THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 78 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1865.

Planters buy their due bills of Drake & Markham, 50 Camp street, New Orleans.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By J. E. Cross, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley—Furniture.

CITY BANK NOTES.—Mr. J. L. Ivey, broker, 76 Gravier street, will pay the highest market price for city Bank notes. See his advertisement.

We are obliged to Mr. James R. Boyles, clerk of the steamer Mollie Able, for Western papers of the latest date; also to the officers of the steamer Magnolia for similar favors.

BENEFIT OF MISS ELLA WALEN NESBITT.—This talented and graceful actress will appear to-night at the Academy of Music, for her first benefit, in the impressive character of "Bianca, or the Italian Wife." The tragedy will be followed by a first class farce.

The usual matinee will be given at the Academy on Saturday noon.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—A lot of fresh garden seeds has just been received by Mr. H. Dour, No. 14 Conti street. See his advertisement.

Loss of the Steamship Shooting Star.

Capt. McKeage, of the Shooting Star, informs us that the steamship Shooting Star left this port on the 25th ult. for Galveston, that at 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th, blowing fresh from the S. East, 15 miles to the Westward of Timberlier lighthouse, which was not lighted. This light is one of the most important one on the coast next to Ship Shoal light since the trade of Texas has been opened. The distance is 57 miles from the Southwest Pass. There is a dangerous reef extending Southeast from it a long way out. In going or returning from Texas, steamships generally run for this lighthouse, and from thence to Ship Shoal lighthouse, both being in sight in clear weather. The Captain thinking his course all right steered W. S. W., the ship ran on a bad shoal off Vine Island, having been drifted into that position by the current, she was making 9 knots large with 70 pounds of steam. Ten minutes before she was in 6 fathoms water, 18 hours after she struck she was full of water.

Her cargo consisted of 57 cord feet of planks and lumber, 150 bbls lime, 7,000 shingles, 17 pipe matches, 500 sacks corn, 58 bales hay, 25 bbls and 2 kegs whisky and 101 pkgs merchandise.

The United States mail steamship United States, Capt. Shaw, left her wharf, foot of Jackson Square, at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Miss Freeman, Mr Freeman, Mrs Anna Wells, J Lewis Harris, Charles W Adams, L Hunter, J Dalton, C S Delano, J W Walrado, P Aubert, Captain J B Basinger, L B Cohd, E H Rowley, L W Bekamp, Fred G Kessinger, W F Ratcliff, J Samuel W Lapham, Fritz Juca, Mr Abramson, Mrs Abramson, Mrs Abramson and servant, John J Hoffman, M Reynolds, J Davidson, J B Sables, Andrew Shields, W H Maynard, Hiram Fuller, Hedley Dwyer, Walter Gunn, John Cook, Wm Pettey, W Wardsworth, Adam Shuster, John Meyer, Gustav W Saul, C Atkinson, Frank Tyler, Henry Jackson, O E Northrup, J Drescher, E H Williams and many others.

The steamship Nashua, Captain Sid. Dey, sailed last evening for Galveston, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

Mrs Waterman, M Walters and wife, Mrs M Nolan, S Jacks, J Wingson, Misses Cox and Hitchcock, F W Hand and family, Richard Miles, A Jones, Mr and Mrs Fellgomer, E Kaufman, J Sloan, Lieut. Hunter, Lieut. Wells, Lieut. Price, J Hume, H Dyer, M Rich, C White, C S Richard, wife and three children, Lieutenant M Jaquett, W A Jamison, Paul Weber, Harr Bauer, J M Williams and wife, H Sawyer, Monte, Keom Smith, Green, Myer, Israel.

The Question of Taxes During Confederate Occupation.

