THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,554.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1865.

For Gents' and Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Waterproof Shoes with Rubber Bottoms, go to DRAKE and HARKHAM'S, 58 Camp street.

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

TIMBERS, MASTS, STAVEWOOD, ETC.—Messrs. Nelligan & Von Zinkes, No. 46 Carondelet street, offer for sale, at the lowest prices, square timbers, masts and spars. They sell also fire wood in any quantity. See their advertisement.

COAL.—Mr. David Stickney, No. 6 Carondelet street, will deliver at any part of the city, *at the lowest market price*, Pittsburg and anthracite coal of superior quality. See his advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, two very comfortable dwelling houses situate at Nos. 117 and 119 Victory street, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets, Third District.

Our latest dates from the West via the river comprise St. Louis papers of the 9th. We have also Memphis papers of the 10th.

RETURN OF MADAME LA BLANCH.—After an absence of four months, Madame La Blanch, so long known as a remarkable clairvoyant in this city, where she was extensively consulted for revelations of the future and the invisible, has returned, as appears by a card elsewhere, and re-established herself in her former residence at 102 Bienville street, where she is prepared to receive her friends and the public in general.

MR. J. B. CARTER.—We are authorized to say that the "J. B. Carter" mentioned in news paper report as Secretary of a "Liberty" meeting, is not Mr. J. B. Carter, Superintendent of the Mint. [illegible] political meetings of any sort.

Shot of the Mexican Republic.

It would seem that the last ship in the fleet of the Mexican Republic has sunk in the [illegible]. In spite of brief gleams of hope now and then thrown across its path, it has for forty years steadily pursued its downward progress, obeying apparently a momentum in that direction imparted to it at its very birth. Juarez, the last embodiment of whatever it is that has been called republicanism in Mexico, with the fragments of a fugacious administration, has been, according to late accounts, driven by the enveloping columns of the Franco-Imperial army into the northwest corner of Mexico. How long he may remain at El Paso, to which place, it is said, he was flying, is to be seen. But it is not probable that, if forced from there, he will seek, unless as an individual fugitive, any other refuge on Mexican territory. It is only reasonable to conclude that the purpose in going to El Paso is to be at a point on the Rio Grande border from whence he could, if pressed, easily secure his personal safety by passing over to the territory of the United States.

Whether Juarez is shortly to pursue this course or not, it is unquestionable that the Republic which he claims to represent is in extremity, not in substance merely, but even as the shadow of a form. In almost any other country, the extinction of a Republic which was theoretically the form of government desired by eight millions of people, would arrest attention throughout the civilized world. But the last vestige of republicanism in Mexico seems likely to pass away with surprise to none and with sincere regret to very few. Mankind in general, where their interests or passions are not enlisted, are disposed to judge experimentally in regard to governmental institutions in various countries. After an abortive, but tragic, experiment of forty years to adapt republicanism to the Mexicans, or to adapt the Mexicans to republicanism, the judgment of the world on the question of adaptability was easily made up in the negative, and few could have been surprised for a change of system that would give Mexico law and order, and opportunities for civilized development in material and other respects, after it appeared impossible for her to have anything but anarchy while trying to maintain the phantom of a republic.

In connection with what is likely to prove the utter elimination from Mexico of the Juarez regime, it may seem strange that those in the United States who awhile back agitated so fiercely for the enforcement of the so-called Monroe doctrine in order to prevent the definitive establishment of a monarchical system in the former country, should now be silent. If the case called for the interposition of the strong hand of the United States, when, as those agitators asserted, Maximilian was still encountering raidedly a powerful army of opposition from the nationalists and when his success in establishing his deposible sovereignty follow that the demand [illegible] which no organized resistance existed, of so much remain, and Juarez [illegible] rived at the "jumping off place" [illegible] is no visible beyond for the [illegible] to be. We hear no more of the reinforcement of 100,000 men ordered by Gen. Grant to the Rio Grande, nor of the warlike flash of Gen. Sheridan in the face of Maximilian and Louis Napoleon. Gen. Grant, of course, never said in Canada what was ascribed to him in regard to the Mexican question, and the authenticity of the bellicose letter attributed to Gen. Sheridan has not been established. The United States army on the Rio Grande has been reduced, not reinforced, and the most courteous relations subsist between the Imperial and the American authorities on that border. And every thing tends just now to indicate that Mr. Seward's policy of non-interference on account of a form of government for Mexico is undisputed secondary.

