THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1865.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

S. W. Pass, 9:30 P. M. July 24.—We learn by telegraph that the steamer Star of the Union, from New York, crossed the bar yesterday at 9:30 P. M.

NEW FIRM.—We would call attention to the firm of A. D. Banks & Co., composed of A. D. Banks, Wm. H. Kenehan, and J. C. Deslz, who have established themselves in the cotton factorage and commission business, 135 Gravier street.

The meeting of the creditors of the succession of J. Y. de Egana will be resumed this morning. See advertisement of Mr. M. Gernon, Notary Public.]

DISSOLUTION.—It will be observed that the firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo has been dissolved by limitation, and that Mr. J. C. Denis is authorized to use its name in liquidation.

DOLHONDE & CO.—Prominent among the new commercial houses of the city is that of F. Dolhonde & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 37 Bleicher street, whose card and extensive list of references may be seen in another place.

STEAMER FOR THE WEST.—The fine and commodious steamer Ida Handy, Capt. Tom Moore, will leave for St Louis on Wednesday at 5 P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Dothado for files of the latest Western papers.

We are obliged to the police officers of the splendid steamer Bath for copies of the latest Western papers.

Reorganization on the Original Union and Union Basis.

The proclamation of Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, material portions of which we publish elsewhere, is a singularly bold and explicit presentment of the *status quo ante bellum* as a basis of reorganization. Having but just arrived from Washington when he issued this document, we may reasonably infer that he embodied in it only such views as he considered in full accord with the opinions and policy of President Johnson. Along with this information, we are bound to conclude from the language of Gov. Parsons that the President is, if anything, more confirmed than ever in his plan of restoring the States involved in the late rebellion without any change from their internal situation antecedent to the war, except so far as the war may have practically established a change. In one particular only is the situation conceded to be altered, and a pre existing right preconceded to be annulled: that particular is slavery.

Gov. Parsons declares that amid all the ruin, suffering and death resulting from the attempt to secede, "every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution, is here to day with the single exception relating to slavery." And again he says: "From and after this date, the civil and criminal laws of Alabama, as they stood on the 11th day of January, 1861, except that portion which relates to slaves, are hereby declared to be in full force and operation." At the same time, referring to the incidental assistance of military power in sustaining the cause of reorganization, he is careful to observe: "Hence the military power will act in aid of and in subordination to the civil authority of the State."

Governor Parsons evidently regards persistent military supremacy as incompatible with civil rehabilitation. With him the maxim of *cedant arma togæ* is something more than a classical scrap for holiday declamation. The reorganization of civil government must be premature, a very unnecessary fiction, an absurd and expensive superfluity, wherever the military power is to remain supreme in control and in administration.

The proclamation of Gov. Parsons will be received at the North as the latest, and perhaps as the most distinct form in which the issue has been made between the President's policy and that of the Radicals towards the seceding States. The first policy rests on the theory that the war was fought to preserve the Union, and not to destroy States, or purposely to impair any original right of the people of a State. Holding the Union to be indissoluble, it must also hold the States to be indestructible. The Radical theory is equally regardless of the integrity of the Union and the existence of a State if one or the other stands in the way of their impracticable dogmas and arrogant pretensions.

Arrival of the Mariposa.

The steamer Mariposa, Captain C. Howes, arrived last evening, having crossed the bar as previously announced by telegraph. We have New York papers by her to the 15th, inclusive, for the prompt delivery of which and for other favors we are obliged to her courteous Purser. Below is her passenger list:

