THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1865.

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

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on Magazine street, at auction by the Sheriff.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' & Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of valuable improved real estate, situate on Magazine street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, First District.

For particulars see advertisement.

MATERIAL FOR BREAD.—Sugar manufacturers would do well to consider the inducements offered by Messrs. Isaac & Dreyfus, corner of Magazine and Common streets, who have 200 cases of fine old Connecticut and New York State seed at very low prices.

LEGAL.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the card of Alfred Roman, Esq., who proposes to practice law in the Fourth Judicial District.

MOBILE REGISTER AND ADVERTISER.—After a suspension of three months this old, able and popular journal reappears under its former proprietorship. As usual it shows editorial strength and general skill and enterprise. We welcome it back to our table.

The proclamation of Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, announces that all persons engaged in any kind of business are required to take the amnesty oath.

Gold on the 15th in New York.

A special telegraph in last evening's *Times* quotes Gold on the 15th in New York at 142⅞.

BY TELEGRAPH
FROM VICKSBURG.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Vicksburg, July 17.—Mr. Patridge will probably continue the publication of the *Herald*, vice Mr. Batterton, who was accidentally killed on Friday last.

[Lines down North of Jackson to-night.]

Obi Civilization.

The doctors who exhibit freed negro suffrage as the political panacea for the South and the Union have not yet agreed upon a common diagnosis of the freed negro's mental and moral status. Wendell Phillips, in order to support his demand for the instant exercise of the electoral franchise by the freedmen, asserts that they have acquired through the discipline of labor attending slavery such qualifications for political duties and responsibilities as no amount of book learning could ever confer. Senator Sumner sees nothing but barbarism in any aspect of slavery. But he hates the barbarism of the slave-holder more than that of the slave, and wants the latter when freed to vote at once as a means of punishing the former. Mr. Darant has not thus far explicitly adhered to either the Sumner or Phillips theory; he simply, in his august capacity of President of the Universal Suffragans, claims equal rights with respect to the ballot for all his vast and promiscuous constituency, and perhaps a little more than equal rights for the black portion thereof.

But all the negro suffrage neophytes, if they do not agree as to the precise amount or form of degradation and depravity induced in the negroes of the South by bondage, concur in averring that they only need freedom and the ballot under a republican form of government to enable them to stand in the foremost ranks of civilization. [illegible] we are told that in the exercise of self-government this long depressed [illegible] retarded people would, in a generation or two, astonish and enchant the world by their unparalleled advancement in the intellectual, moral and religious scale.

As politics are an experimental science, and statesmanship is supposed to erect policy upon experience, we must reasonably infer that some bright and convincing example inspired this confident faith in the vast self-civilizing capabilities of the negro race when liberated from bondage and left to self-government. For such an example we have only to look across the Gulf of Mexico. It is in Hayti alone that we find an instance where negro slaves, freed by a proclamation against the consent of their owners, have enjoyed without stint or hindrance the right of governing themselves for upwards of two generations. And we there behold in the concrete that civilization which so much stirs the enthusiasm of the Sumners, Greeleys and Phillipses when contemplating the future of the Southern freedmen clothed with all the political franchises of the Republic.

This civilization may be fittingly known by the musical name of "Obi." The Obi-man is its consecrated interpreter. It culminates in finding a fountain of riches in the blood of murdered old men and children, and its votaries taste the glorious joys of a mystic cannibalism. This crown of beauty to black republicanism in Hayti may well inspire less imaginative persons than Senator Sumner or Mr. Greeley with vivid ideas of what the self-governing negro may become in this country.

The steamer Peytona, Capt. Armstrong, arrived last evening with the following passengers:

Mrs Capt Jas Kerr and son, Mr Sauer and lady, Mrs C A Key and daughter, Mr Cook and lady, Messrs Haggerty, Pritchard, Meyers, Caldwell, Hillman, Oliver, Lipman, Midet, Faith, Davit, Lyons, Bonrose, [illegible], Wibbey, Maxey, Fraser, Meridith, Norton, Powell, Clawson, Steadman, Helm, Fatsman and servant, Dr Dorsey Dr Wise, May, Morrison, Capt Robt O'Neal, Capt Hitford, Lewis Long, Agey, Gupton and Thompson.

The steamship Patapsco, W. W. Neff commanding, sailed at 5 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight of cotton and the following passengers:

Mrs Smith and 2 children, H Rickner, M L Costlier, H Abrams, R P Salter, W W Lynn, L Baer, W W W Wood, Mr Lee and 3 others.

Late from the North and the West via the River.

By the Louisville steamer Peytona, we have papers from Chicago of the 11th and from St Louis and Cairo as late as the 12th. They contain little additional to what has been given from Western dates previously received to the P. M. of the 11th. We append the following:

A Brutal Case of Rape—The Humans Arrested—One of them Shot in the Court Room.

Albany, July 10.—Much excitement was created in East Albany this afternoon, by the shooting of a prisoner in the police court room. Last Friday afternoon, two girls named Ann and Bridget Horne, went to the woods, a short distance from their homes, to pick berries, and while thus engaged, were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. Bridget, who is but fifteen years old, can not live, it is said. Soon after the case was publicly known, Lewis Major, aged forty years, and his son were arrested and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants.

This afternoon they were taken before the Police Magistrate for preliminary examination, but the proceedings had scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest Major twice in the arm and leg, and he was followed by his mother who struck Major a heavy blow with a hatchet upon the head.

Young Horne and his mother were arrested, and Major was carried to his home, where a threatening mob was only deterred from a resort to lynch law by the presence of a strong police force.

Major was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, but was discharged for misconduct. His son is said to be a notorious bounty jumper.

Young Burns tried to stab him but was prevented by a policeman.

FROM VIRGINIA—NEGROES DESERTING THE FIELDS—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AT THE COMING ELECTION.

New York, July 11.—The Richmond *Whig* says, in six counties, through which its informant passed, there were but nine negroes at work in the fields, but the county court houses and villages are full of them. Negro men are said to be deserting their wives, who, with their children, are left a burden upon the farmers.

The corn crops are small, but good.

Oats are rank, and going to waste.

Wheat crops are good.

Mr. Bowden, Attorney General of Virginia, under Gov. Pierpont, has submitted an opinion regarding who will be qualified to exercise the elective franchise at the approaching election in that State, in which he says that all adult white citizens six months resident in a county, who have not held office under the Rebel Government, and who are not excluded by the President's amnesty proclamation, may vote on taking the oath of allegiance in one county of the State. A man has offered himself as a candidate for sheriff, who urges as a recommendation in his favor that he has served four years in the Rebel army.

New York Markets of the 11th.

New York, July 11.—Cotton firmer; 50 to 51c for middling. Auction sales of 2,000 bales took place to-day for Government account; good middling sold at 55 1/2c.

Flour 15 to 25c better; $5 75 to 7 for round hoop Ohio, and 7 05 to $7 70 for trade brands.

Whisky steady; western $2 03 to 2 09½ for Government account; 230 bbls at $2 07.

Sugar dull. Havana 12 to 12¾c. Molasses dull.

Petroleum heavy, 31¼c for crude; 51 to 56½c for refined in bond, and 72 to 73c for do free.

Pork firmer and more doing, at $27 12 1/2 to 28 75 for new mess, closing at $27 75 cash; also, 1,200 bbls new mess for July and August, sellers' and buyers' option, at $22 to 26 25.

Lard very firm at 16 1/2 to 20½c.

Butter quiet at 20 to 27c for Ohio, and 27 to 35c for State.

Cheese steady at 10 to 15 1/2c.

Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 103¾ gold for first class bills. Gold without demand, Change opening at 140, declining to 139⅞, and closing at 139⅞.

Government stocks firmer and active. U. S. 6's of '81 coupons, 107¾; 5-20's, coupons, 105⅞, 10-40's, coupons, 97⅞; 7 30's, second series, 100.

Western Markets of the 11th.

Cincinnati, July 11.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales 1500 bbls at $5 60 a 5 75 for common to good superfine, and $6 25 a 6 50 for extra.

Whisky—$2 05 with a limited demand.

Provisions—Firmer. Mess pork sold at $26. Bulk meats held at 11 a 15c at the close. Lard held at 20c; country sold at 19½c delivered where made. Sugar cured hams scarce and advanced to 28 a 29c; plain hams 21 a 22c.

St Louis, July 11, P M—Tobacco—Market firm, with a good demand for all qualities at steady prices. Sales 17 hhds damaged and green lugs from $3 20 to 4 80; 16 hhds factory do $5 to 5 60, 17 hhds planters' do $6 80 to 18 10; 36 hhds common shipping leaf $8 20 to 12 50; 17 medium do $13 35 to $15; 4 common manufacturing $15 50 to $18; 6 medium do $21 to 27 50; 8 good do $29 50 to 41, and 2 fine at $44 25 to $50 # 100 lbs.

Bale Rope and Bagging—We hear of no sales, but quote at 12½ a 12¾c for rope, and 22 a 23 for small lots of bagging.

Flour—Market still and higher for super and single extra, but double extra is quiet. Sales of 58 bbls double extra at $7 50, 350 do single extra, inspected and delivered, at $6 75, 350 do spring wheat extra at $6 25, 63 do do at $6 delivered; 205 do super at $6, 210 do spring wheat single extra at $5 90, part delivered, 50 do super at $5 90, 209 do spring extra and fall super at $5 75, delivered; 278 do super at $5 75, 211 do low super at $5 50, 260 do private, 110 sks triple extra at $4 30, 110 do double do at $4 10, and 100 do do at $3 85.

Corn—Sales comprised 1,932 sks white at 81 to 88c; 125 do, in second-hand sks, at 81c; 2,200 do yellow and mixed at 78c; 550 do do at 77c.

Oats—The market was easier to-day, and most of the transactions were at a decline of 2c. Sales comprised 513 sks at 69c; 1,410 do at 69c delivered, and 200 do, in store, at 58c.

Provisions—Market firm, without much business. Sales of 20 bbls mess pork at $25; [illegible] city clear bacon sides at 18½c, and 100 tierces prime kettle lard at 18 1/2c.

Whisky—Demand languid, and market weak at the quotation, with sales of 124 bbls, in single lots, at $2 07 per gallon.

Hides—Flint, 11c; dried salted, 8c; green salted, 5c per pound.

Hay—Market dull and drooping, with sales of 367 bales tight-pressed timothy at $19 to 20 passed delivered at the outside price, and 155 do loose-pressed at $16 per ton.

White Beans—Business light, including a sale of 4 bbls good at $1 40 per bushel.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is in demand at last quotations, with a sale of 8 tubs fresh at 25c. We quote eggs at 23 to 25c shipper's count and recounted, without and with pkgs.

Groceries—There was an increased business to-day, with a lower price for coffee, and steady prices for sugar and molasses. We quote Muscovado sugar at 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; Louisiana at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; Porto Rico at 16 1/2 to 17c. Hanna's New Orleans syrup, in bbls, is selling at 85c; New York syrup at 60 to 65c.

Address of the Democratic National Committee on the New Political Situation.

ITS PROGRAMME OF POLITICAL COMBINATION, AND RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS "HEAD OF THE RECONCILED AND REUNITED DEMOCRACY."

To the Democracy of the United States:

Washington City, July 3, 1865.—The change which has recently taken place in our condition and prospects induces us now again to address you. The work of destruction is ended. The restorative process has commenced. We are, therefore, placed in new relations to public affairs, but the influence we can exert has not been thereby lessened in importance. By harmony, promptness and union we may now hope to rescue our country from that ruin which but lately seemed so inevitable.

With few exceptions, we, as a body, have always sought the welfare and unity of the entire country, but we have differed as to the means most appropriate to that end. In the beginning we all believed that peace and Union were compatible, and that both could be secured by conciliatory measures. But the reckless and the interested of both extremes proved too powerful for us. Aided by circumstances which we could not control, they hurried the country into the great vortex of blood.

The war once begun, we were all obliged to yield, more or less, to overruling necessity. You of the South were compelled to fly your country or join in aid of the attempted revolution. Among us at the North some were unalterably opposed to all but measures looking immediately to peace. Others, after the war had commenced, joined with those who were urging it forward, till its supposed causes could be wholly eradicated; while the great mass of our number acquiesced in that war as an unavoidable calamity to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, and believing that, as soon as this object was attained, the war ought to cease.

Upon the issue last suggested we entered the late political contest. The combined influences against us proved too powerful. The war went on till African slavery had been suddenly and violently uprooted. We believe this has been effected through great and useless wrong; but for this we are not responsible, as we used all reasonable efforts to prevent that wrong.

In one important particular a great benefit has thereby been conferred upon us. It has removed the sole cause of disagreement among those whose views in other essential respects are in harmony. This has been one of the many instances where retributive justice has crushed the wrong-doer through his own success, and benefitted the opposing party through his own failure.

And now we stand at the commencement of a new political era. Old things have passed away. Let the dead bury the dead, while we turn our thoughts to the living, and to the future. Whatever we may think accomplished facts they must receive our acquiescence. Let us then accommodate ourselves to what is inevitable, and direct our efforts into channels where they can still produce useful results.

Those who have been foremost in urging on this war of emancipation, now insist that the new freedmen shall at once be made our political equals. To this we are unitedly and unalterably opposed, not only because as a class they are not so educated as to qualify them for the exercise of the important and delicate rights of an American citizen—whatever might be their natural capacities—but for the still stronger reason that we believe the African to be by nature greatly inferior to the Caucasian. To amalgamate or to intermingle politically would be to lower the standard of average human intelligence in this country, either individually or collectively. Even with that standard unabased, there are grave doubts whether we are capable of maintaining a popular Government like our own. How, then, will it be, when we shall have infused an inferior element into the body politic, and our European civilization and scale of understanding shall have become adulterated with those of Africa or Asia?

We say, therefore, all unite in maintaining that this is a white man's Government, which must be preserved by preserving undiminished the standard of popular intelligence and capacity—that the negro, like the Chinese, is a foreign element which cannot be successfully assimilated—that he is merely here at school, where he should be kindly treated and instructed, and that when his education is completed, he may in some congenial situation seek his own happiness in his own way. But let us steadily and unitedly oppose the commingling of what God and nature have so unmistakably intended to preserve separate and distinct.

Again, they who assume to lead the party which triumphed at the late election seem bent upon upholding the late revolted States in an attitude of permanent subjugation. Whilst they have urged at any cost of wealth or blood or principle the sudden emancipation of individuals who had all their lives been in bondage, they would reduce whole communities that were once free and equal to ourselves into a state of subjugation and slavery. To this also we can all unite in unchangeable opposition.

We believe that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States which compose it are free and another portion enslaved. Freedom or slavery must be the portion of all. The erring members of our political family are now anxious to resume their wanted places in the sacred circle. Let them be welcomed as was the prodigal son of the parable, and received back with all their rights and privileges unabridged. Let the promptings of resentment or revenge meet no favor from those who may perhaps feel that they need some forgiveness themselves. Let statesmanship, and not childish animosity, control our conduct.

