New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
[illegible] DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By R. Scott, at No. 44 Old Levee street, coffee, sugar, whisky, Olive oil, ipecac, etc.

By J. B. Cerveat, at 11 o'clock, at No. 213 Ursulines street, furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, in the St. Louis warehouse, 500 sacks oats.

By the same, at 11 o'clock, in the Eagle warehouse, crushed sugar.

Mr. R. Scott, auctioneer, sells this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 Old Levee street, claret, coffee, sugar, whisky, champagne, ipeca, &c.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS FOR THE NORTH.—Major Gen. Banks is among the passengers of the steamer Suwo Nada which leaves this morning for New York.

A HUMOROUS CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.—We have received from the publisher a small volume with the annexed title page:

Letters of Major Jack Downing, of the Downingville Militia. New York: Bromley & Co., J. F. Feeks, wholesale agent, 26 Ann street, New York.

These letters are a confessed imitation of the Jack Dowing letters of some thirty years ago intended as a caricature of Gen. Jackson and his political friends and advisers. President Lincoln is put in the place of Jackson, Seward in the place of Van Buren, and so on. The imitation is clever, but whether the humorous and satirical sketches of the existing Administration will be more effective towards overthrowing it in this instance than in the case of Jackson, remains to be shown.

The original Jack Downing, though failing of his political purpose, had a wide popularity as a shrewd and homely humorist, and the humor of the present Jack gives him no inconsiderable claims upon those readers who tolerate political literature only when disguised in the shape of frolic and fun. Running through the jokes and stories of the letters is a review, from an opposition stand-point, of the war and the war policy of the Administration, and of the relations thereto of the foremost Republican and Abolition leaders. It is for this reason, doubtless, that the present volume is issued as a campaign document by Bromley & Co., New York. They announce their paper cover edition at $1 per copy. Address, box 1265 New York P. O. The volume is illustrated with numerous cuts.

BLACKWOOD FOR AUGUST.—We have received from Leonard Scott & Co, New York, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for August. The contents of the present number comprise nine titles. They are enriched with a continuation of the Cornelius O'Dowd papers, attributed to Charles Lever, and with a searching and caustic review of Victor Hugo's recent work on Shakespeare.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, E. E. Valle commander, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight, $10,000 in gold, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Mrs J. J. Adolphus, Miss E. L. Cohen, F. Farrelly, wife and 3 children, J. Simpkins and lady, Henry Umphic.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Suwo Nada, Capt Jayne, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, $20,000 in Gold, the U. S. Mails and the following passengers.

Maj Gen N P Banks and Orderly, Col John S Clark A D C, Lieut C D Clark, Lieut W B Stimson, Lieut I L Andem, Col W S Abert, Capt Schuyler Crosby and servant, Maj J E Cowan, Col Jas Grant Wilson, Judge Durell, R H Shannon, J C Bailey, J L Swift, Jos Swufus, P Perin, Jas Kell, F G Hennlng, Miss Louisa H Strong, R C Pratt, H H S Thompson and Lady, S H Clark, Miss Bergeing sister and brother, C W Fisher, G T M Davy Jr, Jno Allen, W H York, Robt Wiles, L N Hanson, Wm Goldsbow, and 12 passengers in the steerage.

The London Times on the Political and Military Situation in the United States.

[From the London Times, Aug 31.]

It is now clear that whereas the Confederates are as unanimous as ever in their resolution to resist, the Federals are no longer of the same mind as to the continuance of the attack. There is a strong party desirous of raising the great question of peace or war at the approaching Presidential election

Now the question to be asked at this moment is what will be the effect of such events as we witness on the views of the contending parties? The answer will give the Confederates two chances against one. A battle may be either won, or lost, or drawn. If the Federals win—if Grant takes Richmond, Sherman Atlanta, and Farragut Mobile—we may anticipate that the peace party will be discouraged, and their opponents enabled to prosecute the war. If, however, the Confederates win, and the Federals experience any signal disaster, the war party will be overpowered, while a similar result would probably follow even if neither party won and things remained exactly as they are. This is the strong point in favor of the South. If they can only prevent the balance from being turned decisively against them, the advantage of the campaign will be theirs.

In this event we cannot but anticipate important consequences in the Northern States. It may be admitted that what these may be is at present a matter of conjecture, but it appears impossible to imagine that the impending election will not raise the great issue of peace or war in some shape or other. Nobody can well anticipate that Mr. Lincoln would be re-elected without a contest, or that the contest could be otherwise than desperate. But a desperate contest implies conflicting principles, and Mr. Lincoln's principles have been distinctly pronounced. His policy, as at present avowed, is war—war "to the bitter end," and it is on the party professing similar views that he has hitherto relied for support. But this adoption of the war on the part of one political section, leaves the other with no alternative but to adopt, in some shape or other, a policy of peace. It may be transformed or concealed under various disguises, but to this end it must come at last. Whoever condemns President Lincoln's policy must virtually condemn the war. It is vain to talk of the prosecution of the war on better military principles or a more skilful plan.

All plans and all principles have now been tried. Every General has had his chance in turn, and all have failed alike. McClellan's scientific caution fared no better than Grant's invincible obstinacy, except that under the former commander there were not so great a sacrifice of life. That the war has been wasteful beyond all precedent is perfectly true, and if exceptions were taken to the prodigality with which blood and treasure have been lavished, they might doubtless be sustained. But though the war might have been managed more cheaply, we do not see how it could have been conducted more vigorously. No Minister could have raised more men than Mr. Stanton, or more money than Mr Chase. No Chief of the Republic could have kept "pegging away" at the war more indefatigably than President Lincoln, or rejected more bluntly all proposals of compromise. If the Republicans, with their unsparing efforts, could do nothing against the South, it is not to be imagined that the Democrats with their half-and-half policy, could do more. If McClellan is to be their champion, we know already what may be expected. The armies of the North would be more prudently handled, and after a check, would be more expeditiously withdrawn, but they would certainly make no more impression on the South than the armies of Grant or Hooker.

It appears to us, then, that if the Democratic party make a fight for power, they must do it substantially on principles of peace, and the events of the next few weeks will probably enable us to anticipate the result. If either Grant or Sherman should achieve any signal victory, or inspirit the North by any important conquest, the Democrats might be deterred from taking the field, and either Mr. Lincoln or the conquering General himself would be left to win. But if the achievements of the Federals fall short of this success, there is such an opportunity for the South as has never occurred before. This is what gives such extraordinary and exceptional importance to the events of the present campaign. It is not that they affect directly the issue of the war more than the events of the last two years, but that they are occurring on the eve of a Presidential election. Last Autumn the Confederates held their own, but only to see the war recommence in the Spring. If they can do as much this Autumn, next Spring may possibly see affairs in good train for peace.

Regulations Concerning Freedmen.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations providing for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who have or shall become free. These regulations will be carried into effect by the same agents and under the same supervision as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

"Freedmen's Home Colonies" are to be established in each special agency, at which all freed persons within the agency may be received and provided for. A superintendent of freedmen will be employed for each colony to make necessary arrangements to provide shelter and care for persons received, and to obtain working animals and implements for the economical conduct of the establishment. Registry of births, marriages, deaths, and departures, and all circumstances relating to each freedman, are to be kept.

The superintendent shall classify all freedmen capable of labor as follows: 1. Sound persons over 18 and under 40. 2. Sound persons over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and under 55. 3. Sound persons over 12 and under 14, and over 55. Other persons able to work shall be classed as the superintendent shall deem proper. Minimum rate of wages: Males—1st class, $25 per month; 2d, $20; 3d, $15; Females—1st class, $18 per month; 2d, $14; 3d, $10.

All persons who are received, registered, and classified shall be promptly provided with employment, leaving none in idleness who are capable of labor. Applications for their labor shall be received by the superintendent.

Aged and infirm freed persons and children under twelve and others unfit for labor shall be provided for by the superintendent, also, medical attendance and schools.

Home colonies may be assigned to the care and charge of associations having for the purpose to improve the condition of freedmen.

Freedmen's labor colonies may also be found with superintendents, and land shall be reserved and assigned for their use. These colonies may also be assigned to associations. Schools must be established in the colonies for the education of children under twelve years of age.

In case that the lessees and others employed by them ill treat freedmen, the contract for labor shall be annulled.

All expenses must be authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each superintendent at the commencement of every month must furnish the Secretary with copies of all records, agreements, etc., with a monthly statement of accounts, etc. Special agents must also render a monthly account current, vouchers for money paid, etc.

Important Naval Movements and Preparations at the North.

[From the New York Sun, 14th.]

The ocean iron-clad monitor Dictator, laying at the foot of 13th street, North River, is very nearly completed. Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department, by Capt. Ericsson, that she will proceed on a secret and important expedition on the 1st of October. It is the earnest desire of the Department to at once test her qualities in active service; but the service is so momentous, that no trial trip can be made either upon the river or upon the ocean, and everything will be hastened forward as rapidly as possible, in order to equip and man the vessel where she now lays. All we can say at present as to her future destiny is that she is to go South.

