THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1865.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres Street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—12,614.

If you want a fine Cold, Morocco or Kid Congress Gaiter for two and a half dollars, less than the market price, go to [illegible] 56 Camp street.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 28 Commercial Place.

The Mechanics Building at Auction by the Sheriff.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of that valuable property fronting on Camp, Poydras, Perdido and St. Francis streets, and known as the Mechanics Building. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Coal.—Mr. Mortimer Turner, No. 11 Commercial Place, has 1200 barrels of good screened coal for family use, which he will deliver free of cartage at $1 50 per barrel. See his advertisement.

Oil Agency.—Potthoff & Knight, 96 Camp street, have the agency of the Manhattan Oil Company, and have a full supply for dealers and consumers of sperm oils, tallow, and bleached whale oil, for burning and lubricating purposes.

Saddlery, Harness, Coach Hardware, &c.—All who desire any articles pertaining to saddle or draught horses, or to coaches, may be supplied to their satisfaction at the house of Kneass, Mayo & Dorman, successors to Magee & Kneass, No. 6 Magazine street. The present firm settle the business of their predecessors.

Coal.—W. G. Coyle & Co., 142 Gravier street, advertise to deliver anthracite and Pittsburg coal, free of dust, and of drayage, to their purchasers.

The Stay Law in Mississippi.—A law staying the collection of debts until January 1st, 1866, has passed the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature on the 7th instant, by a vote which the Jackson correspondent of the Vicksburg *Herald* calls "overwhelming." The same correspondent says it will without doubt pass the Senate by a strong vote.

White's Truss and Supporter.—White's patent lever truss and female supporter are for sale at Tim Doherty's, No. 28 Camp street. It is a very ingenious contrivance, combining cleanliness, lightness, and mechanical simplicity. It has an upward and inward motion and pressure; does not require more than one-half the pressure that other trusses do; and is the cheapest and yet the most durable. See Mr. Doherty's card.

The officers of the Leviathan have our thanks for late Western papers.

We have received from Bastian Bros., 79 Customhouse street, the New York *Ledger* of Nov. 18th.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 1 says the last of four boats that left the lost steamer Republic have reached shore in safety, but the raft that also left her is yet to be heard from.

We have by the Morning Star New York papers of the 4th, and by the Guiding Star of the 5th. In this connection we are obliged to the courtesies of Purser Selden, of the first named steamer, and of Purser Field, of the last named.

Reunion at the Exchange News Rooms.—We acknowledge an invitation to a reunion to be given at these rooms, corner of Commercial Place and St. Charles, by Mr. Edwin E. Overall, this evening. The chess fraternity and the subscribers to the enterprise are expected to be present, and the mercantile community are invited to attend. An agreeable occasion is anticipated.

Special attention of grocers and the public at large is called to Montgomery and Bro.'s large and important sale, this day, Tuesday, November the 14th, at 11 o'clock, at sales room No. 8, Camp street, consisting of Raisins, Sweet Oil, Holland Cheese, Scotch Ale and Sardines, of direct importation.

For full particulars see advertisement.

Specie Per Steamship Guiding Star.—The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. W. C. Berry, from New York 6th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M., arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock last evening, with a large freight list, the United States mails, a full quota of passengers, also $131,299 61 in specie and $55,000 in notes to the following consignees:

$57,125 87 in specie to W. P. Wright, $30,000 to Steamship Company, $13,855 36 to Carroll Hoy & Co., $12,000 to W. Edwards & Co., $7,862 50 to Hugh, Allison & Co., $10,455 88 do and $25,000 in notes W. N. Mercer, $30,000 do to Mellon, Waite & Co. Total: $186,299 61.

From Havana.—We have by the schooner Morris, Captain Frosty, Havana dates to the 4th instant, without news of general importance. The schooner left New Orleans on the 14th of last October and arrived at Havana on the 17th of the same month. She left Havana on the 14th instant and arrived at the Balize on the 8th instant in the morning.

The French war steamer Mégère, Captain Bastard, arrived from New Orleans at Havana on the 31 instant.

Arrival of the Steamship Morning Star.—The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, arrived at this port yesterday. She left New York Sunday, November 5th, crossed the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock A. M., arrived at Southwest Pass Sunday, November 12th, at 8 P. M., passed on Florida Reef between Caryesfort and Sand Key eight (8) wrecks; twenty (20) miles east of Key West met a large three masted propeller, supposed to be the Mississippi or Merrimac.

The following is the list of passengers per Morning Star:

[illegible]

The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. W. C. Berry, from New York the 6th inst. at 6 P. M., arrived in our port last evening. The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible]

Gen. Howard at Vicksburg—No Immediate Prospect of the Removal of the Bureau.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 10th says:

Gen. O. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, arrived in Vicksburg night before last. [illegible]

The Vicksburg *Journal* in the same connection says: [illegible]

The Case of Jamaica.

