THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,550.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell better Shoes for the price than any shoe house in the City.

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

L'Epoque.—The first number of this new weekly in French appeared yesterday, in a neat and convenient form. Its editorial columns are marked by the characteristic grace and talent of its editor, Mr. Placide Canonge. In politics it is conservative, and we need not say, Louisianian.

Piaggio Bros.—This well known firm is in receipt of a splendid stock of white and red wines, from different parts of Europe, of liquors, cognac, oil, sardines, etc., etc. See the advertisement.

Exchange on New York.—Messrs. Levy & Dieter, 27 Carondelet street, have constantly for sale to suit purchasers sight checks on New York.

The Steamer Fashion Returned.—The Vicksburg packet steamer Fashion, Captain Pratt, left on Saturday evening for Vicksburg, and proceeded as far as Donaldsonville, when the engineer discovered that some two or three rivets of one of the boilers had started. The Captain immediately had the boat brought to and transferred his passengers on board of the steamers W. R. Arthur and Lillie Martin, and then returned to the city to repair. The Fashion will be ready to leave again to day by 11 or 12 o'clock.

Steamer Liberty Sunk.—Capt. Brodwell, of the steamer Navigator from Shreveport, reports the Government steamer Liberty with a barge loaded with hay in tow, in coming down the river when at the head of Profits Island on Saturday morning before daylight, the steamer Liberty sunk to her main deck. The boat will probably be raised. We could not learn the particulars of her sinking.

The Question of Louisiana Restoration.

Because Louisiana was one of the first of the Southern States in part occupied and reclaimed by the National Government, it would seem as if she would be one of the last to be constitutionally reorganized and restored. It is no fault of the people in general of the State that this is so. It is no fault of Gov. Wells that his administration is so surrounded with legal doubts and perplexities, and with actual difficulties and embarrassments, that he has not thus far been able to move directly and effectually in the work of State rehabilitation on the old Union footing. His position makes him and officers appointed by him nominally the representatives of a Constitution the validity of which is almost universally denied, and which has never been recognized as the definitive organic law of the State by the National Government either in a civil or military capacity. At most it has been recognized by civil and military authorities as a convenient provisional arrangement. Gov. Wells has not been able, nor has he, as we are aware, pretended, to do anything under the Constitution of 1864, without the permission of the present military authority. He has had to invoke the aid of that authority in maintaining his own position as Governor, and in forms not provided by any Constitution. Since his actual functions have been determined by the military power at hand, and by the implied sanction or express instructions of the National Government, it would seem clearly to result that his actual character, as measured by his actual powers and limitations, is that of Provisional Governor. If he is not that, then we are totally at a loss to know what he is.

Yet there are some,—and Hon. A. P. Field and others of the "Conservative Union Central Executive Committee" of this city are known to be among the number,—who insist on regarding the Governor in some other light, and who see in the Constitution of 1864 the only organic law under which Louisiana can be restored to the Union. They especially urge that Representatives in Congress shall be elected in the fall under that law, as the only condition upon which there can be hope of their admission. We presume this hope is based on their previous signal failure to be admitted when elected under the same Constitution. It is also argued against the repudiation of that instrument that to do so would revive the Constitution of 1852, to amend which in conformity with the President's plan of reorganization would require the lapse of two years. As regards the item of time, this argument is easily answered. It is true that the Constitution of 1852 prescribes an amendatory process which could not be completed in less than two years; but it is an admitted principle in the political philosophy of this country that a constitution, by pointing out a certain mode of amendment or repeal, can not bind the constitution-making power from adopting other modes. To assert otherwise, is to affirm that a constitution is superior to the power which made it, the creature superior to the creator.

The Constitution of 1852 was framed not in compliance with the provisions of its predecessor, and surely the advocates of the Constitution of 1861, who contend that that of 1852, if revived, would have to be amended in observance of the processes which it prescribes for amendment, can not have forgotten that those processes were utterly disregarded in constructing its successor in 1864. The people of the State, according to undisputed precedent, can amend or repeal the Constitution of 1852 in sovereign Convention, and this could be done in less than two years—two weeks might almost suffice. But a Convention for this purpose would be expensive. The people do not relish the idea of paying even one quarter as much for a regular and valid Constitution as the one of 1864 cost. At the same time it would look absurd and might be fatally indiscreet to proceed to organize the whole State under an instrument created in a corner of it, and destitute of adequate sanction either in form or in fact. There is but one mode, in our view, by which the object sought, avoiding further expense and complying in constitutional enactment with the President's terms of reorganization, can be obtained. It is this: submit the Constitution of 1864, whose provisions regarding slavery and secession accord with the President's requirements, to the vote of the people of the whole State. The solemn and authentic ratification of it by them in their electoral capacity would be a more direct and conclusive expression of their sovereign will than delegates sent by them to Convention could give in their name.

Diseases of the Feet.—Persons suffering from any diseases of the pedal extremities are referred to the card of Dr. S. M. Barnett, surgeon chiropodist, No. 12 Baronne street.

We are indebted to Adams's Express for repeated favors in the prompt delivery of papers from Alabama and Texas, and from other points.

A Political Address.—Messrs. A. P. Field and D. Cronan issue, in behalf of the "Central Executive Committee," an address to the "National Conservative Union Men of Louisiana." This document is a sort of manifesto of hostilities against the National Conservative Democratic party as lately organized in this city. It accuses that party of ignoring the Constitution of 1864 and of wishing to hold elections under that of 1852, and generally of a reactionary and anarchical spirit and purpose. It urges the choice of such for Congress and other positions as will give no pretext for setting aside the elections, and advocates complete amnesty.

The President has appointed Victor Beauchamp Consul at Jerusalem, and Asa Oakly, of Vermont, Consul at Nice.

Opportunities for Work.

Despondency begets indolence. Sometimes it is pleaded as an excuse for willful idleness. But it is seldom that the sluggard and the idler can show good reason for desponding as to the means or the results of labor. Indeed, laying aside the question of ultimate profit, labor, if honest, is its own instant reward. It banishes melancholy, without violating the sacredness of sorrow. It dignifies the forlornest plight; it gives savor to the coarsest food; it awakens and invigorates the faculties, it keeps the mind from being steeped in the vapors of morbid and pernicious revery; it protects the heart from torpor and misanthropy; it causes the day to be tolerable, the sun not to be a reproach, and the night not to be a burden, but a blessing as the welcome usher of "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

One of the worst features of the social and industrial changes resulting from the late struggles is the tendency on the part of numbers who have been by these disturbances thrown from their former habitats of life and business to forget regular habits of industry, and, in a vague and dreamy expectancy, waiting for "something to turn up", or for somebody else to turn something up — for Hercules to come to their help, or for some special intervention of Providence in their behalf—to let opportunity after opportunity pass until at last they should be really unable to help themselves, and beyond all other help.

