THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have no "Clay Statue" in front of their door; but have the Finest Shoes in the City.

☞ Copies of the BEE can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne 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 obliged to the officers of the steamer Mollie Able for St. Louis and Cairo papers of the 11th inst.

Mr. Felix Saron, No. 214 Baronne street, corner Girod, has received by the French ship "Saint Paul," from Havre, a large assortment of choice perfumery from the celebrated manufactories of Lubin, Guerlain and Ladvocat. See his advertisement.

We are obliged to the purser and Captain Blanchard, of the steamship Star of the Union, for courteous attentions.

The officers of the steamer Francis, from Mobile, have obliged us with the latest copies of the papers of that city.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—London Assurance passed off admirably to a full house last Monday night.

Although the other parts were well rendered, Mr. Floyd's Dolly Spanker, Mr. Fiske's Mark Meddle, and Mrs. Chanfrau's Lady Gay Spanker were, decidedly, the most telling personations of the evening. The spirit with which Mrs. Chanfrau played was almost contagious. As to Mr. Floyd's Dolly, it was a piece of real acting. Dolly, drunk, discussing politics and asserting his marital rights, was capital.

Last night Still Waters Run Deep was presented to a rather slim house—at least, for the Varieties. What is the matter? Has the public lost its taste, that it should prefer London Assurance to Still Waters Run Deep, which by the way is as superior to it as the second part of Henry IV is to one of Wycherly's or Congreve's comedies.

A capital bill to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We looked into the Academy last evening and found it packed from pit to dome. Judging from the temper of the audience, this week's programme seems to be as taking as that of the opening week.

'TIS NOT A FABLE.—The immense and universal demand for the Fragrant Sozodont is a marvel in the Annals of Dentistry! It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can effect a set of teeth regularly purified by this Fragrant Vegetable, antiseptic and preservative.

Experience Versus Sentiment.

In a recent address to some colored soldiers in Washington President Johnson, as reported by a Western dispatch, said: "I do not pretend that I am stronger than the laws of nature, or that I am wiser than Providence. It is our duty to try and discern what are those great laws which are at the foundation of all things, and having discovered what they are, to conform our actions and our conduct to them, and to the will of God who ruleth all things." To a casual glance the political bearing of these simple and modest remarks would appear but dimly, perhaps not at all. Yet they contain ideas which lie at the bottom of one of the two great schools of political philosophy which contend for supremacy in the civilized world. Thousands of persons of fair intelligence will listen with incredulity, or with total incomprehension, when told that metaphysics may control politics or theological abstractions shape the practical charities and moralities of life. But they would not find it difficult to understand how this could be, if they were to trace the influence which the fundamental ideas of the two schools above referred exert in conducting to diversities of opinion on all questions of ethics or expediency that may be encountered in the progression of human history. These ideas import two radically different methods of reasoning, and those who make their point of departure in one, and those who make their point of departure in the other, are likely to be always as widely apart as the respective bases from which they have started.

The adherents of one of these methods of reasoning proceed upon the inductive, the adherents of the other proceed upon the deductive principle. Writers on metaphysics have usually designated the latter as reasoning *a priori*, and the former as reasoning *a fortiori*. From the days of Sir Francis Bacon the *a priori* method has been discarded by the greatest philosophical as well as practical minds as utterly sterile for the purpose of investigating facts and arriving at truth. It begins by assuming everything, and therefore can prove nothing. Its ostentatious logic, applied to questions which depend upon the verification of facts, is mere assertion endlessly reasserting itself. Yet it has a powerful attraction for the zealot, the bigot, and the fanatic. It furnishes a cheap means to the conceited but indolent mind of appearing wise, and affords a guise of plausible sophistry for passionate opinions that have revolted against the requirements of sound reasoning and are impatient of the suggestions of experience.

In our national politics it has been observed that the Northern mind, the New England mind more especially, tended to the *a priori* habit of thought. It delighted to seize hold of unestablished generalities—generalities often flatly contradicted by palpable experience—and to construct out of them procrustean systems to which governmental and social organizations must be forced into absolute conformity, no matter what amount of dislocation or mutilation the process might involve. To this school of political philosophy, in which individual sentiments were set above the municipal law, and were held as of higher sanction than the laws of nature, and as the authentic interpretation of the will of Providence, was opposed that to which the Southern mind seemed somehow naturally to gravitate.

It was in the latter school that President Johnson was educated. The cast of his thoughts, the manner of his speaking have of late strikingly displayed the effects of his education. They are utterly free from the arrogance and dogmatism which in some degree is sure to crop out in the utterance of even the most moderate and refined of those who graduated in the other school.

President Johnson does not defy the laws of nature, on the negro question, or on any question; nor does he erect some fancy or some frenzy, some sentiment couched in glittering but vapid phrase, into an oracle of the Most High. But, using his faculties as not abusing them, he is ready to submit without complaint to the laws of nature, bow to the wisdom of Providence, and is intent on trying, by the inductions of experience, to find out those laws, and to conform his conduct to the dictates of that wisdom, which ruleth all things well.