Experience is said to be a hard teacher, and it is added that a certain class of persons will learn from no other. It might more truly be said, perhaps, that the experience of others is no teacher at all; or, at least, that its lessons are read only when it is too late to profit by them, read with a comprehending mind only when vividly illustrated by the pupil's own experience. Individuals and communities persist in expressing by their actions the belief that their lives are miraculous, that they are exceptions to the laws of nature and to the evolutions of history. Hence, a great part of their experience consists in disasters incurred by rejecting the lessons of experience. But for this tendency to ignore such lessons, the great contrast between the social and industrial conditions of Jamaica when its negroes were slaves and when they were free, would not have failed to impress upon people in this country an applicative and useful conclusion. Before emancipation, the agricultural prosperity of Jamaica was a colonial pride and boast of England.

Its society was contented and tranquil; its whites had no fears of domestic troubles; its blacks were orderly in their habits, productive in labor, not menacing and turbulent. What Jamaica has become since emancipation may be judged from the accounts we have of recent insurrectionary outbreaks among its black inhabitants. That its agriculture was blighted has been universally admitted; we now behold but too melancholy a proof of its social unhappiness and ruin. The negroes of Jamaica were the first of the race to taste the fruits of the Clarkson and Wilberforce movement for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. Theirs was the fortune of the eldest born. As the first offspring of a fanatical philanthropy they naturally became its pets. The whole Higginson and Jellaby sisterhood and brotherhood dealt to them with equal profusion flannel jackets, moral tracts, and all manner of school books, and for years wearied not in the task, without regard to incongruities of climate or inaptitude or inappreciation of the recipients of those bounties. Yet the time came, in the completeness of the freedom of the Jamaica negroes, when they were left, along with other populations living under free institutions, to fight out the battle of destiny for themselves. How they have been doing this, is seen in the recent occurrences in the island.

They have traveled steadily on the straight road to Africanism. After thirty years of freedom they are more ferocious, more given to wanton cruelty, than were the Haytiens with slavery yet fresh in their memory. The present blacks of Jamaica belong to a generation which never tasted slavery, which grew up in the "regenerating nurture of freedom." And to what have they been regenerated? Certainly not to industry, thrift, educated intelligence, capacity for self-government. And against what are they now rebelling? Not against slavery, nor against the cruelties of legal despotism. No people of the British dominions have less felt the rigors of British law. They would seem to be rebelling against civilization. What little of that is left among them would seem to be an intolerable presence, a painful restraint upon their barbarous tendencies; to be entirely restored to Africanism and to obi culture, they must get rid of it.

But while we should draw due instruction from the sad plight of Jamaica, we need not construe it into a sinister presage of what is in store for the South. The two cases are not sufficiently analogous for that as yet.

There are differences that render less probable a war of races in this country, and less dangerous to the whites if it should occur. In Jamaica the blacks very largely outnumber the whites. The whites constitute a mere fringe as it were of the island. Their number is too small and too little diffused to affect the blacks powerfully and constantly by personal contact and moral force. Besides, the bounties of nature are there such that the mere animality of the blacks are relieved from a lively sense of dependence on superior intelligence and providence. There is, consequently, a tendency to segregation and relapse into Africanism among the Jamaica negroes not observed among those of British islands differently situated in respect to population and means of subsistence. The South is more analogous to the latter islands than to Jamaica.

In the South the preponderance of the white population is such as will be likely always to exercise a sort of mesmerism over the blacks, and necessities of labor, except in a few localities, will be apt to constrain the latter to work in harmony with the former, and in some degree of subordination to the farmer's needs and wishes. According to this view, the negroes may bear the relation to Southern society of salt to water, saturating without dissolving it. But should this calculation fail, should the negroes, from any cause, become the enemies, and forfeit the friendly shelter of white civilization, their doom would be sealed; Henry Ward Beecher expressed it when he said they "would be ground to powder."

The Balloon Bridal.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT BETWEEN DR. JOHN F. BOYNTON AND PROFESSOR LOWE.

How the "bridal tour," of which the telegraph has given a brief account, came to be made, is thus explained in the New York *Herald* of the 4th instant:

The balloon bridal, which has been on the tapis for some time in aeronautic circles, and which doubtless has created considerable excitement among the higher circles of society, will take place on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The twain who intend becoming one flesh are Miss Mary West Jenkins, a lady as prepossessing in appearance as she is cultivated in mind, and Dr. John F. Boynton, the geologist. The matter has not arisen from any desire for notoriety or romance, as will be seen from the following correspondence between the intending Benedick and Professor Lowe:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1865.

Professor Lowe, Fifth Avenue Hotel:

Dear Sir—While taking a drive in the Park a few days since I had the pleasure of witnessing one of your balloon ascensions, which called to mind a promise I made myself some years since, to some time take an excursion above the clouds with an experienced aeronaut.

To remain beneath the diving bell for hours at the bottom of the sea; to stand upon the top of a mountain, as upon an island, surrounded by clouds of fleecy whiteness; to descend into the darkest mines; to taste waters from the deepest artesian wells; to look down the charred throats of extinct craters; to see active volcanos blazing in their grandeur; to feel the terror of earthquakes; to witness the fury of tornadoes; to linger about mighty waterfalls; to listen to the rush of ceaseless cataracts—these all seem tame compared with your magnificent aeronautic excursions from Cincinnati to Columbia, S. C., when you beheld in solitude above the clouds the setting moon and rising sun.

