THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,582.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1865.

Messrs. Brake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have Gents' Rue 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 Bacourt street, between Union and Perdido.

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

We are informed that some newspaper vendors are in the habit of asking ten cents a copy for the *Bee*. The price of this paper has always been, and is still, only five cents; and at this price it can always be procured at the office and at the principal news stands and depots.

BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES—The lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant Sozodont. We reply.

AT HIS OLD STAND.—Mr. J. B. Vanhorn has removed his well-known and extensive Western produce and grocery establishment from Poydras street to his old stand at the corner of Magazine and Poydras, where his numerous customers will find a large and miscellaneous stock as indicated in an advertisement elsewhere.

A Stewart & Co.'s Red River Express have obliged us with late papers from Northwestern Louisiana.

THE CRESCENT.—This journal, suppressed by Gen. Butler in 1862, reappeared yesterday, for the first time since that event, under the ownership and general control of its former proprietor and editor, Col. J. O. Nixon. It is in double sheet, is one column larger than it was in its old form, and is, we believe, the largest double sheet in the city. Typographically its appearance is excellent, and its ample pages are, in addition to able and interesting editorial and reportorial matter, enriched with a variety of selected literature.

We heartily welcome the *Crescent* to its familiar place in the field of journalism and to the future prosperity which doubtless awaits it.

As regards politics Col. Nixon, in his brief and judicious salutatory, thus indicates the attitude of his paper:

The policy of the paper, politically, will be to support the principles of the National Democratic party, without surrendering, however, that independence which the paper has always maintained. As announced in the Prospectus, it will "use all its influence in restoring order, tranquillity and prosperity to the people, and in upholding their personal and political rights." Concerning State and city affairs, it will seek to discover and advocate the best interests of our people, and aid in every measure calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness. It is unnecessary to say more, for it is by performance, and not by promises, the paper will be judged.

Reorganization of Labor.

II.

IMMIGRATION.

In our first articles on the reorganization of labor, we have shown by what means the Colonial Government of the French Antilles had succeeded in restoring to agriculture the hands which emancipation had at first wrested from it. In the following essay, furnished us by one of the former proprietors of this paper, now residing in Paris, it will be seen with what valuable resources immigration supplied the English and French colonies. Besides, the statistics which it contains will possess a certain degree interest for the planters of Louisiana and of the other Southern States.

The events of 1848 created in the French colonies disturbances equal at least to those which now afflict the Southern States of the Union. Finding himself suddenly emancipated, the negro naively supposed that he was to take his master's place, that the land would become his property, and that all he had to do, was to enjoy to their fullest extent the blessings lavished upon him by the Revolution. He was soon to be deceived. When it was fully understood that the liberty of the emancipated blacks was not the privilege of doing nothing, but only a change in their former states, without any improvement in their personal fortune, they grew dispirited and began a life of sloth and vagrancy rendered comparatively easy by the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil.

Under those circumstances, the Colonial Government thought proper to engage foreign laborers, and they naturally applied to the natives of Africa, of Madeira and even to those of Europe, but without success. We shall presently see how the colony was saved from complete wreck and was enabled to establish free labor upon a permanent and solid basis.

Here is a synopsis of an article published in the *Revue Coloniale* of 1852:

While emigrants seemed reluctant to wend their way to the West Indies, measures were adopted in Mauritius, in 1849, which attracted a large number of Indian laborers to that island. Thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-one of the latter, exclusive of women and children, landed in Mauritius, within the short space of 14 months. But emigration on such a scale could not take place without seriously embarrassing the colony. New laws were therefore enacted, which put a stop to vagrancy and compelled every one to work. The natives of India became good and faithful laborers the moment they understood that they could not otherwise be happy. A number of them having returned to their country, spoke in glowing terms of Mauritius, and the tide of emigration rapidly increased in consequence, so much so, that at the end of the year 1849, there were in the island 64,424 natives of India, of whom 51,460 were men, 8,402 women and 4,562 children. There was a natural increase, no doubt. In 1850, although emancipation had taken place, the production was larger than it ever was before. A planter, comparing the condition of the laborer in Mauritius with that in his native country (India,) clearly demonstrated that he was far better fed and better clothed in the English colony.

The expenses incurred for carrying emigrants to Mauritius deserve special attention. They amounted to 175 francs per head, with an additional charge of 62 francs, 50 centimes, to bring them back to India, at the expiration of their engagement, making an aggregate of 237 francs, 50 centimes for each laborer. The female emigrants being forbidden by their religion to till the soil, are together with their young children, a deadweight and constitute a clear loss for the colonial treasury.

