THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1865.

Messrs. Burke & Markham, 58 Chartres street, sell better Shoes for the price than any shoe house in the City.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and succession sales, bankruptcies and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The officers of the steamer Ocean have our thanks for Shreveport papers as late as the 6th inst.

Messrs. Tilton and Grantley, steamboat agents, 15 Tchoupitoulas street, have obliged us with the Shreveport South-Western of the 6th and other favors.

We are obliged to Purser Greenough, of the steamship E. A. Caylor, for the prompt delivery of New York files and for other courtesies.

THE POSITION OF GOV. WELLS.—We publish a communication on a subject of much interest and attraction to our people at this time, the extent of Gov. Wells's official authority and his relations to the Constitution of 1864 and to the President of the United States. It is from one who, as we have good reason to believe, is well informed on the subject which he treats and capable of speaking advisedly thereon. We commend it to serious perusal, but without endorsing those of its views which differ from opinions that may have heretofore been expressed in our editorial columns. Further comments we reserve for another day.

We are indebted to a friend for St. Louis and Cincinnati dates of the 5th and 6th.

IMPORTANT TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.—Isaac & Dreyfus, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, advertise for sale at very low prices, 500 casks fine old Connecticut and New York State Sand.

Not Open Questions.

In the manifesto of the "Conservative Union" party, represented by Mr. A. P. Field and others, it is complained that the so-called "National Democratic" and "Conservative Democratic" parties of the State have not defined their position on the constitutional amendment, and that they have been silent with regard to the assumption of the State war debt and with regard to the repeal of the confiscation act and the extension of amnesty. It might be reasonably answered doubtless that the gentlemen, Messrs. Rozier and Conway and colleagues, representing in unison the respective Democratic Committees, have had no legitimate functions beyond preliminary appeals to Conservative Democrats at large for the purpose of uniting them in a general organization and agreeing upon a definite platform of principles and policy. Their immediate object being to call together a Democratic Convention of the whole State, it was only proper that they should leave it to that body to express the voice of the Democracy on the questions above stated and on all others of grave political concern. When that body shall have completed its deliberations it will be time to complain of the reticence of the Democratic party to any political question whatever.

But meantime the topics especially mentioned by the "Conservative Union" spokesmen do not seem, for any practical and profitable purposes, at the present moment, open questions. The single subject for immediate consideration, the paramount object with good citizens, with all who have deeply at heart the welfare of Louisiana, is the speedy and definitive organization and restoration of the State on the most satisfactory basis attainable.

The anti-slavery amendment is assuredly in force; for, if the Constitution of 1864 be maintained, it has already been disposed of by the late Legislature which adopted it, and, if that Constitution is not maintained, there is no Legislature to act upon it, and the immediate matter then to be attended to is to take the most measures to comply implicitly with the President's plan for rehabilitation. For a like reason the subject of assuming the war debt is removed from the sphere of immediate discussion. The Constitution of 1864 prohibits such assumption, and it will be time to discuss it when it is settled as to whether that Constitution is to be maintained or repudiated.

As to repealing the confiscation act and abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, matters dependent upon Congressional action, we venture to say that the agitation of such questions is entirely superfluous because there is in the body of the people but one sentiment concerning them, and that it is altogether premature since the status of this State is yet in dispute and she is without any voice in Congress.

What is observed with respect to the sentiment of the people on the confiscation act and the Freedmen's Bureau will apply to their position in reference to amnesty; their community of feeling on the subject can hardly admit of a moment's doubt.

There really does not appear, then, any important ground now existing for the party struggle which the "Conservative Union" manifesto would seem intended to inaugurate.

The steamship Atlanta, Capt. Williams, left her wharf at eight o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Steamer E. A. Caylor.

The steamship E. A. Caylor, Capt. Dollard, from New York, 2d instant, arrived at her wharf yesterday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., with a full freight of merchandise, $100,000 in greenbacks consigned to the Bank of America.

She brings also the following passengers:

[illegible]

Upper Red River Items.

We find the following in the Shreveport Southwestern of the 6th:

COTTON—Business.—During the past week the receipts of cotton by wagons from the interior have been very fair, while the amount from the lakes by steamer, have fallen off. The low stage of water has about closed this avenue of commerce. We notice that most every boat takes more or less cotton from the opposite bank, hauled in by our Bossier friends. The staple finds ready sale at prices quoted.

Business has been decidedly brisk; and it is a stereotyped remark of our merchants, that they are doing much better than they expected. We notice that most of the returning wagons are largely freighted with bagging and rope, which is conclusive evidence, to us, that all the cotton is far from being in the market.

THE RIVER.—The river is still on the decline, with about four feet in the channel. There is a scarcity of low-water tonnage, consequently [illegible] is accumulating. One packet, a stranger in the trade, put the freight on cotton up to $10 per bale, but it was no go, and she was compelled to load at $15! The Bianca still reaches Jefferson with but little trouble.

