THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1865.

Moore, 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.

POLITICAL.—A notice will be seen elsewhere on behalf of the State Executive Committee, and the Parish Executive Committee, of the Democratic parties, to the effect that entire accord and co operation exist between the two bodies, based on the address of the National Executive Committee at Washington issued by Charles Mason, its President; and all legal voters in New Orleans who wish to sustain the Democratic party are recommended to attend at the various polls on the 21st inst., between 6 and 9 P. M., to vote for delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held on the 24 October next.

GOVERNOR WELLS.—We understand that Governor Wells is momentarily expected in the city from the Red River, and also that we may look on his return for a distinct declation from him as to his precise status as to a civil or Provisional Governorship, and his precise course as to reorganizing the State or holding elections for State officers and Representatives to Congress.

The President and the Radicals.

President Johnson, as we are told in one of yesterday's dispatches, made a speech at Washington on the 11th, in which he declared that he would adhere to the Constitution in his efforts to restore the Southern States to the Union.

In ordinary circumstances such a declaration would seem altogether superfluous, and we would wonder that any high functionary should feel urged to make it, or that, being made, importance should be attached to it as a piece of news of high concern to the political public. But so far had partisan passion carried men from old constitutional landmarks, so deeply had some minds, arrogating the office of the ruling intelligence and sentiment of the country, drank of the intoxicating cup of unrestrained power and unlimited pretension, that the Constitution in any of its features had almost ceased to be taken into account in political calculations and views of the present or the future.

To flatly and unreservedly assert it now must look to the intoxicated spirits referred to as rank heresy, and to maintain it firmly in practice will doubtless be regarded by them as fraught with disloyalty and treason—disloyalty to those who acknowledge no law but their own passions, treason against men who would set up a despotic system of a fraction in the place of a constitutional framework of government.

The declaration of President Johnson derives increased significance from the fact that it closely follows the first distinct announcement of hostility to his policy from one of the prominent and leading Republicans in the late Congress. We refer to the position recently taken by Mr. Thaddeus Stephens, of Pennsylvania, who declared it his purpose, in common with others of his party, to oppose the President's plan of restoration, to defeat the work of pacification and loyalization in the South, and to insist on ruling the Southern States as conquered provinces, and on confiscating the property of their inhabitants to pay the National debt.

We may, then, in view of this quick consequence of utterance, not unreasonably regard the speech of President Johnson as a proclaimed defiance of the manifesto of the Thaddeus Stephens wing of the Republican party. It also indicates the true rallying point for the Conservative Republicans and the Union Democrats. Having found this point of combination in the constitutional policy of the President, their duty is plain; the duty and interest of the friends of the Union and the Constitution, of rational liberty, whatever names they bear, in whatever States they reside, are clear and unquestionable. It is to concentrate, and constantly reinforce their ranks, without regard to past differences and contentions; and they may depend upon it that if they labor sincerely and assiduously, the Radicals will be soon left shivering in the cold, outside the pale of political power, invoking vainly their hideous idols.

Party disorganization and reorganization is undoubtedly the order of the day, and the Radicals force on this work in proportion as they proceed to extremes. They force it on, too, to their own disadvantage, for every step they take in an extreme direction induces a Conservative step from their ranks in the opposite. It will be true that the Radical movement, as a popular pose, had attained its maximum force, a popular reaction must naturally ensue, and the Radical leaders who refuse to fall back with the tide will be left stranded by the reflux.

[illegible] TO LOUISIANA POST OFFICERS. [illegible] General, on the 31st ult., order [illegible] following post offices in Louisiana to be [illegible]:

[illegible] Shreveport parish—William G [illegible]
[illegible] parish—Alfred Rouge[illegible]
[illegible] parish—J S Rives[illegible]
[illegible] Martin parish—Henry [illegible]
[illegible] parish—E F Schmidt[illegible]
[illegible] parish—Abiel Rosen[illegible]
[illegible] Caddo parish—T J Compton[illegible]
[illegible] Rapides parish—Levi Wells[illegible]
[illegible] Natchitoches parish—E F Fitz[illegible]

The President and Mr. Seward.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

After the adoption of the platform of the Republican party at Chicago, in 1860, Mr. Wm. H. Seward was a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The Republican platform denounced the "lawless invasion" of Virginia by John Brown; and had Mr. Seward secured but a few more votes he would have been the leading representative of the principles of the Chicago platform, John Brown's junk and all. In that event he might never have written exactly such a letter as this, which we have just seen, copied into an exchange paper:

Department of State,
Washington, July 12, 1865.