The steamship Monterey, Capt. Furber, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full cargo of cotton, the U. S. mail, $2400 in specie and the following passengers:

M A Fiedland, Petit Lebeck, John M Scribner, Sam Meyer, Joseph Fisher wife and child, Sam Patterson, Jas. Marr, and 40 on deck.

Mr. Stevens and the Andersonville Prison—Condition of Wirz—Seward Approves Subordination of Military to Civil Authority—Political Expletives.

[From the Memphis Commercial, 10th.]

New York, Sept. 9—The *Evening Post* has been informed that on two occasions Alexander H. Stephens asked leave of President Davis to examine into the affairs of the Andersonville prison, and that Davis denied his request on the ground that the keepers were trustworthy and capable.

Mr. Davis has been removed to more commodious quarters, on account of his impaired health.

Wirz's condition is such that he will certainly die if his trial is protracted another month.

The subordination of the military to the civil authorities in Mississippi meets with Secretary Seward's hearty concurrence.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the elements of a fierce political excitement are apparent.

The New York opposition and the Wood-Greely-Blair *intriguers* seem to precipitate events, and a grand explosion, leading to new and important political combinations, is expected.

GEN. SCHURZ IN MOBILE.—We read in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 12th:

Gen. Carl Schurz, of the United States Army, passed through this city on Sunday, making only a brief stay. He is commissioned by the President to visit the Southern States, and report the condition of affairs in reference to the progress being made in the work of reconstruction. He had a lengthened interview with the Mayor of the city, and with other citizens, and it is hoped that he will find nothing in his official tour of observation to militate against the liberal and peaceful policy inaugurated by President Johnson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, Sept 13.—Cotton heavy; low ordinary; Middling 45.
Mess Pork 32 3/4.
Gold 43 3/4.
Exchange flat.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

Speech by President Johnson to Southern Delegates.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The following are the main points of a very important speech made yesterday by President Johnson, to a delegation from the Southern States:

"Gentlemen, we have passed through the rebellion. I say we, for it was we who were responsible for it. The South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error, they frankly acknowledge it in a direct manner, and know that in the performance of duty, or instead any act they undertake to perform, they do it free hearted and frankly. And now that they have come to me, I understand them as saying that we made the issue, we set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected the arbiter of the God of battles. The argument was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met, both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue.

"I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. The issue was over, and the judgment has been against us, and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the adjustment. In doing this we are bringing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our actions, and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered to us. So far as I am concerned, personally, I am unfettered by any question whether it affects the North, South, East, or West. I stand where I did of old battling for the Constitution and the Union of the United States.

"In doing so I know I opposed some of you of the South. When the doctrine of secession was broached and the country, and your people were carried away by the excitement, I stood firm. I was the only Senator from the South, I was the only one who came back to my seat in the Senate and proclaimed the doctrine of secession was treason, and I was expelled from the Senate for it. I was then the only one who could come back and take my seat in the Senate and proclaim that doctrine. I did it. The issue was made by the South against the Government and the Government has triumphed, and the South, true to the genius of humanity and to the spirit of our age, comes forth and expresses its willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith.

"While I rejoice that the rebellion has been crushed and subdued, I am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed.

"I would not only have you but the whole world to know that while I dreaded and feared a disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation and concentration of power here under whatever guise or name it may bear; and if the issue is forced on us I shall endeavor to pursue the same efforts to defeande from this doctrine. But I say let the same rules be applied. As I before remarked to you, I am gratified to see and meet many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my superiors were sharp; that I have vindictive feelings to gratify. Such despicable feelings!

"If my acts will not speak for me and for themselves, then any profession I might now make would be useless.

"Gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people, and love them, and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity, which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men in whom they had reposed their confidence, led them astray.

"If there is anything that can be done on my part, on the correct principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done.

"The day is not far distant when we shall again feel like the same family that we had endless feuds, the various members of which have come together, and compared the evils and sufferings they have inflicted on each other.

"They had seen the influence of their errors, and its results, and governed by a spirit of consideration, had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and became better friends than ever.

"Then let us consider that the question which has alienated us has been settled and adjusted to the mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound in firmer bonds of love, respect and confidence.

"More than ever the North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say that it is our duty to do all that lies within our power to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, and it is for the common good of all that we should be united and free; that the Union is but the Constitution of the country, to be perpetuated for all time, and it cannot be destroyed, except by the all wise God, who created it.

"Gentlemen, I repeat I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on this occasion, and for your expressions of approbation and confidence."

THE REPLY.