I should like to join you and once ride triumphant above the clouds into regions of purer sunshine, behold the raging storm beneath, gaze upon the vivid lightnings' fitful glare, and listen to the murmuring of the angry thunders at our feet.

If an arrangement with you can be effected, I propose to take the excursion some time during the month of September, and at the same time to make a series of experiments, determining the electric conditions of the different currents of air and their positive and negative relations, as we pass from the earth's surface to the highest elevation your balloon can attain.

I have long believed that currents of air coming from various regions are in different electric conditions, and that their contact with condensing vapors is intimately connected with the phenomena of thunder and lightning. In order to gain facts in this direction I have devised several pieces of electric apparatus.

I also wish to make experiments to determine the intensity and distribution, at different elevations, of the magnetic needle; also the direction of electric currents from one stratum of atmosphere to another at different depths, and with insulated lines to take electric soundings of the atmosphere below.

Please inform me on what terms I can take passage with you. I wish the privilege of taking along my mathematical instruments and an assistant. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN F. BOYNTON.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, August 18, 1865.

Dr. John F. Boynton:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 16th inst. is before me, and in reply thereto I will say that the experiments which you propose would be very interesting, and also add materially to the general fund of scientific knowledge. [illegible]

Very truly yours,

T. S. C. LOWE.

Professor Lowe:

Dear Sir—Since my last note to you my relations have suddenly and happily changed. [illegible]

Yours, respectfully,

J. F. BOYNTON.

To Counterfeit in Detail.—The number and character of the counterfeits [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Government Indignant at the Spanish Attack on Chili.

EX-GOVERNOR HAHN'S REPORT ABOUT "RECONSTRUCTION REBELS" IN LOUISIANA.

General Kilpatrick Minister to Chili.

NORTH CAROLINA UNABLE TO MEET THE U. S. DIRECT TAX.

Cotton in Liverpool Declined 1 or 2 Pennies.

CANADIAN PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE FENIAN INVASION.

Marine News from Southwest Pass.

Washington, *November* 13.—There is general indignation in government and diplomatic circles at the wanton attack of Spain and Chili, the Spanish blockading squadron consisting of seven vessels.

The greatest unanimity prevails among the Chilians.

Governor Hahn has just arrived from Louisiana. He represents the reconstruction "rebels" running there very badly. In one parish, he says, they met in Convention, and re-established slavery by formal enactment and resolution.

One of the civil courts in Virginia sentenced a negro to be whipped under the old Virginia code. General Augur promptly annulled the sentence.

General Kilpatrick has been appointed Minister to Chili, not China as reported. He goes to Europe before assuming the Chilian Ministry, and will probably visit Spain to have an understanding with the Queen as to our position with reference to the aggression by Spain upon Chili.

It is understood that General John A. Logan accepts the mission to Japan.

The Governor of North Carolina asks that the Secretary of the Treasury allow that State the privilege of assuming the direct tax levied by Congress and pay it in South Carolina bonds. The State is so much impoverished that it cannot meet the tax immediately.

New York, Nov. 13.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived from Liverpool the 1st and Queenstown the 2d inst.

News unimportant.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Cotton has declined 1 penny, the market, however, closing firmer. The sales of three days add up 16,000 bales.

London, Nov. 1.—Consols are quoted at 89. United States five-twenties sell at 64c.

New York, Nov. 13.—Extensive preparations are being made in Canada to meet the Fenian movement. A force of some 6000 men, in addition to about 16,000 Regulars in Canada will be raised.

Later. *New York*, Nov. 13.—The decline in the Liverpool cotton market seems to be two pence, instead of one penny. No quotations are given.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 13.—The Leviathan towed in the ship Vanguard, from Mobile, and the Equator, the ship Princess Royal, also from Mobile.

One ship Katie, from Liverpool, and a bark, name unknown, are outside the bar.

The ship Juventa is still aground on the bar. The Switzerland went up with the ship Persistent, the ship Zadburg and the bark Maulcastle, and the Leviathan with the ship Vanguard and the bark Adelaide Norris.

The tugs Equator and Republic are here.

Wind northeast, with rain.

The telegraph wires are interrupted to night.

From Late Western Papers.

Governor Parsons in Boston.

Boston, November 7.—Governor Parsons, of Alabama, Major General Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher are in the city. Governor Andrew introduced them to members of the Union Club this evening, of whom there was a large attendance. The following cordial introduction from Secretary Stanton was read: "Governor Parsons, of Alabama, goes North for the purpose of conferring with loyal and patriotic gentlemen, in relation to matters of general welfare, particularly in the South. He is earnestly and sincerely laboring for the restoration of the Union, and is entitled to confidence and respect."

GENERAL LONGSTREET ON MR. DAVIS.

New York, November 7.—The *Times* says: "General Longstreet, while in Washington, declared that the rebellion could and would have succeeded, and it not been for the incapacity of Jeff. Davis, whose intermeddling destroyed all their hopes; and that on several occasions he prevented the rebels from taking Washington and making it their base for offensive operations."