There are probably at present about six hundred vessels on our Home Squadron, and one hundred on the Mississippi Squadron. Besides this, the Navy Department is constructing vast fleets of iron-clad and wooden vessels, building at all the naval stations along our sea-coast, and inland. There are now working upon the machinery of wooden vessels alone, at the different iron works, about 7,000 machinists, and probably as many more upon the machinery of the iron-clad vessels.

The iron-clad Monayunk, building at Pittsburg, is almost completed, and will be launched some time this Fall. She is a monitor, 235 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 11 feet 10 inches deep. It is expected she will be the fastest iron-clad in our Navy.

Senator Sumner's Conditions of Peace.

In Senator Sumner's late speech in Faneuil Hall at the celebration of the fall of Atlanta and Fort Morgan, alluding to the peace Democrats of the North, he said

Fellow-citizens, these Northern criminals—(I like to call things by their proper names, and I thank my honored friend who preceded me for his exposition on that subject, telling how near they came to being traitors)—these Northern criminals are nothing else than unarmed guerrilla bands of Jefferson Davis marauding here at the North. [Loud cheers.] They cry out peace, but, fellow-citizens, are we not all for peace? Sir, are you not for peace? Are not all of the honored gentlemen by whom I am surrounded for peace? For myself, let me say peace is the longing, the sentiment, the passion of my life. Not Falkland, in the bloody days of the English civil war, cried out peace, peace, peace, more fervently than I do now. With me the day begins, continues and ends with this aspiration; but it is precisely because I am thus determined for peace, because peace is with me such a be-all and end-all that I now insist at all hazards that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled out totally, entirely, and utterly, so that it shall never again break forth in blood.—[Loud cheers.] In the name of peace and for the sake of "good will among men," promised us by the angelic choir, do I now insist that this rebellion shall be so completely annihilated that it shall leave behind no relic or remnant which may become the seed of any future war.

But, fellow citizens, let me be frank with you, for such is my habit, here, or wherever else I have the honor to speak. It is vain for you to expect to crush the rebellion unless you crush slavery, [applause] for slavery, let me tell you, is but another name for this rebellion. The two are synonymous; they are convertible terms. Rebellion, as I have often said, is slavery in arms. It is slavery on horseback—or, if you please, it is belligerent slavery warring to establish a wicked empire. If you are against one, you must be against the other. If you are ready to strike rebellion you must be ready to strike slavery. If you are ready to strike slavery you must be ready to strike rebellion. The President was clearly right when, in a recent letter, he declared that he should accept no terms of peace which did not begin with the abandonment of slavery. ["Good," and cheers.] The Union cannot live with slavery. Nothing can be clearer than this. If slavery dies the Union lives; if slavery lives the Union dies. God save the Union!

GEN. WOOL AGAINST MCCLELLAN.—Gen. Wool has come out against McClellan in a letter in which he says:

The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON TRADE INTEREST.—A Washington dispatch of the 13th to the N. Y. Tribune says

Parties who arrived from New Orleans by the last steamer, are endeavoring to obtain a modification of the policy of the Government in regard to the cotton trade in rebel districts. They allege that parties would dispose of their stock to Yankees, and thus weaken the basis of the Confederate loan. Secretary Stanton, is, however, firmly opposed to the business.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.—Governor Seymour was nominated for re-election by the Democratic Convention which met at Albany, N. Y., on the 14th instant. Governor Andrews, of Mass., has been again chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State.

GOV. VANCE'S MAJORITY IN N. C.—The Charleston Courier of the 31 says

The majority for Vance over Holden for Governor of North Carolina is not yet ascertained, but is estimated at 50,000, in a total vote of 75,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE!

Stabbing.—Pat Doherty met his friend James Vernon, on the 9th inst., and accused him of having talked about him (Doherty.) Vernon denied this, and received immediately a touch of his opponent's fist which bruised his face. The assailant then went behind his victim and cut him with a knife behind the ear. The wound was at first considered to be mortal, but the wounded man recovered. The case was fully ventilated before Recorder Vennard, who sent accused before the First District Court. The defence claimed to have acted in self-defence.

Schoolboard.—This Board met last night and went into an election of teachers for the Girls' High Schools, after some preliminary business. Miss Coggswell was elected as Principal for the High School above, and Miss More for below Canal street. As Assistants for the upper school, Miss Richardson, Miss Murphy and Miss Armstrong were elected. For the lower District Miss Burgess, Miss Riddel and Miss Wade were elected by acclamation.

French Teachers for the High Schools, Mrs. Quarron, Miss Clark, Miss Martin and Miss Loms.

For the boys high school, above Canal street, Miss Dean was elected principal, and Miss Harmon and Mrs. Seaman as associate teachers.

For the boys' high school, below Canal street, Mr. Percival was elected principal and Miss Hopkins and Mr. Hier associate teachers.

Mr Millspaugh, Ch Baumbach and William Bigger were elected trustees to fill vacancies. Sundry reports and communications were referred to proper committees.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 16th.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

More Accounts of Desertion from Lee's Army.

LEE RECEIVING RECRUITS.

Gen. Averill's Position.

Correspondence between Sherman and Hood—Agreement to an Armistice.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER COLOSSUS BY REBEL PRISONERS—A BLOODY AFFAIR.

Gold in New York on the 16th 121½—Cotton 180.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Port Hudson, 8.30 A. M., September 23.

The following dates have just arrived by the Olive Branch, which passed here at 8 o'clock:

Cairo, September 16.—Steamer Colossus left Smithland on Tuesday evening last with 14 rebel prisoners bound for Evansville, in charge of a guard of 7 federal soldiers belonging to the 4th Kentucky regiment. Rebels were of Capt. Steele's band and Capt. Steel was one of the prisoners.

Early on Wednesday A. M., when steamer was in vicinity of Caseyville Ky., the rebels finding they were guarded by only two soldiers, while the rest of guard were sound asleep, revolted, capturing the entire guard and killing Corporal Anderson, a Sargeant and private. Rebels then went in the pilot house and told the Captain he should land his steamer or they would kill him. Of course there was no attempting to disobey the order, as the prisoners were not armed and had full possession of the steamer.

The Colossus was landed, and the rebels were commencing to parole the prisoners, when a steamer hove in sight which they took for a gunboat, and they instantly fled, carrying away with them arms they captured from the guard.

Washington, 16th.—A letter received in this city to-day from officers on Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says:

I have no stirring news to record. Everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lay here we weaken the enemy more or less, while their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. They are receiving large accessions of new recruits. The 11th Florida regiment which entered rebel service with eleven hundred men has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100; by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertions. Among 72 rebel deserters brought in here this morning from City Point were 15 from that regiment.

New York, September 16.—Gold at evening exchange 221¼.

Fort Monroe.—Butler arrived here this morning from the front for the benefit of his impaired health.

Intelligence from the front states that the enemy have been annoying our lines on the left for some time, and Gen. Grant's batteries opened yesterday to put a stop to it. Heavy firing kept up all day yesterday, without ascertained result.

Denver City, Sept. 16.—No Indians have been seen on the Overland for several weeks past. Stages will be resumed immediately. Indian scouting seems ended.

FROM GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, 15TH.

There is every reason to believe the rebels contemplate, and have already prepared for the evacuation of Petersburg and the retirement of their army within the defences of Richmond.

SHERMAN AND HOOD.

Louisville, September 11.—The Journal's special from Atlanta the 10th, contains a congratulatory order from Sherman recounting his victories, and an agreement between Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country around, enclosed by a circle of two miles radii, 10 days from September 12th to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South. Hood in a letter to Sherman, the 9th, says: "Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in stupid and ingenious cruelty, all acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of the war.

In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of brave people." Letter from Sherman to Hood was not attainable. The following items from a notice issued by the Major, by permission of General Sherman will give an idea thereof.

"All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either south or north. The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga.

All citizens may take their property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all moveable property. Negroes who wish to do so will go with their masters, otherwise male negroes will be put in good employ, and the women and children sent outside the lines.

Baltimore, September 14.—General Averill has reoccupied Martinsburg, and parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have resumed work.

New York, September 16.—Gold opened at 223, declined to 221, and closed, at afternoon board, at 225. At evening board Gold closed at 121¼. Cotton 180.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The St. Helena Guardian says.

It is reported that the Slave trade has been carried on very briskly for some time past by means of steamers of such a class that our cruisers have no chance of catching them. One steamer of 900 tons has got away three times, each time well laden with negroes. The barracoons are full!

From Richmond Papers via New York.

New York papers brought by the America contain the following:

THE CAMPAIGNS IN GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]

The news is important. The enemy's campaign in Georgia is finished for the present. That immense army which left Chattanooga four months ago is shattered. Although successful, it can do nothing more till heavily reinforced, rested, supplied with new clothing, horses and ammunition. It must remain at Atlanta till completely reorganized, and that is a work which cannot be effected in a day, nor in a month.