The leader of the delegation replied as follows: "Mr. President—On behalf of the delegation, I return you my sincere thanks for your kind, generous and magnanimous expressions of kindly feelings for the people of the South."

The visitors then retired.

WIRE'S NERVES PROSTRATED.

Washington, September 13—In the Wirz trial to-day the certificate of the ward surgeon was presented, stating that the defendant was unable to proceed with the trial on account of nervous prostration.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM MEXICO—MAKING TERMS WITH MAXIMILIAN.

A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says the prospects for the establishment of a republic in Mexico are becoming more and more gloomy.

The Mexicans who still adhere to the republic were greatly discouraged on hearing of the reduction of Gen. Sheridan's army in Texas, and are making the best terms they can with Maximilian.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE CAPITALISTS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, September 13.—Gen. Grant arrived here to-day, and the party of English capitalists to-night.

FROM CHARLESTON—SECESSION TICKET ELECTED.

Charleston, S. C., September 13.—The Union ticket was totally defeated at the election to-day, for delegates to the Convention.

Those who were Union men throughout the war regard this result as a virtual surrender of the State to secession.

The secession citizens are much pleased with the result.

Gov. Perry announces the result of his conference with Gen. Mead and Gen. Gilmore to be to sustain all the old judicial matters. It was expected that Gen. Gilmore would have issued an order of a similar purport, but it is now thought that this will be deferred until his return from Washington.

A MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION WITH GENERAL SEWARD.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Mississippi delegation, consisting of the late rebel Gens. Tucker and Featherston, and the Rev. Dr. Murdock, had an interview with Gen. Howard. He expressed himself pleased with Dr. Murdock's remarks in favor of the education of the negroes.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

An examination is now going on in all the Customhouses, having in view the abolition of all sinecure offices. Hereafter every man employed have to earn his salary, if possible to make him do so.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGROES ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI AND RED RIVERS—ENCOURAGING REPORT.

New York, September 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says Gen. Strong, who has spent three months in investigating the condition of the negroes along the Mississippi and Red rivers, and who went down to that section prejudiced against their ability to support themselves, will report that he visited in *toto*, several settlements, and never failed to discover evidence of advancement and progress, beyond the most sanguine hopes.

The highest aim of the negro seems to be to get possession of small parcels of land to work for themselves.

He also reports the progress made in elementary schools established for the education of young Africans he encountering.

GEN. HOWARD'S INVENTION.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Gen. Howard's tender to Gen. Brown, of Kentucky, did not contemplate the employment of rebels for pleasing the country, but only demented that a small force should be detailed to escort gangs.

Meeting of Citizens of Terrebonne on the Subject of the Levees and the Overflow from Grant's Pass.

The citizens of the parish of Terrebonne having met, pursuant to public notice for the special purpose of taking into consideration the vital question of rebuilding the Levees on the banks of the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. Tobias Gibson, Capt. Wm. J. Minor was called to the chair, and J. B. Dunn, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Mr. F. O. Minor presented for consideration the following preamble and resolution, which, after some remarks by Mr. Gibson were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN HOUMA ON THE 2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1865.

Whereas, The overflow of 1865, was the most extensive and the most destructive known since the memorable year of 1822, when there was but little protection from Levees on the banks of the Mississippi from the mouth of that river, to the mouth of the Ohio, were submerged from a few inches to several feet in depth, completely destroying the growing crops of description.

And whereas, in the present disorganized condition of labor, and from the fact that, by far the greater portion of able bodied Freedmen are now in the army of the United States, it is impossible for the planters, as heretofore, to build and keep in repair the long line, some two thousand miles of Levees, necessary to protect the vast extent, millions of acres, of cleared and tillable lands from overflow, in the event of another flood at all comparable to that of 1865.

And whereas, during the high water of 1865, the back water, inside the Levees, was, on the west bank of the Mississippi, two feet higher than ever before known, while the water in the river did not reach as great a height, by fifteen inches, as on some former occasions.

And whereas, This can only be accounted for from the fact, that a portion of the body of water was poured through "Grant's Canal" into Lake Providence. From this Lake it washed down the bayou Macon and Tensas into Black, Red and Atchafalaya rivers, forcing them out of their banks, and mingling their waters with those of the overflow waters, which came in through the breaks that had occured in the Levees below the mouth of Red River, until the whole of that fertile and beautiful district known as the "Teche" country, was inundated from two to five feet deep by the advance and retreat of the contending armies, leaving nothing behind them but desolation and ruin, and leaving the planters, who had, in good faith, expended their all in the attempt to comply with the requirements of the Government, in the condition of being ruined, and unable to meet the demands of the Government upon them, in the payment of the tax in kind, or money, levied upon the cotton, the product of their labor, and which, in the ordinary course of events, would have enabled them to pay the Government, and yet leave them a competence for themselves and families.

