THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1865.

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

Rotten Fruit and High Prices.

A contemporary has made the discovery that the high prices of fruit in this city is caused by its abundant rotting! Indeed! But did it never occur to economical profundity, while brooding over the mysteries of the fruit market, that rottenness might be the effect as well as the cause of high prices? It is perfectly safe to say that in this city the reverse of the proposition referred to has been exemplified with slight exception. The fruit market, like the fish market, has been conducted here on the principle of monopoly. Whether this resulted from some sort of free masonry among fruiterers and fishermen, or from an organized combination, it has been for years a fact of practical experience and general remark. The rule is based on the same idea which once induced the Dutch India Company to burn a surplus of cinnamon, when it was thought that more could be got for the part remaining than for the whole. The system is based on the rudest spirit of trade animated by the lowest instincts of selfishness.

Such is the greed of monopoly in those who practice it, that they are not willing for one half of the same commodity to compete with the other half. To overcome this competition the cinnamon merchant of old reduced the obnoxious portion of his stock by burning. Intolerance has always believed in fire, and bigots have pursued the pure gold of religious as well as commercial orthodoxy with the writ of *heretico comburendo*,—heresy being only another word for competition. The modern fruit vendor, however, finds an easier and cheaper mode of getting rid of an offensive abundance. The evil is left to correct itself; he has only to let a certain amount of his fruit rot. It is true that, by lowering the price to invite general consumption, he might realize as great an aggregate from his sales, and besides gratify the palate, and perhaps improve the health, of a much larger number of fellow beings. But the last two considerations are peculiarly repugnant to the genius of monopoly, which sees wealth and realizes felicity in contraction and not expansion, and counts as individual loss the general gain.

The topic of these remarks may appear in itself of small moment. But the laws of the physical universe are expressed in a drop of water. So in this topic are illustrated those stupendous errors and crimes which, in the name of commercial policy, have afflicted mankind. These crimes and errors consist in making commerce exclusively subservient to avarice and envy. The forms of commerce are used to destroy its substance. Robbery as far as practicable is substituted for a fair exchange, and it is sought to create wealth through impoverishment. The process is essentially anti-social and pernicious. Hostile to diffusion of happiness, to mutuality of benefits, it tends to dissolve communities, to engender bitterness between classes and sections, and to arouse international hatreds and wars. Its criminal enormity is not greater than its enormous folly; for avarice tortures itself in the miser's mania, and who is so poor and wretched as the victim of envy? The only true and healthful commerce is that which seeks mutual advantages through reciprocities of condition. Stimulating the largest production, it aims at the widest diffusion. It brings [illegible] producer and consumer, and will permit no antagonism between expediency and justice, philanthropy and self-interest.

DOMESTIC ICE.—On the [illegible] the ice manufactory [illegible] Orange and Tchoupitoulas [illegible] referred in some detail to [illegible] and mechanical processes which [illegible] of the deductions then drawn [illegible] experimental and initiatory operations have since been confirmed, and now it may be pronounced not only a scientific but a commercial success. Its products are distributed to customers as regularly as those of the bakery, the lactery, or the brewery. We were yesterday favored with one of its large blocks, a cube of about two feet by one, composed of lesser blocks of about six inches by three.

The appearance of this ice is somewhat like solidified snow, and its quality is pure. Its temperature is the only point in which it must be rated low. The proprietors as well as the public are to be congratulated on the success of the enterprise.

The U. S. mail steamship Geo. Cromwell, E. H. Vail Commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Passengers per steamer Doubloon, Captain Rice, from Trenton:

[illegible]

SOLDIERS FOR MEXICO.—We find in a letter from Saint Nazaire of the 16th June:

The trans-Atlantic packet steamer, *La France*, destined for Mexico, meant to sea to-day, taking out among others a detachment of 400 soldiers intended for the Foreign Legion of Mexico.

We learn that unbleached domestic in this city, has fallen from seventy five to forty-five cents per yard.—*Mississippian.*

"Unbleached domestics" have fallen here from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

The following passage from Montesquieu has a moral which needs no pointing out:

As soon as a republic has compassed the destruction of those who wanted to subvert it, there should be an end of examples, punishments, and even of rewards.