In fine, immigration has succeeded in Mauritius and has saved that beautiful island from an imminent ruin. The coolie came freely into the colony, and although most of them leave it when their engagement has expired, enough remain to add to the permanent population a class of steady laborers.

Emigration, at its beginning, gave rise, in India, to many abuses of which the native as well as the planters, were made the victims. Every thing now works regularly. What is most essential in practice is to carry the coolies in mass from their country, because travelling together the bitterness of exile is alleged and the pangs of separation from friends and relatives are relieved. Brought together on board of a ship they feel, as it were, at home on the broad Ocean, and on landing in a new country continue to speak among themselves their mother tongue and to live, as formerly, among their household gods.

It cannot be said that the utmost attending this new organization of labor in the English colony had any material influence on the French possessions, for at that very moment in the island of Bourbon similar results were produced by identical means. The French Antilles were not behind their English neighbor in sending to India for laborers. From that period dates the new era of prosperity which dawned upon Guadaloupe and Martinique.

In the meanwhile, the former owners of slaves had been compensated for the loss of that species of property; ordinances regulating contracts for labor, establishing an efficient police in the rural districts, and sternly prohibiting vagrancy, had also inaugurated an entirely new system in reference to the liberated blacks. The planters, deprived of slaves, but possessing still the land, had to deal with free laborers bound by their own contracts. The last stroke of policy was the decree of the 27th March, 1852, which regulated emigration in the colonies.

Within six years, says Mr. Roy in his work on the French colonies in 1858, 4037 Coolies and 698 Africans landed in the island of Martinique. The following table, compiled from the same work, will give a better idea of the situation.

The area of Martinique comprises 98,782 hectares. In 1855, the cultivated lands and others were thus divided:

Sugar Cane	16,792	Hectares
Coffee	765	"
Cotton	38	"
Cacao	600	"
Tobacco	20	"
Corn, etc	17,756	"
Not cultivated	58,800	"
	94,742	

The value of the cultivated lands, divided into 529 plantations, is estimated at 45,141,250 francs. The houses, agricultural implements, &c., are valued at 32,092,000 francs. The stock stands: horses, 2,894; asses, 229; mules, 4,291; oxen, 13,958; sheep, 15,645; goats, 4,819; hogs, 9,798; the whole valued at 9,198,149 francs. The whole of the capital invested in agricultural pursuits represents, therefore, an aggregate amount of 86,434,390 francs, which, in 1856, gave the following results:

Sugar	9,911,436 francs.
Coffee, cacao, &c	4,323,192 "
Total	14,234,628 francs.

The importations, during that same year, amounted to ..... 23,833,540 francs
And the exportations to ..... 23,146,613 "

Movement of trade ..... 46,980,153 francs.

Martinique contains 136,490 inhabitants, of whom 48,970 are laborers.

In 1816, France resumed her domination over Guadeloupe. From that period to 1848, the prosperity of that colony increased daily. The revolution of February 1848, in France, occasioned in the island several bloody conflicts, and the transition from slavery to free labor was unfortunately attended by serious disturbances. But quiet was shortly after restored, and the planters, with the help of stringent laws against vagrancy, and the immigration of Coolies and African laborers, to the number of 3,723, have been enabled to recover their former prosperity.

The total area of Guadeloupe and of the small islands dependent upon its local government, comprises 165,233 hectares, of which 87,905 belong properly to Guadeloupe. Those 87,905 hectares are thus divided:

Sugar cane	14,921	hectares
Coffee	2,266	"
Cotton	538	"
Sundries	6,726	"
Total, cultivated	23,676	"
Uncultivated lands	17,413	"
Woods, &c	38,546	"
Plantations	11,826	"
Total	87,905	"

The plantations, numbering 3,883, are estimated at ..... $1,800,000 francs
Houses, agricultural implements, &c. 27,454,000 "
Stock (horses, cattle, &c.) ..... 3,972,200 "
62,427,200 "

From 1818 to 1852, the sugar lands of Guadeloupe yielded yearly an average of 40,000 hogsheads of sugar; and from 1854 to 1858 an average of 46,000 yearly.

In 1856 the colony contained 131,557 inhabitants of whom 51,669 were laborers. During that year the number of emigrants did not exceed 1,800, but in 1858 it reached 3,724, of whom 2,855 were Coolies, 638 Africans and 141 natives of Madeira.