Opportunities frequently come in disguise like the angels that visited Abraham's tent. But disguised angels are sure of a hospitable reception from the truly good and wise, and it is not often that an opportunity can conceal itself from the sincere, vigilant and energetic seeker, and, once seen, it is impossible for it to elude his grasp.

In circumstances such as the present when so many resources are lying idle, when demand and consumption threaten so far to outstrip production and supply, after the country has already lost so much by living on its capital instead of its income, the great thing at once needful is for everybody to do what he can, however little, to add to increase the useful activities and add to the substantial wealth of the community. It will not do to wait for the work adapted to one's special qualifications. If it comes, that is well, but if not, let the hands lay hold of that which is at hand and make the most of it. If you can not have what you like, says the adage try to like what you have. Above all, don't quarrel with your bread and butter, you are sure to get the worst of it, and will have no sympathy, but only derision, for your self-inflicted misfortune.

Touching the subject of employment for those who are unable at present to return to former occupations, a writer of a brief communication in the Iberville *Pioneer* talks like a lay preacher, worthy of the office, when he urges unemployed young men in the neighborhood, to turn their attention to a staple of the Louisiana forests which is now more available than those of the Louisiana fields—namely, moss. The raw supply of this is always abundant, but it requires labor and some skill to make it marketable. When duly prepared, it will find as ready a sale as any product of the country. Our lay preacher of Iberville says:

Thousands of young men are thrown out of employment and know not what to go at to make an honest penny. Greenbacks may obtain what you can purchase for gold, if one has only enough of the precious paper. I would suggest to those who are ignorant of the secret of earning the same, how to obtain the article. I hope none of my young friends will consider the employment a degrading one. To earn honestly what one has, is deserving of example. My readers doubtless are anxious to know what this great secret is. Let me tell them: it is Picking Moss.

He does not give details as to the mode of gathering or preparing this useful article. We presume they are easily learned. The editor of the *Pioneer* endorses this advice, and says:

All that is necessary to *reap a harvest* of these beautiful works of art, yclept greenbacks, is to go into the woods, pull off your coat, scale the tall monarchs of the forest, and go to gathering moss and your fortune is sure.

Order Relative to Rent of Confiscable and Abandoned Property.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 8, 1865.

General Orders, No. 38.

The Commanding General understands that persons whose property has been seized as confiscable, or abandoned, and who have had it restored through the clemency of the Government, have threatened the tenants or lessees of the Treasury Department with vexatious suits to recover rent for the terms for which it has been held by such tenants or lessees, and have endeavored to harass or coerce them into compromising these unfounded and unlawful demands.

The tenants of the Government are warned, that the rents for the terms during which they held under lease or demise from the Treasury or other Departments, are due to the Government alone, and no plea or excuse of a payment to a third party, will be accepted or entertained; but the lawful rights of the General Government will be rigidly enforced, and its tenants protected.

By order of Major General E R S Canby:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., A. A. A. G.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 4.]

Resumption of Mail Service in the South.

The Postmaster General has entered into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, John J Roe, President, to convey the mails in suitable and safe steamboats on the Mississippi river from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La., and back every other day, three and a half times a week, making the following landings, viz: Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, mouth of White river, Napoleon, Granville, Skipwith's Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, mouth of Red river, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and New Orleans, and ten other landings on the river to be designated from time to time, with substitutions therefor, for the Post-Office Department, from the 1st of September, 1865, to June 30, 1866, route agents to be employed and provided for on each steamboat, without expense to the Department. The sum to be paid for the above service is $27,300 per annum.

Important Order Concerning Confiscated Property.

We understand that the following order was issued in consequence of a telegram received yesterday from Major General Howard by Mr. Conway, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city:

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

CIRCULAR No. 11.

Circular No. 7, from these Headquarters, republishing Circular No. 13, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, conderning confiscated and abandoned lands and other confiscated and abandoned property, is hereby cancelled and recalled.

All action concerning the release of such property will be suspended until further orders from Major General O. O Howard, Commissioner of this Bureau.

By order of THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
D. G. FENNO,
1st Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Mr. Bright's Visit to America.

(From the London Shipping Gazette, Aug. 17.)

A communication from Bremen, dated the 14th inst, says: "Admiral Goldborough, commanding the United States squadron in European waters, leaves here to-day for the Texel, whence his command will visit the principal harbors of Western Europe. The United States frigate Colorado, 42, sail immediately for England, in consequence of an order just received from President Johnson, to convey Mr. Bright to America, whither he is invited as the guest of the American nation, in recognition of his friendly sentiments toward the Union."

Mr. Dieterici, the great statistical authority in Europe, estimates the population of the world at 1,300,000,000, of whom twenty-five per cent are Christians. Half of the latter, 162,500,000, are Roman Catholics. According to a census of the communicants of that Church, taken in Rome, in 1864, by counting the wafers consumed at Easter of that year throughout the world, the number of communicants was found to be but 30,000,000.

(From the New York Times.)

Work for Returned Soldiers.

There is in Berlin and other continental cities an organization on the principle of the London Shoeblack Brigade, the members of which are known as *Dienstmaenner*, or errand men. They are uniformed, systematically governed and distributed, like a police; and they are guaranteed, under proper security, to be honest and faithful in the performance of duty. Veterans from the army have the preference among the candidates for admission to this corps; and it is mainly disabled veterans who avail themselves of the privilege. Indeed, the discipline of punctuality and obedience obtained in a military life is peculiarly fitted to prepare them for this employment. The errand-men carry messages, packages, &c., from and to all parts of the city and suburbs. They are not allowed to refuse any proper errand simply because it is not to their taste, nor to charge for their services more than the regular prices, the tariff of which is determined by the Board of Supervision, according to the distance, time and labor involved in each class of cases. We remember being highly amused, many years ago, at a scene in Berlin, between a professional shoe-black and a professional errand man.

The boy had summoned the old veteran, and ordered him to go forthwith to the remotest suburb of the city, and buy him a new blacking brush, at the same time placing in his hand the smallest fee allowed by law for the service. In vain the old man protested that there were blacking-brushes to be had round the corner, that the commission given required a journey of seven miles, that it was a case not contemplated by the law, &c. Young Germany stood on his rights, and made the servant of the public know his place.