The philosophy of law rests upon the mutuality of obligation. It is the fundamental principle of social order, and serves as the balance wheel of the political machinery. Mutual interest brings men together in partnerships; mutual interest combines them in civil communities; mutual interest aggregates them into nations. Government is only the final embodiment of the mutual idea. Its just authority is co-extensive with its benefits. It has duties to perform in return for whatever it exacts. It has a right to obedience and allegiance, because they are indispensable to the discharge of its duty of maintaining national safety and domestic tranquillity. It has the right of taxation, for that is necessary to organize the protection of person and property which it is expected to extend. Taxation and protection are the elements of a synallagmatic contract.

It may come that in certain instances Government may be deprived of the power to protect and the people of the power to pay taxes. It may come that a hostile authority may not only deprive them of this power, but may for the time being appropriate the taxes that would have otherwise gone to the *de jure* authority which it had displaced. In such a case Government and people could only be regarded as common sufferers—the people losing protection from invasion and violence, Government losing personal service and material contributions. Taxes, regarded as the rightful property of Government, may logically be deemed prize to the belligerent which seizes them.

It would be manifestly absurd and unjust to hold that Government must not suffer by the risks of war, and that the people must not only bear their own losses without indemnity, but must restore those of Government. Yet it seems to us that no less a proposition than this is involved in the measures now taken in this State to recover from the people of districts which were for several years in Confederate occupation the taxes of which the State, in its *de jure* character, was forcibly divested by a hostile power during those years. To manifest equity, to well recognized law, the right to levy taxes is confined to the territory possessed and protected by the authority imposing them.

To claim arrears of taxes after years of forcible dispossession by a *de facto* authority which had all the while imposed heavy taxes, and to claim them from citizens who had been victims of the most cruel ravages and sacrifices incident to war, would look really ludicrous did not existing circumstances impart to the matter a dismal gravity. To the tax-payers intent on gathering up the fragments of their ruined fortunes and praying only that they may be left in peace to employ what scant elements of useful labor might still remain after the wrecks of war, this demand is like delivering a stunning blow to one who, after a long struggle with the waves, is in the act of laying hold of the shore.

That the foregoing remarks in regard to the principle of mutuality as applied to taxation are amply sustained by the highest legal authority in this country, may be conclusively shown by a number of concurrent opinions by the United States Supreme Court. We will refer, for illustration, to but one decision rendered by Judge Story in 1819. It was in a case arising from the attempt by the U. S. Customs authorities to collect from merchants of the little town of Castine, which was occupied by the British in the war of 1812, arrears of duty upon merchandise, imported during the occupation.

(From Wheaton's Reports—Vol. 4, p. 287.)

UNITED STATES VS. RICE—19TH FEBRUARY, 1819.—Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the Court. The single question arising on the pleadings in this case is whether goods imported into Castine during its occupation by the enemy are liable to the duties imposed by the revenue laws upon goods imported into the United States. It appears, by the pleadings, that on the 11th day of September, 1814, Castine was captured by the enemy, and remained in his exclusive possession, under the command and control of his military and naval forces until after the ratification of the treaty of peace, in February, 1815. During this period, the British Government exercised all civil and military authority over the place, and established a custom-house, and admitted goods to be imported, according to regulations prescribed by itself; among others, admitted the goods upon which duties are now demanded. These goods remained at Castine until after it was evacuated by the enemy, and upon the re-establishment of the American Government, the collector of customs, claiming a right to American duties on the goods, took the bond in question from the defendant for the security of them.