Mr and Mrs Wetmore, M K Kidd, Surgeon Davis, wife and fam, Lieut W A Chamberlain, James King, F A Fuller, J W Sinclair, Lieut Kilbourn, Surgeon Wm Archer, A Hebb, W W Drake, R C Allen, F H Potter, Baroness Deslo, Lieut L F Adley and wife, C W Rockwell, Lieut W Lee, Lieut C C Rogers, Lieut C H Rogers, E Canterbury, T A Nisbett, Gen A Parris Chs Wesley, Edgar Hourlier, Jas Lewis, M H Denslow, Hermann Schleicher, E B Williams, Lieut Fenton, Lieut Bryant, Steerage—John Ross, Jas Frazier, Jno Bill, Chs Collins, Wm Sidaway, Lewis Brown, Pablo Mateel.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Ouachita—Justices of the Peace—P G Shepherd, Moses H Butler, R D Bloxsman, Charles Delery, W S Gridley.
Parish of Rapides—Justices of the Peace—R M Kilpatrick.
Notary Public—P H Cavanagh.
Parish of Vermilion—Constable Fourth Ward—Thomas Means.
Assessor—P D Duprey.
Parish of St. Martin—Constable—Alfred Grandmaison.
Notarys Public—A. Comdrey, Valsin Bulliard.
Justice of Peace—Valery Thibodeaux.
Constable—Alex Guilbeau.
Members of City Council of Bronze Bridge—Omer Martin, H. Cezeaul, Jos. Collier, Alfred Poche, Alex. Bastien.
Parish of Orleans—Notarys Public—Pierre Camus, Lincoln Beony.
Board of Prison Inspectors—Commissioner at Philadelphia—Charles H. T. Hollis.

Later from he North by Telegraph.

Gold on New York on the 17th 143 3/8 to 143 5/8.

COTTON QUOTED AT 48 CENTS.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Riot in Philadelphia — The Monroe Doctrine and the Policy of our Government—More Troops for Sheridan—Reported Remark of Gen. Grant—Lecture of an Irish Chief—A Warning to Maryland Planters—Emigration Rapidly Closed—High Rates of Exchange.

New York, July 18—A disgraceful riot has occurred in Philadelphia, in which sixty votes were exchanged.

There is reason to believe that the Government will, in a short time, make known its policy in regard to the Monroe Doctrine and the French occupation of Mexico.

Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, to the number of twenty five thousand, are said to have been on the road to Gen. Sheridan within a few days.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said, in reference to the Monroe Doctrine, that the time was, when the French will have to leave Mexico.

The iron clad Dandenberg was successfully launched to-day.

General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued an order to-day to the effect that when planters in Lower Mississippi do not desire sending off their old slaves to starve, or unwilling to employ them the Government will settle their farms and put freedmen to work on their lands.

A delegation from Loyalsburg is in Washington, to urge the repeal of the $50,000 stamp.

Gold forty-two and a half to five-eighths.

Five-twenties, one hundred and three and seven-eighths.

Rents were sold in Europe on account.

Ten-forties ninety-six thirty-eighths.

Money and exchanges are unchanged.

Cotton, forty-eight.

Pork, thirty-one fifty.

General markets unchanged.

Business has been almost closed.

Labor is very high.

Harvest hands earn three to four dollars per day.

News via the River from the Latest Western Papers.

BY THE STEAMER IDA HANDY.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Ida Handy, from St. Louis, we have St. Louis and Cairo papers to the 19th, including the Cairo *Times* of the evening of that day. From these we transfer the following:

Failing Health of Jeff. Davis—Counsel not retained for him and for C. C. Clay.

New York, July 19—The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent says that Jeff. Davis has been failing rapidly of late although he is supplied with plenty of fresh and good food, and such apartments for exercise as the restricted limits of Fortress Monroe will permit. Within the last few days he has, without apparent cause, become unusually dejected, and it is surmised that this depression of spirits has been caused by some one having communicated to him the intelligence of the execution of the conspirators. It is said that one of his eyes is almost blind and the other gives indications of soon being so. The only reading matter allowed him is the bible, the perusal of which he devotes a considerable time, and he is not permitted to write or to receive letters.

The *Tribune's* special says we are able to state by authority that the families of Jefferson Davis and of C. C. Clay retained eminent and loyal advisers as early as the middle of May last, to appear whenever the Government shall think proper to order the trial of those State prisoners. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose prominence at the bar there will be no question when it is thought proper to announce his name.

