New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG 21, 1865

We call the attention of the Hardware trade and all the buyers in general, to the large and last auction sale of Hardware, Cutleries, Shelvings, Bureaus, Railings, Counters and office furniture, which will take place on Tuesday, the 22d August, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Mr. C. B. Pothier, No. 63 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Also, a large assortment of genuine Rodgers pocket cuttlery—all of which is to be sold without reserve.

The *Southern Star* is to be the name of the new daily newspaper to make its appearance in this city under editorial management and proprietorship of Mr. E. L. Jewell.

The officers of the steamer Rob Roy, Capt. J. J. Browder and J. H. Ranney Clerk, have our thanks for Shreveport dates of the 16th.

We are obliged to Mr. M. L. Bannan, Porter of the steamer Lilly, for esteemed newspaper favors.

We are indebted to Mr. G. M. Strader, clerk of the fine steamer Magnolia, for late St. Louis papers, and Vicksburg dates of the 18th.

FOR RED RIVER.—The new and very light draught steamer Pioneer Era leaves on her maiden trip to-day at 5 P. M., for Jefferson, Port Caddo, Shreveport and other landings on Red River. The Era is a first class low water packet and she will be certain to reach her destination if they have any heavy dews in North West Louisiana at this season. Capt. John K[…] is her commander, and he is known as a steamboatman to the manor born. We commend the Era to our shipping readers as a safe and reliable means of transport.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, August 19.—Cotton very firm. Middling 45, Gold 44⅛.

The steamship Star of the South, Captain Woodhull, from New York 7th inst., arrived off the S. W. Bar the night of 18 h inst., and crossed the Bar on the evening of the 19th inst. and arrived up to the city early yesterday, with a full cargo of merchandise. Reports having passed on the 15 h inst. off Key West, steamships North Star and Cahawba, hence for New York. On the 18th inst., in lat. 28 36, long. 88 53, steamships Wilmington and Monterey, hence for New York.

The Situation Accepted But Not Comprehended.

We are reminded to weariness by every city journal and every country weekly from all quarters of the South that the "situation is accepted." It would save much trouble and time to editors, contributors and manifesto-writers, if those words were stereotyped over the reading columns of the press, instead of being daily diffused in muddy and endless prolixity, and as the death of slavery is a very palpable part of the situation, it would be well to stereotype that also in a similar manner. "Slavery is dead"—"the situation is accepted," would serve for writers and readers a like purpose to that of the cry of the Macedonian's monitor, "Philip, thou art mortal!" A glance at those inflexible phrases would at once correct carelessness or forgetfulness, and would cause erratic and impulsive presumption to feel the curb bit that would most certainly break its jaws if it continued to prance and career beyond prescribed limits.

But we are hardly less often reminded that the situation is not comprehended. Nor is it only ex-rebels and alleged secessionists in heart who fail as to such a comprehension. Provisional Governors and officers appointed by them exhibit frequently as to the situation an oblivion or confusion of mind which places them in a painful and by means graceful or dignified attitude. We refer particularly to their jars and collisions with the military authority. In one case only can these officials be relieved of the imputation of egregious ignorance or delusion, that is that military officials profoundly misconceive the situation and abuse their powers. But facts are rather against the admission of this plea.

In every conflict on either a great or small matter the civil functionaries are sure to go to the wall, or to be tumbled head and heels over the wall. It was the earthen pot that mistook the situation when it was shattered in jostling against the iron pot with which it had set out to travel on a very rough and difficult road. Its ferruginous companion understood the situation thoroughly, and saw, without surprise and with perfect complacency, the fate of the fellow-voyager, a victim of over-confidence and inconsiderate ambition. [...] the class of civil officials referred to [...] power has obviously made the situation [...] may be reasonably supposed to understand the nature and purpose of its own handiwork.

Among instances of the misconception under comment is a recent case in Mississippi, the precise nature and upshot of which are set forth in an order by Brig. Gen. Maltby, commanding the Western District of Mississippi, dated Vicksburg, August 16, 1865. We append sufficient of the text to make its purport clear.

III. The fact that a jury of twelve men, and two Justices of the peace have decided in a recent suit between two citizens of the State of Mississippi, that captured property sold to an innocent purchaser under the authority of the United States Government, vests no title in said purchaser, is deemed, by the General Commanding, sufficient reason to set aside a verdict so perfectly inconsistent with law and justice. Law should be based upon reason, and the administrators of law should be free from passion or prejudice, loyal to the Government and sufficiently proud of its national reputation to preserve it from reproach, rather than to make subterfuges to destroy its solemn [...] or to overthrow its authority. A jury of twelve men and two Justices of the Peace, undertake to say that the United States [...] legal title to property captured from a public enemy, and subsequently sold or traded for a valuable consideration to an innocent purchaser. The facts as presented are simply these:

Some two years since, the Mississippi Brigade [...] authorized force representing the United States, in an expedition up the Yazoo river, captured a lot of mules. Subsequently a part of these mules were exchanged for horses pursuant to Special Orders No. 91, Hea quarters 17th Army Corps, of date April 10, 1864. One Mr. C. N. Smith, in accordance with the above order, exchanged in good faith, a horse for one of the mules in question, and subsequently sold to one Mr. E. Barnett.