Under these circumstances, we are all of opinion that the claim for duties cannot be sustained. By the conquest and military occupation of Castine, the enemy acquired that firm possession which enabled him to exercise the highest rights of sovereignty over that place. The sovereignty of the United States over the territory was, of course, suspended, and the laws of the United States could no longer be rightfully enforced there, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remained and submitted to the conquerors. By the surrender, the inhabitants passed under a temporary allegiance to the British Government, and were bound by such laws, and they only, as it chose to recognize and impose. From the nature of the case, no other laws could be obligatory upon them, for where there is no protection or allegiance or sovereignty there can be no claim for obedience. Castine was, therefore, during this period, so far as respected our revenue laws, to be deemed a foreign port, and goods imported into it by the inhabitants, were subject to such duties only as the British Government chose to require. Such goods were in no correct sense imported into the United States. The subsequent evacuation by the enemy, and resumption of authority by the United States, did not and could not change the character of the previous transactions. The doctrine importing the *jus postliminii* are wholly inapplicable to the case. The Goods were liable to American duties when imported or not until. That they are not so liable at the time of importation is clear from what has been already stated, and when, upon the return of peace, the jurisdiction of the United States was re-assumed, they were in the same predicament as they would have been if Castine had been a foreign territory ceded by treaty to the United States, and the goods had been previously imported there. In the latter case, there would be no pretence to say that American duties could be demanded, and, upon principles of public or municipal law, the cases are not distinguishable. The authorities cited at the bar would, if there were any doubt, decide the question. But we think it so clear to require any aid from authority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Mississippi.

The Issue Between Gov. Sharkey and Gen. Slocum Settled.

Dispatch from the President Sustaining Gov. Sharkey.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Jackson, September 6—The following communication appears in the Jackson News extra. As it is official, and furnishes valuable information regarding the present issue between the civil and military authorities, and also showing the policy of the Administration, I give it in full:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, September 5, 1865.

To Col. E. M. Yerger, Editor *Daily News*:

In this time of gloom, and apprehension it is due to the President of the United States, it is due to the people, that I should publish a dispatch received on the 29th ult., omitting only two lines of a private character. The people will see that they may implicitly confide in the President, and that the confidence in and will trust them for the protection of their own government. They may confidently hope that under the wise and just policy the day is not distant when all the functions of civil government will be entirely restored under the Constitution of the United States.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH.

It is believed that there can be organized in each county a force of citizens of militia to suppress crime, preserve order, and enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the force from the States, thereby reducing the enormous expense of the Government. If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purposes indicated, the military are there to detect and suppress, on the first appearance, any more incorrectionary in its character.

One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Government. General Washington declared that the people or the militia was the army of the Constitution or the army of the United States, and as soon as it is practicable the original design of the Government must be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founder of the Republic.

The people must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.

The main object of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz's mission to the South, was to aid, as far as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given.

The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of consummating the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of the intended interference.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President, U. S.

Gen Slocum has issued an order revoking and recalling his order in opposition to Gov. Sharkey's call for militia. The recent acts of the military authorities in this State appear to have caused a healthy reaction at Washington. It is now rumored as coming from high military officials here that the troops are about congregating for the purpose of being marched out of the State. Great rejoicing among the people. P.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6—Troops are still arriving at this place. It is generally believed that the troops are concentrating here preparatory to the execution of the State.

It is rumored assuming from official circles that Gov. Sharkey has received further important dispatches from the President, all tending to sustain the policy of State sovereignty.

The people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority being supreme.

The *Daily News*, the official organ of the State, says President Johnson will be its first choice for the next Presidency, if he continues to sustain the policy inaugurated.

Hon. Geo. L. Potter has consented to become a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of this District. P.

ADVICE FROM STEPHENS AND BENJAMIN—JEFF. DAVIS ALLOWED TO WRITE TO HIS WIFE.

New York, September 6—The *Times* says A. H. Stephens and J. A. Reagan, now confined at Fort Warren, are written to their Southern friends, expressing the most liberal views of reconstruction. They urge that the agricultural system of the South be revolutionized that the negro be so treated as to increase their support and manhood, that their freedom must be cheerfully acceded to.

They must be educated for intelligent wielding of political powers, which the progress of events promises to invest them with.

Ex Governor F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, has applied to the President for pardon.

Jeff. Davis has been permitted to write to his wife.

The Norfolk and Weldon Railroad will be in running order in a few days.

