THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1865

For Gents' and Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Waterproof Shoes with Rubber Bottoms, go to DRAKE and MARKHAM'S, 56 Camp street.

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

We are obliged to the Commercial Express for copies of the latest New York papers.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Young men and others who desire to perfect themselves in clerical qualifications for all kinds of business, would do well to consult the plan of a commercial course of education as pursued at the establishment of Rufus Dolbear in the "Story Building" on Camp street.

HAVANA CIGARS—Mr. J. Guna, No. 61 Common street, has received by the schooner Morris, a large and splendid assortment of Havana Cigars, of the most celebrated brands, also, a fine lot of Havana leaf Tobacco and Cigarettes paper.

A show case, a new awning, gas fixings are offered for sale. Apply at John's restaurant, 9 Carondelet street. See advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The troupe at the Academy are determined to afford their patrons whatever advantages there are in variety. There is a very broad line of distinction, certainly, between the *The Lady of Lyons* and such sensation plays as the *The Spirit of Death*, which has been having a run during the latter half of the present week. But, provided that such concerts as *The Spirit of Death* are played with spirit and correctness, we don't see but what they will do well enough from time to time. The plot is a startling one, and the incidents are unnatural in the extreme. But the play is interesting for all that, and the moral is good—and these are two good things in its favor.

The friends of the Wren Company have had a real treat in the recent representations of *The Lady of Lyons* and *The Hunchback*. Decided y, we do not know of half as pleasant a place to pass a few leisure hours in as the Academy is with the present effective troupe, and with Miss Ella Wren Nesbitt as leading actress.

LOUISIANA ALMANAC FOR 1866.—The annual work by Francis Bonvain, 62 Bourbon street, the well known "Bronze Pen" establishment, is now almost ready for the press, and will be issued to the number of ten thousand copies. Elsewhere a notice of this purport to advertisers calls their attention to the importance of at once sending in their advertisements for publication in the Almanac. Terms of advertising will be found in the same notice.

OVERFLOW AND LEVEES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—To those not well acquainted with the hydrography of the lower Mississippi it may seem strange that planters in Terrebonne, a parish bordering on the Gulf, should be seriously concerned in the condition of the river border at the opposite extremity of the State. How, it may be asked, can Grant's canal, from the Mississippi into Lake Providence, a few miles below the Arkansas line, affect plantations four or five hundred miles distant, and in a district having, apparently, no appreciable connection with the region lying above the Red river? But the examination of a hydrographic map of Louisiana would remove all doubt as to the important relation when the latter section bears to the former, or as to the real grounds of solicitude on the part of inhabitants of Terrebonne in regard to the closing of Grant's canal.

The truth is that, west of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State to the Gulf coast, and extending from east to west variously from ten to twenty and fifty or sixty miles, there is a belt of country, alluvial in character and origin, which is intimately connected through its whole length by a chain and network of natural channels and reservoirs of water. It appears to have been formed by the gradual shifting of the bed of the Mississippi, through a period of centuries, from west to east. The traces of this eastward movement are left in almost numberless lakes and bayous all more or less parallel with the parent stream. The Red river which bisects the belt, and apparently cuts the chain of connection above mentioned, produces no actual separation.

Water flowing from the Mississippi into Lake Providence will pass first in to Tensas bayou and bayou Macon, thence into Black river, thence into Red river, whence through the Atchafalaya, and perhaps other outlets, it may find its way to the parish of Terrebonne and adjacent regions. If the volume thus poured into Red river is large and the Mississippi at the mouth of the Red river is at the same time high, an overflow of lands bordering on the Atchafalaya and on streams communicating with it is inevitable.

It was upon facts indicated in the foregoing remarks that the strongest arguments for a common levee system for the State were based. Levees was first done by riparian proprietors individually. As experience developed a community of interest on the subject of levees, the work was placed under the control of parochial authorities who regulated it with a view to the general advantage of their respective parishes. A like experience at last revealed the fact that, as respects danger of overflow, and means of protection therefrom, all the bottom lands on the western border of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State to the Gulf coast, were a unit and demanded a levee system which should carefully consult the interest of the whole in applying means for relief and protection of the several parts. Under such a system, judiciously administered, no canal from the Mississippi to the swamp basin, such as that cut at Lake Providence would be permitted, and in case an outlet of that nature should occur by crevasse, it would be deemed an imperative duty to have it closed, not only for the benefit of lands in its immediate vicinity, but of all lying in the same alluvial stretch below.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The steamship Northern Light arrived last evening, and we have by her New York files to the evening of the 13th inst. We are obliged to her Purser for the subjoined memorandum and other favors.

