THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1865.

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

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

St. Charles Theatre.—We are informed that this theatre will be opened for the winter on the 23d of October. Mr. Davey, the talented and energetic manager, is already in the city, and is pushing on the work of renovating the establishment thoroughly for the coming season.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Niagara for acceptable Western favors.

To Purser Fuller, of the Morning Star, we are obliged for a renewal of valued favors and attentions.

Northern Democratic Conventions and the Republicans.

There is no doubt that many of the leading Republicans and some of the principal Republican journals are beginning to be seriously annoyed and embarrassed by the action of the late State Democratic Conventions in the North. These bodies have invariably endorsed the policy of President Johnson, and pledged him the support of the party upon principles which it is thought the President will be disposed to adhere to in his general administration. The recent Democratic Convention at Albany, N. Y., adopted a platform which is well adapted, and was no doubt so designed to place the New York Republicans in the dilemma of having to make no opposition on political grounds to the Democratic party, or to make a political issue with it on such grounds as will bring them in hostility to the President.

To pursue the former course would be very much like a surrender to the enemy, while, if in doing so, they still preserved a distinct organization on minor or State questions, they would be sure to lose all the Radical element of their party. Should they assail the Democratic platform, they must in effect attack the administration of President Johnson. They would thus change positions with the Democrats as formerly existing to the National Executive. They would be the opposition and the Democrats would be the Administration party.

Whether the Republicans pursue the one or the other course, it would seem impossible for them to avoid large secessions from their ranks such losses, perhaps, as may lead to the complete disorganization of their party, as, at present, constituted. Such a result would leave the field open to two great and bitterly contending parties, the Radicals, under, no matter what name,—possibly, still under the name of Republican,—and those supporting the President against Radical opposition, let them be called Democrats, Conservatives, Constitutionalists, or what not. This is, unquestionably, the point to which national politics are now drifting.

The New York *Herald* thus refers to the quandary to which the New York Republicans are brought by the action of the Albany Convention:

What are the New York Republicans called upon to do? What can they do as an opposition party, the democracy having become the Administration party? Greeley suggests the adoption of one of the Democratic State ticket. Why not adopt all? Raymond calls this new movement a surrender to the Republicans. What, then, is to hinder them from falling into line and ratifying ticket and platform by the solid vote of the State? The Republicans of Minnesota have refused to endorse Andy Johnson. Will the party of New York venture upon this hazardous experiment? Not likely. Will they venture upon the Minnesota issue of negro suffrage? No; they dare not in New York. They have, then, no alternative but to fall in line with the reconstructed democracy and their comprehensive ticket, embracing soldiers and civilians, old line Whigs, Free Soil Democrats, Republicans and converted Know Nothings—everything, in fact, but played out copperheads, shent-per-shent democrats and abolition radicals.

Let us have, then, a general fusion of parties in our coming November election on the State tickets, and an election by popular acclamation in support of President Johnson.

A Louisiana Artiste.—Mlle. Marguerite Elie, a young pianist who a few years ago made a brilliant debut in our musical world, is, we understand, about to return after achieving a crown of success before the Parisian public, the most critical and severe that exists. Within two years from the time of quitting the Conservatoire, she has won in Paris, not only the applause of elite circles, but the approbation of great artists and the first critics. Her talent, her youth, the interest which she had previously awakened, esteem for her father, one of our best artists, will ensure her a cordial welcome back to her natal city.

Arrival of the Morning Star.—The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, from New York 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, sailed in company with the steamship Star of the Union and Star of the South, for New Orleans.

Off Sandy Hook, spoke steamship Evening Star, hence for New York. September 10, lat. 33 00 N. long. 74 41 W. saw steamship Atlanta, bound North.

September 11, off Hatteras, spoke steamship Nevada, bound North.

The Morning Star brings 150 passengers and a large cargo.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Morning Star from New York:

C A Wood, J T Tucker, Wm J M Courtenay, Miss Florence Courtenay, Miss Virginia Courtenay, Colonel Holbrook, [illegible], F A Fouts, Mr H [illegible], W W Howe and lady, Lieut Commanding C H Cushman, J Dawson and wife, John A Fitter, Capt. Thos. [illegible], [illegible] Wright, W N Williams, Henry Potter, [illegible], C C Howe, Mrs [illegible] Rogers and mother, [illegible], [illegible] Fischer, W Rainey, C Kartmann, Philip [illegible], J H Wise, [illegible], [illegible] and two children, [illegible], Joseph Roseneck, [illegible], G W Wilson and lady, [illegible], Joseph Coll, [illegible], J S Green, Mrs Pauline Wild, [illegible] and two servants, [illegible], [illegible], Thomas [illegible], Frank [illegible], [illegible], Miss Sarah Dee, [illegible], McDonough and three children, W Harvey, Mrs M O'Donnell and son, Mrs Marcellin, Mrs J Jenkins and child, Mrs Martin Grogan, Mrs Mary Gerry, Miss Kate Gerry, Miss J Siddell, J McGee and others in the steerage.

Personal Items of Paris Correspondence.

We are allowed to take the following from a private letter from Paris, dated the 22d August:

MR. SLIDELL.

Mr. Slidell is in the country living in the greatest obscurity. The miscarriage of the Confederacy and his own misfortunes have broken him down. He sees no one, and remains shut up in his room, plunged in the pages of French novels. It is generally supposed that he made much money by the Confederate loan; but this is a great mistake. I believe even that he is in a state bordering on poverty.

EUSTIS.

Eustis is in Switzerland with his family, and that of his father in law. He has made noble use of the fortune which he acquired by marriage. The services he has rendered to Confederates whom misfortune has driven to Europe, are innumerable.

[illegible]

[illegible] is here; his [illegible] is not [illegible], but all the journals have announced the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]

Gen. [illegible] is also here, but I have not seen him. He is accompanied by his [illegible] wife, [illegible]. [illegible] will be in London on the 9th.

From Western Papers.

We received yesterday by the steamer Niagara Western papers of the 12th from which we take the appended:

Interesting Interview of Southern Delegations with the President.

(Special Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.)

Washington, Sept. 11.—This morning a delegation of Southern men, representing seven Southern States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee—had an interview with the President Johnson. The Chairmen of the various State delegations are Messrs. McFarland, of Virginia, Bass, of Arkansas, Withers, of Mississippi, Biles, of Alabama, Green, of Tennessee, Judge Cochrane, of Georgia, Judge Baker, of Florida. Wm. McFarland, of Virginia, briefly addressed the President, in which he alluded to the composition of the delegation, representing as it did a large portion of the Southern people, and to the fact that the policy of the President and his course in dealing with the late insurgent States met with the cordial indorsement of those people who are disposed to stand by him in restoring the authority of the Government in cementing the bonds of the Union. The President said in reply that there had been no new developments in public affairs to make it necessary for him to change his course towards people lately in rebellion. He thought by this time that those people must be aware that he was anxious for the restoration of the States to the Union in the mode already familiar to them through the proclamation of the Executive. He alluded to election of Congressmen, and said that their admission rested solely with Congress. It was important, therefore, that thoroughly loyal men should be elected to represent them, in order that they might not be rejected by Congress. The delegation were evidently pleased with the Presidential reply.

The correspondence between President Johnson and Gov. Sharkey is about to be published in full. The late telegraphic extracts from the President's letter to Gov. Sharkey is full of errors.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SOUTHERN DELEGATION.