But the campaign in Virginia is not finished. The fall of Atlanta is the signal for a desperate effort against Richmond. All the troops of the Mississippi are in motion towards Virginia. Gen. Grant announces that he wants one hundred thousand fresh men to capture Richmond; but with those fresh troops he will certainly succeed. That he will get the troops is quite probable. It is still more probable that he will expend the force under his hand in an immediate, desperate effort to push his lines through the Southside road.

We hope that it is needless to call attention to these prospects. We hope it is still more needless to dilate on the importance of holding our own in Virginia at this time. It is easy to do it—easier than ever before—if no fatal blunder is made by the government.

In Georgia the aspect of affairs is gloomier. There a portion of the legitimate results of contraband has been attained. A weaker army has been steadily forced back for a considerable distance, and the enemy holds a threatening position in the interior of the country. The advantages he has gained are not to be despised. Yet, as they are the front of concentration, by that measure only can they be retained. The great object of the campaign there, too, is not achieved. An army, still intact, still capable of formidable resistance, and, properly handled, or assuming the offensive with terrible effect at the right moment, confronts Sherman, and warns him that his successful advance, thus far, counts for nothing, unless he can consummate his work by the total defeat of his opponent. Until that is accomplished, his own position, commanding as it may appear to be, is replete with danger. He stands upon a pinnacle conspicuous in the sight of men but a rude touch or a momentary giddiness may topple him into the dark abyss that yawns beneath. It is idle to ignore the success of the enemy, but it is well to reflect that up to this point it springs, necessarily from the policy he adopted for the campaign, and has been purchased by sacrifices indispensable to that policy. Whether his triumphs shall prove bootless rests upon the valor, the energy, and the wisdom of our soldiers, our generals and our rulers. The crisis demands these qualities in no unstinted measure. If they are forthcoming, the safety of our cause will be as strikingly exemplified in Georgia as in Virginia.

A VIGOROUS FALL CAMPAIGN EXPECTED IN VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 5.]

Lincoln's hope of election depends on the military results of the next few weeks. If his armies shall gain advantages sufficient to revive the dead or dying hopes of his people, and inspire them with the expectation of ultimate triumph, he will be elected.

Lincoln knows all this, and he knows that the sure and only way to destroy the peace sentiment is to win victories, and he knows, too, that if he does not thus destroy the peace sentiment, the peace sentiment will destroy him. If he can present to his people such prospect of ultimate success as will induce them to continue the war, then he is sure of his election. A war policy will call for a war President. But if military disaster, failure, inaction or irresolution mark the period of the Presidential canvass, the peace sentiment will grow and will triumph. A revolution in policy will be determined upon in the popular mind, and this will result in a revolution in the administration—Lincoln will be dismissed the White House, and "some other man's son" will occupy it.

We look, therefore, to see great activity on the part of the enemy, from the present time until November. Such will be the case, unless the orders from Washington are disobeyed—Sherman's retreat from his advanced position will fill Lincoln with dismay, and compel Stanton to indite another bulletin. Is the prestige of Atlanta all gone in the very week of triumph? Has Sherman indeed but won a town and a few miles of road, and is he afraid, that thus he shrinks from the Confederates, in the very disorder of their retreat? This does not look much like "victory"—far less like subjugation. We should like to see Lincoln's compliments to Major-General Sherman on his happy return to Atlanta.

But, in all seriousness, we should calculate on every effort which the enemy may be in position to make, and which their generals can be persuaded or coerced to undertake, between this time and the November election. We must be ready for them. We must stand on guard at all points. We must concentrate our strength, keep it well in hand, and be prepared to strike as well as to fend. Let us look out for attempts of surprise and for audacious enterprises. The very necessity that Lincoln is under to act boldly will be our opportunity, if we are vigilant, and that success for which he bids so largely will thus be rendered unattainable and substituted by fatal disaster. In short, to use the word once in great favor with politicians, Lincoln is "in a crisis," and it is in our power to decide it against him.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF MORGAN'S BETRAYAL AND DEATH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, September 8.]

We have just received an authentic account of the manner in which General Morgan came to his death. Accompanied only by his staff, he went on a reconnoitering expedition to Greenville, and there stopped for the night at the house of one Joseph Williams, who is one of Burnside's staff. Shortly after dark Mrs Williams left the house clandestinely, and, mounting a horse, rode fifteen miles to Bull's Gap and informed the Yankees of the whereabouts of General Morgan. She returned to Greenville with a strong force of Yankees and piloted them to her house by a by-path. On the approach of the enemy Gen. Morgan ran into the back yard and there discovered that the house and grounds were surrounded by Yankees. Being determined never again to fall alive into the enemy's hands, he drew his pistol and fired upon the Yankees nearest to him. Having discharged the contents of his revolver he attempted to break through the line and escape, when a volley was fired upon him. He fell dead, one of the shots having passed through his head.

A New Paddle-Wheel.

A new paddle-wheel, the buckets of which enter the water vertically, and are kept in that position during the revolution of the wheel by means of an eccentric, has recently been placed on the old steamer L. Boardman, for the purpose of a trial.

Several experiments have been made under the direction of Engineer William Wright. The first was with the radial paddle-wheels in common use, and the others with the new wheel, which was invented by Wm. R. Manley. It is claimed that the result, while using thirty-five per cent less steam, is a gain in speed of twenty per cent.

The L Boardman made an experimental trip yesterday afternoon. The wheel, which has only six buckets, worked smoothly; there was no lifting of water, and if its performance shall justify the theory of the inventor, it will enable our first-class steamers to cross the ocean in eight or nine days.—*N. Y. Post*, 14th.

Important Letter from Major-General Banks.

HON. JAMES H. LANE, Senator of Kansas.

Sir:—The earnest and generous support that you voluntarily and unexpectedly rendered the representatives of Louisiana in the National Convention at Baltimore, gave to her loyal people unalloyed satisfaction. Whenever opportunity offers it will be acknowledged by them with gratitude.

I recall, with pleasure, our personal and political association as members of the 33d Congress when we sustained, at the opening of the revolution, as now, at its close, the same general principles of public policy.

You have passed the fiery ordeal involved in the organization of civil government amid the contests of civil war, and in the presence of revolution, and know the perils as well as the difficulties of this duty. Such considerations lead me to ask your attention to some thoughts connected with public matters in this State affecting its relations with the Government and people. My official connection with the military and civil affairs of the State, for nearly two years, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for this course.

Let me assure you that your faith in the people, without which, public service is impotent for good, has not been, in this instance, misplaced. The loyal people of Louisiana merit, in an eminent degree, the generous confidence and support of the Government and people of the United States.

Until recently, I have not had an opportunity to examine the bill passed at the late session of Congress, providing for the reconstruction of Government in rebel States.

The proclamation of the President, and the protest of the Hon. Messrs. Wade and Davis relating to this measure, attracted general attention here. It was not generally understood how far, or in what respect the course of public events in Louisiana was in conflict with the plan proposed by Congress.

It was perfectly apparent from the character of the protest, that its authors but imperfectly understood the condition of things, and that their informant, whoever he may have been, or from whatever source he may have received his information, had misled them. What influence this may have had upon the President or the people it is not in my power, nor within my province to determine. But whatever impression has been made will be eradicated I am certain, by a knowledge of the facts.

The traditions of Congress, as well as my personal connection with its history, lead me to regard with the highest respect its opinions, and to render to its legislation the most unreserved and loyal obedience and support. I am sure that the people here entertain the same patriotic sentiment. Nothing further from their purpose or desire can be imagined than the idea that they would encourage or avail themselves of a temporary difference of opinion between the Executive and legislative branches of the Government, to foster their interests or establish their power. In this feeling, which I know to be honest and general, I concur to the fullest extent.

No attention was given to the provisions of the bill for reconstruction of government in seceding States, and but little interest was manifested in legislation on that subject because it was known that no law would be enacted by any Congress not wedded to the principles of secession, or not inflexibly opposed to the return of erring States to the Union, to which Louisiana could not, and would not instantly and gladly assent.

The proclamation of the President and the protest of the honorable chairman of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively on that subject, were received and read with astonishment.

It was supposed, from the intensity of the discussion and the asperity of the allusions to the State of Louisiana, that some new and important views, deemed by Congress indispensable to the reconstruction of the Union, had been intentionally disregarded.

You will imagine my surprise when I found, upon an attentive perusal of the bill, that there, at least, every material provision had been anticipated, and every vital guarantee had been recognized and established. If the measure had been an approving and critical review of constitutional proceedings here, it would require no material change in legislation on the one hand, or of constitutional reconstruction on the other, to harmonize the proceeding with the result. I feel assured that the doubts of the President, the members of Congress and the people, will be in a great degree removed by a correct report of the actual situation.

There are many subjects embodied in the protest to which I need not refer, interesting to the people of Louisiana as to other citizens of the United States.