Dear Sir: I pray you to accept my thanks for your admirable portrait of the President of the United States, and also for your kindness in giving me what, according to my recollection, is an excellent likeness of John Brown, whose name has become historical as a martyr in the cause of human nature.

Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD.
Mr. JOHN W. DODGE.

There is evidently quite a difference of views between the Secretary of State and the President relative to the character of "Old Ossawatomie." Mr. Seward has delivered his opinion that John Brown was a "martyr in the cause of human nature." President Johnson, while he was in the Senate, delivered his, that "this old man Brown was nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor." We guess there are other differences in the sentiments and feelings of these gentlemen which may be developed in time.

Circular from Military Headquarters.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1865.

CIRCULAR, NO 3.

It having been officially reported to these Headquarters, that certain "State Commissioners" are in the habit of addressing circular letters to military officers, calling upon them for final statements of collected sums of their commands, and stating that such applications have made in pursuance of instructions from the Provisional Governor—

Notice is hereby given for the information of this Command, and in order that no misapprehension may exist upon the subject, that such applications are not authorized by the Provisional Governor, or by the War Department.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
WARREN KEIFFER, A. A. Gen.

Mr. Mason writes that instructions were sent to the Shenandoah, on the close of the war, to suspend her operations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 12.—Cotton firm at yesterday's prices.
Pork 32 1/2.
Lard 27.
Gold 44.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

Meeting of the Alabama Constitutional Convention.

Montgomery, September 12.—The Alabama Constitutional Convention met to-day. Ninety two members present were qualified by Gov. Parsons.

The Convention organized by electing ex-Governor Fitzpatrick permanent President by acclamation. It then adopted a resolution for the President to appoint a committee of one member from each Judicial District, to report amendments to the constitution to restore the State to her relation with the United States Government.

A similar committee was appointed to report relative to the act of secession.

It was moved that certain acts passed during the war be ratified, without interfering with the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. W.

President Johnson's North Carolina Nashville.

Fifty-three years ago the following obituary notice of President Johnson's father (January 10, 1812) appeared in the Raleigh, [N. C.] *Star*:

"Died in this city, on Saturday last, Jacob Johnson, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station in society. His was city constable, sexton, and porter to the State bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, but all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and humane, friendly disposition. Among all to whom he was known and esteemed, none lament him more (except, perhaps his relatives) than the publisher of the paper, for he owes his life, on a particular occasion, to the boldness and humanity of Johnson."

The North Carolina *Standard* thus explains the concluding lines in the above obituary notice:

"Thomas Henderson was upon in a trance, and was so near being drowned that life was nearly extinct when he was recovered. Jacob Johnson was on the bank, safe and secure. But he saw his *friend* drowning before his face. Throughtless of self, he plunged in at the hazard of his own life. He did finally succeed in saving his friend, but both were nearly exhausted when they reached the shore. The statement in regard to Jacob Johnson being 'esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and humane, friendly disposition' is concurred in by the old inhabitants now living in this city. The grateful and generous tribute to his worth and goodness of heart is more to be valued and esteemed than 'storied urn or animated bust.' As such President Johnson may so regard it, and no doubt he does.

That peculiar trait, so marked in the father—of devotion and attachment to a proved friend—the son seems to have inherited in an eminent degree. Those who have known him well and known him long concur in the statement that where his friendship and confidence are once secure he allows no extraneous influences, no party violence, no whisperings of enmity, no reverses of fortune, to alienate his feelings."

What follows on the same subject from the "Standard" will no doubt be welcome to the Chief Magistrate, for sweet are the dews of memory when they fall upon a pure heart and a conscience at peace:

"We can well imagine what may be President Johnson's feelings on reading this tribute to his father's worth—preserved in the musty files of a journal of by-gone times. There it has remained in quiet forgetfulness of fifty-three years, till brought to light by the greatness and elevation of the then orphan boy. Little did the author suppose that the fatherless child, with whom he no doubt deeply sympathized, would, in process of time, acquire a name and a reputation commensurate with the limits of the Christian world. The following extract, from Mr. Johnson's speech in the House of Representatives, on his great favorite measure, "the homestead bill," delivered April 28, 1852, will show the touching affection he still cherished for the land of his birth, in which repose the ashes of his father:

"'Some object to this measure, as calculated to take away the population from the old States. Let me ask the Old Dominion; let me ask North Carolina—God bless her! for although she is not, as the poet would call it, my *native mother, yet she is my mother!* Although poverty—that and vanguard monster—expatriated me from her limits, to seek a home in my adopted State where every fibre, every tendril of my heart, is entwined with the interests of her people—*yet still North Carolina is my native State, and in my heart I respect and love her.*'"

"Strange to say, the very paper containing the above obituary is in mourning for the terrible disaster of the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1812, and the proceedings of a meeting of condolence on the part of the citizens of Raleigh, presided over by Col. Wm. Polk. In the same paper is an obituary notice of the death of the mother of Wm. Gaston. Such is life! One generation passeth away and another cometh. Fifty three years from to-day all who are now the busy actors on the theatre of life will have passed to that bourne from which there is no return, and another generation will have taken their places—and another, and another, in one continued circle."

