

THE BEE

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FOR THE GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.

It is with difficulty that we present to our readers a paper worthy of pursuit; the dearth of news is such, owing to the failure of the mails, that it has been with much trouble we have filled our columns.

Our paper looks quite thin. The number of clearances for the past few days has not been so great, as to leave but very few goods in port. Arrivals have become, besides, like a few weeks since, low and far between.

The weather has again become excessively warm, and very disagreeable for out-door business. The city, however, continues healthy.

A man was found dead yesterday afternoon, on board of the schooner *Two Brothers*.

We understand that a man by the name of *George M.*, was stabbed by another named *Christian Williams*, on the levee near the New Market; he died almost instantly of the wound. The murderer has been arrested and secured in jail.

Mr. *W. J. Weston* does not contemplate a visit to the Western Country. It is understood, however, that he intends to do so, should no accident, present next season.

Commercial Bank.—Our readers are doubtless aware that a letter was addressed to the President and Directors of the Commercial Bank, a day or two ago, by one hundred and eight persons, holding together one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five shares of its capital stock, requesting that a general meeting of all the stockholders should take place in order to determine where it should be located. The full section of the act of incorporation confers this privilege on twenty stockholders, holders of a thousand shares; it is in these words—

"Sec. 15. Any number of stockholders not less than twenty, who, together, shall be proprietors of not less than one thousand shares, may at any time require of the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving previous notice as aforesaid, (during three weeks.)"

Notwithstanding the express and positive character of this section, and the reasonableness of calling such a meeting under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the directors of the bank have with a boldness and impudence rarely to be met with, endeavored to evade the object of such a meeting, by refusing to call it, but that would be too palpable an infringement, but by postponing it to the first of December, (as we learn from an unquestionable source,) to give themselves, it is but reasonable to suppose, time to find some new mode of equivocation, or some new trick whereby to save themselves, and to prevent the location of the bank where those having the greatest interest desire. Words cannot express the disgust such conduct is calculated to inspire! This new step, however, accords with the preceding shameful means resorted to, and therefore should occasion no surprise.

But what do the stockholders whose request has been so indignantly evaded, now do? Will they faintly submit and leave their claims thus disregarded or crushed? We think not.

If the 3,000 shares owned by the city be added to the number owned by the stockholders, who have demanded the meeting, the whole amounts to 7,375 shares! Surely could such perseverance move the directors to a sense of their duty some way or other!

In the absence of such more interesting, we devote a large share of our columns to a biographical sketch of Mr. *Cass*, the present Secretary of the War Department, who has singularly escaped the vituperation of party animosity, and his name had not been down against him "such is malice."

The distinguished honor now on the President on his tour has excited the envy and malevolence of the most violent of his opponents. They charge the people through the usual epithet "rabble," with having degraded themselves by their "servility." The expression of so much good feeling towards him, calls into action the vilest dispositions of their minds, and they lose no opportunity to give vent to their vindictive rage.

by the citizens, who, at the anniversary were assembled in a much more illustrious manner than a few days since could have been supposed.

We observe that some of the southern papers seem to like the prospect of quarrel with the territories, and that part of the country, on the ground that they are anti-republican. As they appear to be of an entirely different character, it is hardly necessary to say that they are not anti-republican. They are, in fact, a set of papers, published by a few individuals, who, for the sake of a few dollars, are willing to do anything, and are not at all concerned with the interests of the country. They are, in fact, a set of papers, published by a few individuals, who, for the sake of a few dollars, are willing to do anything, and are not at all concerned with the interests of the country.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The efficiency of our stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound was lately tested, and proved beyond a doubt. In the case of *Nathan Corcoran*, near Newark, New Jersey, a man, who while making a line, by the mistake of a wire, cut his leg badly to the bone which blood profusely. Not being at first aware of the injury he had sustained, he continued to work, but when he perceived the blood gushing freely, he pulled off his boot, and immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continuing to flow, and after his arrival proceeded to try various remedies for a short time, without effect, crying aloud for help, and was finally brought to the hospital, where the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—was applied, and to the surprise of every one the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And the patient, who was in great danger, is now in a fair way to recover.

The Richmond papers have suggested the project of a Railroad from Potomac Creek to Richmond. A company has been incorporated and is now engaged in constructing a road from Potomac Creek to Fredericksburg. The road has been surveyed, and the route is a straight line, and is to be constructed of iron rails. The route is a straight line, and is to be constructed of iron rails. The route is a straight line, and is to be constructed of iron rails.

Tax on Luxuries. A lady recently entered a complaint against a gentleman for starting at her in meeting—where a woman would live. We think not unless she could show she had malice in her heart. Actions for breach of promise to marry, and for seduction, are in a proper remedy—but to be prosecuted for starting at a woman, which John Holmes declared in the Senate of the U. S. was one of the greatest luxuries, is insufferably tyrannical. We must next winter have a Tariff of protection to meet the case.

From the National Portrait Gallery.

LEWIS CASS.

Lewis Cass, the Secretary of War, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. His parents were among the first settlers of that part of the country, and his father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, which he joined the day after the battle of Lexington, and participated in the memorable battle of Brandywine, where he was severely wounded. He was afterwards a major in Wayne's army. In 1799 he moved with his family to Marietta, but eventually settled in the city of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, where, after a life of honorable usefulness, he died in August, 1830.

His son, Lewis Cass, was educated at the academy of Exeter, and at the University of Cambridge, in England, where he was admitted to the law, and practiced the profession successfully during several years.

In 1806 he was elected a member of Ohio's legislature. He was afterwards elected to the office of Governor of Ohio, and served in that capacity for two terms. He was afterwards elected to the office of Secretary of War, and served in that capacity for two terms.

They returned to their respective homes, immediately transported their women and children, and left the scene of the tragedy. The only person who remained at the scene of the tragedy was the interpreter, who was immediately taken to the residence of the Governor, and placed under the care of the military authorities. The interpreter, who was immediately taken to the residence of the Governor, and placed under the care of the military authorities.

THE INDIAN TREATY.

The Indian Treaty, which was signed at Fort Snelling, in 1825, has been the subject of much discussion. The treaty, which was signed at Fort Snelling, in 1825, has been the subject of much discussion. The treaty, which was signed at Fort Snelling, in 1825, has been the subject of much discussion.

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PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE 18 LAST.

Ship *Cosmopolitan*, New York, J. A. Barrell, Master.
Ship *Amelia*, Rochefort, J. A. Barrell, Master.
Ship *Delaware*, Rochefort, J. A. Barrell, Master.
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CONVENIENT COUNTRY SEAT.

WILL be offered for sale on Saturday 18th September next, 14 lots of ground situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 14 miles from the mouth of the river, and 14 miles from the mouth of the river, and 14 miles from the mouth of the river.

COURT OF PROBATES.

Dayton—In virtue of an order from the court aforesaid, there will be sold on Monday 22nd July instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the town of Dayton, the real estate of the deceased in Royal street, between the streets of St. Ann street, his furniture and merchandise, as follows:—

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FOR BOSTON.

The new and fast sailing Spanish brig *MANUEL*, Captain *W. J. Barron*, will sail on Saturday 19th July, for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and other goods. For freight or passage, apply to *J. J. DARRAH & CO.*, 15 New York street.

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