The right of the President to withhold his approval of measures initiated by Congress needs no assertion. It has been too often exercised and too strongly and boldly vindicated by the Executive and the people to make it necessary to volunteer a word in its defence. And yet it is a subject that cannot be too much or too carefully considered, because it involves the perfection of our Government in theory, and its success in practice. The Government carefully represents in its different branches all the material elements of public power.

The House represents local popular opinion, modified or controlled by local prejudices, passions, interests. The sudden neighborhood pulsations, whether excited by social, moral or political ideas, affect the representatives (sometimes) through the frequency of elections, in proportion to their intensity or extent. The Senate represents public opinion through the agency of States. The President is the sole direct representative of the whole people. An intermediate constitutional barrier, intended probably to separate somewhat the President from the people, in the form of electors, has been abandoned, except in form, by universal consent. The honest sentiment of the vicinage deemed so important by Saxon legislators, of corporate or aristocratic interests, and of pure, unfailing democracy are thus all fully represented. The union of these diverse political elements gives peace, prosperity and power to the American people. The dissent of one defers, but does not defeat any measure. We sometimes have too much legislation, rarely too little. We lose nothing by delay where ultimate harmony is possible. "Le monde, il est pour le flegmatique," is a maxim of wisdom. The universe is the patrimony of patient men.

Neither do I see substantial cause of alarm in the suggestion of the President, that he will follow, in part, the opinions of Congress, expressed in a measure which failing to receive his approval does not become a law. The President has civil and military functions. He is invested with constitutional powers, pertinent to the conditions of peace and war. No declaration of war can be made without consent of Congress, but once waged by its order, it cannot restrict the powers of the President as commander-in-chief.

"The recognition of any of these powers is a bill of quasi civil nature, does not confer them, nor if it fails, does it defeat them. In one case he exercises a recognized power, in the other, it is a reversion consequent upon the military situation. The initiation of measures has been regarded as an affair of insignificant import throughout our constitutional history, where the concurrent right of assent or dissent to the legislation which give them constitutional and permanent validity, is unimpaired. No material power is conferred upon the President by the bill which he does not derive from the nature of his office and the necessities of the country. Why, then, charge him with grave executive usurpation in the contemplated exercise of power which was recognized but not conferred by the measure in question.

It is a matter of grateful reflection to us, however, that this discussion has no relation to the affairs of Louisiana. Whether the legislation of Congress or the instructions of the President as commander-in-chief, or both together, are to be law, is immaterial to her. She has answered the substantial requisitions of either and both. She has done much more than has been demanded, and nothing material has been omitted. Her standard has been higher and purer than that of Congress or the executive, because she alone has been conscious of the extent of her capacity, which is the measure of her action, but not of her loyal and patriotic aspirations. Mark how completely her action corresponds to the requisitions of Congress!

The white male citizens as described in the bill, were enrolled for military service to the number of —— thousand in the most populous parishes, preparatory to draft in 1863. Measures have been taken to renew and complete the enrollment in all the parishes.

Every person enrolled who has taken the oath, has been invited to participate in the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen loyal voters have been registered under the iron-clad oath in the Parish of Orleans alone, and there are from 15,000 to 18,000 voters registered in the State as subscribers to the same oath on the parish poll books.

Delegates to the Convention were apportioned to "the white male population," not of enrolled electors merely, but of the whole State, and the number fixed as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, "applicable to legislative assemblies."

Thirty days' notice was given of elections.

Commissioners of Elections have been appointed "according to the laws and usages of the State."

The delegates were chosen by "white male citizens of the United States," 21 years of age, who had "the qualifications required by law."

Soldiers who had enlisted in the army from this State were permitted to vote at the polls opened at their respective commands by regularly appointed commissioners of election, not by officers, where it was impossible for them to vote in established legal precincts.

So far as it is known, no person who has held office under the Confederate Government, or who has borne arms against the United States, has participated in these elections.

The oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Congress of 1862, on the "iron-clad" oath of the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, have been administered to every voter. In most cases both have been administered.

The poll books at all elective precincts, have been or will be deposited with the Provisional Governor of the State.

The Constitution declares the abolition of slavery, prohibits involuntary servitude except for crime, and interdicts forever the recognition of property in man. It makes all men equal before the law. It declares that no liability, either State, parochial or municipal, shall exist for any debt contracted for on the interest of the rebels against the Government of the United States.

The only provision of the bill not embodied in the Constitution is that which denies the elective franchise to men who have borne arms against the United States. The Convention would have readily adopted this provision, but, although the State under the Constitution establishes the conditions of suffrage even for members of Congress, it was impracticable for Louisiana to overthrow the policy of the General Government in this respect. The principal officer of the Treasury in New Orleans held a commission in the rebel army, and the quartermaster and the chiefs of other departments have been ordered to employ in public service deserters from the enemy. A State cannot well deny the right of suffrage to high and permanent civil officers of the Government. The general policy on this subject ought to be established by the Government, without regard to the action of separate States. It is a question incident to peace and war.

Thus all the substantive, material conditions of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress have been anticipated and answered to the elections held in Louisiana. So far as the people are concerned, nothing has been omitted, required by Congress, material to the purity of elections, the loyalty of the people, or the dignity of the government they have organized. In many respects, the results of the popular action have been of a higher character, and have given guaranties of security far beyond those required by Congress. As, for instance, the Provisional Governor authorized by the bill to be appointed by the President, has not only been designated and commissioned by him, but has also received the formal approval of the people expressed at a regular election by a large majority of loyal votes.

There are other considerations not appertaining to the government of the State, but relative to the Government of the United States not unworthy consideration, and which may or may not be applied to Louisiana when she asks recognition as one of the States of the Union.

The bill provides that upon the adoption of a Constitution, it shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, and after it has received the assent of Congress, an election of Representatives and Senators may be ordered. This is a question of time, not of principle, and is, therefore, immaterial, except as a form of proceeding. But the doctrine asserted, is one of vital consequence to the people and Government.

The creation or admission of a State requires: 1st, the consent of the people of the State proposed formally expressed. 2d, that of the Executive department. 3d, of the Senate, and 4th, of the House of Representatives. No State can be created or admitted to the Union without the independent consent of each one of these branches of Government. By the Constitution, the consent of each must be independent of the action of others. Thus, to constitute a State, the people must consent to perform certain duties incumbent upon citizens of the United States, and to recognize the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. The President must appoint, subject to certain conditions, Federal officers to administer the laws, and enforce the rights of the Central Government with that State. The Senate of the United States has the right by the Constitution, independent of all the powers of the Government, to decide whether it will or will not receive representatives of the State as members of the Senate. The House of Representatives, by the same high authority, has the same high privilege. The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution is seen more clearly in this than in any other provision which it contains. It shows a Union founded upon general concurrence as to make it impossible that it shall be severed and the strongest argument against secession, for the suppression of which the armies of the United States are now contending, is found in the fact that a Union formed by the consent of the people, the executive and representative departments of the Federal Government, cannot be sundered except by the separate and absolute consent of each one of these parties. It is a right which the Constitution gives to each, and of which they can never be deprived. Neither party can under any circumstances surrender or impair the power which is conferred upon it by the Constitution.

It is true that Congress has often passed laws instructing the people of a Territory as to the measures proper for the initiation of Government, but it has no power to compel their acceptance. It may, by coercive measures, destroy and replace such people, but it must still leave them the right of assent or dissent to such measures. This is a question of great magnitude, which must be met at a day not distant.

To surrender this on the part of any one of these parties would be an act of unavailing imbecile character, deserving the reprobation of Government and people. Inasmuch as these powers cannot be disregarded, impaired or surrendered, it is equally clear that they cannot be delegated that no exterior influence or power can be acknowledged which assumes to control any one of these separate and independent functions of the Government. Any act of Congress, therefore, which undertakes to declare in what manner the people of a State shall apply, in what form or whether or not the President shall receive and assent to the application of the State, whether the Senate shall receive or reject, or the House of Representatives admit or exclude persons claiming representative power in the Government, is an invasion of the Constitutional rights of these independent, separate powers, which can never be justified or defended.

It is impossible that the views expressed by Congress should be received otherwise than with the most profound respect, especially by the officers of the various Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, so far as they may be consistent with the rights, opinions, interests and liberties of the people or the constitutional powers of the Government.—Wherever they are known they will be recognized and obeyed as law. The people often bow to that which is not law because it ought to be law. This is Divine Wisdom. The very existence of our Government depends upon the recognition of the paramount respect to the recommendations of the different departments of the Government and the more potent it becomes in proportion as it receives the approval of all the departments of the Government. But to assert that Congress has the power, with or without the consent of the President, to pass an act which shall strip these co-ordinate branches of the independent powers conferred upon them by the Constitution, and which would be fatal to the independence or the perpetuity of the Government itself, is an error so glaring, and so pregnant with permanent public injury, that it is impossible to believe it would receive the countenance or support of any considerable portion of the people.

