THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1865.

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

Negro Testimony in Alabama.

We referred a few days ago to the embarrassing position in which the civil government of Alabama was placed by the old code of the State in reference to negro testimony. Brig. Gen. Swayne, of the Alabama Freedmen's Bureau, endeavored to relieve it by appointing the judges and magistrates of the State to act as his agents, designated in accordance with the regulations of the Central Bureau, to try cases between negroes and between negroes and whites. Mayor Slough, of Mobile, is the only prominent civil officer thus appointed who has openly refused to accept, and hewas at once superseded by Gov. Parsons, although he based his refusal on his adherence to the proclamation of the latter requiring the observance of the old code upon judicial officers. Gov. Parsons has since issued a circular letter addressed to his judges and magistrates in which, after quoting Brig. Gen. Swayne's order, he says:

The only question for us is shall negro testimony be received in courts whose Judges and Magistrates and Jurors are our own citizens, who are acquainted with the habits and character of the negro, where the proceedings are governed by well settled rules of law and evidence, and where, if either party is dissatisfied with the decision, he has the right of appeal, or in courts composed of persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws, where there is no fixed rule to govern the proceedings, and no right to appeal to correct an error if one is committed. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful citizen as to which is the best course. It is apparent from the foregoing that unless the Magistrates and Judges appointed under the Provisional Government *accept the appointments conferred by General Swayne*, martial law will be substituted and military courts established which will hear and determine all complaints in which the rights of the negroes are involved between themselves or with the whites, and negro evidence will be received.

21. Any evident denial of justice will result in the same way.

31. That unless you admit the testimony of negroes in cases between them and whites, the same result will follow.

Under this state of things it is my advice to all judicial officers and Magistrates, State and municipal, that they accept the appointment conferred by Gen. Swayne, and in good faith do justice and observe the instructions contained in the order of Gen Swayne.

The Governor does not revoke any part of the original proclamation, but leaves the code to stand, and in theory negro testimony is still rigidly excluded from the courts of the State. He advises all judicial officers and magistrates to act as the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in the observance of other laws in reference to the negro than of their State. Yet he speaks of the tribunals which they conduct while thus acting as Courts entirely different from military Courts that would be organized by other agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, should such be appointed. It is a queer sort of compromise which the Governor aims at in this phase of the negro question in Alabama.

The distinction he makes looks very much as if it rested on no substantial difference. It is not clear that military courts for the trial of cases in which negroes, or negroes and whites, are concerned, do not exist under this arrangement, in point of principle and fact, less than they would if their officers were distinct persons from the judges and magistrates of the State.

The latter are simply pluralists for the trial of a certain line of cases they are United States officers representing the Freedmen's Bureau; for the trial of all other cases they are State officers. In this way they manage in Alabama to exclude negro testimony from State courts and avoid the establishment of separate courts for freedmen. But negro testimony is taken, and the freedmen have their courts nevertheless.

The whole plan exhibits a kind of amiable and well meaning disingenuousness which one can neither have it in his heart to condemn or to admire. It belongs to that species of benevolent shams practised in giving physic to children in syrup and sugar-coating bills for sequamish patients. The genius which inspired Sherman's 4 rations may, it seems, sometimes find a field of brilliant operation in the political sphere.

Who are officers of a loyal State or Territory? Or, rather, what is a loyal State or Territory? This is a question of some importance in view of the language of Mr. Seward's circular which says that the amnesty oath may be taken, for purposes of pardon and property restoration, only before some commissioned officer of the United States, military, naval, or civil, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified to administer oaths. Is Louisiana a loyal State or Territory? Is her status in either character authoritatively and definitively established and recognized? If so the amnesty oath when taken before one of its officers qualified to administer oaths—Mayor, Recorder, Clerk of District Court, Justice of the Peace—will possess undoubted validity.

Thanks to Adams' Express for latest Mobile and other Alabama papers to Mr. Dabbs of Adams' Express for New York papers of the 16th; to Mr. Wm. Evelyn, 39 Exchange Alley, for copies of the latest Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, and to Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer St. Cloud, for the Tuscaloosa *Sentinel* of the 13th.