Properly protected against small boys, however, this institution of an errand corps would be a good thing in New York. We are glad to know that many merchants had given employment of this character to individual veterans. This, however, need not hinder the success of a company which should attempt such a work on a large scale, and for the benefit of the general public. We are informed, indeed, that something of the sort is already on foot among us, and we shall heartily welcome its introduction, if it be properly organized and conducted.

Politics and Religion.

The meddling of political parsons in affairs of State is productive of no less evil consequences in England than in this country. In a charge to the clergy of his Diocese, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, he says: "It needs but little inquiry to discover that whilst Dissent is increasing in power as a political engine, it is losing its influence as a religious body. The acknowledgment is heard on many sides that the life and spirituality and soundness of faith of Dissenting congregations are on the wane. Politics and party spirit have been as canker-worms to vital godliness.

National Tobacco Convention.

The National Tobacco Convention, under the auspices of the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture, will be held at Louisville on the second Wednesday in September. The object of this Convention is stated as follows:

The prime object of the Convention is to get together, from all sections of the Union, the practical minds of the trade, with a view to such modification of the present excise law, so far as tobacco is concerned, as will eventuate in the passage by the next Congress, of a thorough and well digested plan of taxation that will yield the largest possible amount of revenue to the Government with the least embarrassment to the culture and manufacture of the article.

[From the N. Y. Times, Aug. 30.]

Business Affairs and Prospects in New York.

The extraordinary activity and magnitude of business and trade in New York at the present time is far beyond any anticipations that had been entertained of it in any quarter. The increase is with the West and with the South, with the adjacent to the metropolis as well as with our most distant territories. The enlargement is in every branch of activity, in the importation and jobbing of all varieties of goods, in manufacturing industries, in mechanical works, and, to a limited extent, in house-building and ship-building. It has already started steamboat lines—many of them ballly new—to nearly every available port on the vast seaboard of the Southern States. It is on a sound footing, for it is based upon the interchange and actual delivery of the products and staples of one section for the commodities of another. We are receiving in unprecedented quantity the cotton of the South, and the indications from Western Europe are that we shall find a market for heavy exportations of the cereals of the West.

We do not think this activity is spasmodic, or that it will prove temporary. It certainly is not so as regards the interchange with the Western States. Stocks of goods throughout the West have been, and still are, very low. The high prices that have ruled during the last two or three years have induced country merchants to be very sparing in their purchases, and have enabled them to empty their shelves of the accumulations of years.

They are now able to purchase freely, and circumstances indicate their willingness to act up to the measure of their ability. The purchase of machinery, engines, &c., for the same section, has been limited during the past four years, because of the diversion of public attention to warlike pursuits, but now that the vital energies of the West are returned in all their volume to peaceful industry and material development, the demands for available and valuable machinery must grow still greater. Applying these arguments to the States of the South, we must come to analogous conclusions. The South was swept bare of every sort of goods during the war; and its working machinery, its railroads and their rolling stock, its steamboats, &d, were in great part destroyed. All that was left it were its staple crops, but, as it is now proved to possess these in heavy quantity, they will enable it to supply itself with everything else; and while to this port alone the imports of cotton from the South average 20,000 bales a week, we may be sure of a corresponding great export to the same section of fabrics, merchandise, machinery, and general commodities. The most active business now and throughout the autumn months, will not supply the wants of the West and South; and there is little doubt that the export of the staples of both these sections, during the same time, will more than equal in value all that we may be able to send them.

English Warlike Preparations—A Herald Sensation.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 2d]

Now and then we see her deep laid plans, and latterly we have seen under the assumed skin of the magnanimous lion the form and glare of the treacherous leopard. Without going back far into history or the many examples that may be found of the innate and persistent, though secret, hostility to this country, we will come down to the present time, and show that while professing the greatest friendship and desire for peace she is stealthily preparing for war with us on a grand scale. As to the wisdom of such a proceeding we leave the British authorities to determine; and if they have not found it out they will, probably before long. Of the fact we can have no doubt. It comes to us from reliable authority.

Up the rivers and in various inlets, bays and harbors throughout the provinces, wherever there is a suitable spot, the British government is building, quietly and secretly, a number of gunboats, which are adapted only for the interior waters of this continent, and consequently, are intended to be used against the United States. They are such as cannot be taken across the Atlantic, nor are they fit to go on the ocean. There is no other Power than this country that such vessels could be used against. The greatest secrecy is observed by the British authorities and by every person employed in constructing these gunboats, so that it is difficult to obtain information as to the full extent of the aggressive movement, but we have learned enough to know that these warlike preparations are very extensive—very much more so than the professed friendship and desire for peace on the part of Great Britain would justify. Nor is this extraordinary activity of a belligerent character confined to the construction of vessels-of-war, but it is seen also at the forts and other military and naval establishments.

The question naturally arises, then, what is all this preparation for? And why such a profound secret about it? It almost amounts to a menace. England cannot believe in or expect a long peace with the United States when she is making formidable preparations for war on our border. If questioned about it, and we suppose our Government will demand an explanation, England will put the best face on the matter possible, undoubtedly, and still cry peace.

We call upon the Government at Washington to inquire fully into the facts we have stated with regard to what is going on in the provinces, and to question the British Government thereon. We think there is a treaty limiting such armaments as we refer to in the Colonies; but whether there is or not, it behooves the President to give England significant warning by ordering General Grant, with one hundred thousand veterans, to the border. We seriously think there is a necessity for it, and call upon Sherman, Sheridan and our other distinguished generals to hold themselves in readiness for a contingency, that is not unlikely to arise.

Reverend Blood Thirstiness.