Great punishments, and consequently great changes, can not take place without investing some citizens with too great a power. It is therefore more advisable in this case to exceed in lenity than in severity; to banish but few rather than many; and to leave them their estates, rather than to make a great number of confiscations. Under pretence of avenging the republic's cause, the avengers would establish tyranny. The business is not to destroy the rebel, but the rebellion. They ought to return as quick as possible into the usual track of Government, in which every one is protected by the laws, and no one oppressed.

The editor of the New York *Independent* says the method of treating the Southern States, proposed by the President, [illegible] of Divine Providence for its defeat. Does Mr. Tilton intend to invoke [illegible]?

Governor Stone, of Iowa, made a speech at Keokuk a few days since, in which he took ground [illegible] President Johnson's policy of reconstructing the States.

A FENIAN'S OATH.—A Fenian was arrested in Liverpool lately, on a charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found: "I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, to take up arms at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence, [illegible] and implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer. So help me God."—[illegible]

Judge Wylie on the Inadequacy of the Judicial Power Opposed by Military Power—Gen. Hancock's Return to the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

On the morning of the 7th, after the writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mrs. Surratt was served on Gen. Hancock, Mr. Aiken in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia said:

She could not be purged of the charges without being duly brought before this court. The grounds of the petition were simply that she was a private citizen, never in any military service. If she was guilty of any crime it was cognizable by this court.

Judge Wylie then said the case is not here on its merits on the petition of the party. This morning at an early hour I directed this writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued. The writ was issued and was served upon Gen. Hancock who has the custody of Mrs. Surratt, the party on whose behalf the writ was obtained. The writ required him to have the body of Mrs. Surratt with the cause of her detention before this court this morning at 10 o'clock. He has neglected to obey the order of the Court, and what is the Court to do under the circumstances? That is the only question before the Court at this term. Any discussion on the merits involved would now be out of place.

The Court acknowledges that its powers are inadequate to meet the military power possessed by General Hancock. If the Court were to decide at this moment that General Hancock was in contempt, the only process which he would issue would be an attachment for the disregard of its authority; but why issue an attachment against the whole military power of the United States? This Court acknowledges that the laws are silent, and that it is without power in the premises, and therefore declines to make any order whatever. If there be a disposition on the part of the military power to respect the authority of the civil courts, they will respect the writ which has already been served.—If, on the other hand, it is their determination to treat the authority of this Court with contempt in the matter, they have the power, and will treat with equal contempt any other process which the Court might order. The Court, therefore, must submit to the supreme physical power which now holds the custody of the prisoner, and declines to issue attachment or to make any other order in this case.

GEN. HANCOCK IN COURT.

At ten minutes to 12 o'clock Major General Hancock entered the court with Attorney General Speed, who apologized to the Court for the apparent delay in making a return by General Hancock, which was unavoidable. General Speed then proceeded to read the return of Gen. Hancock, as follows:

Headquarters Middle Military Division, Washington, July 7, 1865.

To Hon. Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

I hereby acknowledge the return of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully say that the body of Mary E. Surratt is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, for the purposes in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached, and made part of the return, and that I do not produce said body, by reason of the order of the President of the United States endorsed upon said writ, to which reference is hereby respectfully made, July 7, 1865.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Miss Surratt's Efforts to see the President.

A Washington special of the 7th says: Miss Anna Surratt, who had visited the executive mansion last evening, endeavoring to obtain an interview with the President, again repaired thither, accompanied by a lady friend, between eight and nine o'clock this morning. The President having given orders that he would receive no one to-day, she was stopped at the foot of the stairs leading to the President's office. Finding she could not get further, she asked to see Gen. Muzzy, the President's Military Secretary. [illegible] sat down, when Miss S., with streaming eyes and agonizing sobs, threw herself upon her knees and seized him by the coat and begged him to aid her in obtaining an interview with the President. [illegible] the orders to admit no one were imperative it was impossible to grant her request.