This exhibition of a feeling of toleration and charity is no novelty, even in our own history. Its blessed effects have, in principle, been exhibited in the organization of our Government, and in the successful administration throughout all the palmy days of the Republic. It would have preserved us from the tragic exhibitions of the last 4 years. It can even yet heal the wounds that have been inflicted, and replace us in our career of unrivaled prosperity and freedom and splendor.

Now we have to labor and wait for years before the harvest will commence. The means are already provided which promise immediate success. Combinations of circumstances seem to have been providentially prepared to suit our purposes. The 1,800,000 voters who constituted the effective strength of the great conservative host at the last election, and which would even then have been triumphant but for extraneous influences, are still organized and ready to act. Add to these the numbers thus estranged by causes now obsolete, and there can be no doubt that on the issues now presented the majority will be overwhelming with us.

But on these stupendous issues we shall be sure of the cordial sympathy and support of the great body of the people of the South. Their almost unanimous aid can be implicitly relied upon, swelling our numbers to as great a majority as is desirable. The two Houses of Congress will be moved by the popular impulse, or they will at least soon give way before the popular will.

To crown all, our Chief Magistrate, though raised to power by our antagonists, has, by the change of circumstances already mentioned, been placed again by the side of his political brethren. They and he were separated by surrounding extraneous considerations, which are now forever removed. In respect to the vital questions of the day there is no living man who more fitly represents the great principles on which our institutions rest than does the President.

Born and bred in the South, fully conscious through reason and observation of the fruitlessness and folly of attempting a political partnership between the two races, impressed with the vital importance of maintaining their rights and securing the indestructibility of the several members of the great Federal family, by birth and sympathy a man of the people; ever hostile to governmental extravagance, to class legislation and schemes of public plunder; opposed throughout his whole life to those who were aiming to make our a splendid, overshadowing, centralized Government; he is the right man, providentially placed in the right position, to extricate the country from the imminent perils which now surround it, and to roll back that tide of abuses which threatens to engulf the blessings, public and private, which were bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Do you doubt this? Will you ask why, if this be so, have not the multitude of those abuses been long since abolished?

He has not been impatient. Great changes in public affairs should not be made incautiously. The tares cannot always be safely and suddenly uprooted, lest the wheat be also destroyed. Our antagonists could not at this time safely allow the operation of peaceful causes to remove an obnoxious institution, but by their reckless impetuosity, led on to the drenching of the land with fraternal blood. Let us not imitate their impatience.

At the acts of the President, since he assumed the reins of power, have ended in the right direction. The only fault that we can impute is, that he has not moved forward with sufficient rapidity.

He might, it is true, have more promptly restored the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. But, practically, no great evil seems to have resulted from delay. He might have suddenly discontinued the "Bureau of Military Justice," but, as a mere court of inquiry, advantages may grow out of its investigations which partially, perhaps, redeem and shield it from our just detestation. When any sentence which it may render shall have been executed, there will be good reason for complaint; but until then let us have the charity not to condemn the physician, though his remedies may seem rather tardy.

Multitudes of other abuses of every grade, and which have become inveterate, await the pruning hand of information. But their removal involves radical changes which call for caution and deliberation rather than haste. If there has been an error, it has been on the side of safety. If even blame can be justly imputed, it is trifling in comparison with the stupendous interests which now tremble in the balance.

Or shall we apprehend that we may after all have been the subjects of deception? Caution in political matters is ever commendable. But President Johnson, in his frequent and open declarations that the opinions he has so long entertained on all subjects which are now of much interest, are still unchanged, has no motive for deception. He well knew that by these declarations he was sure to lose the favor of a controlling number of those who, to secure their own ends, had aided in his election. They have already withdrawn from him their confidence. He can never hope to be trusted by them again. His natural and only reliable position is with his old political brethren. Every intelligent man will be true to his professions when they are thus coupled with his interests.

We do not attempt to dictate the course which should be pursued; but in presenting our own views shall we be deemed to entertain the hope that the great conservative party of the country will now openly speak out its sentiments and make known its wishes on the momentous subject now presented for consideration; and that every individual will endeavor to make his influence felt through new organizations or otherwise, that, throughout the length and breadth of the land, will come up the assurance that President Johnson, in his efforts to restore peace and fraternity and its wanted prosperity to a country torn by civil dissensions, will be sustained by the true friends of a fraternal Union, both at the North and at the South.

It is hardly a superstitious fancy which regards him as having been specially ordained for this great and glorious mission. The designs of Heaven begin now to be visible throughout. At the head of the reconciled and reunited Democracy of the two sections, Andrew Johnson is, we believe, destined to repair and restore those cherished institutions which have been so fearfully shattered and seemingly overturned, and to receive the undying gratitude of a reunited country and the benedictions of all future ages. Be it ours to share in the consciousness of having contributed to the same blessed result.

By order of the Resident Committee.

CHARLES MASON, Chairman.

U. S. District Attorneys Authorized to Grant Pardons.

A special Washington correspondence of the 5th inst. says:

The President has taken a most important step towards relieving himself of a portion of the heavy burdens of the routine of the executive business. In order to facilitate the dispatch of the public business, the President after consultation with the attorney general, has authorized and empowered the U. S. district attorneys of the several districts, in connection with the governors of the respective States, to grant pardons the same as he would do himself, on application made by persons liable to indictment and conviction in the District courts, for acts growing out of the recent rebellion, provided the district attorney shall be satisfied that the parties applying are deserving of pardon. The district attorneys, of course, will have made themselves familiar with the circumstances of each particular case, and they will know what evidence there is in [illegible], to go before the grand jury. They will therefore be able to decide whether or not the party applying deserves a pardon. The amount of labor of which this step will relieve the President may be inferred from the fact that in the State of Maryland alone the provost marshal at Baltimore has handed to the district attorney there the names of four thousand persons residing in the State, all of whom are liable to indictment and conviction. Had not this arrangement been made, all of these persons would have applied to the President in person for pardon. Under this arrangement, however, only about fifty persons, and these the leaders and the most notorious offenders, such as Bradley Johnson, McCausland, and Harrey Gilmore, will even be brought to trial; and even they can apply for pardon as above, after trial. Other similar measures will soon be adopted by the President, which will relieve him of a great deal of unnecessary labor, and give him more time to devote to the general affairs of the nation.

Senator Wilson's Speech in Washington on the Fourth—He will see that the Freedmen have all their Rights—He will introduce a Bill at the next Session of Congress Enabling Negroes to Hold Office—Faith in Masses, &c.