General Grant and the Chicago Republican.

The Chicago *Republican*, edited by Dana, late of the War office, is at last undeceived in its sensation on Gen. Grant. On the day of the arrival of Gen. Grant in Chicago, it poured out its vials on the terms of the Appomattox capitulation. It appears that an eminent civilian would have been perfectly willing, in order to kill a few more rebels, or to get a chance to do some hanging, to have seen the war carried on a little longer, no matter how much Northern blood was shed. It is as likely that Gen. Grant knew what he was about, as that Mr. Dana or the War office two hundred miles off, could have known. And such stars as the following don't hurt Gen. Grant:

So long as General Lee remains in this country, and idolized not only to poor about without punishment, but to proclaim disloyal and obnoxious opinions, such as he fought for against the United States, there will always be a feeling of dissatisfaction among loyal citizens. There is something intensely galling in the fact that the articles of convention between him and Grant were so loosely worded as to afford a loophole for the escape of such a traitor from the clutches of the law. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than this clerical lapsus. It furnishes what would otherwise have been the spotless glory of the surrender on the part of our great General. A little lawyer cunning, a loss manoeuvring and generosity toward a cruel and unscrupulous foe, whom he had already vanquished, whose armies were at his mercy, conquered and beaten at every point, would have left the rebel chief, who was the idolized and the heart of the ferocious war waged against us, to be dealt with according to the forms and usages of law."

It is not true that General Lee continues to utter disloyal sentiments, nor that he is travelling about the country. He has remained very quietly in Virginia, courting the respect of all citizens, no matter what their opinions.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in reference to Mr. Dana's article, says: There has not been much discussion of the terms of the surrender of Lee, which was also those upon which all the rebel armies laid down their arms. We have not heard that there was any great public dissatisfaction with them. The people were well contented to see the war end so suddenly and gloriously, giving as a certainty of the maintenance of the Union, and the destruction of slavery; and the propensity to hang and shoot traitors, has certainly not been shown to be fierce nor universal. It seems, however, that from a war office point of view "there is something intensely galling" that Grant "loosely worded the articles of convention with Lee, and that he 'tarnished' his glory owing to the lack of a "little lawyer cunning," when he suffered himself" to be drawn into an amnesty."

We farther have the information given us that the "government decides to accept the literal reading of the convention;" and also that "Davis is to be tried by a court"—we infer that a cruel sport is meant. There is enough in the article of the *Republican* to show that the most heartrending of the radicals would be very happy to break down the Lieutenant General—thus a part of the many vials of wrath poured upon the head of Sherman for the convention with Johnson was from the gall-bladders, intensely worked up the terms granted Lee, and really were meant for Grant. It was a coincidence, we suppose, that the article of the *Republican* happened on the morning of the arrival of Gen. Grant in Chicago.

RECIPROCITY IN CANADA.—A resolution offered by the provincial Ministry in the Canadian Parliament, declaring the removal of the real cause thereof and the emancipation of the St. Lawrence and Welland canals of the unpopularity, was defeated last Thursday after an animated discussion of several hours, by a vote of 72 to 58.

More Reunion of Brownlow.

A travelling correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been taking a trip in company with Governor Brownlow through East Tennessee. Under date of "Knoxville, August 23d," after making the tour of several counties, he gives the following account of what occurred at Greeneborough. The reader will please note the facts brought into relief by Mr. Brownlow, and give the key to the whole character of the man (if we may call him a man) who now presides over the destinies of Tennessee:

(From the New York Herald, Sept 1st.)

"Nothing of importance occurred until we arrived at Greeneborough, where we learned the instances of United men either killing or whipping bushwackers were of very frequent occurrence. Several of them have been shot to treat while the women whom they had robbed and insulted while their husbands were in the Union army were allowed to scourge them with lashes to their hearts' content. The bushwackers from the rebel army are left alone in their (in)glory, but the bushwackers and thieves outcast tomercifully. A card in the last issue of the Greeneborough *Flag* so solemnly explains the modus operandi of the preliminary proceedings. It is signed by about twenty of the most influential citizens of the county, and warns against the same number of rebels that if they do not leave the country before a certain time they will hang them, every one, to the first tree, and they never fail to execute these threats. I showed the card to Governor Brownlow.