To suffer Mr. Barnett to be divested of property obtained under such circumstances, is no less an inexcusable injury inflicted upon him, than an open and flagrant insult to the authority of the Government, whose power and jurisdiction this verdict so flippantly sets aside. The General Commanding, for this reason and for the additional cause of the verdict rendered in the case being in direct violation of the rights which the Government assumes to exercise, [...] to assume a reviewing power and [...] a judgement in the rendition of which so little legal knowledge is displayed.

If the United States sells property wrongfully, a remedy is found by making application to those who have the *power* to repair the wrong. Private individuals should not suffer for the acts of the Government.

The whole proceeding against Mr. Barnett are hereby *set aside*, and he is authorized to retain possession of the property in question.

The material subject in this case is in itself inconsiderable, but in the way of illustration it possesses, by reason of its very littleness, more significance than a much larger one might possess. The net must be wide and also of extremely close texture that catches all the little as well as the big fish.

But we need not to go out of this State for examples. The refusal of the military authorities to produce under *habeas corpus* Messrs. Stevenson and Griffin, of this city, whom they not long since arrested at Shreveport, is only one fact in addition to a multiplicity of others in our midst which have the same import which ought to be plain to the comprehension of every rational observer.

It is useless to accumulate instances to show that the lately insurgent States are still subject to the conditions of military occupation, conditions that utterly preclude any civil administration independent of military support or sufferance. Yet so anticipative and sanguine are many minds that they are constantly prone to ignore these conditions, as well as to forget the actual relations existing between these States and the National Government viewed in the Legislative as well as the Executive character.

This latter error was committed in Alabama by Gov. Parsons and Mayor Slough, of Mobile. The Governor having, precipitately and unadvisedly it would seem, defined the present status of the free negro according to the old code of the State, the Mayor, acting upon this definition, refused to admit negro testimony in his Court. This led Brig. Gen. Swayne, of the Alabama Freedmen's Bureau, to interpose a circular order from the Chief Bureau at Washington under which he was authorized to [...] agents [...] all over the State for adjudicating difficulties between negroes and whites, in case the local courts should reject negro testimony. In order, however, to avoid so unpleasant a procedure, he appointed the State judges and magistrates to adjudicate the questions included along with the discharge of their ordinary functions. In announcing these appointments, he remarked:

[...] with the [...] acceptance, or evident design [...] the [...] will be followed by revocation of [...] of [...] law to the [...] where it shall occur.

Here the option was presented to Governor Parsons and his judges and magistrates of admitting negroes to an equality with the whites [...] the State courts, or of having the whites drawn into military courts on questions [...] on a quality with the negroes.

Gov. Parsons yielded to this persuasion, but Mayor Slough, less convincible, still adhered to the Governor's definition of the free negro's status, and was consequently superseded by Mr. John Forsyth who had a more accommodating and practical sense of the situation.

But the circumstances of political action in the South are even less understood perhaps than those which surround official administration. For the present the sole political work set before the people of the lately rebellious States is reorganization with a view to renewing their old relations to the Union. What are the necessary steps to this end, it seems yet impossible to determine. The preliminary conditions named by the President are explicit enough; but he could speak only for himself, not for Congress. He left the people themselves to determine what other conditions might be ultimately necessary to satisfy the Legislative branch of the Government.

If these last conditions could be found out, it would be best for the people at once to face the alternative of fulfilling them or of remaining indefinitely under military dominion. In the latter event it would doubtless be to their interest to have over them a pure military administration instead of being harassed and tantalized by such a crude mixture of civil and military jurisdictions as now exists. And meanwhile it is difficult to perceive what firm and practicable basis exists in these States for the organization of parties on questions embraced in the Union sphere. The thing is first to get within the national pale. National politics would not then be the inconsequential topic that they now are among outside agitators in the South.

DE RIVIERE REDIVIVUS.—The civil marriage of Henri Arnoux de Riviere and Miss Emma Blount, of Mobile, Alabama, took place in Paris on July 4th. The religious ceremony had previously been solemnized in Spain. These parties may be remembered from their romantic attachment and extraordinary conduct in this city, Hoboken and Mobile, some years ago. De Riviere fought a duel with Colonel Harry Maury, of Mobile, which had Miss Blount as its origin.—*New York News.*

It was about six years ago that De Riviere, after having previously visited New Orleans in the assumed character of a French officer of the Zouaves on leave of absence, returned from Mobile, accompanied by Miss Blount, the daughter of a prominent and respected lawyer of that city. The fugitives were closely followed by the father, from whom, however, they managed to escape to Havana. Mr. Blount still pursuing, they also fled from Havana to New York, where, for want of means, we believe, for further flight, they were at length overtaken, and the enamoured and romantic young lady restored to her home, without having consummated the fondly wished marriage with the handsome adventurer. But that consummation so necessary to the completeness of a written romance has been achieved at last in this somewhat strangely acted one.

From Western Papers of the 16th.

We have by the arrival of the steamer Lilly St. Louis papers of the 16 h, and from Memphis of the 17th, from which we take the following:

The Object of the President's and Secretary Stanton's Visit to Richmond.

New York, Aug 15.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: The President of the United States, accompanied by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, it is confidently asserted, will visit Richmond during the last week in August. The main object of the visit will be to attend a council of the leading general officers of this and an adjacent military department, in reference to the condition of affairs in this section as affected by the policy of President Johnson's administration. Among the distinguished officers who will meet the President and Secretary of War on this occasion, will be Maj Gen Terry, Maj Gen Turner, Maj Gen Curtis, Maj Gen Schofield, Maj. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, Gen J B Hawley, Chief of Staff to the commanding Generals and others. There can be but little doubt that final action upon the grave issues of State policy with reference to the attitude of the people growing out of the recent anomalous action held in this city will be determined upon after the return of the President and E. M. Stanton to Washington. It is expected that one effect of this movement will be to materially affect the approaching Congress, which assembles in December, and which were it to assemble now, would not prove very tractable upon several issues of local movements.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY INDORSED.