The New York *Times* contains a full report of a sanguinary sermon preached in Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Burton. Mr. B. was at no loss to find a text. It was found in Jeremiah x, 48, "Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood." This was made the appropriate ground-work of what the *Times* entitles "An Interesting Discussion on the Topic of the Day," insisting upon the hanging of all rebels, except that in the case of the late Confederate President the *guillotine* shall be the instrument employed. In his peroration the preacher graphically brought before his audience what he supposes will be a prominent scene in the bloody drama which he is so anxious to see enacted:

Already the scene rises before me. He is tried, he is convicted; he stands on the scaffold. All nations have watched the sure process of the law; all nations have listened to the charges laid at his door; all nations gather about the scaffold. There are some things to plead for him. He is a man of distinguished ability; he has conducted his war with pertinacity and courage; he was the beloved leader of the multitude of the South; and even new millions of them would shield him if they could. He has a wife who loves him, and children who cannot understand his crime; he is surrounded by a mighty innumerable North, who, the war being over and its hot passions cooled, have not hate and no malice, and nothing more and nothing worse than a chastened sorrowful indignation toward him. They would release him if they could. If they could forget the dead; if they were not compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses; if their bells of victory were not drowned by their bells of mourning, if they could forget their country, if they could forget their God, they would give way to their pity for a brother man in his extremity. They hear voices from over the sea, voices of sympathy for him, voices of pleading; occasional voices of threatening may be. But nothing avails; nothing avails; he can't be spared, he would not consent to peace, he would not be just, he would not be a patriot, he must die. And the axe comes down, and the world shudders, and the great traitor is dead. And I claim that such a scene and spectacle as that will do more for the stability of the country, and for the cause of public order, than almost any dozen great acts of these last four years.

It will take rank among the sublimities of history. It will have a moral dignity and weight which no magnificent battle we have fought, could have. It will engage the attention of mankind as none of our battles have. It will be more purely comprehended by them. It will be rebellion and slavery epitomized and embodied in the form and person of their chief man and then beheaded for their sins. And the people will understand that simple tragic thing. And it will sink into them. And it will hallow love in their feeling forevermore. Let it come, then. History waits for it. The greatest work of modern time—our loyal war, I mean—waits for its capstone. Let it be raised to its bed. Not with shouting, but in silence and with tears, if you please. But let it be raised. And, in the words of our great martyr, when he wrote the decree which has made him immortal, "Upon this our coming solemn act of justice we invoke the blessing of Almighty God, and the considerate judgment of mankind." Amen and amen.

At the conclusion of the discourse, which was eagerly listened to by an immense audience, a "Hymn of Liberty" was sung, prayers offered, benediction pronounced, and service ended.

(From the N. Y. Post.)

Cures for the Cholera.

The reports of the madness of the present visitation of cholera, which were so carefully disseminated some weeks since, have all proved incorrect, and Europe is now under a visitation of the epidemic. The usual alarm is experienced,—one class of persons accepting its coming as a dispensation to which we must submit, and another class devising modes to mitigate the severity of the visitation and to cure the disease.

One writer declares, very rationally, that cleanliness, good food, regular habits, will almost secure a person or a place against it, and where these are wanting there is no security.

Another asserts that cholera, in its first stage, can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause. A Rev. Dr. Hamlin suggests this cholera mixture. Equal parts, by weight, of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb, which has been used here, not only by him, but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. It distresses carefully kept off by the use of this mixture, the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps clear brandy taken internally, mustard plasters and other means of keeping up external heat, by friction, etc., are very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

Mr. Dabe, an Eastern traveller and Orientalist, recommends this treatment for cholera, which he noticed, while residing at Cairo, was very effectual, and been used in Spain, Constantinople and India, and was never followed by typhus or typhoid fever, which proved fatal in many cases when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means.

"If the patient have vomited the poisonous matter which is characteristic of the disease, and resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or the above means) in a few minutes give a wine-glassful of brandy, with ten grains of capsicum (cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost instant relief, and, within an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to take half a dose of brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required, but, should it be, it may be given. No other fluid should be drank before recovering to accelerate convalescence. It has been suggested that fifteen drops of the spirit of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day.

"The above quantity of brandy and capsicum are for any patient suffering a severe attack. In other cases two-thirds or half of that quantity might suffice."

[From the Shreveport News.]

Don't Sacrifice your Land.

Many a man, without reflection and in a fit of despair, is ready to sell his land for a pittance, upon the ground that it will be measurably worthless for long years to come, as free negroes cannot be made to work, and no other laborers will come in to supply their places. We say to such: don't be hasty, keep your land if possible, if you have good land and a plenty of it, you have a sure and certain fortune.

Things are now at their worst, many have no hope in the future and speak of leaving the country even if they have to make a sacrifice of their lands to get away. This is all wrong and you will soon acknowledge this yourself. Some of the negroes will work as well as ever, in truth, they must be *made* to work if they refuse to go at it voluntarily, for people cannot be supported without work; then the value of our Southern crops will draw to the country enterprising, laboring men from every quarter of the world. And this will soon begin to work, and the result will be apparent in the increased production and in an enhanced value of landed property.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 2d.]

The trade in foreign dry goods continues remarkably active. The supply, though large, is quite inadequate to the demand, especially of the finer classes of goods; and with a general scarcity, prices are correspondingly high. At a sale of French worsted goods, at the close of the week, prices were 10 to 15 per cent. higher than the previous sales. The importation of dry goods for the past week were $2,833,411, against $1,166,359 for the corresponding week of 1864.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The market for domestic fabrics has been much excited during the week. The South is largely represented. Many of the merchants from that section are settling up their old debts—some in full, others by the best compromise they are able to make. The purchases of Southern merchants are not individually large, but in the aggregate are quite important. Some bring specie for payment, other greenbacks, others State and railroad stocks, and not a few vouchers for cotton, guaranteed by insurance companies.

The Western cities are very fully represented, indeed, the demand appears to be large from all parts of the Union. The business of the last two weeks has perhaps exceeded that of any fortnight in the history of our trade. The market is completely bare of cotton goods. The mills are producing as much as the limited supply of hands permits, but the product is scarcely two-thirds that of ordinary years, and is quite inadequate to the present demand. The woolen mills are working to their full capacity, but are behind the demand, and their production is largely sold in advance. This condition has resulted in a general advance of prices, especially for cotton goods, and prices are so unsettled that quotations are only misleading, and we consequently omitted our customary list of prices, observing simply that at the close of business yesterday prices were about 10 per cent. higher than a week ago, with a strong upward tendency.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cheap Meat Certain.—Moss Jones & Co. secured two prominent stalls in the French Market for the sale of fine meats at cheap rates, other parties in different markets who caused with the aid of the Mayor's Office to have stalls intended for the sale of meat, but used for other purposes up to the time of application, to be turned over to them. In one instance it was asserted that the party in charge of the market demanded five dollars per day for two stalls but was silenced when told that he was informed at the Mayor's Office he was to pay ninety cents per head for beef sold and twenty-five cents per day for the stalls. As there are butchers willing to act reasonably and there are large droves of the finest cattle on the way to this city, we may be certain to have cheap meat.