Left New York Sept. 6 at 3:30 P. M. Sept. 11, at 3 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Geo. Cromwell; same day at 8 P. M., passed steamship North Star, bound to New York, arrived at S. W. Pass 7 P. M. of 14th, too late to cross the bar, crossed the bar at 6 A. M., 15th, arrived at New Orleans at 6 P. M.

Passengers by the Northern Light:

Surgeon J. A. McPherson, U. S. A. sick lady, 3 Jakobs, Julius Engleman, F. E. Levy, M. Godeman, M. Lanoier, Gaudell, A. B. Farrington wife and servant, C. Winslow, T. S. Moore, H. S. Jackson, Samuel Howitt, J. L. Levy, F. Levy and son, R. C. Merriam, J. M. Crosby, U. S. A. sick, John Robb, J. B. Clark, A. Kimball, F. A. Rudd, James Delamar, Gustave Seiber, F. S. Brown, Louis Seibert, Mrs Draper and mother, and 30 second class passengers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEWS FROM EUROPE

The Great Eastern Chartered for Five Years by the Telegraph Co.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

New York, Sept. 14.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool the 2d inst., has arrived.

The steamship Great Eastern has been chartered by the English Telegraph Company for five years.

The Liverpool cotton market reported firm. Sales on Saturday (2d) were 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 6000. Middling quoted at 18¾d, the market closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged; Cheese, 95; U. S. 5-20's 69.

The Manchester market is firm.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Important Regulations.

War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

Circular No. 15 and Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this bureau, is hereby rescinded, and the following rules and regulations are adopted for the purpose of establishing a definite and uniform policy relative to abandoned lands or real property, and lands or real property to which the United States shall have acquired a title by confiscation, sale or otherwise, which now, or may hereafter come under the control of this bureau, by virtue of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, establishing, by order of the President, to wit: General Orders No. 110, War Department, June 7, 1865:

1st. The abandoned lands referred to in the law and regulations governing this bureau are defined according to a second act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, as follows, viz:

"Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

2d. Property will not be regarded as confiscated until after the decision of the U. S. Court to the district in which the property may be found has been made, by which the property is condemned as an enemy's property, and becomes the property of the United States.

3d. All abandoned land and real property, and all land and real property to which the United States shall have acquired a title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, that now is or may hereafter become under control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said act and orders of the President, and shall be set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, as provided in Sec. 3 of the act establishing a bureau, viz:

"In every case person, whether refugee or freedman, as before said, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it is assigned shall be protected in its use and enjoyment for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent of the value of said land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, their rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term or any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase lands and receive such title thereto as the United States Commissioner may convey, upon paying the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purchase. All lands or other real property in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas and Texas, which the United States have acquired or that acquire, taken by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, and all abandoned lands, or other abandoned real property in those States, provided that such property, whether confiscated or abandoned, remaining until otherwise disposed of, shall have been properly transferred to the bureau on the requisition of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, shall be considered as under the control of the Commissioner of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the purpose herein before set forth, and for the time authorized by the act establishing the bureau, and no part or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owner or other claimants, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner.

The Assistant Commissioner will, as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and such confiscated and abandoned real property under their control to be made, besides keeping a record, which they will forward monthly to the Commissioner of the bureau. Copies of such descriptions, in the manner prescribed by Circular No. 10 July 19th, 1865, from this bureau. They will, when as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated lands and property as may be and necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen.

The specific division of which into lots and the rental or sale thereof according to the law establishing this bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the commissioner. In the selection and setting apart of such lands and property, care will be used to leave that about which there is the least doubt that this bureau should have control.

Whenever any land or real property that shall come into the possession of this bureau as abandoned, does not fall under the definition of abandoned as set forth in section 2d of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, herein before mentioned, it will be formally surrendered by the Assistant Commissioner of the bureau on its appearing that the claimants of such abandoned property in the house defined in said section and act.

Former owners of property held by the bureau as abandoned, who claim its restoration on the ground of having received the pardon of the President, will forward their applications to the Commissioner of the bureau, through the Superintendents and Assistant Commissioners of the districts and States in which the property is valued.

