# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1865


Planters, buy their Shoe shoes of Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, New Orleans.


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

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### Southern Churches to be Restored—Attempt to Recover the Cable—The South American War.

*New York*, Sept 1—It is announced that the President has ordered that the Southern churches shall be restored to their rightful owners.

The steamship Northern Light has arrived at this port.

The English papers report a rumor to the effect that the steamship Great Eastern will return to Newfoundland for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the cable.

From South America we have news of a severe battle between the Paraguayan army and the united Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine Confederation forces.

The Paraguayans were defeated with a loss of 700 men and 3000 horses.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton is firm, with a fair demand. Middling is quoted at 41c.

Mess Pork is quoted at $30.

Lard is firm at 20½ to 20¾—an advance.

Gold opened at 144 and closed at 45.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The Washington *Republican*, of August 22d, announces that the President has appointed John K. Goodloe United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

THE COTTON WORM IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Pointe Coupée *Echo* says on the 24 inst.: "We think we are safe from the cotton worms this year. They appear on some plantations in the vicinity, but thus far have attacked only the young cotton planted after the high water. The other cotton seems sufficiently advanced to defy their voracious appetites, and we trust that the damage done by them will be much less than last year.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN LIVINGSTON.—The steamship Herman Livingston, Captain Baker, from New York August 19th, arrived yesterday morning, with freight and the following passengers to James Connolly & Co:

Geo D. Emery, Co. Strang and lady, A A Burgeon, William Stanup, Capt. Andre and lady, M Byrne and three children, R J Ely, Capt. Thompson, Mississippi, G Le Grande, M Carter and lady, Mrs J D Jones, Lieut W W Whiter, Lieut J M Kelsinger, Jr Doig, and two in steerage.

The U. S. mail steamship United States, Capt. Geo Share, from New York to J. M. Courtenay, arrived in our port yesterday morning with a full cargo and the following passengers:

F Berner, P Van Alstine, Lieut A Morris U S A, Col C F Smith, Capt J T Burgess, Augustin Bisenta, J Nuñez and son, Madame Martine, Rosalia Madame Feresa Hurtado, Joe C Pierce, E Lachenmaier, A Hill, E Grosemayer, J Grosemayer, Israel Jaquet, Adam Bitzer, Bernard Leery and son, and 28 in the steerage.

Passengers per steamship Nashua, Captain Dayton, from Galveston 1st inst:

Mrs Gaines, Mrs McGarrett, Mr and Mrs Burgess, Miss Rutrop, Mr Goddard, Mr Sampson, Gen West, Mr Tompkins, Mr Mathews, Mr Fenner, Col Sydnor, Mr Berg, A H Beach, G Oddenbrah, C Barrett, Wm Hoff, E Pindeder, Mr Faddis, Marshall, Bleser, J Machrech, J Fuller, Nobles, H Hucks and four deck.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship North Star from New York to New Orleans, August 26th, 1865:

Mr Rachou wife and child, Mr A C Harris, Mr Leonards Mr Gustave Germain Mr F. Durand, Hon J Warren Mr Sheppard, J P Boswell, Peter Miller, M L Hamburger, Sam Gray and wife, C J Wood, Noah Livingston, Lieutenant G J Carter, Dr M A Newsworth, Jos Wassel, Mr Day—19 first and 6 second class.

The U.S. mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, from New York 26th ult, with merchandize and passengers to J. M. Courtenay, arrived last evening at her wharf. She brings also the following amount of specie to the following houses in the city:

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| Specie to order | $ 10,000 |
| Am Exchange | 75,000 |
| Canche & Dudon | 10,000 |
| M Rex, Value & Co | 30,000 |
| J T Morris | 5,000 |
| Bank of Commerce | 5,000 |
| O B Graham & Co | 4,750.50 |
| Total | $ 249,750.50 |

A fight occurred a few days ago near Vicksburg between James Higgins and James Brooks, who was accused by the former of stealing horses. Brooks was shot through the head with a revolver, and died in about an hour. Higgins, shot through the body, died on the 1st inst. as we learn from the Vicksburg papers of the 2d.

At the earnest entreaties of Wirtz, his counsel, Messrs. Baker and Schade reappeared as his counsel on the 23th August before the Military Commission.

Says a Washington dispatch of the 28th August:

Miles Taylor and the Louisiana Congressmen are here to see the President on reconstruction.

A proclamation issued at Washington on the 29th August allows shot, powder, guns, etc., to be admitted into all the Southern States, where contraband will no longer exist.