Therefore be it resolved, first, That inasmuch as Major Gen. Grant, while commanding the Military Division of the Lower Mississippi, did, by his arbitrary authority, cause a canal to be cut from the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, thereby damaging to an immense extent the property of loyal, as well as that of disloyal citizens. The military necessity having ceased, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the General Government should, in common justice, at once cause "Grant's Canal" to be permanently closed.

And be it further resolved, secondly, That as nearly all the able bodied Freedmen are now in the armies of the United States, the National Government could in a short time and at small expense, by employing the now idle soldier plant inactivity and the thousands of homeless freedmen seeking food and labor, rebuild the whole of the levees of the State of Louisiana, and thereby encourage the planter to employ this time, and invest his capital in agricultural pursuits, which would be wholly unknown to him, to do unassured of protection from the next great freshet.

And be it further resolved, third, that his Excellency B. F. Madison Wells, be hereby respectfully requested to give all the aid in his power to this great work. And that he be requested to use any fund in the Treasury, not appropriated and used, to aid in carrying on this work.

And the people of the parish of Terrebonne do hereby pledge themselves to instruct their Senators and Representatives to vote for an appropriation to replace the fund so used.

Resolved further resolved, fourthly, that proceedings of this meeting be transmitted through the hands of a committee to his Excellency Gov. Wells, and that he be requested to lay them before Major Gen. Canby, and invoke his powerful aid in this great and all important work.

On motion the chair appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to wait on his Excellency Gov. Wells, with the proceedings of this meeting, Messrs. T. Gibson, A. McCullum and B. F. Smith. On motion the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion the "Civic Guard" and the city papers were requested to publish the proceedings.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. J. MINOR, Chairman.
J. B. DUNN, Secretary.

Order Regarding the Sale of Government Horses.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1865

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 39

It having been officially reported to the Commanding General that great abuses exist in this Department in regard to the sale of Government horses to citizens, and in violation, by order of Post commanders, it is hereby ordered, that no such sale of public horses will hereafter be permitted, unless in strict compliance with Paragraph 849, Revised Army Regulations; and as it would be the equivalent of such horses, with a view to their sale, will hereafter be condemned.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. Gen.
Official: MATHEW HOLBRADE,
1st Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

COTTON IN TERREBONNE.—The Houma *Civic Guard* of the 9th says:

The cotton crop in this parish, we are informed, has suffered greatly from the effect of the storm which happened on Tuesday last. In this town chimnies and fences were blown down. We fear that our planters will not realize the hope of making as many bales of cotton as they at first anticipated.

COURT IN TERREBONNE.—The Third Judicial District Court sitting at and for the parish of Terrebonne, met on Monday, 4th inst. Members of the bar as follows: Judge J. E. Belden, presiding; Messrs. F. S. Goode, D. Richards, Louis Bush, Jos. Aycock, N. H. Blighter, E. Jordan, E. W. Blake, H. A. Gallup, T. P. Sherburne, Taylor Beattie, W. H. Knight, R. M. Belden, E. D. Bergeiren and the District Attorney, E. M. Ogden.—*Houma Civic Guard*, 9th.

A Mysterious Suicide in Texas.

The Texas correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, traveling with a part of the United States cavalry from Shreveport to San Antonio, relates in his letter, of 9th August, the following incident:

On the road were found the body of a man who, he was soon discovered, had killed himself. He was a middle aged man, of about the average height, and was dressed in the uniform of a Confederate officer. Partly clasped in his right hand was a revolver, and in his cap, which was several feet from him, was a torn piece of writing paper covered with scarcely intelligible writing, but the tenor of which we managed to make out. It ran thus: "The fall of my country breaks my heart. Heartbroken among strangers, and a beggar, now without a home, I want to die. This war robbed me of my fortune, and now I have not fortune, friends or country—nothing to live for."

There was no signature, the writer, it seemed, not having finished what he intended to say. The lanyards of sash was torn from his coat collar, but his uniform was that of a field or general officer. He had shot himself under the chin and almost perpendicularly through the head, tearing a frightful hole and doubtless causing immediate death. The body was left in the hands of the neighboring citizens, none of whom could tell anything about him. All he had evidently been a man of rank in the rebel army, it is very probable that he will be identified. He had not been dead over twelve hours.