Portland, August 15 h.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10 30 this morning. Paul S. Merrill, Chairman, called the Convention to order, nominating Hon. E. F. Pillsbury of Farmington, temporary Chairman. Mr. Pillsbury addressed the Convention, congratulating them on the return of peace. He said if Democratic principles had prevailed there would have been no war, but, notwithstanding the great blood shed, peace was again restored, and a great responsibility now rests upon the Democracy. An attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty, which the Democracy must frustrate. The policy of the Republican party can only be forced on the South at the point of the bayonet; and, but for one man, that policy would have been adopted at all hazards, and that man is the present President of the United States. [Great applause.] For this great debt of gratitude the party which is the real party of the Union seeks the ascendancy, not for power, but for the good and welfare of the whole country. He hoped President Johnson would receive the assurance of fifty thousand men in Maine, [...] and would seek to stay up his [...] to be sustained the ark of the covenant.

KETCHUM, THE ABSCONDING FORGER.

New York, August 15.—The Ericsson from Nicaragua, with passengers from California have arrived. No news.

Edwin Ketchum, who has absconded is 23 years of age, has been married two or three years, and has one child. Before departing he left a letter for his father in which he admitted the crime and asked his father to provide for his wife and child, saying he had provided for himself. It is reported he abstracted bonds from the safe of the firm, but to what extent is not known. The Fourth National Bank, it is now stated, is involved by his transactions $225,000, having negotiated some of the forged certificates.

The last seen of Ketchum was in a trunk store in Broadway, where he had some fifteen packages of money, thought from a glance to be as much as $60 000, and where he bought a traveling bag.

NAPOLEON TAKING MEXICO ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Paris Correspondence of the London News, July 28.

Lieut. Col. Lafon, formerly of the Imperial Guard, now on the retired list, is about to proceed to Mexico to organize a corps of gendarmerie in that country.

Paragraphs of the above character are so continually appearing in the French papers as to favor the idea that the Emperor must look forward to the eventuality of taking possession of Mexico on his own account. The Mexican Empire which we are continually told is strong in the all but unanimous devotion of its subjects, has at this moment a French Commander-in-Chief, a French Finance Minister and a French mounted police. Whenever Maximilian shall decide upon the flight to Miramar—which most people think he will have to come to—the *cadres* of a French Government will be found complete. It was not for nothing that the *Constitutionnel* the other day, while contradicting the news of the Pall Mall *Gazette*, that Sonora and certain other provinces had been mortgaged to France, said the statement was absurd as inferring that France would sacrifice any part of her existing security. France claims a lien upon the whole country, and not merely upon a few specific provinces.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Aug 15.—The news from New York to the Chamber of Commerce produced great excitement on Change, and attracted attention from business to some extent, but the belief that the crash would be confined to stock and gold gamblers, and the currency was safe, prevented its having any influence on prices and produce.

Flour—Steady, at $8 for good super and $8 50 to $10 for trade, family and fancy brands.

Corn—Very scarce, and would have brought 68 to 70.

Oats—Dull at 40c for new, old at 60 to 62c.

Whisky—Dull, at $2 19; sales small.

Provisions—Dull, and prices nominal, at $3 for city mess pork; 14⅛, 15⅛ and 17c for bulk meats.

St. Louis, August 15, P. M.—Rope and Bagging—Not a sale was reported.

Tobacco—The market is pretty steady—the only change is that the range about 10c lower. Sales larger, including 3 hhds scraps from $1 50 to 2 80, 29 hhds damaged and green lugs from $1 to 5 80, 27 hhds factory $5 90 to 6 70, 20 hhds planters' $6 90 to 8 70, 27 hhds common shipping leaf $9 10 to $13; 10 hhds medium do $13 25 to 15 70, 2 hhds good do at $16 21 hhds common manufacturing $16 25 to 23 25, 5 hhd medium do $29 to $33 75, 3 hhds good do $36 to $40, and 9 boxes.

Flour—Receipts were 4378 bbls and 286 sks, and the market was dull and lower for supers, but for choice extra and double extras holders were very firm, but the transactions reported were not large. Sales were 361 bbls spring super at from $7 to 7 40, part delivered, 200 bbl. [...] do at from $7 50 to 7 75, 339 bbls spring extra at from $7 90 to $8, 224 bbls do do delivered [...] $9 75, 28 bbls fine single extra at $8 25, [...] double extra at [...] and 1,300 [...] double extra at from $8 50 to $ 85.

Oats—Receipts were 4 [...] sacks, and the [...] not materially changed since yesterday, [...] now being almost unsaleable at any price. The sales were 730 sacks prime and choice old 60 to 63c, 150 do mixed at 57c, 1,260 do prime new at 46c and 50c; 560 do good do at 43c and 45c, and 200 do damaged at 33 to 35c per bushel, in new sacks.

Rye—Sales of 79 sacks damaged at 58c; and 275 do prime, in lots, at 80c per bushel.