General Muzzy then left her, when she threw herself upon the staircase steps, where she remained some time, sobbing bitterly, asserting the innocence of her mother, and imploring every one who passed to intercede for her. She declared that her mother was too good and kind to be guilty of the great crime of which she had been convicted, and said if her mother must die she wanted to die also. Many who were present at this affecting scene, including hardy soldiers, were unable to restrain their tears. Miss S. finally became more composed and was induced to take a seat in the east room, where she stayed several hours weeping silently and springing up each time the front door was heard to open, hoping to see some one who could aid her in seeing the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S ONLY GROUND OF REPRIEVE TO THE CONSPIRATORS.—When applied to for reprieves, says a Washington dispatch the President decided that the only reason for reprieve which could properly be considered, must rest on purely legal grounds, such as the production of important and hitherto unknown evidence, if that were possible, and hereford referred the whole matter to the judgment of Judge Advocate General Holt. No such reason could be produced.

Letter from Albert Pike, of Arkansas, What he and the other Indians Did in the War.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

July 1, 1865—*Gentlemen*—I find in a paragraph in the *Express* of June 30, noticing my arrival at Indianapolis, this sentence: "Mr. Pike denies having countenanced the atrocities with which he is charged at Pea Ridge, and is confident of his ability to exculpate himself."

As I did not know that I was "charged with countenancing any atrocities at Pea Ridge," I could not have denied it, nor been confident of my ability to exculpate myself.

As Commissioner of the Confederate States I made treaties of alliance with the slaveholding civilized tribes occupying the country west of Arkansas. It was quite important for Arkansas and Texas to secure the friendship of these people, and prevent Indian hostilities on the frontiers of both States. I agreed with each tribe that it should raise a regiment of men for the Confederate service, not to be taken out of their own country without their consent. My object was to keep them in their country to defend it.

The United States had often accepted the services of these very tribes, not only against Indians, but against the British and Spanish of Florida. I knew that I was loudly censured in the North for agreeing to employ them and for commanding them. Neither was it at all a new thing, nor one of which the United States could complain. Not only [illegible] Kansas Indians armed and employed by them to fight against us in Arkansas, but they offered arms to the Comanches, that they might war against their old enemies, the Texans.

I always opposed taking the Indians out of their own country. I refused to take them into Missouri, I forbade their making raids into either State, and prohibited irregular bands of partisans from taking in the Cherokee country and issuing out of it to ravage the neighboring States.

Compelled to obey the positive order of Gen. Van Dorn, in February, 1862, to join him with *all* my force, I took into Arkansas only those who offered to go—parts of two Cherokee regiments—in all about 700 men.

At Pea Ridge we charged and took a battery with the help of some Texas companies, and our Indians there killed, in fair fight, some forty men. They only fought at that point. I never heard of any scalping until some days afterwards, when Surgeon [illegible] Massie, my medical director, reported to me that they found one man scalped, that having evidently been done after he was dead, and probably late in the evening, when Drew's regiment, which afterwards went over to the enemy, retired toward their own country. Dr. Massie knew that I wanted the whole truth, and I have no doubt told me the whole. [illegible]

I immediately issued an order prohibiting the killing of wounded men and scalping as inhuman and barbarous, and sent General Curtis, by flag of truce, a copy of the order; and I also ordered the arrest of a private, a white man, reported to have shot a wounded man, but [illegible] and he was acquitted by court-martial. [illegible] if he had been convicted he would have received no pardon at my hands.

I know that it was published that a great number of men were scalped, [illegible] from Dr. Massie's report. It is an infamous lie to say that I ever countenanced any cruelty. I ever loudly condemned the guerilla system and shooting at [illegible], and in Fannin county, Texas, prevented the execution of a Union man sentenced by a committee to be hung, until I was actually charged myself with being a member of a secret Union association and the head of all the Union Leagues in Arkansas.

A [illegible] Some correspondents wrote to a [illegible] in Illinois that after getting the Indians [illegible] were utterly careless of their lives, and [illegible] two sixty bodies of Indians [illegible] buried. The Indians lost two men killed, and had one wounded.