He said he now that it was his duty, as Governor of Tennessee, to stop all such proceedings, but he had not the time to do so at present. It will be some time before he will, I imagine. *A propos* of this, while I was being shaved by a darkey, in Knoxville, I remarked to a gentleman near by that I had heard that *Governor Brownlow had declared his intention to pardon Union men who were convicted for killing bushwackers.* The darkey spoke up and said, with a broad grin, *I have the Gobner, and he told me I might shoot a rebel if I wanted to.* The aforementioned rebels have little to expect from Brownlow, I assure you. He is as radical as ever. At the late session of the Grand Jury in Jonesboro' there were forty citizens indicted for treason against the State of Tennessee."

Death-bed Confession of a Connecticut Murderess—A Provincial Brinvilliers.

[Hamilton (C. W.) Correspondence New York Herald.]

HAMILTON, August 30.

Last week a woman named Perkins, wife of a respectable well to-do farmer, near Brantford, U. C., finding herself upon her death bed, sent for a clergyman and confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed six murders, and all by poison! At first it was thought that she was delirious, but subsequently inquiry has afforded ample corroboration of the poor wretch's statement. She said that she had a mania for destroying human life, and it was only with the greatest self-control that she could keep herself from secretly poisoning all persons with whom she was on terms of friendship.

She had, however, poisoned four children and two adults, and what makes the matter still more revolting is the fact that two of the victims were her own children, and one of them her first husband's. The children were murdered in England, and the adults in Canada. She has been married to her second husband for a number of years, and all the time passed for a very respectable, industrious woman. Her appearance, however, was most revolting; and she was, in fact, the exact image of what we should imagine one of the weird sisters in Macbeth to have been. She died soon after making the above horrible disclosure.

Edwin Booth Again to Appear on the Stage.

(N. Y. Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

The talented Edwin Booth is soon to reappear on the stage. At the time of the sad occurrence that drove him to private life, he announced his determination never to come before the public again. Of his unsullied character and compromising loyalty, and amiable social qualities that had won him many friends, he received the hearty sympathy of the Northern people. Before the close of April, he admirers made preliminary arrangements, unknown to MrBooth, to bring him upon the boards at their present auditorium. He has joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, in the management of the Arch Theatre of that city. He will show the public that the affection of Philadelphia for the present, and it is probable that the desire of a testimonial benefit in New York will be carried out. Beyond question the best American actor in the standard drama, Edwin Booth will receive the rapturous applause of the theatre-going public of the metropolis whenever he consents to appear at the footlights.

Double-Track Railroad Projects.

New York, September 6—The *Express* says the Erie brought out the railroad projects only mentioned. The whole party will leave for the West by special train. They will go to St. Louis and pass over our principal railroads before returning to Europe.

A French banker, representing English noblemen, and others, met the directors of the Erie railroad, stating they would double track from New York to St. Louis and would furnish money to complete it.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company intend to double track their roads. They intend making these roads integral if possible.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—Major General Webster, of Sherman's staff, has returned from the inspection of the railroads, in the Southern States, and he represents them in a better condition than was expected under the circumstances. He says that all will be in operation in a few months.

General McClellan left Washington last week for the Southwest, to take over to the Board of Public Works in those States, the various railroads which have been used by the Government. The rolling stock will be sold to the respective companies on credit.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND EX-GOV. LETCHER.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says in a recent issue:

"We have been permitted to read a private letter, written by Ex-Gov. Letcher, now at his home in Lexington to a friend in this city. The Governor had an interview with President Johnson, with which he was much pleased, the tendency of which was to convince him that we have only to recognize the existing state of affairs, regard slavery as dead, and sustain the Government, and the President will do all for the South that we could expect. He is not disposed toward us, as some have supposed, and will, if sustained, restore to the land a rational measure that may be brought against him."

THE WRIGHT BUTCHERY IN MISSOURI.—An examination of the bodies of Judge Wright and his sons, shot to death by a guard of State militia in Phelps county, Missouri, shows that they were all shot in front. This does not confirm Colonel Boeckler's statement that they were fired upon in the act of escaping from the guard. The firing, too, was done by volleys—so there testify who heard the report, and as though done at the word of command. We are forced to the conclusion that they were deliberately shot, and that it was the purpose to kill these men at the time they were made prisoners.