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Washington, November 7.—The United States Consul stationed at Havana, under date of October 31st, informs the State Department that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba has tendered the British Consul General troops and war vessels to go and assist the Jamaica authorities. The war vessels were accepted, and two of them sailed on the date of his dispatch from St. Iago de Cuba. The Consul at Havana also encloses to the State Department dispatches from our Consul at Kingston, in which he states that his predecessor, who had seen four years experience with the Islanders, expresses fears that it will require several months to suppress the insurrection effectually. He expressed the hope that an American war vessel may be at once dispatched to that point, and states that there are on the Island of Jamaica about 400,000 inhabitants, of which only 10,000 are whites, about 75,000 mulattoes and the remainder negroes.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

New York, November 7.—The *Commercial's* special says the organization of Congress absorbs the attention of politicians, who begin to crowd the city. The Clerk will not call the names of members of the Southern States. Motions will be offered after roll-call, giving seats to Colonel Stokes and other Representatives of known loyalty, who can take the oath, and whose States have repudiated the war debt and adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

European Items.

Halifax, Nov. 7.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Stone, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ult., and Queenstown on the 29th arrived at this port at 3:30 this evening.

Great Britain.—Lord Palmerston was buried at Westminster Abbey on the 27th. The Queen and Cabinet were present, and Parliament and the Diplomatic body were largely represented. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which the funeral procession passed. Business was partially suspended in most parts of the country. The proceedings passed of satisfactorily.

The *Times* accepts the reconstructed Cabinet as a necessity. It acknowledges Earl Russell has some genius and a good deal of political experience, [illegible]

Election Returns.

[From the Vicksburg Herald, 10th.]

OUACHITA PARISH.

[illegible] Nov. 8.—For Governor, Wells, 346; Allen, 1.

For Auditor, Dobbs, 297; Peralta, 65; [illegible] For Congress—Ray, 301; Young, 29. For State Senator, Caldwell, 250; Bakes, 37 [illegible] Hanson, 140; G. Hanson, 157. For Representative—Dry, 194; Mallory, 102.

CADDO PARISH.

Shreveport, Nov. 9.—The election for State officers on Monday passed off quietly, though much interest was manifested by the friends of candidates. The vote polled, though small, was much increased through the influence of persons betting on the election. Had there been no gambling, Gov. Wells would have carried the parish. As it is, it has gone the other way. The following is the result at the Shreveport precinct:

For Governor—Allen, 209; Wells, 99.

For Lieut. Governor—Voorhies, 214; Taliaferro, 42.

For Secretary of State—Hardy, 111; Edwards, 40.

For Auditor—Peralta, 203; Olivier, 44.

For Treasurer—Giffen, 237; Michel, 48.

For Attorney General—Herron, 243; Lacey, 47.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Lusher, 49; Richardson, 41.

For Congress—Ray, 96; Young, 187.

For State Senator—Watson, 225; Scruggs, 33; Armstrong, 15.

For Representative—Holt, 200; Williams, 297.

WEST FELICIANA.

[From the Feliciana Ledger, Extra.]

For Governor—Wells, 269; Allen, 1.

For Lieut. Governor—Voorhies, 269; Taliaferro, 2.

For Secretary of State—Hardy, 270; Edwards, 2.

For Auditor—Peralta, 267; Olivier, none.

For State Treasurer—Giffen, 271; Michel, none.

For Attorney General—Herron, 271; Lacey, none.

For Superintendent of Public Education—Lusher, 269; Carrigan, 1; Richardson, 1.

For Congress—Wickliff, 261; Ellis, 9.

For State Senate—Scott, 187; Winter, 65; Vanwickle, 4; Barrow, 143; Cooley, 84.

For Representative—Collins, 246; Gibbons, 37.

ST. LANDRY.

For Governor—Wells, 1,093; Allen, 53.

For Lieut. Governor—Voorhies, 1,091; Taliaferro, 68.

Hardy received 1,083 votes and Edwards 51 for Secretary of State; Giffen, for State Treasurer, received 1,070, Michel, 63; Herron, 1,075, Lacey, 60, for Attorney General; Peralta, 187, Olivier, 250, for Auditor; Lusher, 1,067, Richardson, 67, for Superintendent of Public Education.

Affairs in Jamaica.

ORIGIN OF THE RECENT DISTURBANCES—MASSACRES, FIGHTING AND HANGING—THE REBELLION EFFECTUALLY PUT DOWN.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Havana, Tuesday, October 31, 1865.

The scene of the disturbances in Jamaica is around Morant Bay, which is the part of the island nearest to Hayti, and is in the District of St. Thomas. Lately, previous to the dreadful slaughter committed by the furious mob, there had been a dispute between some sailors of the navy and the police; but this was promptly stopped by the Government. The succeeding events are of a more serious character, and are authoritatively declared to be a decided and marked rebellion.