THE SHREVEPORT AND MARSHALL RAILROAD.

The work upon the Shreveport and Marshall railroad, which was being pushed with all the energy and resources of the government, under charge of Capt. T. G. Patten, of Major General Canby's staff, was suspended on the 5th inst., by an order from Major General Hawkins. The Secretary of War has directed all work of a civil character now being carried on by the army, to cease, probably for financial reasons.

DISORDER AND CRIMINALITY.

The Grand Jury of Caddo reports:

A large number of slaves have recently been set free, and are drunk with their sudden freedom; men who have heretofore looked to no other control than the iron rod of the army have been disbanded, and some of them, as well as many of our citizens at home, find themselves suddenly bankrupted by the late war, and consequently have been made desperate in their licenses and feelings, and require the mild sway of civil government, which, while it punishes the violators of law, protects the innocent with its habeas corpus and trial by jury.

THE FIRST BALE IN CADDO.—The Shreveport Southwestern of the 6th says:

The first bale of cotton from the growing crop, received at this place on the 30th ult., was from the plantation of Mr. E. E. Moore, Bossier parish. It classed strictly good middling, and was bought by Messrs. Johnson & Dorr for 32½ cents in gold. It was afterwards sold to the third party for 34 cents.

FROM JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

JEFFERSON.—We clip the following paragraph from the Jefferson Jimplecute, of the 1st inst.:

The river still continues navigable to this port. We had no idea that so large a boat as the Pioneer Era could reach us at the present stage of water. There is no denying but that the lake navigation gets better each year. Since the first of January last, there has been no day that boats could not get to Jefferson, and as the time has arrived for the fall rain to commence, we predict and believe that navigation will last the year out.

COTTON—BUSINESS.—From appearances on the streets we think cotton coming in faster than ever. There is a large amount in the warehouses here, the most of which we think will be held until next spring. Business of every kind is very brisk, and increasing. Almost every house that will do at all, is now filled with goods, and still they come. Workshops of every kind are going up, and kept busy; professional physicians and lawyers are coming in, and the prospects of Jefferson were never better.

FROM PLAQUEMINES.—The Sugar Parish has the following:

Fire.—As we were going to press, we have been informed that the valuable store and outhouses of Nicolas Quinzaux, at the Bayou [illegible], in this parish, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $25,000. The orange orchard, which was very promising, yielding an annual income of $4000, was also lost. We regret much more this sad occurrence, and we sympathize with Mr. Quinzaux in this loss, for he is a very deserving man, having made the whole by hard work and honest dealings.

The Crops.—Our fields wear a most promising appearance. We are not far from the truth in stating that our agriculturists will send to the city market 5000 hogsheads sugar, 30,000 sacks of rice, and nearly 1000 bales of cotton. Our orange growers will sell $150,000 worth of fruit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

INDICTMENT OF KETCHUM—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DAVIS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8.—The grand jury has found twelve separate indictments against Ketchum for forgery and embezzlement.

New York, Sept. 9.—Mr. Davis has been removed to more commodious apartments at Fortress Monroe.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm and in good demand. Receipts yesterday, 7000 bales. Middling is quoted at 44@45c.

Pork is firm.

Lard is quoted at 26 cents.

Gold is unchanged.

New York, Sept. 9.—Cotton is advancing. Receipts for the week, 30,000 bales.

Gold is unchanged.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

New York, Sept. 11.—The steamships Morning Star and Fung Shuey, from New Orleans, have arrived at this port with dates of the 3d.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOLD AND COTTON IN NEW YORK ON THE 9TH.

New York, Sept. 9.—Gold closed at 144 1/8. Cotton closed at 44@44 1/2.

From Europe.

A NEW CABLE ORDERED—BENJAMIN AT SOUTHAMPTON—LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Father Point, September 11.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., has passed this point.

She reports that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have ordered the manufacture of a new cable.

The rebel ex-Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin, had arrived at Southampton.

Cotton in Liverpool was buoyant, and American had advanced a quarter of a penny—other descriptions half a penny.

The sales of the week foot up 109,000 bales.

Middling Orleans 18¾ pence; Mobile and Texas 18½ pence.

The market closed steady.

Stock in port 122,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Consols 89 7/8.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased six millions eight hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The advices from Manchester were of a favorable nature—the markets closing with an upward tendency.

Sugar buoyant with an advance of 6 cents.

Coffee easier.

The French Bank was quiet and steady at 68 francs 82 centimes for rentes.

A telegram received at London from Shanghai, China, makes no mention of the fall of Pekin.

The Matamoras at the Bar.

From South-West Pass, Sept. 11, 1865.

The steamship Matamoras, from New York, has arrived at the bar, but is unable to cross until tide rises. [illegible]

The Position of Governor Wells.—How Shall he Proceed to Call an Election?