New York, September 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says last evening Secretary Seward had a reception, when, in addition to the numerous visitors, the principal portion of the Southern delegation, which called upon the President during the day, was present. They were received by Mr. Seward and other members of the Cabinet in a manner equally as affable as that with which they were greeted at the Executive Mansion.

The tone of the remarks of the Secretary of State were similar to that of those made by the President, and while stating that the President's policy was to restore and improve the South, not to injure it, he remarked that, at the same time, one work must be made of preserving the peace of the nation.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT GOLD IN NEW YORK—DITTO ABOUT POLITICS.

New York, September 11.—The *Commercial* says the supply of gold is being heavily drawn upon by the foreign exports. It is impossible to say whether the Sub-treasury is selling, secrecy being observed in these operations with most scrupulous care. Merchants are embarrassed by this secret management of public business; they can form no opinion as to the probable movement of the Treasury in the matter of selling gold, and, therefore, cannot judge as to the probable course of premium. If Government should sell fifteen millions of gold within the next sixty days it is likely it would prevent a rise of five per cent. in premium, but who can say whether or not that will be the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. This uncertainty is very embarrassing to buyers of gold, and, indeed, to the mercantile community generally. Prices were steady to-day at 144¾.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Leading politicians of the Republican party have gathered in this city to consider their policy in the fall elections and the new Congress. Difference of opinion is wide, and excites angry controversy. Thurlow Weed is playing a prominent part. He has warned the Radicals that they will be displaced from power if they press their extreme views upon the people. It is very doubtful whether the conflicting elements can be harmonized. Senator Wilson on behalf of the New England Republicans, seems to refuse all compromise. His plan is to induce the party majority in Congress to resist the admission of the Southern States, and virtually appeal to the people against President Johnson's policy. Conservative Republicans propose to meet the difficulty in the New York Democratic nomination, by nominating Gens Slocum and Patrick and Lucius Robinson. Leading New York Republicans have had an interview with Secretary Seward, with whom a project has been discussed. The Radicals had been reinforced by Gen. Butler, and a lively time is expected.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI MILITARY MISSISSIPPI POLICY SUSTAINED IN ILLINOIS.

(Special dispatch of the St. Louis Republican.)

Springfield, Sept. 11—Pursuant to a notice given during the day, an immense and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the Courthouse in this city, this evening. Major Gen John A McClernand presiding, and Ed. L. Merritt, of the *State Register*, Secretary. On taking the chair Gen. McClernand stated the object of the meeting to be a ratification of President Johnson's instructions to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, and set forth his views in an able and eloquent speech in defence of President Johnson's policy. Stirring speeches were then made by Hon G. W. Shutt, Wm. M. Springer, and C. C. Brown, emphatically sustaining President Johnson in his course in making the civil paramount to the military law, and urging the people to rally to the standard of the President in this line of policy. On motion, the President of the meeting appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. Chas. A. Keys, Chas. H. Lanphier, C. C. Brown, P. Carter and John C. Maxey, who reported resolutions, which were unanimously passed amid great enthusiasm, and which were in accordance with the views of the several speakers.

TWO IMPERIALS TRIUMPHS IN MEXICO.

New York, Sept. 12.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent to the 1st, says the Imperialists where in a state of intense excitement and joy over the official announcement by Marshal Bazaine of two Imperial triumphs. It seems that the rumor which we have so often previously had of the flight of Juarez and the taking of his capital by Maximilian's troops, has at last proved true, they entered on the 15th of August. The other Imperial victory was the occupation of the town of Hornosaillo, a place of less than nine thousand inhabitants, which the Republicans had previously evacuated. The affair throughout is of great importance.

A special steamer had been dispatched from Vera Cruz for France to convey the intelligence to that Government of the success of the Imperialists.

MAINE ELECTION.

Southland, Me., September 11.—The State election took place to-day and passed off quietly up to this hour 6 P. M. Very few returns have come in, but they indicate the State will probably not exceed 75 000 against 112 000 last year, and that the Republican majority will be about 15 000 against 19,000 last year. The official vote of Portland foots up for Governor Coney, Republican, 1 711. Howard Democrat, 708. Last year Portland gave Coney 2,769; Howard, 1 286. Republican majority this year 943 against 953 last year, with a falling off in the aggregate vote of 2 875.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 11, P. M.—Flour and Grain—Dull, and no change in price whatever.

Whisky—In limited supply at $2 28.

Provisions—Quiet. Mess Pork $31. Lard is held at 25c, with buyers at 25 1/2c. Bacon and bulk meats neglected and prices nominal.

Timothy Seed—$3 50

Flaxseed—$2 50 to 2 60, and scarce.

Linseed Oil—Firm at $1 75.

St. Louis, September 11, P. M.—Tobacco.—There were new buyers present this morning, and the market was firmer, but not active or higher. Sales 5 hhds green lugs at $3 90 to 4 50; 10 hhds factory 4 70 to 5 70; 13 planters' 6 to 8; 11 common shipping 8 10 to 11 75; 25 medium shipping 12 to 14 75, and 4 hhds common manufacturing $15 to 22 per 100 lbs. Bids on 21 hhds were rejected.

Flour—Receipts were 4695 bbls, 3025 sacks, and there was no material change in prices, with considerable inquiry, but the business done was not large. Sales reported were 50 bbls fine at $5 75; 46 bbls spring super at $5 90; 60 bbls do do at 6; 102 do do delivered, at 6 25; 24 bbls fall super at 6 37 1/2; 106 bbls fall extra at 7 15, 50 bbls spring extra at 7 25; 79 bbls fall extra at 7 25; 300 bbls choice single extra at 7 50, 300 bbls double extra at $8; 100 bbls city double extra at 8 25, and 50 bbls choice double extra at $10 per bbl; and 200 sks double extra at $4 50, 400 do do at 4 20; and 65 sks spring extra at $3 75 per sack.

Corn—Receipts were 13 446 sacks, and prices were lower and market dull, with sales of 230 sks on the levee at 68; 2650 sks mixed and mixed and yellow at 70c, and 1497 sks do at 69c, subject to inspection; 230 sks choice yellow at 70 1/2, and 168 sks white at 71c ₩ bush.

Oats—Receipts were 2636 sks, and the market was firm, with sales of 446 sks choice at 58c, between 3600 and 4000, subject to Government inspection, at 46c; 300 sks on the levee at 47c, and 15 000 bushels, to be delivered at Cairo, at 43c ₩ bushel.

Whisky—Market lower, with sales of 45 bbls, at $2 22 ₩ gallon, the market closing weak.

Hides.—Market steady, at 14½c per lb. for flint.

Onions.—Offerings large, prices lower, with sales of 20 bbls. at $2; 90 do at $1 80 per bbl; 300 sks at 65c; 599 do at 60 and 62½c, and 1,250 do in lots, at 60c per bushel.

Bran.—Sales of 180 sacks at 63c, and 300 do at 61c ₩ 100 lbs. including sacks.

Hay—Market quiet, and sales 106 bales prime timothy, loose pressed, at $16; and 50 do choice do. tight-pressed, at $18 ₩ ton delivered.

Potatoes.—Sales of 24 bbls. at $2 25, including barrels. Sales from wagons at $1 15 and $1 25 for Millers and Pinkeyes, and $1 50 and 1 60 per bbl. for Neshannocks, buyers furnishing barrels.