Each application must be accompanied by, first, a copy of the special pardon of the President of the United States or of the oath under the amnesty proclamation, where they are not embraced in any exceptions therein enumerated; second, proof of title; third, evidence that the property has not been confiscated or libelled; that the proceedings against it have been discontinued. The officers of the bureau through whose hands such applications may pass, will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the date to which the property is put by the bureau.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. and Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Approved September 1, 1865.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

The Late Gen. L. G. de Russy.

The Mobile *Daily News*, in an article on the appointment of Brig. Gen. de Russy to the command of the District of Mobile, furnishes the annexed sketch of the de Russy family, and of the career of the late Brig. Gen. Louis G. de Russy, of Natchitoches:

We are not personally acquainted with Gen. de Russy, but it was our good fortune to be intimately associated with his brother, Gen. Louis G. de Russy, of Louisiana, whose death it was lately our painful duty to record.

The de Russy family, originally from one of the oldest and noblest stocks of France, was, at the time of the French revolution, settled in San Domingo, where they owned large estates, and by their talent and lightened chivalry were among the first of that elegant and intelligent colonial aristocracy which furnished an Espinosse to the French—the celebrated Josephine. In the days of terror which followed the emancipation of the colonies by the National Convention, that family emigrated to the United States—New York, we believe—where, soon conquering a high station by their many talents and virtues, the present General and his brother Louis were born. Entered as cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, they graduated with honor and entered the army. Louis G. de Russy, however, settled soon afterwards in Louisiana, on Red river, where he married a Miss Sompayrac, the daughter of an old San Domingo planter, whose industry and energy had rebuilt a large fortune in his new home.

At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Louis G. de Russy raised a volunteer regiment (the 1st Louisiana,) and, whilst on his way to join Gen. Scott before Vera Cruz, he was wrecked on a hostile coast, where he landed with about seven hundred men, having lost all but their arms. They were over eighty miles distant from Vera Cruz, and were soon surrounded by a very superior force, which demanded an unconditional surrender. The answer was a bayonet charge through the Mexican hosts, and for ten consecutive days the noble little band fought its way, till it finally reached the main American army camped before Vera Cruz.

When this unfortunate rebellion broke out, and although he was then nearly sixty years of age, Col. Louis G. de Rusy, who had ever been a Southern States Right Democrat, was elected Colonel of the 21 Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, which soon afterwards was ordered to Mississippi.

There, by one of those and instances which render civil war so horrible, he found his brother, the present Federal General De Russy, and then Colonel of regulars, in command of Fortress Monroe. It was then thought the Confederate forces would soon make an attack on that stronghold, and, rather than be exposed to meet his own brother in the opposite ranks, Col. De Russy resigned his position, and was, at his own request, transferred to the army of the Cumberland, where he was at once assigned as chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Polk.

He afterwards retired for a time from active service, but when, in May, 1863, Western Louisiana was invaded by Gen. N. P. Banks, the old warrior arose again and rushed to the front. Gen. Dick Taylor at once placed him in charge of the defenses of Red River and its tributaries, and soon afterwards Fort de Russy, on Red River, was erected by him with such skill and on such an admirable position, that notwithstanding his very inferior armament, (3 smoothed and 1 barbette 32 pounder,) it compelled the surrender of the Queen of the West, and put to flight the rest of the fleet that had attempted the passage.

When circumstances rendered it necessary to abandon that position—which being only a redan, could not be defended without an heavy infantry force—Gen. L. G. de Rusy proceeded to dispute the passage of the fleet to Shreveport.

Here, another beautiful illustration of his noble character was given to the country. On Red River, at the point called Grand Ecore, the bluff rises to nearly two hundred feet, commanding the channel for nearly two miles; but on that same bluff stood the General's own family mansion, a stately brick structure, endeared to him as the home of his happiness, and the birthplace of his own children. Gen. Taylor, to spare the building, suggested a point lower down, but Gen. de Rusy replied the spot on which stood his own home was by far the most formidable, and, making all due preparations to move his family at a moment's notice, actually threw up the breastworks through his own garden, and planted his battery in the very front of his own parlor!

The rapid retreat of Gen. N. P. Banks, at the approach of Walker's Division from Arkansas, saved, for that time, the General's mansion, but the following year the destructive hand of war nearly levelled it to the ground.