He, therefore, does not tell the negro that, if experience go against the experiment of attempting to digest the black element into harmony with our American society, he must die [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] — [illegible] what the negro has been told by his New England friends—but he bids him hope that, in due time, Providence, teaching by experience, will point out to him a path of escape to a land of promise fitted to the preservation and happiness of his race. In this he shows how much more [illegible] is the philanthropy that is guided by experience than that which begins and ends in a dogmatic sentiment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Mexico—Decline of the Imperial Cause.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mexican and Honduras advices say the English Government has repudiated the attempt of Maximilian, in 1861, to extend the boundary of the Empire into British Honduras by means of a military mail from Yucatan.

The British Minister denies Mexico's having any claim to his territory, and Senor Romero, on behalf of that Government, acquits Juarez's supporters of being extremely active in Mexico. Leading Republicans are defraying the expenses of arming guerrillas.

The cause of the Imperialists is decidedly declining, and considerable confusion prevails in and around Tampico.

It is reported that Maximilian has forwarded $5,000,000 to Washington to influence Congress to recognize his Government.

Additional troops from France have arrived in Mexico.

New York, Oct. 16.—The *Tribune's* City of Mexico letters says the news from the interior and frontier is not so favorable for peace as the friends of the Empire might desire, but resistance to the imperial troops by Juarez is out of the question.

Trade was exceedingly dull, and the roads were in a miserable state from wet weather.

THE EIGHT MILLION DEFICIT CONTRADICTED.

The *Times's* special from Washington says the statement that there will be an eight million deficit, when the mail is resumed in the Southern States, is untrue. Reliable sources show that the Post Office Department South as well as North will be self-sustaining.

FROM HONDURAS AND CUBA.

Business of Belize, Honduras, is very dull.

The planters of Cuba have addressed a memorial to the Madrid Court asking for the abolition of slavery on the island.

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Jackson Miss., October 17.—The Legislature convened yesterday. It opened its session by inaugurating Gov. Humphreys, and elected Jno. M. Simonton President of the Senate, D. Porter Secretary, S. J. Gholson Speaker of the House of Representatives, and E. C. Miller Clerk.

Gov. Humphrey's inaugural address will have a good effect among the people. He said that no State has the constitutional right to secede, and that it is to be regretted that State rights politicians could not have found some other method for solving the question than by the arbitration of war.

He is in favor of the absolute freedom of the negro, but is most emphatically opposed to either social or political equality of the race. He says the Government belongs to the white man and must continue as such.

GOING AFTER THE STONEWALL.

The United States steamers Rhode Island and Hornet will sail for Havana on the 20th to bring away the rebel ram Stonewall.

DAVIS' REPORTED ESCAPE NOT CONFIRMED.

The *World's* Washington special says the report of Jefferson Davis' escape from Fortress Monroe as reported yesterday, has as yet not been confirmed.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN—IT IS INCREASING AT MARSEILLES.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The State Department learns that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Constantinople. At Palermo the deaths numbered 160 daily.

The disease was spreading into the interior of Spain frightfully, and was on the increase at Marseilles—80,000 had left the city.

FROM EUROPE—THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

New York, Oct. 17.—By the Nova Scotia, at Father Point, we have the following items of European intelligence:

At Liverpool the Fenian agitation was still rife. The police are searching people aboard steamers and sailing vessels to discover arms, ammunition, documents, &c. So far the search appears abortive.

MARINE NEWS—FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 17.—Arrived this morning, brig Benjamin Delano, 33 days from Galveston, with 430 bales of cotton. The captain reports that he put into Sabine Pass on the 7th, in distress, and left on the 14th.

Schooner Highlander, from Brazos; schooner Kate, with ten passengers, and schooner Marguerite, with two passengers, from Matamoros.

The steamship Guiding Star and bark John Trucks are still on the bar.

Wind northeast; moderate.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 17.—The steamship New Jersey from Apalachicola went up through Pass a Loutre at 10:30 this morning, but ran ashore 3 miles above the Head of the Passes and will have to be pulled off.

The tug boat A. Fletcher passed up at 4 o'clock this evening.

The Guiding Star is still ashore with no prospect of getting off as the water is very low.

Nothing else in sight.

Wind light from the N. E.

(12:15—Lines interrupted East of Memphis.)

FROM EUROPE.

(Special to the Picayune.)

New York, October 16.—Nova Scotian Liverpool 5th. Cotton advanced; sales of the week 180,000; speculators took 96,000. Sales Friday twenty-five. Middling 24¾, closing buoyant. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions firm. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Sugar firm. Consols declined 89¼. 5-20's unchanged. Money active. Bank of England advanced rate 6. Bank of France 4. Bank of Frankfort 4½. Bank of Prussia 6½.