I want the South to understand that their black code and their black laws, and all they have done to hold men in slavery, were abolished for ever with slavery itself; and *I serve here to-day a notice upon them that I have prepared a bill*, which I intend to introduce, too, on the first day of next Congress, for the personal liberty of every freedman on this continent; and I want them to understand *that I belong to a body of men who are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory*—a class of men who accept the doctrines of the New Testament, who accept as the living faith of the North American republic, the Declaration of Independence—a class of men who represent the principles of liberty, of humanity, of justice, and *a set of men who never were, and never can be, defeated*. (Cheers.) In our ears the words, the touching words, of Abraham Lincoln ran forever, that the black man may in some hour of future trial, keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. Mr. Wilson then reviewed the various political parties with which he had been connected at various times, but from which he had broke when they ceased to carry the standard of progress to the height he thought it should go, until at last, said he, after four years of bloody struggle I have seen slavery wiped out of the country, from Canada to Mexico. Now I tell you to-day, that, casting party obligations aside, we stand on the eternal principle of right; have sworn to stand there to the end of the chapter; and so long as there is a right not secured, of a wrong undressed, *these men are ready, and will build up and pull down at their pleasure*. And I say to you that ninety-five out of every hundred of the men who in November last voted to put Abraham Lincoln—God bless his name—in the presidential chair, are standing to-day shoulder to shoulder, determined to protect the freedmen of America. Nothing is more sublime than the record of the black man in this struggle. They have stood by our brave soldiers and sailors in the thickest fights, they have guided them against the enemy; they have stood by our men when fugitives from starving prisons and given them food. They stood by the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country will stand by them. (Good, good!" and applause.) It is said if they possessed the right of suffrage they would vote as their former masters dictated to them. If there ever was an utterance that had not the semblance of truth in it, that is it. I believe if the government had told the rebels when it forced them to lay down their arms that they must do justice to the negro and give him his franchise, they would gladly have done it; but I am not here to find fault with the government, and shall keep my faith in it until it is broken. And I believe the President of the United States, who told the black man in the capital of his own Tennessee that if no one else would, he would be the Moses, and be to them what Abraham Lincoln would have been to them had he lived to carry out his great and glorious principles. I understand they say they hold the right of suffrage in their hands. I want them to understand that an act of Congress prohibits them from holding offices under the government, and until justice is done to the negro those gentlemen will go minus the offices. [Mr. Wilson] won't give them to them. I am for it in favor of compromises generally, but we may accept as a compromise justice to the negro.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. J. R. Edwards, Clerk of the steamer Cherokee, for the latest Mobile papers and other acceptable favors.

The Emperor Maximilian's Plan of Universal Education—He Proposes to Make Elementary Learning Gratuitous and Compulsory.

Havana, July 1.—Maximilian's recent communication upon education to his Minister of Public Instruction has been discussed in a leading article of the *Prensa*, which objects to his insisting that elementary education, at least, shall be compulsory. The *Diario* laconically marks its dissent from many opinions of the imperial writer. There can exist no doubt that his mind is of a practical and modern character to please the retrograde party which has put him on their head.

He begins his letter by expressing a desire that the public instruction may be on a level with that of the first nations. As principal guide to its future direction that it be open to all, and with respect to elementary education, gratuitous and compulsory. Superior education (secondary) must be so arranged as on one hand to offer to the middle classes of society a proper general education, and on the other hand the course of studies must be so arranged as to serve as a base for elevated and professional instruction. The study of the classical and modern languages being highly requisite, but less so that of the natural sciences. The first are the base of all polished education, and at the same time form an inestimable intellectual exercise; besides which, at present the study of the living languages is absolutely indispensable for a people who wish to share in the advantages of travel and keep up an active intercourse with other nations, particularly considering the peculiar geographical situation of the country. Lastly, the cultivation of natural science is the characteristic mark of an age inclined to reality. Neither is physical education to be neglected.

For elevated and professional education he considers special schools requisite. What in the middle ages was called a University has become a word without a meaning.

Maximilian, a true German, bewails the neglect in Mexico of the study of Metaphysics, because it exercises the intellect, teaches man to know himself, and to confide as good the moral order of society as a deduction from the study of one's self.

Now we come to the rock on which so many governments have split, and which he tries by a good pilot to escape. I mean religious education: this he declares to be a thing which belongs to every one's conscience, and the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more [illegible]. We [illegible] the Minister, [illegible] and [illegible] wish to insure to the former the full enjoyment of its lawful rights and entire liberty in the education of its Priests without any interference of the State. But, says Maximilian, a part of the church's duty is religious instruction, to which unfortunately the clergy hitherto have scarcely taken any share. The parish Priest is, therefore, ordered to give such instruction according to the books adopted by the government.

New Military Organization for the Gulf States.

Gen. Sheridan has assumed command of the new "Division of the Gulf," as appears by the following order:

Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

The Military Division of the Southwest, which was created for special purposes, is discontinued.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 118, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, June 27th, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Gulf, consisting of—

I. The Department of Mississippi, Major Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding, embracing the State of Mississippi, Headquarters at Vicksburg.

II. The Department of Florida, Major Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding, embracing the State of Florida, Headquarters at Tallahassee.

III. The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, Headquarters at New Orleans, La.

The Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf will be at New Orleans, La.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major Gen. U. S. A.

Henry Winter Davis, in his oration on the 4th inst., thought it necessary to indirectly eulogize John Brown. As an offset to this complimentary allusion to the old murderer who was hanged in Virginia, the following is appended:

"John Brown stands before the country a murderer. The enormity, the extraordinary ferociousness of the father set the son mad. The blood of these murdered men—not unlike that of the sacrificed Abel—cried even from the tongueless caverns of the earth to him for pity, and to Heaven for justice, but his iron heart, not soul, refused to yield; but Heaven in the process of time, has meted out to him justice on the gallows. Justice divine to punish sin moves slow—the slower the pace sure is the blow. It will overtake us if living—it will overtake us if dead. Justice has overtaken its victim, and he has gone to eternity with crimsoned hands, withheld upon his head * * * What is it, I ask the country, I ask the senate, if it is not stealing, robbery, highway robbery? And yet these things are thrown out, perhaps not intended, but they operate as an apology and excuse in the minds of many, for the infamy, the murders, the thieving, the treacherous conduct of this old man Brown, who was nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief, and a traitor."

The author of the above libelous remarks upon him whose soul is marching on is Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. They were made in the Senate Chamber, Dec. 12, 1859.—[*Chicago Times*.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.—Robert Lynn who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, was brought into the First District Court before Judge Abell. The following was filed in Court by respondent: "The State of Louisiana vs. Robt. Lynn."

"Now comes into Court J. Burke, Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, who declares that from information received from Fielding Edwards, Sheriff of the Parish of Avoyelles, one Robert Lynn, in the latter part of the year 1863 murdered a man named Roy and several other citizens.

This was met by a counter statement of the prisoner, Robert Lynn, who deposed and said that he received an order from Gen. Richard Taylor in the year 1863 to collect into camp all conscripts in the parish of Avoyelles and all those who resisted should be executed summarily. Further he deposed that his papers and the order referred to were in the hands of one Stanton, who was taken prisoner and kept in Fort Delaware 10 months and the papers lost.

Said Robert Lynn, coming into Court, to answer the charge made against him by the Chief of Police, J. Burke, and says that in the year of 1863, he was ordered to execute all men, found in the parish of Avoyelles, with arms in their hands and resisting the execution of the law. That one Roy, mentioned in the affidavit, was the recognized leader of the desperadoes, banded together to resist the conscript law and who picketed the road to capture and shoot him, the said Robert Lynn. That said Roy was finally captured by a portion of soldiers belonging to the Confederate army and was executed by order of the Department Commander, not by respondent, but by soldiers detailed for that purpose by competent military authority. All executions made in the parish of Avoyelles were by orders of his military superiors.

General Hayes and Mr. McDonald testified to having seen the orders referred to, and that Robert Lynn was of General Hays' Brigade.

Attorney General Lynch appeared for the State, opposing the release of the prisoner, who eventually was set at liberty by order of the Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—The United States vs. six lots of ground or the right and title of Norman Story to the same. The judgment rendered in this cause March 1st 1865 was set aside, an answer sworn to by defendant in proper person having been filed by his counsel, W. H. Hunt, Esq.

The United States vs. the steamer Music. This case was submitted on the evidence and briefs for counsel for Martha Knight and Hatal Robinson, intervenors.

In the case of the United States vs. schooner Frontera it was ordered on motion of G. L. Bright, counsel for V. Faria claimant, that the vessel be delivered up to him on giving bond in the sum of $1,750.

United States vs. steamer Rob Roy and cargo. This case will be continued to-day, 18th inst., after arguments by Judge Whitaker for libellant and W. H. Hunt for libellees.