We served with him a long time in the State Senate of Louisiana, where his influence was great as his talent and modesty. In private life a better man never lived. Highly educated and polished, he was the most perfect specimen of a French nobleman we ever gazed upon, and his commanding and imposing appearance he spoke the soldier and the gentleman in every trait and feature.

Late European News.

Among the news by the Scotia which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., are the following:

THE CABLE—THE CATTLE DISEASE—THE END OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The Directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company are confident of being able to lay successfully a submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland, and to recommencing the end of the present cable, that they have offered to contract with the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to make and lay during the summer of 1866 an entirely new cable, and complete the old one, so as to have next year two efficient telegraph lines between Europe and America. All who were on board the Great Eastern have created confidence in ocean cables across next year.

The cattle disease continued a serious matter of discussion. A city had been raised in Ireland for a discontinuance of the importation of cattle from England into Ireland, and the expediency of such a step was being seriously discussed. On the 25th Government issued an order in council prohibiting such importation.

The Committee of the Emancipation Society had issued an address announcing the dissolution of the Association.

FRANCE.—The English squadron, after being feted at Brest in a manner corresponding with the previous proceedings at Cherbourg, sailed from Brest for, Portsmouth on the 24th of August.

The Emperor and Empress of the French has returned to Fontainbleau from their tour in Switzerland. As the Imperial party went from the railway station to the hotel at Neufchatel, the horses of the carriage frightened Princess Anna and others ran away, and the carriage was violently upset. The Princess escaped with a contusion, which was not dangerous. The Countess Montebello had her collar bone fractured, and Mlle Sonvet had one of her ribs broken.

The Paris *Temps*, in an article on the Austro Prussian Confederation, says:

It is no longer a question of nationality but of oppression and confiscation, which embitters every region. If Lauenburg, Schleswig, a similar point on the Rhine may suit France, and France may appropriate it with equal right.

CHARGE OF AN AMERICAN WAR WITH CHINA.

A telegram of the 12th of July, from Shang-Hai, states that the Japanese rebels are encamped in the neighbourhood of Pekin. It is reported they have taken the city and the report is generally believed.

Burgevine is still in custody. The American Minister has again demanded his release, with the intimation that a refusal will be considered a *casus belli*.

The Taeping rebellion appears to be extinguished.

A severe typhoon had occurred in the vicinity of Hong Kong, and several shipping casualties are reported.

Agricultural Prospects in the Mississippi for 1866.

A letter from a correspondent of the New York *Herald* who writes from St Louis says:

There is very reason to believe that the ensuing year (1866) will be a prosperous one for the country. By the next spring the labor question will be practically settled, and, the indications for the investment of Northern capital will be increased. The largest landholders will be forced during the present year to subdivide their property. The Arkansas system of working their plantations in shares will unquestionably be extended to Louisiana and Mississippi. Matters will generally become more and more settled each month, and by the time that the planters are called upon to put in their crops the necessities of the situation and the moderated quietude of the South will force all hands to go to work industriously for remunerating the war-worn fields of that section. It is worthy of remark that the testimony of all persons, military and unmilitary, who have recently passed through these States, goes to prove conclusively that the returned rebel soldiers are generally going to work with a hearty good will. There is now a lack of employment on farms, and hundreds of them are working on the repair of Union railroads. These men have been accused to be the blackest kind of work, and it let alone by demagogues will yet make excellent citizens. The decrease of destruction, the withdrawal of the extraordinary demand for everything produced in the South, diminishing the losses on state land and the rapid increase of the number of producers, and the opening of fields of cultivation which have been idle for four years on the other hand, must largely enrich the deposed States within a single year. The only question seems to be, can the South go through the winter without serious injury? If it can, the opinions of the best judges coincide in the belief that the next year will witness a season of plenty in every part of the South. The process of recuperation thus far has been somewhat astonishing, but the encouraging prospects of 1866 promise to exceed all former calculations and to revive the strength of the decimated portions of the Mississippi valley in an unprecedented degree.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The Washington City Post Office has sold since the organization of the system 1932 money orders, amounting to $107,113 68, the loss upon which were $340 05, and orders have been cashed to the amount of $65,630 18. The receipts from surplus deposits of other offices have been $77,873 10; and in the New York office alone, the surplus deposits reported are $114 394.

