THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
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Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have Gents' Sno Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Toilet Slippers, for sale low.

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bayonne street, between Union and Perdido.

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

ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST FADE, is not applicable to a fine set of teeth brushed with Fragrant Sozodont. Its protective, preservative and beautifying properties will preserve the whiteness, soundness and natural polish of good teeth throughout life. And when unsound, it will arrest decay, and remove from the breath the taint which decomposition generates.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.—An interesting and admirable feature has just been added to the Locquet Institute for young ladies on Camp street, of which Madam Le Roy is principal. This is the establishment of a class of English History and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy, under the professorship of Mr. John B. S. Dimitry, whose first lecture, delivered last Friday evening, was devoted to a historic sketch of the English language. We are able to say of this lecture that it exhibits its author as eminently a master of his theme; a theme unattractive on the surface, dull and sterile to the superficial observer, but rich in elements of thought, of historical philosophy, of social curiosity, even of romance and poetry, to a mind which, by study, reflection, and inquiry, possesses the "open sesame" to its hidden treasures. Mr. Dimitry proceeds upon a comprehensive plan under which no linguistic, social, or historical fact that can illustrate his subject is allowed to escape; and in sketching the physiology of the English language he reveals much that appertains to the physiology of English life and sociology by which insensibly American character and society has been largely influenced and shaped. Mr. Dimitry's course will include lectures on Tuesday and Friday evenings, with a critic session, and we understand that full classes of ladies who may desire to join the class.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BERAUD.—A few days ago we announced the death of Major Desire Berand, of the late Yellow Jacket Battalion, C. S. A., by suicide, at his residence at St. Martinsville. The sad and painful event was, we learn, caused by the extreme sensitiveness of the deceased as to his reputation for probity. In partnership with another gentleman he had brought some cattle to this city for sale, and on his return, with the proceeds of the entire venture, some $1500 in gold, was, while asleep in his berth on the steamboat rendered utterly insensible by the application of chloroform, and in that condition robbed of all the money. The high standing and character of Major Berand, precluded the possibility of suspicion of his integrity, but on his arrival at home, his intellect, it is thought, was affected by the inhalation of the extraordinary quantity of chloroform, supposed to have been administered by the robber, and haunted with the idea that his honor might be suspected, to relieve himself from the apprehended imputation put an end to his life. His unhappy death has bereaved his family and several children of a devoted

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Efforts for the Pardon of General Beauregard.

PARDON OF A NOTED TENNESSEE REBEL.

New York Cotton Sales.

New York, Oct. 7.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 13,000 bales. The receipts for the week were 24,000.

Vicksburg, Oct. 8.—The steamer Julia arrived at 4 o'clock A. M., took on a lot of cotton and departed at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer B. Woodward, bound up the Tennessee river, struck on the rocks of the Big Chain and was badly damaged. She cast a portion of her cargo overboard to prevent her from sinking.

The river at this point is falling.

POSTAL ROUTES.

Contracts for six important postal routes have been concluded for Arkansas and Louisiana. New routes are extended to Lancaster, Homer, Shreveport and other towns on the State borders.

THE KENTUCKY IMBROGLIO.

The Kentucky imbroglio is suppressed. Gen. Thomas will—(succeed to Gen. Palmer? The dispatch is here very obscure. Ed.)

New York, October 6.—Madam Levert is in Washington, endeavoring to procure the pardon of Gen. Beauregard.

Matthew Fuller, editor, who was banished and who has heretofore been regarded as a leading rebel in Tennessee, has been pardoned.

New York, Oct. 6.—Cotton active at 51. Breadstuffs excited. Pork 36 3/4. Gold 47 1/4.

Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, made an ineffectual attempt to escape from Tortugas.

[Special to the New Orleans Times and the Star.]

The Currency to be Contracted.

New York, Oct. 7.—The *Post's* Washington special says Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury, will urge on Congress a contraction of the currency. ... President favors such a measure.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Some official Mexicans, says Gen. Ully, of the Republican party, was attacked and defeated by the French. He, however, inflicted great loss on the enemy. Gen. McKey, (Republican) was killed in this battle.

Maximilian, in his proclamation of the 31 of September, says he will, in a manner, reestablish slavery in Mexico.

LANDS LOCATED.

Washington, Oct. 7.—There is a remarkable increase in the demand for public land throughout the West. Nearly five thousand acres are reported as entered and settled up in Washington.

CHOLERA AT BARCELONA.

The American Consul at Barcelona states that the cholera was increasing, and that a Royal order had been issued suspending business in consequence.

RELEASE OF AN EDITOR.