Mr. O. N. Carter, having been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department to collect captured and surrendered cotton in Texas and West Louisiana, has entered upon his office by notifying the agents of B. F. Flanders, Esq., that they are no longer required. His notice contains various other instructions and warnings of interest to those concerned in cotton liable to Government claims.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—The fine passenger steamer Nina Simmes is now receiving freight at the foot of Commercial place, and she will leave positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Monroe, Trenton and intermediate landings on the Ouachita and Black rivers. Passengers and shippers will find in the Simmes a safe and speedy mean of transport. She is in command of the well known Captain John W. Tobin, while the office affairs are ably conducted by Messrs. G. P. Work, V. C. Daniel and Edward Israel, all of whom are favorably known to our mercantile community.

FOR ATCHAFALAYA.—The extremely light draught steamer Scioto is now receiving freight at the quay and she will leave positively at 12 M. to-day for the Atchafalaya region, paying particular attention to all way freight. Her commander Capt. J. W. Barnes is too well known to need encomiums from us. Shippers will find the affable Mr. J. E. Carlin in the office.

FOR VICKSBURG.—It should be remembered that the excellent passenger steamer Lafayette is the regular Friday packet for the "Hill City," and that she leaves positively at 5 this afternoon, under the command of Captain T. Shute. We bespeak for her a fine trip of freight and passengers. She is receiving to day at the foot of Commercial street.

FOR SHREVEPORT.—The first class passenger steamer Louis d'Or is the Red River packet to day, and she will positively take her flight at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The veteran Capt. Cheny Johnson is on board, and the office affairs are ably conducted by the well known Capt. T. D. Bliss.

THE NEW ERA FOR RED RIVER.—This fleet and light draught packet leaves positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Shreveport and all way landings on Red River. The Era stands AI in all our insurance offices, and she is officered by careful and experienced boatmen.

The deservedly popular Capt. W. T. Scovell is in command.

THE SOUTHERN STAR.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. Edwin L. Jewell in person that satisfactory progress is making to secure the appearance of his new paper, the *Daily Southern Star*, at the time designated, the first of September. As we have heretofore indicated, Mr. Jewell expects, on a basis of democratic principles, and along with the steadfast advocacy of the true interest of Louisiana, to support the Administration of Andrew Johnson and discriminatingly commend the measures of State and City Government inaugurated by Gov. Wells and Mayor Kennedy.

We have seen letters from these distinguished persons cordially encouraging his enterprise, and endorsing its general principles. A notable feature of those principles is displayed in the concluding words of his prospectus, thus:

"Against all secret political associations, under whatever name or guise, it will war uncompromisingly. The attempt now being made to revive Know Nothingism in its old or new shape, it will denounce as utterly incompatible with Union, Freedom and Brotherhood."

The steamship Star of the South, Capt. Woodhull, left her wharf at 7 o'clock last evening, with a full freight and the following passengers:

S L Richards, Miss S Simpson, H Clark, A M Holbrook, Mrs Rowland, J E M Kay, Capt Gordon.

The steamship Equator, Captain Sherman, left her wharf at 9 o'clock last evening, for Galveston, with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Isaac Bell, A G Cunningham, T H Bledsoe, S Heidenheimer, J E White, J W Sanders, F Fulton, C May, S Schmidt, C J Kockler, A Roche and wife, Wolf Bachrach, W Fapp, W H Walker, F C Levy, A E Twadell, E M S Sawyer, Isid ex Cook, S Hampton, Chas Wilder, A Scribner, J A Stevens, D Haney, Dunbar Haney, Stephen Coenault, W S Davis.

The U. S. steamship Northern Light, Capt. Wier, left her wharf at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct with a full freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

Mat Quest or child and servant, Miss J E McDermott, Jas McDermott, Tom Pelcin, W H Denham, Hy Sievert, wife and child, Mrs Eliza Donovan, J B Wright, J G Carrington, Wm Taylor, Lt Col Wm W Ide, Wm Smith 2 children and servant, Andrew J Smith, C Moses, Thos Lytch, Jas B Knight, Jno Simpson, W Irvel, Chas Maury, Jas G Rose, F E Ryan, H F Hanson, Jno Crofton, D Jenkins, J O'Brien, Jno Heaphy, J Larcher, Francis Jno, Ta s Taylor, Nicholas Graham, J H Duval, Chas W Jones, S P Porter, Alf M Jones, Capt. C A Ho he, Capt H H Frost, Samuel s Jones, Wm Lenox, Isidor Heiman, J M Waters, G S Johnson, H Crawford, wife and 2 children, George W Rodgers, Peter Washington, Jas Johnson.

Lease of the City Steamboat Wharves.