Corn—Receipts were 8 257 sacks 540 bushels, and there was very little change in the market, with sales of about 3 500 sacks mixed at 75c; 840 do yellow at 76c; 185 do mixed at 75c; 296 do yellow, in second hand sacks, at 70c, 650 do yellow at 77c; 177 do do at 78c; 300 do white at $3; 30 do at 80c, and 50 do at 86c per bushel.

Hay—Market quiet, and the only sale heard of to-day was 22 bales tight-pressed timothy at $[...] per ton.

Whisky—Market quiet but firm, with sales of [...] at $2 18 per gallon.

White Beans—Sales of 33 bbls mixed at two [...] at 75c, and 20 bbls fair at from 75c to $1 10 per bushel.

[...] Sale of 25 bbls at $2 40 per bbl.

Potatoes—Sale of 23 sks common at 60c per bushel.

Bran—Sale of 340 sks at 90c per 100 lbs, delivered, in new sacks.

Hides—Market steady, at 12 1/2 to 15c per lb for flint.

Lard—Sales of 73 tierces choice city steam and 159 tierces prime kettle at 23; 12 tierces prime country at 22; and 6 bbls manufacturing at 18c per lb.

Wool—The market continues firm, with a good demand for every description. Sales were 2 sks tub-washed at 68c; 7 sks do at 67c, 3 sks do at 66 1/2, 11 sks do at 66c, 4 sks do at 65c, 4 sks do at 62 1/2, 1 sk do at 63c, 5 sks do at 60c; 2 sks fleece-washed at 55c, 2 sks unwashed at 38 7/8c per lb.

Daring Attempt by River Pirates on the Ben Stickney.

(From the Memphis Bulletin, Aug 17.)

It is currently reported that an attempt to plunder the steamer Ben Stickney was made on last Thursday by a gang of thieves near Yeargin's landing while the boat was proceeding to Cairo on her upward trip from New Orleans. Learning that the steamer was to stop at Yeargin's landing for freight on last Thursday the guerillas concealed themselves near the landing and awaited her arrival. Her "doctor," however, became disarranged before the point was reached, and the pilots were obliged to run against the bank about one mile below. The shades of night were thickening at this time, and objects on the steamer somewhat indistinct. The guerrillas soon appeared, and rushing up into the saloon, began their work of plunder, but had scarcely commenced when they were surrounded by a number of homeward bound soldiers of the 88th Illinois infantry, who were on board, and after a brief struggle five of the raiders were captured and bound. The balance, number unknown, escaped with their leaders, and have not since been seen. The prisoners were conveyed to Cairo, and turned over to the Provost Marshal for custody and trial. The leader of the gang is represented as a most ruffianly character, one legged, and an ex-officer of the United States Revenue service.

GENERAL GRANT'S KIND FEELINGS TOWARDS THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—At Sherbrook, on the way to Quebec, General Grant made a speech. In reply to the welcome address of the Mayor, he said: "It gives me much pleasure to meet you. Toward Canada and all the British provinces I cherish only the kindest feelings." Loud cheering greeted this sentiment, and the train moved away amid much enthusiasm.

There is a fresh temperance outbreak in Massachusetts—perhaps a revulsion from the deep drinking of the war times we have passed through. At a meeting of the Good Templars, an order of temperance knights, in Newburyport last week, resolutions were passed denouncing liquor drinking at all times and all places, by all persons, condemning the use of intoxicating drinks at the communion table or in medical preparations or cookery. A number of young ladies present signed a pledge to abstain from fuddling beverages and to refuse an offer of marriage from any man not a teetotaler.

THE LEVEES AGAIN.—We have stated that the waters are again running through the crevasse at Chinn's. Is it possible that the powers that be intend to make no effort to stop this formidable gap? If work would be commenced upon it within the next two months an area of country amounting to over 50,000 acres of cultivable land would be saved, and every foot of it would be put down in cotton and corn the coming year. And all this could be saved by building *one mile of levee*. We repeat, is it possible that this work will again be neglected and the garden spot of Louisiana be consigned to utter ruin?—*Baton Rouge Advocate, Aug 16.*

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Chief Justice Chase at Washington—Ford's Theatre.

Washington, August 18th.—Chief Justice Chase has returned.

The contract for converting Ford's Theatre into a fire proof building as a depository for rebel archives, has been awarded to Richard Dunbar, of Brooklyn, for $280,000.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, August 18th.—A fire occurred this morning on Third street, above Poplar, commencing in the sash factory of A. K. Lentz, and destroying $60,000 worth of property, insurance one-half.

BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY.

New Haven, August 18th.—The large cotton factory of Walton & Co., Waterbury, Conn., was burned this morning. Loss $80,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.

Washington, August 18.—The President has appointed Hannibal Hamlin Collector of the port of Boston.

COUNTERFEIT U. S. NOTES.

Several counterfeit one dollar United States notes were recently presented at the Treasury for redemption. There were numerous counterfeit fives, but none so far as is known of tens, one hundred and five hundred.

THE SHENANDOAH.

San Francisco, July 22d.—There being no efficient Government vessels nearer to this port than Acapulco, our merchants are circulating a petition to the navy yard commander to obtain permission from Washington to charter the American steamer Colorado to pursue the Shenandoah, which appeared to be advancing upon a fleet of sixty whalers near Behring's Straits. Measures had been taken to notify the whaling vessels of their danger but it was found the Shenandoah would capture most of them.

THE WIRZ COURT MARTIAL.