This must be the case even where a Congress passes an act with a view to the momentary limitation of its own powers simply. How much greater force must it have—how much more ponderous the objection—when it is used and applied to an act of Congress, intended to restrict and limit the irrepealable constitutional power of its successors, or the co-ordinate branches of the Government. Nothing is more true, nothing connected with the interest of the Government more important than that Congress in the creation or admission of States, cannot bind its successors. It can neither surrender nor assume powers. The very instant that the Senate or the House consents to a measure of limitation, restriction or surrender, the successor of each member will not only be entirely free to disregard the obligation imposed by the statute, but the very members voting for it, will be at liberty instantaneously to disregard its provisions, or assert the opposite of its doctrines. Any legislation of this character must be momentary changing. It cannot be permanent. The concurrence of the President would not change its character. It is not in human power without the organic law to give to such a measure, in a parliamentary sense, the dignity and authority of "an act." It is an opinion of high and paramount import, but not "an act." If it had been invested with the forms of law by the approval of the President, the instant a State applies for admission, or claimants for representative honors stands at the bar of Senate or House, each body will be absolved from any obligation imposed by the law and compelled by the oaths of its members to follow the Constitution, which makes each House the exclusive and independent judge of the qualification of its own members.

Let the boundaries of power be preserved! The rights of persons, the peace of neighborhoods, the permanency of governments — all that Saxon civilization identifies with equality, justice and honor depends upon the observance of metes and bounds, the religious preservation of the monuments of the progress of nations. Words of purer wisdom never fell from Executive lips than those contained in the declaration that the President is unwilling to be "inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration." That guarantees absolute and certain for the peace of the country and the liberty of all its people, that indemnity for the past and security for the future should be demanded is wise and just. Such demands ought never to be waived, but the time, the method, the agents, the circumstances that may attend the great consummation, the localities where action should be hastened and where it should be repressed are topics which may wisely be left to the peculiar atmosphere of States, the softening effects of time, the necessities of the people, the potent influence of the recreated Union and the beneficent and healing power of the providence of God. It is the supererogation of wisdom to confound the material with the immaterial,—to stake the success of that which is vital and necessary upon the chances attending that which is unreal and transitory.

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

The statement made that Louisiana does not control half the population or half the territory of the State, is very far from the truth. That a large portion of the State is not occupied by the Government is correct, but it is equally true that a large portion is occupied by nobody else. A material part of the territory is to this day unoccupied either by the Union or rebel forces. But it is unjust to say that, with exception of a small and distant portion of the State, it is beyond the control of the Government. Occupation and control are essentially different things. Occupation is the work of the people: control is the work of the army.

If it be an assertion, intended for history as well as legislation, that the loyal people of Louisiana are incapable of maintaining their authority throughout the State or against the forces of the enemy, secret or public, within her lines, it should be met by stern and unqualified denial.

Nearly ten thousand white troops and fifteen thousand colored soldiers have been enlisted here in the armies of the Union. They are among the best men of the service. Every battle-field, from the Rio Grande to Port Hudson and Florida, has been honored by their valor, and hallowed by their blood. Against domestic foes, Louisiana is able, unaided, to vindicate her rights throughout her territory. Against the concentrated armies of other States, she requires, as others do, the support of her loyal sister States.

It is not territory, however, but the People, that constitute a State. It would be impossible to commit a greater error than to assume, as do the authors of this address, that the "eleven parishes we substantially hold," at the late elections, "had 233,185 inhabitants, and the residue of the State, not held by us, had 575,617." It is incredible that such an assumption should be made, or that even "the gentleman entitled to entire confidence," who has given so much information in relation to the affairs of Louisiana, should have supposed the population to be the same as that existing at the opening of the war. Yet the extraordinary error appears in the quotation cited above. The inevitable result of war is the destruction of population. None that the world ever witnessed has been more prolific of blood than this in which we are now engaged. Prussia lost in her seven years war ten per cent. of her entire population, counting the casualties of war alone. This is true of a population which remained in the kingdom when it did not find bloody graves in battle. The destruction of life in our armies, North and South, is already greater than that of Prussia. The Southern States, in addition to the decimations of battles have sustained equal or greater losses by exile or removal. The Secretary of State for the rebel Government, stated in the presence of Mr. Davis, President of the Confederacy, in reference to the losses already sustained, that "they had *few* millions of people left."

No State has suffered greater losses in population than Louisiana. From forty-two to forty five thousand able-bodied men have enlisted in the rebel army, the remnant of which is in other States. As many negroes accompanied the army, or fled with their owners, to surrounding States or to Europe. Death is every form has been busy with her people. Of 331,726 slaves in 1860, nearly one-quarter have died or left the State. The mortality of the black population in the commencement of the struggle until furnished with employment and comfortable homes, was frightful. It is doubtful if any people in any age ever sustained such losses from such causes. Including enlistments, deaths, exile and removal to other Southern States, to the North and to Europe, the reduction of the white population is nearly equal to the loss among the blacks. Of 708,000 whites and blacks in 1860, there are now not more than 451,000 within the State, two thirds of whom are within the lines of our army. Almost the entire negro population, not only of Northern Louisiana, but of the surrounding States, and numerous white families, have taken refuge here. The population of New Orleans, from this cause, is larger now than ever before, while many other parishes have been nearly depopulated. A gentleman twenty years a citizen of Louisiana, writes me under date of the 11th instant, that of twelve hundred voters, the largest number ever voting in his parish, ten full companies, had been sent into the rebel army from that parish, and that every other able bodied man of the parish was either in the Union army, a refugee, or resident within the Union lines. "I recently travelled through Catahoula," he says, "and found it almost depopulated." This will account for the paucity of our vote. "Incredible as it may appear, I doubt if an election could have been held in the usual manner it could have given a larger vote." Other parishes in that part of the State have suffered equal loss. The most perfidious revolt, the most causeless war of human history, has thus already been followed by unparalleled retribution. How unjust to the people, how unwise in legislation, how ineffably base, in the imposter, whoever he may be, to represent or assume that the population of these parishes is that of 1860!

Is it possible, in the presence of such facts, with the terrible results of nearly four years war before our eyes, that it be asserted as a condition of the reconstruction of State government, that the population of the State remains and must be estimated, as before the war? Or that parishes which have been overrun six times by the Union and rebel armies within a year and a half are to be estimated upon the census of 1860? What is the present population of Northern Virginia? Let those answer who have witnessed the devastation of the Rappahannock and Shenandoah Valleys or the mountain regions of the Upper Potomac!

Considering the drain of able-bodied men by the army; most of whom were politicians, and the large number of Creoles who never claimed citizenship, though natives of the soil, it is probable that the number qualified to vote by the laws of the State, all told, is not over 25,000.

Of these, from fifteen to seventeen thousand are registered loyal votes within the lines of the army, all of whom have taken the iron-clad oath, many of them in addition to the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress! Nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen loyal voters are registered, with name and residence, in the Parish of Orleans alone.

The highest vote in New Orleans in ten years, with the gigantic frauds of which there is record proof, was 9174, and the average vote in the same period numbers 8497. Between eleven and twelve thousand citizens voted at the election of the 22d of February, and over nine thousand on the ratification of the Constitution, which received a majority of 5,000 votes. Probably ten thousand different men voted at this election, which, except in two Districts, was without contest.

The vote on the 22d of February was 11,400. The vote for Governor in the same parishes now within our lines, has ranged for the last ten years from fifteen to sixteen thousand. In 1853 it was 15,000. In 1855 it was 16,145. In 1859 when the tocsin of revolution and civil war was heard throughout the land, the aggregate vote for Lincoln, Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge was but 7,999.

These parishes have suffered in population from the war with others and yet, as I have said, from 15,000 to 18,000 voters are now registered, and 11,000 have been polled in the organization of the State Government. Extraordinary circumstances only have prevented the full number being given.

The organization of the Government has been opposed by a powerful party in the North. The General Government advised but did not assist in this work. Military men as a general rule rely more upon force than upon civil Administration.

High civil officers have been openly hostile. An educated loyal man in civil office informed me that he was not at liberty to vote nor to attend meetings in favor of the Constitution. It was reported, and by many believed, that every man who registered and voted would be drafted for military service. It was said that the State would not be recognized. There was no real contest at the polls to draw men out. Opponents thought to discredit the Constitution by absenting themselves from the polls, and the men who should have opposed it to other weak parties, furnished the facts by misrepresentation to the people of the North. Several of the parishes were threatened with invasion by the enemy.—The last election occurred in the usual month of fever when many were absent. Such causes diminished in a material degree the aggregate vote. Men are proverbially timid and irresolute amid revolutions, and the organization of government here called for more than ordinary courage, devotion and loyalty. But the number is more than equal with the largest vote ever given in the same parishes. It is two-thirds of the ordinary vote in ten years past, and the register numbers more than three-quarters the greatest vote ever polled in the most excited elections ever held. It is an intelligent and honest vote. The more it is investigated the brighter it will appear. The Constitution created is an honor to the age in which it is given to the world.