The first alarm was given by a letter, dated October 11th, read in the Commercial Exchange of Kingston, from Hon. W. P. Georges, of Morant Bay, announcing that the writer was wounded by two bullets in the legs, and that Hon. Baron Von Ketelhodt, the Magistrate of St. Thomas East, Dr. Gerard, C. Price, C. Cook and Rev. Mr. Herschell had been killed. The Baron is afterward mentioned as arriving in Kingston on a steamer; so he escaped at least with his life.

The beginning of the outbreak is thus described: On the 7th it was said that the people were greatly enraged, especially at an arrest. [illegible] The next day three hundred men, armed with swords, left Dumfries and appeared in Stony Gut, where they had a secret meeting in the Baptist Chapel. Previous meetings had been held the night before, at the house of a negro named Grant, called by the insurgent Captain Grant.

The magistrate wrote at once to the Governor, at Spanish Town, and also to Bath for a company of volunteers. The volunteers arrived on Wednesday, which was the day for the session. All went tranquil till 3 o'clock, and the magistrates were about to retire for refreshment, when a cry of women was heard: "Here the people are coming." From the windows of the court-house could be perceived a furious mob of four or five hundred persons rushing down the main street to the police station. In they rushed, seized the guns, swords and powder, and immediately hurried to the courthouse. The local magistrate caught up the "Riot Act," which he read amidst a storm of stones and bricks; the volunteers were ordered to fire, and when the smoke rolled away several of the rioters were seen dead or wounded.

Then came a momentary pause, when the mob rushed furiously on the band of volunteers. [illegible] In Hordley the Government House was attacked. In it a number of women and children had sought a refuge. [illegible]

The storm of riot then rushed on to the District of the Valley, and news of the atrocities there committed soon arrived. Great numbers of refugees had arrived at Kingston.

Troops were at once sent to the scene of confusion, and reinforcements as rapid as possible, whilst the Governor hurried to the spot. 200 soldiers of the Sixth Royal arrived at Kingston from Newcastle, whilst the inhabitants of that place were being rapidly enrolled as volunteers, a troop of volunteer cavalry having already left for Rock Fort. As the Wolverine steamed out of Morante Bay, it met the Ardent, from Nassau, and directed her to proceed at once to Barbadoes for troops.

Forty of the insurgents have already been hanged, and so has the policeman who favored the escape of the rebel leader, Paul Boyle.—This latter has surprised most who knew him, for he was always considered as pacific and jovial in his character. Of another leader, Gimet, it is also said he was always very credulous, and one of the supporters of the acts of the local committee of which he was a member.

General O'Connor writes that Captain Luke marched upon Porte Morante, expecting to find the rebels in force, but found no opposition; a guide, however, killed a mob of 600, mainly women, employed in setting fire on the heart of Mr. Duffers; some 32 murders occurred there. On the 5th Captain Luke was ordered to Bath, and with the detachment there to proceed to Hordly Hall and Golden Grove, to protect the women and children above mentioned. The distance from Porte Morante to Bath is seven miles, and thence to Golden Grove five; after caring for the safety of the women and children, to proceed by the coast to Port Morante.—Among the clergymen murdered is Rev. Mr. Foote, a venerable and excellent man.

As the Governor, Attorney General and other officials were about to leave for where their presence was required, the Wolverine entered the bay, having on board 21 prisoners, but as martial law had been declared wherever the same, they were ordered back to be tried there. The whole of Surry county except Kingston has been placed under that law.

[illegible]

The prevalence of crime in our midst is a source of regret to all lovers of law and order. But I am happy to say that the criminal calendar does not show any increase, which considering the vast addition of population in the city of New Orleans, many of whom are just from the field of strife and conflict, should be a source of pride to the soldier and a pleasure to the State. The good order that prevailed throughout Monday last, the day of our general election, indicates a law-abiding disposition, worthy to be made an example for all time to come. The decided manner in which the people express their preference for Democratic principles, the intelligence and worth of those selected to carry them out, give promise to the State that she will be redeemed from the condition in which she has been plunged by violence and agitation. Were it not for the early convening of the General Assembly I would deem it my duty to call your attention specially to other grave and important matters, concerning the good order and police of the Parish and State; particularly to the first section of an act of the General Assembly, approved 14th of March, 1855, relative to creating discontent among the colored people of the State, the provisions of which are salutary to the best interests of the Freedmen and as terrible to violators of discontent. It is to be regretted that some of our fellow citizens who have grown up with the State, appear to be so far deluded as, in some measure to give their approbation and existence to a class of adventurers, who infest the city and parishes of the State, with no occupation, except to teach the negroes insubordination to the laws of the State, by instructing them that they had a right to vote, &c., which they know to be in direct violation of the laws of the State, which is clearly subversive of good order, productive of discontent among the colored people and endangers the peace of the State.

This class of adventurers are traditionally known to the people of the South as equally ready to become sympathisers or negro drivers, according to circumstances and the chances of turning a penny. Such treason against the laws ought to be attended to any country.

The Legislature, I have no doubt, will modify the laws upon this and kindred subjects to suit the changed state of things, the substance of which will be to furnish the colored people of the State protection of person, property and products of industry, and to teach them the necessity of virtue, of obedience to the laws, peaceful and respectful conduct as their true and best interests, and the class of white persons referred to the propriety and justice of remaining at home, or engaging in lawful pursuits in the State.