Washington, August 18.—The court martial for the trial of Wirz is being rapidly reconstructed.

Major General Lew Wallace and Brevet Major Generals Geary and Mott will be added to it.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondence contains an important statement respecting the political affairs in Spain. The Queen and her Prime Minister are not on good terms. A strong republican feeling exists among the officers of the army, and a revolution may be considered as imminent.

ALEXANDER LONG FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Cincinnati, August 18th.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Alexander Long for Governor.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of the earthquake which was felt at Memphis yesterday morning was more generally experienced at La Grange, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss. No particular damage was done by it as far as has been heard from.

THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, August 18.—The President today, as is his usual custom when well, opened his doors to all visitors.

AN OVERLAND EXPEDITION TO LEAVENWORTH.

The Quartermaster General has ordered that 500 mule teams be at once organized for an overland march from this city to Leavenworth, Kansas. They will go out in charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, in two detachments of 250 teams each, with every equipment necessary to make this march fully equal to Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Raleigh.

THE CABLE.

New York, August 19.—The reports of the officers of the Atlantic Cable expedition say the break occurred about 12:30 P. M., where the water was 3 900 deep.

The breaking occurred by chafing on the stern of the vessel while reheaving it into the Great Eastern, to remove another defect in the insulation, which had been discovered in it.

Subsequently to grappling it, it was caught three times, and on one occasion brought to within 1200 yards to the waters surface, but the weight was too much for the grappling rope. The last attempt was then made, when, not meeting with success, a buoy was placed over the spot, where the cable parted.

From Cyrus W. Field we learn that on Saturday, July 29 h, a serious fault was discovered in the Atlantic Cable, which cut off entirely all communication with the above.

After picking up two and a quarter miles of the line the faulty part came on board, when it proved to be caused by a piece of stout wire having been drawn entirely through the cable. This portion of the cable was recovered from 1900 fathoms of water.

After several days grappling with varying success, at 7 o'clock on the afternoon of August 11th, the rope on board the Great Eastern parted, and for the want of a sufficient quantity, the vessel was obliged to go back to England.

LIBELED FOR CONFISCATION.

The property of Messrs. Hyer & Ludwig, of this city, has been libeled for confiscation. They are immensely rich, and did the entire engraving of bank notes, bonds and checks for the late rebel defunct Government.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN VIRGINIA OBJECTIONABLE.

Fayette, August 19.—McMuller, of Virginia, an ex-member of the rebel Congress has arrived at Washington with a letter from Gov. Pierpont to the Secretary of War, recommending the withdrawal of colored troops from that State, because they are highly obnoxious to the loyal Virginians.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON KEEPER.

New York, August 19.—The *Herald's* special says competent persons express the opinion that Wirtz will not be tried, but will be used as State's evidence against Jeff Davis. It is said his testimony will implicate Davis as the prime instigator of the atrocities committed at Andersonville and elsewhere upon Union prisoners.

ANOTHER GOLD REPORT OF THE 18TH.

New York, August 19.—At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, last night, gold stood at 143⅞.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION—JEFFERSON DAVIS AGAIN—LETTER FROM GEN. OSTERHAUS—THE LEGALITY OF EMANCIPATION DENIED—COMPENSATION CLAIMED.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Jackson, August 18.—The Convention met according to adjournment. General Osterhaus, U. S. A., Judges E. S. Fisher, A. H. Handy and Hon. John Watts were invited to seats within the bar.

The Committee for the consideration of the expediency of increasing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace so as to embrace the sum of $100 on accounts and $250 on notes, reported that they had duly considered the matter, and unanimously agree that it is inexpedient at the present time to make such change.

Gov. Osterhaus replied to the invitation to accept of a seat in the Convention in brief and becoming terms, expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, and hoped all would soon be again one brotherhood, cemented by the one bond of harmony and confidence under the State and Nation.

Mr. Hudson offered a resolution to memorialize President Johnson for the release of Mr. Davis on his parole.

This was opposed by Messrs. Yerger, Johnson, Hinds, Watson, Marshall, and others, on the ground that it would do injury to individual members. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Potter, of Hinds county, offered a substitute for the Emancipation ordinance, denying that slavery had been legally abolished, but recognizing the fact until the illegal acts and proclamations relative thereto are annulled by the proper tribunals. He also claims compensation for slaves emancipated.

This occupied the remainder of the day, and occasioned considerable debate. The substitute was rejected by 62 to 28. Adjourned.

THE VIGO FOR SHREVEPORT.—The light-draught passenger packet so favorably known in the Red River trade having been unavoidably detained will positively leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The well known Captain, J. J. Comeaux is her commander, and the affable Mr. Sid Smith is the Clerk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder Gastinel's Case—Private Cells, Alleged Corrupt Practices, etc.—Correspondence—

1st. Order of Chief to Lieut. Rayne, Second District, commanding him to take charge of committed prisoners and place them in the lock-up in custody of the proper keeper, where they must remain until transferred to the Parish Prison or workhouse, etc.

2d. Answer of Lieut. Rayne to the Chief informing the latter that Recorder Gastinel refuses to acquiesce, and told the officers not to obey the orders, claiming the control of the police of his Court and the right to put the prisoners wherever he pleased. The Lieutenant adds that placing the prisoners in a private cell can only be for corrupt purposes. Further that the Recorder served him with a notice, that only himself, (the Recorder), or the Mayor should release prisoners on bond, when arrested during the night. Again, that Recorder Gastinel threatened and swore at the Lieutenant in the office of the latter, asserting that he would imprison him or any officer who would execute the order relative to taking prisoners to the proper cells from his Court.