To the Editor of the Bee:

It shows a wholesome and commendable public sentiment that a very deep interest is felt by all classes of the community in the question of the permanent organization of the State government—that is, whether we shall go on under the Constitution of 1864 or go back and begin where we left off when the State attempted to secede in 1861, going through the same process as the State of Georgia, and other States are now undergoing, in pursuance of President Johnson's plan of reorganization. For one I was strongly in favor of the latter mode, as I believe two thirds of the voters of the State were, and I sincerely hoped that President Johnson would issue his proclamation to that effect. He has not done so, although I understand the measure was pressed upon him by Gov. Wells when he was in Washington and a special agent has since been sent by that functionary, who spent six weeks in the capital, to urge the same thing. I know it is said somewhat authoritatively, that the proclamation is already written and is only waiting the Governor's formal acceptance of the office of Provisional Governor to be issued. But we know it has not been promulgated up to the latest advices from Washington, and the question properly to be considered now is, not whether it will come, but if it should come at this late day, whether the State could be organized under it in time for the meeting of Congress. At all events Governor Wells cannot afford to wait any longer.

If he intends calling an election, he must decide very quickly what course he is going to pursue, as the time required by law for giving notice for the election, if held on the first Monday of November next, is nearly up. Supposing he is reduced to this, the question arises what discretion he has in the premises, or in other words, if he has the power to act under the Constitution of 1864. By the discussion of this question, I presume it will be conceded that if he derives his power from any source, it must be from that Constitution. He was inaugurated under it and has taken a solemn oath to support it. Whether it is a good or bad instrument—whether it has been voted on by the whole or only a fraction of the voters—whether it will be received or rejected by Congress—are not proper questions for him to consider. I know the argument is attempted by some, that because the members from Louisiana to the last Congress were not received, it carries with it the rejection of the Constitution by that body. This assumption is not tenable for a moment in my opinion, but even if it were so, it only makes matters worse for Governor Wells—for it rules him out of office altogether, as it is well known no extra power has been conferred on him by the President. On the other hand, he has been recognized by the President and the whole executive branch of the Government, as civil Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1864. Arkansas and Tennessee are parallel cases to Louisiana, and even Virginia, with the exception that Governor Pierpont was appointed Provisional Governor, in addition to his powers as civil Governor under the Constitution made at Alexandria.

So far, I have confined my argument to the question of Gov. Wells's powers, and I really think, on a calm and dispassionate view of his position, every reflecting mind must be convinced that he is bound by the Constitution of 1864 and has no power to act outside of its provisions. Neither is Gov. Wells responsible for this state of things. If the statements which have appeared in the papers are to be believed, he has advocated to the President that Louisiana be placed on the same footing of reorganization as her adjoining sister States. If the President did not agree with him, the Governor is not in fault. But, Mr. Editor, while I prefer President Johnson's plan of reorganization to President Lincoln's, and deplore the waste of money by the Convention that framed the Constitution of 1864, yet I am not insensible to the merits of that work, nor to the advantages the State would have in presenting herself for admission under it. On the first point I have heard no very serious objection raised to the Constitution in itself. All candid men admit that whatever faults are in it, if the majority of the voters so will, could be reformed at the meeting of the next Legislature.

One exalted quality it has in my opinion, and which should protect it from the denunciations of those most prone to denounce it, and that is, it has no discriminating clause against those who, actuated by sincere but mistaken convictions, have been in rebellion against the Government. Contrasted with the Constitution of Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, the Constitution of Louisiana, in that respect, stands out in bold relief as a monument of the liberality of its framers. On the second point, it fulfils all the requirements of Congress and the President in its first article. The first Legislature under it has gone farther and has ratified the proposed Constitutional amendment of the United States abolishing slavery. All things evenly considered, if the Governor should be compelled under the Constitution of 1864, I am not discouraged, nor do I see any grounds for discouragement on the part of the friends of the conservative government. All should go to work bringing out as large a vote as possible, and select the best men to represent us in the National, as well as the State Councils.

A REASONABLE DEMOCRAT.

The Commander of the Mobile District, and the Editor of the Mobile News, Mr. St. Paul.

[From the Mobile News, of the 10th.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Headquarters Post and District of Mobile, Mobile, Ala., Sept 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the News, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR—The tenor of some articles published in your paper since I have been in command of this District is very objectionable.

While the military authorities do not desire to prevent free discussion in the papers if confined to legitimate subjects of discussion, it must be distinctly understood that the policy of the National Government is dictated, admits of no comment, and the military forces are here to carry that policy into execution.

Articles calculated to keep alive bad feelings in regard to the status of the negro, to excite opposition to the views of the Government, or in any way impede the efforts to reconstruct the State Government in the manner indicated in the Proclamations of the President, or those of the Provisional Governor, who represents the President, are deemed objectionable. A continuation of the publication of such articles will lead to your arrest and the suppression of your paper. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brevet Major Gen. Commanding.

Office of the Mobile Daily News, September 6, 1865.