Importation in 1856	23,571,375	francs
Exportation "	18,167,176	"
Movement of trade	34,818,551	"

The decree of emancipation, promulgated, in 1848, on the Island of Bourbon, did not bring about in that colony the same radical change as in the French West Indies. The transaction from forced to free labor had no serious result. Possessing greater riches and a more enterprising population, the colony organized without loss of time an intelligent system of immigration from India, China and Madagascar, and it has now reached a degree of prosperity unequalled in the days of slavery.

Area of Bourbon: 251,160 hectares, of which 100,000 are uncultivated lands and 97,000 only cultivated, as follows:

Sugar cane	55,000	hectares
Forest land	42,000	"
Total	97,000	"

These lands are estimated at ..... 171,846,153 francs
Value of 3,900 plantations ..... 3,120,000 "
Stock (horses, cattle, &c) ..... 39,242,857 "
Total ..... 214,208,275 "

The lands yield a yearly average of 48 millions of francs, at an annual expense of 11,800,000 francs, leaving a net profit of 28,200,000 francs, or about 12½ per cent of the capital.

Bourbon contains 153,428 inhabitants, of whom 36,710 are laborers who have come into the island between the years 1852 and 1857.

Importation in 1856	32,202,204	francs
Exportation	32,977,164	"
Total	57,066,368	"

In the same year, 352 vessels entered the ports of the island and 371 sailed out from them.

We are informed by Capt. Charles Walker, pilot, of the steamer Jowess, hence for Mobile and reported by the papers of this city as lost, that owing to severe weather the seams of the boat opened, causing her to leak so badly, that she was put into Birds Island for harbor, and remained a week, the weather having cleared up the Jowess again started and returned to this port for repairs and is now lying at Algiers Ship Yard.

Capt. Walker reports having seen a sloop ashore at Birds Island, but could not ascertain her name.

COTTON IN WEST TENNESSEE.—A Memphis correspondent of the Cairo *Democrat* writes:

Cotton is coming in at the rate of about one hundred bales per day of the new crop, which, in West Tennessee, will be comparatively very small. The yield this year has not been an average one, while the number of acres planted was far below the usual amount, and labor, so necessary to a good crop, has been of the most unreliable kind. West Tennessee has fine lands, we'll adapted to the growth of cotton; but labor—constant, reliable labor—is what she has not, and without which it is vain and futile to talk of raising cotton. Our table lands will yield, on an average, about half a bale to the acre; bottom lands, with a favorable season, nearly a bale to the acre; but to do this needs cultivation in the right way, which is to labor all the time. That is just what the negro has not done for the past few years, and it is what he never will do until there is a severe law or regulation requiring him to perform the labor after he has made the contract with his employer.

The Cholera and the Russian Fleet.

Washington, October 5.—The State Department this morning received a dispatch from the United States Consul stationed at Port Mahon, under date of September 13th, 1865, in which he states that the cholera at Palermo and Malaga has carried off a great many people, and there is no diminution of the disease. A panic is prevailing in those places. The cholera has also appeared at Cienfuegos. The Consul also says it is now admitted that about seventy pilgrims died of cholera at the Quarantine, and others of various diseases. Several sudden deaths have occurred in the city of Palermo. The Family do not call it cholera. All the Spanish ports have been quarantined west of us. This stranger seems to have been confined to the great thoroughfare of human travel—and to the shore of Southern Europe. Cordons are placed around the principal towns in Spain, and the most rigid quarantine is observed on the coast. The Consul is of the belief that this scourge will again visit the West.

Information has been received at Port Mahon that the Russian fleet, which was thought to have disappeared, has again broken out in Siberia. The cholera cry its ravages are doubtful but had any material influence on the Russian fleet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Mexican News.

New York, Oct. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says Acapulco, Mexico, was occupied by the Imperialists on the fourth of September.

A naval squadron had landed four hundred native Mexicans under Montenegro.

The Republican commander Alvarez, had been reinforced with a force of three thousand from the interior and was cutting off their supplies.

The greater portion of the population had left with Alvarez.

Stores were closed, and outside of the fort the Imperialists could not get a glass of water.

THE MILITARY AND THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Richmond, October 12.—The commander of this department has been ordered to prevent any interference on the part of the military at the polls, except in case of disturbance, at the election.

Norfolk, Oct. 12.—The military are in readiness to quell any disturbance at the election on the 12th.

PARDON OF JEFFERSON DAVIS ASKED FOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A South Carolina delegation has arrived to present a unanimous petition to the President for the pardon of Jefferson Davis.

