THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1865.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish of valuable improved real estate situate in the Third District.

For particulars and terms see advertisement.

WYCHE & RICHARDSON—Messrs J. S. Wyche and J. B. Richardson have associated as successors to John F. Wyche & Co., in the cotton factorage and commission business at No. 41 Union street.

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.—Wallace & Co., at 74 Canal, formerly occupied by Slocomb & Co.,] invite the city and country trade to examine their fall stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and clothing, which are replenished by steamers from New York and Boston and offered at a small advance on cost by the above firm who promise that they shall not be undersold. See their advertisement.

FOR RED RIVER.—Travellers and shippers desiring comfort, speed and safety combined should bear in mind that Captain Charles W. Scheib having arrived last evening with his excellent packet Texas, will berth her out for a return to Shreveport, at 5 o'clock this P. M.—The Texas and her officers are deserved favorites in the trade. Capt. John Amsden will be found in the office.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Conservative Executive Committee have issued a call, which we publish elsewhere, for a State Convention of the party on the 26 October in Mechanics' Hall in this city.

POESIE COUPER ECHO.—We are glad to receive the first number of the renamed publication of the *Poesie Couper Echo* by Jewell and brothers. It has handsome salutatory Mr. T. L. Jewell promises to support the "National Democratic party as the only hope of restoring and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union," and also to President Johnson as an early and devoted follower of that party, and in the belief that he will see that the Southern States are not deprived of their constitutional rights. He adds:

To the patriotic, efficient and worthy Governor of our State, we shall give all the assistance in our power, towards carrying out the policy inaugurated by him, which is to well calculated to restore harmony and good will in Louisiana, and save the disunited.

Emigrants with Capital for the South.

We read in the *New York Sun* of the 5th instant:

The late rebel States and the Western territories are the only sections to which we would recommend young men who have plenty of energy and perseverance. The Western States have many attractions, but immigrants need not be afraid to "rough it," undoubtedly would have a better prospect for gaining a competency in the useless life of a farmer. But is it better at the present time to go to the Southern States or to the Western Territories? According to our belief, a young man who can command a few hundred dollars of capital will do better to go South ward. And for these reasons: Money is remarkably scarce in the South at the present time. Business is stagnant for the want of it; improvements are neglected, agriculture languishes, and its need is severely felt in all departments of trade. In consequence of this condition, and circumstances connected with it, land is very heavy, houses are cheap, and a little money will go a long way in starting a young man in business.

The above advice, as far as it regards the South, is sustained by a current consensus of facts. While dreamers and schemers are disputing over the remote and problematical potentialities of this, that, or another system of so-called restoration for the South, she is in danger of perishing from industrial and financial inanition. The doctors crowd round her with various zeal to exhibit their nostrums, the very smell of some of which is enough to produce an anticipatory vomiting. Some say she was still more blood-letting, Some say she was purging, in addition to the terrible lancetting, and leeching which have left her so pale, was a fit languid. Some say she wants an opiate and a long deep slumber. Others, and they are not a few or weak reputation, say the weight of their opinions, say she wants stays and braces to support her weakened frame while forced into the shape of a new model of humanity. The idea of a moral straight jacket and the penal stocks also enters into this benevolent plan.

All the while the patient needs only whole some food and to be let alone. "Throw physic to the dogs," she is dying of doctors.

It is time to do in the South to wait and see what charity or partisan experimentation may work out the negro or the industrial sphere. It would be a fatal delusion to identify the fortunes of the South in the future with a substantial restoration of the rebel race. But there may be plenty of new growth, and such at may possibly prove an acceptable substrate for the old To promote that if the object of practical wisdom and wise patriotism.

The negro may never be again the efficient plantation hand which he once was. The splendid fruits of the old plantation system may live hereafter only in story. The sentimental, feverish, frenzied concentration of the commercial and agricultural mind on one or two great staples, may not prove to be witnessed; and perhaps it will be well if the South is rendered hereafter from such a congestion of enterprise and labor; for system is not strength, and plethora attended with vertigo is not health.

With less absorption in cotton and sugar there may be a large and useful variety of products, resulting, for the general population, in a not aggregate of wealth, comfort, and enjoyment not less, possibly more, than was realized under the old system.

But meantime the South, not in a condition, as remarked, to hinge her immediate welfare on the increase of negro agitation and the resolute, if doubtful or mistaker export negro, is in instant want of labor and capital, and holds forth eloquent promises of splendid reward for both.