3d. Order of Chief to Lieut. Rayne to enforce the order first referred to, and to arrest Recorder Gastinel should he repeat his visit and conduct to the Lieutenant in his office.

4th. Lieut. Rayne to Chief of police, sending a number of women to testify about corrupt practices alleged to have been committed in the second Recorder's Court.

Affidavits—A number of affidavits follow, taken before the Mayor by witnesses. One of Hannah Peters, colored, states that two of her boarders (of a certain character) Mary Frances and Josephine Durand had been arrested in the Second District, and that she went to the Recorder's Court to see about it. A man in Court told her that she could get the girls out for $20 each. After leaving Court she was asked if she would not take out the girls, but replied that she had only $20. The party addressing her then said, "well, give me the money I will get them out." She first went and consulted her husband, and returning found the same man in an office on St. Peter street, near the Court, where she gave him the $20 Two ten dollar greenbacks. This was at one o'clock on the 17th she says, and at 3 o'clock the girls were released. About three weeks previously, the same man got two others of her girls out for which she paid him $10. He was dressed in black with a straw hat and wide crape around it. He had a black mustache and she would know him again at sight. She believes it was Recorder Gastinel's brother, the Lieutenant Governor.

Several other affidavits mention Captain Fremaux as the party who on receiving stated amounts of money procured the release of prisoners. Numerous other affidavits charge a party who would be recognized again with the same operation.

All this will, of course, be fully investigated and laid properly before the public.

Here is a sample of the affidavits.

"OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE—New Orleans, August 18th, 1865.—Jane Sullivan, living on Gallatin street, near Ursulines street, states that she was arrested on the 21 inst. charged with disturbing the peace and brought before Recorder Gastinel and sentenced by him 30 days workhouse. After sentence she was placed in a cell near the Court. A man named Fremaux whom she knows very well; came to her and told her he would get her out for $10. She replied, she had not that much money but would give him a gold brooch and $2 50 in money, all she had, and give him $5 when she got out. She was released in about 20 minutes after she had given Fremaux the brooch and $2 50. He has not asked her since for the other $5.—Sworn and subscribed before me, August 18th, 1865. (Signed) HU KENNEDY, *Mayor*."

Cath. Hoehm, 132 Toulouse street, states that on Friday at the 11th inst., two of her women, named Ann Mulberry and Ellen Lundry were arrested by Corporal Hingle, charged with disturbing the peace. The women were brought before Recorder Gastinel and sentenced to 30 days' workhouse. She, Catharine Hoehm, went to the Court and was spoken to by Capt Fremaux, who told her that he would get her women released for $20. The women were at the time confined in the two private cells of the Court. She asked the girls if she should pay for them, and on their assent gave $17 to Fremaux, whereupon the said women were released. On the next Sunday morning Fremaux called at her house for the other $3, which she then paid him. Signed and sworn to before H. Kennedy, Mayor.

Mrs. Hoehm further swears, that the said Fremaux called at her house yesterday and wanted to pay him $10, else the girls would be sent to prison when next arrested.

Fire—Sergeant Graham reports that a fire broke out at 7 o'clock A. M., on Johnson street, in a small old kitchen belonging to Messrs. Brady and Neville, which was totally destroyed. It is supposed that the hand of an incendiary had caused the fire. The damage was light without insurance.

U. S. Mules—John Reiz was arrested for having two mules which are marked U. S. Such property is considered dangerous to outsiders.

Victor Hugo, just now in Brussels, has ready for press a work to be entitled "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," or "Les Dames de la Mer." It is believed to be a representation of the perilous life of the seafaring population of Guernsey and Jersey, and not exactly a novel.

A charming and graceful painter of Paris, named M. Benassit, has occupied a portion of his leisure time in composing some fables, in prose, as a worthy pendant to those of La Fontaine, from which we extract the following:

"*A dog*, having in his mouth a beefsteak was crossing a bridge thrown across a rivulet. He had proceeded but half way when he caught sight, in the water's reflection, of an other dog, also carrying a beefsteak in his mouth. Ah! said he, there is another beefsteak as large as mine; would that I had both, still the possessor is as strong as I am. May be, were I to attack him, he would overcome me, and I might lose the stock I have. All things considered I had best first retire and eat my portion, I will then venture and give battle. No sooner resolved on than carried out! But when he returned to the bridge and again look on the dog below, he exclaimed—'Alas! he also has had the same idea as myself.'"

The Steam Shovel for Excavating and Embanking.

(From the Cairo Times, Aug 12.)

We paid another visit to the works of Fox, Howard & Co., yesterday, and since last there the steam shovel has been put in operation and yesterday we saw it work. The dipper of the shovel holds 49 cubic feet of earth when even full, or 1¾ yards—one dipper full fills a car. Its capacity is such that it can be made to fill three cars in two minutes. The shovel is worked by steam, and is, like a locomotive, on wheels. It is so contrived as to work in a half circle. The dipper is attached to the end of a long beam, which works by chains, and can be handled as easily as any ordinary machinery. The arm to which the shovel, or dipper, is attached, when in operation, lowers the dipper, with its mouth turned toward the bank, and, by the action of the machinery, is raised, carrying with it its full capacity of dirt. The arm is then swung around over the car in waiting, and the bottom of the dipper, which is worked with a "hasp," is let down, and the shovel is emptied and the car filled. The cut in which the shovel works is about forty feet wide and nine feet deep. When the shovel dips up all the dirt within its reach, the brakes are taken off and the machine advances four feet. The time occupied in so moving it is only from two to three minutes.