NEW COTTON FROM RED RIVER.—The steamer Majestic, from Grand Ecore, which arrived this morning, brought down one bale new cotton, the first of the new crop from Red River, consigned to Messrs. A D. Banks & Co., from the plantation of Mr. Louis Duplex of Natchitoches Parish.

### A Richmond Paper on Wirz and the Andersonville Prison.

The Richmond *Republic* says that for a short time in 1862, Wirz, after returning from a secret mission, for the confederate government, to Europe, was placed by Gen. Winder, in charge of Libby, and, subsequently was made Provost Marshal of Manchester. In neither position did he, to our knowledge, attract the particular attention of our public. He was generally accounted a rough, low-bred fellow, but quite the peer of a majority of Winder's favorites. Those were days of martial law in Richmond, when Captain George Washington Alexander of Baltimore was one of the highest men among us. When Wirz left this vicinity, we lost sight of him entirely until the close of war, when it turned out that he had been in command of Andersonville.

Of Andersonville itself we knew as little during the war as the people of the North, except that we learned from the report of Colonel Thomas P. Turner, who was sent thither to inspect the post, that it was in the most insalubrious neighborhood, and that the accommodation of the prisoners was abominable. The report of Colonel Turner, in which he recommended the removal of the prisoners to Macon, was sent to the War Department, in May, 1864, and was never heard of afterward.

PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN IN EAST FELICIANA.—We read in the East Feliciana (Clinton, La.) *Democrat* of the last date:

The same uncertainty in relation to the gathering of the present crop, as we stated in our last number, still exists. The negro has been promised freedom, and as an almost general thing, they want some practical enjoyment of it, "to do for themselves," as they express it. This militates against the interests of the planters, but more particularly against the "freedman." Contracts in several instances have been violated, and the parties gone beyond the jurisdiction of the special agents at the point where they were made. And we should be pleased to know that we are wrong in making the statement, that the authorities in other districts, when called upon to return them to their labor, have shown an apathy, if not an unwillingness to act in the matter. Thus, planters who have made liberal advances in clothing, etc., based upon their work for the remainder of the year, find themselves without the labor for which they paid, and helpless as to any remedy. All this causes a gloom and distrust, which will not only affect the gathering of the present small crop, but making arrangements for that of another year.

A NEW PLOUGH.—Mr. Louis Gournay, of this State, has invented a plough, or rather a cultivating machine, which is destined, no doubt, not only to effect a signal simplification of agricultural labor, but to supply advantageously the labor of the blacks who are deserting the plantations. This machine, for which Mr. Gournay has obtained a caveat at Washington which guarantees him the right of inventor until the delivery of the patent, is admirably simple as well in the arrangement of its parts as in its application to the purposes of tillage. A woman or a child may guide it as well from a moving platform without fatigue, and, protected by a tent from the rain and sun, may in one day perform the work of five men.

This apparatus cuts the grass and weeds, ploughs and plants, and although, besides the weight of instruments for doing these, it bears on its platform a tent and a driver, it is so light as to be easily and rapidly drawn by a team of two horses. Mr. Gournay, who has tried it with great success on a little piece of ground on the Gentilly Road, will be happy to explain its advantages to planters by whom he can be addressed for this purpose at the apothecary store of Mr. Battier, corner of St. Peter and Dauphine streets.

The following is a more detailed description of the machine by the inventor:

**A New Machine to Make Crops.**

This invention consists in a machine having the form of a hedge, of feet long, more or less, five high, or lower, at will, and five feet wide, more or less. It is framed and supported on the left and right, by four shafts and six supports or columns, the two lower shafts run parrallel to the ground and the two upper ones, parrallel to the first, and five feet higher. The latter are supported by three columns on each side of the machine. On the top of it are three cross bars, or head frame, made fast by screws which fasten both sides of the machines. This head frame moves at will, up and down inside. On the bars, when raised at a proper height, is placed a funnel to receive the seed to be planted. Two more bars, placed about a foot high, support the clever or collar, that opens the ground for the seed. At the head of the lower shaft, is placed a triangular plough, about a foot long and eight inches high which can be raised or lowered at will, by means of a lever. Inside, and dragging on the ground, are two rammers fastened on an iron holder, one of them throws the earth on the left, and the other on the right, and always toward the centre of the machine, and in the middle of it, making a ridge. A switch is placed opposite the moving rack, fastening it to the lever, which gives a slight pressure raises the rammers and triangular plough, or lowers them two or more inches below the level of the ground, so that furrows are dug on both sides. This machine will plant a space from eight to two feet wide, by a mere change of the cross bars. It must be driven by two horses, or mules, or oxen. The plant around which the earth is to be worked invariably passes through the center of the apparatus, the plough and blade digging and cutting on both sides of it.