Immigrants labor with capital will, of course, reap splendid and larger profits, but labor alone is assured of welcome, opportunity and a satisfactory remuneration for honest and intelligent industry. What a field for immigrant labor, with or without capital, is now offered in Louisiana and Texas especially, may be inferred from the remarks, which we elsewhere publish, of Mr. Affleck, whose reputation as a theoretical as well as practical agriculturist has been enthroned by none in the South.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments have been made by Gov. Wells:

Parish of West Baton Rouge—Assessor—Ursin Lejeune.

Parish of Caldwell—Justice of the Peace—Alex. Morrison.

Parish of Vermillion—Justice of the Peace—Joseph Weakly and Robt. H. Mills. Constable—Jacob Abshier—Police Jurors—Travilla Bailey, Gaspare Leroy, and Albert H. Stafford.

Parish of St. Landry—Notary Public—Eugene Bellarligue and Hezekiah Hays.

Pittsburg, State of Pennsylvania—Commissioner of Deeds—Jas. McClaren.

The steamship Matanzas, Wm. Linnegan, Capt., is to sail this evening for New York direct, with a full freight of cotton, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

D. Hillmack and child, Mrs. McCloud, wife and daughter; E. B. John son, 2 children and servant; H. W. Brewer; Chas. Storck. J. F. Tolle; C. F. Hughes; T. O. Lucas; J. F. Chaffee; Mrs. Tyler; Thos. Tyler; C. G. Hutchinson; H. E. Hancock; C. H. Sanders; S. A. Prevost; S. Pardie; Jos. Lee Hicks and son; Chas. Hall; Prevost; Alex. P. Pastheus; both S. Barker; H. W. Emerson; Rev. Miles Wolff; Prof. Chas. Gayarre; J. Lagan; G. S. Morgan; Jos. Hall; Miss Gayarre; Mrs. A. Gayarre; Miss E. and J. L. Hicks; Mrs. A. Gayarre; Miss E. Porter; Bessey Gayarre; J. Lambert's *Ida Lagan*; W. G. Porter; Mrs. and infant; F. M. Cushman; G. W. Harper; Capt. Geo. E. Gaines; and 4 on deck.

Capt. Samuel Whitsitt was killed by shooting and beating at a saloon in Memphis, on the night of the 10th, by Jas. Torrey. The *Argus* says the affair grew out of domestic quarrels, which it withholds for the present.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 4th says:

It is understood that General Hancock will immediately return to New York in a few days, and depart thence for Europe, by permission of the President. It is said that he intends to enter the French army.

The Army world is consoling with Bt. Edward Lyttle. Bulwer upon his entire confidence. Hint to such men, *By the time they are as old as he is, leave board quite enough.*

The Opinions of this city contemplating leaving on account from General Grant fleers when he occupied this city for which he is now en route via Savannah.

Miss. HOWATT—Miss Mercedes Blanchi has been engaged by the manager of the Academy of Music, to appear in grand opera, in the series of engagements which will be made immediately on reopening that house. Her debut in the profession will be warmly welcomed.

Anthropology.

There are thinkers of ideas
Who make of the negro men
Or the white chapter of Genesis
Write merely a prologue then;
That through our national chronicles
Blended into one tone of unison
Both the alpha
And the omega
Of the human race.

Latin Pronunciation.

What educator outside the free sound of the "a," Which makes of Cæsar and Cicero, All Dutchmen and Germans when we say Thus though all other words should be ruled Father The Master should be pronounced Mayster.

The oldest "paper" in the civilized world is the *Gazette of Paris*, which in 1865 enters its 293th year.

"Gracious," said a lad of six, "if a cow is a mother, is a woman of Mystery?" We rather guess she is, sonny.

The Louisville *Democrat* thinks that sixty thousand ducks have come over the river on General Palmer's pontoon.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,825.

BY TELEGRAPH

Northern Dates of the 15th.

Panic in Wall Street—Great Excitement at Aspy Bay—The Cable Parted and Buoyed up—New York Markets of the 15th and 16th.

The Kentucky Senate Democratic—The Presidency and Pardons—Terrific Duel of a Hanlon Brother—The Wertz Trial, &c.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Louisville, August 15—The Kentucky Senate will stand: Democrats, 21; Union, 17.

The Democratic candidate in the Second and Third Congressional Districts are elected by 1000 majority.

Hon. C. C. Cole, Supreme Judge of Iowa, has written a letter in which he takes ground in favor of negro suffrage. The Judge, before the war, was a Democrat.