Richmond, Oct. 7.—C. J. Dunaby, (Dimitry?) arrested for offensive language in the *Commercial Bulletin*, has been released on pérole.

GOV. HUMPHREYS PARDONED.

Washington, October 7.—Ex-Confederate Brig. Gen. B. G. Humphreys, Governor elect of Mississippi, has been formally pardoned by the President.

COTTON AT MOBILE.

Mobile, October 6.—The total amount of cotton consumed by the destructive fires of last night and this morning, footed 3,390 bales.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON FRIDAY—FLOUR ADVANCED.

New York, Oct. 7.—In some instances yester- ... subsequently fell to ... slight

Female Colonization for the War West.

(From the New York Times, September 30.)

For several years past the scheme of female colonization for the Far West and the newly settled Territories on the Pacific slope has been extensively discussed and widely approved. The flag that a country of women existed in those far away and newly settled regions, while a superabundance of the fairer sex abounded in New England and the Middle States, naturally led many to believe that any feasible plan looking toward the removal of these two great drawbacks would be a beneficial and desirable one for both sections. Several schemes have from time to time been set forth with but indifferent success, the projectors not taking that active interest in the enterprise so necessary to a prosperous culmination.

Now, however, we have something tangible, and an enterprise that seems to possess all the elements of success, for the prime mover lends his personal effort and private means to promote the novel and interesting enterprise. The scheme is simply the gathering together of some seven or eight hundred young and marriageable women, of character and means, and some little private means, and shipping the same in a steamship, via Cape Horn, to Washington Territory, there to be provided with employment, and in many instances comfortable homes.

The scheme has so far progressed that seven hundred young women, thirty or forty families and twenty young men will sail from this port in the first week of October, in the steamship Continental, for Washington Territory. The party emigrate to the Pacific coast under the superintendence of Mr. A. S. Mercier, a resident of Washington Territory, a member of the Territorial Council, and an authorized agent by appointment of Gov. Pickering.

Many of our readers will naturally inquire who the emigrants are and whence they come. We will endeavor to satisfy such natural inquiries. It appears that the largest number of the young women who accompany the expedition, and whose presence constitutes its principal feature, are from the New England States. They are chiefly the daughters of farmers. Their ages vary from sixteen to twenty five years; some few are older. They are guaranteed employment when they arrive in Washington Territory, with a sufficient remuneration to make them independent. Although this is not a matrimonial adventure, it being understood, stipulated that the wages of their girls shall be adequate for their support, without recourse to marriage, there is no doubt the most distant probability that any young woman who desires to marry will be prevented.

These girls, we are assured, are, in respect to education and personal qualities, equal to the average of women in this or other States; many of them go out as teachers, and others are to engage in any occupation with which they are familiar. None of them are received without strong recommendations. The wages they are to receive is $4 a week in gold. About one-third of the whole number will pay $25 each towards defraying the expenses of their journey. All the others go free.

The few families who emigrate in this company are mechanics, who are much needed on the Pacific coast. About one-half of them are shoemakers; the remainder have useful trades. The young man who are of the party have be a soldiers, and were in the service from the beginning of the war. Several of them were wounded.

The Eyesight.

The papers are full of remedies for the different ailments and infirmities of humanity, most of which are calculated to do more harm than good. Among these we may notice the recommendations of a correspondent of the *Scientific American*, which are not new, but which are even more harmful than the generality of newspaper therapeutics. The recommendation is of the nature of a preventive, or preservative, rather than a cure, applied to the eyes in anticipation of the effects of age. The writer says:

"If all persons who are not near sighted should, every time they wash their faces, press their eyes outward, or try to make them as round as they can, taking care not to press or flatten the pupil of the eye, their eyesight would be improved."

The "theory" upon which this advice is based is that in this way the form of the eye can be changed. The least acquaintance with the structure of the organ would show the absurdity of this. As well might people try to turn a snub nose into an aquiline, by pulling down the end of it "every time they wash their faces." If this plan were simply absurd, ... would not be worth no- ... Under these circumstances ... and cheap food, and require no ...

Scientific News.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting this year at Birmingham, England, attracted a large number of scientific observers, whose accounts of their researches and experiments were of general interest. These gatherings are usually attended by the leading scientific men of England and the continent, and at this session the appearance of M. Vambery, the "travelling dervish" who lately explored Central Asia, was greeted with prodigious enthusiasm. Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyell and Professor Phillips have taken a prominent part in the proceedings.

FOSSIL HUMAN REMAINS.