The new contrivance destroys every bit of grass in its way, leaving no remnant in the middle of the rows, moreover, it is employed in untilled land and does the work of its hands. The coco grade and others are sweet naturally out of the way. To each of the rammers is attached a steel blade of the same length working as a knife on the level ground, cutting away the grass, lifting up hillows, making at the same time a ridge. With a clear furrow in the middle, destined to drain the soil.

If the apparatus is driven by two strong horses, the driver may sit down on the platform, protected from rain or sun by a canvas. A boy or girl, or an old man or a woman may drive and work the apparatus as easily as an able bodied man.

### The Last of the London Index.

The *Index*, the rebel organ in London, thus pathetically bids farewell to its readers, in its issue of the 12th ult.:

This is the last number of the *Index*. Many, we doubt not, will sympathize with the regret we feel in making the announcement. We began in our May to set forth why the publication of the *Index* is stopped, and also to say a few words of farewell.

This journal was established on May 1, 1862. Its promoters thought that a paper representing in an especial manner the common interests of England and the Southern States would be useful and prosperous. In May, 1863, the prospects of the Confederacy seemed gloomy. New Orleans had fallen, and Gen. McClellan, with a vast and splendidly-equipped army, was marching on Richmond. The South fought campaign after campaign, and gained brilliant victories. The names of Lee, Jackson and Stuart became household words in Europe. Later, the names of Grant and Sherman also became famous. For more than three years the war in America nearly engrossed the attention of the civilized world. No wonder that the *Index* became more and more absorbed in the great struggle. The blockade of the South rendered it necessary for the representative of the Confederate Government to have some avowed channel of publication, and, naturally, that position devolved upon this journal. Under such circumstances, though we regretted, we had no right to complain, that in Europe we were looked upon as the mere organ of the Confederate Government, and that we were described in the United States as the "rebel organ."

Richmond fell, Gen Lee surrendered, Texas gave up the contest, and the Confederacy was a thing of the past. It did not, and indeed does not, occur to us that the downfall of the Confederacy deprived us of a field of usefulness. On the contrary, we thought, and still think, that there are many problems in course of solution in America in which such a journal as the *Index* might assist by disseminating information. We thought and still think that the *Index* would be of some advantage as a medium for commercial intercourse between England and the States.

We therefore continued our labors. Unfortunately we find our usefulness marred by the general impression that this journal had been nothing more than the Confederate organ. We might have battled against this impression and removed it, but circumstances have come to our knowledge which forbid the attempt. It is impossible not to see that the public on both sides of the Atlantic regards the *Index* as a kind of protest against the decision of Providence and as the organ of a new secession party. It is needless for us to declare that such assumptions are entirely false, but we are unable to add that they are imminently unreasonable. To suppose that the continued publication of the *Index* has a political significance, and that it most needs be hostile to the United States, is natural and almost inevitable. We have, then, we chose. We have sought to do the South good, and we cannot harm her to further our own views. We therefore suspend publication. The *Index* shall not be the excuse, the plausible excuse, for perpetuating a subject which can only aggravate the miseries of the conquered and disarmed.

We are strongly tempted to address a few last words to our Southern readers. But, alas, what words of ours can express the regret we feel at their disappointment and suffering? We may, however, dutifully declare that in our opinion the long agony of the South will not be without a reward. Though defeated, the South is not dishonored. The history of her independent existence does not exceed four years, but it is a complete and brilliant record that will endure so long as virtue and heroism are venerated. The South is not a separate nationality, but one is a part, of a vast and powerful nation. The South has been conquered and is still cted, but as long as she preserves the tradition of her glory she cannot be enslaved. The Southern Confederacy has fallen, but her gallant sons have not died in vain. Whatever flag waves over her capitols the South will be free. Under whatever government her people live their influence will be felt. As yet the land is desolate. As yet the women mourn for those who have died for their country. But time will obliterate the ravages of the fierce conflict, and the South, chastened by the will of God, and exalted by her chastening, will yet be happy and prosperous as in by-gone days. To nations, as to individuals, tribulation is often the herald of blessings. We are confident it will be so with the South, and therefore it is with a good heart, though with personal pain, we bid our Southern friends farewell.