Thomas Hanlon, (one of the Hanlon Brothers performing here,) while going through the act of "The Leap for Life," fell to the stage. He made a wonderful escape from death. It is expected that Mr. Hanlon will resume his performances this week.

A large number of pardons have been granted to persons embraced in the second and fifth classes of exceptions, including seventeen from Columbus, Miss.

Other pardons have been temporarily suspended. It is contemplated to refer pardons, in order to relieve the President.

The Wertz trial commenced to-day. Public sentiment is strongly against him. Congressman Ely is a witness in his behalf.

A general order will soon be issued to muster out a large number of unassigned officers.

Messrs. E M. Hough, Josiah Lombard, John F. Carter, W. T. Hughes and G. H. Reel, have been appointed the committee of reception to entertain the visitors from New Orleans, invited to attend the inauguration of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

At New York to-day, at noon, there was a great panic in Wall street. Large operators had failed.

Louisville, August 15—At New York to-day gold opened at 41⅜. Groceries, provisions and cotton are unchanged.

A large vessel is off Aspy Bay. She is supposed to be the Great Eastern. Flags are flying on board, supposed to indicate the success of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The cable parted, and the end has been buoyed up.

New York, August 15, 12 M.—Gold 40¾.—Cotton—All qualities have declined sales at 49 @ 49½. Sugar—Market unchanged in every respect. Demand good and prices have advanced 10 to 15c. Molasses—Demand fair; prices firm at $31. Whisky—Market dull; prices nominal, $2 19.

New York, August 15, 1 P. M.—Gold 41¾. Mess Pork—Market dull; prices have declined ¼; sales at $32. Groceries unchanged.

New York, August 15, 4 P. M.—Gold to-day. Latest quotations, 41⅜.

The cotton market is dull, and holders are anxious to realize.

Rio coffee is in good demand, with more buyers than sellers. Prices stiff, though not notably higher.

New York, August 15.—The fate of the Atlantic cable is unknown as yet.

Cotton is dull at 45c.

There is a great panic in Wall street, caused by the suspension of Messrs. Morris, Ketchum & Co., bankers. The suspension is owing to the defalcation of young Ketchum, amounting to two millions of dollars.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)
GOLD AND COTTON IN THE NEW *New York*, August 15, 12 M.—Gold, 141¾. Cotton dull at 45.

FROM S. W. PASS.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

S. W. Pass, August 16.—Towboat St. Charles left last night for the city with U. S. transport Weybosset in tow disabled. Tug Holly Hock left with U. S. supply ship Bermuda which arrived here on the 11th from Galveston disabled. Steamship Sheridan, bound for Boston ran on an old wreck on the 13th inst., and is still there, will have to be lightened. Brits Harriet and Schuddis, from Washington for Quartermaster inside awaiting steamer U. S transport Francis, from Brazos passed up at 10 30 A. M. U. S tug Leviathan here, nothing inside bound up and nothing in sight outside wind West fresh.

News from Mexico.

Defeats of the Imperialists—Affairs at Matamoros—Military Executions, etc.

We have received *El Monitor de la Frontera*, (Matamoros,) of the 5th, and *Le Commerce*, of the same city, as late as the 8th inst, from which items of news will be found as follows:

San Louis Potosi.—Col. Lafitelle, says *La Restauracion* of the 7th, has routed the Juarista near San Louis on the La Sameda road, inflicting a loss of 50 killed or wounded, and a number of rifles and horses.

Puebla.—A paragraph in the official journal informs us that a column of Austro-Mexican troops under the command of the Count de Thun, had captured after a bloody struggle the fortified position on the heights of Apalco. The same day another Mexican column under command of Captain Tancredo de la Salla attacked the disaffected and took the village of Tetla del Oro, capturing a number of prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunitions.

Tamasco.—At this place troops are expected to march against the dissidents commanded by Prado. These auxiliaries are desired to deliver the country from the spoliations committed by the guerrillas.

Campeachy.—The Campeachy journals announce the success of the Imperial arms in Yucatan. An expedition composed of French, Mexican, and Austrian troops, embarked in eight large vessels, seized the villages of Palizadoire, abandoned by Salazar, and took by assault Alnote where the enemy lost twenty men. The expedition was conducted by M de Jonquiere, commandant of Brandon.

Canales.—It is vaguely reported that Canales resided to the representations of his father. Gen. Canales has withdrawn from the ranks of the secessionists. This needs confirmation. The *Monitor of the Frontier* says it is rumored that the famous Canales had been arrested and was to be shot by Don Francisco de Leon.