Any reports therefore, which appear from time to time in different newspapers, as to efforts made in behalf of the prisoners by persons representing themselves as their counsel or engaged in the legal service may safely be regarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER AT WASHINGTON.

(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)

Washington, July 17—For some days past the entrance to the Executive Chamber has been guarded by a series of pickets stationed at the top and bottom of the stair cases leading thereto, much to the annoyance of Senator and Representatives who were obliged to cool themselves in the East Room in company with rebel men and women, office-seekers and other beggars. Besides this a barricade was erected across the hall leading to the business office. This A. M. the President ordered the obstructions removed and instructed the ushers to admit all persons having business in the upper hall. A distinguished Senator from Ohio, noted for his plain talk, is said to have been one of the first and foremost in denouncing this arrangement upon democratic rights, and the President being informed of the fact, ordered the screens entirely.

Hon. Preston King is living at the White House. He has entire charge of the President's room and is often seen in g'neglige costume, advising or instructing parties, probably to lighten the labor of the Executive.

NO SPECIAL PASSES FOR NEGROES FROM EMPLOYERS—GENERAL GRANGER'S ORDER TO BE SET ASIDE.

New York, July 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: It should be understood in neither term or spirit of the orders issued recently by General Granger, Custar and others, which require negroes to have passes from employers, that they have been approved either by General Howard or the Secretary of War. General Howard will issue, by order of the Secretary, an order saying substantially that in all parts of the South no other passports would be required of negroes desiring to travel than any other persons.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDONS AND RECIPIENTS OF THE SAME.

New York, July 18.—The *Times's* special says: Among the applicants for pardon received since the 15th are those of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, J. D. De Bow, the Mordecai brothers, of Richmond, H. Harris Gilmore, the rebel raider and robber, now under indictment at Baltimore for treason. Among the persons pardoned to-day are H. M. Blanchard, member of the rebel Congress from Virginia, John P. Ballard, owner of the Ballard House, Richmond, recently seized under the confiscation act. Ballard has been here in person to attend his case. Also C. Ruffin, son of an old consistent whig who recently blew his brains out, and Dr. J. J. Waring of this city, owner of some of the finest dwelling houses in Wall street. He will now get the benefit of the high rents of his property.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTERS AND COMPENSATED LABOR.

New York, July 18—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says the majority of the South Carolina planters, though so recently more unaccommodating and opposed to the abolition of slavery, already begin to look on emancipation as a benefit to them, and are inclined to the opinion that compensated labor, will, in the end, be far more profitable and satisfactory to land owners of that State generally. All principal S. C. crops, excepting rice, are represented as yielding abundantly this year. Rice cultivation has been much neglected, owing to disorganization and confusion incident to the change from slave to free labor.

GENERAL BUTLER AND MONEY.

New York, July 18.—The *Alexandria Journal* says: General Butler and Mosby have entered into law partnership in New York.

GRAND REUNION OF THE CINCINNATI TURNER SOCIETIES — THE CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE NEARLY COMPLETED.

Cincinnati, July 19.—The *Commercial* says there will be a grand reunion of all the Turner societies in this city next September, it will be the first of the kind in America.

The first span of the suspension bridge across the Ohio is nearly completed. The span is one thousand and fifty-seven feet, the longest in this country.

EMIGRATION TO BE RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 18.—The President will recommend at the next session of Congress the adoption of a policy which will increase the immigration to this country and thereby secure further settlement of the public lands in the western Territories.

RELEASE OF G. B. LAMAR.

Washington, July 18.—G. B. Lamar, who before the war, was one of the wealthiest merchants of Savannah, was released from the Old Capitol to-day, and ordered to report to the Secretary of War.

DEATH OF AARON BURR'S WIDOW.

New York, July 17.—Madam Jumell Burr, widow of Aaron Burr, died yesterday at her home on Washington Heights.