A Washington dispatch of the 28th August says:

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, in company with Secretary Seward, called on the President this morning in relation to the release of her husband now held as a prisoner of State in Fort Pulaski, who desires the privilege of leaving the United States forever. The President promised an early parole for Mr. Hunter.

Ex Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Linton Stephens, brother of A. H Stephens, succeeded, on the 28th ultimo, in obtaining an interview with President Johnson, for the purpose of introducing some measure in behalf of the rebel Vice-President. The result of the interview has not transpired.

A recent Philadelphia dispatch says that the Walnut Street Theatre in that city was re-opened on the 26th ultimo, under the auspices of Edwin Booth and J. S. Clark.

### The Wirtz Trial—Events in Court—Counsel for Defence Withdrawn.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

*Washington* August 28—Quite an exciting episode occurred in the Wirtz trial to-day which resulted in the withdrawal of the counsel for the prisoner from the Court room and their abandonment of the case. Sergt. Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, was on the stand, and Baker, counsel for the defence objected to his giving as evidence what he did not see. Gen. Wallace told the witness to tell all he knew. Baker said, I object. Gen. Wallace told him to take his seat. Baker then said: With many regrets I feel it to be my duty, after frequent occurrences which have taken place between myself and the President of the Court, to say that I cannot be of any further assistance to the prisoner by remaining in the case any longer. He had hoped that with the mass of testimony in his favor— Gen. Wallace—What is your purpose, sir? Do you decline to act any longer as counsel for the prisoner? Mr. Baker—If I can do so consistently. Wallace—What is your purpose, sir? Mr. Baker—I wish to state I must leave the prisoner now to take care of himself. Gen. Wallace (to the Court)—Does the Court desire to hear him? Several members replied that it was not necessary. Gen. Wallace—The Court does not desire to hear you, sir. Colonel Chipman—Mr. Schade, will you examine the witnesses? Mr. Schade—No, sir. Gen. Wallace—Do you abandon the case? Mr. Schade—If the Court please, I have tried to stay as long as I could, but I deem it my duty to follow the example of my colleague. Gen. Wallace—Do you abandon the case, sir? the Judge Advocate will take care of the rights of the prisoner. Do we distinctly understand the counsel for the prisoner to abandon the case? Mr. Baker—We do not abandon the case, but leave it in the hands of the President and Judge Advocate. Gen. Wallace—That is enough, sir. Take your seat. Mr. Baker—We believe we could make out the case, if our client were treated according to the rules of law. Gen. Wallace—Take your seat, sir. Not another word. You are only a spectator now. Gen. Wallace then said that Col. Culpman, Judge Advocate, would pass to the rights of the prisoner, and stated if the Judge Advocate desired it the Court would adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in order to allow him time to acquaint into the defence of the accused. Col. Culpman stated he would like to have some time, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

COTTON AND THE RIVER AT SHREVEPORT.—We read in the Shreveport *News* of the 30th August:

We intimated a week ago that there was a large quantity of cotton still in the hands of planters in the country, which is held back from different and in some cases contrary reasons.

From inquiry we are satisfied that we were correct, and the heavy arrivals for the last few days furnish convincing evidence of the fact. We will give something further on the subject in our next.

The river is going down very fast, and will soon be too low for through navigation.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

*Mortuary Report*—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from August 27th, to the 31 day of September, 1865:

Asphyxia, 1, apoplexy, 1, autumn 1 bronchitis 2, cancer of uterus, 1, cholera infantum, 1, congestion of the brains, 1, consumption, 12, convulsions, infantile, 6, debility, adult, 1, debility infantile, 1, delirium tremens, 1, diarrhea, acute, 6, diarrhea, chronic, 2, dropsy, 1, dropsy in the chest, 1, drowned, 1, dysentery, acute, 2, dysentery, chronic, 2, enteritis, 1, encephalitis, 1, enteric colitis, 5, fever, congestive, 15, fever, pernicious, 2, fever, intermittent, 1, fever, remittent, 6, fever, scarlet, 1, fever, typhoid, 1, fever, yellow, 1, inflammation of the bowels, 1, inflammation of the brain, 2, inflammation of the liver, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 2, inflammation of the stomach, 1, marasmus, adult, 1, marasmus, infantile, 4, measles, 1, meningitis, 3, old age, 1, pneumonia, 1, premature birth, 1, scarlatina, 1, small-pox, 1, softening of the brain, 1, stillborn, 3, syphilis, 1, teething, 3, tetanus, 1, tic neatralgicus, 1, ulceration of the bowels, 1, unknown, 2, not stated, 5—Total, 119.