Affairs in Northern Mexico.

(From the Mobile News of the 12th.)

New York, Sept. 12.—The *Tribune's* Matamoros correspondent says the chiefs of the Liberal party require about 10,000 men to force all their leaders to obey their orders, and one million of dollars, is needed to raise this force. With the above forces it is believed Matamoros could be taken. A commission is now at Brownsville, authorized by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to raise the one million and buy ammunition, but the commission cannot raise the coin.

The order to General Sheridan shows the Liberal party wants a private loan from the United States, and also that the Liberal party will be best without it. Maximilian's troops entered Juarez' capital on August 15th, and another important victory was the occupation of Monterrey which the Republicans had previous.

A special steamer has been launched to Brazos to convey this news, though this is insignificant when compared with the Liberal victory at Monterrey.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Probate Court—Mayor Benedict, Judge—John Hall, of the 24th Indiana Volunteers, who found drunk on Poydras street, for which mishap he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Parish Jail.

Mr. Wm. Randolph, found guilty of a violation of Sanitary order No. 53, was fined $10. Other cases were continued.

The Record. Taken the oath of amnesty in the Mayor's Office, up to 2 by o'clock, yesterday, 2,551. Registered as voters, 5,561.

Next Before the First District Court—Christian Hombloney was examined before Recorder Gastinel on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on T. J. Henry, August 30th, with a chair in the house No 25 Dumaine street. The case was referred to the First District. Bail $250.

Wm. Henry Kock and G. Langhard were sent before the same tribunal on the charge of having committed a violent assault and battery on F. Meinkel's son. Bail $250.

Enterprising—Willie Jackson is a black man of a speculating turn of mind which brought him into trouble. He called on Wednesday on several parties and purchased bills of goods to be sent to the address of the Confederate R. R. Depot, he representing that he keeps store at Berwick's Bay. At Ryan's he bought some liquors, and not having any cash, requested that a young man who was present be instructed to go with him and receive the amount of the bill. They went, but at the corner of Camp and Second streets the negro ordered the young man and hirelings off from him, and then an old gentleman who came to the affray. The case goes before Judge Abel for trial.

Small Cases—Molly Willey was found drunk on Barracks street, and it looking out that she had no home, had the privilege of 90 days residence in the Workhouse awarded her, which was accepted as a special favor.

James Caughlin was charged by colored Phil Evans with assault and battery. Sentenced $10, or fifteen days' imprisonment.

Wm. Michael was suspected of having the mind deranged, and was sent to the insane asylum for examination.

Rosario Corso and others found sleeping in the vegetable market, had to pay $2 50 each for the violation of the ordinance.

Madame Isadora laid heavy hands on the child of Madame Sequarra and had to furnish peace bonds and pay a fine of $10.

Bill Murphy, a stout darkey, hailing from Bell Town, had his pockets picked by some thief, while intoxicated, and had to pay a fine of $5.

William Sullivan and Charles Flynn were held to bail to keep the peace, in a penal sum of $300, the former complaining that the latter had threatened to take his life.

Mrs. Murphy, who, in the Lehman and Smith case, had charged her husband with assault and battery, was fined one dollar for disturbance. The case gave her a mouth, to be under the charge of the city physician.

Many other small cases before the Recorders were disposed of with small fines and imprisonment.

Turning, Fighting and Drunk—A man who did not give his name and who under the influence of liquor when he appropriated for himself a lot of sponges from the displayed stock of a fancy goods merchant, on being arrested he showed fight and was not got into his cell without considerable efforts of the police. He is ashamed of himself and refused to divulge his name.

School Board—This body has been officially notified by Gen. Canby that the charge of derelict of duty against certain of its members had been sustained by the evidence elicited in the examination.

The Franco-Imperial Rule in Mexico a Failure.

The Mobile *News* Mexico correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writes in a late letter:

Another matter deserves immediate attention. The French and their rule are flattered in Mexico. Much as it may be repugnant to our ideas, it is nevertheless true. The Government of Juarez is certainly not in favor with the people of Mexico, are combating in every direction the Empire, which commands the force to endorse obedience to its decrees, and whose policy, although awkward, harsh and stern, is gradually taking shape, and is doing good, and giving to the people what they have not enjoyed for fifty years—protection, reliable Government.