The number of registered letters mailed during the months of July and August was 1399, and received for the South, 192. Total, 1591, an increase of 455 over the months of May and June.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOMHOUSE.—September 14th, 1865: John G. L. Kran, inspector; R. M. Dowden, night inspector; Duvenay T. Farrar, do do; Daniel Kennedy, do do. September 15, 1865: Geo. W. Zacharie, aid to revenue; Edmond Bachemin, Jr., night inspector; Hortaire Audry, night inspector.

Another Atlantic Cable—A French Project.

(From *Le Nord*.)

The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged either the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company or the new French company, which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. Mr. Alberto Bilesbal has undertaken the enterprise at his own cost. But this time the company does not intend to embarrass a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track contemplated: From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent by land, from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Gore; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil (a distance of less than one half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern) from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands.

The enterprise is more easily practicable than that contemned in England. The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African coast, and that cleared may be obtained by means of guard stations. The company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four millions of francs, payable by instalments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorization from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Seat Before the First District Court—The longwinded case in the First District Recorder's Court against J. G. Smith, a young man who was for several years employed in the house of Voss & West, ended yesterday so far as to seat it from the lower court to the First District Court.

The accusation charged the young man with larceny, by alterations in the books of the firm, embezzled to the prejudice of his employer, the sum of $2000, more or less. The defense of the accused was mainly based upon showing that the books were kept under the tuition and surveillance of Mr. Voss &c.

Dr. Leonhard was examined before Recorder Campbell on the charge of having concealed an assault with two Deringer pistols on Royer Stereo, and an another charge of carrying concealed weapons, preferred by Mr. Fourie. The parties to the affair had some previous business transactions, it would almost appear, some blockade running which was fully proven.

Several parties were present at the affray, one of whom claims to have extracted the prosecutor with $100,000 in Mobile for the purpose of purchasing cotton. The multitude of counsel, the witnesses consequently to be examined and the interaction of the case may keep the examination till doomsday. Should it end before that event, we will give the result immediately.

Small Cases.—Quite a number of parties were sent to the Freedmen's bureau. Ophelia Lyon and Emily Parker, who were in contention of City Ordinance No. 1092, using obscene language, etc., were warned by Recorder Campbell again with a sentence of 24 cells or 5 days' improvement.

Laura Smith, brought up drunk and vagrant, was worksomed for 30 days, but Thomas Hayne found drunk, got off with a fine of $5.

Pat Hendrine, who imprudently disturbed the peace in Mr. Kroll's house on Common street, found to his sorrow and at the cost of $5 and a night's imprisonment, that he got into the wrong box for kicking up a row.

Mrs Stearns and Mr. Brushcord, fighting and disturbing the peace on the corner of Bienville and Maispomene streets, using profane language, etc. Sentence, 30 days' imprisonment or $100 peace bonds. Jno Feeney, for a fight on St. Charles street, let off with the same sentence.

James Weegan was charged by Mrs. Lowery with attempting to kill her with a knife. Both had to give bonds to keep the peace.

The Record—2917 persons had taken the oath of allegiance to recognition to date.

Troops to be Withdrawn from the South.

New York, September 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, it is understood to be contemplated by the President to withdraw forthwith the troops from the South, leaving the State into the hands of the people to the basis of civil government precisely as before the late war, except slavery.

Hardly a soldier will be left except such as are necessary to garrison the forts, and such as may be required to keep the peace, and for the purpose of meeting any emergencies arising from action of foreign powers.—*N. Y. Times.*

When Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, took position against the Confederate States, it was all in the South that his energy and ability would be very influential against us. This consciousness was deepened by the fact that he was a native of Tennessee—a State in which a strong minority was capable of being rivalled against the Confederate cause. Moreover, it was believed, could do more in that direction than Mr. Johnson. Especially was East Tennessee, where Johnson was at home, hostile to the Confederacy. Yet, notwithstanding all this, he was not detained by the Confederate authorities when on one occasion he fell into their hands. It was not because they did not see the prejudice against the South to be made by his retaining a power against the South to be made, and felt it keenly, but his magnanimity would not permit him to order the arrest. The whole south felt a desire to detain Mr. Johnson, because it was well known that he was then doing his way to East Tennessee to operate with his power against the Confederacy. Yet the Southern people acquitted heartily in the course pursued by their president, although they then treated the influence of Mr. Johnson more than that of any other man on the Confederate side. We well remember the telegraphic announcement of Mr. Johnson's movements at the time, and confess that we should have decided his detention, if it had been ordered. Many of anything like equal importance in the Confederacy would, at that time, have been permitted to pass through any of the Northern lines, if they such had attempted it, he would probably be just now taking his farewell of some of the celebrated forts in that latitude.