*Ages*—Under 1 year, 39, from 1 to 2 years, 15, from 2 to 5, 13, from 5 to 10, 7, from 10 to 15, 3, from 15 to 20, 5, from 20 to 25, 6, from 25 to 30, 4, from 30 to 40, 17, from 40 to 50, 15, from 50 to 60, 14, from 60 to 70, 8, from 70 to 80, 1, from 80 to 90, 0, from 90 to 100, 1—total and upwards, 1—unknown, 0—Total, 119.

*Nativities*: France, 8; Germany, 11; Ireland, 16; Prussia, 3; Scotland, 3; United States, 67, not stated, 41—Total, 149.

H. L. SUBTON, Asst. Sec'y.
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

*Police Cases*—Emile Lefano and Joe Henry were up for skinning themselves as Ramachiens on Bourbon and Canal streets, which was converted into a little fight from a tribunal of the peace. They were fined $2.50 each.—Joe Graham who was drunk on the Front Levee received the same sentence.—Edouse Bibb who besides being drunk on the Levee, insulted the officer, was by Recorder Genella fined $10 or to suffer 10 days' imprisonment.—Recorder Gastinel further sentenced the drunk Frank Francisco $10 for disturbing the peace on Rampart, street on Sunday.—Colored Theodule Martin for stigmatizing by blackguarding Sacharie Station was fined $50 or 30 days imprisonment.—Recorder Campbell fined Mrs. Spencer $5 or 5 days imprisonment. She was arrested at the instance of her husband, charged with being an habitual drunkard.—Peter Lyons was fined to pay for oysters he had in the St. Mary's Market. Sentence $5 or 5 days' imprisonment. James McCue for sleeping on the banquette on Telemplomise street, and William Best for resisting and striking the officer, and Arnold Roberts and Daniels Taylor for disorderly language were fined $5 or 5 days imprisonment. Mary Simpson charged with larceny of $22 was sent to the Freedmans Bureau.

*Augusta*—Coroner Yelser held an inquest on the 31st inst., on the body of Frank McGowan, aged 55 years a native of Ireland, found dead in the Charity Hospital. Deceased died in consequence of fracture of the skull and extravasation of blood on the brain, the result of an accidental fall down a flight of stairs at Mrs. Dougherty's boarding house on the 26th ult.

Another inquest was held on the body of Mary, aged 9 years, a native of this city who died of remitting fever at No 299 Triton Walk, between Hercules and Benton streets.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Wooley revealed that the same had his left ribs broken, and the lungs and viscera lacerated by a fall from a muster from the platform of the Jefferson City Rail Road Cars at the Lake end.

*Provost Court—Judge Benedict.*—Pat Lynch, who got drunk with his uniform as a soldier, on his back was sent to the guardhouse for 10 days.

A. Crozhal, for an assault and battery and Jno Smith, for being drunk, both soldiers, were sentenced, the first to 10 days and the other to 5 days' imprisonment.

*Sent before the First District Court.*—Colonel Washington Beverly was brought before the First District Court by Recorder Campbell on the charge of having attempted the life of Jno Henry. Bail $1000.

*The Record*—Taken the oath of amnesty in the Mayor's office up to 2½ o'clock yesterday, 2,405; Registered as voters up to the same time, 5,347 citizens.

The steamship Atlanta, from New York 26th, arrived last evening with a full freight and the following passengers:

David Bell, Lieut O J Brown, Lieut C H McDonnell, Lieut J G Tuth and wife, Capt A Rousseau, M Bonnell, Lt Young, H E Jones, J E Evans, A Lever, Mrs Peters and 2 children, Thos M Corry, P Clancy, R Gunnaway, W Tuttle and sister, J P Dannenbarry, C A Reed, E Gurnett, J H Vangelder, and 32 in the steerage.

To Purser J. Kennan, of the steamer North Star, we are obliged for New York papers and other favors; and to Mr. T. A. Jones, clerk of the steamer Vigo, for our latest Red River dates.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GLAUCUS.—*Report of the Steamship Glaucus.*—This steamship which arrived last evening reports as follows:

September 1st. Fifteen miles E. S. E. of Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship Neptune, bound for New York. Same day M. Arnaldini steamship Western Metropolis, in latitude 45 24, longitude 81-9, bound for New York.

CROPS IN ST. MARY—The Franklin *Planters' Banner* of the 24 says:

Since our last issue a copious rain has fallen in all parts of our Parish; but it came too late to benefit the corn crop, which will be small and of inferior quality.