PERSIAN RIFLES SEIZED.

Six hundred Spencer rifles were seized at Niagara City yesterday, supposed to have been smuggled by Fenians and purchased of returned soldiers.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The sixth United States cavalry has been ordered to Gen. Sheridan and the second to Gen. Sherman. Both will be dismounted.

All the United States colored volunteers credited on the quota of States will be mustered out only.

GREAT COTTON SWINDLE IN GEORGIA.

Washington, Oct. 12—A special telegram says a great cotton swindle has been unearthed at Augusta, Ga., involving nearly twelve thousand bales of cotton valued at two millions.

Several prominent military names are mixed up in this affair. Large sums have been offered in propositions of compromise.

The names of S. Meteall, Wm. A. Beal and C. Mahan have been reported as the owners of the cotton, which was stored in several places in Alabama and Georgia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WAR DEBT.

New York, Oct. 12—It is reported the debts contracted by North Carolina in aid of the rebellion will be repudiated by their Convention.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12—The Republicans have two thirds in both Houses.

THE NASHVILLE LEGISLATURE.

Nashville, Oct. 12—The following resolution was adopted by the House: That we endorse the administration of President Johnson especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and punished.

Washington, October 12.—Gen. Grant has returned. It is understood he is prepared to reduce the army to its peace standard.

Mexican advices say Lieut. Maury has received from Maximilian his papers of naturalization.

Imperial organs regard the passage of Juarez across the frontier as practicable and of his resistance. In various small battles it is said the result was favorable to the Imperialists.

New York, October 12—Stocks are again stronger, but speculation is reduced with caution. Government stocks are strong but less active. The new issue of 5-20's rose ¼ and 10-40's are ⅛ better.

New York, October 12, 10 P. M.—Cotton closed at 59c for middling.

Flour sells at $8 60.

Whisky is unchanged in prices.

Corn declined 2c.

Coffee dull.

Sugar quiet at 14 3,8c.

Molasses dull.

Sterling Exchange rules at 109½.

Gold closed at 145¾.

Haytien advices speak of an attempted revolt at Port au Prince in favor of ex-Emperor Soulouque. They intended to announce the Empire with the ex-Emperor at its head. The general health of the country was good.

President Geffrard was well. There was no further military movements.

Washington, October 12—General Grant has advised the mustering out of nearly all the negro troops.

Col. Parker, of Grant's staff, has returned from his mission and reports all satisfactory with the Indians.

New York, Oct. 12—The *Herald* says Gen. Steadman has issued orders prohibiting the military officers of the Department of Savannah from adjudging questions of property, except when necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Washington, Oct. 11—The pardons of the members of the South Carolina Convention have been signed by the President by and forwarded to Governor Perry for distribution.

(Dispatches of Associated Press.)

Pennsylvania Elections.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The election in this city has resulted in a Republican majority. The vote is the largest ever cast, except the Presidential.

McMichael, Unionist, is elected Mayor by over three thousand majority.

Handraft is elected Auditor General, and Campbel Surveyor General.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The Union majority in this city amounts to 50,000.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—Cox, the Union candidate for Governor, carried the State by twenty-five thousand majority.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

Keokuk, Oct. 11.—The Iowa State election for Governor has resulted in favor of Stone, by a majority of 20,000.

LOUISIANA—THE PRESIDENT SUPPORTS GOV. WELLS.

The *Herald's* Washington special, speaking of the new combinations in Louisiana, says it is reported the President is determined to support Governor Wells, and to tolerate no interferences with his legitimate duties.

DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNERS ON PAROLE.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Messrs. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-rebel Vice President, J. A. Campbell, ex-rebel Assistant Secretary of War, and G. A. Trenholm, ex-rebel Secretary of the Treasury, have been released on parole, to reside in their respective States till otherwise ordered by the President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE NEGRO.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The President to-day received the returned colored troops. In a speech, he urged that necessity striving by industry, virtue and intelligence they were entitled to their freedom.

If found that free the negroes cannot hammer with our system, Providence has provided a way of separation and indicated a land of promise.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN GOOD HEALTH.

New York, Oct. 11.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says Jeff. Davis is in excellent health, and greatly pleased with his change of quarters. There is no definite information concerning his trial.

An unusual number of gunboats have arrived within twenty-four hours.

WHOLESALE PARDONING OF SOUTHERNERS.