STRAITS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN MEXICO—AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

New York, September 5—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent has learned, by an interview with Gen. Delan, of the Liberal party, that the wants of the Liberals are such that if not soon relieved the game is lost.

They have no money, ammunition or clothing, nor even provisions, and if the United States does not soon lend assistance there will be no Liberal party in Mexico. They have only 18,000 men in the field.

Beaufort, Sept. 5—Hayti intelligence received here states that Geffrard put in at that place for coal and fresh water.

A Captain is hearing dispatches to Washington, it is presumed, asking to aid to quell the rebellion in Hayti.

The yellow fever and small-pox were showing themselves aboard the merchant vessels. Bilious and malarious fevers were also prevalent but not very fatal.

The city is comparatively healthy.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS MAILS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 1st says:

Capt. John J. Roe, dispatched Captain Cunningham yesterday from Washington, that he had made a contract with the Post Office Department to carry the mails from St. Louis to New Orleans on the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship lines. Cities and towns along the coast may depend upon regular mail facilities.

Countermanding Order from Gen. Slocum in Regard to the Mississippi Militia.

Headquarters, Department of Mississippi,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 4, 1865.

General Orders, No. 23:

By direction of the President of the United States General Orders No. 22 current series, from these Headquarters, is hereby revoked.

No officer will, in any manner, interfere with the organization of troops pursuant to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor.

The order which is hereby revoked was issued, as stated therein, from apprehension of danger of conflict between the State troops and colored troops serving the United States, and in the firm belief that it was in accordance with the policy of the Government.

It is the imperative duty of every United States officer serving in this Department, to be guarded in the execution of all orders, to avoid giving offence, and in case of conflict with either officers or soldiers serving under the State authorities, to postpone action in the matter, if possible, until it has been referred to the District or Department Commander for decision.

By order of Major General STANLEY:
J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From Late Western Papers.

We have by the steamer Mollie Able, Capt. John R. Douglas, from St. Louis, Western dates of the 24, from which we take the following:

WHO PARDON WAS PRESENT?

Washington, September 1st—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the order for revoking the pardon of Mr. Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, emanated from President Johnson himself, in consequence of Dudley, subsequent to receiving the Executive clemency, having indulged in strongly disloyal language.

It is said that certain Virginia banks have been receiving rebel money up to the present time, in liquidation of liabilities due them.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO START THE CABLE.

New York, September 1—The last mail from England brings a report on good authority that the Great Eastern will be at once dispatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland. The object of this trip is to fish up on the way the fragments of the discovered cable, which, it is hoped, will be secured by means of grapnels and buoys. The promoters of the enterprise in England are determined to lay another cable next year, making use of recovered portions of the old one.

SEC. DAVIS'S SECOND ATTACK ON THE LIBERTIES—HIS INTERVIEW WITH A SON OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

New York, September 1—Except Gen. Miles and officers on guard duty, no officers had any conversation with Jeff Davis, or been allowed to visit him. Old ex-President Johnson's son had a long interview with him a few days since, and he is the only civilian to whom this privilege has been conceded, and his conversation was limited to general enquiries as to his health and how prison life seemed with him.

Fortress Monroe, August 31—Jeff. Davis has been attacked with Erysipelas, for the second time since his imprisonment. The first attack was very slight, but this one is more severe, although, not looked upon as serious. The health of Mr Clay is improving.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 1—Advices from South America to the 24th of July, state that the Paraguyans had suffered a reverse near South Borjat. A Brazilian force had attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army, and drove back with a loss of 700 men, killed horses and two flags. Brazilians report their loss at 150 killed and wounded. The emperor of Brazil was at last accounts at Buenos Ayres.

CHARLY RETREATING BEFORE THE FRENCH IN CHIHUAHUA.

St. Louis, September 2—Rocky mountain news of a late date says that a gentleman just from El Paso, Mexico, reports that the French are marching on Chihuahua, and that Juarez had collected all the transportation he could and was rapidly falling back on El Paso.