A New York Frenchman proposes to establish the manufacture of silk on a large scale in this country by importing from France a small colony of skillful workmen and commence operations in Virginia, Georgia, or South Carolina. The climate and soil are all right, and the mulberry is indigenous.

The Boston *Herald*, which is a shrewd observer of public affairs and the tendency of public mind, says everywhere in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and throughout the country, the War Democracy and the Conservative Republicans are deserting the radicals, and they will go down. A new party will be raised up, which will take the place of the old parties, and restore the nation to peace and to an economical administration of its affairs. This revolution is now going on throughout the country, and will soon be heard thundering along the political horizon, startling the old fogies from their slumber and fancied security, and awakening them to their desolate and forlorn condition. Nothing can save them from the coming storm.

The *World*, of the 6th, was to have contained a long letter from General Hoell, denying the recent statements of General Sherman concerning the movements before the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Hoell gives many official letters and dispatches pertinent to the movements on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, some of which are now published for the first time.

The London *Morning Post* has a bantering article upon the alleged invasion of Mr. Bright to visit America. It says the President of the United States could not have done the good radical a greater service than he has done in inviting him to come with his own eyes those things of which he has so often drawn such bright imaginary pictures. The *Post* hopes he will find it convenient to go to Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee.

Henry S. Foote, recently a member of the rebel congress, passed through Cincinnati recently, on his way to his old home. He has been pardoned, it is intimated, by the President.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Records—Taken the cash of amnesty in the Mayor's office up to 2 o'clock yesterday, 2560; registered voters, 5550.

The Late Mysterious Death—We in a few lines stated yesterday the demise of Colonel G. W. Carter, arrested on a charge of larceny on Monday night and found dead in the lockup on the next morning. The Coroner and the police set to work to account for the death of deceased, whose misfortune appears to have been, that he got on a spree with some friends when on the way from Texas via this city with the intent of travelling up to St. Louis.

The charge of larceny resulted from an intended joke, when deceased in his excited jovial mood submitted to carry off two boxes from a Dealer's office near Dryades street. A bottle was thrown after him by Mr. Sorrn the drugist, and he was captured after a severe struggle with the police, and after considerable trouble confined in the cell where he was found dead afterwards.

The inquest was continued yesterday evening and a verdict rendered against Mr. G. A. Sorrn as having caused the death of deceased by throwing an orange flower bottle at deceased, which, in effect, cast the back of the right side of the head of deceased, breaking the temporal bone. A large clot of blood had formed pressing on the brain.

The Meet Point—The case against Lamille and Biele, charged with an assault etc., on two colored men, who had been refused drinks in the Magnolia Garden and been ejected from the premises, was finally yesterday by Recorder Guntner, who dismissed the case; it being clear that the garden was not apart for the entertainment of white persons, and that the expelled parties were intruders. The Recorder gave his decisions and decisions in the following words:—

Two pass cases on for trial September 11, 1865—There are three affidavits. The first made on the 23d August, by Capt. Sauer, of the President's Bureau, against A. Lamille, charging him with assault and battery and threats on one Paul Nelson, on the 20th August, at the Magnolia Garden.

The second, made by Paul Nelson, colored, on the 20th August, against A. Lamille, charging him with assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the 20th August, at the Magnolia Garden.

The first affidavit was cancelled, and upon the trial of the second, when L. Biele, one of the witnesses, was about to give his evidence, the trial was interrupted by an officer of the Provost Marshal of the Freedmen's Bureau who arrested Mr. Biele and brought him to the Freedmen's Bureau. On the 25th August the third affidavit was made by Paul Nelson, colored, against A. Lamille and Louis Biele, charging them with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, at the Magnolia Garden, on the 20th August. Upon this affidavit the trial took place on the 11th day of September. The testimony of the witnesses on the part of the prosecuting witnesses, Paul Nelson, a colored man, went to show that the defendants had assaulted the colored man named John Reiter, an officer of the Provost Marshal. That they walked up to the bar, asking for gin and sugar which was refused by Lamille, who ordered him out, at the same time striking a colored man saying: "Damn cat, you think you are a lady." That thereupon the two colored men ran and Lamille followed them to the gate of the garden, aiming two blows at the latter.