The *Times'* special says, the President today granted one hundred and seventy-five pardons, all to North Carolinians of the twenty thousand dollar clause.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11, 10 P. M.—Cotton closed at 58c, for middling. Flour declined 15c per bbl. Rice dull. Sugar quiet at 13c. Pork is selling at $37 37½c per bbl for mess. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold closed at 145¾.

Attempt Blockade of Sav. Model.

Fortress Monroe, October 6.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 28th, for New York, put in here short of coal.

Reports leading some prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and that Dr. Model had made an attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott, and put to hard labor wheeling sand. The Quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for having aided him to escape.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Military Arrest of Recorder Gastinel.—*The Affidavits Against Lieutenant Ward.*—At the request of the Military authorities Recorder Gastinel has forwarded to General Sheridan's Headquarters an affidavit relating the circumstances of his arrest on Tuesday last, by Lieutenant E. J. Ward, 1st U. S. Cavalry. We have been furnished with a copy of the document, and eliminating the legal terminology, Mr. Gastinel's statement is as follows:

On the morning of the 9th inst., while engaged in examining the prisoners arrested during the previous night, a great deal of commotion was caused in my office by Lieut. Ward. He was behaving in a boisterous manner, and, two or three times, I ordered him to keep quiet and be seated. He told me he had a case to prosecute. I informed him that I would examine his case in its turn. A man named William Steigleneyer had been arrested the night before, charged by the Lieutenant with wilfully running a dray across the buggy and breaking it. I examined the case and fined the prisoner ten dollars, which he paid.

At the same time I informed the Lieutenant that he had a remedy before a civil tribunal for all the damage done to his buggy—that I had no power to assess damages. While Steigleneyer was still in my office I was informed the Lieutenant had seized his person and was forcibly taking him out. I immediately ordered the arrest of the Lieutenant. When he was brought before me I told him that he was acting wrong; that I had informed him of his remedy for the recovery of damages and that I could not allow him to take any man out of my court, without some authority for so doing. I also told him to sit down. Having disposed of my business I called him and again explained to him what he had to do to recover damages. We then shook hands and he left in a friendly manner.

About an hour after, while in my private office, I was informed that a Lieutenant and two colored soldiers wanted me in the Court room. I stepped out and saw Lieutenant Ward, and Corporal Leroy Lee and private Alfred Almont of the 51st Colored Infantry. I asked him what he wanted? He answered that he was his prisoner. I then asked him if he had any order to arrest me? He replied that he needed no order to arrest a man like me; at the same time he ordered the soldiers to stick their muskets, which they did. I told him that I would not go willingly unless he showed me an order from some authority. The guards then said that if the Lieutenant told them to take me they would do so. I answered, "If you take me by force I am your prisoner—I will go with you but I protest against disturbance"—for I saw that the persons present were greatly excited and I ordered them to keep quiet. The Lieutenant with his soldiers, their muskets cocked, then marched me through the halls to the street. He ordered the soldiers to shoot the first man that spoke to me, and on the way to the office of the Provost Marshal, he said several times, in a loud and boisterous manner, that he would tie me up and keep me on bread and water for a year, and that when the Provost Marshal would have through with me, he would take me to his camp and put me through a course of his justice. Arriving at the Provost Marshal's office I was released. The Lieutenant was under the influence of liquor the whole time.

Another affidavit relative to the behavior of Lieutenant Ward to J. Schraner, who keeps a coffee stand in the French market was also forwarded. Mr. Schraner avers that while attending to his business in the market, he was, without cause, arrested by three negro soldiers by command of Lieut. Ward, and was taken a prisoner to the Provost Marshal's office, where he was held an hour before he was released; that on the way the Lieutenant threatened to take him to his camp and make him carry a log on his shoulders four hours at a time, off and on, and that the Lieutenant was "very drunk."

Fire.—Three houses at the corner of St. Mary and Camp streets were consumed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The contents of the upper story saved. The buildings were not valuable and were partially insured. The corner house was owned by Mr. Jean Lourejo. We have not learned the names of the other proprietors.

Shortly after the confectionary of Dominique Ehrmar, agent of Mr. Grassal, at the corner of Rampart and Hospital streets, and a two-story brick dwelling house adjoining, on the former street, were destroyed by fire. The confectionery was insured to the amount of $6,500.

By carelessly bringing a lighted candle too close to an open barrel of whisky, in the distillery of Mr. Crooks, No. 42 Common street, early yesterday morning, the liquor took fire, but was quenched without much damage to the premises. Two of the hands were burned in extinguishing the flames, one of them Christopher Daly, badly.

Notarial Appointment.—Governor Wells yesterday appointed Mr. Adolphe Masseron a Notary Public for this parish.