PARDON AND PROPERTY RESTORATION.

New York, September 2—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says it is strongly believed here that the President's pardon will ultimately carry with it the complete restoration of all rights to property hitherto regarded as abandoned, and now in possession of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 1, P. M.—Flour dull prices still unsettled; good extra was offered at $8 75. Wheat dull and no buyers; no quotations can be given. Corn, oats and rye nominally unchanged.

Whisky firm at $2 20; holders asking higher prices at the close.

Mess pork dull; under the news from New York it was offered more freely at $30. Bulk meats and bacon more inquired for and firm, but nothing of special importance transpired. Lard 23½c and no sales; business was partially suspended pending the funeral of the late Gov Brough, and there was no change.

St. Louis, September 1, P. M.—Tobacco—The Market is active and unchanged. Sales were 12 hhds green lugs at $4 10 to 5 00; 20 hhds factory lugs at $1 90 to 5 00; 5 hhds planters' lugs at $6 to $8, 29 hhds common shipping leaf at $8 50 to $12, 47 hhds medium do at $12 75 to 14 75; 6 hhds good do at $15 25 to 17 75; 9 hhds common manufacturing leaf at $17 to $21 25, 7 hhds medium do at $25 75 to 35 25, 2 hhds good do at $37 75 to 46 50, 2 hhds fine at $75 and 100 50; 2 boxes at $3 and 5 50 lb 100 lbs. Hide on 39 hhds rejected.

Flour—Receipts were 3320 bbls 1260 sacks, and the market was quite dull, lower and unsettled. Sales reported were 21 bbls fall super. at $6 23, 200 bbls city single extra and 50 bbls country do at $7 75, 50 bbls double extra at $8; 200 bbls do do at $8 50, 100 bbls do do fancy country at $11 50 $ barrel; 210 sacks extra at $4, 200 sks city do at $1 25; 150 sks country double extra at $4 37 1/2 and 100 sks choice do do at $4 12 1/2 $ sack.

Corn Meal—Sale of 50 bbls city at $1 60 per bbl.

Oats—Receipts were 2,700 sacks, and the market was slightly lower, with sales of about 800 sacks at 41 to 42c, subject to inspection; 310 sacks on merits at 40c; 820 sacks old at 46 and 47c, and 85 sacks damaged at 35c per bushel.

Corn—Receipts were 1,350 sacks, and the market was higher, with sales of about 2,000 sacks mixed white, and south and yellow, in lots, at 80c, part delivered; 400 sacks mixed at 81c, delivered, and 2,000 sacks white, in new sacks, at 82c per bushel.

Hay—Receipts were 453 bales, and sales were 115 bales loose-baled timothy at $15 50 to $16, and 275 bales tight-pressed, in lots, at $18 per ton.

Whisky—Market higher, with sales of 81 bbls, in three lots, at $2 25 per gallon.

Butter—Market higher. Sales 37 tubs prime and choice country store at 52 to 56c, and 23 tubs dairy at 29 to 30c $ lb.

Eggs—Weaker. Sales 5 bbls and 23 bxs in lots, at 22c $ dozen, shippers count—packages in most cases included.

Onions—Irish seed supplies caused a large decline in price. Before Change 337 sacks were sold at $1, but on Change they were dull, at 90c $ bushel, at which 933 sks were sold, and 200 bbls at $3 25 $ bbl.

Potatoes—Sale 73 bbls Millers at $1 50 $ bbl.

Soap—Palm 9 to 10c; German 5 to 10 lb; extra olive do 11c; extra family 11c, in lots of 50 boxes or more; fancy 12c; fancy toilet $2 to $4 $ box.

Candles—Star 24c; tallow candles 18c, in lots of 50 boxes or more.

Hides—Market steady at 11 to 11½c for flint.