At present but 15 cars are used for one train, but the contractors propose putting on 20 next month.

The amount of dirt deposited in our streets each day is about 600 cubic yards, but in the course of a short time Mr Harris, the "Co." of the firm of Fox, Howard & Co., expects to be able to deposit 1000 yards per day.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fayetteville, North Carolina, says:

"One of the lady celebrities of Fayetteville is said to be a beautiful daughter of Captain J. N. Maffit, who is now in England, from which the interesting lady has received valuable presents from her many friends in that country."

Edmund A. Pollard, formerly editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has gone to San Domingo to live.

Mr. G. McKnight, a returned Confederate soldier, and said to be a highly respectable gentleman, blew his brains out in Tipton county, Tennessee, a short time since.

A cute Yankee in Kansas sells liquor in a gun barrel instead of a glass, that he may evade the law and make it appear, beyond dispute that he is selling by the barrel.

Barry Cornwall's Latest Poem.

[...]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 21, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Philadelphia, Gratton, from New York 8th inst., to E G Longstreet—1st district.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, from New York 7th inst., to Jas Connolly & co—1st district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Effie Deans, Moody, from St Louis. Magnolia, ———, from St Louis. Lafourche, Foreman, from Thibodeaux. Kinney, Levy, from Shreveport. Rob Roy, Browder, from Shreveport. Frontier, Rennie, from J. Sereon, Texas. Bart Able, Cheek, from Shreveport. Ady Dan, Taylor, from Mobile. Lilly, Moody, from St Louis.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Galena, Moffatt, from New York, to D McCoard. Bark Hornet, Gruddar from Washington. Bark Trinity, from Bremen (Fla). Brig Rodolph, Tates, hence for B[...], collided on the bar, returned in distress and for repairs. Schr Star, ———, from Sabine Pass, to A F Cochran. Schr C S Grove, McKee from Philadelphia.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Diana, ———, from Havana, in ballast. Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana. Schr Estrella, ———, from Matamoros, in ballast and 32 passengers. Schr Isabella, Marina, from Matamoros, in ballast and 33 pass'gers. Schr Jane Asney, from Havana, with 7 passengers. Schr Angelina, ———, from Cardenas. Schr Volante, ———, from Matamoros. Schr John Power, from Matamoros, in ballast. Schr Joseph, Reed, from Havana.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the South—[...]

NEW YORK—Per steamship Philadelphia—[...]

CONSIGNEES.

[...]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[...]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of P Jacomet vs. Widow J. B. de Macy Desmontils (Jacqueline Marie Antoinette Amable Louise Ursule Bertrand Widow of Joseph Rene de Macy Desmontils. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[...] A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situate in the Faubourg Carondelet, in the Third District of this city [...] Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes. CHARLES SHEWAKD, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Symphorien Gorsaud. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,581 [...] By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Lorain. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [...] A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Celestin Malet de Guirimond. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [...] A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

State of Louisiana. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 17th, 1865. WHEREAS application has been made to me by B. Turpin for the cancellation of his official bonds as Auctioneer in and for the Parish of Orleans [...] J. MADISON WELLS. By the Governor, S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

State of Louisiana. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 4th, 1865. WHEREAS application has been made to me by O. Leaumont for the cancelling of his official bonds as Auctioneer in and for the parish of Orleans [...] J. MADISON WELLS. By the Governor, S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 4th, 1865. WHEREAS Jules Leaumont [...] J. MADISON WELLS. By the Governor, S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

TO THE PUBLIC. Succession of Auguste Volain of the Parish of St. James. NOTICE is hereby given to the public [...]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, August 7, 1865. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. [...] J. L. DELERY, Acting Cashier.

Water Works Department. Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, August 21, 1865. BY virtue of the 4th Section of the Charter of this institution [...] S. A. PERCY, Secretary.

Office for the Collection of Claims in Western Louisiana.

Victor Burthe & A. Z. Trudeau, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will attend to all suits and claims in the Parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary, Lafayette, Calcasieu, Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches, De Soto and Caddo. [...] 168 Common street, until further notice.

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned do, as the members of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, duly constituted after full consultation with the Democratic and Conservative citizens of New Orleans and the State at large, would respectfully recommend a thorough and prompt organization under the broad banner of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY as offering the best promise for the preservation of our rights and liberties.

To effect which we recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street near Canal street, in New Orleans, on MONDAY, 2d October, 1865, at 12 M.

The representations amongst the several Parishes shall be on the basis of the total number of votes cast in each Parish at the Presidential Election held in 1860.

J. AD ROSIER, President. D. CRONAN, Jr., Secretary. W. W. PUGH. J. L. RIDDELL. R. J. KER. T. H. KNAPP. JULIAN NEVILLE. WILLIAMSON SMITH. H. M. VAN SOLINGEN. JOHN GAUCHE. GEO. CRONAN. WM. REED MILLS. Messrs. LACEY and FELLOWS of the Committee absent.

New Orleans, August 17, 1865.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of STEWART, HYDE & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission and Forwarding business, at No. 60 Gravier street. Consignments respectfully solicited. J. J. STEWART, E. H. HYDE, M. C. McCARTHY.