From Jackson, Mississippi.

Editor of the Vicksburg Herald Shot and Killed by Accident—Repairs of the Southern Railroad—Business, Cotton, &c.

Telegraphed to the Mobile News.

Jackson, July 14.—Ira A. Batterton, editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, died here at 3 o'clock this morning from the effects of a gunshot wound received accidentally last night in a pistol gallery.

The work on the Southern Railroad is being pushed forward vigorously, and will be completed very soon.

General Slocum assumes command of this Department in place of General Osterhaus, relieved.

New buildings are being rapidly erected over the ruins, and trade between this city and Vicksburg is brisk.

Middling cotton, 31c.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE CHEROKEE FROM MOBILE.

Robert Grey, Mr Ames, John Blair, Col [illegible], John Frances, Mr Murray, Mr Dey, [illegible], [illegible], Capt J Grant, S T O'Dondy, M F [illegible], W H Dixon, Rendolph, [illegible], [illegible], Jackson, H Murray, [illegible], [illegible], O Hale, Miss O'Connell, [illegible], [illegible], A Smith, [illegible], Wilson, [illegible], Walker, Jourdan, O Bobellus, Korta, Clark, Capt Whedlan, Osirio, Capt Smith, Lacoux, [illegible], Mollinger, McLandlar, Foley, Jose A Otis, [illegible], Campbell, B Mathis, Kinney, Kaufman, Wallace, [illegible], Gallagher, Wallace, Vondles, Dalzie, Anna Jule, [illegible], Stevens, Sylvester Balding, Hensing, Atwell, [illegible], Barbee and lady, Goss, Geo Delmore, Mrs Cooper, Miss Eyland, Mr Green, Mrs Scott and child, Henry Eyrides, Mrs Heys, Cleveland, Adams, B W George, Major Si Paul, Capt Granger, Adams Express Messenger and Commercial Express Messenger.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS COUNSEL.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 12th says:

We are enabled to state, upon the authority of a relative, just from the North and East, that the health of this gentleman is excellent—that he is well treated, and his diet such as will conduce to his health. Charles O'Conner, of New York, is the leading counsel of Mr. Davis, and has associated with him ex-Senator George E. Pugh, of Ohio. The mention of the names of other gentlemen in that connection are entirely premature and gratuitous.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 1.]

Sketch of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt.

After the death of Booth the public interest, which had been centered upon him as the leading spirit of the conspiracy which robbed the country of its President, was chiefly directed to Mrs. Surratt and Lewis Payne, as the next most important characters. The evidence before the court has served still further to direct attention to Mrs. Surratt. The general repugnance to the execution of a woman added still more to the interest which was felt in her, and every particular regarding Mrs. Surratt will be devoured with great eagerness.

In the spring of 1820 Mary E. Jenkins was born in Prince George's county, Md. At an early age was destined for a convent life by her parents, whose Catholic piety seemed Italian and medieval in its strictness and fervor. She was sent at the age of ten to the Catholic Seminary at Alexandria. The home of her parents, E. and Mary Jenkins, was but two miles and a half from the bridge at the Navy Yard—the bridge over which Booth was destined to enter upon his wild night ride. Twenty-one years ago Mary E. Jenkins was married to John H. Surratt, a farmer and mail station keeper of her own county and neighborhood.

John did not possess much of the fervid feeling of devotion or of the exalted and intense passions of his wife. He was a simple, hard-working farmer, who thought more of the prospects of a fine harvest than of the prospects of the Church or of the coming crisis. He had few accomplishments, nor had the woman he married, outside of a somewhat extended reading of those belles lettres which have had the sanction of her Church. She neither sang nor played, nor drew; seldom embroidered, and then awkwardly. On the tenets and observances of her church she could talk long and talk well, and rather chose such topics. Her eldest child was John Surratt, on whose head a price has been fixed, at whose heels are ever the ceaseless feet of the death pursuit. Hunted, homeless, fatherless, and now motherless, his sister heart broken, John's punishment exceeds that of any of his companions in the crime for which they have been sentenced. The mother had destined him for the church, towards whose cloisters her heart had once turned, and, like herself, he had received a strictly Catholic education; and his life and hers certainly seem to have been free from those vices which generally prepare the mind for the contemplation of crime. The witness Weichman, whose daily intimacy with the family was latterly greater than that of any other individual, speaks ever respectfully of Mrs. Surratt, and it is remarkable in how different a tone he would mention any of that family from that he used when speaking of any of the other accused. The family seems to have been rather reticent and retired when in Maryland.

Hospitable as John Surratt, the father, was, something of a more serious and collected calm which enveloped the mother rather chilled than invited the intimacies that are generally so natural and pleasant a relief to country monotony. When her husband died, and the station and tavern had been sold and the house on H street occupied, a very perceptible change was observed in the manners of Mrs. Surratt. Visitors whom her husband's taste and her son's taste would have shrunk from were frequently seen at the house and in close intimacy with John. The exacting letter and protecting commands of the Church were less religiously heeded, though the attendance was just as regular. The stage, so long the abomination of the Catholic church, at last furnished, in its gayest, most accomplished and gifted race, the favored friend of the family. John visited the theatre as though the ritual had never forbidden it, and the mother is not known to have objected. Indeed, she became exceedingly intimate with Booth, and fell under his influence to an extent which has been her ruin. Certain it now is that J. W. Booth became the real master of the widowed Mary E. Surratt and the controller of all pertaining to her. The result of that intimacy is now plain to all.

The husband, John Surratt, died in 1861 of apoplexy. He was a well-to-do farmer, living about ten miles from Washington. He added to his business as a farmer the office of postmaster of his village and kept in addition a large country store. Mrs. Surratt seems to have been his chief helper in his business, his son, John H. Surratt, being a wild and reckless youth, employed at the time of his father's death in the conspiracy for which his mother was yesterday executed. Engaged in these active pursuits Mrs. Surratt, who was naturally a woman of strong mind and nerves, appears to have gradually contracted a habit of decision not characteristic of common with her sex. She appears to have been masculine not only in person and manners, but mind; and throughout every detail of the conspiracy she appears as stolid and determined as Payne and as desperate and dramatic as Booth. Her control over her nerves, her extraordinary self possession and her reserve indicate thoroughly her masculine character, and prepare us for the description which we have of her person.

Her forty-five years had not served to counteract the effect on her person of her active disposition and habits, and the full, rounded, Amazonian figure was not the least faded. Her face was full, and if her gray eyes had had aught of warmth in them would have given her the look of a well preserved voluptuary. They were seldom lit up by excitement or pleasure, though, occasionally they gleamed with a furious or stealthy glare which indexed the passions of her soul.

For a year or two previous to the murder of Mr. Lincoln Mrs. Surratt had been engaged in the active management of a blockade running system, by which surreptitious communication was kept up between Richmond and Washington. Her son, John H. Surratt, appears to have been the chief agent or messenger by which this was done.

Baby's Hands.

WRITTEN FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

Tiny fingers, clasping mine,
Like the tendrils of a vine;
Pearly fair and rosy-tinted,
All with dimples softly dinted;
Little hands, so pure and white,
Who may read thy future right?
Shall they wield the author's pen,
A sceptre o'er the hearts of men;
Or upon the battle-field
Grasp the sword with nerve of steel,
Or with forms of beauty deal,
The canvass, 'neath the artist's brush?
Little flakes of dimpled snow,
Who thy future fate may know?
Guided by a mother's love,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A mother prays, for this be so,
They may be in perfect rest,
Folded o'er a guileless breast.