Eggs.—Sales of 7 pkgs at 22c, and 3 do, at 21c per dozen, recounted.

Tallow.—Market stiff, and sales 10 tcs. prime at 15½c, and 17 pkgs do at 15c per lb.

Provisions.—Sales of 50 bbls mess pork at $28 50, and 100 bbls do at $28 75; and 5 casks bacon shoulders at 16½c per lb.

Lard—Sale of 10 tierces prime at 24 1/2c and 25 kegs choice leaf at 26 1/2c ₩ lb.

Wool—Market very firm with sales 17 sks tub washed at 66c; 8 sks do at 65; 5 sks do burry at 51c; 21 sks fleece washed at 55c; 27 sks fine unwashed at 40c; 27 unwashed at 33c; 4 sks do at 33c, and 5 sks do at 35c per pound.

Cairo, Sept 12—P. M.—The following are wholesale prices.

Bacon—Clear sides are held at 20 to 22c, Shoulders 18 to 20c, and sugar cured Hams at 28 to 32c per lb.

Butter—Is scarce and selling at 35c per pound for good.

Corn—The market is unsettled. Mixed and Yellow at 73 to 74c, White and Yellow in lots 82 to 84; choice White at 85 to 88c, very scarce.

Eggs—But few arriving. Demand good, and are selling at 24 to 25c.

Flour—Choice white wheat family $11 50; double extra red and white $11, do extra red wheat $9 50, single extra $8 50, superfine $8, Spring wheat $7 to 7 50.

Fruits—Medium to good cooking apples $2 50 to 3 per bbl. Choice eating apples none in market. Would sell readily $4 50 to 5 25 per bbl. Choice peaches are offered at $1 to 1 25 for boxes. Grapes are coming in freely, and are selling at 25 to 30c per lb for good. Quinces, a very fine article, are selling at $1 50 to 2 per bushel.

Hay—New Timothy commands $19 to 22 per ton. Prairie, none offered and no demand. No sales of importance reported.

Lard—Ranges from 23 to 24c in bbls, and 24 to 25c in kegs.

Oats—Market well supplied and dull at 45 to 50c per bushel for old, 40 to 45c for new in sks included, and 37 to 40c for inferior. In bulk they sell for 8 to 10c per bushel.

Pork—Prime mess $32 to 33 per bbl.

Onions—No sales reported. Market overstocked and dull at $1 per bushel, and $3 per bbl.

Potatoes—Choice assorted are selling readily at $2 75 to 3 25 per barrel, or $1 10 to 1 25 per bushel. Sweet Potatoes sell slowly at $4 50 to 5 per bbl, or $1 75 to 2 per bushel.

Poultry—Spring chickens are quoted at $3 25 per dozen, and last years' do at $4 50 to $5 per dozen.

Whisky—Common is at same yesterday. We may quote it at 2 15 to 2 25.

New York State Democratic Resolutions and Nominations.

Albany, September 7—The Convention has adjourned, having nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Major Gen. Slocum.
Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.
Attorney General—John Van Buren.
Canal Commissioner—C W Armstrong.
Treasurer—Gen. M R Patrick.
Inspector of State Prisons—Andrew J McNeil.
State Engineer—S H Sweet, of Oneida.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—E O Perrin.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—(Long term) Judge John W Brown, (short term) Martin Grover.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the past history of the democratic party is to be found in the proudest records of the country and interested in the constitution; and that it is ready to meet the great questions of the future with the patriotism, fidelity to principle and practical wisdom that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation.

2. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the people of this State and of the nation upon the termination of civil war and upon the return of peace, and especially that this blessing is attained with a preserved Union, an undivided country, and the reassertion of constitutional liberty throughout the land.

3. *Resolved*, That as the first fruits of this triumph the people demand the subordination of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States; that we regard all efforts, either by prolonging military rule or by denying the right of representation to States, in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the government and endanger the liberties of the people.

4. *Resolved*, That in the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their old positions in the Union, by commencing the work of reorganization at the point of secession, and confiding it to those then recognized as electors by the laws of the respective States, leaving the question of suffrage where the constitution places it, to the future action of the several States, we recognize enlightened statesmanship, sound political theory, and an old-fashioned, time-honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the federal government, as established by the constitution; and that we pledge to the President, in this great work, our cordial and energetic support.

5. *Resolved*, That while we stigmatize as alike fatal to national prosperity and the rights of labor the doctrine that "a national debt is a national blessing," we recognize the obligation by which the whole resources of the country are pledged to the payment of the public debt, and we believe the interests and honor of the people are involved in its faithful fulfillment, and that all constitutional and legal means should be taken to compel the whole property of the country, real and personal, to share in the public burdens, believing that equality of taxation is not only equity, but also the soundest possible basis of public credit.

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks and gratitude of the people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the nation and to their brave commanders, who have illustrated the pages of our history with deeds of valor that elevate the fame of the people and vindicate the character of republican government.

7. *Resolved*, That the position originally taken by our government in reference to the interference of European Powers with the people of this continent, called the "Monroe Doctrine," is a policy which has preserved peace and avoided foreign entanglements, and cannot be abandoned without dishonor to us as a Power among nations, nor without danger to democratic institutions.

8. *Resolved*, That the frank and generous acceptance by the Southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including the abandonment of slavery, removes the main difficulties in the way of the restoration of amicable feeling among the States; and that it should be met on the part of the federal government in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

9. *Resolved*, That, banishing all minor party considerations and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and generous patriotism, we cordially support President Johnson in the policy which he has avowed to enable the States lately in revolt to put their governments in practical operation, and in all such constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country and restore and cement the Union of the States.

The Radical War Against the President.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Washington, September 7.—I hear from authoritative sources that the radicals are arming their batteries heavily for the great contest they are determined to wage at the next session of Congress. President Johnson they assert, is not carrying out the principles upon which he was elected, and it is the determination of these gentlemen that no other principles shall govern, if they can help it. One of the most radical of the old Senators has even gone so far as to declare his intention of offering a bill of impeachment soon after the meeting of Congress, and advocating it with all his accustomed energy and determination. The President, it is well known, is not unmindful of the [illegible] cloud that is rising, but he has cast his anchors upon a sure bottom, and no apprehension needs be felt for the safety of either ship or pilot.

The Fractional Currency.—The printing of fractional-currency notes upon the new membrane paper has been temporarily checked by a slight disagreement between the inventor and the Department in reference to the production and cost of the paper. Eventually, when a decision is arrived at by the Secretary, the public will be supplied with a fractional currency the successful imitation of which will baffle the skill of the oldest counterfeiter. It will be well-nigh impossible to produce the paper outside of the Treasury building, and from its texture and finish the least expert in money will be able to distinguish the genuine note. Not the least among the many excellencies of the new currency is the fact that it will wash.—*National Intelligencer.*

In a New York *Herald* account of a parting official interview between President Johnson and Mr. Salazar, Colombian Minister at Washington, the President is represented as saying: "Do not omit to assure the President of Colombia that the United States adhere to their Republican principles constantly, and especially to their policy of seeking to preserve, through a peaceful course, the establishment of free institutions throughout the American continent, and the development of the vast resources with which it has been bountifully supplied by an All-wise Providence for the general benefit of mankind."

From such language the *Herald* sees fit to infer that President Johnson, in uttering it, strongly reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine, and that he would go to war rather than relinquish it.