Legislative Nominations by the Union Party.—The following nominations have been made by the Conservative Union party, for the Legislature, in the districts below Canal street: for Senators, First Senatorial District, John E. Holland and Henry C. Castellanos; for the House, Fourth Representative District, James Donnelly, B. Collins, F. Flynn; Fifth Representative District, John McClelland, Joseph Hirsberg, Simeon Boldes, Lawrence McDonald; Sixth Representative District, Frank V. De Pelasie, D. P. Wessel.

The Henderson Bequest.—Governor Wells has appointed Mrs. Peter Laidlaw, Mrs. Thomas Toby, Mrs. A. W. Richardson, and Messrs. J. M. Lapeyre, Thomas E. Price and Peter M. Pastoret, Commissioners to administer the fund bequeathed by the late Stephen Henderson, for the relief of the destitute poor of New Orleans, a fund intended to yield ten thousand dollars per annum. By direction of the will of the testator, the Governor, the Judge of the Second District Court and one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State are ex officio members of the Board of Commissioners, and the Governor has designated Lucien Bizley as the member from the latter tribunal.

Registry of Voters—The number of voters registered up to three o'clock P. M., yesterday, was 6,852.

Informations Filed.—Informations were filed by the District Attorney yesterday against the following parties:

Henry Bloom, assault by wilfully shooting.

Charles Oliver and Daniel Murphy, carrying concealed weapons.

John Crumb and Jacob Freed, each separately for larceny.

John Glossis Mrs. Glossis and Mary Glossis, jointly, and Mrs. Fahey, Kate Murray and Patrick Connor, separately for assault and battery.

The Recorder's Court.—The business before the Recorders yesterday was of so little interest, that we omit an account of the proceedings to make room for more important matters.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1865.

The movement in Western Produce was interrupted this morning by a heavy shower, but a fair amount of business has been done in our leading staple partly at easier rates, but mostly at full prices. The question of 50c for Middling at New York, last evening, imparted more firmness to the market, at least among all who were not compelled to press sales in order to reimburse themselves for the heavy charges to which most of the earnest receipts are subject. But the good effect of the New York sentiment was counteracted by continued heaviness in Domestic Exchange, high rates of freight, a scant supply of steam freight for New York, and increased pressure in the money market. At no previous period of the present season have our cotton factors felt more sensibly the want of the necessary financial facilities to move the crop. As long as the remittances demand on New York in the form of the supply of bills offered to bankers and dealers, the latter, purchasing only slight and short sight, readily reimburse themselves by their sales for the amount of their purchases; but when remitters stand aloof, or supply them with no cotton, banks and dealers have no longer the ability to serve the offerings, and, the supply exceeding the demand, rates decline. It is anticipated, however, that the scarcity of money will soon be relieved by ample receipts of national currency by steamship from New York. A considerable amount has already come forward, partly on freight and partly by mail; but the arrivals next week are expected to be on a much more liberal scale.

The supply of Gold is quite limited, and the market opened this morning firm at 147¼ to 147½ per dollar, with a good demand for the interior. Subsequently still higher figures were realized, and the closing rate was 148 against 147½ to 147½ last evening. The sales included $2000 at 148 1-2; $9000, two days' date, at 148; $4000 at 148½; $6000 at 147¾; and 5000 (2000 and 3000,) at 147. Twenty to the close there were some orders pending at 147¾, which could not be executed. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. American half-dollars are quoted at 141 to 143. Round sums would command the higher rates.

The heavy movement in Foreign Exchange yesterday was succeeded by a quiet market. Some of the largest buyers retired for the day and the reported sales of Sterling did not exceed £17,000, including £1000 bill of lading at 153¼; £1000 at 153¼; £3000 at £3000 at 153½ and 154 and £9750, (1250, 2500 and 5000,) at 154. Sight was reported in France. We quote Sterling at 153 to 155 for private bills and 156 1-2 to 157 for Bank, and Francs at 5 65 to 5 70 for the former and 5 60 to 5 62½ for the latter.

Referring to our remarks above, we notice a fair amount of business in Domestic Exchange at easy rates, the sales comprising about $300,000 New York sight at 3% discount, $75,000, (25,000 and 50,000,) at 2 1-2, 15,000 at ¾, 115,000, (15,000, 20,000 and 75,000,) at ¾, and some at a still lower rate; $10,000 one day's sight on Providence, payable in New York at 2 1-2; $66,000 one day's sight on New York at ¾; 15,000 five days at 3 and 3½; 30,000 at 3 1-2 for sight, and ¾ for one day's sight; and 105,000 ten days (embracing 25,000 at ½ and 80,000 at 3 1-2. The Banks and dealers continued to shorten on New York at 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2 1-2 discount, and in some cases 2 1-2 was accepted, the rates at the rate including one case of $20,000. The ruling counter rates were 1¼ and 2. The counter demand was moderate.