Mr. Pengelly exhibited an extraordinary collection of fossil remains of extinct animals and human implements, dug out of Kent's Cavern in Torquay, England, and gratified the curiosity of the persons present by an elaborate description of them, followed by the reading of a paper on the disputed subject of the antiquity of man. Some of the latest discoveries and speculations are as follows:

"The excavations have been conducted with great care and upon a regular system, and some of the articles found, even on the upper surface, were supposed to represent from one thousand five hundred to two thousand years. The cut shells explored said it was impossible to doubt either the human origin of the implements or their inoculation, in undisturbed soil, with the remains of the mammoth, the cave bear and their extinct contemporaries. As far as their re searches had gone they had not, like Mr. Goodwin Austen, found the bones of man mixed up, in undisturbed soil, with those of extinct animals, but there was no improbability in the statement of that distinguished geologist. The committee reminded those who were disposed to attach importance to the fact, that man's bones are not forthcoming at readily as their implements; that in the black mould, as well as in the red loam, the only indications of man's existence were remnants of his handiwork. Pottery, bones, implements and ornaments in metal and stone, the remnants of his fires and the relics of his feasts, were numerous, and bestowed the lapse of at least two millenniums; but not the well as in the older deposits below, the committee had met with no vestige of his osseous system."

Sir R. Murchison spoke of the great value of the committee's labors, and said he intended to propose a vote £200 to enable them to continue the excavations.

Sir Charles Lyell expressed the opinion that man existed contemporaneously with those extinct animals, and said that those who, after forty years of inquiry and discussion by scientific men, denied this because they had not found human bones also, ought to bring forward some unanswerable objections, adding that the course they were now taking obstructed the progress of knowledge.

Professor Phillips also supported the theory of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct animals, but thought it would be more satisfactory if the exploration of the cavern were continued. Some further discussion followed, in the course of which it appeared that thousands of similar specimens might yet be dug out of the cave, and distributed amongst the various museums of the country. Here is a hint for American collectors.

The collection exhibited is to be presented to the British Museum.

DOES ANIMAL FOOD CONDUCE TO BRAINESS?

In the section devoted to physiology Dr John Davy read a paper on the following subject: "Is the opinion that a diet of animal food conduces to immense well founded on facts?" He contended that it is a fallacy to suppose that a meat diet prevents fattening. He said:

"My opinion is, and it seems to be the received opinion of most physiologists, that a mixed animal and vegetable diet is best adapted to man's wants, as well as most suitable and pleasing to his tastes, and that the safest way to prevent obesity is to live moderately, observing the happy medium between these two, attending the quantity rather than quality of food. As a striking example of a moderate corpulency, I will refer to the case of a man—Thomas Hood—of whom an account has been given by Sir George Baker, in the 'Medical Transactions' of 1767. Born in 1719, when about forty indulging in fat food three times a day, he became very fat, and suffered from heartburn. After suffering from 1744 to 1764 he changed his diet, reduced to do so from reading the life of Cornaro. He ate sparingly of animal food, took only a pint of ale daily, in 1798 he used to drink not even water; in 1767 he gave up meat entirely, going rambling on a ... He got in physical health, his spirits lively, his sleep undisturbed, he could carry a quarter of a ton, he lost ten or eleven stone. For three months he lived on coarse ... of which the oatmeal is made, and one pint of water boiled together; later and latest on one pound of each flour boiled in a pint and a half of skimmed milk. Cornaro, his great example, I may remind you, attained one hundred and one years, and from his foolish pride he restricted himself to twelve ounces of solid food and to fourteen ounces of wine, and this with the best effect. From a suffering individual he became a healthy man, and continued in excellent health to the end of his life."

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 30.)

Tobacco Crop.

We believe the transactions in tobacco in this market the present and past years have never been equalled and notwithstanding the heavy unexpected sales of the season, the supply and demand continues large and active. States that heretofore paid but little attention to the cultivation of this article have introduced it into the variety of their agricultural products, and at the comparative rates that rule they will likely continue the production, and finally, perhaps, rank it among their staples.

In Maine, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and West Virginia, the planting this year averages more than a tenth above that of last; in New Hampshire it is the same; in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska the planting is reported at from one tenth to one and a half tenths less. The difference in the planting between the two years, making the whole country throughout show against the present year a little less than one tenth of a decrease. The excessive rains of the spring and summer, however, materially injured the crop. A correspondent writes from Graves county, Kentucky, to the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, "that tobacco looks but indifferent, stood badly in the spring, grew off backwardly, and was delayed with rain; consequently on low and flat land it is *frenched*, and in many localities replanted until dead. On rolling ground it is looking very well."