Ambrose L. Jordan also died yesterday at his residence in this city.

FROM HAVANA.

New York, July 17.—The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of the 15th.

The *Diario* denies the report that Captain Page, of the ram Stonewall, had entered the Russian Imperial service, and says he has gone to England to enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that several of the officers of the Stonewall had gone to Madrid, and others have engaged in the Spanish navy.

It is reported that the blockade runner Rapidan is to engage in the slave trade.

Colonels Colzo and Puerto Pinto, San Domingo, have been organized by the Spanish Cortes. There were about 3,000 soldiers at San Domingo.

FROM FORT-AU-PRINCE.

Boston, July 17.—The bark Springbank, at this port, brings advices from Fort-au-Prince of June 15th.

The rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the Government forces were making slow progress in reducing the town. The town had been planned in 2 lines of chapels, and not the least remarkable object of that kind, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the Government troops to make it effective, owing to the position of the rebels. The rebels were reported in Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, July 19—Flour firm; superfine trade and fancy brands $7 to $8 50.
Wheat—Advanced to $1 60 for prime red.
Corn—Unchanged.
Oats—Firmer; at the close 45 to 46c.
Whisky—Advanced to $3 37.
Provisions—Mess pork advanced to $39, and prime mess to $37; bulk meats 15 to 17c.
Lard—Held at 23 to 23½c and refused; Leaf—white colored rendered sold at 20½c, which was higher than any sale.
Groceries—Firm. Coffee 23 to 32c.
Sugar—14 to 17c.
Molasses—$1 15 to $1 20.

St. Louis, July 19, P. M.—Tobacco—The market is quiet, except for bright manufacturing leaf, which is ruling high. Sales of 100 hhds fancy leaf at from $24 to $30; 50 do planters do at from $7 50 to $16; 12 do common shipping leaf at from $6 50 to 7 50; 12 do medium do at from $22 50 to $25; 5 do medium do at from $3 75 to 30 50; 3 do good do at from $37 25 to $41; 3 do fine do at $55, $70 and $82 50; and 25 bogus at from $2 50 to $9 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 31 hhds were rejected.

Flour—The transactions to-day were not large but the market was firm and the city trade appeared to be holding off awaiting the awards for Government bread to be made on Tuesday. Prices were not materially altered. Sales were 225 bbls spring super at $5 35; 172 bbls spring super at $6; 160 bbls fall super, part delivered, at $6 25; 140 bbls do do at $6 to 6 25; 200 do do at $6 35; 90 bbls spring extra at $6 40; 320 bbls do do at $6 57½; 50 bbls do do, and its market at $6 75. 50 bbls do do at super; 100 bbls choice single extra at $7; 400 bbls do do extra at $8 50 ₱ barrel; and 300 sks double extra at $4 ₱ sack. Receipts were 1,520 bbls, 782 sacks.

Corn Meal—Receipts were 6,913 sacks, and the market was dull, without material change in price. Sales were 143 sks rejected at 74c, 30 sks do at 75c; 1,834 sks mixed and yellow at 75c; 502 sks do do at 74½c; 900 sks do do at 75c; 700 sks do at 76c; 163 sks do delivered, at 77c; 70 sks white at 85c; and 71 sks do at 90c ₱ bushel.

Corn—Sales of 100 bbls country at 65, and about 100 bbls city at $4 45 to $4 50 ₱ bbl.

Oats—Receipts were 1,604 sacks, and sales were 80 sacks at 57c; 378 do at 58c; 258 do at 59½c; 251 do choice at 60c; and 20,000 bushels to arrive in September at 45c ₱ bushel.

Rye—Sale of 63 sks at 69c ₱ bushel.

Provisions—Market very firm, with sales of 20 casks and 100,000 lbs, packed, at 16c ₱ lb.

Lard—Market firm and higher, with sales of 60 packages prime at 20c; 100 tierces do at 21c, and 100 kegs prime at 22 1/2c per lb.