In Banks we noticed some movement in Canal Bank Shares, the sales of which comprised 90 shares, embracing 25, (22 and 1½) at $45 56, and 32, (19 & 41,) at rates not reported. 10 shares City Hall Bond sold at $100. Nothing else transpired beyond the Southern Bank and Union Bank noticed in our last report. City Banks are quoted at 70 to 71 1-2 for the Bank of Louisiana and 81 to 81 1-2 for the Consolidated.

In the Bank notes market there was some inquiry for Louisiana State Bank bills, but holders are asking higher rates. We quote Bank of Louisiana notes at 35 to 36c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 30 to 31; Bank of New Orleans at 57 to 60, Merchants' Bank at 63 to 64, Union Bank at 75 to 80, and Crescent City Bank at 40 to 50. The inside figures are also prices paid by dealers for the small, sums offered at their counters. Our quotations are predicated on payment in National Currency. City Treasury notes rule at ½ to 1 discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, October 12, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a firmer tone inspired by the question of 50c for middling at New York last evening, but although the demand was quite general, yet many parties came out in the expectation of buying at the lower rates of yesterday, and the sales were consequently confined to 2250 bales, embracing 1500 to one party and 100, 200, 134, 125, 120, 90, 60, 62 and 50 to others. Prices exhibited marked irregularity. In several cases buyers had their good reasons to defer their purchases, while there were other weak and desirable lots of some magnitude were compelled to pay outside figures. Under these circumstances we make no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 42 to 43c, good ordinary 45 to 47, low middling 49 to 50, middling 52 to 53. To show the irregularity of the market, while some buyers claim to have purchased middling as low as 51c, others claim it at 53 to 54. Good ordinary sold at 45 1-2 and the strict good ordinary at 47. Strict low middling was reported to have been paid as low as 47c and as high as 50. Strict middling sold at 53c which may be regarded as a fair quotation. In our last report it was stated that strict low middling had sold as low as 45c and as high as 47 1-2. It should have been strict good ordinary. The movement was checked in the morning by a heavy shower and prices were unfavorably affected by a further decline in Domestic Exchange.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, here	51,320	
Received since Saturday	1,252	
	52,572	177,428
Exported to date	1,472	
Exported yesterday	27,100	
		28,572
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		148,856

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is bare, or very nearly so, of the Louisiana product. The stocks of Cuba Sugar and Molasses are small and in few hands, mostly speculators, and are held firmly at full prices. The movement on the landing was interrupted by inclement weather to-day, and by the very bad and muddy condition of the levee, and the transactions are consequently confined to retail sales of Sugar at 14c for common, 15½c for fair, 16½c for good fair, 17½c for fully fair to prime, and 18½c ⅌ lb for prime to choice Louisiana; 14½ to 15c for fair Cuba, 15½ to 16½c for fully fair, 17½ to 18½c for prime, and 18½c ⅌ lb for choice.

The Molasses market appears to be unsettled and prices are very irregular. Buyers who now have supplies on sale differ nearly 10c ⅌ gallon as to price, as the following report will indicate; we give the transactions as they have occurred to have transpired; 30 hhds good Manzanilla Molasses at 60c, 30 do do on the landing at 63c and small lots in retail way at 67 cents ⅌ gallon—while 55 hhds of the same description are reported at 70 and 30 and 15 do do at 75c ⅌ gallon. The parties who have sold at the inside prices assure us that they have conversed the market to the best of their ability and knowledge, and obtained the very fullest prices they could possibly realize, while on the other hand we are informed that the lowest figures are obtained readily. The purchases of Sugar and Molasses are for Texas, our gulf ports, for the West, for the city trade and on speculation.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The various stocks of Western Produce and Provisions are very small and in request at full and advancing prices. The demand is for the local trade, for the country, our neighboring river, lake and gulf ports, for Mississippi, and for New York and Boston. The very active movement which has prevailed during the past fortnight has been interrupted to-day, however, by rainy weather, and less business was done in consequence.