This information with regard to a single locality in Kentucky, may be taken as a general index of the crop in the Northwest. The letter of the correspondent is without date, and we can only infer from it that the period at which it was written. The rains were general throughout this region, and, of course, the same results may be looked for wherever they extended. We cannot believe with Mr. Secretary Newman, or his correspondents, that the apprehension of a heavy tax on the leaf is the cause of the decreased planting the present year. The activity of the market at high and well sustained quotations dispose at once of any assigned cause for such an apprehension. The true reason is to be found in the fact that the tobacco raising sections of the country have not had the opportunity to recommence agricultural operations, while other sections, where the product may be called a new culture, are not prepared to give the experiment a very extensive trial.

There is a very large falling off—no dealers state—in the sale of manufactured tobacco. In the others the consumption shows no diminution, and the inference is that in the country the raw material is used. Indeed, the comparatively light orders for smoking and chewing qualities, sustain the belief that the natural leaf, without any other than the simplest preparation, is substituted pretty generally in the rural districts. This will hardly decrease the production.

The great staple commands too good a price to be neglected on account of a mere apprehension. It has been proved that the soil of the country generally is adapted to its culture that negro labor is not altogether a requisite for its production, and that a quick and paying market awaits it everywhere. In another season or two Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky will yield their former supplies, and those, with the yield of other sections, now successfully experimenting with the product, will give tobacco a prominent position in the statistics of the country.

Camels for the Plains.

The New York *Evening Post* is informed that an "Overland Camel Company" has been organized in that city, with the object of importing and using upon the Western Plains, next summer, a large number of camels. Mr. J. W. Fabens, who has already imported a few of these animals, will give the company the benefit of his experience in the purchase and management of others, which he expects to secure by a trip to Algeria this winter. He says they can be carried at low cost and, with more safety across the Atlantic than any other domesticated beasts. They bear exposure well, ... and cheap food, and require no ...

A plaid vest thrown down in the hope of his enjoying a little warmth, but the sufferer was unable to use it, probably even lacking all power of motion. His friends in the meantime had hastily dispatched with a guide to a gentleman's ... but, as our rope ... was to be had, one ... obliged to go as far as Hendricksen, where they arrived at eight P. M., seven hours after the disaster. The guide refused to re-mount but Chronister ... at once volunteered, in the night, with five men as far as the hut, and reached the overturned ... by eight o'clock in the morning. One of the men was left down into the overturn about fifty feet, being unable to descend further owing to the narrowness of the space. Some distance lower he perceived the corpse of the unfortunate young lady with the hand hanging as one ... He had been broken to death.

Late from Western Papers.

SOUTHERN TRADE DIRECT WITH EUROPE REGENERATED.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—The steamer Somerset, the first of the new line between this city and Liverpool, sailed hence on Saturday with a large number of passengers. The vessel in the harbor were gaily decorated with flags in honor of the event, and the wharves were crowded with people, who cheered the steamer as she passed. Salutes were also fired from the forts.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Oct. 1.—The largest one of the imports of dry goods naturally attracts attention, but as yet it has not been found that the supply is in excess of the wants of the market. On the contrary there have been a lack of desirable goods throughout the season, and prices have ruled very firm and high. The total receipts at this port for the three weeks of September have been $11,994,327 against $4,147,470 for the same period of last year. The receipts for the week ending with the 29 were $3,129,789 against $917,900 for the corresponding week of last year.

The demand for the past week have been well sustained and good have realized high prices except Balzorin dress goods, and low priced English worsted fabrics, which are in excessive supply, and have sold at lower prices.

In domestic cotton goods the market has shown a general recovery of tone and prices during the week. The marking down of prices by a few days ago by some leading jobbers was no doubt simply a bear trick, and as such it was successful. The parties to it then bought up everything they could buy their goods on in certain styles of goods. The prices thus unnecessarily reduced, and the late buyers have to carry the bale, and are realizing handsome profits on their purchases during depreciation of prices. During the week about half the reduction made during the previous week has been recovered, and the market closes firm with a good steady demand for goods, and the stocks in jobbing hands being comparatively scanty.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrests.—The following arrests were reported on the police register yesterday:

Edward Mason, accused by Pierre Bimbisher of stealing his dog.

W. McGeady charged by Thomas B. Fulton, with swindling him out of $520.

Peter Bird and John Gallagher, of the First N. O. Volunteers, charged with beating and threatening to shoot J. Heidman, because he refused to sell them liquor.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1865.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market, and continued buoyancy in our leading staple, the price of which are on a liberal scale and at full prices, in response to the heavy advices reported at New York. The general movement of trade may be inferred, to some extent, from the large amount constantly passing over the counters of our principal banks and private bankers, results in that the paying days of our former prosperity. For example, at one of the latter we heard the amount deposited for the past five days to average 1,110,000 dollars per day, and at, one of our leading banks to be of about the same extent. We have no doubt that if we possessed the capacity we would have found others equally favored. The deposits at one counter to-day reached 1,500,000 dolls re ... that, moreover, not be overlooked, that this is not predicated on discounted paper, extending bills of exchange, but consists mainly of the regular receipts and payments of the city trade.