The Delawares under Gen. Steele [illegible] our people on his march to join Gen. Banks, though we never charged it as an atrocity countenanced by the commander.

When a man's life is at stake, a little justice should be shown him. He is entitled to a fair trial, even before the tribunal of public opinion.

That I ever countenanced an atrocity is as absolute a lie as that, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, I confiscated the property of Union men. The Supreme Court of Arkansas has no jurisdiction in matters of confiscation.

Respectfully, ALBERT PIKE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—Ex parte.—Robt. Mott and Alexander Walker.—This case, involving the constitutionality of the act of Congress, of January 24th, prescribing a new oath of office to the practitioners in the United States Courts came up for argument yesterday. Judge Walker delivered a [illegible] argument full of points against the constitutionality of the law prescribing the oath in question. E. P. Banks, Esq., followed, arguing in favor of its constitutionality. The further hearing of the matter was then postponed.

United States vs. 11 lots of ground, the property of B. Avegno. This property with the buildings and improvements thereon, as described in the libel, was declared to be forfeited to the United States and ordered to be sold as the law directs.

Inquests.—Catharine [illegible], 12 years of age, died at the corner of Jackson and Magnolia streets, of congestion of the brain, at least such is the statement of Coroner [illegible].

Provost Court—Major Bendict, Judge Advocate.—Michael [illegible] and J. Sedgwick, were tried for receiving and selling a Government mule. They were fined $50 each.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Henry Lazarous and Henry Rees lodged in the Louisiana Hotel on the night of the 12th inst., and are charged with having entered the room of Th. H. Fulton, whence they carried off the trunk of Mr. Fulton and rifled it of $300 and the clothing of the owner. The perpetrators of that felony made their escape at that time, but were arrested and brought before Recorder Vennard, wearing the clothing they had stolen, which they were compelled to take off. The case was then continued.

The prisoners had registered themselves in the Hotel book with the names of Miller and Wagner.

Caroline Washington and her daughter (both colored) were examined on the charge of having illtreated a little white boy whom they accused of having [illegible] their horse which he was leading in the street. The mother was fined $5 for her conduct and the daughter was discharged.

James Sherman is charged with having severely stabbed Jeremiah Oates on board the steamer Atlantic, wounding him in the right hip. The case was continued to the 15th inst.

Stephen O'Donnell and McReady who committed an assault and battery on James Ellsthorpe at the corner of Levee and Julia street, were sent to Judge Abel. Bail $500.

Recorder Woolfley's Court.—James Britton went into the luxury of beating his wife on Villeré street to the disgust of the residents of the vicinity. That little [illegible] cost a night's lodging to the outraged husband and a sentence to compel him to pay a fine of $15.

Ramon Losada was required to furnish peace bonds to restrain him from running after peaceable citizens with his knife.

J. E. Rengadent and Henry Ellice were required to give $500 bail to appear and answer the charge of John Barrow who accuses them of an assault and battery on him.

Mrs. Malory and Mary Ross were fined $5 each on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Vagrant and drunken cases were disposed of with fines of $5 and thirty days workhouse.

The following speaks for itself:

New Orleans, July 14th, 1865.

Editors of the Bee:

In your paper of the 12th [illegible] relation to a charge made [illegible] there is not one [illegible]

1st. The case [illegible]

2d. I deny [illegible] that I never [illegible] Barrus.

3d. That the [illegible] taken the [illegible] accusation has been [illegible] until a certain witness for the prosecution [illegible] found.

As you gave publicity [illegible] statement against me, I trust [illegible] make the "amende honorable."

G. [illegible]RICH, 308 Old [illegible] street.

A Soldier Stabbed.—Some [illegible] unknown attacked and dangerously stabbed and wounded in the back and chest a soldier of the 24 Illinois light artillery. This occurred last night at the corner of Liberty and 7th streets between 8 and 9 o'clock. Dr. [illegible] dressed the wounds of the man who was then taken to the Charity Hospital. Joseph Ernst has been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party.