We must at once fight the French or recognize their supremacy in Mexico, and if the latter, we must at once inaugurate a vigorous treatment. We must make preparations offensive and defensive, establish a line of forts on the frontiers and encourage their settlement and by liberal terms of commutation go between those forts and settlements.

We must be low on the frontiers, great protection and attention, and encourage their development, and then they will attract much emigration from the capital and population of Mexico. Let us will keep the French occupied if beneath our Government, they are about bettering their fortunes.

If we do not go about this work with energy and by taking advantage upon Maximilian treaties will soon have all the heads of the Empire, while on the contrary we may so operate as to be the recipients of great benefits from the French occupancy of that country.

The French forces were on the 23d of July at Perul, the line of Chihuahua and Durango, and have Jesuitism, Gen. Castelnau, the city of Chihuahua, which has been for some time past the seat of the Juarez Government.

An Inside View of Mexico.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a letter from Mr. John Patrick O'Brien, dated El Paso, July 20, which is exceedingly interesting:

After an absence from this place for nearly twelve months, I have just return to El Paso from a visit to the heart of Mexico, comprising the States of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Sonora, San Luis Potosi and the Federal District, including the capital of Mexico in which I have mixed with numbers of the Mexican people, canvassed their opinions on the leading topics of the day, and especially the views they entertain with regard to Maximilian and his Empire, and Benito Juarez and the Republic. My deliberate judgement is that an immense majority of the inhabitants prefer the Government of the former to that of the latter. Moreover, I regard the opposition to the Emperor Maximilian as feeble in the extreme. Thus, Benito Juarez still continues to reside in the city of Chihuahua, nominally styling himself the President of the Republic, and exercising the functions of his office within the limits of this State, but not elsewhere.

Since the 19th day, of October, 1864, when he entered the Quartel of Hidalgo, after a rapid flight from the city of Monterey, with General Gonzales Ortiga and his contented army in the rear, he has invited up to this line, off of the citizens of Chihuahua, in constitutions and forced loans, one million and a half of dollars to sustain his declining fortunes; yet there is no foreign minister, or emissary of legation, or charge d'affaires from a single nation to acknowledge the validity of his rule, nor even a citizen to bid him good cheer, save Reuben W. Crosl, who professes to act in the name of the Government of the United States, but I doubt even if his executive has been duly verified in official form. Hence, however, clinging to the hope that the Government of the Great Republic of the West will come to his support, and by force of arms aid him in driving the French troops and Maximilian out of Mexico. In this belief I am sustained the impression that he will be disappointed.

In the city of Mexico, the recognized capital of the country, some fifteen or twenty representatives of foreign powers, including all the great leading powers of Christendom, (the United States alone excepted) have signified their approval of Maximilian as Emperor, and *de facto* and *de jure* the Government of Mexico.

The Republic of Mexico is a failure—a farce, a miserable farce, a wicked fact! The Republic of Mexico has had a fair trial for more than forty years, and is proved abortive; it is "played out."

Apprehensions of a Negro Insurrection.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 7th says: The President has received within a few days numerous letters from prominent citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, expressing apprehensions of insurrection by negroes in those States. These letters the President sent to the Freedmen's Bureau for consideration.

In the counties where there are no agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, a citizen of Union sentiments may be appointed to aid the bureau in preserving order and facilitating contracts for labor between the freedmen and white citizens. Such appointees to be responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the State in which the district resides.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular to Colonel Brown, Commissioner of Freedmen for Virginia, recommending a patrol of citizens or police system to be under the control of the department commander.

The public school buildings in Baton Rouge, which had been in military possession, have been given up to the school directors, who have matters and set them to work.

Submarine Telegraph Between Cuba the United States and Mexico.

The Queen of Spain has granted to a Spanish France company the right to lay down a submarine cable from the island of Cuba to Porto Rico, and from Porto Rico to Saint Thomas, the point of the United States, the Isthmus of Panama and Mexico. That company is to submit to the Spanish Government a plan of the line along which the cable will be established, the cable and apparatus to be used in the operation, as well as the rules and regulations of the telegraphic service. The Government will reserve to itself the right to modify or abrogate the aforesaid plans, doubtless to the respective rights of the company and of the State, and determine whether or not the telegraphic lines will be free to public adjudication. The members of the company are Alfrito de Marcovarta, the Marquis of Marinos, the Count Bela Kuelen de Counge, Mobel Carvalho, Ferdinand de Lesseps and Leopold Wesner.