Notwithstanding the confirmation of the reports circulated yesterday evening of a further advance at New York, Gold opened with sales at 145½, but at an early hour could not be had under 146½, and subsequently sold as high as 146¾, closing at 146¾, against 145 last evening. Sterling and receipts including $1900 and $11,000 at ... and $25,000 at ...

... 118¾ and closed at 118, 3d. ... rumored that private telegrams had been received reporting a further advance in ... but they were not generally credited and did not appear to have any influence on the market. Nothing was reported in Silver. Small amounts of American half-dollars could be found purchasers at 142. Mexican dollars would command higher rates.

Foreign Exchange was generally held at an advanced, but some bills were passed at yesterday's rates. The rates of Sterling included about £10,000 at 153½ and 153¾ for bill of lading and 155 for clear; about £2,000 at 154; £4,000 and a larger amount at 155; and a round amount at 156. We heard of no sale of Bank. The entire business must have covered about £30,000. In France we noticed sales of 155,000, 50,000, 50,000 and 75,000) at 5.62½ and 35,000 and a larger amount at 5.65. Also, a private banker's bill at 5.60. Sterling may be quoted at 153½ to 156 for private bills and 157 to 158 for Banks; and France at 5.61½ to 5.65 for the former and 5.58¾ to 5.60 for the latter. Some private drawers claimed 157 for Sterling.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued liberal and rates ruled still more in favor of buyers, but quite a large amount of business was done. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 1⅛ and in some cases at 1 1/16 per cent discount, and met a fair demand for the amount sold which was closed at 4 P. M., the letter bag at the office of the Star line being kept open until 6 P. M. At one counter the sales reached $50,000. At other counters the ... was of an average extent. Outdoors the sales included 25,000 dollars New York sight at 1 3/4 and 1 7/8 discount; 10,000 dollars, a round amount, and 20,000 dollars at 1 3/4, another round sum at 10,000 dollars, some at 1 5/8; 70,000 dollars at 1 3/4 and 1 7/8; and a small sum at 2; a moderate amount of one days's sight at 2 and 2 1/4; some ten days' at 2 1/2 and 20,000 dollars thirty days' and 3 5/8, and a moderate amount at 3 3/4.

The very mile of Stocks reported was 30 shares Union Bank at 64 00, which indicates a slight improvement. At the same time an offer of $25 00 was refused for a considerably larger lot. Nothing further transpired in City Stocks. The Consolidated are quoted at 81 and the Bank Bond issue at 70 to 71 c.

In uncurrent Bank notes we noticed sales of $1,000 Crescent City Bank bills, (two lots of $500,) at 79 the par dollar; $1,000 Bank of New Orleans at 68 25; $400 Union Bank at 78; $2,800 Merchants at 25 and $400 at 44; $5,500 Bank of Louisiana at 18, and $1,800 Louisiana State Bank at 50 1/2. We now quote Bank of Louisiana notes at 36 to 38 per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 58; Bank of New Orleans at 67 to 69; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 75 to 80, and Crescent City Bank at the same. The inside figures for most of these are extreme rates. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes sold at 94 to 1¼ ⅌ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for bank dues and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, October 7, 1865.

COTTON.—The transmission of the report received by last evening, that there had been a further advance at New York imparted an additional stimulus to our market to-day, and the good factory to still further advance their purchases, which checked the movement, but still the sales have been to a fair extent, being estimated at 2500 bales. Although not having received the return of one of the principal buyers, we have the mortification of only 1330 bales as follows: 700, 300, 200, 200, 60, 50, 30 and 30. Although some lots were placed up at yesterday's rates, yet the prices paid for most were materially advanced in passing over a bridge formed by Queen and her sisters a crescent, but the ice broke beneath Queen, who was at once overwhelmed. The following quotations will show the extent of the advance: Fair to Fully Fair, 17 to 17½; Good Fair, 17½ to 18; Fine, 18 to 18½; Choice, 18½ to 19; Fancy, 19 to 19½; Extra, 19½ to 20. The receipts have been 1,000 bales less than last week, and 2,000 less than the same time last year. The receipts at the ports for the week are 24,000 against 17,000 last week, and 30,000 last year. The receipts at New Orleans for the week are 7,000 against 8,000 last week, and 12,000 last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week are 30,000 against 35,000 last week, and 50,000