Cortinas.—This personage affects a tranquility which he does not feel. He does not come as often to Brownsville to play billiards. His men are disarmed whenever they enter that place.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.—Under this head the Monterey *Gazette* says:

The French soldiers, Compoint, of the 7th regiment of artillery, and Alberti, of a foreign regiment of infantry, were condemned to death for resisting and assaulting defenceless inhabitants of the town, on the night of the 4th, from of the old Hurtado quarter, and in presence of all the French troops drawn up in order of battle, and of a crowd of spectators, the condemned men were marched to the place of execution, and in an instant after ceased to live. The crowd withdrew silently, struck with the impressive spectacle of an army that, in Mexico as elsewhere, punish crime wherever found.

BARQUET AT MATAMOROS.—*Le Commerce* of the 8th inst. relates as follows:

Day before yesterday a grand dinner was offered to the military authorities of Brownsville, in return for a similar attention on their part to our own officers. The brilliant company assembled at the table of M. Blanchini, who on that day surpassed himself. It was to slight purpose that the social enjoyments of the table made Generals Steele and Mejia, facing each other, separated this time, not by the Rio Grande, but only by a bottle of champagne. Gen. Mejia and our Consul Slaughter drove to shoot; Messrs. Portilla, Sobilo and Pascais, Generals Olvera and Weitzel, together with Col. Whitworth and other notable personages from the other side. For some hours the Republic till to-morrow the toasts exchanged by the illustrious parties.

DEATH AT MATAMOROS.—A Frenchman, named Jean Dumont, died on the 5th of August, and was buried by his countrymen. A Swiss named Fumilla, residing opposite the Constitution Hotel, was found dead in his bed the same morning. He had been drinking with Dumont, and Mrs. Fumilla. A German merchant, with a store in the house of M. Fedro de la Gaza, died from sunstroke.

MILITARY CHANGES AT MATAMOROS — THE MISSION OF MINISTER ROSLES.

A Matamoros letter of the 4th in the Galveston *News* says:

The Mexican colonel who defied Gen. Steele, of the U. S. army, so much, has been removed with his whole regiment, there being rumors of his having secretly entered into negotiations with the Imperialists, through the agency of General Mejia. As the latter has also received instructions to the "dissolve," he will find his occupation at an end.

Don Zaldo, the Minister of Finances, is at present in this city. He has full powers from the Emperor, is a highly educated Mexican, and it is said here that his mission is to establish friendly relations with the United States forces on the Rio Grande.

RESUME OF COMMERCE AT MATAMOROS—HOW TRADING TO THE INTERIOR IS DONE.

In the same letter of the 4th from Matamoros we read:

All has a downward tendency here, business houses and stocking daily and people are leaving. Cotton remains so as to make the returns look decent. Most of it will soon be bought at 35 per cent below original cost, and cotton bringing 30c said lately, at auction, at 14c per yard. It was then slightly damaged. Cotton ragging was sold at 6 to 7c. Even such articles as soda do not bother men; the latter at from 11 to 16c.

In consequence of this state of affairs, many shipment of goods will be made to your port and other places.

The smaller traders see in the following manner in sending goods to the interior: They pay, first, duties to the Empire, and then go to Cortinas, at Brownsville, and make an arrangement with that chief. This has been accepted, in some measure, of late, as Cortinas does not seem to have entire control of his men, who even rob passengers well provided with U. S. passports. When these traders get a little further into the interior, they have again to pay to Canales, an independent chief, and so on, until they reach Monterey, from whence there is security through almost the whole Empire, for it is only on this border, a few places in the interior and through the State of Chihuahua, that the Liberal party has any power.

Mr. Affleck's Views on Emigrant Labor from Europe for Southern Plantations and Farms — The Growth of the Grape, &c.

The Galveston *News* of the 10th has the following from the well known Southern agriculturalist, Thomas Affleck, whose remarks in regard to the agricultural possibilities of Texas apply in the main to Louisiana:

ED. NEWS—"Small farms" is now the cry amongst a certain class of would be wise men. All very good. I should be glad to see all of the unoccupied lands in the State covered with them; and their occupants doing well. But that is no reason why large and valuable plantations should not be worked as such, if it will be permitted.

A vast deal of stuff has been written and published about the even greater capacity of the white man to labor upon these swamp lands, which long experience has already proven to be only fixed for the negro. There are bottom lands in Texas upon which the white laborer could live and toil, provided he is well housed, comfortably fed, and has access to eastern water.