FLOUR—In consequence of rainy weather the sales to-day are confined to 200 bbls taken mostly for Mississippi; comprising 100 bbls fancy superfine at $10 75, 100 best extra at $11; and 200 choice extra at $12, 50 extra family do at $15, and 50 at $15 50 ⅌ bbl. The stock is not large and good superfines and extra are saleable for Mississippi and are scarce and very much in request.

CORN—The stock is light. There is a good demand, principally for gulf ports and the sales comprise 1277 sacks choice white—678 and 700 at $1 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Odessas scarce and in request. In consequence of the light supplies the sales are confined to 783 sacks, of which 500 on private terms, 113 at 65c, and 150 at 65c ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The supplies are light and the stock is small and firmly held. A lot of 200 bales New York Hay sold to-day at $25 50 ⅌ ton.

BEAN—The stock has been considerably reduced and is very firmly held at full prices. No sales transpired to-day. Yesterday's sales were at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PORK—In request and in request. Full weight Mess is selling in lots of 25 and 50 bbls at $37 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—The market is very nearly bare. That on tierces commands 20c, and in kegs at 20c ⅌ lb.

BACON—The stock is very light and the dealers are supplying the demand at 22c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 23c for ribbed Sides, 24c for clear Sides and salted Hams, and 27 to 28c ⅌ lb for sugar-cured Hams.

TALLOW—What little is in the market is held at 15c ⅌ lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Some 40 bales were sold to dealers to-day at 34½c ⅌ yard. The dealers are supplying the demand at 34½ to 35c ⅌ yard.

BALE ROPE—We have heard of sales of some 600 coils at 10c and 150 at 10½c ⅌ lb. It is retailing at 10½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market. Some 2000 second hand bags sold a day or two since at 24½c per lb.

SUGAR—Potatoes are selling at $5 to 5 50 ⅌ bbl for Western, 50 to 65 for Northern; Apples at $12 to 14 ⅌ 100; Onions at $12 ⅌ 100; Eggs at 42½c ⅌ dozen, and Chickens at $12 ⅌ dozen.

The market for all other articles is unchanged and prices are the same as they were previously.

COFFEE—The stock is very much reduced. The demand is active and the sales to-day comprise 120 sacks fair to prime Rio in bond lots at 31½ to 32½c for fair to prime and 60 prime Havana in two lots at 32c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—There is no disengaged room on the berth by steamships for New York and not much by sailing vessels. Considerable Cotton and space Prepaid is offering to be forwarded and the market is very firm. The rates are 7½c ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, 2c for Boston, 1c by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, 7 to 7½c per bbl for Flour, 1 1-16 ⅌ 8 for Cotton and 15c per 60 lb for Corn for Liverpool and 1 1-16c per 60 lb for Cotton for Havre.

Nothing else to report.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, October 6, P. M.—Flour—In good demand, and prices advanced 25c per barrel; superfine $7 75 to $8; extra made from new wheat $8 to $8 50; extra made from old wheat $8 to $8 50, and family and fancy at $9 75 to $11 ⅌.

Corn—In good demand at 70c for shelled, and 65c for ear.

Rye—Dull—Held nominally at $2c.

Whiskey—Steady at 19 to 19½c, and sales at 20c.

Provisions—Advanced to 20c.

Bacon—To 23½c, and clear sides to 23.

Lard—Held at 20c.

Groceries—Firm.

St. Louis, October 6, P. M.—Tobacco—(As reported by R. M. Booth)—The market was heavy and dragging for the lower grades, while the finer grades of leaf were sustained. Receipts are little disposed to concede to the demand, and of 117 hhds offered, bids on 40 hhds were received. Sales 10 hhds green and frosted lugs $4 to $5; 12 factory $5 10 to $6; 13 planters' $6 10 to $8; common changing $8 to $11 75; medium do $12 25 to $14 50; 1 hhd fine $16 75, and 6 good manufacturing $15 to $22; also 1 box bright manufacturing at $[illegible].

Flour—Receipts were [illegible] sacks, and the market was [illegible]. For any thing like choice [illegible] buyers' views. Sales [illegible] at $7 10; 100 bbls low extra at $8 75; [illegible] bbls do do at $9 [illegible]; 50 bbls low double extra, delivered [illegible]; 6 bbls double extra branded extra, [illegible] bbls double extra, at $10 50; 40 bbls [illegible] 50; 100 bbls choice do do at $10 [illegible]; [illegible] bbls do do do at $12 50; 100 bbls fancy [illegible] $14, and 300 bbls do do on private [illegible]. Also 150 sacks double extra at $6 [illegible]; [illegible] sacks do at $5