The Mayor and the several city Bureaus have adopted the following ordinance:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contracts, by notarial act or otherwise, with Messrs. Wm L Robinson, J R Shannon, and G A D Kampe, "for the purchase and collection of the revenues of the first and second sections of the steamboat wharves of the city, for a period of ten years from the date of the contracts," as per their proposal, provided they furnish good and solvent security for the faithful performance of their contract.

The terms of this contract, as previously advertised, are that the contractors shall pay for the specified privileges the sum of $550,000, by instalments of $55,000 for each of the first two years, and $5,101 16⅔ for each of the ninety-six months of the remaining eight years. In addition they are required to rebuild the wharves with new lumber, to assume the existing contracts of the city for the supply of such lumber, and to keep the wharves in satisfactory order and good repair. It is said to be the intention of the city Government to let out the shipping wharves on the same terms.

STABBING AFFAIR IN MOBILE.—It was learned yesterday from Mobile that Mr. Lavega, late of Gen. Maury's staff, was stabbed in that city on Wednesday, seriously if not fatally, by Chas. Forsyth, son of the present Mayor of Mobile and editor of the *Advertiser and Register*. An evening contemporary says the affair occurred in this way:

Forsyth accused Lavega of seducing his (Forsyth's) wife, whereupon Lavega slapped Forsyth in the face, when Forsyth drew a knife and stabbed and cut Lavega so severely that he is not expected to recover.

Criminality in Alabama.

In a proclamation of the 12th to the people of Alabama, Governor Parsons thus refers to the alarming increase of criminality in that State:

Crimes of all kinds appear to be alarmingly on the increase, but especially cotton stealing and horse stealing.

Men go in large bands, armed and disguised, and in the night. Individuals come home, and seek personal redress of injuries real or fancied—taking the law into their own hands. Reports to this effect come to me from all parts of the State.

Fellow-citizens, all this MUST be stopped; if we cannot do it ourselves, or if you will not aid in doing so through the civil tribunals of the country, there is a military force at hand ready to aid all loyal citizens, that is abundantly able to do it. I have already called on Maj Gen Wood to send a military force to one county, to arrest bands of men who go armed and disguised, in order to steal cotton and other property.

When crime becomes so bold and daring that the ordinary means are insufficient to arrest it, more vigorous measures will be promptly employed.

To the lawless men who are engaged in the commission of these disorders and crimes, it is announced that justice will quickly and surely overtake them.

Distribution of the State into Freedmen Districts.

The following, just received through the politeness of Commissioner Conway, is published for the information of our people:

Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 9, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

For the better organization and operations of the functions of the Bureau, the State of Louisiana is divided into districts as hereinafter specified. In parishes where Assistant Superintendents have not yet been appointed, the Parish Provost Marshals will, in addition to their former duties, act as Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen:

1st District, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans; 2d District, Parish of Orleans and Jefferson, right bank, Algiers; 3d District, Jefferson, left bank, Carrollton; 4th District, St. Bernard, Chalmette; 5th District, Plaquemine, Wood ward Plantation; 6th District, Assumption, Donaldsonville; 7th District, Assumption, Napoleonville; 8th District, East Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge; 9th District, Iberville and West Baton Rouge, Plaquemine; 10th District, Terrebonne, Houma; 11th District, St. Mary, Franklin; 12th District, St. Charles, McCutchenon's Plantation; 13th District, St. John Baptist and St. James, Bonnet Carré; 14th District, Lafourche, Thibodeaux; 15th District, East Feliciana, Port Hudson; 16th District, West Feliciana, Bayou Sara; 17th District, St. Martin, St. Martinville; 18th District, Vermillion and Lafayette, Abbyville; 19th District, St. Landry, Opelousas; 20th District, St. Helena, Washington and St. Tammany, Amite City; 21st District, Calcasieu, Lake Charles Court House; 22d District, Pointe Coupée, Morganza; 23d District, Livingston, Springfield; 24th District, Avoyelles, Marksville; 25th District, Rapides, Alexandria; 26th District, Sabine and Natchitoches, Natchitoches; 27th District, Winn and Jackson, Winnfield; 28th District, Caddo, Hooster and De Soto, Shreveport; 29th District, Washita, Union and Morehouse, Monroe; 30th District, Catahoula, Harrisonburg; 31st District, Franklin and Caldwell, Winnsborough; 32d District, Claiborne, Homer; 33d District, Bienville, Sparta.

The following named Districts, for which no appointments have yet been made, will, for the present, be under the supervision of the nearest Assistant Superintendent or Provost Marshal: 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d.