But even then I should select those laborers from the English race, that the Hollander and the Belgians, unless, indeed, upon the Guadalupe, San Marcos, and other streams to the westward.

And, by the way, what lovely valleys those could be made, in the hands of intelligent white laborers, interested in the crops, and with a thorough system of irrigation carried out! I should like the power of the Nile, in the lower valley of the Guadalupe, and with Scotch or English colonists! Who will permit me to try the experiment upon a string of half a dozen or more plantations? Colonists of the class I spoke of in my last, can be brought out, who would do the necessary work for irrigation upon fair terms, and lease the lands for even a term of ten years, or work them for some such period on the terms I suggested.

The Scotch, and especially of the class spoken of, are a cautious people, not given to impulse. They would require to see their way clearly before deciding, and making a contract of the kind, they would carry it out, faithfully and thoroughly. I know them well.

There are vast portions of our State where the vine must and will yield that great staple, wine, in the highest perfection, and in vast abundance. When that is the case, and light table wines come into general use, we will become a healthier and a better people.

I propose to visit France and the Rhine, with a view to colonizing *Vignerons* (not Vinierons, as I noticed some one had it, recently) on the plan so successfully pursued by Mr. Longworth, and I feel confident I can be done.

There is no difficulty in growing any quantity of grape juice here, and of excellent quality The difficulty is, to get the *Vignerons*, with his limited means and his want of skill, making and laying the juice, and making from it a good and merchantable wine.

This was found to be the case about Cincinnati, as in Europe. And now, in Cincinnati, there are only some three or four wine makers, who buy from the grape growers or vignerons the juice as it flows from the press.

Mr. Longworth leased land to immigrants for a term of fifteen or twenty years, assisting the lessee in putting up the necessary buildings, furnished the grape cuttings, &c., and even advanced his tenants to the support of their families, &c., during the first two or three years.—He received a portion of the grape juice and of the grape-cuttings; and had the relief of the remainder of the juice at the current market price.

In the comparative infancy of his experiments, now over twenty five years ago, I had a pretty thorough knowledge of all of Mr. Longworth's operation in this way, and was with him often in his rounds amongst his vineyards. I feel confident that a similar system can be carried out here, and that without some such system, it will be many, many years before wine becomes the great staple crop it is capable of being made in Texas.

To return to the subject of the working of large plantations by the joint labor of foreign immigrants. The Germans in this country make about two, or two and a half bales to the hand, only. It is plowed very nicely. They pay from $5 to $6 per acre of annual rent. And such tenants have few of the comforts and conveniences which a large and well-ordered plantation furnishes. They say they could make much larger crops of cotton, but for the many interruptions and great loss of time upon the crops, each family having their own wood to cut and haul, stock to look after, &c. All of which interruptions and loss of time would be saved on the plan I suggest. But say that even four bales to the family is gathered, the one-half at present prices would yield $200, besides corn, potatoes, wheat, hay, hogs, &c.; and this is a very low estimate.

A good deal has been said about introducing Coolies as laborers upon the river bottoms and coast plantations.

It is my intention to look thouroughly into that subject, on my way to Europe They may serve the purpose as laborers But, the more important question arises, will they in any degree counterbalance the free negro in their influence upon the country? Will they not be much more likely to still further lessen the hopes of rendering the negro useful in his new position, by filling up all those petty trades of boot black, hotel waiter, &c., which alone meet the wives of the freedmen? Still the subject is well worth looking into.

I fear one serious difficulty in the way of immigration to our State. The quality of cotton to be transported to market will require so small an amount of shipping, as to render passages costly. The must be inquired into. It will make it the more important still, that the very best class possible, who may be induced to emigrate, should be sought.

There was never a time in the history of the South, and above all of Texas, when the *tenant farmers* of Europe had such an inducement offered them for emigration to our soil The great bug bear to them, of removing with their families to an entirely new country, settling in the bush", as they term it, is now done away with. They can have improved places cleared and under fence, for a mere trifle of their true value; and, with the great staple bearing a price which will enable them to receive back the purchase price of the lands they buy from even a very moderate crop or two At that is needed, I do very believe, is to have the vast resources, the crops and the climate of Texas, fairly and truthfully represented to the class named, to induce a heavy immigration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Ann McHugh and Joseph Sodonate were arrested on the charge of being caught stealing cotton on the levee. They were children and therefore sent to the House of Refuge.