[From the New York World, July 6th.]

Treatment of Prisoners.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 27th June publishes the report of the joint select committee of the Confederate Congress upon the treatment of prisoners.

This report complains that the publication of the Sanitary Committee, with its photographs, is "sensational" and false, inasmuch as it takes special cases of the very sick, exchanged as such, and would convey the impression that cases of sickness would not, in all times and in all conditions, furnish precisely such pictures.

It also asserts that the confederate prisoners exchanged for those ghastly objects presented the shapes of misery.

It asserts that the treatment of prisoners was intended to be humane, and that they fared, in many cases, better than the confederate soldiers.

We know that during the Revolutionary war Americans, as prisoners, were very badly treated; we know that the English generals indignantly denied any intentional inhumanity.

We give, with pleasure, the assertions of the South. There is an easy way of settling the question of good or ill treatment on both sides. The average of deaths of well men will settle the question. Every other view must be partial and one-sided.

The greatest crime of the war was the refusal to exchange. History will put that where it belongs. Gen. Butler, in his speech at Lowell, disclosed the fact.

The Pardoning Process.

The Attorney General has issued a circular to the Provisional Governors of the Southern States, calling their attention to some points in relation to the exercise of the pardoning power, under the authority delegated to them by the President. The object is to guard against an injudicious clemency. He states that the chief points for them to come under are: Whether the petitioner is likely to become a peaceable citizen in future; whether any proceedings have been instituted against his property under the Confiscation Act; and also whether any property belonging to him is now in possession of the United States. The President desires this information for the following objects as [illegible] to Attorney General Speed's letter:

First, to do away as far as may be possible with any risk of granting pardons to disloyal or otherwise improper persons, and especially to such persons as from previous conduct and character, are not to be trusted with the control of that class, which has been happily converted by rebellion and war from slavery to freedom; and to which the Government looks in the not far distant future for support, as from intelligent and loyal citizens. Second—The President desires to strengthen your hands in the reorganization of society in your State by every means constitutionally belonging to him.

Major General Lew. Wallace has written a long letter on voluntary emigration to Mexico, to take up arms in the Liberal cause, in which he declares that to do so would be no infringement of international law, nor would it be prevented by President Johnson. He encourages the measure, and goes into a long history of French aggression in Mexico, and strongly urges that now is the time, while the Juarez government still exists, for Americans to throw their power in its side. He thinks, also, that the fraternization of the North and South will be facilitated by a foreign war.

COTTON AT NATCHEZ.—Though late in the season for heavy cotton transactions, yet a good daily business is being transacted in the snowy staple. Yesterday morning, Cotton Square was thronged with teams from the country. From all indications, it does not seem at all improbable that the cotton trade of the old crops will be blended with the new this Fall.—*Natchez Courier*, 13th.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1865.

There has been a moderate degree of animation in the general market to-day, although outdoor operations were interrupted by heavy showers at noon. In our leading staple in particular the sales were to a fair extent, comprising 1500 bales, and prices towards the close were pretty well maintained, although early in the morning they were rather depressed by there being no confirmation of the telegrams received from New York on Saturday, which quoted middling on Friday at 50c. Private telegrams received to-day under date of Saturday quote the market brisk at 52c. The liberal receipts of to-day have had no apparent influence. The sales on Saturday summed up 2700 bales, instead of 2250 as reported, including 430 bales, taken by one party which did not transpire until to-day.

Gold opened with sales at 145 1/2 a 146 1/2, but subsequently sold as high as 147 and 147 1/4, finally closing at 146 1/2, against 146 a 147 on Saturday evening. The sales and resales included two lots of $10,000 each at 145 1/2, $1000 and $3000 at 146; $2000, $2700, $5000, $5000, and $15,000 in four or five lots by one party, at 146 1/4; $1000 and $5000 at 146 3/4; $3000 and $5000 at 147. Prices were rather strengthened by there being no receipts by the New York Steamers. It is however, now confidently expected that quite a large amount will come by the next arrivals, and, predicated on this, offers were made to sell deliverable next week at 144. Late on Saturday, after we left the market, there were sales of round lots deliverable to-day, at 146 1/8 and 146 1/4. In Silver we noticed some demand for American half dollars for the interior, and sales of $2100 at 133 and $2500 (1000 and 1500) at 133 1/2. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars, which rule at a slight premium over the New York rates for gold, but at less than the ruling rates here.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of an unexceptionable private Sterling bill for £500 at 148, and a very first class private bill for £5000 at 150. There was more offering at the same rate, at which there may have been sales which may have escaped our observation. We also noticed a sale of a Bank bill at 153; another for £100 at 155, and one for £300 at 159 for gold. The only sale of Francs reported were a Bank bill at 3.67 1/2, and a small amount by a private banker at 3.70, also Bank bill at 3.65 for gold. Sterling may be quoted at 147 a 150 for private bills and 151 a 155 for Bank, and Francs at 3.72½ a 3.85 for the former and 3.67½ a 3.70 for the latter.

There was a considerable amount of Domestic Exchange offered, and the sales included $40,000 New York sight at 1 3/8 discount, a round amount of five days at 1 7/8 and 2 3/8, and $10,000 at 2, some fifteen days' at 3, and $10,000 five days' on Boston at 2. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 7/8 and 1 discount, mostly at 1, but met only a limited demand.

Nothing was reported in Stocks. $115 00 was offered for 30 shares City Rail Road, which were held higher. City Bonds are held at 77 for the Consolidated and 69 for the Rail Road issue. On Saturday 80 shares National Bank sold at 97.

The Bank Note market was as much unsettled, at least for the bills of the Free Banks, by the proceedings in relation to their Bonds, now held by the Military Authorities, that we forbear all quotations. Most of them, however, could have been bought at a decline of 10c per dollar, but there appeared to be no buyers unless at a still greater reduction. It appears that the Bonds in question were originally deposited by the Banks, with the old State Auditor, in compliance with the State law, in trust, to secure the redemption of their respective circulation, and, while in the hands of the agent of the Auditor, a few weeks since, were taken possession of by General Herron and transmitted by him to Major General Sheridan, who has since been directed by the Lieutenant General to place them with the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, until further orders. We do not see in these proceedings any indication of these securities being confiscated, or diverted from the object for which they were deposited with the old Auditor.

To whatever extent the Directors could jeopardize by their political acts the interests of the stockholders, they could hardly compromise those of the note-holders, who are simply the creditors of the Bank, and entitled to the faithful execution of the trust executed in their favor. Hence, we cannot believe that the note-holders have any cause for serious alarm, but presume that when the subject is fully explained, whatever present disposition may be made of the Bonds, they will eventually be held sacred for their protection.

On Saturday $10,000 Bank of New Orleans bills sold in two equal sums, at 61 and 62c per dollar. City Treasury notes rule at 3 a 4 per cent discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, July 17, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning rather depressed by the receipt of private telegrams dated at New York on Friday the 14th inst., which quoted Middling at 52c, instead of 50, as per dispatches received on Saturday, but at a later hour the demand was renewed with considerable spirit, and the day's sales summed up 1500 bales, including 600 to one party, and 352, 109, 90, 50 and about 100 to others. There has been some little irregularity in prices without any quotable change, and Ordinary may be set down at 32 a 34c, Good Ordinary at 38 to 40, Low Middling at 42 to 43 and Middling at 45 to 47. On Saturday, in addition to the amount reported, 430 bales were taken by one party, swelling the day's business to 2700 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is a fair supply offering. There were some inquiry around for small lots, but no sale transpired to-day. On last Saturday, not previously reported, about 85 hhds Louisiana Sugar were sold to speculators at 13¾c for Strictly Good Fair to Fully Fair, not refined, 14½ for Strictly Fully Fair to Prime, and 17¾ per lb for Yellow Clarified.