The following named parishes are for the present under the direction of Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi, by orders from Major General Howard, to wit: Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

THE LADIES OF MISSISSIPPI INTERCEDING FOR MR. DAVIS.—The Jackson (Miss.) *News* of the 10th, says:

We are glad to learn that the ladies of this city are preparing a petition for the relief of Mr Davis. It is to be hoped that their appeal will have the desired effect.

Mr. Davis is certainly powerless to threaten his political enemies again upon the people, even if he were free. It seems to us the United States in all its greatness and success, can well afford to ameliorate a prisoner whose fate has never challenged, whose political friends are with the downtrod ne.

Highway Robbers in the Vicinity of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss.

[From the Vicksburg Journal.]

COLONEL MELLON, OF BOLTON, ATTACKED AT CHAMPION HILL—HE KILLS TWO OF THE OUTLAWS AND WOUNDS SEVERAL—IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

Bolton, Miss. August 20—Colonel Mellon, an old resident of this place, while coming from Vicksburg to this place, was at twelve o'clock last night attacked by a gang of desperadoes, who were in ambush at Champion Hill. One of the men hailed the Colonel and demanded his money. The Colonel told him "not much," and at the same time shot the fellow with his revolver. He then made for the nearest tree and defended himself. After discharging his revolvers over forty times at the outlaws, killing two or three of them and wounding several more, he made his escape to the station. The Colonel received one wound on the back of his neck, and his coat tail was completely riddled with holes. His wound was slight, the ball just grazing his neck. He is now at Dr. McKay's house.

Yesterday morning a squad of four men, supposed to belong to a band of outlaws beyond the Big Black river, were arrested and brought in the city. They belonged to a squad of men, supply Texans, who were prowling through the country. They were all heavily armed at the time of arrest. They are now safely lodged in No 4, and it is hoped they will have justice served out to them in full measure.

Four men, also belonging to the 11th Indiana Cavalry, camped near Big Black, were arrested and lodged in jail. It seems that this regiment is soon to be mustered out of service, and these men had made arrangements with the Texan band across the river to steal a number of horses and mules from the stables, and run them over to them across or to the river, where they would make way with them.

We understand that a portion only of the band of outlaws were captured.

(Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser and Register)

Jackson, August 18—The increase of crime growing out of the war, and its results, is really appalling. A gentleman, for some time residing in Mobile, and on his return thither from the North, arrived here a few days since by way of Vicksburg. A mile or two the other side of Clinton, or about 15 miles from this capital, he and his companions in travel were stopped in the highway by two footmen and robbed of their money and sundry other valuables. Railroad traveling being suspended between this and Big Black river, a distance of about forty miles, that space is overcome by a line of hacks which carry passengers for the sum of $10. It was in such a conveyance, on the public highway, that the robbery was committed.

What Constitutes Gold Checks in New York—How They Facilitated Sunny Gold Operations.

In connection with the Ketchum defalcation, the New York *Herald* of the 16th gives the following sketch of gold checks in that city and the purpose they serve:

Gold checks, as explained by those who are deeply versed in the arts and sciences appertaining to the transaction of business upon Wall street, are simply certified checks of the Bank of New York, supposed to stand in the place of the precious metal stored by the parties obtaining the certificates in the capacious vaults of that establishment—that is, to be more explicit, a party having five thousand dollars in gold, or a larger or a smaller sum, would take the same to the Bank of New York, deposit it there, and receive for the same a certain form of certificate of deposit, specifying the date and amount placed to his credit. The indorsement of the officers of the New York Bank, or clearing house for gold, made the check in effect gold, and as such the document passed from bank to bank and from individual to individual *as gold de facto*. This was deemed necessary, some time since, to prevent loss by swindlers, who carried lead in their gold bags, to save the trouble of transporting the table persons through a crowded street, thus offering temptation to those supposed to be unable to resist it, and for the more general convenience of the gold merchants in their daily transactions with each other. In some cases these certificates would circulate through the various channels of trade and commerce, and several days would intervene before they would finally reach the house making them for redemption.

Eight of these checks, each one for the sum of five thousand dollars, were presented at the counter of the Bank of New York yesterday morning, but payment was not demanded, and they were at once pronounced forgeries. If the holder asked the gold upon the checks it would have been refused, as the fact of their fictitious character was plain upon their face.

The forged documents are such poor imitations of the genuine that they would deceive a person non-resident with the signatures of the officers of the Bank of New York. They have never been offered for sale, but have generally been put up as bollaterals at other banking houses as security for days or a short sojourning charge. In some of these cases a special agreement was entered into that the pledged gold checks should not be put upon the market from any presence whatever. Of course those who have that received the fabricated paper, and paid for them in short time loans or accommodations, obtaining a high rate of interest or discount for the same, thus being paid for their risk, if not find the sympathy at the hands of the public at large that will be accorded unfeeded those who took the bad coin in good faith in purely legitimate business transactions. The "shaver" gets to the bone, it is said. In the instance of the "diamond cut diamond," and the shaver, apparently, has much the better in the coming operation.

From the preceding, and the chapters given yesterday and on Saturday last, in the history of Wall street, as chronicled on in Wall street, even the unprofessional reader can hardly fail in obtaining a real sing sense of the extreme security surrounding the operations of the dealer in the currency of the country. He will at the same time take a valuable lesson in scientific financial knowledge which he will be able to remember to the last day of his existence, more especially if he has been bitten by the recent operators in gold, and has the sear left to act as a constant reminder. He can now perceive, when the secrets of the auriferous prison house are thrown open to the gaze of the whole world, when the mysterious curtain is suddenly rent up and the naked stage disclosed, all unprepared for the scrutiny of the unexpected audience, that, in order to produce a fall in gold during the war, it was not absolutely necessary that Grant or Sherman should be defeated in a battle or the rebels be successful in a raid or a skirmish. These were aids, to be sure, and were largely used as such. But the gold operator had a more certain influence to bring to bear upon the mercury of the gold ometer. All he had to do was to apparently glut the market, make gold a drug, show his pile to a few outsiders—the pile to consist of fictitious gold checks, of course—and down fell the quicksilver plump decidedly. Then he could buy. When the fancy stocks took unto themselves wings then he could sell at an advance. And thus he rung the changes on the coin of the country, became exceedingly rich, and none were the wiser. Stocks felt the effect of these existing operations.

A Toronto View of Canadian Feeling Towards the United States.

(Correspondence of the New York World.)

Toronto, U. C., August 8—From all I can learn the frequent manifestations in the *Herald* and *Tribune* that there is a large and increasing party here in favor of annexation to the United States, must be placed in the same category with minor reports as to Lee and Mosby. There have from time to time been persons here who openly advocated annexation. There are now very many who know it would advance the material interest of Canada, but all open expression in favor of the plan is effectually destroyed by the extraordinary avowals of a destructive policy by Mr. Potter. "Annexation," says D'Arcy Mahee, one of the most distinguished men in the province, "is dead, and buried in the Potter's field."

Even the official organ of the most recent annexationists in this country says their plan can never be brought about by the power of a threat or the effects of coercion. "Canadians," they say, "can never be forced; they hate the word—they despise the man who would use it."

Coupled with this indignation at the threat of coercion, either by force of arms or by force of hostile tariff, or any other unfriendly act, I always hear such expressions as "We are desirous of bearing to the Americans with the utmost kindness and courtesy in all things. We would sacrifice much for that object; but we prefer our own institutions, and do not see that the Americans are better off or more free than we are. They pay heavier taxes, and are in a very unsettled condition." This is the common tone of the people of Canada; and, as I cannot help seeing the calm sincerity with which such remarks are made, I must say I have learned to respect them.

Major Gen Dabney H Maury, late C. S. A., advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburg, Va.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Both parties in Kentucky complain of frauds perpetrated at the late election, and the probability now is that the case of every successful candidate will be contested.

The *Record*.—Taken the amnesty oath to half pass two o'clock yesterday, 2,312; registered as voters, 4,073.

The London Times on President Johnson's Policy.

(From the London Times, July 22.)

It must be said to the credit of President Johnson that, in spite of the transit of executive counsellors, he has hitherto maintained his own way with *prudence and wisdom*, and we who have expressed similar difficulties, ought not to withhold our sympathy from him in his trials, nor our appreciation of his success. Imagine a vast territory which possessed at the same time the worst characteristics of Ireland and the West Indies, and we may have some faint idea of President Johnson's task of government. The Southerners are like Irishmen were, if not like what they are, in their disaffection to the established Government, and in their obstinate attachment to false ideas. For many generations to come it will be the creed of planters and of planters' children, that it is their duty to live, and that of the negroes to work. To bring all with the discontent and opposition of men who would of itself be hard enough, and yet it would be slight compared with the troubles of the negro question. Planters could be left to themselves till they had found by experience that their notions were mistaken. They have enough to give them up when they see it to be necessity; but the negro must be tenderly treated, or he will die.