No "generals, provost marshals, or camp followers," have ever been chief actors in any election, or "assisted by a handful of citizens, or urged on by private letters from the President," have participated in these elections.

At every election precinct, local citizens, sworn to perform their duties according to the laws of the State, have been appointed to preside at elections by civil officers, never by the officers of the army. No State has so carefully guarded the law by which elections are governed.

No Provost Marshal has been authorized to take any part in an election, except where commissioners, properly appointed, have failed by accident to discharge their duties. No general, or other officer, has done more in any election, than to return to my headquarters, for transmission to the President, the lists of soldiers claiming the right to vote as citizens of the State. No election has ever been held here influenced by improper authority, civil or military, or less vitiated by fraud, than the elections of this year in Louisiana. If the Constitution, the Senators, and Representatives, be received by Congress, that august body will never know a more honest and just representation of the people of a loyal State!

In connection with the fact which I affirm, that more than one half of the entire voting population of the State within and beyond the lines, are registered, loyal voters, qualified upon the "Iron-clad" oath to participate in elections, it is my duty to say that the apportionment of political power in the election of delegates, and in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, manifested a still higher, and nobler regard for the rights of the people. Instead of assuming as its basis the white male population of the present day, deducting the losses sustained by the slaughter and exile of nearly four years sanguinary war, as required by the bill recently approved by Congress, the people accepted as a basis of representation the population of 1860, numbering 708,000, instead of 451,000. They assumed that every election district was invested with the right to vote, was duly represented, and provided by the rules of the Convention, that every proposition, of whatever character, affecting the privileges of members or the rights of the people should receive a *majority* of all the votes that would be cast if the entire population of 1860 were represented in that Convention. It declared that a quorum for the transaction of business, should be an actual majority of all the delegates from every election precinct in the State, assuming that every soul and every district was represented according to the population of 1860. This rule was made when the opinions of members of the Convention, on any subject, were unknown.

Two-thirds of the white population, and two-thirds of the entire voting population of the State were permanently represented in the Convention

Neither Constitutional nor Parliamentary history presents a parallel instance of magnanimous abnegation of power or of exalted respect for minorities!

And what was the result of their labors? The State which held 331,726 slaves, one half of its entire population in 1860, more than three-quarters of whom had been specially excepted from the operation of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and were still held *de jure* in bondage, the Convention declared by a majority of all the votes to which the State would have been entitled if every delegate had been present from every district in the State:

Instantaneous, universal, uncompensated, unconditional emancipation of slaves!

It prohibited forever the recognition of property in man!

It decreed the education of all the children, without distinction of race or color!

It directs all men, white or black, to be enrolled as soldiers for the public defense.

It makes all men equal before the law.

It compels, by its regenerating spirit, the ultimate recognition of all the rights which National authority can confer upon an oppressed race!

It wisely recognizes for the first time in constitutional history the interest of daily labor as an element of power entitled to the protection of the State!

It has been ratified by the People!

"SUCH IS THE FREE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA!"

It has been said that the men, of the Convention were unknown, unlettered men, unaccustomed to legislative forms and deficient in Parliamentary courtesies. It is not impossible. But they add other names to the record of men whose achievements were more than commensurate with their opportunities. They are types of the "fiery souls that make low names honorable."

It has surprised me over much that Mr. Davis should be alarmed by the possible influence of military officers in Louisiana. He cannot have forgotten the course of events in Maryland—the arrest and imprisonment of the chief of police and of the police commissioners, the substitution of an honorable army officer, Col. Kenly, in place of those officers, and his appointment of five hundred policemen instead of the armed and desperate men who controlled the city and State. He cannot have forgotten the arrest and imprisonment of members of the Legislature at Baltimore, nor the forcible dispersion of the two Houses, and subsequent arrest and imprisonment of disloyal officers and members in the city of Frederick, by troops sent there for that purpose. He cannot shut his eyes to the effect that such events have had upon the politics of the State, or the color they have given to its present opinions, or that the representatives of the people now in office, in whatever capacity, owe in an eminent degree their commissions to the pregnant influence of these events! Yet the State of Maryland had not seceded. The people were undoubtedly loyal, as subsequent history has proven. Members of the Legislature did avowed intention of secession. Every officer in the State was the elect of the electors. On the record, at least, they did not seem to be in serious danger from indictment or trial. The fidelity of the Governor was heroism itself. The war does not exhibit a nobler spirit than that manifested by Governor Hicks! And yet—with exception of the Governor—these men were swept "with barefaced power" from the public sight!

The part I bore in these transactions, forbids me to question their expediency. I accepted the service, and I justified the act. There was never a more necessary duty performed by any officer of any government. Mr. Davis was not without information of some of these events. That I know. Neither did he hesitate to approve the avowed principles upon which they were conducted. Why then, should the President be condemned in Louisiana, and not in Maryland? Or is he to be condemned both in Louisiana and Maryland? Pardon me! Nothing has occurred in Louisiana that brings the affairs of Maryland within the range of comparison! The President found here, no State officers in power. Wholesale arrests of public officers have not been made. Private individuals chiefly, felt the power of the Government. The full front of his official acts, shows only that he has offered to the whole population, upon conditions satisfactory to them, and which will answer all the demands that the civilized world can make, an opportunity to establish a government of their own, in harmony with the spirit of the age, offering indemnity for the past and perfect security for the future.

The restoration of Louisiana to the Union upon such a basis is an event not second to any that has occurred in this war. It will lift more and weightier doubts from enlightened minds at home and abroad than any single success in arms. The chances of war are proverbial, the results of administration certain. No reasonable doubt of the military superiority of the United States over the rebels ever existed. The final result was never doubted. But how rebel States are to return is a problem that has oppressed the minds of men with a weight as universal and insoluble as the atmosphere. The satisfactory restoration of one State will settle more and weightier doubts than the naked fall of Atlanta and Richmond together!

See what the President has done in Maryland! Mark what he has accomplished in Louisiana! *Monstrari digito.* She lights the way!

The criticism upon the appointment of Gov. Hahn, which is said to make him dictator of Louisiana, is unworthy the care apparently bestowed upon it. Gov Hahn was designated by the people at a formal free election, after an animated canvass, as the man they wished for Governor. The President then designated him as the Military Governor. This appointment does not enlarge, but diminishes his power. It makes him subordinate to superior military authority.

A military Governor is invested with authority to perform civil duties. In the absence of such appointment by the President, it could be made by the commander of a division or department. Inasmuch as the office is not created by law, but results from established military usage, as in the case of a military or Provost Judge, the confirmation by the Senate is not indispensable. It is the order of the Commander-in-Chief acting in a military capacity, and therefore the countersignature of the Secretary of State is unnecessary and inappropriate.

It is unjust to charge upon the President alone a desire for the early organization of a State Government in Louisiana. Before any step was taken by me in this direction, I caused a full statement of my purpose and my plan to be laid before Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, exactly as they were afterwards executed, and received from him an unqualified approval both of the objects and the measures, accompanied by an earnest wish that the experiment might be made without delay, not even waiting a formal approval by the President.

The statement embodied in the manifesto upon the authority of some gentleman here, that an officer of my staff had reported the opinion of a senator, that the bill would fail between the Houses, or fail to reach the President in time for his signature, is without substantial foundation. No officer, or other person connected with me, officially or personally has been in correspondence with any person in Washington, or received information, direct or indirect, on this subject. Notwithstanding the high respect entertained for the decisions of all branches of the Government, the subject had never excited general interest here, because it was believed that Congress would establish no conditions with which the State would not gladly comply.

Louisiana can as well defend herself as any of the Middle or Atlantic States, or the border States of the North or West. Not one of them is secure against the assaults of a public enemy without the assistance of her sister States. Louisiana is no more "a shadow," no more "the creature" of executive will, no more "dependent upon the army of the United States, than the first and best of all these States.

Congress has never formally declared, as stated, that the Government of Louisiana "shall not be recognized," nor have her Senators or Representatives been repelled by formal vote. Neither Government, Senators nor Representatives have yet asked of Congress recognition or admission.

It is said "Gen Banks candidly declared that the fundamental law of the State was martial law." This is not a fair nor an accurate citation. Though it may answer the purpose intended, it does not furnish a sound basis for legislation.

The declaration in my proclamation was this: "martial law is the fundamental law of the State." It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people at the earliest possible moment so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations: to prepare the way by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people: to restore their ancient and unimpaired prosperity: to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty.

"The Government accomplished this declaration, cited, with the "surrender" proposed. It was accepted by the people.

The Government did not control or assist them in the call of an election to take place. The people have not had the positive list of public officers, civil or military. What has been done is to be credited to their good sense and their loyalty, acting under the permission of the Government!