Accidents.—A colored boy was yesterday severely injured by being run over by the a railroad car on Esplanade, near Kerlerec street. He was taken to his home. Another accident is reported as having occurred near a woodyard where a child passing was severely hurt by some wood tumbling over. We are not now prepared to say who is to blame.

Mental Aberration.—A drowned man was found on Saturday at the foot of Enghien street. It was eventually discovered that it was the body of M. Lehmann, who resided at No. 250 Old Levee street. Deceased had been sick for some time and left his home a few days ago in a fit of mental aberration. Verdict accordingly.

Another Inquest on Hand.—The Coroner ordered Harris Williams to be taken to the Charity Hospital, preparatory to the inquest on the sailor, who was so murderously beaten a few days ago. This man was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of being the guilty party.

Suspected.—The colored man James Parker was eyed suspiciously by officers Davis and Sokolosky, at the corner of Gravier and Liberty streets. They arrested him. On his person was found in the station house a Treasury note of the denomination of $1,000, No. 18,241. The note and the man are safe.

The Tycoon Seen of Men.

The Tycoon of Japan lately passed through the foreign settlement of Kanagawa, and as a special favor the foreign residents were permitted to see him pass. The *Japan Herald* of June 10th gives these particulars:

"The Tycoon passed through Kanagawa to-day. From nine o'clock A. M. until two P. M. there was a continuous stream of foreigners from Yokohama to their appointed rendezvous. A great number had determined to make a regular picnic of it, and a better locality could hardly have been selected. It was on a small knoll under the shadow of fine umbrageous trees, and separated from the Tokaido by about half a stone's throw, at a spot where for a hundred and fifty yards there was a cessation of buildings and consequently an uninterrupted view. To those who arrived early the uncertainty of seeing anything, and the idea that the straggling parties of soldiers or baggage carriers might be all that would be seen, was a little trying, for the army of the Tycoon marches very differently to European armies.

Armed retainers of Daimios walk along apparently without object, sometimes in twos and threes, and even sometimes singly, and appear to be only strollers along the road. The baggage is carried by coolies in the manner that private gentlemen have their personal baggage conveyed, but except that the crests was a little more continuous, it hardly indicated anything very much out of the common.

"At last, however, a clearing of the road, by order of the Vice Governor of Kanagawa himself, who arrived on horseback, put every one on the *qui vive*. The Vice-Governor then dismounting remained there until all was past. About ten minutes past two a distant beating of drums was heard, and shortly forth came the vanguard. Two drummers in front—the chief officer of the infantry, body-guard on horseback following—then several small field howitzers drawn by single led ponies. Then came a regiment of about six hundred men, four deep armed with Enfield rifles and bayonets.

Their dress was a hybrid between Japanese and European. The trowsers were of the latter cut, only loosely tied round the ankle, the rest of their costume being Japanese. They were in heavy marching order, with knapsacks, and each had drinking utensils, &c. They marched with the utmost regularity, and showed at least good drilling to that extent. They are followed by another regiment, preceded by about twenty drums. Their dress and arms were purely Japanese—and the variety of color of their tunics made a very pleasant sight. The most immediate body guard followed—first a large lacquered box containing the arms of the Tycoon, this box as it passed was kow-towed to by many of the officials. Then a cavalcade of about twenty horsemen, all high officials, amongst whom was the Tycoon.

He was pointed out as a young man riding in the centre of the cavalcade, his surcoat bay color, embroidered with gold, with a large crest on the back.

"The one circumstance that leads us to believe that it was actually he is the fact that the Vice-Governor kow-towed to him—bending his forehead to the very ground. This is an additional confirmatory of the assertion of the Japanese Custom House interpreters, who pointed him out to us at first. The procession, after the passage of the Tycoon, gradually became more straggling and less interesting, and all came to an end by about ten minutes to three."

(From the Richmond Bulletin, Aug. 30.)

The Jackson Statue.

The bronze statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was subscribed for several months ago by a number of Liverpool merchants to be presented when finished to the State of Virginia, is, we learn from Europe, about completed. It is in the hands of Volk, the sculptor, and is described as a fitting work of art to commemorate the civil virtues and military genius of the illustrious soldier of whom it is intended to perpetuate the lineaments. Naturally enough, the question recurs: will the authorities object to its presentation to the State, and to its installation upon the soil of Virginia? Possibly a prejudice may exist in their minds against General Jackson — a prejudice growing out of the fact that he drew the sword in the late war against the United States. And yet this man's virtues were so many — his simplicity and Christian forbearance so great—his honesty of purpose so patent — his unselfish patriotism so apparent — his large charity so universal and comprehensive in its scope—his every impulse so becoming the character of God's noblest handiwork, an honest man, that we venture to say that not one of those whom he was called upon to meet in hostile array in his luminous career as a soldier feels otherwise than proud that the celebrity that attaches to this great soldier and Christian gentleman is a part and parcel of an American's history.

Caterpillars in Natchitoches.—This terrible and destructive pest of the cotton plant, have made their appearance on the cotton plantations some 20 miles above this place. On the plantations of Messrs. Brooksale and Hunter the caterpillars have almost entirely destroyed the cotton. There is not a green leaf to be seen. These plantations resemble the appearance of a heavy killing frost having passed over them.

There will not be a fifth of a crop made off these places. The worms are inclined to travel up the river in their work of destruction.—*Natchitoches Times*, 2d.

Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, August 19.)

The Fenians, it appears, are not confined to the southwest or western parts of Ireland. They are to be found in the north as well. A body of them has appeared in the County Down—a district where their existence was never dreamt of. They marched through several towns with their insignia, and would have been attacked by the Orangemen, but the constabulary force interfered and prevented any serious breach of the peace. It would really seem as if the accounts which have come from the other side of the Atlantic respecting the preponderance of the Fenians in Ireland were a fact, and, not, as many persons on this side of the water believed, a fiction.

Biela's comet, one of the largest and brightest known, is approaching the earth. It is now only six hundred millions of miles distant, and will continue its advance movement until next February.

A novel "bachelor's" association has been founded in Vienna; the object of the society is to promote matrimony by keeping a register of all marriageable ladies of admirable character and free from extravagant tastes. The general run of bachelor societies proclaim celibacy as the true means of happiness.

A man was lately murdered at a funeral in Tipperary, Ireland. He was walking behind the hearse with his wife, when he received from behind three blows of a heavily-loaded blackthorn stick, his assailant shouting "Here's a three year-old." The wounded man walked into a neighboring house, fell insensible, and died in a few hours after. From the expression stated to have been used the outrage would appear to have resulted from the revival of the factions, "the three year-olds" and "four-year olds," the breaking up of which by the Roman Catholic Archbishop attracted so much attention three or four years ago.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 9, 1865.