Jno. Pierre was charged by George Ceasar with stealing a box of goods on the levee and for the reason sent to the workhouse for ten days.

Martha Travers, colored, jumping into Mary Taylor on Treme street, was sent down for thirty days in sound currence.

Alex. Gontrel, a Basin street vagrant, went down for ninety days for workhouse discipline.

Alfred Simpson on the intimation of having stolen a keg of butter from the steamship landing went down for ten days.

Sentenced—Elizabeth, a fat darkey with a cool black baby at her breast, convicted of having stolen a piece of linen, valued at $20, from the store of D. Holmes & Co., was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Sick and Destitute—Thomas Murphy was found by officer Flynn sick and destitute. The unfortunate man went to the hospital.

Drowned.—An unknown man supposed to be a German, was seen to fall in the river when he was attempting to go aboard a vessel at the foot of St. Mary street. The body was not recovered.

Shot by a Colored Soldier.—Yesterday evening Placide Devalion, of the 81st U. S. C. In., fired after a prisoner escaping from the Military Prison on Carondelet street and wounded mortally an old colored woman of Basin street, named Sarah Sheppard. The sentinel only obeyed orders.

The Record.—Registered as rioters up to 2½ o'clock yesterday 4.8.3 permitted Taken the amnesty oath up to the same time, 2,919 persons.

Recorder Venard's Court.—Martin Williams was charged by John Gibbs with having stolen some of Jno. Gibbs' wearing apparel valued at $30. Sentence: thirty days' imprisonment.

Mrs. Mary Anderson, charged by Mrs. Sheltheim with being a common disturber of the neighborhood and a vagrant. For sentence prosecutrix: Fine: $5 and $200 peace bonds.

John Lambert and Rogers Murphy are charged with an assault and battery on Mestor Chatterguet and others. The case was continued. Bail $500.

A lengthy case which elicited considerable excitement of counsel and bail more peaceful came on, in the case against Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery and threats to Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Sullivan was fined $15 and Mrs. Sullivan was ordered to give peace bonds.

Ed Thompson was sent to prison for 5 days for having stolen 25 cents worth of sweet potatoes. Other trivial cases were disposed of in the docket say, "somewhat stewn."

The Mouth of Childhood.

When I see the sweet mouth
All fair bowery between lisher down, I think, "Alas the day!"
Upon which no kiss should
Or the sweet mouth of childhood
Which, when it opens, should
Only to say
Words of love and truth.

And then I think of the mouth of the grave and
Which opens to receive
And then I think of the mouth of the cannon
Which belches forth
Fiddle, fiddle, "Sam Hamilton's Jig."
Don't know on what principle,
Unless you say a cannon
Yet as fiddle, fiddle, "Sam Hamilton's Jig."
Don't know on what principle,
Unless you say a cannon
Yet as fiddle, fiddle, "Sam Hamilton's Jig."
Don't know on what principle,
Unless you say a cannon

"Laugh and play, O happy children,
Laugh and sport and play,
Come, O Death and smite their mouths in thy wrath
Smite them with
Smite them with
And a "Jig down here, let's be merry, little girl and
Boy."

Yours in earnest.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1865.

The movement in our leading staple continued to-day, notwithstanding the adverse intelligence from New York which reduces the quotable accounts per middling 45 43c, and the 1700 bales were taken at prices showing no falling off from the partial improvement realized yesterday. The nominal stock being so large it may excite some surprise that there should be a general complaint of the scantiness of the supply offering. If there were a general disposition among holders to meet the demand at the ruling rates, the business would probably be on a much more liberal scale. The factors at New York were are reported by telegraph as having failed or absconded have no connections with the city, and it is hoped that they have not been or will not be followed by others who may affect New Orleans interests.

The daily press at New York is too prone to stimulate popular, commercial and financial excitement by the publication of exaggerated statements put forth by designing capitalists, suggestive headings, printed in daring capitals, and we may not unreasonably anticipate that in an hour or two the full particulars in the private correspondence of our merchants the "panic" reported may prove only an annoying flurry in their monetary circles, which will pass off without any very serious consequences.

The Gold market opposed this morning depressed by the New York quotations and continued heavy until the close, although at one time holders were more stringent in their pretensions and buyers who were compelled to fill their orders, had to pay outside figures. The sales and receipts included $1,250 and $2,700 at 146⅝; $2,500 at 146¾; two lots of $2,500, $1,000 and $8,300 at 147; and $6000 at 147⅛. The market closed at 147 against 147¼ last evening. We also noticed a delivery of $25,000 sold this evening at 146⅝. The demand for silver was quite active and the sales and receipts of American half-dollars included $600 and $200 at 141; $500 at $200 at 141⅛; $1000 and $400 at 141¾; $200 $400, $450 and $1000 at 142; $2000, $1000, $1500 and $4,300 at 142⅜; and $1000 at 143. Nothing was reported in Spanish dollars.