New York, October 16.—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased seven hundred seventy thousand pounds.

New York, Oct. 15.—A meeting was called in London of persons interested in Southern States bonds of banks or railways prior to the war with a view to recovering money due.

The London *Times* pronounces recent publications of names of holders of the Confederate cotton loan as malicious fabrications.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 16. Messrs. Stephens and Reagan are to have a special interview with the President.

Last week the President signed nine hundred pardons.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The North Carolina Convention have passed a resolution requesting the President to remove the negro troops from North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina has issued an address, in which he takes strong ground against a reunion with the Northern churches, and in favor of the separate organization and independence of the Southern churches.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Philadelphia, October 16.—The general Congress of the Fenian organization in the United States assembled in this city to-day.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The attention of capitalists and parties wishing to invest in stores and residences, advantageously situated in the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts, is particularly called to the sale of real estate by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, which will take place this day, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. The eligible lots situated at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets cannot fail to attract the attention of those designing a safe and profitable investment. See advertisements published elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES IN ASCENSION AND ASSUMPTION.—We learn from *Le Drapeau*, (Donaldsonville) of the 14th instant, that Mr. Henry Duffel has been nominated Democratic candidate for Representative from Ascension parish, and that Messrs. J. B. L. Dugas and Capt. J. B. Wittington have been nominated Democratic candidates for Representatives from Assumption parish. The name of the third candidate is not given.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. A. Blanchard, from New York 7th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton, arrived at her wharf this morning at 9 o'clock. The Star of the Union reports having passed the steamship Guiding Star on the Bar. The following passengers arrived on the Star of the Union:

[illegible passenger list]

Address of President Johnson to Negro Soldiers—He again Suggests the Contingency of a Separation of Races

A Washington dispatch of the 10th inst. to the West, gives a somewhat full report of an address by the President to the First D. C. Colored Regiment, who had marched from quarters to the Executive Mansion. The prominent ideas of the speech may be seen in this extract:

It is for you to establish the great fact, that you are fit and qualified to be free. Hence, freedom is not a mere idea, but is something that exists in fact. Freedom is not simply the privilege to live in idleness. Liberty does not mean simply to resort to the low saloons and other places of disreputable character; freedom and liberty do not mean, that you, the people, ought to live in licentiousness. But liberty means simply to be industrious, to be virtuous, to be upright in all our dealings and relations with men. To those, now before me, members of the 1st Regiment of Colored Volunteers from the District of Columbia, and the capital of the United States, I have to say that a great deal depends upon yourselves. You must give evidence that you are competent for the rights that the Government has guaranteed to you. Henceforth each and all of you must be measured according to your merits. If one man is more meritorious than the other, they cannot be equals, and he is the most exalted that is the most meritorious; without regard to color, and the idea of having a law passed in the morning that will make a white man a black man before night, and a black man a white man before day, is absurd. That is not the standard. It is your own conduct. It is your merit. It is the development of your own minds and of your own intellectuality and moral qualities. Let this then be your course. Adopt a system of morality. And let me say one thing here, for I am going to talk plain. I have lived in a Southern State all my life, and know what has too often been the case.

There is one thing you should esteem higher and more supreme than almost all others, and that is the solemn contracts with all the qualities of the association of married life. Men and women should abstain from those qualities and habits that too frequently follow a war. Inculcate among your children and among your associates — notwithstanding you are just back from the army of the United States—that virtue, that merit, that intelligence are the standards to be observed, and those which you are determined to maintain during your future lives. This is the way to make white men black and black men white. (Cheers.) He that is most meritorious and virtuous, and intellectual and well informed, must stand highest without regard to color. It is the very basis upon which heaven rests itself. Each individual takes his degree in the sublimer and more exalted realms, in proportion to his merits and his virtues. Then I shall say to you on this occasion, in returning to your homes and fireside, after feeling conscious and proud of having faithfully discharged your duty, returning with the determination that you will perform your duty in the future as you have in the past, abstain from all those bickerings and jealousies, and revengeful feelings, which too often spring up between different races. There is a great problem before us, and I may as well allude to it here in this connection, and that is, whether this race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient in the population. This is a problem not yet solved, but we are in the right line to do so. Slavery raised its head against the Government and the Government raised its strong arm and struck it to the ground, so that part of the problem is settled.