FLOUR—Superfine and the low grades of Extra are very scarce and in request, while the better grades of Extra are in good supply and neglected. Holders, however, have stiffened their prices all around. After meridian, the usual movement was prevented by a heavy shower of rain to-day, and the sales are confined to 430 bbls Good Extra at $8 15, and 100 do at $9 25 per bbl. Choice Extra is retailing at $10 25 a 10 50 per bbl. Last Saturday, not previously reported, 290 bbls Ordinary Superfine sold at $7 50, 900 Good Superfine, at $8 200, Low Extra at $8 25, and 115 Good Extra at $9 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market is nearly bare of Corn, the stock of Oats is light and Bran is scarce. There is some demand for the trade and for the neighboring lake and gulf ports. The sales today comprise 800 sks White Corn at $1 40 per bushel, 20 sks Prime St. Louis Oats at 79c per bushel, and 250 sks Bran at $1 35 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There were sales of 537 bales Prime and Choice Western Hay in two lots at $27 a 33 50 per ton.

FREIGHTS—There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward, but scarcely anything else. Government steamers are taking Cotton for New York at 2c per lb. There are two regular mail steamers in port; they are obtaining 2¼c per lb and are very nearly full. Engagements are being made for the next steamers now nearly due, at 2¼c per lb. Nearly all the tonnage by sailing vessels has been taken up at 1c per lb for Cotton for New York, and $3 50 a 4 per bale for Boston. A bark has been laid on for Liverpool at ¾d for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 15 1865.

Arrived yesterday 129 Texas Beeves, and 100 Veal; Amount of Stock sold: 101 Western Beeves, 164 Texas Beeves, 53 Hogs, 20 Sheep, 19 Milch Cows and 89 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 251 Western Beeves, 47 Texas Beeves, 42 Hogs, 51 Sheep, 29 Milch Cows and 116 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	00	00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	00	00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	00	00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	25	00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	14	[illegible]
Sheep, ₩ head	2 00	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	35 00	[illegible]
Veal, ₩ head	8 00	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₩ head	0 00	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 18, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, for New York, G W Hynson & co
U S Transport Steamship Neptune, Brown, for New York
Bark Lawrence, Hoyt, for Boston, G W Hynson & co
Schr Harriet Wood (British) Thibault, from Matamoras
Schr Marion, Fuger, for Mobile, B Fernandez & co
Steamer Ben Stickney, Aiken, for St Louis, Master
Steamer Cherokee, Hopkins, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Boone, Pendleton, from Madisonville, to master—Old Basin
Sloop Marie Antoinette, Cardell, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—21 district
Lugger Telegraph, Audiros, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—20 district
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walser, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to Owsley & Tilton—3d district
Lugger St Jose, Farrar, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Friend, ———, from Bayou L'Ours, to master—2d district
Lugger St Roman, Aldovich, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d district
Lugger Union, Cassano, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger American Eagle, ———, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—21 district
Lugger Hope, Peutiul, from Jesuits' Bend, to master—2d district
Lugger America, Reyes, from Buras Settlement, to master—3d district
Lugger El Lucero, Bruo, from Jesuits Bend, to master—2d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Admiral, Norton, from Mobile
Peytona, Armstrong, from Louisville
Moneson, Bonderau, from Baton Rouge
Cherokee, Hopkins, from Mobile
Big Grey Eagle, Woolfolk, from Vicksburg
Argosy, Scott, from Monroe
Capitol, Turgerson, from Shreveport

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Bazaar, Stinson, from Boston—1036 tons ice to Kranz & Smith
Brig Wm Edwards, Ashby, from New York, to G W Hynson & co
Schr Walter Raleigh, from New York, to G W Hynson & co
Schr Alice, Oliver, from Cienfuegos (Cuba), to J Aver—Cargo: 206 hhds sugar 275 bbls molasses & Aver

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Joe Stevens, ———, from Matanzas
Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana
Schr Corero, from Vera Cruz—10 sks coffee and 13 passengers
Schr Jenny Plover, from Matamoros, in ballast
Schr William, from Matamoros, with 40 passengers
Schr Carrie, Carson, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Patapsco—813 bales cotton
NEW YORK—Per steamship Neptune—313 bales cotton
BOSTON—Per bark Lawrence—537 bales cotton 75 do moss 8 do wool 27 do bagging 960 hides 18 pkgs mdse
MATAMOROS—Per schr Harriet Wood—1000 sacks corn 100 bbls flour and sundries
MOBILE—Per schr Marion—30 sks salt 300 pkgs mdse
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ben Stickney—Sundry mdse
MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—50 pkgs mdse and sundries

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Geo Washington, from New York—Adams Express—S & J Abrams—J J Adams—F Avet & co—W M Abbott—F Anthony—J D Brown—Bostick & Seymour—S Block & co—F Bauer & co—J Brooks—B W Byrne—Bowles & Frank—Kromberg & co—H B Buchner—F M Bodlick—Blake & Tower—D W Burbank—L Newman Bros—J A Braselman—S Bernstein—E L Bonneval—J M Courtenay—Blanche & Hughes—Gale Saunders & co—Castine & co—J B Carter & co—J Chapman—Converse & Kennett—J Dolan—Gustavus & Bayll—E Cohn—C Carrière—P C Donald—Thos Dowling—Duncan & co—F D Darling—[illegible]—Davis & Jackson—F Duret—P Dunlops—J Duntze & co—L Dolbeck—Caballero—B F Ellwell & co—L Eaton—E Feuchte—D Fatjo & co—Forchheimer & Hellet—Fatjo & Brunet—W Fisk—Williams—Fisher & co—Fischer & Klein—C W Fabre—R Tollman—A B Gilell & co—Grieg & Byrnes—J Goudchaux—H Goldman—Geo Gamble—J Gauche—Guibault & Guide—Dragard & co—W C Graham & co—C Geltwalls—D Gordon—Goldsmith & Rosenthal—J J Hart & co—S Herschheim—Haas & Fredericksohn—J M Henry—Hecht & Dowling—T B Hill—Hoffman & Marks—E Heath—J W Hoyt—J D Hickey—W J Holl—A Hawkes—F Hedlin—H Holland—T A James—J Kemp, Jr—Kahn & Herman—A Koenig—Kaufman & Rice—E J Kearney & Barnett—J Keyser—C Leuiller—M Loeb—Lavigne & Dalgron—Loeb & Goldstein—Levi & Tobias—Loeb & Mayer—T J Lobdell—Lehman & co—J Lane—Leighton & co—A Lanata—Lichtenstein Bros—L W Lyons—L Pierre & co—Meyer, Weis & co—J V Moore—J Moore—E Marguez & co—C L Miller—A Moulton—Munger & co—R W Marsden—T J McMahon—H Monasteir—Morean—Mayer Bros—D E Marriman—M Mahado—J I Meyer—S Michel—I & Nathan & co—L Nathan & co—North & co—F V Oehmichen—A Oelgel—F Pilsor—E G Palmer—T Keuchmann—C Palmer—F Platts—T Padilla—M Pohlmann—Post, Simms & co—H Kochereau & co—Reed & Hunt—Rosenberg & Wolf—Ringilke & Balce—Rice Bros & co—F Rickert—E Roeser & co—B Rickert—J Byrne—Smith & McKenna—A H Shoenman—C E Spencer—E B Stevens—Shoolder & Zuberbier—Swartzlin & co—Schwartz & co—Schmidt & Ziegler—H B Sanders—G Strong—G Schevits—M W Smith—J Simmons—H O Stetson—S Sohn—H Swanoff—D Tileston—C Timley—Tounett, Taylor & Knapp—E Turpin—Al. Tomblins—L & co—A Thompson—A co—Taylor & Cox-Cobb—W P Vincent—W H H Witherell—Wallace & co—T W Wright—E Wolfe—Charles Weinbeutel—Wheeler—Wood, Whitney & co—A York—H & F Yanfire—T Hawkes—Z Lumberlon—W Butler—J Tiebert—Lobdell & Koenig—H Lyons—C H Miller—Elia Fiquet—L Grubewald—A Eisenberg—and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—29 bales cotton Garrol Hoy & co—20 do [illegible] & Donnegan—15 do Jos Watt & co—19 do Octis, Watt & co—45 do Fost, Bloome & co—10 do Levy & Dieter—85 do Dudf, Green & co—51 do E Fritsche—13 do A & A Green—17 do Grunwald & co—6 do Levi & co—17 do A Hebert, Jr—5 do M Fisher & co—25 do P M Riley—43 do & 10 do Hedeman—2 do J H Patterson—63 do J F Higgins—17 do Bower, Garner & Harrison—13 do J J Davis—7 do T H & J M Allen—15 do Braun & Frank—15 do Wright & Moore—13 do W F Wright—3 do S H Kennedy & co—W A Vincent & co—7 do A [illegible]—14 do J C Rice—11 do do A F Cudham—5 do A J Fowler—7 do Paul Upperell—5 do Ober, Atwater & co—2 do [illegible]—3 do Nalle & co—27 do order—12 do D & Carnot & co—21 do W C Graham & co—21 do Mayer, Weis & co—3 do M Bacher—17 do O R Graham—11 do Bayne & Hollingsworth—1 bag do Friedlander & Hirsch—3 do J Flood—Total, 2180 bales