Gentlemen, the proclamations of the President and general orders of the commanding Generals of this Department may have so far affected the laws on this subject as perhaps to render proper to take no action until the subject has undergone a review by the Legislature.

Trusting to your discrimination and zeal for the public good, I will not particularize as to the class of offences that more especially claim your attention.

Appointments by the Governor.—Nicholas E. Trist, Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans. E. D. Bergeiron, Notary Public for the Parish of Terrebonne.

E. O'Geary Colonel; John Yoist, Lieutenant Colonel, and William Lyons, Major of Militia in the Parish of Pointe Coupée.

Joseph B. Pivicco, James Cole, Elcan Gelliory and Sorhen D. Cole, Police Jurors for the Parish of Calcasieu.

Theodore Bergeron, Police Juror for the Third Ward, and Zenon Alain for the Eighth Ward for the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Odd Fellows' Hall and the Mechanics' Institute.—Odd Fellows' Hall, vacated by the military a few days ago, is already rapidly progressing to a condition suitable for occupation [illegible]

Charges Against a Justice of the Peace.—Mr. [illegible] a lengthy communication to the Governor, complaining of maltreatment in office by Mr. Isaac, First Justice of the Peace in this Parish. The Governor has referred the letter to the Attorney General, who, it is understood, will bring the subject before the Grand Jury.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1865.

Rainy and inclement weather has checked the general movement of the market to-day. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Monday Evening*, *November* 13, 1865.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with a continued good enquiry, [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Abel's Charge to the Grand Jury.—The following charge was delivered yesterday by Judge Abel to the First District Court, to the Grand Jury empanneled on Thursday last. Immediately after receiving the charge they entered upon their duties:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, You are selected from the body of the Parish, for the purpose of inquiring into violations of the penal laws of the State. [illegible]

Oats, Bran and Hay—Are in light supply and in request. Oats may be quoted at 65c ₩ bushel, Bran at $1 40 ₩ 100 lbs, and Hay at $30@31 ₩ ton for Prime Western.

Pork—The market is nearly bare. There was more demand to-day and prices have advanced 75c ₩ bbl—about 100 bbls full weight Mess being sold in lots to dealers at $36 50 ₩ bbl.

Lard—The business doing is only of a retail character in consequence of light supplies. Prime in tierces is selling at 25 to 26c ₩ lb. There are very few if any kegs in the market.

Bacon—The market is very dull and prices are drooping. There is only a very limited retail demand which is met at 19c ₩ lb for Shoulders, 23 for Ribbed Sides and 25 for Clear. Hams are very scarce and command 28 @ 27c for plain and 30@ 31c for sugar-cured.

Whisky—Rectified is selling in lots of 10 bbls at $2 30 to 2 40 ₩ gallon.

Butter and Cheese are both in good supply and fair demand. The former at 45@50c for Northern, and 35@45c ₩ lb for Western; the latter at 22@23 for Western, and 20@21 ₩ lb for Northern. English Dairy commands 26@30c ₩ lb.

Twine—There is little or none in first hands. Dealers are selling at 40c ₩ lb.

Gunny Bags—Are selling in lots of 1000 to 3000 each at 25@26c a piece for second hand, and 34@35c for new.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $3 25 to 4, Onions at $2 to 2 50, Apples at $2 to 5, Eggs at $40 to 45 ₩ bbl; Cabbages at $10 to 12 ₩ 100, and Chickens at $6 ₩ dozen.

Coal Oil—A fair jobbing trade is doing at 90c@$1 ₩ gallon in bbls, and $1 10@1 15 in cases.

Bale Rope—The stock is very light and is held by dealers who are realizing the advanced price of 15c ₩ lb. There were sales to-day of 125 and 200 coils, part on the landing, at 17 ¼c ₩ lb.

India Bagging—The stock is very much reduced and is held by dealers who are obtaining 25 to ₩ yard in bales and 25c in rolls.

Freights—Owing to the falling off in the sales of Cotton, we have to note a dull market at previous rates; 2¢ ₩ lb for Cotton by steamer for New York and Boston, 1⅛c ₩ lb by sailing vessels, $1 ₩ bbl for Flour, 1½@1⅝d ₩ lb for Liverpool and 1⅛c for Havre.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

Levy of Jefferson, November 14, 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Large and Important Sale of Raisins, Sweet Oil, Sardines, Holland Cheese and Scotch Ale, landing ex-steamer Cambria and brig Armenique, from Marseilles, at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.

R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

Will be sold THIS DAY, TUESDAY, November 14th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesroom 28 Camp street:—

[illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. nov14

Valuable Square of Ground in the Second District.

Succession of Rodolphe Rousseau.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 82 Customhouse street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 16th December, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th day of November, 1865, the following described property, belonging to the succession of the late Rodolphe Rousseau, viz:

A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, [illegible]

Dry Goods, Store Fixtures and Lease, &c., &c.