It is perhaps deeply to be regretted that the beneficent provisions of the bill for civil administration of the laws of the State should have been annulled by the President. "People will die and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell, &c. The President has deprived them of the protection of this law," it is said. But the disaster is not as great as the authors of the address imagine. Most of these necessary "things" will still be done in the old way. It is even doubtful to what extent the wisest legislation of Congress would improve creole custom in such cases.

That the office of Military Governor has fallen upon MICHAEL HAHN is cause of gratitude rather than of sorrow. He belongs to the people of the State. Throughout the war he has steadily and stoutly adhered to the Government. He occupies a front seat among the opponents of slavery and the friends of free labor. Singleness of purpose and simplicity of manner open the beaten path of friendship for him to all classes with magic power. He unites in himself the varied qualities of the cosmopolitan population of Louisiana. Americans, Creoles, Irishmen and Germans recognize in him a brother. To every race he speaks its MOTHER tongue. Every officer of the army will tell you, that with strong political affinities and warm popular sympathies, and in position much dependent upon public favor, GOVERNOR HAHN never presented a claim nor asked a favor inconsistent with his honor or the interests of his country. They are patriots of whom this can be said. It was a fortunate day when the President made him "Dictator of Louisiana." Better States might well seek

A despot at his kind:
Such chains as his are sure to bind.

Accept assurances of my consideration.

N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 23, 1864.

COTTON. The attention of the trade was almost exclusively directed to-day to the prize list of 101 bales captured on the Grey Jacket from Mobile, which sold at auction as follows: [illegible] bales ordinary (a few mixed) at $1.45, 210 good ordinary at $1.60, 30 low middling at $1.62, 47 middling at $1.71, 11 strict middling at $1.77 and 15 good middling at $1.81. [illegible] closed at $1.60. The [illegible] was fully up to, if not better than the [illegible] but the bales were in bad order, bagging ripped off, &c. [illegible] middling may be quoted at $1.67 a $1.72 and middling at $1.74 a $1.76. [illegible] yesterday were [illegible] new crop and [illegible] barely middling at $1. [illegible] middling at $1.7[illegible].

STATEMENT OF COTTON

FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	[illegible]
Received during the week	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Exported during the week	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	[illegible]

SUGAR. A lot of [illegible] hhds yellow clarified sold yesterday or the day before at [illegible] was taken for export to the North.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, and the few transactions that take place are chiefly of a retail character. [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 23, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1864

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Valle, for New York — A Mouton.
Steamship Suwo Nada, Jayne, for New York — J M Courtenay.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 23, 1864.

Our Cotton Market was pretty well tested to-day by the prize list of 101 bales, ex-steamer Grey Jacket, captured in running the blockade from Mobile. The entire lot was composed of good cottons fully up to the classifications, the finer qualities being good styles of their respective grades, but the bales were ragged and in bad order, their bagging torn off, &c., and the conditions included their being taken at their weight as they stood. Under these circumstances the prices paid showed a decline from the opening rates last week of about 15c. in Good Ordinary to Low Middling and about 10c. in the higher grades. The amount on sale is now reduced to less than 400 bales in factors' hands, and about 350 prize lot not yet advertised, the rest of the stock being sequestered and not to be offered in the Market.

At the same sale the steamship—about 420 tons, recently built in Mobile Bay of yellow pine and cypress, with two engines, two boilers and one screw propeller—sold at $23,500.

The shipments of Pork up the river during the past week were on Government account and at Government rates, including 3000 bbls to St. Louis at about 40½c. $ 100 lbs. We learn that a considerable portion of the Army Stores hitherto forwarded to the West from New York by rail, are now going forward by this route, by which they are delivered at less expense and in much better order.

The Exchange market has been only moderately active, for packet day, and Domestic has been irregular and lower. The sales included New York Sight at ½ discount to par, one day's sight at par, and five days' at ½ a ¼ discount. There were other negotiations predicated on cotton purchases, including some thirty days' of which we did not get the particulars. Early in the day the Banks checked on New York at ½ a ¼ and a premium, but subsequently one of them sold at ¾. Dealers supplied their customers at ½ a ¾ and ¼. The business covered about $60,000, at one counter, but much smaller amounts at the others.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Sterling at 250 (for Matamoros) 25¼, 251 and 252 for first class private bills. One of the Banks sold a small amount (£300) at 250, but bills of another favorite institution could have been had second hand at 248. The only transaction reported in Francs was a Bank bill for 20,000 f at 2.25.

Specie has depreciated by the decline reported at New York and Gold could have been bought at 225 a 226 per dollar, Silver ruling at proportionally lower rates, for American half dollars and the outside figures of Gold or Mexican dollars.

We have not a transaction to report in Stocks. Holders are still reluctant to press the market but meet with little or no inquiry. City Bonds are held at 91½ a 95 for Consolidated and 93 a 94 for Rail Road issues.

In Bank Notes we noticed some sales of Bank of Louisiana at 6½ a 68 cents per dollar including one lot of $5000 at 67½. Dealers pay 48 cents for Bank of New Orleans, 35 a 40 for Merchants' and 75 for Crescent City, but round lots could not be had unless at an advance in these figures. Our quotations are mostly predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which continue to command a premium of 3 a 4 ½ $ cent. over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

AUCTION SALES.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on this day SATURDAY, September 24, at 10 o'clock, at store No 44 Old Levee street: [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Claret Wine Lafite, [illegible] White Wine, [illegible] Schnapps, [illegible] Bitters, [illegible] Bicarbonate Soda, 25 bbls white Beans, [illegible] Whisky, Olive Oil, &c., &c.

Crushed Sugar — Crushed Sugar

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold SATURDAY, September 24th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for account of whom it may concern, in the Eagle Warehouse, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets—

[illegible] CRUSHED SUGAR (more or less) damaged per steamer Melville, on her voyage to this port.

Terms—Cash in Treasury notes.

SALE POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.

Furniture — Furniture.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 27th September, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

The Furniture of a Coffee-house consisting of Shelves, [illegible] Decanters, [illegible] Dish and a Bagatelle table [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] Wearing apparel and sundry articles.

Terms—Cash.

Handsome Property on Love Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

THAT HANDSOME PROPERTY [illegible]

Oats — Oats — Oats.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th September [illegible] o'clock A. M., in the St. Louis Warehouse.

500 sacks OATS.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes.

Dairy — Dairy — Dairy.

Succession of Barthelemy Morere

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

Milk Cows.

Succession of Pierre Soule alias Lidsegnudes.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 26th September 1864, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Metairie Road, in front [illegible]

5 FINE MILK COWS.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Blacksmith Shop for Sale on account of death.

[illegible]

Furniture — Furniture.

Succession of Jean Augustin—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 20,058.

BY J. B. CERVEAT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.

Succession of Jacques Courtain—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 20,031.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office No. 10 Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

Succession of Thos. Franklin.

Two Hundred and Forty four Valuable Lots of Ground Situated in Jefferson City (formerly Bouligny) to be sold at Auction.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

TWENTY TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated [illegible]

EIGHTEEN LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the square [illegible]

ONE LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the [illegible] Magazine, General Taylor [illegible]

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND situated in the [illegible]

FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in [illegible]

ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in square [illegible]

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in square [illegible]

NINETEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in [illegible]

SEVENTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in square [illegible]

SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the square [illegible]

SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the square [illegible]

Terms: Cash in United States Treasury Notes.

Acts of sale before Hugh Madden, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Plans now exhibited at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange.

MARRIED

[illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE,

GRAVIER STREET

Saturday Evening, Sept. 24, 1864.

[illegible]

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

[illegible] JOHN E. LEFOUR.

Five Dollars Reward.

LEFT the residence of the undersigned on Monday morning last, JOHN WELLS [illegible]

Coffee House for sale.

THE well known COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] corner of Craib rue and Orleans streets [illegible]

For further particulars enquire on the premises.

Five Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the [illegible] inst., a light grey MULE [illegible] paid for the delivery of said mule at Mr LORIO'S stable [illegible]

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi,

New Orleans, (La.) Sept. 20th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. [illegible]

I. Upon satisfactory evidence that the Rebel government are actively making arrangements for the sale of cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts, to be exported by the way of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of procuring, or paying for supplies for the support of the Rebel armies, it is ordered that all products of insurrectionary districts coming from beyond the line of occupation within the limits of the Division of West Mississippi, and to the districts north east bank of the Mississippi River, subject to the orders of the Major General Commanding, be seized, and turned over as captured property to the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the District in which it was seized. This order will apply to all products of insurrectionary districts, now in the possession, or heretofore reported to the Agents of the Treasury Department, except such articles as have been, or may be, permitted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, under, and in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved July 2d 1864.

In order that the equitable interests, acquired in good faith by loyal parties in, and to, said products under Article [illegible] of the Trade Regulations, may not be impaired by the execution of this order, the Commander who directs the seizure, will cause the property to be properly invoiced to the Agents of the Treasury Department, giving the date, place and circumstances of capture, the value and description of the property, and the names of the claimants. He will also report any other evidence or information, that may be useful in enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the true character of the property.