The institution of slavery is overthrown, but another fact remains to be solved, and that is: Can 4,000,000 of people, raised as they have been with all the prejudices of the whites, can they take their places in the community and be made to work harmoniously in our system? This is a problem to be considered. Are the digestive powers of the American Government sufficient to receive this element in a new shape and digest it and make it work beautifully upon the system that has incorporated it? This is the question to be determined. Let us make the experiment and make it in good faith. If that can't be done, there is another problem that is before us, if we have to become a separate and distinct people, although I trust that the system can be made to work harmoniously, and that the great problem will be settled without going any farther. If it should be so that the two races cannot agree and live in peace and prosperity, and the laws of Providence require that they should be separated, in that event, looking to the far distant future, and trusting it may never come, if it should come, Providence, that works mysteriously, but unerringly and certainly, will point out the way and manner these people are to be separated, and they are to be taken to their lands of inheritance and promise, for such a one is before them. Hence, we are making the experiment. Hence, let me impress upon you the importance of controlling your passion, developing intellect, and of applying your physical powers to the industrial interests of the country. That is the true process by which this question can be settled. Be patient, persevering and forbearing, and you will help to solve the problem. Make for yourselves a reputation in the cause in which you have been engaged.

In speaking to the members of this regiment I want them to understand that, so far as I am concerned, I do not assume or pretend that I am stronger than the laws of nature, or that I am wiser than Providence himself. It is our duty to try and discover what those great laws are, which are the foundation of all things, and having discovered what they are, conform our actions and our conduct to them and to the will of God, who ruleth all things. He holds the destinies of nations in the palm of His hand, and He will solve the question, and rescue these people from the difficulties that have so long surrounded them. Then let us be patient, industrious and persevering. I trust what I have said may be understood and appreciated. Go to your homes and lead peaceful, prosperous and happy lives, in peace with all men. Give utterance to no word which will not be creditable to yourselves and to your country. To the officers who have led and so nobly commanded you in the field, I also return my thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me.

The troops then returned to Campbell Hospital, where they partook of the abundant hospitalities of their colored fellow citizens.

Late Mexican News via Matamoros.

The Matamoros *Ranchero* from the 31 to the 8th inst. contains the following, as extracted in last evening's *Picayune*:

The paper of the 4th has the following:

Monterey, Sept. 25—Gen. Douay has arrived at Saltillo, with 1600 men.

Six thousand French troops are expected on their way to the Rio Grande frontier.

Col. Jeaningros, commanding at Monterey, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The news of his promotion was received with much enthusiasm, and a grand ball was to be given on the 27th ult.

A train was to leave Monterey on the 15th inst. for this place.

The stages on their trip from this city to Monterey were overhauled by the Liberals, who exacted eighty dollars for each trunk which they conveyed. The stages will wait until the bandits are cleared out before running again on this route.

The country is all quiet beyond Monterey; business and travel uninterrupted.

A new and splendid line of stages has been put on between the city of Mexico and Monterey. Passengers and baggage are carried through with great regularity and with great dispatch, at a very reasonable price.

Passengers can now go from this city to Vera Cruz, thence to the capital, and from there to Monterey; the whole route for a hundred and twenty dollars.

New Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana—Mr. Conway Superseded by Brevet Brigadier General Fullerton.

It was known some days ago that General Baird had been appointed to the Freedmen's Bureau for this State in place of Mr. Conway. But General Baird not having accepted the position, Brevet Brigadier General Fullerton received the same appointment, and having arrived in the city, he yesterday took charge of the Bureau. It appears that he is especially empowered to investigate abuses and effect needful reforms in Freedmen's affairs, which finished, it is likely that his incumbency will cease, as he announces that he has assumed the duties of Assistant Commissioner only temporarily. Mr. Conway, it is understood, will go hence to Virginia. Below is the first document issued by Brevet Brigadier General Fullerton from the Freedmen's Bureau:

Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
State of Louisiana, N. Orleans, Oct. 16, 1865.
CIRCULAR No. 21.

In accordance with Special Order No. 83, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, I hereby temporarily assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of said Bureau, for the State of Louisiana, vice Thomas W. Conway, Esq.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brevet Brigadier General Volunteers.
Official:
D. V. PHINS, 2d Lieut. and A. A. G.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Important Injunction Suit.—An important case of injunction, both in regard to the amount and the principle of law involved, has been on trial, upon a rule to set the injunction aside, during the past two days, before the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard presiding.

The Judge having taken the papers to his chambers, we have been unable to glean from them the nature of the case, but the following, procured from other sources, we currently note forth the facts:

Upon the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by Commodore Farragut's fleet, in April 1862, the specie of the Bank of Louisiana was removed from the city and taken within the Confederate lines. Mr. Davis, the President of the Bank accompanying it. Mr. E. H. Wilson, a resident of this State held a claim against the Bank—its bills, we understand—to the amount of $179,000. By an arrangement with the officers of the Bank remaining here, he received an order upon Mr. Davis, payable in specie, for the amount of his claim, reserving to himself recourse upon the Bank, in the event of non-payment of the order. The draft was not paid, and upon the war closing, Mr. Wilson instituted proceedings against some eight hundred bales of cotton, which was found to be the property of the Bank, at or near Montgomery, Ala., and sued out a writ of attachment before a Justice of the Peace of that State.

The Bank here got a writ of injunction against Mr. Wilson, requiring him to abandon the above mentioned proceeding, and, within three months institute suit against the Bank, before some Court of competent jurisdiction of this State.