The crime of the unhappy black man in the Southern States is the same as that of his brother negro in the West Indies—he has no wants. He is content so long as he has enough to eat, and, as he can get that with little effort, he sees no reason to toil. Where the country, like Barbadoes, is so thickly populated that he must work to live, he is industrious, but if there is room to squat, he is idle.

The Southern States are not a little island like Barbadoes, and the negro may be as idle as he pleases. He need not work. But the black man is not naturally idle, he is also improvident, he is accustomed to receive his meat in due season, and he had no more thought of providing for the future than a horse has of saving in economy for days to come. He seems like a child, afraid of starving if he has no help it, and if in the winter season he finds himself food-less he can scarcely be expected to abstain from taking it where it can be got. It is never wrong to rob those who have been more prudent than yourself, and people who pull out the traits in the face can have little doubt about the dangers of society in the South in the future.

The difficulty of the negro question are aggravated. The freedman lives in the neighborhood of men who have been accustomed to authority over him almost without control. He is idle and careless, living easily in the good season, and in the bad "loafing" about, begging if he can, robbing if he must. How should such a class be dealt with? It is, perhaps, too much to say that the plan adopted by the American Government is the best possible, but it is at least worthy of recommendation, and we may apply the phrase to it readily because its principles are borrowed from our own legislation. What we did when manacles were broken up and sturdy beggars roamed about the land, the American Government has begun to do. The principle of compulsion is the same, though lessened, of course, in degree to its machinery.

The Freedmen's Bureau has been established at Washington as a sort of Poor Law Board. It has its agents throughout the South, some of whom have freed negro men be employed. The Freedman may be careless, but he is not to be lazy long, and his place of enrolment is the place of settlement, the Union from which he is to work, and to which he returns if unemployed. The Local Commissioner of the Bureau sanctions the contract between a freedman and his employer, and it is his duty to see that the contract is expressed in writing, and that it secures definite and fair wages to the laborer. Apprenticeship, in the sense of contracts indeterminable for a definite term, are not to be permitted, but contracts terminable at the option of either party are encouraged. If the contract be fairly observed on both sides, there is, of course, nothing more to be desired. The freedman has obtained the position of an apprentice to labor, and further interference is unnecessary.

The future condition of the negro in the South depends, however, much more on the planters than on the Government. If they will acquiesce in the new order which has come upon them, the material comforts of the negro will be secured through his acquisition of freedom. If the planters resist the new system, the negro may look forward to that wholesome emigration of Northern farmers which has followed in the destroyed, and must gradually take place, in the society of the free and well-being. The conduct of the planters of Virginia, in attempting to get rid of negroes altogether, now that no profit can be got out of treating them for slavery, is deserving of the contempt of the friends of the coming generation, they will not regret the suffering by which they purchased an escape from still greater evils.

Interior of a New York Concert Saloon—Its Attractions, Its Victims, &c.

A New York journal, describing the relations of the woman "Brower" to the Phœnix Bank defalcation, presents the following sketch:

"Viewed" platform, at the time she was arrested, was the Coddess Saloon already mentioned. She seems to have preserved a larger share of notoriety than most of her sisters, dwelling upon reaching the stage of sin. The proprietors of these saloons—for even Concert Saloons have grades—are simply benefactors of the human race. Attractive and least faded female is generally the "belle" of the place, and is consequently cordially hated by all her compeers. She has regular customers—that is, parties to whom she conveys beer and other strong drinks, and from whom she receives payment; and as the girls usually obtain a percentage upon all sales above a certain amount—say $6—the cause of "money can be readily perceived as proceeding from something else than mere personal preference on the part of the customer.

Six dollars per week is the average wages for "pretty waiter girls," but a reputation for having a large number of regular customers of course enables a saloon remuneration from the proprietor of the saloon.

"Viewed" Brower was the "belle" of the saloon at which she was employed.

A large proportion of the visitors to these resorts are strangers—sailors, soldiers and rustics—who enter the metropolis to "see the elephant," which, it seems, they universally presume to be somewhere underground. If they invariably leave a portion of their hard earned wages behind, they invariably carry away from one of these basements known as poulers saloons.

Another class of visitors is composed of a certain select society—youths, tape-measurers, and other dry goods clerks—who usually consider it a good indulgence to spend half a month in a week's wages, or consume their wages of four or five dollars per week in lager beer, cigars, sangaree, or genuine Havana cigars made out of Jersey cabbage leaves.