Bran—Sale of 200 sacks at 85c per 100 lbs, sacks included.

Whisky—Market quiet, with sales of 30 bbls at $2 18 per gallon.

Green Apples—Sale of 40 bbls at $2 25 per bbl.

Hay—Sale of 1000 sells on private terms.

Bacon—Sale of 900 pieces on private terms.

Wool—The market is steady and unchanged, very firm at previous prices, with very light receipts. The only reported sales to-day were of 10 sacks tub washed at 60c; 4 do do at 62c; and 6 do unwashed at 34 1/2c per lb.

MEXICAN NEWS VIA GALVESTON.—Fisbe's Galveston *Bulletin* of the 17th says:

The steamer N. P. Banks arrived here on Saturday at 6 P. M., with several passengers (refugees) from Matamoros. She brings the intelligence that the French troops at Matamoros, had been removed to Monterey, on account of the great mortality which existed among them at the former place, the deaths amounting to 16 or 17 per day.

It also informs us that the steamer sold by Gen. Slaughter to the Mexicans, were demanded by the U. S. authorities, and by the former promptly delivered to the U. S., and transported into or across the Rio Grande.

Cortinas had a skirmish with the French pickets and wounded several, and succeeded in taking their post.

AGREEMENT OF THE PLANTERS OF BOSSORIA, TEXAS, REGARDING NEGRO LABOR.—We read in the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 17th:

We learn that the citizens of Brazoria had a meeting some days ago in reference to the same, and resolved that no negro formerly a slave should be employed by any one of them without the consent of their previous owner; and that any mechanic or professional man who did so, should be dealed their patronage.

Gov. Parsons and the Reorganization of Alabama.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 23d contains the first proclamation of Governor Lewis E. Parsons since his appointment as Provisional Governor of Alabama. We subjoin this; seldom instances of the document, omitting much that is not essential to a statement of principle or policy:

To the People of Alabama:

The appeal to arms has been made and decided against us, but not until our sons and brothers had exhibited a degree of courage and endurance which commands the respect and admiration of the world.

In the prosecution of the war for the last four years, into which Alabama was precipitated, about 122,000 of her sons have been carried to the field of battle, 35,000 of whom will never return; and it is probable as equal or larger number are permanently injured by wounds or disease while in the service. A very large portion of our material wealth has been destroyed. Our fields are laid waste, our towns and cities, our railroads and bridges, our schools and colleges, many of our private dwellings and public edifices are in ruins. Silenced and desolation reign where once stood the cultivated home which resounded with the joyous laugh of childhood and innocence.

The South, as a whole, is a large war debt that she has incurred, and has on hand no power to convert the same into money. Her only resource now to be ascertained about $——in Confederate Treasury notes, which are utterly worthless, and about $——in good funds.

Untold sufferings have been, and are still endured by thousands of our women and children and the aged and helpless of our land.

There is no longer a slave in Alabama. It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate Confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried, and is a failure.

Yet, amid all the ruin, suffering and death which have resulted from it, every political right which this State possessed under the Federal Constitution is here to-day with the single exception relating to slavery. And I will faithfully protect the citizens of Alabama in the enjoyment of any of those rights.

I shall not, however, attempt to prevent the execution of any decree of the President of the United States made in the case of any person who is disqualified by the Proclamation of the President from the benefit of amnesty, unless he has been pardoned in the meantime.

All persons who are held in confinement by the military authorities of the United States, charged with an offense against the laws of this State, will be discharged, and if any such are prosecuted, the persons or persons offending will be promptly arrested and punished. The laws of war and order consequent upon the State are appealed to and promptly resorted to and, by all lawful means, in maintaining the cause of law and order. If the people of the State will do this willingly and promptly, we shall be able to restore peace and contentment to every home in our beloved State; but if factions become too strong, the military power of the United States will aid us. Henceforth that power will act in aid of and in subordination to the civil authority of the State.