The weather being more favorable the general market exhibited some animation to-day, and the sales of Western Produce were to an increased extent, but our leading staple was depressed by the extent of the stock as well as the discouraging tenor of the latest letters from New York, and reports of a decline in Liverpool. Under these circumstances, after some little enquiry early in the morning, buyers withdrew, and the market closed rather unsettled, leaving the business of Monday to decide whether or not our previous quotations could be sustained. The sales were confined to 300 bales. It was currently rumored that yesterday's business reached 300 bales, but after diligent enquiry our commercial reporter was unable to authenticate more than 2000. This would make an aggregate for the two days of 2300 bales.

Gold opened firm with sales at 144½ to 145 per dollar and closed at about the same against 145½ to 144¾ last evening, showing a slight improvement on the two days past of ⅛. The sales and. receipts included $7,200 at 144¾; $1,000, $2,800, $3000, $4000, $4,500, $5000, $1000, $11,000 and $14,000 at 144⅞, $1000, $1000, $4000, $5000 and $8000 at 144½, and $1000, $1,000, $5000, two lots of $3000 and $3000 at 145. There were some sales at the close for delivery on Monday, particulars not learned.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, but the movement was on a less liberal scale, the sales of Sterling comprising a round amount of good private bills taken by one of the Banks at the rate 153¾, £2000 at 154⅛, £3000 at 153¾, and £4000 at 154⅜. In Francs we noticed sales of private bills for 160,000 at 3.67½, and 15,000 (sight) at 3.65. We quote Sterling at 153 to 154½ for private bills, the former an inside rate,—and 154½ to 156 for Bank, — outside rates above the outside figures, and Francs at 3.65 to 3.72½ for private bills and 3.60 to 3.62 1/2 for Banks.

Notwithstanding the large remittance demand for checks on New York yesterday, the banks made over the counter was again to a liberal extent to-day, reaching in the aggregate $650,000 to $700,000. A part of this, however, was taken by the Banks to replace sales to customers. At some counters quite a brisk business was done at 5/8 discount; at others the demand was supplied at ⅜. One of the Banks drew for a round amount at 13/16. Outdoors the sales included $20,000 New York sight (two drafts for $10,000) at ⅜ discount, $30,000 at 13/16, $10,000, $5,000, $10,000 and another round sum at ⅝, $20,000 and a similar amount at 1, $15,000 three days' sight at 1⅛, a small amount of five days at 1 1/8, and $20,000 and another round amount of thirty days' at 2¼, and some at 2½. A New York Certificate of Deposit for $20,000 was placed at 7/8.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 7 shares Union Bank at $29. City Bonds appear to be firmer, but the only sale reported is 1 Consolidated at 79 1/2. A few days since 99 3/4 was realized for one of the Railroad issues. A small amount of the Consolidated could be placed at 78 a 79 3 4. The sales of Insurance Scrip included $15,000 New Orleans, assorted, at 49 ⅌ dollar, and $2,500 Union, for 1860 61, at 57.

In uncurrent Bank notes there were sales of Bank of New Orleans by one party at 68 to 69, $3,000 at 69 1/2, and $3,500 at 69¾, $2,500 Louisiana State at 59 1/2, and $4000, $2000 and $1000 at 60, and $2,500 Union at 51. We quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 38 to 40c., Louisiana State Bank at 58 to 60, Bank of New Orleans 67 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 61 to 64, Canal Bank at 78 to 82, and Crescent City at 80 to 82. The above figures are the prices paid for the small amounts offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¾ and 1 ⅌ cent. discount for State... 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,
Saturday Evening, September 9, 1865.

COTTON—At the opening of business this morning there appeared to be a fair enquiry with the prospect of an average business, but at a later hour buyers withdrew, and the sales were confined to 300 bales, the market closing dull and drooping under the depressing influence of the latest accounts from Liverpool. Early in the day some parties reported that they could buy at easier prices, but others stated that there was no change and that factors were as stringent as ever in their pretensions. At the close it was the general impression that purchases could be made at some reduction. Yesterday's business summed up 2000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		[illegible]
Received to-day	1,380	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Exported to-day	2,871	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is quiet and unchanged, and there is only a retail business doing at previous prices which we repeat as a reference. Inferior Louisiana 10 a 10½c, common 11 a 11½c, good common 11½ a 12½c, fair 13 a 13½c, fully fair 15¼c, prime 16 a 17c, yellow clarified 18½ a 19c, and white do at 20c ⅌ lb. The low grades of Louisiana Sugar have a good supply, but very much neglected, while the better descriptions are very scarce and in request. We have not heard of any movement in Molasses other than the sale of 23 barrels good old Louisiana at 70c ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE—With more favorable weather business was resumed this morning, and considerable was done considering the present depressed state of affairs. The movement on the landing is greatly impeded however by the lack of sufficient room on the wharves, and by the very bad condition of the levee.

FLOUR—The market is well stocked. The dealers were replenishing their stores to day, and the sales comprised 400 bbls superfine, in four lots, and 400 in three lots at $8 50, 300 low extra in one lot at $10, 300 fair extra at $10 25, and 300 good extra, in two lots at $10 75 ⅌ bbl. There were various other sales, all the particulars of which are suppressed. A brisk jobbing trade is being done in store at the above prices.

GRAIN—There were sales to dealers and city consumers, who are the only buyers at present, of 225, 225, and 300 sacks new Oats at 45c, and 50, and at 55c ⅌ bushel. There were none but retail sales of Corn and prices are unchanged.

BRAN—The city trade purchased 115 and 250 sacks at $1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—A lot of 38 bales ordinary Western sold at $25, and one of 48 bales prime do at $28 ⅌ ton.

LARD—There was an active demand for export to day, but in consequence of the very light supply, the sales are confined to 33 tierces prime at 24 1/2c, a number of smaller lots at 25c, and 20 tierces at 26c ⅌ lb. These figures show an advance of about 1c ⅌ lb. Yesterday, not reported, 48 and 72 tierces sold at 26 1/2c ⅌ lb.

BACON—A lot of 22 tierces sugar cured Hams sold at 31c ⅌ lb.

PORK—A lot of 200 bbls Mess (an ordinary lot) sold to a dealer at $39 50 ⅌ bbl—indicating a decline in value.