No doubt the President is in favor of the doctrine of President Monroe in reference to the preservation of free institutions on the American continent, in so far as the latter laid down any doctrine applicable to the situation in his time which is equally applicable to the present situation. And thus endorsing it President Johnson is not likely to involve the country in hostilities, however ready to maintain the doctrine, if need be, by going to war. For the doctrine of President Monroe, when analyzed amounted simply to a declared and settled moral repugnance, on the part of the United States, to the extension of a European system over the territory of any of the other American Republics then existing.

As to war, he was careful to say that the United States would appeal to arms to resent an actual injury to themselves or to repel an attack in the act of being made. What has been blatantly proclaimed and popularly known as the Monroe doctrine is no more the doctrine of President Monroe than a piece of clay is like a fanciful image which may be fashioned out of it. There is nothing in President Johnson's words to commit him to this last doctrine.

The ladies of New Orleans, in the noble spirit of those of Mississippi, are signing a petition in behalf of Jefferson Davis, of which the text is appended below. It is now being privately circulated for signatures, and a copy of it is deposited for the same purpose at the office of the *South*, 93 Camp street.

PETITION IN BEHALF OF MR. DAVIS.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The petition of the undersigned, ladies of the city of New Orleans, respectfully sheweth that we deeply lament the incarceration of Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Confederate States at Fortress Monroe, by the authority of the federal Government.

We would not impugn the justice of his imprisonment or censure the motives which prompted his arrest. We will admit that in doing so, your Excellency was actuated by a sense of imperative duty, and that were it left to your generosity, as a private individual, he would be immediately released. Animated by this idea, and believing that the people of the North and Northwest desire not the punishment of Mr. Davis as an individual, for his acts as the representative man of the Confederate States, we feel justified in making an appeal to the clemency of your Excellency and the magnanimity of the Northern friends for his liberation. In presenting this appeal, it is proper to state that Mr. Davis is not more responsible for the initiation of the war than hundreds of other public men in the Southern States. The history of the attempted revolution shows that he was not. On the contrary, there was no man who more deeply regretted the attempt. In accepting the Presidency he only responded to the unanimous acclaim of his fellow-citizens—a call whose unanimity has never been surpassed in the history of any government or nation. Under these circumstances, who could have declined the acceptance of a trust so flatteringly bestowed? If he has committed a crime, so have all his compatriots; and as every [illegible] is alike culpable, your petitioners pray that Mr. Davis may not be forced to suffer for the crime of a Nation. We sincerely trust that our petition may not in the eyes of your Excellency appear officious or presumptuous.

As a component part of the federal Union, the people of the South crave your clemency and pardon for Mr. Davis, the granting of which we feel would not endanger the interest of the Government, nor the cause of Justice and Humanity. Such a magnanimous favor at your hands would fill with lasting gratitude the heart of a Nation who venerate and love the great and good man. In thus alleviating our burthen of humiliation you will lay for us the foundation of an attachment and fidelity to the Government that the lapse of years could never engender. Should the zeal and feeling manifested in this appeal, in behalf of Mr. Davis, provoke censure, we crave pardon; our only apology being the interest we feel in the fate of one whose private and public life has shown him to be a kind, generous, noble and christian gentleman. Hitherto our silence on this subject has not been the fruit of indifference. Policy suggested the propriety of delaying the Petition until the passions and prejudices engendered by the late fierce, bitter conflict should subside.

May that generous, magnanimous spirit unbiased by sectional prejudices, upon which we confidently rely, control your Excellency's decision, when this petition will be presented, since such, we know, would be the action of Mr. Davis, were his and your Excellency's positions reversed. And as duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray that peace and prosperity be the heritage of the Nation.

Important Letter from Secretary Harlan—The Position of President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1865.

Hon. George B. Edmunds, Clermont, Iowa:

Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 21st inst., stating, among other things, that the Union State Convention of Iowa had adopted as a plank in its platform a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage; that the Copperhead Convention had indorsed President Johnson's policy for the reorganization of States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage; that this is, in our opinion, the issue joined between the two parties in Iowa; that heretofore the Union party has derived valuable aid from me in support of its principles; that you regret, however, to observe a newspaper report of a speech recently made by me, which places me, as you think, in antagonism with its present principle and policy, which gives you pain.

In reply, I have to say, that if your opinion was well founded, it would be a cause of greater pain to me, than to yourself; but, I beg leave respectfully to state, that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large. The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government, or from the State Government respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily, with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment, be necessary to carry out the guarantee of the Constitution.

That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and, consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject, are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own constitution, so as to include as electors, persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, a State may do, but that the General Government would have no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own constitution, on this or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when that question is submitted to the people, if it shall be so submitted by the Legislature, I would vote to extend the right to all classes of persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be entrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or national, without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberty of any class of people can be considered safe, who are to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right.

I do not disguise these opinions; you may therefore make what use of this letter you may deem proper. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 12.)

Visit of European Capitalists to the United States.

The steamer Scotia arrived at New York from Liverpool on Tuesday last, and among her passengers was the most distinguished party, in a commercial and financial sense, which has ever visited this country. The object of their mission is highly important and interesting, and cannot fail to be productive of most advantageous results to both England and America. The Gentlemen composing the delegation, as it may be called, are:

Sir S Morton Peto, Baronet, M. P., who is at the head of the enterprise. Like all who accompany him, he is a very large capitalist, and the greatest railroad man in England. He controls the employment of one hundred thousand men on roads not only there and in this country, but in Russia, Austria, Italy, New Zealand, Australia and Peru.

Mr. James McHenry, a native of Philadelphia, and one of the merchant princes of London, who is said to be the originator of the trip. In 1850 he embarked in the building of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, then in embryo, and succeeded in raising no less than $30,000,000 with which he constructed the finest road in the United States, 350 miles in length, and connecting the Erie with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Hon. A. Kinnaird, who will represent the town of Perth, Scotland, in the coming Parliament, and a member of the great banking house of Ransom, Bouverie & Co., London.

Senor Leon [illegible], the Parisian banker of the Spanish Government.

Mr. John Goddard, Manager of the Rock Life Insurance Co., London, and said to be one of the wealthiest men of [illegible] city of the world.

Mr. Edward B. Satterthwaite, the eminent London broker, whose operations are principally in American securities.

Mr. S. J. Forbes, General Manager of the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad, one of the heaviest lines in England.

Mr. Henry [illegible], the great manufacturer of Rochdale, who turns out from his factories one-eighth of all the flannel manufactured in England.

Mr. T. A. Bevan, banker, of the well-known firm of Barclay, Bevan & Co., Lombard St., London.

There are as many other gentlemen, of more or less note, including leading merchants and bankers of Liverpool, the son, nephew, and Secretary of Sir S Morton Peto, the physician of the party, and representatives of the London *Times*, *Morning Post* and *Morning Star*.

The visit of these remarkable men has several objects in view. One is, a personal inspection of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with which they all are largely identified, while at the same time they will examine into the working of railroads generally in this country. Another object is, to take measures for the erection of the projected new bridge across the Niagara river, above the Falls. It is said that they will also examine into the condition of the extensive oil wells of Pennsylvania.