Cattle—Receipts continue rather under the demand and prices are consequently high. Good shipping cattle are much wanted at 5c to 6c $ lb gross, and more stock is needed by the feeders, who are paying 2½c to 3½c for such steers as answer their purposes. Cows and three year olds are worth $30 to $45 $ head; yearlings and two year olds $15 to $25 $ head.

Hogs—There continues to be a good inquiry, and the market is firm at 9c to 11½c for common to choice.

Sheep—The stock is fully up to the demand except for prime qualities. They are scarce and wanted. Prices range at from $2 50 to $3 per head for common to prime.

Lambs—Are in good demand at $2 to 2 75 per head.

Veal Calves—There is a brisk demand and sales are daily made at $10 to 15 per head as to size and condition.

Milch Cows and Springers—Are in good demand for shipping and city purposes. Only prime are wanted, and they are worth $40 to 60 per head.

New York Markets of the 2d.

(From the Cairo Evening Times, Sep. 2.)

New York, September 2.—Cotton—Quiet at 43 to 44c.

Flour—Opened dull and heavy, closing dull with no buyers at outside quotations, $7 45 to $7 75 for ex State, and $8 70 to $8 80 for Round Hoop Ohio.

Pork—Opened lower and closed rather firm, at $29 to $29 37 1/2 for new mess, closing at $29 37 1/2 cash; $29 50 to $30 for old and old do, $23 75 to $24 for prime.

Lard—Steady at 23½ to 24c.

Whisky—Firmer at $2 23 for Western.

Petroleum—Quiet.

Stocks—Strong; Money easy at 7 per cent; '81 coupons 107; 5 20 coupons 106½; do new issue 105; 10-40 coupons 91½; 7-30's 99¾.

Gold—144¾.

Ex-Postmaster General Blair's Attack on Stanton, Seward and Holt.

In his recent speech at Clarksville, Md., Mr. Montgomery Blair said:

It is apparent, from the whole course of public affairs, that Mr. Seward acted in concert with Buchanan's Administration during the last three months of its term. He was, doubtless, advised, through Mr. Stanton, who was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, of the policy it had adopted in reference to the secession of every thing that appertained to the nation in the South. It was in the coalition then formed between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton that the latter became Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln. He apprised Mr. Seward of the treaty of the War and Navy Departments, under Buchanan, to make no resistance to the policy of dissolving the Union—to offer no coercion to impede its march to independence—and Mr. Seward's course shows that he approved and adopted this policy. Is it not strange that Mr Seward should have kept that paralysis on the country from the 4th of March to the 15th of April, when the firing on Sumter aroused the people? Did Mr Seward partake of the feeling which prompted Mr Chase, his colleague in the Treasury, to exclaim "Let the South go. It is not worth fighting for?" Is it possible that those who have proposed to the Presidency, are willing to secure that vast, rich section of our Union to the petty object of personal aggrandizement?

Mr. Holt, now the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, was then also a member in Washington. While Secretary of War, as we already stated, he refused to permit General Scott to reinforce Sumter, and he had, while Postmaster General, written and published a letter dated 6th November, 1860, justifying the secession. He says in that letter, the people of the North have been taught that they are responsible for the domestic institutions of the South, and that they can be faithful to duty only by being unfaithful to the compact they made with their fellow men.

Hence those utterly base bills which degrade the statute books of one half of the free States and which are universally abhorred as violations of the Federal Constitution in a point vital to her honor. We have been persuaded, from year to year, the illimitable privilege of free and sovereign States, by a solemn act of legislation, legal sing the theft of their neighbors' property. I say stolen, since it is not the less stolen in the respect of the unpaid-for crime charged to be a slave, instead of a horse, or bale of goods. After much to the same purport, he says: "I am still for the Union because I have faint, hesitating hope that the North will do justice to the South and save the Republic before the wreck is complete. But the action must be prompt. If the free States will sweep away the cobwebs from their eyes, propose a convention of the States, and offer guarantees which will afford the same repose and safety to Southern homes and property enjoyed by those at the North, the impending tragedy may yet be averted, but not otherwise." Simultaneously with his refusal to permit succor to Fort Sumter he had his minions with the rebel Secretary, in his, fixed his sanction to a bill, introduced into the Senate, by Mr Preston King, to authorize the Union men in the South to organize themselves under the authority of the Union States—refusing even to allow them to defend themselves.