To Brevet Major General K. Garrard, Commanding District and Post of Mobile—General: I am in receipt of a communication from your headquarters, notifying me that my course is objectionable, and will lead to arrest and the suspension of the paper I publish if persevered in.

Your letter charges that I am "keeping alive bad feeling in regard to the status of the negro, exciting opposition to the views of the Government, and impeding the efforts to reconstruct the State Government in the manner indicated in the Proclamations of the President, or those of the Provisional Governor."

I respectfully beg leave to reply that I feel satisfied there is some mistake as to the paper for which this notice was intended, and I submit that since the 1st of August, when I took charge of it, it has been a constant, energetic and devoted supporter of the policy of the Government, that it has expressed every day its admiration, its gratitude for the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, and has held him up as the saviour of our country, and more especially of the South.

I confess you the last few articles written by me to this very day, and if any thing but the most loyal, the most devoted sentiments can be found in any of them, I will myself invoke punishment.

As to the "bad feelings" which I am charged with keeping up as to the status of the negro, I look in vain for an evidence of it in my writings.

Agitators never have had—they preach arson, murder, rape, the antagonism of class, and threaten the white men of the South with destruction—the white woman with disgrace worse than death.

As a man, as a husband and as a father, I tell these agitators, that if they inaugurate that struggle, they will have to pay dearly for it.

Where is, General, I entreat you to point out, the white man that goes about preaching the extermination of the black race? Where is he that speaks of drowning the negro in their own blood and throwing the families into the ditch?

I feel, General, that I have been misrepresented before you, and I fearlessly appeal from those misrepresentations to your own justice.

I am one of the warmest friends of the Government, not from personal views, for I could not even save my property, the last of which was sold but a few days ago, but from a pure feeling of patriotism and devotion to the country of my adoption.

As no special part of my paper is pointed out as objectionable, I cannot find where to correct my views, and must silently wait till my liberty, my property and my family be put in jeopardy for offence I am ignorant of.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your most obedient servant,

HENRY ST PAUL,
Editor Mobile Daily News.

Estimates and Speculations on the Present Amount and the Coming Crop of Cotton in the South.

In the Augusta, Georgia, correspondence of the New York World of the 1st, we find the following statement and reflections:

The great lever that is lifting them upward into the region of cheerfulness and comfort is their cotton. Much of this remains in spite of their enemy. The victorious army destroyed all that he met in his march, but his track of desolation was necessarily narrow. I traveled recently for eighty miles along the line of Sherman's march, and not a bale of cotton or a gin-house had escaped the torch in all that region; but it was only twenty miles in width, and constituted but a small portion of the State. The high price which the great Southern staple bears makes the value of what remains more appreciable. There is nearly a full crop left in Georgia, and this, at two or three times the old price, makes a handsome sum for our impoverished people.

An average crop is about four hundred thousand bales for the State, and about three hundred thousand bales were within our limits when the war closed. Augusta had fifty thousand; Macon forty thousand, Columbus five thousand; Fort Gaines, Georgetown, and Bainbridge five thousand; Thomasville and Quitman ten thousand; Albany fifteen thousand; Americus, Dawson and Cuthbert five thousand; Oglethorpe, Montezuma, and Griffin five thousand; Lagrange, West Point, and Newnan five thousand; Covington, Oxford, Rutledge, Madison, Eatonton, and Sparta five thousand; Athens, Lexington, Washington, Thompson, Elberton, and Lincolnton five thousand; and although during the war much was brought to the towns and cities, as much was left in the country and other villages of the State, not enumerated above, so as to make the whole amount to three hundred thousand bales. South Carolina is smaller than Georgia, and Sherman's march was through a larger portion of her territory; but two hundred thousand bales are yet to be found within her limits.

The burning of the cotton at Selma and Montgomery, by General Wilson and the Confederate authorities, was more destructive than the ravages of Sherman in Georgia, but three hundred thousand bales will be carried to the seaports from Alabama. The production of Florida is small, and from Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, a large part of the cotton had been transported before the close of the war. But these four States will furnish three hundred thousand bales. From the western part of Texas much of the cotton had found an outlet through Mexico, but from the middle and eastern portions of that State, where the production has been large, and neither the Federal nor the Confederate forces have destroyed it, two hundred thousand bales will be furnished from this State. These one million three hundred thousand bales at one hundred dollars in gold will make one hundred and thirty millions of ready money to begin the rebuilding of our shattered fortunes. This is a handsome sum, and no people can be accused of poverty who have saved so much from the ravages of the gigantic and ruinous war in which the South has been engaged.

The present year's crop will add but little to the resources of the Southern States. Peace came too late in the season to induce planting, and the low price of cotton compared with corn and provisions, discouraged its production. When corn was worth fifty cents a bushel in a gold valuation, and cotton one or five and a half cents, the temptation to raise corn was so great that nothing else was planted. In a journey of two hundred miles which I recently made through the heart of the State, I saw but one field of cotton, and the reports from every part of the country are the same. A few fields of corn were plowed up to give place to cotton, when the news of peace arrived; but the season of the year was too far advanced to make this general. Not one hundred thousand bales will be raised this year in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, where much of the country was held by the Federal forces, a larger planting was made. These States may produce one hundred and fifty thousand bales. In Texas, where prices were higher on account of the trade on the Rio Grande, the planting was much larger, and in this State alone one hundred and fifty thousand bales may be expected.

