfortable dwelling house, containing four fine rooms, hall in the center, large gallery and a gallery in front; kitchen containing two rooms, privy, etc.; fruit trees and a garden in cultivation.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months in notes bearing mortgage with 8 per cent. interest to maturity, and in case of non-payment 5 per cent. as penal clause only.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Improved and Unimproved Property in the Second and Third Districts.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 43 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 28th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of St. Louis and Claiborne streets, in the square bounded by Claiborne, St Louis, Derbigny and Conti streets, [illegible]
2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square No. 36, bounded by St. Ann, Orleans, Broad and White streets, [illegible]
3. TEN LOTS OF GROUND in the square No. 26, [illegible]
4. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 17, bounded by Lafayette Avenue, [illegible]

Terms—One-half cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months' credit with 8 per cent. interest per annum, and in case of non payment 5 per cent. interest per annum as penal clause only.

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

Improved and Unimproved Property in the First and Third Districts.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 43, Royal Street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

THURSDAY, October 26th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

1o. A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Cross street, [illegible]
2o. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of [illegible]
3o. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Mandeville and [illegible]
4o. TWO LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other fronting on Mandeville street, [illegible]
5o. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Claiborne, Marigny, Mandeville and Derbigny streets, [illegible]
6o. A SQUARE OF GROUND, being No. 157, in the Third District, [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—[illegible]

Three Splendid Two-Story Brick Buildings on Levee street, opposite the Port Market, Nos. 42, 43, 44.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, Oct. 28th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

THOSE THREE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, [illegible]

Sale without Reserve of a Splendid Residence.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, October 28th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE, on St. Ferdinand street, [illegible]

POWDER, SHOT AND PERCUSSION CAPS.
JUST received and for sale at the store No. 265 Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, a large quantity of AMMUNITION, in lots to suit purchasers.
QUISE & BARBA.

Messager Franco Américain.
AGENT in New Orleans, Mr. M. P. [illegible], No. 24 St. Peter street. Subscriptions taken for the daily and weekly edition of the above paper, published in New York.

Rice.....Rice.
PRIME NEW CROP RICE for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
JAMES M. URQUHART,
Agent Riceland Steam Mills,
No. 16 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Notice.
A GOOD CONFECTIONER, who understands making other Candy and Cakes, [illegible]

Succession of A. Laguens.
ALL persons having claims against the above succession are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the same are notified to call and settle [illegible]
T. LIVAUDAIS, Agent,
25 Conti street.

GARDEN SEED—GARDEN SEED—The subscriber has received a fresh supply of new crop Garden Seed. Also, Red and White Clover, [illegible]
E. MAUFAY,
[illegible] between Camp and Magazine.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS—FROM D. LANDRETH & Son, Philadelphia. Growth of 1865. [illegible]
opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

NOTICE.
ON Monday, Oct. 16th, 1865, I will offer for sale at Retail the balance of Stock of Dry Goods in store [illegible] Canal street [illegible]
M. E. HAGGERTY.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, [illegible] by Dr. E. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 18 Baronne street. [illegible]

MASSEY, COLLINS & CO.
PHILADELPHIA
[illegible] ALE.
[illegible]
J. A. BLAFFER & CO.
(Successors to Wm. Massey.)

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAS. BOUDOUSQUIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 23...Customhouse street...No. 23
(Second floor)

GEO. McD. BURKE,
(formerly of Jno. M. Burke & Bro.,)
Merchandise Broker,
No. 26 Bank Place.
Particular attention given to the sale of BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS, ROPE, COFFEE, SUGAR, PORK, SALT, &c.

Gardner Smith. J. G. Yeiser. Benj F. Lewis.
GARDNER SMITH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. (Successors to the old firm of Beard & May, and J. A. Beard & Co.) Office, (temporarily) 137 Gravier street. Will attend promptly to sales of Real Estate, Successions, Port Wardens, Consigned Stocks, Damaged Cotton, &c., Furniture, and all out door sales.
GARDNER SMITH & CO.
New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1865. Office 137 Gravier street.

BOUQUETS.....BOUQUETS.
Mrs. THIERRY,
Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Street,
BEGS leave to remind her customers and the public that she makes bridal and other Bouquets as heretofore. Her garden contains all kinds of ornamental Flowers and Plants [illegible]

ALEX BONNEVAL. JNO. DOLHONDE.
BONNEVAL & DOLHONDE,
BROKERS
IN BONDS, STOCKS, NOTES, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE SCRIPTS, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 155 Common street, New Orleans, La.