The trial of the writ of injunction, pending, defendant took a rule to set aside the writ, on the ground that the Bank being in liquidation could not sue or be sued in its corporate capacity, but should proceed in such cases, and transact all its business through its commissioners of liquidation.

This rule is the question that has been on trial, and after protracted argument was submitted yesterday, when the Court took the matter under advisement.

For plaintiff in rule: A. G. Semmes and H. M. Spofford, Esq. For defendants: Miles Taylor and James B. Eustis, Esqs.

Highway Robbery.—E. Mello has made an affidavit before Recorder Gastinel, charging that on Saturday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he was assaulted by Oscar Saison, Achille D'Aloha, Donation William and two others unknown, on Carondelet Walk, between Marais and Villere, knocked down and robbed of money to the amount of $25 and a silver chain, valued at $8. The three parties named have been arrested.

Negro Church Difficulty.—A remarkably large crowd of well dressed negroes and mulattoes were assembled in Recorder Gastinel's office yesterday, brought there as witnesses, in, or spectators of a case examined, in which two elders of the African church in the Second District figured as the principals. One of them James H. Vance, accused the other, W. A. Dore, of threatening to take his life, and two partisans of the latter of the same tragical menace. All the accused were required to enter into bonds to keep the peace. The cause of the difficulty is understood to be reports circulated by the complainant prejudicial to the "fair fame" of Elder Dore, touching his intercourse with the "fair sect" of his congregation. Enough to make any Elder of the church mad, black or white.

Parish Provost Court.—James Reid, Company B, 14th New York Cavalry, was yesterday sent three months to the Parish Prison for being accessory to a robbery.

J. A. White, for violating General Order No. 53, was fined $25.

The Shooting Affair on Robertson Street.—In regard to this affair we learn that the parties Gustave Imbert and Armand Bienne are both colored men. The wound of the white lady shot, is not so serious as was first reported, in fact is not at all dangerous; nor is that of the negress who was shot at the same time. An affidavit was made before Recorder Gastinel yesterday charging the men engaged in the rencontre with "shooting, and disturbing the peace." Imbert the only one arrested gave bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance to answer the complaint.

By order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge and Presiding in the Second District Court of New Orleans, the calling and fixing of cases in that Court will commence on Saturday, October 21st, 1865, at 11 A. M.

A Black Ruffian in Uniform.—Yesterday morning about one o'clock two citizens walking peaceably on Customhouse street, arm in arm, were without any provocation whatever, or without a word being said, attacked by a negro soldier, who appeared to be intoxicated, and who cut one of them in the head with his sword. Two policemen witnessed the outrage, but the ruffian imbricated as he was managed to escape. The persons assaulted were not known to the policemen, and as they walked off, the nature of the injury received by the wounded man was not ascertained.

Bold Robbery.—Four soldiers belonging, it is said to Company B, 14th New York Cavalry, while receiving change from a colored man named Green, at his coffee-stand in Magazine street Market, knocked his wallet out of his hand, scattering its contents on the pavement and having picked up about $100, made their escape.

Courtesan Balls.—Acting Mayor Burke has prohibited licenses being issued henceforth for courtesan balls.

Rotten Fish.—Pedro Serra accused of selling in the French Market rotten fish — we hardly suppose it had gone so far as to be "rotten" — was yesterday fined ten dollars by Recorder Gastinel.

Fire.—A two-story kitchen, occupied by a gang of negroes and situated on Customhouse street, between Villeré and Franklin, was burned down yesterday afternoon. The fire was the result of carelessness and a defective chimney. The loss did not exceed $300. The property was owned by Mr. de Montron and was insured.

Stabbing.—A man, name unknown was stabbed with a knife, late yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Customhouse and Basin streets, and was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. We have not been informed whether the wound is dangerous or not. J. C. Dauson has been arrested as the principal offender in the case and Wm. Leary and J. Burket as accessories.

Arrests.—In the First District yesterday the following arrests were made: Martin Smith, accused by Capt. Sinclair of the steamer Palmyra, of stealing a ship's compass, and a negro named John Payne, charged by another negro, Charlie Washington, with stealing his horse.

COTTON IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LA.—We conversed with a gentleman who is direct from the Bayou Têche country, who states that the caterpillar has nearly destroyed the cotton in that region, the yield being estimated at only 200 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. All accounts from Southern Texas represent the same condition of the crops.

In this portion of the country the cotton was very late, and the caterpillars are stripping off all the leaves and young bolls. But very little cotton has been planted, and it is far below an average crop.—*Castle Gazette, Oct. 6.*

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES IN LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 14th says:

According to adjournment, the citizens of this parish met at the Court-house, and nominated Dr. F. C. Ewing, Emile R. LeBlanc and Ernest Roger, as candidates to the Legislature.