The substance of the evidence of them witnesses for the defence is that Nelson Meiter and the Provost Marshal marched up to the bar, that Lamille took a member to wait on the officer, whereupon the two colored men said we want some "lemonade;" Lamille answered "go on the other side of the bayou, you must give any colored man drink here and told them to leave the Garden;" at the same time Nelson raised his stick, that he knew were meant for other side. He is sorry he did so, but he was no part in the difficulty and that colored people are not allowed to drink in the establishment, if they were it would be rationed to the place, is being the resort of white people alone. It is also shown that the Lemonade business was used as the pleasantest way to remark conversation either part.

It is very clear to the mind of the Court that the witnesses for the State repaired to the garden in question, for the purpose of testing the rights of people to drink in the establishment, and that having been refused and ordered out, was the cause of this charge being made against the accused which the Court considers without foundation.

The Honorable Recorder Judge of this city has decided that corporations have the right to make rules for their own protection and interest, and that the city railroad company have the right to prevent colored people from riding in the cars set apart for white people only, and *a fortiori* have not private individuals the right of making rules for the protection and interest of their establishments.

If the proprietors of this garden were to allow the disorderly conduct complained of to alter their policies, would it not be abandoned by all respectable people?

It is notorious that white and colored persons mingle together in public places in this city; it is their duty to do so, respect each other. There are placed for colored people to obtain drinks. This Court is unable to perceive that an assault with a dangerous weapon was committed. This case is therefore dismissed.

A Knight of the Club—Mr. Keogh, a night watchman of the 2d District, was fined by the First District Court on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Jean Gomez at the corner of Burgundy and Barracks streets, on the night of the 23d ult. Bail $250.

Small Cases.—Fanny Darell, who was recently on Burgundy street, is to suffer thirty days' imprisonment unless she pays a fine of $15. The same sentence is awarded to Manuel Patterson, who refused to pay for refreshments and drew a knife on the policeman.

Mary Farmer, who disgraced Dauphine street with insobriety, was sent down for ninety days.

Robert Fisher was mulcted by Recorder Genaud in a fine of $15 or fifteen days imprisonment on the charge of having threatened Mr. Kennedy, on Stonville street, with assault.

To be Sold.—The ready contents of the store-rooms of stolen or confiscated property were resurrected yesterday for the purpose of convicted tobacco, which under the hammer of the auctioneer, for the benefit of the city Treasury.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The following information were filed yesterday against the following parties:

J. Reoli, Mary Ann Allen, Julia Kelter, Rose Jackson, Louisa Lelevre, Maria, (colored), Francis Lange, Bernard Fredero, separately charged with assault and battery; John Roy, Wm Jackson and Triton King, charged by Joseph McCabe with trespass; John Gorman, Gregory Bishops, Jerry Hunt, Mrs. Biche and M. Reab, charged with larceny.

Criminal Court—Mayor Benedict, Judge.—H. Kennock was fined $50 on being found guilty of having violated sanitary orders. H. Collins and Mrs. Hoffman on the same charge, got off with a fine of $25. Madame Juliette, Madame Charlie and A. Le Page, charged separately with having sold liquor to soldiers were each fined $50.

Dennis Meyers, of the 1st New York Infantry, found guilty of stealing some under-shirts, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

J. Trullies, of the 56th Ohio Volunteers, for an assault and battery with an iron bar, was fined with the sentence of 3 months' imprisonment.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.—In the case of John and Hugh McCloskey and David Duke, Judge Abell refused to admit John McCloskey, charged with being the principal in the murder of John Ward. Hugh McCloskey was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000, and David Duke, the bartender in the house where the fatal affray occurred, in the sum of $2000. The case of John McCloskey, bowever, is to be re-argued next Saturday by Col. Field.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Bill Brent, colored, who equipped as a walking armory, assumed the positions of H. Campbell burglariously, and carried off a gold cutting, a gold ring and $125 in currency, was sent before the First District Court after an examination before Recorder Campbell.

Hugh Quinn, charged by Daniel Keller with assault and battery, was sent before the same tribunal. Bail $500.

NEW YORK ARISTOCRACY.—What do our readers think of the following novel "certificate of position," conferred to be given with the publication of a marriage notice in a New York paper:

"It affords us pleasure to state that many of the oldest and best families of this city were present on the occasion, and witnessed the ceremony so impressively rendered by Dr. Hawks."

Miscellaneous.

General Hudson has engaged in legal practice at Sabine.

Albert Pike is at Ottawa, Canada, and has forwarded to Washington a petition for pardon, signed by many of his brother Masons.

A. H. H. Stuart, who was a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, has received a congressional nomination in the Staunton District of Virginia.

The last invention of Indo-rubber, in Paris, is "shoes from the Dardanelles—cost good stock."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1865.

A prevalence of rainy weather has checked outdoor operations, and we have only a moderate degree of animation to notice in most branches of trade, but our leading staple has maintained its good request, and sale to the extent of nearly 5,000 bales at even rather prices than were realized yesterday. The market on aggregate for the two days of nearly 7000 bales. Increased quantities have been imported to holders on by the falling off in the receipts and the tenor of the private correspondence from the interior which is still more discouraging with regard to the prospects of the maturing crop. This movement is Cotton may be expected to increase the supply of both Foreign and Domestic Exchange, but not so promptly as during fine weather when there is less delay in making deliveries.

Gold opened rather flat, and with sales at 144½ to 145, but subsequently improved somewhat in tone and closed at 145¼ to 145⅜, against 145¼ to 145⅝ yesterday. The business included $19,000 at 144⅞, $2000 at $10,000 at 145; $6000 at 145⅛; $1000, $2000, $2000, and two lots of $10,000 at 145⅛; and two lots of $5000, $6000 and $5000 at 145⅜.

In silver we noticed a sale of 1000 Mexican dollars at 144⅞. Dealers buy 142 to 143 for the small lots offered at their counters. American half dollars are quoted at 141 bid to 142 for round lots. Dealers buy less at their counters.

Foreign Exchange was offered less freely and ruled at about former rates, the bulk of the business being about £7000 in three or four bills at 154½ and 155 for sixty bills. In France we noticed sales of 30,000, in two bills, at 5 85 and 30,000 at 5.86½. The bankers asked 5 80 to 5 82½. We continue to quote Sterling at 152 to 155 for private bills and 153½ to 157 for Bank; and France at 5 85 to 5 77½ for the former and 5 80 to 5 82½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was firm at about previous rates. Sales of sixty days bankers' sterling were made early in the morning, at per cent discount for checks on New York, but subsequently met the demand at 5⅜, which was the ruling rate. One of them, however, sold a round amount at ⅝ @ 1/16, and another disputed the customers at ⅝. Outdoors, the business included $60,000 New York Sight, (15,000, 25,000, 20,000 and another round amount,) at ⅝ discount, and a small rate at ⅝; a small amount ($6000) one day's sight at ⅝; $60,000 in several bills at 3/4 per night, ⅞ for three days' sight, and 1⅛ for fifteen days; a round amount of five days' in two cases, at 1⅛, same too days' at the same, and $17,000 in two cases at 1¼. $10,000 five and ten days' at 1 1/16 round, and $10,000 fifteen days' at 1 1/8. Also, $20,000 St. Louis Sight at ½.

We hear of no sales of Sterling. City Bonds are quoted at 67 1/2 to 68 for the Bell Road issue, and 70 @ 80 for Consolidated.

The sales of uncurrent Bank notes included $1000 Louisiana State Bonds at 50 @ 50. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana 15 @ 20; Louisiana State Bank at 58 @ 60, Bank of New Orleans 76 @ 79, Merchants' Bank at 51 @ 54, Union Bank at 78 @ 83, and Orleans City at 80 @ 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small same lots offered, and the City Treasury notes rate is in and 1 @ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are accepted for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, September 14, 1865.

COTTON—The movement continues to be day with a fair degree of spirit, and notwithstanding unfavorable weather and the stringent regulations of factors, 2000 bales changed hands at prices 900 bales being taken by one party, and 40, 43, 100, 150, 180 and 100 by others. With more stringent provisions on the part of factors, and a decrease in the data from the interior which will very modify our quotations we follow: Ordinary 20 @ 22c, Good Ordinary 23 @ 25, Low Middling 26 @ 27, Middling 27 @ 28, Good Middling 28 @ 29. It is difficult to find any Middling to buy at 28. The business to-day included 22 bales Barton Middling, new crop, at 26c. Yesterday one buyer took 200 bales more than was reported (400 instead of 600) and another 78. This swells the business of this day to 2000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, total		48,320
Received to date	1,848	
Received yesterday	2,000	3,848
		52,168
Exported to date	4,320	
Exported yesterday	1,000	5,320
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		46,848
Stock on hand last Friday		67,150

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Operators were prevented from coming on the landing to-day by rainy weather, and we have no sales of any importance to report. We, however, repeat yesterday's quotations as follows: Common Sugars 11c, fully fair 11½ @ 12c, and prime 12½ @ 13c, ⅌ lb. The last sales of Molasses were at 60 @ 75c ⅌ gallon, according to quality.

WHEAT—Prices of the damaged continue good—it is mostly confined to the city trade—some parcels, however, were made for shipment. The market is steady, and prices for good to prime samples are nominally firm. The sales yesterday comprised and to-day, not previously reported, reach 2000 bbls, including 100, 100, and 300 bbls superfine at $9 75, 250 at $9 50, 200 low extra at $9 50, 50 and 200 do at $10, 200 low extra at $10 25, 50 do at $10 25, 100 good extra at $11, 200 do at $11 50, and 200 prime at $11 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Corn is in good supply and in moderately dull demand at previous prices. The sales yesterday and to day, not previously reported, comprise 500 sacks ordinary white at 75c, 1500 prime now, in lots, at 80c, 100 sacks yellow mixed Corn at 85c, 50 sacks yellow and 300 white at $1 ⅌ bushel. Some 300 sacks Bran sold at $1 20, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is rather dull of sale and prices are dropping. 200 bales prime Western sold yesterday at $36 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—A lot of 100 bbls Mess Pork sold yesterday afternoon at $31 ⅌ bbl; to-day 200 bbls sold, and the dealers are supplying the retail demand at $32 ⅌ bbl. Prime prime Western Rosen Ribbed Sides sold at 15c ⅌ lb, 10 sacks Shoulders at 12c and 5 do clear Sides at 20c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 50 @ $3, Apples at $3 50 @ $5, Onions at $3 50 @ $4, and Cabbages at $17 @ $30 ⅌ 100. Roasted are plenty. Western Eggs are selling at 30c @ 35c ⅌ doz and Chickens at $3 @ $3 50 ⅌ dozen.

COFFEE—The market is quiet with only a retail business doing at 31 @ 34c ⅌ lb for Rio, as to quality.

TOBACCO—There were sales of 21 hhds to the city dealers at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations, which we repeat as a guide: Lugs Reduced 7 @ 7½c, Good Reduced 9½ @ 10c, Common Leaf 14 @ 15c, Fair 16 @ 17c, Good — @ 20c, Fine 22 @ 25c, Choice Selections 28 @ 30c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Cotton dull. The rates are now ⅝ @ ¾ ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and ⅝ @ ⅞ ⅌ lb by sailing vessels for Boston. There is nothing doing by sailing vessels for New York. Sailing vessels for Liverpool quoted 3/16 and for Havre ⅛ @ ¼ ⅌ lb.

Gazette Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 14, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 14, Steamer Pearl, with stock sold; 15, Steamer Beaver, 200 bales cotton, 25 kegs, 24 bbls butter, 300 eggs, 2 bbls chickens, 2 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl onions and 150 eggs.

Sold: Steamer Pearl, 11 Western Barrow, 1,000 lbs Tallow, 1,000 lbs Soap, 4 bbls Cow and 150 Veal.

Western Barrow, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	08	@ 10
Western Barrow, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	06	@ 7
Western Barrow, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	05	@ 6
Tallow, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	15	@ 16
Tallow, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	12	@ 14
Tallow, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	10	@ 12
Tallow, 4th quality, ⅌ lb net	08	@ 10
Soap, ⅌ lb net	12	@ 15
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 30
Chickens, ⅌ dozen	3 50	@ 4 50
Veal, ⅌ head	4 —	@ 6 —
Cow skins, ⅌ head	2 00	@ 2 50

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Republic, Young, for New York, A Moulton.
Steamship Missouri, Livingston, Boston, for New York, Order.
Schooner Flip, Brown, for Mobile, G L Lonsdale.
Schooner Gem Dell Bishop (Schooner), Bayle, for New York, to ship, M Sylar.
Schooner Cassandra, Gross, for Boston, G W Hyman & co.
Brig John Cassin, Sylvester, for Lexington, G S Gaines & co.
Brig Lexington (Sailing), Millard, for Lexington, G S Gaines & co.
Schr Fan Hoore, Power, for Mobile, B W Huntington.
Schr L Chase, Pearle, for Mobile, B W Huntington.
Schr Wings of the Morning, Hallock, for Boston, Master.
Schr Scrutiny, Sherwin, for Mobile, S W Hamilton.
Schooner Cherokee, Hopkins, for Mobile, Master.
Schooner Magnolia, Hodge, for Mobile, Master.
Schooner Sarah, Parker, for Mobile, in ballast, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Quartermaster Gen J E Gowen, from Texas, to U S Quartermaster.
Brig Thos Andrews, Jackson, from Philadelphia, to master—to district.
Three masted schr W L Burroughs, Hamilton, 10 days from New York, to Wright & Henry—34 district.
Schr Star, Gannon, from Mobile, in