WHISKY—Good rectified is selling in lots of 16 to 30 bbls at $2 30 ⅌ gallon.

BALE ROPE—Three hundred coils sold on private terms. There were considerable other sales, all the particulars of which are suppressed. The market is understood to be depressed and drooping.

BAGGING—A lot of 35 bales sold yesterday at 23 1/2c and one of 50 bales to-day at 24c ⅌ yard.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 75 a $3 25 ⅌ bbl. Onions at $4 50, Apples at $4 a $6 ⅌ bbl, Eggs at 35c ⅌ dozen, Chickens at $7 50 ⅌ dozen and Cabbages at $15 ⅌ 100.

COFFEE—Rio is retailing at 31 a 31¼c ⅌ lb as to quality. A lot of 40 sacks fair sold at 30 1/2c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Are dull. The amount of engaged tonnage on the berth exceeds the wants of shippers. The rates are now ⅜c ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York; there are no regular rates by sailing vessels coastwise. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ⅝ a ¾d, and for Havre 1⅜c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 11, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 35 Western Beeves and 21 Milch Cows.

No sales.

Stock remaining on sale: 70 Western Beeves, 1,128 Texas Beeves, 316 Hogs, 600 Sheep, 54 Milch Cows and 46 Veals.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	00	—	00	16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	00	—	00	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	00	—	00	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ gross	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	12½
Sheep, ⅌ head	2 25	—	3 75	
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

Auction Notice.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the Auction and Commission business and has, for the present, opened an office on Common street, corner Gravier. He will attend, as heretofore, to sales of Groceries, Real Estate, Merchandise, etc.
sep9 1m
[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Hellespont, Bridges, 20 days from Boston, to G W Hynson & co—3d district 2e
Bark Meldon, (Brem) ——, [illegible] from Bordeaux, via Matanzas, to master—2d district
Schr Electric, ——, [illegible] Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—4th district

—STEAMBOATS—

Henry Ames, ——, from St Louis
Hard Times, Brown, from Pittsburg
Navigator, Brodwell, from Shreveport

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Kite, (British) [illegible], 60 days from Liverpool, to Kingsmiller & co—[illegible]
Schr John Pelts, from Philadelphia
Schr W—— Morgan, from Rondo Santiago

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Avanta, from Havana, in ballast
Schr Wolverine, (British) from Matanzas—24 passengers
Schr Marriott, (British) from Matanzas—[illegible]
Schr Favorite, (British) Bacon, from Cape Rico—Sugar and molasses to E Troughton
Schr Brown, from Matamoros
Schr Augustine, from Carthagena
Schr Morris, from Havana
Schr Veloso, ——, from Matamoros

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Hellespont—Ice and sundry mdse.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Meldon—Corn, oats and wine to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Henry Ames—[illegible]

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Hard Times—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Navigator—[illegible]

Wine! Brandy! Oil! Sardines! &c.

100 CASKS Red Wine, F. Cormont;
100 Boxes Red Wine, Bordeaux;
100 Boxes Oil, [illegible];
[illegible] Brandy Cognac, [illegible];
[illegible] Cases [illegible] Sardines;
[illegible] Boxes [illegible] Liquors, (assorted brands);
[illegible] Boxes Haut Sauterne and assorted fine Sauterne White Wine;
[illegible] Bbls do do do;
25 Quarter Pipes Port Wines, Wallis & Co.;
[illegible] Sherry;
[illegible] Cognac, assorted brands;
[illegible] Boxes and Baskets quarts and pints Champagne of superior brands.
Landing and in store and for sale by
PIAGGIO BROS.,
sep11 1f — Nos 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

Inverted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. S. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 12 BARONNE STREET, NEAR CANAL. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. sep10 1y

EXCHANGE.

SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by
LEVY DIETER,
sep10 1m — 27 Carondelet street.

SUPERIOR **GARDEN SEEDS,**

Growth of 1865.

JUST received per steamships Guiding Star and Morning Star—Incurved Cabbage, do Carrot, do Beet, do Spinach, do Lettuce, Tomato, or corn Salad, Lettuce, assorted Turnip, do Radish, Turnip-rooted Cabbage, Rutabaga, assorted Peas. For sale in the city and to country merchants, at moderate prices.
S. DOUR, Dealer in Seeds,
sep9 1m — No 66 Conti st., near Exchange Alley.

FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON,

at the Corner of Common Street and Theater Alley.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the old and favorably known stand of John McDonald, corner of Common street and Theater Alley, respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
The finest quality of liquors will be served, and best attention extended to customers.
sep9 1m — J. F. GRUBER.

FOUND.

DRIFTING in the River, near Grant's Refuge, on the 1st of September, a SKIFF, painted blue, branded M. A. R. X. The owner can have the same on payment of costs. Apply at Mr. JEAN PELLETIER'S woodyard, near the Macarty Garden. sep8 2t

SCOTT, CAGE & CO., J. S. SCOTT,
D. S CAGE, C. H TANEY, JR., Y. T. EGGLESTON
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
9 Union street, New Orleans. s9 1m

Moses Greenwood. — Moses Greenwood, Jr.
MOSES GREENWOOD & SON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
sep9 1m — 21 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Landreth's New Crop Garden Seeds.

GROWTH OF 1865.

Just received per steamship Geo. Cromwell—
Turnip assorted, Lettuce assorted,
Radish, Carrot,
Cabbage, Beet,
Spinach, Mustard,
Peas, Turnip-rooted Cabbage, Ruta Baga Turnip.
Country merchants supplied at moderate rates.
H. HAYNES, Seed Store,
No 24 Charles street,
sep7 1m — opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

CITY BANK NOTES WANTED—
Union,
Merchants',
Crescent City,
Orleans,
Louisiana,
Louisiana State.
For which the highest market price will be paid by
J. L. LEVY, Broker,
sep8 1m — 137 Gravier street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day bought the Wholesale Liquor and Wine business, No. 71 Poydras street will continue the same under the style and firm of HUBER & MISCHE.
Widow J. M. HUBER,
sep 7 3t — WM. MISCHE.

SAINT CHARLES INSTITUTE,
BOURBON STREET,
Opposite the Opera House,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND TOULOUSE STS.

MRS. HACE respectfully announces that her Institute will be opened for the session of 1865-'66, on MONDAY, September 4th. For terms apply at the institute from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. sep3 1m

Fine Residence for Sale.

With a garden and a large yard, and fronting two streets.
Apply to — A. JACQUET,
sep8 3t — No. 54 Old Levee street.

Claret.