We have again to notice a fair business in Foreign Exchange The sales of Sterling include a bill of lading bill for a round amount at 109½ and sight drafts at 110 @ 110¼. Commercial generally at 3¼ @ 3½. Francs were also firmer, at 1 discount, and $75,000 were sold at 5 francs 1 and a round sum at 5 francs 1¼ and $29,000 at 5 francs 1¼ and some one day's sight on Philadelphia at 1 1¼.

The sales of stocks include 53 shares Mechanic' Bank, rate not reported; and 20 shares City Bank sold at 87½ per dollar. Canal Bank sold at 87½ per dollar. Bank of Louisiana sold at 50 to 52. Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 68. Merchants' Exchange at 69 to 70, but with none offering. Union Bank at 70 to 80, and Crescent City at 70 to 81 Gas sold at 70 to 75. Canal Bank was paid by dealers for the small some offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ and 1 per cent discount for National currency They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, August 16, 1865.

COTTON—The movement was continued today with a fair degree of spirit and 1700 bales were taken by five buyers at about the closing rates of yesterday, ordinary being quoted at 30 @ 32c, good ordinary at 34 @ 36c, low mid. ding at 38 @ 39c, and middling at 41 @ 42c. Some authorities quote middling at 42 @ 43c, and the outside figures for ordinary and the inside for good ordinary. The highest than the above. In fact we heard of a sale of barely good ordinary at 36c. One or two bales of new crop sold at full, but not fancy prices. The old crop being out of the movement at present, the new comes comparatively little under notice. The receipts yesterday did not exceed one hundred bales. Inside figures of 37 50

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1, 1864, bales		6,775
Received to-day	1,625	
Received previously	27,142—28,767	
		35,542
Exported to-day	1,136	
Exported previously	14,000	
		15,136
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared		20,406

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were some light receipts from the west this morning. The market is about at a stand still, however, and we have only heard of a small sale of Cuba yellow clarified Sugar at 18½c ₱ lb There were some retail sales of both of Sugar and Molasses at previous prices.

FLOUR—The enquiry was very brisk to day, but the supply has been light and held at very full prices, the sales reported reached to 700 bbls, of which 300 due at $8 62½, 100 low extra at $10 25, 100 good extra at $11 50, 100 do at $11 87½, 50 and 100 choice extra at $12 50, and 50 do at $13 ₱ bbl. The latter are to dealers.

CORN—The market is well supplied and prices are somewhat depressed. The sales embrace 1400 sacks, of which 100 mixed, 300 white mixed, and 1000 yellow at $1 ₱ bushel, 150 and 100 sacks choice white at $1 05, and 199 prime white at $1 10 ₱ bushel

OATS—The supply is fair, but the demand is limited and the sales are confined to 516 sacks at 65c, 150 at 70c ₱ bushel for the former, and 79 and 150 sacks choice at 70c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—300 sacks choice sold at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The supply is not large—the assortment is poor. The sales to-day comprise 54 bales choice Timothy at 50, 50 and 174 at $36, and 220 at $37 ₱ ton.

WHISKY—The supply is liberal, but firmly held, although the demand is only in a retail way. Good rectified is selling in small lots at $2 30 ₱ gallon.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 17, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 91 Texas Beeves, 43 Hogs and 150 Sheep.

Amount of stock sold: 11 Western Beeves, 56 Texas Beeves, 14 Hogs, 10 Milchcows and 154 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 122 Texas Beeves, 209 Sheep, 11 Milchcows and 67 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	09	@ 10
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	08	@ 09
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	06	@ 07
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	35	@ 40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25	@ 30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15	@ 20
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	10	@ 12
Sheep, ₱ head	12	@ 15
Hogs, ₱ lb	08	@ 10
Milch Cows, ₱ head	40	@ 50
Veal, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Calves, ₱ head	10	@ 15

74 CANAL STREET. 74

WALLACE & CO.,

Formerly occupied by C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.

City and Country Trade are invited to examine our

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CLOTHING.