NEW PRESS IN LAFOURCHE.—We read in the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 14th:

We have been shown by its energetic and inventive designer, Mr. L. Boudreaux, the cotton press of his invention, built on the plan of the printing press, on the knee joint lever principle. This press is attached to the cotton gin recently established by our fellow townsman, the enterprising Mr. F. Riviere. The mill works finely and is kept constantly working, which goes to prove, that in spite of the adverse elements, cotton is not a failure here. We compliment Mr. R. on the success of his enterprise, and our community on the addition, to its means for prosperity.

Gen. Grant and Mexico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Oct. 6, 1865.—I regret to see in the papers of this morning my name connected with a report from Philadelphia, in reference to an alleged conversation with General Grant about Mexico. While I am sure Mr. Smith would not intentionally misrepresent, even by a shade, he certainly misunderstood the purport of my conversation with him if he is correctly reported.

I was never on a train with General Grant, to my knowledge, to or from Cincinnati. I once had a casual conversation with General Grant, in which Mexico was alluded to, and of this I spoke to Mr. Smith in a general conversation on the cars.

General Grant in no way intimated to me that it was the purpose of the Government to interfere in Mexican affairs.

Casual conversations, maintained merely to while away time, are too liable to be misunderstood or misrepresented, and inferences or surmises, inadvertently expressed, are too liable to be taken as statements of facts, to be made a safe foundation for such sensation reports.

By allowing me this denial you will do an act of justice to General Grant, as well as myself. Yours truly, J. M. CAMPBELL.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING Oct. 17, 1865.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day, and the movement in the leading staple in particular has been materially restricted by a further decline in both Foreign and Domestic Exchange. [illegible]

[illegible — remainder of money market report, exchange and bank-note quotations]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, October 17, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a fair enquiry, partly predicated on the receipt of further orders from the North, and with a prospect of an average business, but the movement was subsequently interrupted and to some extent suspended by a further decline in both Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and [illegible]

[illegible — remainder of cotton report]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible statement table]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

BRAN—The supply is fair. No sales have transpired to-day. Yesterday's sales were at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

LARD—The market is about bare. Prime in tierces is selling at 33c and in kegs at 37c ℔ lb.

PORK—The stock is very light. There is only a retail demand however, which is met at $37 per bbl.

BACON—Is very scarce and much in request. There are no Ribbed Sides, Clear Sides or Sugar Cured Hams in the market. Shoulders are retailing at 22c, and canvassed Hams 30c ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Full weight Star are retailing at 28c, and light weight are selling in small lots at 26@26½c ℔ lb.

BAGGING—A lot of 40 bales India sold at 26c per yard. Dealers are supplying the demand at 25½@26½c in bales and 24@24½c in rolls.

BALE ROPE—Dealers are supplying the demand at 14¾c ℔ lb. Cotton Iron Ties, and Arrow Ties are selling at 12c ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The receipts of the past two or three days have not yet been placed on the market. Some lots are limited at 30c ℔ lb. There is a very good demand for small lots which is met at 31½@32c ℔ lb for Fair to Good Fair, and 32½c for Prime.

FREIGHTS—There is a lack of coastwise tonnage by sailing vessels, foreign freights are dull. There is no disengaged room on steamships in port for New York. Steamships for New York has been taken up to arrive at 2½c; no engagements are being made for the next steamers due at the same rate. The rates by sailing vessels for New York and Boston are now 1¼@1½c ℔ lb for Cotton, and 75c per bbl for Flour. A vessel has loaded for Philadelphia at 1½c ℔ lb for Cotton, and one has engaged a full cargo for Providence at the same rate. The rates for Liverpool are 11/16@¾d ℔ lb and for Havre 1½c. There have been no shipments of Tobacco or Hemp for a long while, and accurate rates are difficult to state.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, October 10th, P. M.—Flour—The market was quiet and lower for the medium and common grades, but very firm for choice and fancy brands. Sales were 60 bbls super at $7 50, 349 bbls spring extra, part delivered, at $8; 200 bbls city single extra at $8 25; 134 bbls country single extra at same.

Rope—The market has shown some signs of activity for a day or two past, and about 200 coils have changed hands, but we were unable to learn particulars.

Whisky—The market continues steady with light receipts, and sale to-day of 100 bbls at $2 27 ℔ gallon.

Hay—Receipts were only 185 bales, and sales were 24 bales light pressed timothy at $17, and 12 bales loose baled at $14 ℔ ton.

White Beans—Good are scarce and in demand. Sales to-day of 21 bbls prime at $1 75 per bushel.

Provisions—Market quiet but firm, with sales of 200 bbls mess pork at $35 per bbl, and 5 casks clear sides at 25c per lb.

Lard—Sale of 100 kegs now at 33c per lb.

Butter—The demand continues steady for the best qualities, but medium and the lower grades are heavy. Sales 17 tubs choice dairy at 44c, and 11 pkgs good to prime 38 to 41c.