These four hundred thousand bales, added to the one million three hundred thousand already made, will give one million seven hundred thousand for the supply of the northern and European markets before the first of September, 1866. As the northern mills are nearly as busy as they were before the war, one million bales will be consumed in this country for the eighteen months from March, 1865, to September, 1866. This will leave seven hundred thousand for export to Europe, and with this small supply it is not to be expected that the Liverpool prices will fall below their present rates, so that our people may still expect to realize a hundred dollars per bale, in specie at their own seaports, for the whole of this one million seven hundred thousand bales. So large a supply of cash will make money abundant and cheer our people, so that they will throw off the despondency which so naturally overwhelmed them when the war closed with the loss of more than half their property, and with a heavy depreciation in the other half. This elevation of spirits is beginning to show itself already, and as soon as our railroads shall be open to the seaports, it will be seen everywhere. The people will forget their losses, and begin with renovated hopes, to build again the cities that have been burned, and to cultivate again the fields that have been laid waste.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest.—Coroner Telser held an inquest on the body of Isaac Harrington. The verdict was, that deceased came to his death from a triangular contused wound, each angle being an inch long, through the scalp. The wound is over the right parietal eminence. A clot of blood was found between dura and pia mater, weighing two ounces and two drams. This clot corresponded with the wound and is situated immediately under it. Death was occasioned by compression of the brain, by the clot of the blood mentioned before, and undoubtedly the result of the blow which caused the wound. The wound is supposed to be inflicted by a person on the 6th of September, in or near the Boston House, No. 13 Marigny street, by a person unknown but supposed to be a member of Fire Company No. 3, aided and abetted by one [illegible], and that deceased died on the 9th instant from wounds in the Charity Hospital.

Sent Before the First District Court.—[illegible] was charged by Pat Hanley with having a stolen horse in his possession. Recorder Campbell examined the case which was sent before the First District Court on the evidence adduced.

Fanny Banks, charged by Mr. Rawlings with larceny, was sent for trial before the same Court.

In Bad Luck.—Peter Crapple was arrested on Sunday night with two mules, claimed as Government property, in his possession. He was sent before the Provost Court with the prestige of a trial before the First District Court against, where he was acquitted of the charge of having robbed the schooner Rebecca.

Atrocious.—Anna Doherty was examined on the charge of having brutally assaulted Mrs. Vardella, striking her with a broomstick, inflicting a severe wound. She was fined $50.

Provost Court—Major Bender, Judge.—Pat. Gowan, found guilty of violating military order No. 55, was fined $25.

Jas. McCarthy of the 38th Wisconsin had succumbed to the influence of the whisky in front of the St. Mary's Market. Sentence, ten days' Police Jail.

Jas. Powers of the 11th New York Cavalry found even in a worse predicament, was sent down for a month.

The Record.—Taken the oath of amnesty at the Mayor's office, 2329; registered as voters, [illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 11, 1865.

With the return of fine weather and fair supplies to sale, the general market has exhibited more animation to day, but our leading staple has continued inactive from the disagreement between buyers and sellers, the former claiming a deduction of fully 1c ℔ lb, while the latter generally adhere to their previous pretensions. In the business which transpired—barely 800 bales—the former had the advantage to the extent required, and in our commercial report the quotations are reduced accordingly. It is doubtful, however, if a large business could have been done at the reduction. It was currently rumored that a cargo had been bought for Liverpool, but we heard of nothing to confirm it in our inquiries. At the same time a considerable part of the sales was for that market. There was some discrepancy in the telegrams from New York, the published dispatches as well as many to private parties, quoting middling on Saturday at 44 to 44½c, while at least one telegram reported it firm at 45 to 46c. The latter was pretty generally known, but did not appear to add any spirit to the demand.

Gold opened firm this morning with sales at 143 3/4 to 145 1/4, showing a slight improvement, and closed at 143 to 145 1/4 (with sales to be had at 145), against 143 3/4 to 145 on Saturday evening. The sales included $1000, $1800 and $4300 at 144 3/4; $2000, $4000, $5000, $10,000, $14,300 and $16,000 at 145; $11,700 in four lots, by one party, at 145 to 145 1/4; $5000 and $20,000 at 145 1/8; and $3,700, $3000, $5000 and $10,000 at 145 1/4. Late on Saturday a lot of $95,000 changed hands at 145.