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 102 Perdido street, New Orleans.
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.
GIVEN, WATTS & CO.

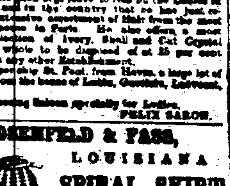
CASSIDY'S
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
174.......GRAVIER STREET.......174.
THIS well-known establishment is kept constantly supplied with game of every description, fresh lobster and salmon, and all the other delicacies of the Southern and Northern markets. The wines are of the finest quality.

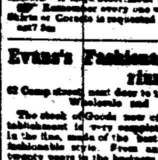
St. Louis Restaurant.
KEPT BY HENRY BARTHE,
St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
FURNISHED Rooms for Planters.
Saloons for Family Parties and Meetings.
Board by the week, month and half month, on moderate terms.
Mr. BARTHE having enlarged his Establishment by adding thereto the old dining building, Planters are informed that they and their families can always be accommodated.

LA MAISON DOREE.
MR. JOHN STREHNA, Proprietor of John's Restaurant, informs his patrons and the Public that he has removed to the splendid House called LA MAISON DOREE, No. 146 Canal, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72.......Chartres Street.......72
Kept by PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation. [illegible]
Mr. Forget Continues His Old Prices.

A. J. FRANCISCO. S. P. WIGGIN.
FRANCISCO & WIGGIN,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS, AND MODELLERS OF FASHION,
No. 26 Camp Street, between Gravier and Common.
Branch of long established house of twenty years standing at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, [illegible]

HOUSE FELIX SARON.

[illegible] Baronne street, corner Girod.
THE undersigned begs leave to remind the Ladies in the city and in the country that he has just received [illegible]
A Male Dressing Saloon specially for Ladies.
FELIX SARON.

ROSENFELD & FASS,
LOUISIANA
SPIRAL SKIRT
MANUFACTURERS,

164 and 166
CANAL STREET.
Hoop Skirts Made to Order.
Any style of shapes to any quantity to suit purchasers. A large assortment always on hand. [illegible]

Evans's Fashionable Hat Emporium.
62 Camp street, next door to the Picayune office.
Wholesale and Retail.
[illegible]

FOR RENT.
STORE No. 146 Common street, corner of St. Charles street. Also, adjoining store, No. 63 St. Charles street. [illegible]
No. 62 Royal street.

Havana Cigars—Havana Cigars.
RECEIVED PER [illegible], FROM HAVANA
107,000 of the following Brands
—OF—
CIGARS:
LA INFINIDAD, BREVAS, LONDRES, GIFT, REGALIA DEL REY, OPERA, MEDIANOS AND CABANGA DA CORONA, REGALIA DEL REY AND LIMENOS.
VILLA Y VILLAR, BREVAS AND BREVA CHICA.
To Arrive shortly, the following Brands:
CABANA Y CARBAJAL,
PARTAGAS, IMPERIAL FLOR DE CUBA,
CABARGA,
EL CINTO DE ORION, FIGARO,
FLOR DE LA HAVANA, FLOR DE VAGA, &c.
Constantly on hand:
A large supply of the celebrated LOUISIANA PERIQUE, for chewing and smoking, HAVANA SMOKING TOBACCO, CIGARETS, &c., for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 176 Gravier street, corner Carondelet and 46 Carondelet street.
JOSEPH SANTINI,
Importer.

NOTICE.
DR. TRUDEAU, having returned to the city, will resume at once the practice of his profession. Office hours, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at the Baronne street Dispensary, [illegible]
Residence 201 Conti street.

Sugar Kettles.
THE undersigned, Agents for the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. [illegible], Liverpool, have on hand a complete stock of Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.
(in liquidation.)
26 Carondelet st., between Common and Gravier.

Copartnership.
New Orleans, October 1, 1865.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of the COTTON BROKERAGE BUSINESS, under the firm of FERRIDAY, [illegible] & WOLKHART, at No. 27 Carondelet street.
J. C. FERRIDAY,
[illegible]
J. WOLKHART.
Late with A. G. Cammack.