10. The several officers will also transmit their accounts for those services of the same kind, and if the list of voters, made in a proper manner, accompanies them, the accounts will be promptly laid before the Convention for adjustment.

11. There are no slaves now in Alabama. The slave code is a dead letter. They who were once slaves are now free, and must be governed by the laws of Alabama as free men. It is the dictate of wisdom, and we owe it to ourselves and them to produce the best possible results for both races, from the new order of things.

12. All good citizens are respectfully and earnestly urged to set the example of acquiescence promptly, hopefully and energetically in the reconstruction of civil government. In so doing, they will exert a good influence upon those who are despondent and sad down by the calamities of war.

13. The idle, the evil-disposed and the recalcitrant may seek there be within the limits of our State, must distinctly understand that all violations of law will be promptly punished. The Sheriffs of the several counties are hereby required to keep a sufficient force of deputies or assistants to enable them to execute all legal process and arrest all offenders promptly, and they will be held strictly responsible for any neglect of duty in this respect. Rights of persons and property must be protected, and order must be preserved. If necessary the aid will be called for, and, wherever the local Sheriffs will immediately report the fact to the State, prompt and efficient measures may be taken to repress violence and secure the objects sought of the laws.

Done at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 20th day of July, A. D., 1865.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from July 17th to July 23d, 1865:

Males, 36; females, 74; not stated, 1; total 105.

Diseases.—Apoplexy, 4; Bronchitis, 2; Burns of Scalds, 1; Cancer or Ulcer, 1; Cancer, 1; Chronic Inflammation, 2; Cirrhosis of Liver, 1; Congestion of the Brains, 2; Consumption, 16; Convulsions infantile, 9; do Puerperal, 2; Debility, Adult, 1; do, Infantile, 1; Diarrhœa, Acute, 3; do, Chronic, 5; Dropsy, 1; Drowned, 4; Dysentery, Acute, 3; do, Chronic, 2; Diphtheria, 3; Enteritis, 2; Exceptional in Utero, 1; Gastritis, 1; Fever, Bilious, 3; do, Congestive, 2; do, Puerperal, 3; do, Intermittent, 1; do, Nervous, 1; do, Remittent, 3; do, Typhoid, 8; Fracture of Lumbar Vertebræ, 1; Gunshot Hemorrhage, 1; Hemorrhage, 1; Hepatitis, 2; Hooping Cough, 2; Hydrocephalus, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 3; do of the Lungs, 3; do of the Stomach, 1; do of the Bowels, 1; Cutting, 1; Infantile, 7; Maladies, 2; Old Age, 5; Pleurisy, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Scarlatina, 1; Scrofula, 1; Stillborn, 5; Teething, 11; Tetanus, 1; Tric Neuralgiæum, 1; Ulceration of the Throat, 2; do of the Stomach, 1; Unknown, 1. Total, 165.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 25; from 1 to 5, 20; from 5 to 10, 5; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 13; from 40 to 50, 16; from 50 to 60, 13; from 60 to 70, 6; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100 5; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 11. Total, 165.

Nativities.—British America, 0; England, 4; France, 8; Germany, 7; Ireland, 23; Mexico, 0; Spain, 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 108; Switzerland, 2; not stated, 6. Total, 165.

Whites, 120, Blacks, 23, Mulattoes, 22. Total, 165.

H. L. SHELDON, Asst. Surg.
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Provost Court—Major Bemis.—Henry Thrown was tried on the charge of selling gold liquor to two colored soldiers on the 21st inst. Sergeant Thomas and private Wheeler testified to this fact in the presence. The witnesses for the defense stated that the soldiers came into the place of accused in a state of intoxication and that they were made to leave without obtaining liquor, after they made several efforts to obtain. The case was continued on the part of the prosecution.