Victor Hugo is about to do an unprecedented thing, and one which is sure to be difficult for any other writer to imitate. He intends to publish, one immediately after the other, three works which will show the three aspects of his genius. At the end of October will appear a volume of lyrics—"Songs of the Streets and the Woods;" at the end of January, a novel in three volumes—"The Workmen of the Sea;" and toward the close of May following, a volume of plays, containing a drama in five acts ("Torquemada"), and already to see—("The Grandmother.")

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, September 14, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with only a moderate degree of activity in the general market, but quite an active movement in our leading staple, the sales of which reach 4000 bales, in King an average for the past three days of nearly 11,000 bales, which should afford a materially enlarged basis for foreign and Domestic Exchange. The difficulty, however, of delivering in the interior and rainy weather promote a serious obstacle to the consummation of sales. In many cases sellers have been unable to deliver the (Gulf) cotton in time for the New York steamships by which the freight had been engaged, causing great inconvenience to all parties concerned, and delaying bills predicated on the shipment. These obstacles upon the movement, however, are counterbalanced by the additional inducement to the holders of cotton, which, in the absence of any material change, and with a good demand, we quote Ordinary at 35 to 37c, Good Ordinary at 38 to 39c, Low Middling at 41 to 42c, and Middling at 42 to 43c. Yesterday's business amounted to 2500 bales, or 100 more than was reported. The week's sales comprise 19,000 bales, against 10,400 last week.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865,	44,000
Received during the past week,	14,000
Received previously,	104,000
	162,000
Exported during the week,	12,000
Exported previously,	45,000
	57,000
Stock on hand and on ship board unsold,	105,000

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was only a retail business done in sugar at the previous prices. We quote from on a refining: Inferior, Louisiana 10 to 10 1/4c, Common 11 to 11 1/2c, Good Extra 11 to 11 1/2c, Fair 12 to 12c, Fully Fair 12 to 12 1/2c, and Prime 12 1/2 to 12c per lb. Good Louisiana Sugar is nominally quoted, with the lower grades of Louisiana and all descriptions of Cuba are plenty and very dull and neglected.

There were some sales of Molasses, but no data transpired. Yesterday, not previously reported, 90 bbls Louisiana sold on private terms, and a cargo of 16 bbls, and 60 bbls Martinique, at a price said to be from 70 to 72c ⅌ gallon, 76c having been offered and refused, and 72c asked. Louisiana Molasses may be quoted at 65 to 70c ⅌ gallon. The sales this week having been within the range of these prices.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The market was quiet, but firm, with a fair local business doing today. With the continuance of steady, rainy and unsettled weather, the use, many and very bad condition of the levee, and the lack of sufficient rooms on the wharves, are very great obstructions to business.

FLOUR—The native receipts, which has prevailed during the past three days appears to be subsiding. The market remains very firm here over. The sales to day are confined to 600 bbls, all to dealers, of which 100 Superfine at $8 25, 165 Fair Extra at $10 25, 100 Good Extra at $11, and 200 Choice do at $11 25 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There have been no sales of Mess Pork from first hands. Retail lots may be quoted at $31 50 ⅌ bbl. The demand now employing the retail demand at $32 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is in light supply, but the demand is for the city trade only. A lot of 50 shoulders Clear Sides sold at 21c ⅌ lb. Lard is very scarce and is selling in small lots at 22c ⅌ lb for Prime in tierces, and 23c in kegs.

HAY—Bale hays sold in one lot at $2 30 ⅌ bale.

GRAIN—The dealers are still oriental purchasers and it is only part and time that rule Corn is taken for shipment. There were sales to-day of 800 sacks white Corn, in one lot, at 87c ⅌ bushel, 500 sacks new Oats at 66c, 150 do at 65c, and 100 sacks do at 67c bushel.

BEAN—650 sacks sold in one lot at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock is fair but is in few hands and is held under limit.

HAY—The market is well supplied but very dull. There were sales of 300 bales Ordinary Western at $23 to $25, and 500 bales prime, in lots, at $26 to $27 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—There was a brisk retail demand to day at 31 to 34c and 34c ⅌ lb for Fair, fully Fair and Prime.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF PRODUCE—The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 197 hhds Sugar, 235 bbls Molasses, 15,236 do Flour, 591 do Pork, 13 bbls Lard, 1,262 do Beef, 1,259 tierces and 75 barrels Beans, 1,168 bbls Whisky, 1,652 sacks Rope, 6,120 bbls Potatoes, 14,145 sacks Oats, 3,608 bales Hay, 9,592 do Corn, 1,549 barrels Gunpowder, 696 sacks Rice and 4,679 do Bran.