The cane, though small, gives fair promise, and the cotton—not as yet injured by the worm—is opening rapidly, with a prospect of making about one half bale to the acre, as an average of the crop in the Parish.

The Richmond *Republic* says that after the surrender of General Lee, his son, William H. Lee, without loss of time, repaired to the White House, determined, notwithstanding the instances of the enemy to attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young men, formerly of his command, attended him. A German and Irishman and a few freedmen were soon busily added to their force. They began planting on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, estimated at 1,200 bushels.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 3, 1865.

The principal feature of the market to-day was the increased activity in our leading staple, the sales of which comprised 3400 bales, taken partly for foreign export, and partly for the North. The demand appears to have been stimulated by new orders received from New York by the steamship mail and the light receipts yesterday, indicating a further falling off. To day's arrivals were not generally known before the appearance of the evening papers. Factors are very stringent in their pretensions, perhaps even more so than on Saturday, and the bulk of the supply is held above our quotations.

Gold opened without much animation at 144¾ a 144⅞, and after selling at 144¾ and 145, closed at 144⅞, the same as on Saturday. The sales included about $1000 at 144, $10,000 at 144⅛; $3000, $5000 and $8000 at 144¼; $4000 (mixed) and $2500 at 144⅜; and $3000 at 145. Nothing was reported in shivar. American half dollars are quoted at 140 a 141. The assembly United States brought out $27,000 and the Crown will $85,700—total, $112,700.

It was mentioned in a morning paper and spoken of on the street, that $1,700,000 in coin had been shipped to New York by the steamship Evening Star. It was also stated that the whole amount had been sent from the sub-Treasury to the Treasury at Washington, but on inquiry of the Assistant Treasurer we learned that the amount forwarded from his office was only $750,000, ($150,000 gold and $600,000 silver.) The agent of the ship informed us that from $100,000 to $500,000 was shipped on private account, but declined giving the total. The Customhouse keeps no record of coin in shipments, excepting what may be in the manifest, in which we found no mention made. Express shipped none but the Government coin. This was all the information we could obtain in answer to our inquiries. The subject is never the less, of general interest, affecting not only the Gold market but Exchange. The amount of Government coin in the sub Treasury, or the quantity of it transferred to Washington, has no influence here; but the question is of the quantity of it transferred to Washington, has no influence here; but the question is of the quantity on sale, or likely to be offered. It is currently reported in considerable parties in the interior of the State that a large amount of coin is about $1,200,000 at one time to Texas. If the stock were further reduced to the extent alleged, it would not fail to stiffen prices.

There was less animation in Foreign Exchange. The supplies of Sterling recently offered appeared to have filled the demand, at least for the moment and drawers were unwilling to press the market. The sales included $150 Lyons at 5.20, and $1,000 at 5.22½, a moderate amount at 109¾, £1000 at 109¾, and £1000 at 110. No sales of Bank bills were reported in France we noticed sales of 5f for private bills at 5.17½ and 5.15 and 5.16 for Bank, and Prussian at 3.65 a 3.70 for the former and 3.62½ a 3.65 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was extremely quiet and without change. Sight was steady and rates were lower. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at par, 1 discount but met only a limited counter demand. Out doors $100 1000 on New York Sight (20,000 and 50,000) sold at 1 discount, $50,000 five days and same for short round sum, at 1½ same ten days at 1½, and $10,000 fifteen days at 1¾. We also heard of $5,000 fifteen days at a materially lower rate.

Nothing transpired in Stocks nor anything in City Bonds. The latter are quoted at 77 a 78 for the Consolidated, and 57 a 58 for the Municipal issues.

In uncurrent Bank notes we noticed sales of Louisiana State Bank bills at 97½ a 98 per dollar, $907 Bank of Louisiana at 95 a 96, $500 Bank of New Orleans at 95, and $300 Union at 95. Home Crescent City sold at 85. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 95 a 96, the latter for Union Bank, Louisiana State Bank at 94 a 95, but with one sale at 96, Bank of New Orleans at 95 to 97, Merchants Bank at 90 to 91, Union Bank at 77½ to 81, and Crescent City at 77½ to 81. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes sale at 1 and 1¼ cent discount for National currency. They are the greatest medium of exchanges in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, September 3, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened with a more active demand stimulated by additional orders received by the New York mail, and although factors were, if anything, still more stringent in their pretensions, yet the sales assumed an important character, reaching 3400 bales, viz: 1000, 800, 400, 300, 250, 225, 100 and some smaller lots by owners. Prices exhibited some irregularity, a small part of the business being at previous rates, but the bulk of it at an advance including: Fair at 39½ a 40; Strict Good Ordinary at 37½ a 38; Good Ordinary 37½ a 38; Low Middling at 40 a 42; and Middling at 44 a 45. Among the sales we noticed 6 bales new crop which classed as Middling and sold at 45.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