Louis Pichot and Vincent Ustuna were tried on the charge of having used abusing language to an U. S. officer and that Pichot raised a stone toward him. The evidence showed that the prosecutor was a horse-back riding upwards of the lake, where he met and came in collision with the cart of the accused, loaded with Pichot's wife and children, who were upset in the cart by the shock of the collision. It was proved that he was on the wrong side of the road, but it appeared clear that the Colonel jostled the cart, seized the cart horse by the bridle and pushed the cart into the gutter to accomodate the member. Pichot then jumped down and threatened the Colonel with the stone—for this example he was fined $50. Ustuna was acquitted.

Edw. Holloway got drunk and became a great Confederate, declaring his intention to whip R. Yeaton. He was arrested before he could pitch into a soldier which he had singled out as his victim. He was fined drunkenness, and was fined $20 for his resting.

The Record.—The number of registered voters yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., was 3630 and 1331 persons had taken the Amnesty oath before the Mayor.

Sudden Death.—An individual known as Dr. Foyer went into a saddler-joiner on Bienville street near Tchoupitoulas, at about 3½ o'clock, P. M., where he suddenly fell down and died in an unconscious fit. The Coroner was sent for.

A woman supposed to be named Gomez died suddenly on Dryades street was also suddenly called to fall at the Coroner's office, on Carondelet street, where his services, as a magistrate, are required. The Coroner was sent for.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—John Ryan, a ward engineer on the charge of having stolen a watch and $40 in greenbacks from Peter Dufort, from the stables on the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, which $40 he claimed and placed gaudy and with counterfeit on one proof examination taken.

Third Circuit.—Wm. Tuohy obtained herein a writ of habeas corpus to enforce the payment of $1,000 alleged to be due him by the Mayor and Council of the city of New Orleans, for services rendered as a member of the Police force of the city of New Orleans.

Recorders' Courts.—George Williams was sent for 15 days to the Work House and Jas Sanders for Monday on this charge of having stolen some clothes, the property of Oscar Warwick, of Lafayette.

Alfred Guilford was fined $20 for unlawfully carrying concealed weapons, viz: a pistol.

Charles Cole, Williams, for stealing a pair of boots, the property of John Davis, was sent for 30 days to the Work-house.

Secretary Vennard sent Louis Phillipe to prison for ten days, on the charge of having absented himself from the Work-house while he was on that institution. They are well known characters, with young men whose names we are unable correctly to record.—*Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet, 22d.*

It is a matter of surprise that no vessels from New Orleans have arrived, there being some days of low tide. From 26 to one layer, they have been detained by bad weather.—*Galveston Bulletin, 20th.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 24, 1865.

The gloomy manner has continued quiet to-day and our leading staple in particular has been extremely depressed by the rumors of the receipt of bad news. Gold, Friday, fluctuating, up to 1 P. M. closing, compared on 1182 below; in this there were 1000 from Mobile and 1000 from New York. Had the agencies from New York been less discouraging, and the supply of money somewhat increased, the movement would have been more confined with operations, as the Eighth would have readily taken up the 7,300 Exchange offering at the ruling rates or a fraction under. But without relief room every thing is necessarily brought to a stand-still.

Gold opened quoting very firm at 143, but soon advanced to 143 and sold at 143½, closing at 143¼ against 145 on Saturday evening. Liberal purchases were reported by the Shylocks which created a buoyant day's business, but with a general demand for the indicated rate it seems to be about if they will have any material influence in prices. The sales and rumors to-day included $2,000 at 145; $1000 and $700 at 145¼; $1000 and $2500 at 146; $2500 and $300 at 147; $2000 at 147½; $1000 at 148; and $2000 at 148½. The demand was extremely limited. Only seven notes passed the Board with $46,800 Boston Sight at 1 32 discount, same as at 1 P. M. and same day last week. Sterling at 1 P. M. was 1 per cent. dearer, and closed at 1 per cent. Only one sale of Sterling was reported, viz: £1,000 at 1 per cent. Francs were 1 down and 1 up per cent. discount, closed at 1 up. Checks on the North were quoted $25,000 was drawn at 1 1/2, but the general