GUSTAVE A. BREAUX, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS RESUMED the practice of his profession, and can be found in the office of ROBERT MOTT, No. 30 Camp street.

PAUL E. LARESCHE,

Notary Public and Attorney-at-Law, NO. 17....EXCHANGE ALLEY....NO. 47. Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

BY THE DEATH OF MR. A. J. RUGELEY, the firm of A. J. RUGELEY & CO was dissolved in September last. MR. JAMES D. BLAIR surviving partner, will attend to the liquidation and settlement of the business of the late firm. JAMES D. BLAIR & CO will continue the Cotton Factorage and General Commission Business as successors to the late firm of A. J. Rugeley & Co. and Rugeley, Blair & Co. Office No. 42 Union street, up stairs.

For Sale

150 ARPENTS GOOD CANE, 2000 bbls. CORN [...] PINCKARD & STEELE, 152 Gravier street.

Notice. NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignees of the British bark LIVE OAK will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew.

25 BALES LEAF TOBACCO, and 51,000 Havana Segars of the most celebrated brands, landing on bark Lexington, from Havana and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHERS, 77 Gravier street.

BYANE, VANCE & CO.,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have resumed business at their old Office, No. 3 Carondelet Street, (Up Stairs.)

H. Mayne, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

No. 16 Commercial Place.

WARREN & CRAWFORD.

J. J. Warren........T. W. Crawford. COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 51 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

HENNARD & LUXENBERG.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, No. 20 Camp street.

St. Louis Restaurant. KEPT BY ———.

St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Joseph Smith.—No 25,417. FURNITURE! FURNITURE! BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Chartres street. [...]

One Valuable Diamond Breastpin and Counting-room Furniture, etc. BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office—No. 20 Carondelet street. [...]

Peremptory Sale on Account of Departure. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. [...]

Succession of Joseph Smith. No 25,417. IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT. BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer. [...]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, ROGERS & BIDWELL....Proprietors. [...] THE HUNCHBACK. [...] SWISS COTTAGE.

RED RIVER EXPRESS.

[...] SHREVEPORT, ALEXANDRIA, GRAND ECORE, BATON ROUGE [...] VALUABLE PACKAGES AND FREIGHT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [...] FIRST LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS. [...] C. J. MACLELLAN.

India Bagging and Rope Making Machine. [...] JAMES HARVEY.

74........CANAL STREET........74

WALLACE & CO.,

(Formerly occupied by C. H. SLOCOMB & CO.) [...] FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING. [...] BOOTS AND SHOES FROM OUR BOSTON FACTORY. [...] WALLACE & CO., 74 Canal street.

CUBA AND OTHER PRODUCE IN BOND AND IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE. [...]

20 Baronne Street. 20

JUST OPENED. A. S. MITCHELL'S RESTAURANT, Near Canal Street.

APH. SCHWAB,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, IMPORTER OF LIQUORS, DYEWOODS AND PATENT MEDICINES. 127 & 129 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans. [...]

A. SCHWAB,

Importer of D. Schwab's Perfumery, 37 Maiden Lane, New York. [...]

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

[...] AGENCY 130 CANAL STREET, (Touro Buildings) New Orleans.

MILLINERY ARTICLES.

CONTINUAL ARRIVALS OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. [...] W. DAUPHIN.

Boots and Shoes. [...] DRAKE & MARKHAM.

Sabatee, Bres & Co., F. A. GONZALES JUAN SABATEE JOSE SABATEE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS [...]

Marshall J. Smith & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN BAGGING AND ROPE.

PITCHER & PANROW, Cotton and Sugar Factors and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 Factors' Row, Perdido street.

JOHN T. HARRIS & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 46 Carondelet street.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, 12....Chartres street....12. KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET. FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.

PHOTOGRAPHS. [...] S. MOSES.

Reduction of Prices. [...]

W. B. Tallis, COTTON FACTOR, No. 38 PERDIDO STREET.

F. SOLOMONNE & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 57 Natchez street.

F. E. HATREL, COTTON FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No 46 Union Street, New Orleans.

GILLIS & FERGUSON, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS.

J. D. Wilbanks & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants and General Steamboat Agents. No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

Hewitt, Norton & Co., [...]

The Cotton Bell. 126........Common street........126. FREE CONCERTS!!

A. D. Banks & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest. [...] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.

New York Mail Steamships.

"STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS." FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT. THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS MORNING STAR, EVENING STAR, GUIDING STAR, RISING STAR. [...] J. R. COURTENAY, Agent.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool. Touching at Queenstown. [...]

New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line—Low Pressure Steamers. [...] I. C. HARRIS.

For Opelousas. [...] JEAN G. ARNOLD.

Gazette à vendre.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

C. JAUBERT & CO.

20 Chartres Street 20. [...] C. JAUBERT & CO.

CUBA PRODUCE. IN BOND AND IN STORE. 867 BOXES white, yellow and brown SUGAR [...]

Havana Segars. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND [...] BORNIO & BROTHERS.

OXFORD WHISKEY. [...]

J. C. NIXON, [...]

Ligne directe pour la France. [...] GEO. MACKENZIE.

[...] JEAN G. ARNOLD, Agent pour les propriétaires.

Bureau de l'Exécutif. [...] J. MADISON WELLS. Par le gouverneur, S. WROTNOWSKI, Secrétaire d'État.