The party were handsomely entertained in New York, on the evening of their arrival, and the next day, closing with a grand banquet at the [illegible] Hotel on Wednesday night, which was attended by several American celebrities. After a brief rest of a day and a half, the entire party, numbering about forty, with several invited guests, embarked on Tuesday, for the West, on a special train of three cars, under the immediate direction of T. W. Kennard, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Company. They may be expected to reach St. Louis, towards the close of this week, and we cannot doubt that their reception and entertainment will be worthy of our city and of such interesting visitors.

The Great Naval Review—French Description of the Spectacle.

The following from the *Constitutionnel* is a description of the arrival of the English fleet at Brest:

The sun rose clear and brilliant, inundating the roadstead with a luminous haze, in which ships, shores, mountains and islands were all alike enveloped; the water glistened like a sheet of liquid silver. It was the moment of ebb tide, and a swarm of little boats, invaded by the curious, descended the channel leading to the harbor, while numerous steamers, crowded with passengers, shot along in various directions, some to meet the squadron, some toward Conquet and Ouessant, others toward Camaret and Douarnenez.

Toward 8 o'clock gunboat No 5 passed the foot of the lighthouse, flying the English flag; it was her Britannic Majesty's Consul going to meet his countrymen. I concluded that the squadron was signaled. It was then 8 o'clock. I had been waiting three hours, and had had several disappointments, caused by tall sails appearing at the horizon, and which proved to be only corvettes returning into the roadstead, probably after having accompanied the expected squadron. I had before me the Minou lighthouse, placed at the bottom of a somewhat steep descent. Suddenly, between the lighthouse and the hill, I behold an enormous white cloud, of which the form soon became defined in the brilliant sunlight; it is a pile of sails, which slowly advances, is hidden for a moment behind the tower, then reappears in the open space.

A black line is just distinguishable between this mass of sails and [illegible] swollen by the wind. To the naked eye the object appears but as a sea bird skimming the water. It is the Edgar, the admiral's ship. Successively, and at intervals of about ten minutes, five other sails appear; it is the whole squadron which has followed, in single file, the shore extending from Point St. Mathieu to that of Minou, and thus it had become visible only on reaching the entrance of the channel. While the six vessels [illegible], as they say, several steamers showed themselves on the horizon, and manoeuvred so as to range themselves on the right flank of the squadron, a position which they preserved in the channel. At the moment when the admiral's ship found itself between the point of Portzic and that of Les Espagnols, there where the channel ends and the roadstead commences, she saluted the French fleet. The Solferino, our admiral's ship replied.

The manoeuvring of the English ships was magnificent, says the *Patrie*, describing, one after another an immense semi-circle, they passed in the most beautiful order before the French squadron, side by side with which they anchored, the Edgar near the Solferino, the others one by one in the intervals between the French iron-clads. These various movements were executed with admirable precision.

Besides the French and English squadrons, a great many large vessels were lying in the roadstead, five French liners, the Jean Bart, Borda, Louis XIV, Bretagne and [illegible], the [illegible] and the [illegible], transports, and fifteen or sixteen corvettes, gunboats, avisos, &c, belonging to the French navy. The firing of the first salute was a signal for all these ships to man the yards, the drums beat, the bugle sounded, the air rang with enthusiastic hurrahs and cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. The greeting was at once hearty and graceful.

On entering that roadstead, says the *Opinion Nationale*, the English vessels, by a perfectly executed simultaneous movement, took in all their sails, except their topsails, which were [illegible].

When the official visits and the ceremonial salves which accompanied them were over, the English officers went in numbers to see their French comrades, who had already invited them to a great dinner offered by our officers to those of the English fleet, and given on board the [illegible]. At Brest, as at Cherbourg our former adversaries, our recent allies, our present friendly competitors, will receive the warmest and most sympathetic welcome. In the afternoon, although the sky, so bright and pure in the morning, had become clouded, the officers of the English squadron began to go on shore, where the sight of their uniform produced a most lively sensation, not only among the strangers in Brest, curious to see a navy so celebrated by its past history, but also among the inhabitants of our Breton coast, unaccustomed to such visits. If the weather continues, we will not say fine, that would be asking too much of the climate of Brest, but only tolerable—that is to say, if gales and squalls are not too frequent—this time, at least, the public, which has come in crowds from all quarters will not be disappointed in its expectations, and none will have cause to regret their journey.

Tragedy in Kentucky—A Man Killed by a Girl.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

It is evident that the residents of our country are startled with a more horrible tragedy than that which occurred near Sulphur Well yesterday afternoon, and the one which we are about to relate. Crime has become so general throughout the country that when we hear of the life of a human being taken we are apt to pass it by without a moment's thought. The records of the Circuit Court, now in session, show that nearly one-third of the cases which have been called are for murder, and not a day has passed that the Grand Jury, now in session, has not returned one or more indictments for that charge; yet there has not been a single conviction for murder.

A young girl by the name of Jane [illegible] had gone to Sulphur Well for the purpose of procuring some cider. On the road home she met a young man by the name of Mark Sheans, and [illegible] she stopped in the woods through which they were passing to have a few moments' conversation. Sheans had his gun in his hand, having been hunting. The girl states that while they were thus engaged in conversation George Day, Sr., and George Day, Jr., advanced towards them with their axes in their hands, they having been chopping wood. The Days at once commenced abusing Sheans, and advanced toward them with their axes. Sheans was inclined to run away, when she remarked, "Will you let those men scare you? they cannot make me run," at the same time seizing the gun. The Days then called her by various hard names, when she raised the gun and fired, the contents lodging in the breast of George Day, Jr., who fell a corpse to the ground. The girl then took the gun and struck the old man two or three times over the head, knocking him senseless. The parties came to this city, a distance of about seven or eight miles, surrendered themselves, and are now confined in the county jail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Universal Suffrage Party.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Central Executive Committee in this city of the "Friends of Universal Suffrage":

1. *Resolved*, That the friends of universal suffrage in the several Parishes of the State, be requested to send delegates to assemble in State nominating Convention, at No 49 Union street, New Orleans, at 12 o'clock M., on the first Monday in September, 1865, to nominate candidates for such offices as the Convention shall deem proper to place in the field, and to transact all other business the welfare of the party may require.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Parishes and Districts, that an equal number of white and colored delegates be elected, when practicable.

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended for the Parish of Orleans that the loyal citizens thereof, the friends of universal suffrage, without distinction of caste, over twenty one years old, shall hold an election at No. 49 Union street, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1865, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing at 8 o'clock P. M., by general ticket for sixty-six delegates, being six for each of the Ten Representative Districts of the city, and six for Algiers, on the right bank of the river—under the supervision of a President, Secretary and three Commissaries, appointed by this Committee, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes and elected, to be certified by the President and Secretary.

4. *Resolved*, That the other parishes of the State be recommended each to elect and send six delegates—a greater or lesser number should this number six be not found practicable—at such place or places as shall be most suitable and convenient, at any time before the assembling of the Convention in New Orleans,—the delegates elected to be certified by any officer or officers superintending said election of delegates of the *Friends of Universal Suffrage*.

Delegates to the Universal Suffrage Convention.—At an election in the city on the 16th of delegates to the Universal Suffrage Committee the following were chosen:

1st District—W R Crane, W H Hire, C Hughes, A W Lewis, F Miles, W R Pearce.

2d District—T W Conway, Dr. R I Cromwell, Ansel Edwards, Alfred Jervis, Blanc Joubert, Wm Mallard.

3d District—F. Boisdore, J A Craig, T J Durant, R H Isabelle, T Lynne, H C Warmoth.

4th District—O J Dunn, C Dalles, R McCary, B Shelay, S Salter, Chas Smith.

5th District—J A Clay, T Delassize, P Gullgard, Aristide Mary, J B Tuquet, H Train.

6th District—Laurent Auguste, A Commagere, O Ceccolino, A Fernandez, B F Flanders, Bernard Soul[illegible].

7th District—B Aberton, J L Imlay, Armand Lanusse, Chas. Martinez, E Rillieux, Dr. J White.

8th District—Pierre Casnel, Joseph Curiel, T Devaux, Auguste Simon, Joseph Hoadé, H [illegible].

9th District—Louis Banks, Eugene Cheré, F C Christophe, A Shelly, J C Thomas, S Warren.

10th District—E Gotchell, W C Johnson, G Linderman, J R Mobin, Rufus Waples, D G Woodruff.

11th District (Algiers)—L Bagatile, Victor Dubourg, E H Mouth, Seth Lewis, E Harvey, Wm Voss.

Missing Papers.—James Gallagher, of Co. G, 35th Ind., was arrested and sent to the Provost Marshal General, charged by Charles B Hughes, of Co. C, 21st Missouri with having stolen his discharge papers.

All Quiet.—The civil and military authorities had taken ample precautions to arrest any parties who would contravene the orders and lead to any conflict between persons of different colors in the square ground. Everything passed off peacefully. But few colored persons were seen about.

False Alarm.—The fire alarm yesterday evening ended with very little smoke after the running about of the engines and efficient fire department. A chimney in the rear of Poydras street, said to have endangered the Workhouse, was the cause of the alarm.

Missing Silver Found.—Lieut. Collins, of the First District Police, reports that Mr. Sam Smith employed Mr. Metcalf, residing on Forster's plantation, to take his trunk on board the steamer [illegible], about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning (yesterday). Mr. Metcalf had missed a tin box containing silver knives, &c., and noticing that the trunk of Mr Smith was not locked, discovered the missing articles, which were taken to the Police station.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, September 16, 1865.

The general market exhibited only a moderate degree of activity to-day, and although cotton continued firm, the demand was less general and the sales were confined to about 1,300 bales. The difficulty of delivery, the unsettled and showery weather and with the bad condition of the yards and the levee seriously checks the movement.

The New York quotation of 142⅝ yesterday, completely unsettled our Gold market, the opening rate being 144¾, and the quotation at the close 144⅛ to 144⅛—some authorities say not over 144⅛—against 145 last evening. The sales include two lots of $10,000 at 144 1/4; $2400, $2500 and $10,000 at 144⅛; and $5000 and $10,000, early in the morning, at 144⅞. We also noticed sales to denier at 144 and one lot of $1000 at 145. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half-dollars, in round lots, are quoted at 140 to 141, and Mexican dollars at 143 to 143 1/2. Dealers pay for the latter 140 to 142.

A fair amount of business was done in Foreign Exchange, but the market ruled more in favor of buyers, the sales of Sterling summing up fully £35,000 and including a bill at 152⅛, a round amount, particulars not stated, at 153; £5000 at 154, 154⅛ and 155⅛; £600 at 154⅛; £10,000 at 154⅜, and 155, £2750 (750 and 2000), at 155; and £6000 Bank at 155. We also heard that some Bank has been offered and probably sold, at a fraction under 155. In Francs we noticed sales of 50,000 at 3 66¼ and a round amount at 3 65; also, some Bank at 362 3/4. Sterling may be quoted at 152 to 155 for private bills and 156 to 156 for Bank; and Francs at 3 66 to 3 73¾ for the former, and 3 62 1/2 to 3 63 3/4 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quite active and the aggregate business was much above a small day average. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 5/8 to 3/4 discount. 5/8 was the ruling rate, but one Bank and subsequently another supplied their customers at 3/4, and a third sold a round amount at 11/16. Including their sales to each other, which were considerable, the aggregate amount checked for reached $900,000. The business outdoors also was to a fair extent, including upwards of $200,000 New York sight, (10,000, 20,000, 25,000, and 150,000) at 3/4 discount. $90,000 sight and one day's sight at 3/4 and 7/8; $30,000 five days' at 1 1/8; a moderate amount of ten days' at 1 1/4; a $12,000, $30,000 and another amount of thirty days' at 2.

The Stock market was quiet. We heard of some farther sales of City Railroad, but the particulars were not reported. Holders are now asking $140, and we know a round lot which has been sent here for sale, but limited at a price above the market,—say at $145. The last sale reported was at $139. Bank of America is held higher. It cannot be quoted now under $84. City Bonds are quoted at 67½ to 68 for the Railroad issues, and 79½ to 80 for the Consolidated.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of $3000 Bank of Louisiana at 38c per dollar.—Yesterday, $1600 sold at 39.

There were some other sales of which we did not get the particulars. We now quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 37 to 40 cents per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 66 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 83, and Crescent City at 78 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ½ and 1 ₩ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

DIED.

On Sunday the 17th September, 1865, at 9 o'clock P. M., JOHN NEWMAN, aged 65 years.

His friends and those of his family, and the members of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Marais street, near Esplanade, at 4 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Saturday Evening, September 16, 1865.

Cotton—The market opened this morning with a fair enquiry, but the demand was less general than previously, and the sales were confined to 1,300 bales, embracing 500 taken by one buyer, and 400, 150, 100, 75 and 70 by others. Prices are unchanged and we continue to quote Ordinary at 33 a 35c, Good Ordinary at 36 a 40, Low Middling at 41 a 43 and Middling at 44 a 45. The outside figures for the grades below Middling are for strict classifications. Yesterday's sales summed up 3,000 bales, or, 100 more than reported.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Exported to-day	2,677
Exported previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses—The better grades of Louisiana Sugar are very scarce. They are in request and command very full prices. The lower grades of Louisiana and all descriptions of Cuba are in abundance, and are very dull and difficult of sale. Louisiana Molasses is also in request and scarce, while Cuba Molasses is in good supply and very slow of sale. The sales to day are confined to 17 hhds Fully Fair to Prime Louisiana Sugar, at 16½c, and 10 hhds white clarified at 20c ₩ lb. Strictly Fully Fair to Prime is retailing at 17½ ₩ lb. A lot of 12 bbls common and thin Molasses sold at 62 1/2c ₩ gallon. Louisiana Molasses may be quoted at 65 a 70c ₩ gallon.

Western Produce—The market has ruled very quietly to-day. There was a good local demand for Flour, but other articles of Western Produce are very slow and difficult of sale. Prices, however, remain firm and unchanged, although the stocks of the various articles, are liberal and more than ample for the present demand of trade.

Flour—Several dealers entered the market to-day and purchased about 2,000 bbls, mostly in lots of from 50 to 150 bbls, at $7 50 a 7 75 ₩ bbl for Fine, $8 50 a 8 75 for Superfine, $10 a 10 25 for Low Extra, $10 50 for Fair do, $11 a 11 12 1/2 for Good Extra, and $11 50 a 12 ₩ bbl for Choice do. Orders for the country and for the city grocers were filled in store by the dealers at the above prices.

Grain and Feed—The market is well stocked, but the demand is very limited and altogether local. The sales to day are confined to 350 sacks prime white and yellow Corn at 85c ₩ bushel, 340 and 1,000 sacks Bran at $1 30 ₩ 100 lbs, and 139 sacks Shorts at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs. We have heard of some sales of old Oats at 60c ₩ bushel. Hay is extremely dull, and we have not a sale to report. By auction, 500 bales Western sold in lots at $19 25 a 19 50 ₩ bale.

Bale Rope—A lot of 100 coils sold at 15 3/4c ₩ lb. There is some inquiry, but buyers refuse to pay this price and sellers decline to accept less.

Candles—100 boxes full weight Star sold at 25c ₩ lb. There is a pretty good stock on hand, but it is nearly all in the hands of speculators or dealers.

Sundries—The market is overstocked with Potatoes and Onions. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $1 50 a 2 ₩ bbl. Onions at $3 25 a 3 50 ₩ bbl, and Apples at $4 a 5. Cabbages at $10 a 15 ₩ 100. Chickens at $4 50 a 6 ₩ dozen, and Eggs at 30 a 40c ₩ dozen.

Freights—Steamships for New York are taking Cotton at ⅝ a 1c ₩ lb, and for Boston [illegible]. Sailing vessels for Boston obtain 3/4c ₩ lb. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are 3/4d, and for Havre 1 1/2c ₩ lb.

[illegible] Market.

City of Jefferson, September 15, 1865.

No arrivals or sales yesterday.

Stock remaining on sale: 17 Western Beeves, 614 Texas Beeves, 106 Hogs, 315 Sheep, 35 Milchcows and 25 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ₩ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality ... do	[illegible]	7
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	30
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	22
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	—	—
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	[illegible]	12½
Sheep, in lots, ₩ head	2 25	3 7[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ₩ head	6	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]	15 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 18, 1865

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, H Nelson, from New York, 9th inst, to J H Courtenay—3d district.
Ship Northampton, Morse, from Boston, to G W Hynson & co—1st District.
Ship F C Winthrop, Stewart, from New York, to G W Hynson & co—3d district.
Schr [illegible], Washburn, from Boston, to G A Fosdick—1st district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Una, Kellogg, from Shreveport
Niagara, Fitzgerald, from St Louis
Jennie Whipple, Lamey, from St Louis
Texas, Stroud, from Grand Ecore
[illegible] Belle, Lancaster, from Washington
[illegible], Allen, from Grand Ecore

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Eliza (British) [illegible], 48 days from Liverpool, to [illegible] & co—349 tons salt and 250 tons coal to [illegible] & co
Bark Jean Truche, Nicholson, 20 days from Philadelphia, to E A York
Bark [illegible]
Bark [illegible] (French), ——, from Bordeaux
Schr Colorado, ——, from Havana

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Billy Butts, ——, 5 days from Cardenas, to Jos Kelly
Schr [illegible], [illegible], from Havana—Molasses to E [illegible]
Schr Joe Kelly, [illegible], from Havana—to Jos Kelly
Schr Neptune, from Matamoros
Schr Favorite, (British) [illegible], from Porto Rico—Sugar and molasses to E [illegible]
Schr Angeline, from Cardenas
Schr Volante, ——, from Matamoras

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Morning Star—Ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per ship F C Winthrop—Ass'd mdse.
BOSTON—Per ship Northampton—Ice and assorted mdse.
BOSTON—Per brig E B Grove—514 tons ice, to Gage, Hodges & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Morning Star, from New York—Adams Express—J I Adams & co—I H & J M Allen—[illegible]—A & M S S Co—F Bauer—W Boyle—[illegible]—Mrs J D'Arcy—S DeBow & co—Z Epstein—E Eichelberger—[illegible]—G A Fosdick—[illegible]—Flint & Jones—D Fatjo & co—[illegible]—Daniel Gowan—E Giquel—C C Gaithwaite—[illegible]—Gordon & Gouteaux—[illegible]—J C Gaithwaite—[illegible]—Hoffman & [illegible]—Herbert & [illegible]—[illegible]—Heyman & Plouskey—[illegible]—E J Hart & co—[illegible]—F Jaufroed—[illegible]—Kahn & Marsman—[illegible]—W H Letchford & co—Levi, Miller & co—[illegible]—R Lloyd—[illegible]—J Lovoie & co—Levy Simon & co—[illegible]—Montgomery & co—[illegible]—[illegible] Ganney & co—J J Maun [illegible]—A Maguire—[illegible]—McLean—Meyer, [illegible]—Nuggent & [illegible]—P O'Donnell—H Perry—[illegible]—E C Palmer & co—F C Payne—[illegible]—Simons & co—J C [illegible]—[illegible]—C C [illegible]—T Schott—Joseph Santini—[illegible]—Schneider & Zuberbier—J Byrne & co—Jos [illegible]—[illegible]—H Trison—E W Turner—[illegible]—W C Tompkins & co—W E Vincent—Vincent & co—F Van Benthuysen—[illegible]—F W Wunderlich—A Weber—J Watt & co—J R Walker—[illegible]—H H Wolf—Wood, Wilkins & co—Wolf & Bros—[illegible]—F Zimmerman and others

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Niagara—150 sks oats to M Duffy—41 bbls [illegible]—[illegible] & Co—[illegible]—J A [illegible] & co—74 bales hay to J M [illegible] & co—[illegible] W J [illegible]—J Fitzpatrick—[illegible]—W Hanson—[illegible]—J T Moore & co—[illegible] Miller, Meyer & co—[illegible]—J P Freeman—[illegible]—Adams Express—[illegible]—Peyton & Washburn—[illegible]—F O O'Riley—[illegible]—R Lloyd—[illegible]—Henderson & Gaines—[illegible]—X Gauche—[illegible]—Jno Gauche—[illegible]—Grace, Davis & co—[illegible]—[illegible]—A M Orloff & co—[illegible]—Orloff & Byrnes—[illegible]—T H & J M Allen—[illegible]—Magee & Patton—J T Moore & co—[illegible] W G Graham & co—[illegible]—Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible]—R L Adams—[illegible]—[illegible] Pritchard—[illegible]—W A Violett & co—[illegible]—J Smith—[illegible]—J C [illegible]—[illegible]—Oher, Atwater & co—[illegible]—total 163 bales cotton

GRAND ECORE—Per steamer Texas—[illegible] bales cotton Ar Millenberger—[illegible]—R W Letchford & co—[illegible] W Prather—[illegible] C L Wamsley—[illegible]—[illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] J & J Yarden—[illegible] D Brattney—[illegible] Toledano—[illegible] Gaines, Nelson & co—[illegible] A F Dunbar—[illegible] F J Duffilho—[illegible] D E Conroe & co—[illegible] W G [illegible] & co—[illegible] C A Ward & co—[illegible] J Gauche—[illegible] J E W[illegible]—[illegible] Wells Bro & co—[illegible] Stockton & Gillmore—[illegible] M D Taylor—[illegible] C F Ruddocks & co—[illegible] to order—total [illegible] bales cotton

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Mattie Belle—[illegible] bales cotton Gaines, Nelson & co—[illegible] Stockton & Gillmore—[illegible] J W Burbridge & co—[illegible] J D Blair & co—[illegible] A B Carpenter—[illegible] J L Cousart—[illegible] Case & Sterling—[illegible] A Dumore—[illegible] F J Duffilho—[illegible] A F Dunbar—[illegible] W Edwards & co—[illegible] R Fisher—[illegible] E S Hall—[illegible] R Hare—[illegible] E W Huntington—[illegible] Lagrave & Pierce—[illegible] Laffitte & Dufilho—[illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] M Patton—[illegible] S T Johnson—[illegible] Wells Bros & co—[illegible] bags do M Potter—[illegible] to order—total 419 bales cotton