We are receiving by every steamer from the North, DAY GOODS from New York Auctions and Factories which we shall sell at a small advance above Northern cost.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FROM OUR BOSTON FACTORY

Without facilities we might not and SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WALLACE & CO.,
74 Canal street, and
91, 93 and 95 Carondelet street.

Marshall J. Smith & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN BAGGING AND ROPE,
HAVE removed business to No. 81 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, July 7, 1865 ly28 1m

FILCHER & BARROW
(Successors to Filcher & Goodrich and M. Filcher & Co.)
Cotton and Sugar Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,
New Orleans.
Reference confirmed to H. FILCHER. au17 1m

JOHN T. HARDIE & CO.,
JOHN T. HARDIE, C. J. NICHOLSON.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
au3 1m 46 Carondelet street.

DYANE, VANCE & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have removed business at their old Office,
No. 3 Carondelet Street,
jy28 1m (Up Stairs.)

H. Mayne,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 16 Commercial Place,
WILL attend to the Collection of Notes and Accounts, the Selling of Real Estate, the Rention of Houses and Collection of Rents for the same. Refers by permission to
KEARNEY, ELOIN & Co.,
WM. H. MERRILL & Co.,
au9 1m W. H. HERRING & Co., and others.

WARREN & CRAWFORD,
J. J. Warren.....T. W. Crawford
(Successor to Warren, Gilmore & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 94 Carondelet street.

KENNARD & LUZENBERG,
John H. Kennard.....C. H. Luzenberg
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
No. 30 Camp street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Wm. M. Goodrich.
A. B. Griswold.
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.
Hyde & Goodrich.
Established in New Orleans nearly 30 Years.
MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, Inventors of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.
The largest assortment in the South always on hand. au2 3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
The Best Preparation for the Hair.
IT will immediately free the head from all disease, and restore the hair to its natural color, and produce new growth where it has fallen off. It will stop the falling out of the hair in few days, if faithfully applied, and WHISKERS in the shortest time possible.
JAMES GONSOUL,
au11 1m Sole Proprietor and Commission Agent.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 120 Canal Street,
Between BURGUNDY and BAMPART STS
HE continues to perform all operations
with Special Secrecy in the most scientific manner.
Consultation in French, Spanish and English.

300 BALES INDIA BAGGING,
200 rolls Kentucky BAGGING,
200 rolls Kentucky BAGGING, best grade,
150 bales YARNS,
200 coils ROPE,
In store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,
WRIGHT & BADEY,
au10 3m 102 Gravier street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing on SUNDAY, 1st April, 1865, the trains will run as follows:
LEAVE NEW ORLEANS.
Passenger Train.....7 00 A. M.
Freight Train.....8 00 A. M.
Passenger Train.....4 00 P. M.
LEAVE LAKE END.
Passenger Train.....8 00 A. M.
Freight Train.....4 00 P. M.
Passenger Train.....5 00 P. M.
Fare to Lake End.....50 cents.
Fare to Mandeville.....75 cents.
Fare to Madisonville.....$1 00
Fare to Covington.....$1 25
Fare to Abita Springs.....$1 50
Round Trip Tickets, good for Sunday only, to Lake End, 75 cents.
Round Trip Tickets, good for Sunday only, to Mandeville, $1.
Round Trip Tickets, good for Sunday only, to Madisonville, $1 50.
Round Trip Tickets, good for Sunday only, to Covington, $2.
Round Trip Tickets, good for Sunday only, to Abita Springs, $2 50.
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Freight taken at the usual rates.
JOSHUA BAKER, Superintendent.
ap1 3m

Havana Segars.
OUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND Segars, Brevas, Regalias, Brevas, Reinas and Cabinets, of the following well known brands: Gov. Jos. Parrott, Flores de Wilson, Independencia, Cazadores, Prince de Asturias, Conchas Finas, Conchas Especiales, Cremas and others, all of direct importation from Havana.
ap28 1y ROSSIO & BROTHER.

SUNSHINE.....SUNSHINE.
100 BOXES SUNSHINE, just received and for sale by
E. A. BRUSH & CO.,
au15 1m 28 Magazine street.

Lamb Leaf Tobacco,
AND
Fine Navy Segars,
For sale by
E. A. BRUSH & CO.,
au15 1m 28 Magazine street.

Cement, Plaster and Lime.
200 BARRELS Cement,
200 barrels Plaster,
200 barrels Lime,
For sale by
E. A. BRUSH & CO.,
au15 1m 28 Magazine street.

Whiskey, Brandy and Gin.
50 BARRELS Whiskey,
50 barrels Br