Somebody, we believe, spoke rudely to Mr. Johnson at one of the depots of the Southern railroad, but even that was disapproved and regretted by the Southern people in general.—*Exchange.*

Tragedy in Orleans, Mass.—Double Murder and Suicide.

A tragedy of the most melancholy nature occurred early yesterday morning in the quiet village of South Dedham. Mrs. Marston, the wife of Dr. Carlos Marston, murdered her husband and daughter, by shooting them with a revolver, and then turning the weapon against herself, committed suicide. The circumstances of the tragic event which there is reason to be no doubt was induced by the melancholy illness of the unfortunate wife and mother, are as follows:

For some time past the friends of Mrs. Marston, who has been much out of health, have detected in her movements evidence symptoms of insanity, but not until within the past week have fearful apprehensions been entertained. Latterly it had been thought that she might destroy herself or injure others, and fears of this nature were communicated to Dr. Marston on Tuesday by a lady who resided in the family, she having consulted the Doctor that his wife would kill him before the next morning if she was not on his guard.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, Mrs. Marston became apparently resolute, and left her bed, saying she was going to the wind for her daughter Cora, a beautiful girl about ten years of age. Dr. Marston went to the room of the lady above mentioned and informed her of this fact, cautioning her to keep the door of her room locked, which she did, and shortly went to sleep again. She was awakened about two hours afterward by the discharge of a pistol, and leaving her room, went to the staircase to learn the cause. Here she met Mrs. Marston with a pistol in her hand, who threatened to blow her brains out if she did not return to her room. The latter retired to her chamber, but left it again as soon as the coast seemed clear, and ran to the other part of the house to arouse the family living there.

While gone on this mission the lady heard several other shots fired, and when she alarmed neighbors reached the hotel room she witnessed a spectacle of the most heart-rending horror. Mrs. Marston had shot her daughter through the head and back, had discharged a bullet through the heart of her husband, and completed the sad tragedy by shooting herself twice through the body. The lifeless bodies of the husband and wife lay upon the bed in the room which they had formerly occupied, and the dead body of the daughter was found upon the floor in another room. The deaths of all these had apparently been nearly instantaneous. Dr. Fogg was summoned as speedily as possible, but on examination of the bodies he found that all the victims were beyond the reach of surgical skill.

The pistol from which the fatal shots were fired was obtained from a trunk, of which Dr. Marston constantly kept the key. This key he had missed a few days before, and had thereupon taken the precaution immediately to draw the charges in the pistol, least any accident might be occasioned thereby. When the room was entered after the commission of the murder and suicide, a most powerful odor of chloroform was discovered, which, with other circumstances, leads to the belief that Mrs. Marston had first stupefied her husband with chloroform, and obtained possession of the pistol and the necessary cartridges.

Dr. Marston was about 40 years of age, and came from New Hampshire, having resided in South Dedham about three months. He was a skillful physician, courteous and genial in social intercourse, and was highly esteemed in the community.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 15, 1865.

Western Produce continued very quiet to-day, but there was some animation in the gilt market, while our leading staple continued in active request at full prices, the advantage being still more on the side of factors. At the close there were considerable transactions in sales, but which will hardly be consummated before to-morrow. We hear referred complaints of the condition of the Cotton on the river and the yards, caused by the long spell of rainy weather and the difficulties in the way of delivering.

Gold opened quiet at 145 @ 145¼, but on the announcement that private telegrams had been received reporting a decline at New York, the market rallied more in favor of buyers, closing at 145 against 145¼ @ 145⅝ last evening. The sales and receipts included $65,000 (in the latter part of the day) at 144¾; $2000, $5000, $10,000, and $20,000 in two lots at 145; $1000, $5000, and $4000 @ 145⅛; and $5000, $10,000, $15,000, $10,000, $15,000 and several lots of $1000 @ $2000 at 145⅛. We also noticed some smaller lots (of $500 to $1000) sold by dealers at 145⅛. Nothing was reported in Silver, American gold dollars, in round lots, are quoted at 141 and Mexican dollars at 143 @ 144. Dealers pay for the latter 140 @ 142 ½.