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|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales | 43,230 |
| Received this week | 7,711 |
| Received previously | 7,981—15,692 |
| | 58,922 |
| Exported to-day | 6,600 |
| Exported previously | 4,592 |
| | 11,192 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | 47,730 |

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been several small lots of the Louisiana crop received since Saturday. The market is well supplied with the Cuba product but continues extremely dull. There was some little inquiry to-day. Brokers worthy of note had transpired since Saturday. Sugars were making inquiry. A few hogsheads Sugar were sold to dealers at previous prices.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The supplies are increasing, the market is well stocked, the demand is altogether local, and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. The sales to-day comprise 100 barrels Low Extra Flour at $10, 100 Good Extra at $11 per bbl., 275 sacks Prime White Corn at 90c per bushel, 100 sacks new Oats at 80c, 230 old at 55c, 100 do in two lots at 56c per bushel, 150 sacks Bran at $1 per 100 lbs, 150 do at $1 05, 94 bales Good Western Hay at $30 per ton, 126 prime at $27 50, and 15t do at $28 per ton. 70 kegs Prime Lard at 25c per lb, and 57 bbls rectified Whisky in three lots at $2 30 per gallon. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 75, $3, $3 25 and $3 50 per bbl according to quality. Onions at 4 a 5c per lb. Apples at $5 a 6, and at $5 a $6 per bbl, and Cabbages at $10 a $15 per 100.

COFFEE—The market is dull and there is only a retail business doing at 31 a 32c per lb, as to quality.

IRON BAGGING—A lot of over 100 bales sold on Saturday on terms which are suppressed, said to be low. The last sales were at 24c per yard for small lots.

FREIGHTS—The Freight market is dull. There is a fair supply of tonnage on the berth and not much cotton to go forward. The rates are 5 16 a 5 16 for Cotton by steamships and by sailing vessels for New York. 3 4 a 7 8 by sailing vessels for Liverpool, and 1 for Havre.

### Cassie Market.

CITY OF JACKSON, September 3, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 312 Yazoo Beeves, 30 Hogs, 632 Sheep and 300 Veal Calves.

Arrived to-day: 13 Western Beeves, 320 Texas Beeves, 19 Milchcows and 155 Veal.

Left over remaining on sale: 103 Western Beeves, 1372 Texas Beeves, 168 Hogs, 91 Milchcows and 457 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, 9 to 9½ net... 09 — 09½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, 8 to 8½ net... 08 — 08½
Western Beeves, 3d quality, 7 to 7½ net... 07 — 07½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, 8 to 8½ net... 08 — 09
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, 7 to 7½ net... 07 — 08
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, 6 to 6½ net... 06 — 06½
Milch Cows, per head... 50 — 75
Calves, per head... 15 — 20
Hogs, per lb gross... 10 — 12½
Sheep, per head... 2 25 — 2 75
Milch Cows, per head... 50 — 60
Veal, per head... 6 — 8
Hides, per lb gross... 6 — 7
Tallow, per lb gross... 6 — 6½

### Western Markets.

*Cincinnati*, Aug. 28—P. M.—Flour—Unchanged and dull; not much demand, and nearly altogether for the higher grades, which sold at $9 to 10 50 for superfine, and low extra nominal at $8 25 to 8 75.

Wheat—Dull. Old red at $2 to 2 07; new at $1 40 to 1 70.

Oats—Firm at 40c.

Rye—Dull at 85, and prices tending upward at $1 05, holders asking $1 10.

Barley—In good demand at $1 30 to 1 35.

Whisky—Firm and in good demand at 2 20.

Mess Pork—Advanced to $31 00, and the market is very quiet and quotations under the news from New York to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mess Pork—Advanced to $31; market firm.

Bulk Meats—Firm.

Bacon—Also firm, but not much demand; prices nominally unchanged.

Lard—Firm at 20½c.

Eggs—Higher, at 18 to 19c.

Butter—25 to 30c.

*St. Louis*, Aug. 28—P. M.—Bagging—Sales of 15 bales inside at 36c.