Succession of RUBEN GOLDSTEIN.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, November 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, situated on Baronne street, No. 11? between Poydras and Perdido streets, First District, by virtue of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date of the 18th November, 1865, viz: A LARGE LOT OF DRY GOODS, TRUNKS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Succession of Joyene Moore and his Wife, Deceased.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ONE GOLD WATCH AT AUCTION.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE.

J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 47 Carondelet street, cor. of Union.

Monday, 27th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of the deceased, on Lapeyrouse street, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets, Third District, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Jno W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated October 30th, 1865, Court Docket No. 25,686, will be sold for account of the above succession.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

JUDICIAL SALES.

MAURICE J. MOLLOY vs. MARIA HERNANDEZ, widow of Emile Dansey.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14, 1865.

Eighth Night of Mr. E. EDDY, who will appear in his great Spectacular of the CHIFFONNIER in the

RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

Miss Henriette Irving and A. H. Davenport, in the Comedy of

FAINT HEART,

[illegible]

AND

KISS IN THE DARK.

To-morrow: HAMLET.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

THIS EVENING,

And Every Night until further notice, will be presented the new and original Grand Spectacular Irish Drama, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault, entitled

ARRAH-NA-POGUE,

Or, the Wicklow Wedding.

[illegible]

Announcement.

Will shortly be Exhibited, at the Hall and premises, No. 89 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, a Branch of the New York Museum of Anatomy, consisting of over 100 Models in Wax, illustrating in the most vivid manner the wonderful structure of the human body, in health and disease.

W. T. HARMAN, Manager.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock P. M., M. CLAVE FRANCOIS, aged 40 years, a native of the Village of [illegible] His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Girod street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KNEASS, MAYO & DORMAN,

(Successors to MAGEE & KNEASS,)

No. 6......Magazine Street......No. 6

Where the Large Horse stands in the Door.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, LEATHER, SADDLERY and COACH HARDWARE, TRIMMINGS and TOOLS, LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE.

Kneass, Mayo & Dorman settle the business of the old firm of Magee & Kneass.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office, Corner Carondelet AND GRAVIER STREETS, NEW ORLEANS, La.

Having resumed business in this city, are prepared to receive and forward Freight, Coin, Bullion, Treasury, and Bank Notes, and Valuables, to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, and Europe, in charge of reliable messengers. Also, collect Bills, with or without Goods, Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.

Letters forwarded, if enclosed in Government envelopes.

Orders for Goods to be returned by Express enclosed free, if enclosed in Government envelopes.

For further particulars enquire at the office.

A. B. SMALL, Superintendent. C. A. SYKES, Agent.

L. A. FINLEY, Jr., Broker,

48, Canal street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES:

[illegible]

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73......Chartres Street......73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c.

French Restaurant.

Mr. FORGET, proprietor of the French Restaurant, No. 73 Chartres street, respectfully informs the public that, owing to the large increase of his customers and in order to accommodate them, he has fitted up elegantly and in a most comfortable manner the second story of the house where he keeps his establishment. [illegible]

LA MAISON DOREE.

Mr. JOHN STEBBINS, Proprietor of [illegible] informs his patrons and the Public that he has removed to the splendid House called LA MAISON DOREE, No. 101 Canal, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

GARDNER SMITH & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

W. C. HITCHINGS,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 140 and 142 Camp, corner Poydras street, NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

Ale and Porter. Ale and Porter!

GEORGE GRAY,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH ALE AND PORTER,

26 Gravier street.

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

No. 102 Poydras street, New Orleans.

A. H. D'MEZA

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer of Cuban Produce,

DEALER IN LOUISIANA SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Office—No. 59 ST. LOUIS STREET.

BONNEVAL & DOLHONDE,

BROKERS

IN BONDS, STOCKS, NOTES, EXCHANGE INSURANCE SCRIPTS, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 135 Common street, New Orleans, La.

To Book, Job and Newspaper Printers.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY.

[illegible]

News Rooms Chess Club.

[illegible]

L. J. Guérin, Olivier & Co.,

PUBLIC WEIGHERS.

Hogsheads Sugar, Cotton Seeds, Cotton in bales, Dry Hides, and also Gauging of Barrels of Molasses.

[illegible]

SURE CURE FOR HERNIA, ETC.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND FEMALE SUPPORTER.

For sale by TIM DOHERTY, No. 28 Camp street, up-stairs

COAL! COAL!!

PITTSBURG AND ANTHRACITE COAL, [illegible]

W. G. COYLE & CO., 142 Gravier street.

WANTED,

A WHITE WOMAN to do the Washing and House Work in a family. Apply at No. 183 Canal street.

AGENCY OF THE MANHATTAN

OIL COMPANY.

96......Camp Street......96

Winter Bleached SPERM OIL,

[illegible]

Winter Bleached WHALE OIL

We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to the above list of Lubricating and Burning Oils.

A FULL SUPPLY ON HAND.

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT, Dealers in Paints, Oils, etc.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company, New Orleans, Nov. 12, 1865.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 11th of December next, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS GASNET.

J. F. BILLINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STS.

COAL! COAL!!