We here again a short amount to report in Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling, comprising fully £40,000 and including private bills by about £3000, in two amounts, at 154; £18,000 in several amounts at 153½ and 154¼; £3000 at 154⅝; £2000 Bank at 155 ¼, £20,000 at 155 1/16, and a small bill at 157. Some enthusiasm quote the market easier. In Francs we noticed sales of 40,000 commercial at 3.65 and 40,000 at 3.63 ½. We quote Sterling at 152 @ 155 1/16 for private bills, and 155 ½ @ 157 for Bank, and Francs at 3.63 @ 3.72 ½ for the former and 3.60 @ 3.70 for the latter.

We have no material variation to notice in Domestic Exchange, which was moderately active at previous rates. The Banks are generally checked on New York at ¼ discount, but one of the former asked ⅛, and another supplied his regular customers at ¼. A third checked at ⅛ to ¼, but sold some round sums at 11 16. Out from the sales included two bills of $15,000 New York Sight at ¼ discount, a larger amount at the same, and $50,000 at ¼, and ⅛; $25,000 sev days Sight at ¼, $15,000 five days', in two sums, at 1⅛, $30,000 ten days' in two amounts, at 1⅛, and $45,000, $15,000 and $30,000, at 1⅛, and $10,000 sev days' at 1⅛.

We heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 40 shares City Hall Bond noticed in our last report at the advanced rate of $107. City Bonds are quoted at 67 @ 68 for the Hall Bond issues and 79 @ 80 for the Consolidated.

The 18th Section in the Charter of the Louisiana State Bank provides "that with respect to all the debts contracted by said corporation before its dissolution, the persons composing the said corporation at the time of its dissolution, shall be personally bound to the amount of their shares, respectively held, and no more, in all cases where similar, or which might be, contracted after such dissolution." It has always been held that the corporation being, in fact, a limited copartnership, the purpose of these provisions was, as we was based, to compel the stockholders from any personal liability beyond their investment in stock, and, on the other, to bind them to the extent of their subscribed shares, "and no more." For some time after the Bank commenced business only a part of its stock was paid up. Had it then failed and the corporation been dissolved, its stockholders would have been liable, not only in their proportion of the assets of the Bank, according to the amount they had paid up, but also for whatever sum remained unpaid on their shares. The whole of the proceeds of the assets of them would go in full, would have to be liable for the debts of the bank, but their liability, "in the amount of their shares," having been discharged by such payment, they would have been liable for no more.

Such is and has always been the construction of this section. With regard to the Free Banks it is otherwise. Under the 23d section of the act to establish a general system of Free Banks in the State of Louisiana, it is provided that "should the securities deposited with the Auditor for the circulating notes be insufficient to provide for their payment in full, then the inspectors are empowered to receive from the other assets of the bank a ratable share of the deficiency." In that case all these securities prove insufficient, then the stockholders become liable, or in the words of the Act, "the stockholders of said corporation shall be liable for the full amount of all unredeemed bills issued by the bankers, which each may own." The distinction then between the liabilities of the stockholders of the Louisiana State Bank and those of the stockholders of the Free Banks, is that the former are liable for the debts of the Bank to the extent of the stock they have subscribed for "and no more," while the latter are liable in the ratio of their shares for the whole amount of the notes issued by the association.

The war more unfavorable to the Bank stock market. The sales of Louisiana State Bank have comprised about $30,000, including $2000, $5000 and $10,000 at 26½ per dollar, and about $13,000 of which we have noticed sold at 26½ at least a part of which was sold to be at 26 1/2. We also noticed sales of $2000 Bank of New Orleans at 69, a similar amount at 68 ½, and $5000 Bank of Louisiana at 28. We continue to quote the stock of Louisiana Bank at 27 @ 28, Union Bank at 52 @ 53, Louisiana State Bank at 57 @ 58, Bank of New Orleans at 65 @ 70, Merchants' Bank at 69 @ 71, Union Bank at 52 @ 53, and Orleans at 78 @ 85. The last mentioned figures are the prices paid for the small lots of Bank stock. The City Treasury notes rate at 1 and 1 ¼ and discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for bank State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, September 15, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a few enquiry, but the movement checked by the high pretensions of factors towards standing which the sales run up 1,000 bales, embracing 750 bales for the city port, and 750, 307, 450, 300, 325, 120, 100 and 50 by others. Prices continued buoyant, and in most cases ruled more in favor of sellers, but a numerous lot was fresh picked up at lower figures. With these exceptions we have no change in quotations as follows: Ordinary 33 @ 35c, Good Ordinary 38 @ 40, Low Middling 41 @ 43, Middling 44 @ 45. The outside figures for the grades below Middling are for extra classifications.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		93,400
Received previously	1,000	
Received yesterday	1,000	
	2,000	
Exported to-day	200	
Exported previously	1,000	
	1,200	93,200
Stock on hand and in elevators		92,000