The only sale of Silver reported was $400 Mexican to a dealer at 143. Nothing was reported in American half dollars, which are quoted at 140 to 141.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, the sales of Sterling comprising about £20,000 private bills, including a round amount at 152½ and 153, £2000 at 153½; £3000 at 154; £6000 at 155; and a moderate amount in addition at 153½ and 154. The Banks asked 156 to 157. In Francs we noticed sales of a private bill for 130,000 at 3 67½ and 150,000 at 3 66½. We quote Sterling at 152 to 155 for private bills, and 155½ to 157 for Bank; and Francs at 3 65 to 3 72½ for the former and 3 60 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet, without any material change in rates. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at ⅛ to ½ discount, mostly at ⅛, but one of the Banks asking ¼. The counter demand was limited.—Outdoors, the sales included about $90,000 New York sight, ($25,000, $30,000, and three other amounts at ⅛ discount,) $25,000 at 13/16; a round amount at ¾, a small sum at 1, and a New York certificate of deposit at 1; some [illegible] sight at 1; a moderate amount of three days' on New York at 1¼; $10,000 five days' at 1¼, and $13,000 at 1½; some seven days' sight on Boston at 1½; a round amount of ten days' on Boston at 1¾; some fifteen days' at the same, and $10,000 thirty days' at 2¾.

We have heard of no sales of Stocks since the Union Bank noticed in our last report at $2800. Nothing transpired in City Bonds.

In uncurrent Bank notes the only sale reported of any magnitude was $2500 Union Bank at 83 cents per dollar. We quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 38 to 40c, Louisiana State Bank at 58 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 67 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 61 to 64, Union Bank at 78 to 83, 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 are at ¼ and 1 ℔ cent discount for Bank 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,
Monday Evening, September 11, 1865.

COTTON—Notwithstanding [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The enquiry was more general, and there was a better demand to day, but for small lots only, however, and the sales comprised 60 hhds Louisiana Sugar, in four lots, to dealers and speculators at 13½c for good fair, 14c for fully fair, and 15¼@15 5/8c ℔ lb for prime. Last Saturday a lot of 116 hhds Cuba sold in more on private terms. We did not hear of any sales of Molasses to day worthy of note. Last week, not previously reported, a lot of 80 bbls good old Louisiana sold at 70c ℔ gallon. The better descriptions of Louisiana Sugar are scarce and in request and command full prices while the lower grades are in good supply and dull. Louisiana Molasses is scarce. The stock of the Cuba product is fair and more than ample for the demand.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The weather is clear and favorable, and with a liberal and well assorted stock of Western produce on the landing, business opened briskly this morning, and considerable was done during the day. The enquiry which is as yet confined to the local trade was very general, the demand was to a fair extent, and prices all around are decidedly firmer and in some instances fuller than they were last week. The market for Flour in particular was stimulated by telegrams received from the West this morning, announcing an improvement in the market and in prices there.

FLOUR—With favorable dispatches from the West, and a brisk enquiry and livelier demand by the dealers here, sellers held their stocks more firmly and better prices generally were obtained. The reported sales to-day comprised about 2500 barrels, all to dealers, of which 50 low superfine at $8 25, 75 and 100 unbranded superfine at $8 50, 50 good superfine at $8 50, 200 do at $8 62½, 100 unbranded at $8 75, 100 and 100 choice superfine at $9, 100 low extra at $10, 300 medium extra at $10 25, 200 good extra at $10 75, 100 and 250 do at $11, 175 choice extra at $11 25, and 50 do at $12 ℔ bbl. We have heard of some other sales, the particulars of which have not transpired.

GRAIN—We have to notice a firm market to-day with a tendency in prices to rule in favor of sellers. There were sales of 300 sacks ordinary now at 42c, 275 good do at 45c and 164 prime at 50c ℔ bushel. A lot of 517 sacks white Corn sold on private terms to-day, and 300 sacks Saturday also on private terms—said to be full prices.

BRAN—The stock is fair but is mostly in few hands and is held under limit. The sales to-day comprise 24 sacks Bran at $1 15 and 250 do do and Shorts at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—There were sales of 100 and 120 bales prime Western at $27 ℔ ton.

BUTTER—A lot of 30 firkins Western sold at 25c ℔ lb.

COFFEE—There was some enquiry, but we did not hear of sales of any importance. The market is unchanged and Rio is ruling at 31 @ 31¾c ℔ lb as in quality.

BALING STUFFS—The market is dull. There is no disposition to invest, and the demand is altogether confined to retail lots for immediate use at 23c for India Bagging in rolls, and 24 a 24½c ℔ yard in bales, and 15c ℔ lb for Bale Rope.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3, Apples at $3 50, Onions at $4 50 ℔ bbl. Cabbages at $15 ℔ 100 and Eggs at 40c ℔ dozen.

FREIGHTS—Are dull. The amount of engaged tonnage on the berth is in excess of the offerings. The rates are ⅜ @ ½c ℔ lb for Cotton by steamship for New York.

St. Louis Markets of the 4th.