The third, and, perhaps, largest class, however, is composed of regular habitues, and these are divided into two sub-classes—first, confirmed and foolish consumers, who seek the lascivious and glee-exhaling atmosphere of the concert room as their congenial sphere, and of whom Harry B. Jenkins will answer as a very fair type; second—pimps, or "lovers," as these the poor lost girls of both their wages be waiters and their receipts as prostitutes, in order to support themselves in lines of debauchery. They find the means of livelihood precarious, though far more shameful, than picking pockets; less dangerous than burglary, and less expensive of pomp than highway robbery or piracy.

The "greenhorn," upon entering the den, is immediately "spotted," as the saying is, by these gentry. He takes his seat, procures the service of the lean homely of the waitresses, and who openly advocated annexation. There are now very many who know it would advance the material interest of Canada, but all open expression in favor of the plan is effectually destroyed by the extraordinary avowals of a destructive policy by Mr. Potter. "Annexation," says D'Arcy Mahee, one of the most distinguished men in the province, "is dead, and buried in the Potter's field."

Even the official organ of the most recent annexationists in this country says their plan can never be brought about by the power of a threat or the effects of coercion. "Canadians," they say, "can never be forced; they hate the word—they despise the man who would use it."

Coupled with this indignation at the threat of coercion, either by force of arms or by force of hostile tariff, or any other unfriendly act, I always hear such expressions as "We are desirous of bearing to the Americans with the utmost kindness and courtesy in all things. We would sacrifice much for that object; but we prefer our own institutions, and do not see that the Americans are better off or more free than we are. They pay heavier taxes, and are in a very unsettled condition." This is the common tone of the people of Canada; and, as I cannot help seeing the calm sincerity with which such remarks are made, I must say I have learned to respect them.

Major Gen Dabney H Maury, late C. S. A., advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburg, Va.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Both parties in Kentucky complain of frauds perpetrated at the late election, and the probability now is that the case of every successful candidate will be contested.

The *Record*.—Taken the amnesty oath to half pass two o'clock yesterday, 2,312; registered as voters, 4,073.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Police Court.—The colored man C E Jones was found asleep in his cab by the police of the Second District and by Recorder Genthal sentenced to pay a fine of $2 50. Pat. Hennessy, a white cab driver who held the reins for cab No 97 was also found in the arms of Morphine has the privilege of paying $2 50 for that enjoyment or to suffer three days in prison.

Lizzie Grotch and Kate Seward had an amicably set too on Bank street. The men them $15 each unless they prefer a course of imprisonment in prison.

Colonel Randell Terry was fined $5 by Recorder Genthal for the drunken scene on Customhouse street.

Joe Wallace who was charged with having illtreated Joe Johnson on Bath street got off with a fine of $10.

The balance of the cases before Recorder Genthal comprised a number of contrabands who were sent to Mr. Conway, and loads of hogs, pigs, geese, mules, etc., which were sent to the pound.

Recorder Vezinet disposed of some colored sailors by sending them to prison, subject to the orders of the captain of their vessel.

Cases of assault, disturbance of the peace, etc., were disposed of as usual with fines, sureties, bonds to appear, etc. Lony Taylor, for maliciously presenting Hercules Harris as a scangrel assault and battery, was fined $10.

Fire.—About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning a hall kitchen on the property of M. Gillespie, at the corner of Lafayette and Josephine street, burnt into flames and was totally destroyed, leaving only the chimney and a charred wall triumphantly maintaining their grounds. The family of the owner of the premises are across the Lake, and the damage is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. We heard that the police arrested a party on suspicion.

The kitchen of Mrs. Hays, No. 232 Chippewa street, was found on fire, but the damage was averted with little damage.

Changes.—We learn that Mr. Chenay has vacated the office of Police Lieutenant of the Fourth District and Lieutenant Dabney takes his place at present.

Sent before the First District Court.—John McNab appears to have been in close intimate companionship with John Montanie, who charged him with a murderous assault and battery on one person. The case was sent down, the accused waiving an examination before a committing magistrate to bring it at once before a jury.

Fresh.—There is a very considerable quantity of Cotton offering to go forward to the North and to Europe, and there is very little unengaged freight room by sailing vessels or by steamships. The rates by sailing vessels for New York are ⅝ ⅝ and ¾ per lb, and by steamships 1½ @1¾ ¢ lb. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool is ¾d, and for Havre ⅝ ¢ lb.