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was an improved feeling in the market to-day, the inquiry for small lots of sugar being more active, and sales, yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, embraced fully 1000 hhds Louisiana, in seven or eight lots, principally to the trade, at only a few late prices. Fully half of the lot, at 11½c ⅌ lb for Fair, 12c for good to fine, 12½c for Prime, and 17½c ⅌ lb for strictly Choice old grocers. There was some looking around for Molasses, but there was no sale that transpired, one lot of 34 hhds from parish Lafourche at 71c ⅌ gallon. The better grades of Louisiana Sugar are very scarce and continue to request, but the lower descriptions of Louisiana and all grades of Cuban are very dull and neglected. Louisiana Molasses is scarce, while the production of Cuba is plenty and dull.

WESTERN PRODUCE—We stated yesterday that the previous active demand appeared to be subsiding. The market for all descriptions of produce was very dull to-day, and what business was done was on a very small scale, being mostly confined to small sales to dealers and the filling of small orders for the country and for the city grocery trade.

FLOUR—We have to notice a dull market to-day, prices are firm and unchanged however. The sales are confined to about 1000 bbls, including 200 bbls superfine, in four equal lots, and 300, in three equal lots, at $8 75 @ 9 00 ⅌ bbl, and 100 bbls Low Extra at $8 25 @ $8 75.

PROVISIONS—There is only a small retail demand which is being supplied by the dealers at $20 ⅌ bbl for Mess Pork, 18c ⅌ lb for good Bacon Shoulders, 16c for Ribbed Sides, 20c for Clear Sides, 20c ⅌ lb for Prime Lard in tierces and 18c in bags. Pork is in good supply; there is but little Bacon on hand. Lard is very scarce.

GRAIN—Extreme dullness has prevailed to-day. There were no sales of Oats and prices of Corn are drooping. 200 sacks prime yellow Corn sold at 80c, and 537 prime white at 87c ⅌ bushel.

BEAN—A lot of 320 sacks sold at $1 20 @ 1 30 ⅌ bu. The stock is mostly held under itself.

HAY—We note the sale of 325 bales Good Western Hay at $22 ⅌ ton.

SEEDLINS—The market is overstocked with Potatoes and Onions. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 @ $2 25 ⅌ bbl and Onions at $3 50 @ $3 85. There were sales of Michigan Potatoes at $1 10 @ $1 15 ⅌ sack and $1 75 @ $2 75 ⅌ bbl. Apples are selling at $4 50 @ $5 ⅌ bbl, Cabbages at $12 @ $15 ⅌ 100. Chickens at $4 50 @ $7 ⅌ dozen and Ducks at 30c ⅌ dozen.

BALING STUFF—The market is very dull at the present prices and the demand is nearly confined to small lots retailed. We quote for planter's immediate use at 20¼ @ 22c ⅌ yard for India Bagging in rolls, 24½c in bales, 16c ⅌ lb for Bale Rope and 20c for Twine. A lot of 100 coils Bale Rope sold at 15½c ⅌ lb. Buyers are considering for lower prices which sellers refuse to grant. Buy bales yesterday 200 bales India Bagging sold on private terms.

SALT—A small lot received, of 22,000 bushels Turks Island, sold on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio is selling in small lots at 30¼ @ 30½ ⅌ lb for Fair to Good Fair. Very little or no Fresh in the market.

FREIGHTS—There has been no change for New York ports and we hear of no large sales of Cotton during the past four days. Yesterday the engagements were made the morning at at 1¼d ⅌ lb. Subsequently the rates was for two bales.

A SPLENDID SHOW CASE with a Fresco front; also, a SHOW WINDOW and SHELVES, and a COUNTER, Apply at [illegible]

Quote Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 16, 1865.

Arrival during the past week, 15 Western Beeves, 1,700 Texas Beeves, 20 Hogs, 15 Sheep, 74 Milch Cows and 300 Veal