Green Apples—Demand good and market firm, with sales of 30 bbls choice mixed at $5, and 100 do good at $4 50 per bbl.

Potatoes—There was a steady, good demand and a firm market, with sales 73 bbls choice northern at $2 60, 100 do Neshannocks and peachblows at $2 30 per bbl. 150 sks choice do at 75c per bushel; 200 do peachblows and 92 do pinkeyes at 78c, and 160 do mixed at 45c per bushel.

Onions—Market firm and higher, with sales of 700 sks prime at 72 1/2c, and 60 do do at 70c per bushel.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 16, 1865.

[illegible — cattle market report and price table]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible — list of vessels cleared]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible — list of arrivals]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

SPOKEN.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible — LIVERPOOL, GALVESTON, MOBILE, PENSACOLA]

IMPORTS.

[illegible — PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, TAMPICO, MATAMOROS, MOBILE]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible — consignee lists]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible — FORT ADAMS, WASHINGTON, FORT JACKSON, LAFOURCHE, BAYOU SARA, ST. LOUIS]

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1865.

First time in this city of an original Drama by Edmund Falconer, called THE DUELIST, OR A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

To conclude with the capital Burletta called THE FIRST NIGHT, OR MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT.

LANDING ex ship St. Paul, from Bordeaux— [illegible] boxes fine and very green Paris PEAS; [illegible] do Paris MUSHROOMS; [illegible] do French BEANS and CAPERS [illegible]. For sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

AT an election held this day, the following gentlemen were selected to serve the Society for one year: [illegible] CASTELLANOS, Physician. [illegible], Grand Marshal. V. PRANALONI, Collector. By order of the President. A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

Rio Coffee.

445 bags RIO COFFEE landing ex bark St. Paul, [illegible]. For sale by H. T. LONSDALE, 106 Gravier street.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by David Poole to his own order and by him endorsed, for the sum of $1,586, dated the 18th August, 1864, payable in one year, with 8 per cent. interest from date, secured by [illegible]. The public is hereby notified not to trade for the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the return at No. 4 Royal street, up stairs.

Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps.

JUST received and for sale at the store No. 135 Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, a large quantity of AMMUNITION, in lots to suit purchasers. QUINT & SARRA.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Oct. 16th, 1865, I will offer for sale at Retail the balance of Stock of Dry Goods in store 150 Canal street and respectfully invite the attention of buyers, the goods must be sold at some price, and our old customers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All goods remaining unsold, December 1st, will then be sold out at public auction. M. R. HAGGERTY.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, Displacement of the Toes or Arch, Club-foot Deformities and all Diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. S. M. BARRETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 12 Baronne street. [illegible] French, Spanish, German and Portuguese spoken.

Hunters and Sportsmen.

HUNTERS DEPOT, Corner Chartres and Ursulines streets, New Orleans. Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, can now be purchased in large or small quantities at the above place WITHOUT PERMITS. M. KREMER.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he is prepared and ready to pay [illegible] promissory notes, drawn and endorsed by [illegible] [illegible]. JEAN SELPOINT. Stall No. 28 French Market.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, on liberal terms, four country seats, in the Parish of St. Bernard, [illegible].

TO RENT—Three Stores on St. Louis Street, Nos. 8, 12 and 14. Apply to Ed. FAUCHER, Broker, Exchange Alley, No. [illegible].

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SOULIGNY & ESCLAPON, for the purpose of transacting a Cotton and Sugar Factorage and general Commission business in this City, at No. 45 Bienville, corner of Chartres street. F. SOULIGNY. J. ESCLAPON. New Orleans, October 2, 1865.

Rice.

PRIME NEW CROP RICE for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. URQUHART, Agent Riceland Steam Mill, No. 48 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

DISEASES.

F. Vogel's Depurative, Purgative Injection and Powder.

[illegible] Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, [illegible] are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vogel's Medicines. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods, Furniture, Etc.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office No. 33 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, October 18th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 33 Exchange Alley— A lot of Dry Goods, Furniture, Cod Fish, Shoes, Tobacco, etc. Terms—Cash.

Large and Comfortable House on Independence street.
BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 68 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A LARGE PORTION OF GROUND in the square bounded by Independence, Chartres (late Morales), Piety and Royal (late Casacalvo) streets, [illegible]. Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit with 8 per cent, to maturity and after, per cent conventional interest.

Peremptory Sale of Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Bed-room and Dining-room Sets, Engravings, Mirrors, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.
BY MELLIGAN & VON ZINGEN.
MELLIGAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 41 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at No. 179 Gravier street, commencing at 10 o'clock, the contents of a [illegible] house, to wit: Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Marble Top Centre and Side Tables, Sofas, Armoires, Bureaus, Victoria Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Mattresses, Engravings, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c. Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Two-Story Brick Store No. 21 Toulouse Street.
BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 68 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A TWO-STORY BRICK STORE erected with slates, No. 21 Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres street, having on the ground floor a Store, the second story is used as a dwelling house, [illegible], a corridor, &c., &c. Said property measures 17 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on Toulouse street, by 76 feet 6 inches and 7 lines in depth.