Groceries—Sales of 35 bales new at 33c.

Tobacco—The market was more active and firmer to-day. Sales included 2 hhds extra at $9 40 to 9 50; 2 do green tops at 6 40 to 7 00; 11 do factory 5 to 5 70; 14 do planters' 3 75 to 5 25; 27 Common shipping 2 25 to 2 75; 22 do medium 3 25 to 4 75; 7 do good and fine at 5 to 6 25; 17 do common manufacturing 2 25 to 3 25; 5 do medium do 3 50 to 4 25; 3 do good do 4 50 to 5 50; and 3 bales fine do 6 50 to 7 50. Sales to-day 98 hhds; week's sales 1,000; week projected.

Flour—The receipts were 2,000 bbls and 1953 sacks and holders of the higher grades were firm, but the lower grades of extra and superfine were extremely dull of sale, and there was a stand off for further concessions. The reported sales were 50 bbls spring superfine at $7 50 bbls spring extra at $8 10; 250 bbls Double extra, part delivered, at 9 to 9 25; 50 bbls do do at 10 to 10 25; 100 bbls do do at 11; and 42 bbls do do at $11 75 ₱ bbl; also 200 sacks superfine at $7 75 ₱ bbl, also 200 sacks superfine and spring extras at from 3 65 to 3 85 to 4; and about 1,000 sks double and triple extras at from 4 35 to 5 50 ₱ sack.

Rye Flour—Sales of 75 bbls at $6 10 ₱ bbl.

Oats—Receipts were 9,615 sacks, and the market was rather heavy, with sales of about 675 sacks new at 61c, and about 2500 sacks do, both subject to inspection, at 62c; 320 sacks new inferior at 50c and 35c, and 150 sacks old at 58c ₱ bushel to new sacks.

Rye—The market was lower, and sales to-day were of 1318 sacks good to prime, in bags, at 70c ₱ bushel.

Corn—Receipts were 2200 sacks, and the market was lower and heavy, with sales of 500 sacks mixed inferior, delivered, at 72c, 3500 sks mixed and yellow at 76c, 1650 sks prime and choice at 78 and 80c, 300 sks inferior white at 70c, 300 sacks prime do at 80c, and 300 sacks choice do at 82c ₱ bushel.

Whisky—Market steady, with sales of 95 bbls, in lots, at $2 24 ₱ gallon.

Hay—Receipts were 507 bales, and the market was dull and lower, with sales of 71 bales prime at 75c ₱ 100 lbs.

Bran—Sales of 325 sacks at 80c, and 65c ₱ 100 lbs, new sacks included.

Meal—Sale of 4 pkgs at 2½c ₱ dozen, recounted.

Oats—Sales of 200 sacks at 60c, delivered, and 90 sacks at $1 10 ₱ bushel, inferior, sale.

Potatoes—Sale of 65 bbls prime, sweet, at 2½ ₱ bushel.

Hides—Market steady at 12 to 13½c ₱ lb for dry hides.

Lead—Sale of 75 blocks prime bar at 12c ₱ lb.

Wool—The market for unwashed and tub stock is declining tendency, but for other descriptions prices are nominally as before. Sales to-day were 1,000 bales tub washed at 45c, 2 do do at 44c, 3 do do at 42c, 1 do do, slightly burry, at 40c, 5 do do at 38c, 10 do unwashed at 36c, 2 do do at 35c, 6 do do at 34c, 1 do do at 32c, 1 do burry at 30c, and 1 more lot do at 32c ₱ lb.

### MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Victoria, Dolph, Matanzas—W H Hoopes & Brother.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, from New York 19 8 m—Captain and consignees.

Steamship United States, Share, from New York 26th inst—J M Courtenay.

Steamship Nashua, Dayton, from Galveston 1st inst—Captain and consignees.

U S Transport Shamrock, Kane, from Galveston 1st inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship North Star, Jones, from New York 26th inst—J M Courtenay.

Steamship Majestic, Grand Ecore, 1st inst—A D Banks & Co.

Steamship Cheltenham, Levy & Hitchcock, 2d inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship Vigo, Jones, from New York 26th inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship Atlanta, Bell, from New York 26th inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship Northern Light, Baker, from New York 26th inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship Cheltenham, Levy & Hitchcock, 2d inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship Nashua, Dayton, from Galveston 1st inst—Captain and consignees.

Steamship United States, Share, from New York 26th inst—J M Courtenay.

Steamship North Star, Jones, from New York 26th inst—J M Courtenay.

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