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Una—[illegible] bales cotton H J Finley—[illegible] Stevens & Seymour—[illegible] R C Cummings & co—[illegible] Gutheran & Fackler—[illegible] Ar Millenberger—[illegible] M Freeman—[illegible] Carroll, Mayhew—[illegible] J D Blair & co—[illegible] Wright & Allen—[illegible] J & J Yarden—[illegible] Burke & Smith—[illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] C L Wamsley—[illegible] D E Green & co—[illegible] do to order—total [illegible] bales cotton

GRAND ECORE—Per steamer [illegible]—[illegible] bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] Warren & Crawford—[illegible] J & T A Wilson—[illegible] C L Wamsley—[illegible] W E Seehorst—[illegible] J A Walsh—[illegible] Stevenson & May—[illegible] R C Cummings & co—[illegible] Carroll, Hoy & co—[illegible] Wright & Allen—[illegible] C C Mengel & co—[illegible] Collins & Goodrich—[illegible] Toledano—[illegible] J D Blair & co—[illegible] [illegible] & co—[illegible] J Gauche—[illegible] D E Conroe & co—[illegible] Ar Millenberger—[illegible] Wells Bro & co—[illegible] Burke & Smith—[illegible] J & J Yarden—[illegible] M S Carter—[illegible] Levy & [illegible]—[illegible] Stevens & Seymour—[illegible] Gillis & Ferguson—[illegible] A [illegible]—[illegible] Warren & Crawford—sundries to order—total [illegible] bales cotton

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Jennie Whipple—[illegible] [illegible] hardware [illegible]—[illegible] sks corn [illegible] & [illegible]—[illegible] bran [illegible] & [illegible]—[illegible] cotton [illegible]—[illegible] & co—[illegible] bbls apples [illegible] potatoes [illegible] cabbage [illegible] bbls beer [illegible] A F [illegible]—[illegible] Wm McClure—1 bbl apples [illegible]

Seventh Representative National Democratic Club, 3d District.

THIS CLUB will meet on MONDAY, 18th inst. at the American and Spanish Coal Pit, corner Kerlerec and Bourbon, at 7 o'clock P. M. All democratic voters are respectfully requested to attend, and notified, that none but registered members will be admitted to vote for Delegates at the National Convention, which is to meet on the 2d October next, agreeably to instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana. Monday will be the last day for registration.

AUGUSTIN VIAVANT, President.
H. Moutre, Assistant Secretary. sep17 2t

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned, for two years past members of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, duly constituted, after full consultation with the Democratic and Conservative citizens of New Orleans and the State at large, would respectfully recommend a thorough and prompt organization under the broad banner of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY as offering the best promise for the preservation of our rights and liberties.

To effect this we recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street near Canal street, in New Orleans, on MONDAY, 2d October, 1865, at 12 M.

The representation amongst the several Parishes shall be on the basis of the total number of votes cast in each Parish at the Presidential Election held in 1860.

J. AD. ROZIER, President.
R. GERMAN, Jr., Secretary.
W. W. PUGH.
J. L. RIDDELL.
E. A. KER.
E. H. KNAPP.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
H. M. VAN SOLINGEN.
JOHN GAUCHE.
GEO. GROMAN.
WM. REED MILLS.

Messrs. LACEY and FELLOWS of the Committee absent.

New Orleans, August 17, 1865.

Lumber ! Lumber !
Wholesale and Retail.
WHITE PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SCANTLING and JOIST, DRESSED CEILING.
For sale at foot of [illegible] street.
GRIFFIN & FORCH, No. 57 [illegible] street. sep17 6t

R. YEATMAN,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
No. 71 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Will, as heretofore, give strict attention to the purchase of Leaf Tobacco, especially for Foreign account. sep17 1m

SAM'S SALOON,
101 ......St. Charles street......101
THIS establishment having been thus closed and thoroughly repaired, is now open for the season. The old Proprietor having resumed the management of this concern, confidently hopes for the patronage of those of his friends. sept 1m

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business in this city, under the firm of L. GRAND CO., office No. 8 Carondelet street.
L. GRAND.
CHS. DeRUYTER.
New Orleans, Sept 12, 1865. sep12 2w

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. Camp and Common sts., in the Spacious and Elegant "[illegible] Building."
Is constantly in session under this Professor, [illegible] founded in 1832, and his [illegible] his former students may be [illegible] Book-Keepers in a large portion of the [illegible] and over the Southern [illegible] can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education [illegible] can earn $1200 or $2500 annually, in the best business can give their sons. Ladies or Gentlemen admitted to one. sep16 1m RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Havana Cigars... Leaf Tobacco.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has for sale, at the lowest market prices, in store and in Custom-house, [illegible]:
175 [illegible] Havana CIGARS, of all sizes and brands.
50 bales Havana Leaf TOBACCO.
1 case Cigarette PAPER.
sep16 1m JJ. GUMA, 34 Commercial st.

Water Works Department.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, September 16th, 1865.
THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that the adjourned election will take place at the office, No 35 Royal street, MONDAY, 18th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M.
sep16 2t E. B. PERCY, Secretary.

Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal.
NOW landing, of superior quality for family use, delivered in small or large quantities at any part of the city at the lowest market price. Bargains and Hakes supplied with Anthracite, very best, by
DAVID STICKNEY, 6 Carondelet street. sep14 1m

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—We have recently added to our extensive Stock of Glass, China and Earthern Ware a full and complete assortment of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 6x10 to 30x46 inches, which we offer at the lowest market prices.
HENDERSON & GAINES, 1[illegible] Canal street. sep12 1m

MARGARET HAUGHERY, Successor to F. d'Aquin & Co.—BREAD and CRACKERS BAKER, No. 76 New Levee street, New Orleans, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Wine Crackers, French Biscuits, Sugar Crackers, Picnic, etc., Cracknel Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Ginger Bread—all made by machinery, at the lowest market prices. sep1 1m

One Dollar Saved is One Made.
NOTICE TO CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
500 CASES fine old Connecticut and New York Seed Leaf, for sale at very low prices.
ISAAC & DREYFUS,
Commission [illegible] and Commerce sts.
Depot—76 Chartres [illegible]. sep12 1m

$10 Reward.
STRAYED OR STOLEN, about the end of the month of August, a sorrel HORSE, about eight years old, branded M. and R. on the shoulder and R. on the leg. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering said horse to the undersigned, or giving such information as will enable him to find the same.
PIERRE CASTAING,
On Bienville street, [illegible] sep16 1t

The "Aeolodian."
THE scores for Piano and Singing and Piano only, Single pieces for Piano and for all voices. Pieces by the best authors on the "Aeolodian," dances, new and easy pieces for children. Also, [illegible] for sale by
A. ELIE, [illegible] street, No. 66. sep16 6t

PITTSBURGH COAL, and
LIVERPOOL FIRE BRICKS, for sale by
F. V. BERNARD,
No. 36 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets. sep8 1m

EXCHANGE.
SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by
LEVY HEMRY,
sep16 1m [illegible] Carondelet street.