Terms—One half cash, the balance at 12 months' credit, in notes bearing mortgage at 8 per cent. to maturity, and in case of non-payment, 8 per cent, as a penal clause.

Succession of Raphael Vidal, alias Rodolpe.
Second District Court of New Orleans.—No. 26,732.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 33 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 16th October, 1865, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Louis, Roman, Conti and Dorbigny streets, and measuring 24 feet 4 inches front on Dorbigny street, by 24 feet in depth between parallel lines. Terms—Cash in Treasury notes. Act of sale before Louis Lenguille, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Dwelling House No. 251 Claiborne Street.
BY G. DeFERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 68 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Esplanade, Ursulines, Claiborne and Bayou streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Robertson street, [illegible], containing 4 rooms, a gallery, kitchen and cistern, &c. Terms—One half cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months, in notes bearing mortgage at 8 per cent. interest to maturity, and in case of non-payment, 8 per cent as a penal clause.

Property on History Street.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 30 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on History street, by 127 feet 10 inches 6 lines in depth, between Congo and Love streets. Together with a house No. 24, having 4 rooms, [illegible]. Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit for a note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum until paid. Act of sale before A. Dryleau, notary public.

Property on Marigny street, between Morales and Casacalvo streets.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 22 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Marigny, Morales, Casacalvo and Elysian Fields streets, measuring [illegible] front on Marigny street by [illegible] feet in depth, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. See plan at the Exchange. Terms—The purchaser to assume payment of a note of $615 with 8 per cent interest, due 18th April, 1866, and cash for the balance. Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary, at the expense of the purchaser.

Sale to Effect a Partition.
P. S. Maillieux vs. D. Gaudin, tutor and als.—No. 25,565.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 18th November, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 5th October, 1865, by the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, and signed on the 13th October 1865, the following described property, to wit:

1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Congo and Love streets, measuring 31 feet 11 inches [illegible] front on Marigny street, by 127 feet 10 inches 6 lines in depth; together with the half of the brick house, being No. 32, as well as the half of the kitchen and improvements thereon, said house consisting of [illegible], a cabinet with other rooms, having four rooms, paved yard, two cisterns, water work, privy, and a coach gate.

2. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District of this city, in square bounded by Mandeville, Marigny, Congo and Love streets, measuring 35 feet 7 inches 5 lines front on Mandeville street, by 126 feet 6 inches 6 lines in depth; together with a frame house, No. 126, having four rooms, a double kitchen, yard, privy, &c., &c.

3. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the same District of this city, in square No. 36, bounded by St. Anthony, Annette, Force and Victor streets, designated by letters A B C D E.

Lot A having 32 feet front on Annette street, by 126 feet deep.

Lots B C D E having each 32 feet front on St. Anthony street, by 120 feet deep. Lot F fronting the street of Victor street.

The above property will be sold separately in place which can be examined at the Exchange.

Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, for notes secured by mortgage on the property sold, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from maturity till paid, and divided into coupons to suit the convenience of the parties in interest.

The purchasers to refund on premise the premium of insurance for the unexpired term of the policy, and moreover the buildings to be kept insured until final payment of the purchaser's notes, and policies of insurance transferred to the parties in interest; and purchasers to pay attorney's fee of 5 per cent on amount eventually sued for in case of non-payment, the same to be secured in same manner as the amount of adjudication. Acts of sale before Wm. H. Guthrie, notary public.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS
Low Pressure Line — Side Wheel Steamers.

For Galveston and Indianola.

To leave SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 8 A. M., from Pier 22, First District.

THE new iron steamer MORGAN, Capt. John T. Lawless, Commander will receive freight on Wednesday, 18th inst., and leave as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, 126 Gravier street.

Red River.

Leaves on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M.

THE new and elegant passenger packet WHITE ROSE, L. U. Fulton, captain, will leave as above, for Shreveport and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to E. A. BROWN, Agent, 75 Poydras street.

Copartnership.

EDMOND A. DESLONDE is from this date associated with J. S. Walton, in the Auction, Real Estate and Commission Business, under the style and firm of J. S. WALTON & DESLONDE. New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1865.

Notice.

A GOOD CONFECTIONER, who understands making cakes, Candy and [illegible], and who should wish to go to Montgomery, Alabama, can have a good situation by applying at the corner of Bienville and [illegible], No. 20.

MARGARET HAGGERTY, Successor to P. & A. [illegible] & Co.—BREAD and CRACKER BAKER, No. 70 New Levee street, New Orleans, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Wine Crackers, French Biscuits, Sugar Crackers, Plenty, etc. [illegible] made by machinery, at the lowest market prices.

REVELATION!
PREDICTION!!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
By MADAME ADAM, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of consultation—From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.