Mr. Stanton, now Secretary of War then Attorney General, was in full sympathy with the leaders in Congress who dragged the South into rebellion. He met Senator Brown, of Mississippi, at the door of the Supreme Court as he passed from the hall of the Senate, after taking leave of it as a secessionist forever. He entreated him; told him he was right; it was the only course to save the South; he must keep his constituents up to it, etc. This is proved by Mr. Brown, former Senator from Mississippi, who made the same to the Hell Hounds, Senator Bright, of Missouri; Mr. Sauleburg, Senator from Delaware, by a resolution offered to the Senate last winter, proposed to substantiate it before a committee of that body; but the committee was not granted. The fact is confirmed, too, by the known relations of the Secretary to parties at the time, and I have been assured by one of his colleagues in Buchanan's Cabinet that in his intercourse with his associates of that date he was most violent in denouncing any attempt to maintain the Union by force, and continued his denunciations till he entered Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

All that were the people of the South to infer from this? An immense majority, some sixty or seventy thousand, of the people of Virginia had given their voice for the Government of their fathers. In those States farther South, where the Knights of the Golden Circle exercised all their secretly armed police to dragoon and drag the people to vote to throw off the Union and substitute the confederacy, a majority of voters could nowhere be brought to sanction it. But when Sumter fell, what could individuals expect who were everywhere under the heel of the usurpers? Would the nation's Government defend them in any loyal effort? Mr. Buchanan, the head of the Government said "it had no right to do it," and Mr. Seward, the Premier of the new Administration, had said, we will not succor nor defend even the strongholds of Government—strongholds built to keep the rebellion and usurpation in check. What could loyal men do under such circumstances but submit?

Is it not monstrous that our Government should hold a people, put in this predicament, if we may not say by its own acts, yet certainly by its emptiness and acquiescence, responsible for the crimes of an usurpation thus put over them? Is it not the less enormous that we would make that state to their endurance carry three or four Bank checks, amounting together to $145,000 were passed to other Banks through brokers, at 5 to 10 the drawers realizing only 7 8. Outdoors the sales included $10,000 New York sight at 1-8 discount, and a round amount at 1-8; $30,000 Boston sight at 1-8; $15,000 one day's sight on New York at 1-8 and $50,000 at 1 4; a round amount of five days' at 1-8; and $40,000 thirty days, $30,000 and 20,000, at 3-4, and $20,000 at 5-8.

Thirty shares Bank of America sold at $100, which is an improvement. This is the only sale of stock reported to the extent of 10 shares. City Railroad yesterday at $135. City Bonds continue neglected. The Consolidated are quoted at 77 to 79 and the Railroad issues at 65 to 69. The sales we reported of first mortgage construction bonds of the Opelousas Railroad have brought out some buyers at 35 to 37½, but they are held higher. They are rarely offered in the market.

There were some operations in uncurrent Bank Notes the particulars of which were not reported. $2000 Union Bank sold at 81 1-2 but 81 is the generally firm quotation. Quotations of Louisiana bills at 58 to 60 per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 58 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 68 to 70, Mechanics' Bank at 61 to 64, Union Bank at 78 to 80, and Crescent City at 80 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes sold at 3-4 and 1 4 cent discount for Notional currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, September 7, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with some enquiry and an apparent prospect of an average business, but owing to the high pretensions of factors we recall the difficulty of making dollar for dollar during the present week, buyers soon withdrew, and the business was confined to barely 500 bales at full prices, not requiring any change in our quotations. The small lot which sold yesterday at 47c, Iowa better than Strict Middling, classing in fact Good Middling. We quote Ordinary 33 to 35c, Good Ordinary 38 to 39, Low Middling 41 to 42, Strict Middling—46 and Good Middling 47 to 48. The week's sales sum up 10,100 bales against 7100 last week and 8500 the week before.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	81,220
Received during the past week	10,100
Received previously	1,000
	92,320
Exported during the past week	11,156
Exported previously	80,000
	91,156
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	1,164