1200 BARRELS GOOD SCREENED COAL for family use, delivered free of cartage at $1 50 PER BBL. [illegible]

MORTIMER TURNER.

Succession of Louis Hoeffeld.

The creditors of this succession are requested to present their claims within ten days from this date, to Paul E. Leroche, attorney for the administratrix. [illegible]

JACOB OTT, CARPENTER.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of HOUSES and DWELLINGS.

CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Orders left at 25 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Wanted,

TWO experienced CLOTHING CUTTERS.

—Also—

Twenty good TAILORS.

The highest wages paid.

L. W. LYONS & CO., Corner St. Charles and Common sts.

Cheese.

ONE THOUSAND HOLLAND, landing and for sale by J. AVET.

At the Blue Store, corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Emporium of Light.

No. 6 Chartres Street, near Canal St.

COAL OIL LAMPS

IN every variety of style and quality, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Chambers and Kitchens. [illegible]

HILL & THALER.

Cloth, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.

LATEST STYLE.

Received per Steamship Alabama, direct from Liverpool, and to arrive per Steamship Cambria and others of the same line, an assortment of French DRY GOODS, selected with care and made to order, specially for the New Orleans market.

CLOTH, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., of the latest Parisian style.

—Also—

An extensive collection of AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the City and Country trade. At the corner of Chartres and Dumaine sts.

F. JACOB.

Rice.

THREE HUNDRED bbls PRIME RANGOON.

50 tierces CAROLINA.

For sale by J. AVET.

At the Blue Store, corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

Oil.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY BASKETS, landing and for sale by J. AVET.

Ale.

ONE HUNDRED CASKS, QUARTS, Tennent's PINTS

For sale by J. AVET.

NOTICE.

THE French ship Armenique, Cabé, master, from Marseilles, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. [illegible]

Wanted,

GOOD JEWELLERS can find steady employment and the highest wages at No. 19 Exchange Place. [illegible]

NOTICE.

OFFICE LOWER STEAM COTTON PRESS CO., [illegible]

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY

—TO BE—

ORGANIZED UNDER A CHARTER FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Capital Stock, Five Million Dollars,

Exceeding One Million Dollars Stock subscribed in Baltimore and other cities.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

[illegible]

COMMISSIONERS TO OPEN BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

J. B. WALTON,

HARRY T. HAYS.

For the information of the public and particularly for those of our fellow-citizens who may wish to subscribe for the Stock, the undersigned Commissioners for New Orleans are authorized to state the following facts in regard to the organization:

The NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY is to be organized under charter from the Legislature of Virginia, with a capital of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. THIS CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS TO GUARANTEE AGAINST LOSS AND TO GIVE CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY. [illegible]

J. B. WALTON,

HARRY T. HAYS,

Commissioners.

New Orleans, October 28, 1865.

The City Bank of New Orleans

HAS removed its Banking office to No. 28 Commercial Place.

W. S. MOUNT, Manager.

Molasses.

LAYERS and M. R., in boxes, halves and quarters, in store and to arrive. For sale by J. AVET.

Gunpowder.

ONE HUNDRED kegs PRIME GUNPOWDER. For sale by J. AVET.

Mica Roofing Company.

Established 1855.

THE PREPARED MICA CANVAS ROOFING is celebrated for its cheapness, lightness and durability, and undoubtedly the best roofing offered to the public. [illegible]

Billiard Table, Phelan's Factory.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, No. 47 Carondelet street, have for sale, a superior rosewood, slate bed BILLIARD TABLE, of Phelan's manufacture, with Cues and balls, POOL BOARD and POOL BALLS complete. [illegible]

New Orleans and Texas Steam Navigation Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Stock in the above Company will be received at our office, on and after MONDAY, November 6th.

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just received ex-steamer Golden Rule and Camden, from Boston: 400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible]

For Sale.

THE CONTENTS OF A COTTON BROKER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co.'s STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS

[illegible]

MORNING STAR, 2400 tons, WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf, Foot of Jackson St., on SATURDAY, November 18th, at 8 P. M., positively.

[illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

EUROPE......A. Duchesne......FRIDAY, Nov.

LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, Dec.

[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, March 8.

CITY OF MANCHESTER......do.

CITY OF NEW YORK......do.

[illegible]

Lower Coast Packet, Twice a Week.

FOR FORT JACKSON, Buras, and all intermediate landings. [illegible]

For Bayou Lafourche and the Coast. Regular Semi-Weekly Packet, for Donaldsonville and all intermediate Landings.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE Line—Lower Pressure Steamers. [illegible]

Rice.

PRIME NEW CROP RICE for sale in lots to suit purchasers. JAMES H. URQUHART.

RIO COFFEE......RIO COFFEE.

300 bags Prime RIO COFFEE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by H. T. LONSDALE.

CANE......CANE......CANE.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

Great Northern, Eastern and Western Express Forwarders.

CAPITAL......Three Million Dollars.

[illegible]

Express Notice.

A. J. BALDWIN, of the SOUTH LOUISIANA EXPRESS, [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. B. HALL & CO., [illegible]

Doctors BEARD & CHOPPIN have associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of [illegible]