St. Louis, Sept. 4, P. M.—Tobacco—The feeling was better for lugs to-day and the prices higher. Leaf remains steady. [illegible]

Flour—While there was rather more demand for low grades, mostly in sacks, still the market was decidedly dull, and prices ruled low. Sales included 150 bbls low double extra, at $8 30; 50 do country, branded double extra, at $8 50; do city, guaranteed to pass New Orleans inspection of superfine, at $8 25; do spring wheat extra at $7 25 free on board.

Corn—The market drooped heavily, and prices declined. Sales comprised 300 sks white at 81c; 156 do yellow at 80c, delivered; 2,040 do white, in various lots, at 78c; 306 do mixed at 77c.

Oats—Market steady for good lots, and dull and lower for inferior, with sales of 450 sks old and mixed at 43 to 45; 420 do old at 40c, 1,361 do new, subject to Government inspection, at 43c; 420 do new, on their merits, at 35 to 40c, and 700 do inferior at 28 to 33c per bushel.

Provisions—Market dull and unchanged. Small sales of country mess pork at $28 50. Bacon clear sides are selling in the small way at 19½c loose; 19¾ to 20c packed in new packages, shoulders at 15¼c; plain canvassed hams at 22c, and sugar-cured do at 25 to 26c; lard is worth 23 to 23½c.

Whisky—Sales of 500 bbls at $2 27—an advance; and 50 do to arrive at $2 26 ℔ gallon.

Hides—Flint 14 to 14 1/2c; dry salted, 11 1/2 to 12c; green salted 7c ℔ lb.

Hay—Received 846 bales. Market dull with sales of 100 bales tight pressed timothy at $16 to 17, and 160 do loose pressed at $15 ℔ ton.

Potatoes—No sales reported on 'Change. The supply by wagons was fair, with sales at $1 to 1 50 and 1 55, according to quality; prime Neshannocks at $1 50 to 1 55 per bbl, exclusive of packages.

Onions—With increased receipts, large sales were made at lower prices, including 62 sacks choice at $1, and 2750 sacks good, in various lots, at 90c per bushel.

Butter and Cheese—Sale of 30 packages prime dairy butter at 25c. Cheese is higher, and we now quote at 17 to 17 1/2c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 11, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold: 45 Western Beeves, 297 Texas Beeves, 60 Hogs, 40 Milch Cows and 20 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 25 Western Beeves, 368 Texas Beeves, 344 Hogs, 260 Sheep, 44 Milch Cows and 305 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

DIED,

Yesterday, at two o'clock P. M., EMMA ALICE ARNAUD LEBLOND, daughter of [illegible]. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, [illegible] street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Atlanta, Williams, for New York, Jas Connolly & co
Steamship E S Hager, Wadsworth, for New York, A Moulton
Steamship Hero, Pennington, for Galveston, [illegible]
[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship E A Caylor, Dollard, from New York [illegible]
[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Lady Grace, Bradshaw, from Cincinnati
[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Atlanta—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship E S Hager—[illegible]
GALVESTON—[illegible]
BOSTON—[illegible]
SALADO SANTIAGO—[illegible]
MOBILE—[illegible]
VERA CRUZ—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—[illegible]
MOBILE—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship E A Caylor—Assorted mdse.
BORDEAUX VIA MATAMOROS—[illegible]
BOSTON—[illegible]
GALVESTON—[illegible]
MOBILE—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Lady Grace—[illegible]

[illegible]

One Dollar Saved is One Made.

NOTICE TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

500 CASKS fine old Connecticut and New York State SAND, for sale at very low prices by ISAAC & DREYFUS, Corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

WANTED.

AN industrious man at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Evans's Fashionable Hat Emporium, 23 CAMP STREET, next door to the Picayune [illegible]

RECEIVED by the North Star the 1st [illegible] styles for Gentlemen's HATS [illegible]

FOUR GOOD HA[illegible]

[illegible] Sardines [illegible] Wine [illegible]

Inverted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club [illegible] by Dr. S. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, [illegible] BARONNE STREET, NEAR CANAL. [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by LEVY BIERER, 27 Carondelet street.

SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1865.

JUST received per steamships [illegible]

S. DOUR, Dealer in Seeds, No 44 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 assured to customers. J. F. GRUBER.

SCOTT, CAGE & CO., (J. S. SCOTT, S. S. CAGE, C. H. TAVEY, Jr., T. P. EGGLESTON.) COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 9 Union street, New Orleans.

MOSES GREENWOOD & SON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 23 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Landreth's New Crop Garden Seeds. GROWTH OF 1865. Just received per steamship [illegible] H. HAYNES, Seed Store, 144 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

CITY BANK NOTES WANTED. [illegible] For which the highest market price will be paid by J. S. LEVY, Broker, 107 Gravier street.