Copartnership.
EDMOND A. DESLONDE is this day associated with J. S. Walton in the Factorage and Commission Business, under the style and firm of J. S. WALTON & DESLONDE.
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1865.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
100 CASES Sherry Wines; [illegible]
[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's
TEXAS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS
MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons, Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons, Wimpenny, Commander.
[illegible] STAR, [illegible] tons, Berry, Commander.
[illegible]
NORTHERN LIGHT, [illegible] tons, Weir, Commander.
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons, Bell, Commander.
THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS
UNITED STATES, [illegible] tons, [illegible], Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1,300 tons, Mason, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1,700 tons, [illegible], Commander.
The New and Magnificent Side Wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons,
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf [illegible] on SATURDAY, October 28th, at 8 A. M. precisely.
This Line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any Sea-line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route upon which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not equalled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $80; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $60.
Freight will be received at the Company's wharf [illegible], at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.
[illegible] Carondelet street.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
WASHINGTON [illegible]
LAFAYETTE [illegible]
EUROPE [illegible]
NAPOLEON III [illegible]
ST. LAURENT [illegible]
PEREIRE.....(Building).....
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....
DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.
EUROPE.....A. Duchesne.....Friday, Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished tickets [illegible] to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, MARCH 4,
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....do. do. 11,
CITY OF NEW YORK.....do. do. 18,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
[illegible]
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to [illegible] Gravier street.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS
Low Pressure Line — Side Wheel Steamers.
For Galveston and Indianola.
To leave SUNDAY, 22d instant, at 8 A. M., from Pier 22, First District.
THE new low pressure steamer MORGAN, Capt. John Y. Lawless, Commander, will leave as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
[illegible] Gravier street.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE
Line—Low Pressure Steamers.
To leave THURSDAY, Oct. 26th, on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.
THE new and elegant steamer [illegible] will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
I. C. HARRIS,
[illegible] Gravier street.
Freight will not be received after [illegible]

GALVESTON and INDIANOLA.
NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS
Low Pressure Line of Sidewheel Steamers.
For Galveston and Indianola.
To leave THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 8 A. M.
THE new and elegant steamship MAGNOLIA, [illegible], Commander, will leave as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
[illegible] Gravier street.
[illegible]

Merchants' and Peoples' Line,
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
THE new and fast passenger steamer COMMONWEALTH, [illegible] master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., [illegible]
A. BROWN, Agent,
[illegible] Poydras street.

For Bay St. Louis.
THE fine and fast sailing schooner GUSTAVIA, [illegible] will leave the Old Basin for Bay St. Louis on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

Chandler's News Express.
WILL supply subscribers [illegible] residing in the vicinity of any of the stations on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, [illegible]
with the New Orleans Daily and Weekly TRUE DELTA,
do do PICAYUNE,
do do CRESCENT,
do do SOUTHERN STAR,
do do BEE.
[illegible]

Wines, Brandy, Cordials, Groceries, &c.
S. QUEYROUZE informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 7 St. Louis street to [illegible]

Notice.
THE FIRM OF HAYES, SANDERS & CO. was dissolved by limitation in March, 1862. The undersigned has resumed the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business in this city, and associated himself with JOHN R. WILLIAMS, [illegible] under the style of WILLIAMS & SANDERS, [illegible]
E. W. SANDERS.

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. Camp and Common sts., in the Spacious and Elegant "Moor Building."
[illegible]
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, on liberal terms, four country seats, in the Parish of St. Bernard—[illegible]
TO RENT—Three Stores on St. Louis Street, Nos. 8, 11 and 14. Apply to
[illegible], Broker,
Exchange Alley, No. 18.

DOCTORS BEARD & CHOPPIN have associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Doctor BEARD, as heretofore, will devote his attention to the EYE and EAR.
Doctor CHOPPIN will attend to the practice of Medicine and the general branches of Surgery. [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE creditors and heirs of the Succession of [illegible] are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, or to his Attorney, E. Filhiol, Esq., 18 Royal street, New Orleans.
FRANCOIS [illegible],
Administrator,
[illegible] St. Charles, right bank.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of BOULIGNY & [illegible] for the purpose of transacting a Cotton and Sugar Factorage and General Commission Business in this City, [illegible]
E. BOULIGNY,
[illegible]
New Orleans, October 1, 1865.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.
[illegible]

J. A. CASABAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 186 Canal Street,
[illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D.D.S.,
[illegible]