MONROE—Per steamer Argosy—34 bales cotton to J J Hepburn & co—3 do W A Jonte—1 do J H Kahn & co—21 do sundries to order

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Capitol—216 bales cotton to A Dupestre & co—9 do [illegible] Wilkerson—92 do O Baker—Kahn & Harris—5 do & A Green—28 do J Lowry—1 do A & F Dunbar—3 do H F Foley—15 do Schmidt & Ziegler—15 bales Cha. Butler & co—order sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Moneson—50 bales cotton H B Kennedy & co—7 do A Blatz—2 do A Levi—12 do A Hebert, Jr—7 do J T Brewer—10 do Bower, Butler & Harrison—3 do J Dorsey & co—18 do Keener & [illegible]—10 do & A D [illegible]—13 do Patton J L Robert & co—3 bbls bacon and produce—sundries to order

MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—116 bales cotton Converse & Mayer—5 do Wheeler & Farley—Darcy & Gaillard—5 do Bragan & co—3 do J H Carter—Total, 35

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Peytona—[illegible] coils rope W M Abbott—10 hhd [illegible]—J J Adams & co—100 bbls soap 20 cases & 40 cases & co—J W Alexander—[illegible]—300 sacks & co—[illegible]—C H Carriere—[illegible]—R Gifford & Byrnes—[illegible]—J B Harbin—[illegible]—J B Muffason—[illegible]—sundries to order

MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee (second trip)—145 bales cotton Kiech & co—131 do J Moore—133 do C A Weed & co—11 do Watson & May—137 do Farley, Dunel & co—26 do B W Harbison—11 do E G Camp—14 do Mumby, Leeling & co—31 do L Millspaugh—11 do Couvertie & Pouey—5 do J H Carter—19 do and sundries to order

BAYOU LOURS—Per steamer Animal—17 bales cotton O Berrier & co—2 do Bleeth & co—sundries to order

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Boone—11 bales cotton to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per sloop Marie—1151 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—4 sks & A Bequa

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—120 sks rice F Martin

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger St. Jose—219 melons to planters to order

BAYOU L'OURS—Per lugger Friend—110 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger St. Roman—100 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Union—100 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger American Eagle—100 melons to order

JESUITS' BEND—Per lugger Hope—700 melons to order

BURAS SETTLEMENT—Per lugger America—1600 melons to order

JESUITS' BEND—Per lugger El Lucero—1 bbls potatoes 150 melons to order

JUDICIAL SALES.

Corrinne Trasbano vs. Mrs. Ann Hughes, Widow of H. D. Seaman, now wife of W. A. Anderson and W. A. Anderson.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,827.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Poydras and Lafayette streets, measuring twenty-eight feet nine inches and two lines front on Magazine street by one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches and three lines in depth, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a three-story brick building, known as the Number Ninety-seven, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging as it appears by the act of sale of said property to said Mrs. Seaman, passed before A. Ducatel, late a notary public in this city, on the 18th March, 1858.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U.S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy 17 21 jy 13 12 8

C. Roselius vs. A. Lacroix.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 13,853.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1865, at 10 o'clock, M.,

All the FURNITURE AND MOVEABLE EFFECTS contained in the buildings Nos. 1 2, 141, 123, 125 and 127 Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury Notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy 18 21 24 27 29

Henry Latgue vs. Jules Beuf.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,835.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of New Orleans, in the Square bounded by St. Paul, Hevia, Girod and Poydras streets, said lots are designated as Nos. 3 and 4 on a plan drawn by C. A. De Armas, recorded on the 9th March, 1841, and deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, late a notary public in this city, for reference, together measuring thirty-nine feet front on St. Paul, near the Faubourg street, by a depth of one hundred and seven feet six inches.

As will more fully appear by reference to an act passed before E. D. Jarreau, late a notary public in this city, dated March 18th, 1856.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy18—57, aug 3, 12, 19

Succession of Juan Bicente alias Jean Ursin—No. 21,519.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Amelie Scott has petitioned the Court for Letters of administration on the estate of the late Juan Bicente alias Jean Ursin, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By Order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

jy18 23 17 24 [illegible]

Succession of Mrs. Marceline Mardenal, deceased wife of Jacques Soye.

Valuable Property in the Second District.

By BOUDOUSQUIE & FORTIER,
CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 25 Commercial Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 10th August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th July, 1865, the hereinafter described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in the Faubourg Treme of this city, and making a corner of St. Claude and Ursulines streets; which said lot has (in French measure) seventy feet front on St. Claude street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth and front on Ursulines street, together with a two-story brick house and the dependencies thereon.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

jy18 agt 10

LANDING and for sale by the undersigned:
100 bags Tarragona soft shell Almonds,
50 barrels French Prunes,
25 barrels white wine Vinegar,
50 boxes Sabbagne and Hostetter's Bitter,
25 bags Black Pepper,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
35 boxes Swiss Absinthe, E. Pernod,
100 cases Mushrooms and green Peas,
100 boxes Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc,
50 boxes White Wine, Haut Sauternes,
3 pipes Madeira Wine,
100 boxes Raisins Bunch Muscatel, Filberts, Nuts, Dates, Olive Oil, Citron, etc.

ANT. LANATA,
9 and 11 Jefferson street.

jy18

For Mandeville and Covington.

THE propeller MAGGIE will leave for the above named places as follows: leave New Orleans on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train, Ponchartrain Railroad cars, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Returning will leave Covington at 5 o'clock A. M.

The MAGGIE will stop at all intermediate landings to and fro.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

CHAS. W. LEWIS,
134 Chartres street.

jy18

ALFRED ROMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. James Parish, La.

WILL attend to legal business in the Fourth Judicial District. Office at the Residence of Gov. Roman.

JULY 18th, 1865.

jy18—3m