JUST received and in store—30 casks fine Family CLARET. For sale by
JOHN DENTZE,
sep8 3t — 45 Royal street.

Choice Claret in Boxes.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—
[illegible] cases Chateau Gre Dastournel,
[illegible] Chateau Milon Pontiac,
[illegible] Chateau Calon,
[illegible] Chateau Cos de Tertre,
[illegible] Chateau Margaux Montbrison,
[illegible] Margaux, Julien, etc.
JOHN DENTZE,
sep8 3t — 45 Royal street.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED French woman to take charge of two small children and assist in light housework. Best references required.
Apply at the Citizens' Bank, to
sep9 — G. W. GERMAGE.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Joseph Bernard, No. 25,253.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, 12 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated August 28th, 1865, will be sold on MONDAY, September 11th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of the deceased on Hospital street, between Royal and Chartres streets, the movable effects belonging to said succession, viz:

Bedstead and Bedding, Washstands, Clocks, Oil Cloth Carpet, Chairs, 1 Infantry sabre, Box of Tools, a piece of Linen, a Gold Watch, a Silver Watch, Washing Apparatus, Cooking Stove, Cooking Utensils, &c, &c.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Currency. — sep8 td

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Lemaneux, late wife of Jean Commeny—No 25,547.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office No. 25, Carondelet street.

WILL be sold at public auction MONDAY, 18th September, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M. at No. 299 Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 4th September, 1865 of the docket of said Court, No 25,547, for account of the succession of Mrs Henriette Lemaneux, late wife of Jean Commeny, viz:—

ONE APPARATUS for fabricating seltzer water, with all its dependencies. Also two horses, two wagons; the whole in one single lot.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. — sep8 td

Fine Square of Ground in Macdonoghville.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 16th, 1865 at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets:

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situate in the town of MacDonogh, in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, designated by the Number No. 91, bounded by Monroe, Franklin, Lafayette and Socrates streets.

Terms, cash—Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
Plan to be seen at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange. — sep9

New York Mail Steamship Co.'s
"STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS."
FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

MORNING STAR, 2,000 tons... Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons... Whitman, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons... Berry, Commander.
NORTH STAR, [illegible] tons... Jones, Commander.
NORTHERN LIGHT, [illegible] tons... Weir, Commander.
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons... Bell, Commander.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES, [illegible] tons... Sher, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1,[illegible] tons... Howes, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1,[illegible] tons... Parker, Commander.

The New and Magnificent Side Wheel Steamship
"GUIDING STAR," 2,591 Tons,
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf, foot of Toulouse Square, on SATURDAY, September 16th, at 8 A. M., precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. The are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route upon which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $60; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $60.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight are always be made as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
sep8 1y — 39 Carondelet street.

Gardner's New Orleans City Directory for 1866.

THE proprietor of the above Directory would again respectfully call the attention of the business community to the fact of the satisfactory progress of his Canvassers, and respectfully ask support to them and the citizens generally to give his employees such information as may aid them in forwarding the work.

Mr John Alston, my old and experienced Canvasser, will commence canvassing the Second District on Monday, September 4th, and M. G. Duval has charge of the Third District.
CHARLES GARDNER,
sep3 1w — Office, No. 3 Commercial Place.

PITTSBURG COAL, and

LIVERPOOL FIRE BRICKS, for sale by
F. V. BERNARD,
No. 24 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse
sep8 1m — and Bienville streets.

WEBSTER & POTTER,
COTTON GINNERS,
103 and 105 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Highest price paid for Cotton in Seed, Motes and Cotton Seed. — sep7 1m

ISAAC MOSES & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor Strand and Twenty-second sts, Galveston, Texas.
—AND—
No. 13 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Orders for Wool, Cotton, and Hides solicited; also consignments of General Merchandise. — sep8 1m

ADVANCES! — ADVANCES!

WE will make
CASH ADVANCES
on shipments of COTTON to Messrs. RATHBONE BROS & CO., Liverpool, as well as to our friends in New York and Boston.
LEVY & DIETER,
sep7 1m — 27 Carondelet street.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,
(Successors to WM. MASSEY,)
AGENTS FOR MASSEY, COLLINS CO.'S
Philadelphia Ale and Porter.

ALE, PORTER and CIDER, by the cask, barrel of half bottle.
Bottling House—[illegible] Bienville street.
Wholesale Depot—51 New Levee street.
Shipping orders promptly attended to. — sep8 1m

RIO COFFEE!!

RIO COFFEE for sale, in lots to suit customers.
For sale by — H. T. LONSDALE,
sep8 1m — 131 Gravier street.

SUNDRIES.

300 BALES INDIA BAGGING,
[illegible] rolls India BAGGING,
300 rolls Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom.
100 half-pieces Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom.
[illegible] bales TWINE,
250 coils ROPE.
In store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
WRIGHT & MAURY,
sep11 1m — [illegible] Gravier street.

For Sale

200 PIECES Alabama COTTONADE, by
A. JACQUET,
sep23 1m — No. 54 Old Levee street.

MERCHANTS and Business Men desirous of extending their business, either on the Atlantic seaboard or in the Mississippi, Alabama or Red River countries, would do well to advertise in the following Journals:

NATCHEZ COURIER,
VICKSBURG HERALD,
MOBILE DAILY NEWS,
MONTGOMERY MAIL,
SELMA TIMES,
JACKSON NEWS, has the printing for the Convention now in session, and will circulate widely in Mississippi.
SHREVEPORT NEWS,
SHREVEPORT SENTINEL.

All of the above named Journals have an extensive circulation, and are ably edited.
Office of the Agent, 22 Commercial Place, Second Floor, Bank, Office.
Copies of the above named papers always on hand.
sep11 1m

Office for the Collection of Claims
In Western Louisiana.
Victor Burthe & A. Z. Tredean.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will attend to all suits and claims in the Parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches, De Soto and Caddo.

One of the members of the firm will always be in the City of New Orleans, and the other will travel in the said parishes, attending to the cases which may be intrusted to them.

A. Z. TREDEAN being about to leave for the Western Parishes, parties having claims in that part of the country will please call as soon as possible.
[illegible] Common street, until further notice.
Office hours—from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. — sep8 1f

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Fare to and from the Lake same day 25 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 cents each way.

ON and after SATURDAY, 1st April, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:
DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM CITY END. — FROM LAKE END.
[illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
[illegible] — G. PARMELY, Superintendent.

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Prescription Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated.
[illegible]
sep8 — Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.