II. The bankers, brokers, and other dealers, in Foreign Exchange, at New Orleans La., Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and other points within the limits of this command, will furnish, with as little delay as possible, a detailed report of all dealings in such Exchange, by, or through them, since the first of January, 1864. These reports will specify fully the dates, amounts, names of purchasers, and of all parties connected, directly or indirectly with the purchase, sale or other disposition of such Exchange and the character of the funds, notes, bonds, and other securities, used or employed in effecting the Exchange.

At New Orleans the reports will be made directly to the Headquarters of this Division through the Commander of the Department, and at other points through the Commander of the District in which the transaction took place.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lt. Col. Ass't Adjutant Gen

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST

No. 186 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST

CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS Londres, Conchas, Br vas, Media Regalia, Cilindrados, of Intimidad, La Imperial, Intimidad, La Calonios, Perla Cubana, Ambrosia, La Louisa, Alvarez de Bell, in store and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
94 Gravier st.

Leaf Tobacco.

20 BALES Leaf Havana Wrappers and Fillers of superior quality, warranted Vuelta de Abajo 40 cases Connecticut, New York Seed and Ohio, old crop, Wrappers and Fillers, in store and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
94 Gravier street.

Diseases.

Dr. P. Vergé's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, [illegible] Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDUL, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

To Cotton Planters

THE promptest, surest and most economical way of destroying CATERPILLARS, and other Cotton Parasites is to spread over the Plant a quantity of powdered lime in the morning, when the dew is falling or a little before the rain, as practical experiments have been made at a small cost.

Shell Lime pulverized expressly for the purpose, can be had at the Lime Factory of

Mr. J. M. CESSAC,
Carondelet Walk (Old Basin) No. [illegible], New Orleans.

For sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to M. GOURGUES, No 12 Union street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

F. A. D. Cazenave vs. White & Trulent.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—No. [illegible]—To all whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Whereas F. A. D. Cazenave, acting for and in behalf of Howard Osgood, purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish in the case wherein F. A. D. Cazenave is plaintiff and John L. White and Seth Trulent are defendants [illegible] property hereinafter described, has applied to the said Honorable Court, in whose office the deed of said sale was duly recorded on the [illegible] for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled an "Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved March 10th, 1834."

Now therefore, Know ye and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second Judicial District Court in and for this Parish of Plaquemines, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property heretofore described in consequence of any informality in the order, decree of judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality or manner of sale, or for any other cause whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public newspapers, why the sale so made and mentioned should not be confirmed and homologated. The said property was sold by the aforesaid Sheriff of this Parish [illegible] day of July A. D. 1864, by virtue of an order of seizure and sale issued in this Honorable Court [illegible] March, 1864, in the suit wherein F. A. D. Cazenave is plaintiff and John L. White and Seth Trulent are defendants, No. [illegible] of the docket of this Court, to wit, F. A. D. Cazenave, Esq., of the city of New Orleans, acting for and in behalf of Howard Osgood, became the purchaser for the price and sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, cash.

Description of the property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:

1. A certain tract of land established and cultivated as a sugar plantation, known by the name of the Myrtle Grove Plantation, situate in this Parish, at about thirty-two miles below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, measuring fifty-nine arpents more or less front on said river, by forty arpents in depth, bounded above by land of Simon Gured and below by that of Adam Frederic, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, customs, servitudes, ways and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the stock, horses, mules, cattle, carts, ploughs, farming utensils &c. of whatsoever nature or kind, without exception or reserve whatever.

2. Another tract of land situated in the same Parish at about six arpents above the upper line [illegible] having, measuring five arpents front on said river by forty arpents in depth, bounded above by land of Andrew Dunford and below by land of Simon Gured, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Clerk's office, Parish of Plaquemines, Aug. 29, 1864.

ARMAND LARTIGUE, Clerk

New York Mail Steamship Co's Line of Side-wheel Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail to

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, October 1st.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, October 8th
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, October 15th.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, October 29th.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov'ber 5th.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov'ber 12th.
DAY STAR	[illegible]	[illegible]

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR [illegible] the EVENING STAR [illegible] GUIDING STAR [illegible] and the DAY STAR 1723 tons [illegible] for passenger accommodations are not exceeded by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

No Freight received on Sailing (lading) day after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing. For Passage apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
33 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The [illegible] Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER, do. do.
CITY OF NEW YORK, do. do.

and every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & M. KEEVER, 50 Carondelet street.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS, [illegible] Master, John L. Libano, Clerk, [illegible] will hereafter run to Baton Rouge, leaving New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. Plaquemine WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 1 o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June [illegible].

A competent Clerk will be on the Levee at the foot of [illegible] street, on Wednesdays, Fridays and [illegible] Mondays to receive freight during the absence of the boat.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. A. RICHARD,
Nos. 35 and 37 Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignee of French Bark LEVERRIER, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

Notice.

THE French ship LEVERRIER (Ferrer, master, from Bordeaux) is now discharging cargo at First [illegible]. Consignees are hereby notified to take their goods within three days from this date, [illegible]

COUTURIE BROS.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Succession of Widow Laurent Bouchet are notified to present the same to Mr. J. Peltier, Administrator, or to the undersigned, attorney of the Succession, No. 18 [illegible] street.

J. PELTIER, Administrator.

Boarders Wanted.

A HONORABLE family of this city having a very large house, would take a few BOARDERS [illegible]

DR. HUARD,

FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS

Residence No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's. Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana	WM. T. GAY, E. P. HANKS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 15 Customhouse Street,

NEW ORLEANS (La.)

TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street to No. [illegible] corner Baronne and Gravier streets, [illegible] assortment of Hair, All Switches, Braids, Wigs, Bandeaux [illegible]. A special discount [illegible] for hair dressers' goods.

FELIX BARON.

SEULATOUR & CO.,

HAVE removed from Custom House street to No. 51 CONTI street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

For sale by the undersigned, [illegible] consignments, at the lowest market prices:

[illegible] Pi [illegible] 12 dozen [illegible]
[illegible] superior Mocha [illegible]
[illegible] Orange Flower Water,
14 stations [illegible] Orange Flower Water,
14 barrels White Vinegar.

SEULATOUR & CO.,
51 Conti street.

Removal and Opening

Of Fresh Imported Dry Goods,

OF NEWEST STYLES.

Large Stock of Goods in Bond, Suitable for the Mexican Market.

MARBURG & FOSTER,

HAVE removed their stock from No. 20 Chartres to No. 18 CHARTRES STREET, between Custom house and Bienville streets, UP STAIRS, where they open just now, their well assorted fresh importation for this fall, consisting of SILKS, VELVETS, WOOLENS, and a great variety of other WORSTED, COTTON and LINEN French, English, German and Swiss DRY GOODS and HOSIERIES.

Their Friends and Customers are invited to give them a call and to favor them kindly with the continuance of their patronage.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the night of the 17th instant, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, marked M. D. on the right hip and on left shoulder, a small star on the forehead and star [illegible] her feet.

I will give $20 reward for the delivery of said Mare at the corner of Common and Broad streets, or at No. 152 Magazine street.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 Chartres street 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c., WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Coco MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of various widths and sizes, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Chartres st.

For sale in Bond and Landing ex bark Leverrier, from Bordeaux.

60 CASKS Claret, F. Martine
[illegible] do do A. Canisac, St. Emilion,
[illegible] half casks Haut Sauterne White Wine,
[illegible] boxes Claret, F. Martine, Margaux,
[illegible] do do Chateau Rybien,
[illegible] cases 100 quarter boxes Sardines,
[illegible] do 100 half boxes do.
[illegible] do 50 half do do.

For sale by COUTURIE BROS.,
72 Old Levee street.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date. WM. H. HENNING will liquidate the business of late firm.

WM. H. HENNING.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned on his own account.

WM. H. HENNING.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the grocery business to WM. H. HENNING, Esq. in future I can be found at No. 91 Camp street where I shall carry on the business as heretofore for my own account.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, Sep. 1st, 1864

Wines, Brandies and Cordials Entitled to Drawback.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
[illegible] boxes White Wine and Claret, various qualities
[illegible] Anisette,
[illegible] Assorted Cordials,
[illegible] Curacoa,
[illegible] Kirschwasser,
[illegible] Cognac Brandy, Finet Castillon & Co.,
[illegible] J. Denis, My Mounie & Co.
[illegible] Boutelleau & Co.
[illegible]

SEULATOUR & CO.

PRINTING PAPER, Sizes—[illegible] Reams,
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—[illegible] kegs,
PEARL BARLEY—[illegible] bags,
QUART PRESERVES—[illegible] cases,
LEMON SYRUP—[illegible] cases,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—[illegible] cases, pints and half-pints,
CONDENSED MILK—[illegible] cases,
TABLE SALT, in boxes—[illegible] cases
BALTIMORE OYSTERS—[illegible] cases.

For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to our friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. J. REID,
49 Carondelet street.