The receipts of the leading articles of Produce for the week ending 135 hhds sugar, 218 hhds molasses, 11,186 bbls flour, 11 bbls tobacco, 350 bbls pork, 3653 bbls and 625 hhds lard, 679 bbls beef, 673 tierces beef, 1217 bbls flour, 12,918 sacks corn, 19,642 sacks oats, 3768 sacks bay and 3876 sacks corn.

The exports comprise 104 hhds and 160 bbls molasses, 100 sacks coffee.

The exports comprise 41 hhds molasses, 600 bbls flour, 1500 bbls whisky and 300 sacks corn.

Cotton Marks.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1865.

Arrived yesterday 25 Western States, 270 Texas Border, 187 Mobile and 5 Yazoo.

Amount of stock still in Western States, 12 Texas Border, 10 Mobile and 1 Mississippi.

Receipts to-day, 114 Western States, 742 Texas Border, 187 Mobile, 115 Mississippi and 43 Yazoo.

Western States, 1st quality, ⅝ b net	30	@ — 31
Western States, 2d quality, ⅝ b net	29	@ — 30
Western States, 3d quality, ⅝ b net	27	@ — 28
Texas Border, 1st quality, ⅝ b net	30	@ — 31
Texas Border, 2d quality, ⅝ b net	28	@ — 29
Texas Border, 3d quality, ⅝ b net	26	@ — 27
Mobile, Gulf, ⅝ b net	29	@ — 30
Mobile, Other, ⅝ b net	27	@ — 28
Mississippi, ⅝ b net	28	@ — 29
Yazoo, ⅝ b net	28	@ — 29
Gross, ⅝ b net	3 75	@ 4 50
Tare, ⅝ b net	0 50	@ 0 60
Net, ⅝ b net	3 25	@ 3 90

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 25, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, for New York, J M Cornwell & co.

Steamship Equator, Sherman, for Galveston, J M Cornwell.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, for New York, Morgan's Line.

Bark William Penn, Brown, for New York, Master.

Brig Pioneer, Hallowell, for Havana, Jas Kenny.

Brig Florida, Baring, for Pensacola, J M Davis.

Brig Adventurer, (British) Tussey, for Belize, (Bze) Pernandez & co.

Schr John Oliver, Miller, for Galveston, Master.

Steamer Freedom, Farrow, for Mobile, Master.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Josephine, Caleb, from Galveston, Texas, with 1 company Infantry, for U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, from New York 12th, with mdse and passengers, to J M Cornwell.

Bark Hornet, Bangs, from New York, 12th, in ballast, to order.

Schr Rapidan, (British) Rivers, from Belize, in ballast, to Pernandez & co.

Schr Gertrude, Pasche, from Mobile, in ballast, to master.

Steamer Freedom, Farrow, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Louisiana, Carson, from St Louis.

Lady of the Lake, Kimball, from Vicksburg.

Belle Creole, Stokes, from Vicksburg.

Belle Creole, Stokes, from Bayou Sara.

Belle Creole, Stokes, from Baton Rouge.

Belle Creole, Stokes, from Donaldsonville.

Belle Creole, Stokes, from Thibodaux.

TOWED DOWN YESTERDAY.

The tow boat Alabama, Kidder, from the Passes—Brought up ship Jerusalem, Gambaldi, Boston, Nugent and Hopson.

MEMORANDA.

Capt Caleb, of the steamship Josephine, reports leaving on the 22d, at 8 o'clock, off the Mississippi, light winds and calms, with Mobile Bay, Pensacola and Key West in view. Left Key West on the last 27 day of July, having left Galveston on the 7th, passed a small vessel, with the U S flag upside down, bound to North ward.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamships Wenona, Baker, from New York 20th inst, to Cornwell & co.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, from New York, to J M Cornwell & co.

Steamship Equator, Sherman, from Boston, 18th inst, to order.

Steamship Trinity, from Boston, 18th instant—No news.

Ship Ellen Foster, Hall, from Philadelphia, to A F Cochran.

Bark C S Gibson, Mayhew, from Philadelphia.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Ship Hope, Sears, from Boston.

Ship Ann Cordova, Cordova.

Ship Mississippi, Mississippi.

Ship Jasper, Rowe, from Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Star of the South—Mrs Cornwell, Miss Cornwell, Mr Cornwell, Mr Mathews, Mr Ballard, Mr Jones, Mr Rowe, Mr Hunter, Mr Hunter, Mr Hunter