Imports—Comprise 500 boxes Sugar, 50 hhds, 110 tcs and 60 bbls Molasses, 12,000 bushels Salt.

EXPORTS—Comprise 4 hhds, 82 bbls Sugar and 17 do Molasses, 2,742 do Flour, 87 do Pork, 14 sacks Beans, 668 kegs Lard, 190 bbls Whisky, 1,297 sacks Corn and 2,839 do Oats.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull. The rates are now 3/8 to 1/2 ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 3/4 ⅌ ⅌ bbl by sailing vessels for Boston. There is nothing doing by sailing vessels for New York. Sailing vessels by Liverpool obtain 3/4d and for Havre

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 9, ⅌ ⅌.—Flour unchanged and dull.

Corn dull. Oats 40c.

Whisky dull, at $2 23.

A good demand for mess pork at $30, with sales of 300 bbls. Nothing done in bulk meats or bacon. Lard in good demand at 20c, holders asking 21c at the close.

Groceries firm at full rates.

Linseed oil shares and firm, at $1 75a.

Bacon—$2 30 to $2 50. Timothy dull at $2 25 to $2 50.

New Orleans, Sept 6, P. M.—Tobacco—Market very heavy to day for the medium and lower grades, and the projections were nominally lower. 7 bbls stream logs at $6 to 4 00, 12 factory, $5 to 5 90, 19 planters $6 to 6, 15 common shipping leaf from $8 25 to 11 25, 15 medium, $12 to 14 25, 4 good and fine $15 25 to 17 25, 7 common manufacturing $15 75 to 22 25, 3 medium $22 75 to 29, 2 good, at $29 to 42 per 100 pounds.

Corn—We note a dull market and lower prices, with sales of 415 sacks prime white at 70c, and 3,000 do yellow mixed and white at 67c.

Shipping and Bags—Market very quiet. We quote domestic bagging in the usual way at 30c, bagging at 28c; machine rope at 13c, round hoop at 12c, hand-spun at 13 1/2 to 14c.

Sugar—Prices generally prevail firm, but the demand being limited, sales had to be made pretty much to suit buyers. The principal demand was for sacks. Sales comprised 1,000 bbls double refined at $9 to 11 50, 288 bbls at $6 50 for fair to prime, and 50 bbls refiner, and 50 do at $6 50 for sacks; 250 bbls at $3 50 to 3 80 for spring crop, and 250 do at $3 50 to 3 80 for spring crop, and $4 to 5 delivered for double extra.

Provisions—We note a fair demand at a sales of 50 bbls country mess pork at $28, 10 do do at $26 50, 10 do do at $24 50, 20 do do at $24 50, 50 do do at $24 50, 15,000 pounds dried sides, lots, at 19c; 3 casks do at 19 1/2c, 500 pieces country do at 18 1/2c, 40 tierces ash shoulders at 15c, and 1 tierce, 10 casks plain compressed hams at 21c, 100 pieces do at 22c; 5,000 pounds plain hams, packed, at 21 1/2c.

Whisky—No supply, and the only sale 10 bbls at $2 30 ⅌ gallon.

Lard—Is firm, 14 1/2c, dry salted 11 1/2c, green salted, 7c ⅌ lb.

Hay—Holders were tolerably firm, but buyers stood off, and the only sale we have to report is 50 bales choice timothy, eight-pounded, at $27 ⅌ ton.

Potatoes—Market unchanged, with mixed from wagons at $1 65 to 1 75 to 1 90 to 1 60 per bbl for Bilious and Mechanicsville, exclusive of barrels.

Onions—Market dull and lower, with a sale of 325 sacks at 75 to 1 per bbl.

Butter—Choice butter is scarce, and sells at 30 to 32c for dairy.

Green Apples—Sale 17 bbls mixed, not per family round, at $2 85 per bbl.

Cheese—We note a sale of 22 bbls, reconsigned, very dull—supper's quoted, at 17 to 18c.

Groceries—The market was quiet to-day, and the business was moderate. We quote prime Porto Rico sugar at 17 to 17c, prime Cuba at 12 to 12 1/2c, Mauritius at 14c. Rice is selling in tierces at 12 to 12 1/2c, bags at 11 to 12c. New York syrup molasses is steady at 60 to 65c. Home's New Orleans syrup is selling at $1 to 1 05, and $1 65 to $1 70 in kegs.

Cheese Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON