THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, sell Boots and Shoes of better quality, for the price, than any retail house in the city.

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

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Augusta Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

EVANS' FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM—The proprietor of this well known wholesale and retail establishment, No. 62 Camp street, enjoys the advantage of twenty years experience in his business in this city, and therefore understands the wants of the Southern trade and the tastes of Southern customers. It will be seen that his stock is now very complete, composed of the best materials, and of the most fashionable styles, and offered at "uniform low prices."

ST. TAMMANY TAX PAYERS are informed by Mr. Garradine, Sheriff, that they can pay their taxes for 1861, '62, '63 and '64, by calling on him at 108 and 110 Poydras street, until the 6th inst., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

Nominations of the Convention Yesterday.

It would have been extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, for the Convention to have selected as candidate for Governor any one combining in the same degree with Governor Wells the requisites demanded by the situation, both as to antecedents and present attitude. Circumstances had conspired to peculiarly identify him with the conservative sentiments and interests of our people on the one hand, and with the policy of President Johnson, and with the general relations of the State to the National Government on the other hand. Universally conceded to be honest and patriotic in purpose, discreet in counsel, assiduous in his duties, of unimpeachable integrity, and while duly circumspect, not lacking vigor in administration, it would have looked strange beyond the limits of Louisiana, and would have given rise to questions by no means favorable to the hopes of the State for satisfactory civil reorganization, and speedy restoration to the Union, if he had been repudiated by the first political assemblage convened from various parts of the State since the amnesty of the President and the relaxation of military authority reopened the field of politics to the people in general.

To have satisfactorily explained such an act would not have been easy, perhaps impossible; and not to so explain it would assuredly have compromised the State as regards its Federal relations to a serious if not fatal extent. Since Gov. Wells symbolizes, so to say, at once conservative loyalty in Louisiana and good understanding and harmony between the National Executive and the civil authority of the State, his nomination, in the peculiar circumstances, must be regarded as eminently well advised and fitting.

The Convention has nominated for Lieutenant Governor a gentleman whose name is calculated to bring much popular strength to the ticket: Judge Albert Voorhies, who formerly occupied with credit a seat on our Supreme Court Bench, is a citizen of St. Martin's parish, and will, doubtless, command the unanimous vote of the population Attakapas district, while his lineage identifies him with the Creoles of the State by whom he is naturally regarded with pride and affection.

Major Herron, of East Baton Rouge, nominated for Attorney General, is well known as a former Secretary of State and a prominent leader of the Democratic party. His qualifications are undisputed, and no man enjoys more popularity.

Mr. Hardy, selected as candidate for the office of Secretary of State, has had official experience, and is a brother, we believe, of Hon Pinny D. Hardy, of Opelousas, also a former Secretary of State, whose untimely and lamented death is just announced.

Of Mr. Peralta it may be safely said that, such has been the length of his Auditorial experience and his assiduous study of its duties, no man in the State could be found combining with general capacity the same special training and fitness for the Auditor's office.

Mr Adam Giffen will be at home in the State Treasurer's office, having served with ability, fidelity, and distinguished credit as Chairman of a New Orleans Finance Committee and subsequently as City Treasurer.

Mr. Locher's ample qualifications for the State School Superintendency will be cheerfully conceded by all who are acquainted with his scholastic acquirements and with his various educational services in this city.

With regard to Congressional Representatives, conservative citizens and loyalists, no matter what their former party designations or their personal partialities, will agree that Mr. Rosser's nomination for the Second District is one eminently fit to be made. There are not wanting circumstances to cause the nomination of ex-Governor Wickliffe for the Third District to appear in the same light. Mr. St. Martin, presented for the First District, saw Congressional service as a member from Louisiana many years ago, and while his general qualifications will be admitted, we are glad to be assured that there are no legitimate impediments connected with his antecedents to his admission to Congress.

The United States mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, from New York, 23d ultimo, arrived last evening, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Miss Emma Fitzgerald, Miss Annie Coleman, Mrs R K Sterling, R Muschenheim and son, Mlle Sarah Moulton, Frank E De ale, C Van DerMotie, W W Coleman, Miss Hunter et, Miss M Merritt, Miss S Stuart, Miss E Sharp, Miss M Woods, Mr and Mrs Summers, Mrs H Bo th and three children, Mr and Mrs Sasory, two Belmas Seguin, J Lafaud and wife, John Brazier, Th Matthews, D Sackrider, F Bauer, M Woodman, M R Hale, S A Stumway, R McKee, G Waite, H Y Laborde, A Stark, Jos. Dunham, F T Duval, J F Duval, Mr and Mr Jordan, Dr Albert Crane, C J Barstow, and 65 in the steerage.

Passenger list per steamship Palmyra from Galveston, Oct. 1st:

Mrs King and 2 children; Mrs Law, Miss Peckham; Miss Moser; Mr Barrell and 2 children; Mr Kone tady, 2 children and servant; Mrs Bradfoot; Mrs Pelot; Mr Rae Rose; Mr G Dr Golg uity; Mr A F Duke; D B Woodward; Mr E F Sandell; H Lewis; T J Arnold; J C Grimworth; Geo Wernecke; Greenwich; J Sandmeyer; McGeen; John Bryan; Bruno; J Reckler; Jno Ensgoisbe; David Bell; J R McFver; B Sumner; C G Fi ; J R Hill, Reader, Chs F C ..ing; Fritz Ochsner; M Neck; L M Bower; J Foster; Middleton; J G Foster; Bernard Fetter; Wm Weath-; J S Green; E F Pa th; W A Fear; A Seeber; L F Fisher; F H Mehlig; Jno E Small; W E Robinson; D S Sergeant; A Simon; W A Rawlings; S A Howard; Mr Bell, A Strube and 3 deck passengers.

Objection to Closing Bayou Plaquemine.

The *Empire Parish* (Pointe-à-la Hache, Plaquemines Parish) of the 30th september, says:

The police jury of the parish of Iberville have adopted an ordinance for the closing of Bayou Plaquemine. We do not know whence the Parochial authorities of that parish derive its authority, but we question their right. This much vexed question was brought to the consideration of the Legislature on several occasions. In 1858 a bill passed both Houses of the Legislature for the digging of that Bayou and would have become a law had it not been for the veto of Governor Wickliffe. We refer our readers to that able and interesting document, where Governor Wickliffe treats that question both generally and legally. Besides several attempts were subsequently made in the Legislature to close that Bayou, but they all have failed. Without pretending to argue the merits and demerits of this question, the consequences of which may likely result in unparalled destruction and disaster to a large portion of the State, we are of opinion, and prudence dictates the course which we recommend—that the planters will protest to the Governor against that measure or to enjoin the sydicog of that Bayou, before the courts of the country.

[1] John C. Breckinridge, Calhoun Benham, T. G. Anderson, Patrick Tunney and Chas. J. Helm, have arrived in Canada from England

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Important Report

REPUDIATION OF THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION OF 1864.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR TO BE APPOINTED.

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO REMOVE GEN. PALMER.

HE WILL ORDER THE REMOVAL OF NEGRO TROOPS FROM KENTUCKY.

Connecticut Rejects Negro Suffrage.

New York, October 3.—It is understood that the President will repudiate the Louisiana Constitution of 1864, and appoint a Provisional Governor for the State.

The President refuses to remove Gen. Palmer from command in Kentucky, but will order the withdrawal of negro troops.

The people of Connecticut have rejected the proposition to allow negro suffrage, by a majority of 5000.

In New York city, cotton active and advancing.

FURTHER BY THE BELGIAN.

New York, October 3.—By the steamer Belgian, at Father Point, advices have been received from Liverpool to the 21st September.

The London *Post* says that Secretary Seward forwarded to the British Government information of the Fenian movement in America

British troops are suspected of encouraging the movement in Ireland.

The Americans, recently arrested among a number of Irish Fenians, have been released.

Rumors of ministerial changes in France abound, also, of new reforms, including more freedom to the press.

Warlike preparations are said to be going on in Montenegro, directed against Turkey.

A meeting of American bondholders was held at Frankfort. The hope was expressed that the United States Government would soon resume specie payment.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, September 21—The stock of American cotton on hand is 350,000 bales.

Middling is quoted at 19¾d.

Sugar has advanced.

Coffee is firm—Rio dull.

Consols are steady.

U. S. 5 20's are unchanged

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £60,000.

In Manchester the stock on hand is decreasing and prices advancing.

European Markets.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Liverpool advices of Tuesday, 19 September, quote the cotton market as firm.

The sales on Monday, 18th, and Tuesday, 19th, amounted to 45,000 bales.

The flour market showed a decline.

Consols quoted at London, on the 19th, 89 3/4.

Marine News.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 3.—The tug Leviathan started up the river, with the ship Expounder, from Boston, bark Commerce, bark Nautie Merryman, from New York, and pilot boat Onisla.

The tug Rio Grande left for the city, with the bark M. Williamson and brig Haze, both from Philadelphia.

The bark John Trucks (from Philadelphia) bark Anna Kimball (from Boston,) ship John Sidney (from St. Jago,) and English brig Alice Hickman are outside the bar waiting for a tug.

The wind is light, north northwest.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

IMPORTANT TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, October 3.—An official statement of the public debt shows a decrease of twelve and a half millions since the 31st of August.

The Treasury Department has given notice that it will compound interest notes and treasury notes for certificates of indebtedness to the extent of fifty millions, at 6 per cent. premium—that is one hundred dollars in bonds for one hundred and three in certificates and notes.

GREAT FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Arrests of Fenians continued to be made in England and no little excitement prevailed in consequence.

The Democratic State Convention.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, at noon, yesterday, at the Mechanics' Institute, Governor Wickliffe in the chair.

The roll having been called, all the delegations responded.

The following were announced as the parishes unrepresented in the Convention:

Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Catoosion, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, DeSoto, East Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, Livingston, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Sabine, St. Helena, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermillion and Washington.

The Committee on Platform not being ready to report, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock, when the Convention was called to order, and Judge H. D. Ogden, in behalf of that Committee reported that they recommend the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Bernudez, providing that a platform should be adopted before proceeding to the nomination of State officers, and that the nominees of the Convention should be required to pledge themselves to abide by and support the principles and measures of the platform. As Chairman of the Committee Judge Ogden also reported that the spirit of Mr. Bacon's resolutions, relative to the Constitution of 1864 was embodied in the platform prepared by the Committee, and submitted the following as the platform:

Whereas, the National Democratic party of the State of Louisiana, in General Convention assembled fully recognizing the fact that the issues, which for the last four years has tried the strength of the United States Government, was made openly, manfully and honorably, at the decision being gone against the South, and whereas we have now come forward in the same spirit of frankness and honor, to support the General Government under the Constitution.

1. *Resolved*—That we give our unqualified adhesion to the National Democracy of the United States, and that we recognize that party as the only agent by which Radicalism can be successfully met and this Government restored to its pristine vigour and purity.

2. *Resolved*, That we emphatically approve of the views of President Johnson with regard to the reorganization of the State Governments of the South, whereby the rights of the respective States are kept unimpaired, and in consequence of which those States are to regulate their institutions as freely and with the same guarantees and privileges as are enjoyed by any other State in the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That we hold it to be a cardinal rule of action both under the general and State Constitutions, to exclude from the field of politics, all religious questions and controversies, recognizing in each and every one the right to a full and free exercise of his religious opinions and tenets.

4—*Resolved*, That we hold this to be a government of white people made and to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race and in accordance with the constant adjudications of the U. S. Supreme Court that people of African descent cannot be considered as citizens of the United States and that there can, in no event, nor under any circumstances be any equality between the white and other races.

5. *Resolved*, That while we announce emphatically our opinion that the Constitution of 1864 is not in any sense the expression of the sovereign will of the people of Louisiana, and while we believe that it should be repudiated and abolished as speedily as it can be legally done, yet as the government organized under it is a *de facto* government, and the only *de facto* government now existing in the State of Louisiana, at the election about to be held is called under that constitution by an officer holding his position only under that constitution, as the recognition of Governor J. Madison Wells by President Andrew Johnson is to that extent a recognition of that constitution and of the government organized under it, and as this Convention has no right to make or alter constitutions and frame of government, but to recognize it as the existing government, but recommend the calling of a convention of the people of the State.

6. *Resolved*—That the institution of slavery having been effectually abolished in the Southern States, we consider it our right to petition Congress for compensation for all losses sustained by the emancipation policy.

7. *Resolved*—That we will use all the means in our power to favor a return to the economical Administration of the finances of the Government and the full and entire payment of its just liabilities.

8. *Resolved*—That we advocate the repeal of all ordinances and laws found to have been passed in Louisiana, and which are not in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the General Government, and which are not the deed of bodies constituted by the people at large.

9—*Resolved*, That we advocate a lenient and labor system, and recommend the immediate adoption of such laws and means as will most effectually relieve the planters and people at large.

10—*Resolved*, That considering it consonant with the chivalrous magnanimity of the Chief Executive at Washington and due to a large number among the people in general, we most earnestly and strongly appeal for an early general amnesty and prompt restitution of property, assured that thereby impending total ruin will be averted and the domestic tranquility of the Southern States successfully insured.

11. *Resolved*—That we invite all law abiding citizens, who agree with us upon the principles and measures above enumerated, without distinctions of nationality to join us in our opposition to the Radical Republican party, whose tendency and aim is to centralize a government on the Union of our State institutions.

The resolutions were read seriatim and were received with cordial approbation, particularly those deprecating religious proscription and denouncing the scheme of negro equality, both of which were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

The resolutions were adopted without debate, but one or two voices dissenting.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Candidates.

On motion of Mr. Parker, J. Madison Wells, the present Governor of the State, was nominated by acclamation for Governor and vociferous cheering. Mr. Bernudez withdrawing the name of Judge Voorhies, and stating that the name of the Judge was put forward by his friends on the supposition that Governor Wells would not be a candidate.

The Convention then proceeded to choose candidates for the other State offices.

For Lieut. Governor Judge Albert Voorhies of St. Martin, W. W. Pugh of Assumption, Robert J. Kerr of Orleans, J Hunter Collins of West Feliciana, Benjamin Bloomfield of Orleans and Samuel H. Torry of Orleans.

Two ballots were had with the following results:

Voorhies, (1st. ballot)	58	1/2	(2d. ballot)	68	1/2
Pugh, "	42	1/2	"	54	1/2
Kerr, "	0		"	0.	
Collins, "	20		withdrawn.	0.	
Bloomfield, "	1		(2d. ballot)	10.	
Torry, "	0		"	0.	

Judge Voorhies having a majority, was declared unanimously, the nominee.

For Secretary of State, J M Halsey, of Point Coupee, S J. Hawkins, of St. Mary, J. W. Hurd of St. Landry and J. P Childers of Orleans, were named.

Two ballots were had as follows:

Halsey, (1st. ballot)	25		(2d ballot)	10	
Hawkins "	34		"	33	
Hardy "	38		"	78	
Caldress "	28		withdrawn		

Mr. Hardy having a majority, was declared unanimously nominated.

For Attorney General, Major Andrew S Herron, of Baton Rouge, was nominated by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, Adam Giffen, of Orleans, Edward Parmele, of Orleans and Major S. D Oliver, of Carroll were presented. On the first ballot, the vote stood: Giffen, 96, Parmele, 5; Oliver, 25 Mr. Giffen was declared unanimously the nominee.

For State Auditor, Henry Peralta of East Baton Rouge, was nominated by acclamation

For Superintendent of Public Education, the following names were presented:

Robert M Lusher of Orleans, W. H N Magruder of East Baton Rouge, Thomas Theard of Orleans, J. R. Planchard of Orleans, J N. Carrigan of East Baton Rouge, and H Avery of East Baton Rouge.

On the second ballot Mr. Lusher received a majority and was declared unanimously nominated. The ballots stood:

Lusher,	(1st ballot)	41	(2d ballot)	65	
Magruder	"	22	"	5	
Theard	"	39	"	49	
Planchard	"	9	withdrawn.		
Carrigan	"	3	"		
Avery	"	6	"		

On motion the chair was authorized to name a committee to wait upon the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and inform them of their nomination.

Messrs. Tremoulet Landry, W. W. Pugh, Kittridge, Col. Robt. J. Barrow, Col. Claiborne, W. D. Heralde, Henry D Ogden and Capt. C. C. Fenner were appointed the Committee.

Late in the evening Governor Landry as chairman of the Committee reported that both Governor Wells and Judge Voorhies had come out of town and on motion the Committee was instructed to inform the gentlemen in writing of their nomination.

Meantime the Convention adjourned to 6 P. M.

Evening Session.

During the earlier part of the evening session, the delegates representing the various Congressional Districts went severally in separate session considering Congressional nominations. The following were announced:

First District—Louis St. Martin.

Second District—J. A. Ad Rosser.

Third District—E. O. Wickliffe.

The delegations from the Fourth and Fifth districts declined making nominations, not considering themselves authorized to do so, particularly the latter, which consisted of but two or three representatives.

The Convention having resumed its sitting, Mr. J. W Overall presented a resolution relative to the incarceration of Mr. Davis, prefacing the resolution with an eloquent and soul-rending speech, in which he dwelt upon the merits of the ex-President and his peculiar claims upon the consideration of the people of the South, by reason of his devotion to their interests, his self denial, his courage and his heroic spirit of endurance. The speech was received with thunders of applause, and after a few remarks from Mr. Bacon, in support of the resolution, it was adopted by acclamation. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis is now confined as a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, and believing that his release would prove most gratifying to the mass of the people throughout the whole country,

Resolved, That the people of Louisiana would regard it as an act of magnanimity on the part of the Chief Executive at Washington to set him at liberty and relieve him from the operation of the exceptions enumerated in the Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and that a copy of this resolution be accordingly forwarded by the President of the Convention, under his signature, to the Hon. Secretary of State, for transmission to His Excellency President Johnson.

The President having been authorized to appoint, at his leisure, a State Central Committee, to consist of twenty-five members, and there being no other business before the body,

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Legislative Nominations.—The following legislative nominations were made last evening by the National Democratic party in this city, after the adjournment of the State Convention:

For the Lower House, First Representative District—Charles A Eager, J S Hanlon and L E Simonds.

Second Representative District—James M Connell, Thomas Murray, N T N Robinson, Charles J Leeds and Williamson Smith.

Third Representative District—Captain C E Fenner, Hugh McOtesby, N E Baily, D P Seaniel, G A Fraez, Timothy O'Neil and Dr. F B McKelvey.

Fourth (City) District—Mr. Horrell, Peter Kajeve and Wm. P. Higgins.

For the Senate, Judge Marcelus A Foute and Messrs. John Finney and E G Mohan were nominated to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the First and Fourth City Districts.

The legislative nominations for the remainder of the city and Algiers have not yet been made.

An Executioner Wanted.

The Havana papers contain a singular official announcement from the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Court, that for fifteen days proposals would be received from persons of color for the position of public executioner—that office being vacant. The successful candidate, if a free negro, will have a salary of $60 per month, and the usual hangman's fees; if a slave he must produce his master's permission to fill the office, and must lodge at the jail, with only half the wages. The Spanish mode of capital punishment is by the *garrote*, or strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool, in the centre of an elevated platform, about the usual height of the gallows among us, behind the stool is a post to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw, this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and draws tighter by means of the screw, until the business extinct. One turn of it is generally enough, and death is instantaneous.

Politics The Home House—Address of Mr. Crow to His Constituents in 1878.

[From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.]

The following is supposed to be the address of enlightened colored gentleman, Mr. J. Cæsar Crow, who has represented this district in Congress for one term, and is seeking a reelection. It will be seen that Mr. Crow is a politician of the liberal stripe, and is for allowing white men some very important privileges, particularly the right to marry colored ladies, &c.:

To my Colored and White Constituents of the Ninth Congressional District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I had felt greatly flattered by the call you hab made on me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from dis district. De knowledge ob de fact dat I hab done my duty for two years as your representative hab been a great source of consolation to me, and dis great public indorsement ob my course in de legislatiff hall is a consolation, a patriot, hab filled de measure of my political glory full to dotup.

Without flattering myself (I hope you all know I would more to do dat), I think I can say wid propriety dat I hab did as much, if not more, to elevate de character ob de black race abroad dat any odder man ob my limited experience. Already dat foreign countries wid whom we had domestic relations is speakin' ob de internal policy ob our gubernment wid a proper respos, while I is free to admit dat our course toward de outfitsin' white man ob dis country hab not been so liberal and just as I hab advocated, and I still think we will sounde or later come to dat stage ob de game which will require us to show great magnanimousness, and forgetful ob our late fellahers' injuries. It am my great desire to establish the superiority ob de colored race to any race in de world, and to do dis it am necessary dat we should exhibit a noble and generous impulse toward our fellah foes. For my part I am for doin' de white man justice whenever his necessity requires and exigency ob de case will admit.

I am confident dat by proper legislation and a judicious position ob affairs ob de administration, ob which de venerable and de honorable Mr. Fred Douglass am de head, de white man may soon be restored, in some measure, to de rights and de position in society (dat is no dis pution tha fac) he once held.

While it am true dat de white race in America am rapidly passing away afore de superior blood ob de colored man—as de white foam goes before de dark strong wave—still while dat is yet left a vantage ob de white blood, it am our duty, as a great nation, to protect it in dery lawful and honorable manner. It will nebber do for de white man to say dat a nation to have such a history of de white man and de white man hab ob de Indian.

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I will say that I am,

First, in fabor ob a repeal ob de law which prohibits a white man from marrying a lady ob color.

Second, I am in fabor ob a repeal ob de "not entitled to vote" which prohibits a white man from owning more dan two niggers at de hand.

Third, I am in fabor ob de white suffrage, and always will be. De white man am so much entitled to vote as de colored man if he behaves himself in a proper manner.

Dars are many older minor issues—such as de employment ob white men on Gobernment works—de raising ob three regular new white regiments, &c., &c., which I am in fabor of, but wheis I hab not time to discuss. I will meet my opponent, de Honorable Mr. Cuffy, at all ob his appointments, where my views can be had at greater length.

What I may more thanks for your flattering call, I hab de honor to be, gentlemen, your humble obedient servant.

J CÆSAR CROW.

The Triumph of Science.

This is exceptionally an age of amazing progress, not only in the grand and magnificent developments of science, which arrest our observation every day of our life, but in the equally interesting though less obtrusive relations of scientific discovery, as addressed to the necessities of suffering humanity. Plastic surgery has been brought, within a comparatively recent period, to a high state of perfection among the French and German surgeons. We have read and heard of artificial eyes, noses, lips and cheeks. But we were not prepared to believe it possible for surgery to supply a perfect substitute with both an artificial jawbone, nose and face, or cheek. Prof. S Hall, proprietor of the Louisville and New Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary, has just completed the performance of the most wonderful operation in plastic surgery of the age.

Some two years ago, a young lady of about eighteen years of age was brought to him, with her cheek bone and flesh and half of the upper jawbone sloughed out, destroying the entire side of her face, and half of her nose, presenting the most sickening spectacle.

The inquiry naturally to the Doctor's mind was, what can be done to remedy this deformity, when he conceived the idea of introducing something to supply the place of the jawbone and cheek bone, and then taking a flap from the neck and adjacent it over the opening. A little distrustful of himself in reference to an operation of such importance, he wrote to Prof. V. Mott, and several other eminent surgeons of New York and other Eastern cities, asking advice and seeking information, but received little encouragement to undertake the experiment.

A few months ago, the Doctor determined to try it alone. The operation consisted in adjusting a vulcanite plate over the jawbone, then taking a flap of skin from the neck, rotating it upon its base, and placing it over the plate, so that its edges could unite with the healthy skin around the plate.

The operation has turned out to be a success, a perfect triumph of scientific skill. This is the only operation of the kind, i. e., where a flap is adjusted over a vulcanite plate, and the doctor deserves great credit for the originality in this respect, and though modest and unassuming, he is a medical gentleman of profound professional learning. We had an opportunity a few days ago, of calling in his doctor's office in New Albany, of examining a thousand of the young lady before and after the operation. We can most cordially recommend the doctor to the community throughout our State, where any of them are suffering from any corresponding life to which human flesh is heir.—*Columbus (Ind.) Democrat.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1865.

The general market has continued quite satisfactory to-day, and no active business has been done in Sterling. Prices ruled very full prices, while the movement in our leading staples has been on a more liberal scale than for some days past, the sales reaching 5100 bales, and prices ruling more in favor of sellers, Good Ordinary being quoted at 39 @ 40c and Low Middling at 42 @ 43. The demand moreover was unusually general, nearly every broker in the trade participating in the business, and may be mainly ascribed to the exceptionally favorable accounts from New York, where Middling was quoted on the 2d inst., at 46c, against 45 before the receipt of the advices from Liverpool reporting an advance of 1/32 @ ⅛d in that market, which we presume will put Orleans Middling at 19 1/16d. This large business swells the aggregate for the past four days to upward of 13,000 bales, and it is fair to infer, must decrease the supply of both Foreign and Coastwise Exchange.

We notice that the Quarterly Report of the First National Bank made up yesterday sets down its notes and bills discounted and loans on call as $651,102 23, due from National and other Banks $1,754,918 69, currency, specie and other lawful money $3,853,903 16 and other cash items $123,156 98, while its liabilities include circulation $480,000, individual deposits $2,835,646 41 and U. S. deposits $596,751 23. Its surplus fund is $117,175 46, and the amount at the credit of profit and loss, exchange, etc., $182,917 46.

Gold opened very quiet this morning at 144 @ ¼ and after selling as low as 144⅛ and as high as 145, finally closed at 144 3/4, showing no change since last evening. Ten sales and receipts included $2300 at 144⅛, $3000 at 144⅜, $1900 $2700, $11,000 in four lots, and $26 000 at 144 3/4; $900 and $10 000 at 144⅝; and $9000 in two lots, $3000 and $6000 at 145. The market was quiet throughout the day. A small amount of Doubloons sold at $15 60 for Patriot and $15 50 for Mexican, and 187 1/2. The sales of Silver included $700 in American half-dollars at 140, and $1000 at 142; and $3000 Mexican dollars at 144.

Foreign Exchange ruled more in favor of buyers, showing a falling off of about ⅛, the sales of Sterling covering about £43,000 and including £9600 at 153 7/8; £3000 at 154 3/4; £2000 at 154; £30 000 at 153 3/8, 153 1/2 and 154⅝; £10,000 at 153, 153 1/2 and 154; and a Bank bill for about £5000 at 155 1/2. About 165,000 francs changed hands at 5 85 to 5 82 3/4, including fr. 15,000 at 5 85 and fr. 50,000 at 5 87 1/2. We quote Sterling at 152 1/2 to 156 for private bills and 152 1/2 to 157 for Bank; and francs at 5 65 to 5 70 for the former and 5 60 to 5 61 1/4 for the latter.

With a liberal supply of Domestic Exchange the market ruled more in favor of buyers, the Banks and dealers obtaining on N York at ¼ @ ⅜ discount, and the sales of sixty days drafts $112,000 New York funds (30,000, 25,000, 20,000 and 37,000,) at 1 1/4 discount, a round amount at the same, $25,000 at 1⅛, and $60,000 (30,000 and 30,000) at 1 1/8; $50,000 sight at 1 1/4 and 1⅜; $25,000 three days' at 1/8; $98,000 five days' at 1⅜; $45,000 ten days, (5,000, 15,000, and 25,000,) at 2; and $20,000 three days' at 2 1/4. Some Bank checks for round sums were passed at 1 1/4 and 1 3/16.

The sales of Stocks included 15 shares Bank of America at 92½, 35 Gas Light, 100 and 15 at $141 50, and 126 do at a price not reported. In City Bonds there were sales of 17 Consolidated at 81 1/2 flat. The Railroad issues are quoted at 69 1/2 to 71 1/2, according to the manufacturing of coupons.

The Bank note market exhibited less animation. 5000 Union Bank bills sold at 78 1/2 per dollar, 20000 Bank of Louisiana at 28 1/4, and 20000 Louisiana State at 50. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 28 @ 30 cents per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 57 @ 59½, Bank of New Orleans at 65 @ 68, Merchants' Bank at 55 @ 63, Union Bank at 75 @ 81½, and Commerce City Bank at the same. The inside figures for most of these are extreme rates. The inside figures are the price paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at to 1¼ ⅌ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, October 3, 1865.

COTTON—The favorable intelligence from New York quoting Middling at the advanced rate of 46c, and reporting that the Liverpool market had advanced ⅛d and exhibited a very general demand to-day, and although factors were more stringent in their pretensions, yet upwards of 5000 bales changed hands at very full prices, on the whole about ⅛c higher than the lowest point on Friday last, but only a fraction stronger than the figures paid yesterday. An unusually large number of brokers participated in the business, the purchasers numbering as 5066 bales as follows: 750, 700, 550, 500, 466, 400, 200, 300, 200, 200, 200, 150, 100, 100 and 50. The demand was partly for Liverpool and partly for the North. We heard some conflict of views with regard to quotations, but from the best information in our reach we now modify our figures as follows: Ordinary 35 @ 36c, Good Ordinary 39 @ 40, Low Middling 42 @ 43, Middling 44 @ 45 and Strict Middling 46.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, Bales	69,189
Received to-day	4,[illegible]
Received previously	68,[illegible] — 68,[illegible]
	[illegible]
Exported to-day	2,[illegible]
Exported previously	68,[illegible] — 68,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	100,713

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts yesterday comprise 395 bales Molasses from New York, and only 18 hhds Sugar from the coast. The imports comprise a cargo of 112 hhds, 372 tcs and 195 bbls Cuba Molasses—no Sugar. The market ruled quietly to-day. Show very some inquiry, but the rates noted below are above the views of buyers, and the only sale at all worthy of note, is 20 hhds Good Fair Cuba Sugar at 12c ⅌ lb. The stocks are light and are firmly held. A day or two since, we previously reported 50 bbls good Cuba refined Molasses sold at 75c, and 1200 Common Cuba refined, in four lots, at 70c ⅌ gallon. All descriptions of Louisiana sugar are scarce and in request. The stock of Cuba is small, but sufficient for the present use. Louisiana Sugar is quoted in lots at 12 @ 12½c ⅌ lb for Good Common, 14½c for Fair, 15½ @ 16½c for Fully Fair, 17½ @ 17½c for Prime, 19 @ 19½c for Yellow Clarified, and 20 @ 21c for White Clarified. There is little retail business doing at ¼ @ ½c ⅌ ⅌ above these prices.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The movement continues general and active, although the excitement noticed yesterday appears to have somewhat abated. A very fair amount of business has been done, and although most of the dealers are supplied, there is an active demand for the city, and on speculation as well as for the interior of the and for neighboring States. Orders for the country continue to come in regularly, and the stock of Produce here is small and is firmly held at very full, and in some instances advanced prices. A larger business was done in Western Produce yesterday and to-day than at any time during the same period since the late war. In the following remarks we have given the details of usual transactions as they have transpired.