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

MRS. MACE respectfully announces that her Institute will be opened for the session of 1865-'66, on MONDAY, September [illegible]. For terms apply at the Institute from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Fine Residence for Sale. With a garden and a large yard, [illegible] A. JACQUET, No. 16 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, [illegible] SHREVEPORT NEWS, SHREVEPORT SENTINEL. All of the above named Journals have an extensive circulation, and are ably edited. Office of the Agent, 23 Commercial Place, Second Floor, Back Office. Copies of the above named papers always on hand.

Office for the Collection of Claims in Western Louisiana. Victor Burthe & A. E. Trudeau, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, [illegible]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 7, 1865. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Four per cent. (4 per cent.) on the capital stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the Cash Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst. J. L. DELERY, Acting Cashier.

HAVANA SEGARS! 125,000 CHOICE HAVANA SEGARS, consisting of [illegible], Londres, etc., etc. 10,000 PACKS PAPER SEGARS of the celebrated brand "Vuelta de Garcia." For sale in bond or duty paid by A. D'MEZA, Office, No. 10 St. Louis street.

Removal. THE office of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company is removed to No. 104 Common street, opposite the City Hotel. S. R. PEGRAM, Agent.

Havana Produce. 160,000 Havana SEGARS, different sizes, of the most reputed brands. [illegible] Packs CIGARETTES La Honradez. 25 Bales LEAF TOBACCO. 75 Bags Havana COFFEE. In store and for sale by [illegible] & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street.

ISAAC MOSES & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. Strand and Twenty-second sts., Galveston, Texas. No. 12 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Orders for Wool, Cotton and Hides solicited; also consignments of General Merchandise.

ADVANCES! ADVANCES! WE will make CASH ADVANCES on shipments of COTTON to Messrs. RATHBONE [illegible]

J. A. [illegible] & CO., (Successors to Wm. Massey,) AGENTS FOR MASSEY, COLLINS CO.'S Philadelphia Ale and Porter. ALE, PORTER and CIDER, by the cask, barrel or half bottle. Bottling House—28 and 30 Bienville street. Wholesale Depot—54 New Levee street. Shipping orders promptly attended to.

RIO COFFEE!! RIO COFFEE for sale, in lots to suit customers. For sale by N. T. LONSDALE, 134 Gravier street.

WEBSTER & POTTER, COTTON GINNERS, 196 and 198 Tchoupitoulas street, NEW ORLEANS. Highest price paid for Cotton in Seed, Motes and Cotton Seed.

NOTICE. SHIP GRAHAM'S POLLEY, [illegible], from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo at [illegible], Second District. Consignees are requested to take their permits and attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee. C. CAVAROC & CO., Consignees, 110 Royal street.

SUNDRIES. 300 BALES INDIA BAGGING. [illegible] rolls India BAGGING; [illegible] Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom. 150 half-pieces Kentucky BAGGING, best power loom. 100 bales TWINE. 50 coils ROPE. In store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. WRIGHT & MAURY, 105 Gravier street.

For Sale. 200 PIECES Alabama COTTONADE, by A. JACQUET, No 16 Old Levee street.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & Girard vs. Joseph [illegible]—No. 23,613.

Dry Goods, Cottonades, Cottons, Prints, Cloths, Sheetings, &c.

BY REME GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Chartres street.

TUESDAY NEXT, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, at salesroom No. 94 Chartres street, by virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, [illegible] TWO CASES DRY GOODS, [illegible] Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.

Household Furniture, Glassware and Medical Library.

Succession of Dr. Joseph [illegible]—No. [illegible]

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. [illegible]

TUESDAY, [illegible] of September, [illegible] ONE MAHOGANY BOOK CASE, [illegible]

Valuable Tract of Land in the Third District.

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny—No. 25,347.

By ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, [illegible]

WILL be sold at public auction, SATURDAY, 14th of October, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, [illegible] ONE TRACT OF LAND [illegible]

Sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans in order to effect a partition between heirs.

Succession of Palmyre [illegible], deceased wife of Felix [illegible]. [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible], Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny—No 25,347.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

WILL be sold at public auction, MONDAY, 18th September, [illegible] ONE APPARATUS for fabricating aerated water, [illegible]

Fine Square of Ground in MacDonoghville.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. [illegible]

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 30th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets— ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the town of MacDonogh, in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, designated by the Square No. 91, [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. [illegible], wife of [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

For Pensacola, Warrington and Milton. THE fine fast-sailing schooner CLARA, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will leave with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to [illegible], 127 Old Levee.

Gardner's New Orleans City Directory for 1866. THE proprietor of the above [illegible] CHARLES GARDNER, Office, No. 3 Commercial Place.

PITTSBURG COAL, and LIVERPOOL FIRE BRICKS, for sale by F. V. [illegible], No. 26 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

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]

DISEASES. Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder. ALL Sexual Diseases, [illegible]

FOUND. DRIFTING in the River, near Grand's Bottom, on the [illegible] of September, a SKIFF, painted blue, branded M. A. R. Y. The owner can have the same on payment of costs. Apply at Mr. JEAN PRALET'S wood yard, near the Slaughter House.