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Inclement weather has again impeded operations on the landing, to-day. There were however a few retail sales of Sugar to grocers at previous prices, which we repeat: Inferior Louisiana 10½c, Common 11 11½c, Good Common 11½ 12½c, Fair 13 13½c, Fully Fair 13½c, Prime 16½ 17c, Yellow Clarified 18½ 19c, White do 20c; Good Fair to Fully Fair Cuba 13½ 14½c ⅌ lb. We have heard of sales of Molasses to-day, prices not yet transpired. A small lot of Common Louisiana sold at 65c per gallon. The last sales of Molasses by the regular trade were at 65 to 70c per gallon for Cuba, and resales of the same also to the trade, at 67c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE—Rainy, cloudy and disturbed weather has again interrupted the usual out of door business to-day. The supplies on the landing since Monday have been accumulating, the levee being so wet and muddy as to prevent their removal in good order. The general market is depressed with only a retail business doing. Prices are ruling in favor of buyers and those for Flour indicate a marked decline.

FLOUR—Holders being anxious to sell and willing to make concessions, some dealers came for Superfine and took about 1500 barrels, of which 100 unbranded Superfine at $8 12½, 100, 200 and 220 Low Extra at $7 50, 100 do at $7 75, 100 Fair Extra at $11, 100 Good Extra on private terms, and 200 choice do at $11 50 ⅌ barrel. There were other sales not reported, said to be at lower prices.

PORK—Mess is retailing slowly at $31 per barrel.

LARD—Prime in tierces is selling in lots of 12 to 20 tierces at 24c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—A cargo of about 800 hogs is now coming up the river direct from Liverpool and will probably be at the landing to-morrow morning. A cargo of 300 hogs Cuba, received last week sold at $7 75 per sack.

COFFEE—A lot of 95 sacks Fair Rio sold at 31 1-2c ⅌ lb. The retail demand is supplied at 31 1-2c ⅌ lb as to quality.

FREIGHTS—Are dull, with considerable unengaged tonnage on the berth, and not much of anything offering to go forward. The rates by steamships for New York are 1 1-2 and 1 1-4 ⅌ lb for Cotton and 1 1-2 by sailing vessels. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain 3-4 and for Havre 7-8c ⅌ lb.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 40 hhds Tobacco, 1311 barrels Pork, 55 barrels and 1 tierce Lard, 1 barrel Beef, 2 barrels Butter, 1 barrel Whiskey, 25 barrels Rice, 1 barrel Flour, 1 barrel Beeswax, 1 barrel Pickles, 1 barrel Baking Powder, 1 barrel Sugar, 1 barrel Molasses, 1 barrel Tallow, 1 barrel Apples, 1 barrel Onions, 1 barrel Potatoes, 1 barrel Cheese, 1 barrel Hides, 1 barrel Tobacco, 1 barrel Coal, 1 large Wagon, 1 two horse Spring Wagon, 1 barrel Rosin, 2 barrels Turpentine, 1 barrel Beans, 1 barrel Bacon, 1 barrel Pickled Pigs Feet, 1 barrel Potatoes, 1 barrel Sweet Potatoes, 1 barrel Onions, 1 barrel Cranberries, 1 barrel Cucumbers, 1 barrel Cabbages, 1 barrel Apples, 1 barrel Tomatoes, 1 barrel Beans, 1 barrel Beets, 1 barrel Turnips, 1 barrel Carrots, 1 barrel Parsnips, 1 barrel Pickles