Drowned.—Eliza Connors, a young woman residing in the Third District, fell yesterday evening from the foot of [illegible] street into the river and was drowned before assistance could reach her. The body has not been recovered.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Adams Express have obliged us with papers forwarded from Montgomery, Ala., to the 9th inst.

We are obliged to the courteous officers of the Clara Dolsen, from St. Louis, for the latest Western papers, including the 9th instant at Cairo.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE AT THE ACADEMY.—This is to be the last night but one of the Academy summer season; also the benefit of the versatile and amusing [illegible], who will appear with a splendid programme, including a little burlesque and a favorite pantomime. To-morrow at noon will be the last matinée.

FIRE PLUGS.—Owing to an accident to the Water Works machinery, and the necessity of economizing water, Mayor Hugh Kennedy orders that the police rigidly enforce the following ordinance No. 5087:

Be it ordained, That from and after the promulgation of this ordinance, all persons, except the employés of said Company, the Fire Department, in case of fires, the Street Commissioner's Office, are hereby forbid to open any fire-plugs, on the public streets or grounds, under penalty of a fine of twenty-five dollars, for each offence, one-half to go to the benefit of the informer.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments to office have been made by His Excellency Gov. Wells:

State at Large.—Register of the Land Office—Adolphe Dupré.

Town of Greensburg, Parish of St. Helena—Mayor—Robert J. Clark.

Aldermen—W Addison, W A Carter, H. E. Williams, W A Gill, James Walsh; provisionally until an election is held.

Town of Washington, Parish of St. Landry—Mayor—Robert E Wilkins, provisionally.

Additional by Telegraph.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Davis's Trial—Mrs. Surratt's Innocence Avowed—She Became Implicated from a Desire to Screen her Son.

New York, July 12.—I was informed to-day by a lawyer, who had been retained as assistant counsel of Jeff. Davis, that the latter will be tried by civil proceedings.

The Washington *Constitutional* publishes the affidavit of John P. Brophy, who swears that Weichman solemnly assured him of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, and offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in her favor, and that her implication with the conspiracy was owing to a desire to screen her son, who was intimate with Booth.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORTED ON ITS [illegible] —LONDON AND NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 12.—Rumors of [illegible] complications are again revived.

It is alleged by well informed parties that the Government has concluded that no foreign soldier shall land in Mexico without a strong protest, and that an army of observation is [illegible]

The President is troubled by office-seekers.

Gen. Dix had an interview to-day.

London advices to the 1st quote 5-20's at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS.

New York, July 13—Gen. [illegible] is writing a complete history of his campaigns, to be published [illegible]

The Richmond *Whig* has been suspended in consequence of [illegible]

ANOTHER HORRIBLE [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DETROIT CONVENTION [illegible]

New York, July 13.—The Detroit Trade Convention yesterday passed resolutions favoring protection.

There are four delegates from the South.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR AND THE PRESIDENT—PARDONS BY THE LOTTERY—INSTRUCTIONS FROM FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, &c.

New York, July 13.—Montgomery Blair in a speech at Hagerstown, Md., yesterday, [illegible] the policy of the President in reconstruction [illegible] negro suffrage, but denounced Sumner [illegible]

Yesterday the President granted five pardons, principally to [illegible] recommendation of Gov. [illegible]

The number of [illegible] continues to increase; [illegible] yesterday. There are now 120.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular instructing Assistant Commissioners to fix prices of negro labor, and [illegible] wages be secured by liens on crops of lands, and [illegible]

From our Latest Western Papers.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the Acting Secretary of State, has been received at the Custom House in New York:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Port Mahon, May 31, 1865.*

Hon. W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State to the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department that, from various sources, information has been received here that the Russian plague is spreading westward more rapidly than is generally supposed. [illegible]

I would respectfully suggest that all the persons arriving in the United States from Russian or Turkish ports be subjected to a rigid quarantine before landing, especially bedding, clothing, rags, &c. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London over a century ago.

I have the honor to be your most ob't serv't,
[illegible], Consul.

YELLOW FEVER AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent states that yellow fever prevails at Washington, North Carolina, and that strict quarantine is enforced in Hampton Roads on all vessels arriving from there.

THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED CONSPIRATORS

New York, July 8.—The *Post's* Washington special says the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerot and Harold still remain in the grave to which they were consigned yesterday. The graves are guarded by sentinels. The military authorities have not decided this morning whether or not the remains should be delivered to their friends. Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler will be taken to the penitentiary at Albany on Monday.

Washington, July 8th.—Applications were made yesterday by the friends of Mrs. Surratt, Harrold and Atzerot for the bodies. The answer was that the request could not at present be complied with.

HAROLD'S ORIGINAL PART IN THE PROGRAMME

New York, July 8.—The *Times'* account of the execution says that Harrold made a statement yesterday to the effect that in the original plot his part was to [illegible]

SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES.

New York, July 8.—The *Express* states that [illegible] are to be brought by ex-Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are published, showing that persons were released who had been [illegible] by paying sums varying from $500 to $2000. [illegible]

The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans has just arrived to-night, among her passengers is Paul Morphy.

Mr. Stephens' Organ.

THE SOUTH IN NO CONDITION TO DIRECT THE INTERNAL POLICY.

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, 8th ult.)

A few days since we published a correct report of the Fortress Monroe Conference. [illegible]

(From the New York Times July 8.)

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Our advices concerning the Atlantic telegraph are [illegible] The last foot of the 7,000 tons of cable [illegible] the *Great Eastern* [illegible] Valentia [illegible]

[illegible]

M. Thiers on National Debt.

In his late speech in the French Chamber of the Deputies, M. Thiers [illegible]

[illegible]

South Carolina Ladies' Testimonial to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has examined [illegible] the ladies of South Carolina to Mrs. Davis [illegible]

[illegible]

Conclusion of the Washington Conspiracy Trial.

Mr. Pitman, one of the official [illegible], furnishes the Cincinnati Commercial the following statistics of the [illegible]: "Number of witnesses [illegible] prosecution, 251; [illegible]

[illegible]

The Commission [illegible] the 9th of May, and continued them till the 30th of June, sitting daily [illegible]

[illegible] in Germany.

[illegible]

The Raleigh (N. C.) [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, 1865.

[illegible]

Under a Special Order, issued by Major Gen. [illegible], J. W. Burbridge, and George [illegible] were appointed Commissioners of Liquidation for the Bank of Louisiana [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday [illegible], July 14, 1865.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—[illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The commercial week [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 15, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, for New York.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

For [illegible]

[illegible] W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

TITUS & SWARTWAY, Agents.

For [illegible]

SUNDAY TRIP JULY 16, 1865.

THE Propeller MAGGIE, will leave [illegible]

CHAS. W. LEWIS.

[illegible]

A GENERAL MEETING [illegible]

Property for sale.

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

GENERAL MEETING.

[illegible]

[illegible] Benevolent Association.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

[illegible]

A. A. [illegible]

Auguste Montreuil,

STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 66 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS.

OCTAVE DE ARMAS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

146 Royal street 146

T. A. MAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]

A. BROT,

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Cotton! Cotton!! Cotton!!!

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Office, Exchange Alley, No. [illegible]

MONDAY next, [illegible] July, at 11 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] SALES COTTON, [illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Succession of [illegible]

By S. GUIHAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND situated in [illegible]

[illegible]

Succession of J. M. [illegible] — No. [illegible]

Landed Property [illegible]

BY RENÉ GUIBERT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, [illegible]

A PORTION OF GROUND with all the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible] vs. Mrs. Ann [illegible], Widow of H. D. [illegible], now wife of W. A. Anderson and W. A. Anderson.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

Julien Hoppy vs. Louis [illegible], in official capacity of Curator of [illegible] Perret.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late [illegible], deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOUR SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Henry Larque vs. Edward Duc[illegible].

NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

[illegible] of Richland.

TWO CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTES [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA — THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible]

E. T. [illegible], Judge.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA — FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. Gordon & Co.

STATE OF LOUISIANA — [illegible] DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible]

By order of the Court.

New Orleans, July [illegible], 1865.

[illegible]