FLOUR—Buyers again looked around very briskly to-day. The demand continues very good and full prices are being realized. The stock of Superfine is much reduced, and the descriptions desirable for bakers' use are in decided request at prices ruling steadily with an upward tendency. The sales to-day reached fully 2500 bbls to dealers, speculators and for shipment, comprising 100 bbls Low Common at $7 50; 100 Fine at $8 50, 100 Low Superfine at $8 75; 220 Superfine at $9 10, 200 Low Extra at $10 25; 100 and 100 Low Extra at $10 50, $2 Medium Extra at $10 75, 200 do at $11, 200 Good Extra at $11 50, 100 do at $12, and 150 Choice Extra at $13 ⅌ bbl. There were sales of several other lots, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. A very active jobbing trade has also been done by dealers, in store, at $9 25 ⅌ bbl for Superfine, and $11 50 @ $15 for Extra, according to quality and brand.

BRAN—The supply is limited. There is a good local demand, however, confining holders to outside prices. The sales to-day comprise 500 sacks in lots at $1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs, and 107, 200 and 300 sks at $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

CORN—The market is quiet but steady with a good demand, and prices are very firm. The stock is only fair and the good descriptions, is in store, are held under strong bids. There is very little pure and prime Yellow Corn in the market. Some parties were looking around for this description for the Havana market. The sales to-day include 2100 sks. of which 100 Mixed, and 910 and 975 White at 90c, and 100 Prime Yellow at 95c ⅌ bush.

OATS—Are in light supply and sales are small in consequence, only 600 sks have been sold to day comprising 200 sks, 100 at 60½c, and 100 at 63c ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Is in good supply, but does not appear to be much in demand. The stock is being reduced, however, and is firmly held. Lots of 100 bales Choice Western sold today at $27 50 ⅌ ton.

LARD—The market is nearly bare. Prime is thought to be selling to the trade at 20c, and in bbls at 20c ⅌ lb.

PORK—A lot of 50 bbls full weight Mess sold at $35 ⅌ bbl—a number of smaller lots have sold at the same price. The demand is retailing it at $35 @ 36 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—There are very few Sides in the market. Shoulders and Hams are scarce. All descriptions are very much in request and command very high prices. The dealers, who are the only holders, are supplying the demand at 22 @ 23c ⅌ lb for Shoulders, 23c for Sides, 25c for Clear Sides, 26c for United Hams, and 26 @ 28c ⅌ lb for Sugar Cured.

BUTTER—Choice Butter is very scarce and much in demand. Good Butter is selling in small lots to the city trade at 55c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The stock is reduced and is mostly in the hands of speculators, who are obtaining 26c ⅌ lb for cheese weighs fine. A lot of 100 bbls full weight sold at 25c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is in good supply, but the demand is only for small lots. Upward of 150 bbls Rectified have sold in lots of 10 to 20 bbls at 60 @ 65 ⅌ gallon. It is retailing at 62 @ 65 @ 68 ⅌ gall, according to quality and proof.

EGGS, LIVE—Poultry are selling on the landing at $3 50. Guineas at $2 50, and Ducks at $6 @ $12 ⅌ bbl, and Chickens at $4 @ $7 ⅌ doz.

BALING STUFFS—Are dull and neglected, and there is only a retail business doing at 15 @ 15½ ⅌ lb for Bale Rope, and 24 @ 26½c ⅌ yard for India Bagging.

COFFEE—There is a fair retail business doing at 31 @ 34c ⅌ lb for Fair to Good Fair Rio.

FREIGHTS—With considerable Cotton offering to be forward and not much engaged tonnage on the berth, the market is ruling heavily at firm rates. They are 1⅛ @ 1¼c ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, 3/8 @ ½c by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, 3/8 for Liverpool, and 1 for Havre.

CATTLE MARKET.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, October 4, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 30 Texas Beeves, 125 Sheep and 314 Veal.

Amount of stock sold: 200 Texas Beeves, 125 Sheep, 10 Milch Cows and 314 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 130 Texas Beeves, 30 Milch Cows and 10c Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality