THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,616.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1865.

If you want a fine Calf, Morocco or Kid Congress Gaiter for two and a half dollars, less than the market price, go to

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
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. 15 Commercial Place.

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

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

Mr. Louis C. D'Homergue has transferred the agency of the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York, to Messrs. Beolye & Westcott, whose office is at No. 69 Carondelet street.

WINES, &c, FROM BORDEAUX. — Henry Valeton & Co., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street, have just received from Bordeaux a cot of wines and other liquors, sauces, olive oil, &c.

A GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.—A grand concert, under the direction of Mr. L. PRÉVOST, will be given this evening at the Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of Capt. Michel George, a disabled officer whose needs and deserts are equally undoubted. The programme is rich, with a variety of operatic and other pieces, to be executed by talented amateurs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Only three more days of the variety company remain, and every member of it will appear this evening in a new programme, among the musical features of which we observe "Wearing of the Green," from Arrah-na-Pogue. The last variety matinée will take place on Saturday at noon.

Mr. J. Boyles, clerk of the steamer Commonwealth, has our thanks for late Western papers

GRAND FANCY BALL.—The Young Men's Benevolent Association will give a grand fancy dress ball on the evening of the 18th, at the Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of the "tomb fund." We acknowledge an invitation to attend.

DEATH OF GEN. BERNARD.—The obituary column announces the death of an old and worthy citizen and native of the State, Gen. Joseph Bernard, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, who died yesterday, at the age of 66, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Davenport, in this city.

Gen. Bernard was a native of New Orleans and was for a number of years a substantial and successful planter in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. His well improved plantation, and picturesque residence in a beautiful grove of magnolias, formed one of the most interesting and attractive features of the scenery surrounding the State capital. The war made sad havoc with this and other surroundings of that city. Gen. Bernard removed with a portion of his negroes to Texas, early in the struggle, and remained there until recently, when he returned, and most of his former slaves came back with him, anxious to resume their homes on the "old plantation."

The steamship Flambeau, Capt. Eaton, sailed last evening for New York, with 125 bales cotton, 500 barrels flour, a number of passengers and 438 colored troops with 29 officers.

The steamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, commanding, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORGAN.—The steamship Morgan, Capt. Lawless, from Galveston, arrived here yesterday morning. The following is the report of her purser: On Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 P. M., wind blowing fresh, with heavy sea, 45 miles from Southwest Pass we saw signal rockets from a vessel bearing south, made for her and found her to be the steamship Merrimac, Capt. Van Slooten, bound for New York. Her Captain informed us that his vessel was in a sinking condition, with water up to the furnace doors; all hands were employed in bailing her out, but did not think that he could keep her afloat 24 hours longer. He asked us to lay by him all night, which we did, and at daylight next morning furnished her with buckets, took her in tow, and arrived at Southwest Pass at 5 P. M., on the 14th, and left her on the Bar in 20 feet water. The Morgan brings up to the city the cabin passengers of the Merrimac.

Passengers per steamship Morgan, from Galveston and Indianola:

C Jones and lady; Mrs Fox; Mrs McKain; J M Fotman, lady and three children; Mrs Baldwin; Miss Gaston; Miss Godin; Mr Maddox and wife; Mr Cain, lady and four children; Mr Mayer and lady; Miss Byrn; Miss McCowan; Mrs Christian; Miss Philips; Mrs Rosher, two children and servant; Mrs Mrs Hoover and son; Mr de Greffind, lady and servant; Mr Still and son; Mrs Frank; Mr Hillie and lady; Mrs Granwall; Shaw; J W Anderson; E Rankin; Wm Marsh; H Fletcher; S Lickenstein; C Nowall, Rosenpark, J E Garcia; H Hills; Gardener; G H McLean; H C Felcain; Mont gomery; Boring; Fletcher; Gatlin; Cane; Knox; Spear; Hernandez; Wheatton; Stone; Brown; Hunter; Call; Moss Dodd; Jamison; Parker; Gonce; Mann; Thompson; Ruff, Sykes; and, Miller; Judge; Thompson, Edmonds-Morgan; Smith; Hanes; Marg; Lee; Goodlet; Frost; Stringer; McIntyre; Judge Devlon Hemstock, Young; Smith; Frost, Oliver; Keller; Jones; Thompson; Tillery; Causey; Hickman; Carter; Lane; Rose; Fairchild; Foster; Weakman, Gleason and servant; Tucker, Dryan; Warren, Leader; Pean; Williams; Clark; Cole; Dodge; Curtis; Cuttis, Yard. Mann, Goods; Adams, Buck, Arthur, and 55 on deck.

Commercial Importance of the South to the West.

The subjoined paragraph from a recent article in the St. Louis *Democrat* strikingly accords with views expressed in this paper concerning a community of commercial interest between the West and the South:

There is now a regular steamship packet line between Liverpool and New Orleans, and it is reasonable to suppose that the great attraction of the South will draw thousands of emigrants to our Gulf ports. With such an addition to the Northern column which must take up its march in that direction, to engage in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, it is apparent that the difficulties under which the interests of the South are now struggling will soon be overcome, and her rich staples regain the high position they held before the war, in our statistics of valuable products. Capital, of course, will go where such rich profits are offered. The true interests of our section—of this city—are almost as strongly blended with the increase of Southern population and the development of Southern resources as they are with Northern accession and prosperity. Our home markets can only be relied upon for the steady disposition of our breadstuffs and meats, and Southern buyers have heretofore been large and liberal customers. Sugar and cotton are valuable exchange commodities, and their increase should be at an even pace with that of our own products.

The deep concern of the West in the agricultural prosperity of the South was expressed, during the late war, in a perverted and morbid form. It is now beginning to resume a natural and wholesome expression. The close of the war and the disbandment of the large armies must have the effect of throwing upon the West a large amount of labor and products which will prove a profitless surplus unless an adequate market be opened to Western commerce in the South. Western producers will keenly feel the need of Southern buyers, but there cannot be Southern buyers without exchangeable products in the South—not corn, wheat, hay, hogs, or the like, which tend to defeat trade with the West, but cotton, sugar and other Southern staples.

How to secure such products is one of the great material questions for both sections to consider. With us the present difficulty relates to deficiency of available labor. Should this deficiency not be supplied with elements now at hand, we have the satisfaction of knowing that an economical principle will impel a portion of Western labor, or labor that would otherwise go to the West, to emigrate and graft itself upon the South to produce the staples or the money equivalent to satisfy Western wants.

The Levees.

The award of levee contracts made by the Commissioners on Wednesday is a practical step towards an eminently needful public work, the seasonable accomplishment of which, we trust, is now assured beyond ordinary paradventure. The Governor unquestionably deserves well of the appreciation of our people for the spontaneous and forward action he has taken to effect the reconstruction of the ruined levee system of the State in time for the operations of the next cropping season. How this levee system grew up, how it came to acquire a fearful importance in the richest regions of the State and to constitute one of the most unceasing and urgent solicitudes of our legislation, it is not necessary here to enquire. Nor would it be well to recall opposing theories and plans for the reclamation and protection of our alluvial lands, or to recite objections heretofore vainly brought against the principle on which the existing plan is based.

It is certain that the maintenance of the levees according to that plan is now so thoroughly identified with the agricultural wealth and prosperity of Louisiana, that there is no visible and immediate choice between such a maintenance and almost utter agricultural ruin. Political restoration would be a sort of mockery to many thousands of our people without this material concomitant. It would be somewhat like giving a starving man cooking implements without a particle of provisions. The population in the alluvial districts would be like a garrison beseiged, but without arms or fortifications or means of fortifying.

The Governor intimates, in his call for a meeting of the General Assembly, that it is one of the objects of this measure to obtain as soon as possible Legislative assistance in consummating the work he has undertaken, and pushed to its present progress, for securing timely and efficient levee protection. What it will devolve on the Legislature to do in this relation would seem to be quite plain. The financial aspect of the matter is all that need engage its consideration. There is no time to discuss local details or deliberate on diverse projects. The paramount object will be to guarantee the early completion of the work as already commenced and organized by providing certain means of paying promptly for it. What the Governor may obtain in the way of informal loans, and what planters may individually subscribe, cannot prove adequate to the purpose.

Even if all planters, and all interested land owners, should subscribe as liberally as their resources would permit, the result would still be altogether insufficient. But equal liberality of subscription from those classes is not to be expected, and nothing but a uniform tax enacted by the Legislature could prevent a number of subscribers from being heavily overtaxed by the excess of their liberality. In other words, they would have to pay not only for their own part of the work, but also for the part of the more niggardly. A tax would have the effect of equalizing subscriptions. Such a tax would necessarily be prospective, and to turn it to instant account in raising a levee fund will be a problem which must employ the financial judgment and ingenuity of the Legislature.

Late from Matamoros.

Incident of the Siege—Movements of the Besiegers—Imperial Reinforcement Near at Hand.

By Mr. Placide J. Spear, who arrived from Matamoros yesterday, we have the following news regarding the siege of that place. He left Brownsville on the 7th, and Brazos Santiago on the 8th inst.

On the 7th he saw 200 French marines ascending the Rio Grande on board the Antonio, going to Matamoros, and skirmishing with guerrillas on the way.

There had arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande 2000 French troops to reinforce the garrison of Matamoros. About this place skirmishing continued, but Mejia maintained his position firmly, and had no fear of the result, and it was not doubted that the Juarist bands would leave before the arrival of the reinforcements.

Business was at a complete stand in Matamoros. The residence of Dr. Rance and the Matamoros Hotel had been struck by projectiles but not seriously damaged. The citizens were unanimous in supporting Gen. Mejia against the medly of assailants. We shall doubtless learn by the next arrival that Cortina, Canales, Escobedo and their followers have, on the sight of the reinforcing troops, vanished more suddenly than they appeared, and that the chiefs, perhaps, have prudently crossed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

In addition to the above we take the following from the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 12th:

We have met Lt. Col. A. B. H McIvor, who is at present attached to the staff of Gen. Escobedo, of the Liberal army of Mexico. Col. McIver says that he left Brownsville last Wednesday, 8th inst., and that the week previously Capt. Sinclair, late Lieutenant under Semmes, on the Alabama, captured an imperial transport at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The transport was brought to this side of the river and turned over to the U. S. authorities until she can be condemned as a prize. A, U. S. guard is in possession of her.

Canales was marching towards Bagdad with the intention of trying to capture that place.

Gen. Escobedo is besieging Matamoros, and occasionally shells that place—skirmishing takes place between the two armies. Gen. Mejia has about two thousand men including armed citizens, and expresses his determination to fight to the last.

Gen. Escobedo is expecting to be reinforced by Negrete, when his force will be something like five thousand men. Col. McIvor says that he expects that Gen. Escobedo will take Matamoros, although it is reported that Mejia has said that he will die in preference to surrendering.

On last Tuesday an imperial gunboat passed up from Bagdad to Matamoros, and was fired upon by Liberal sharp-shooters, along the river. Col. McIvor does not think that Jeanegros can possibly arrive in time to save Mejia.

Since writing the above we received the Matamoros *Ranchero* of the 1st, 2d and 3d inst., which we extract the following:

The attempted bombardment of this city by the outlaws, cannot be characterized as any other than a pitiful cruelty to the non-combatants of the city. The firing has been chiefly from a single small rifle piece, of the latest improved manufacture, and together with the ammunition, doubtless obtained from the United States. The gun is planted near two miles out, across a lagoon, and by considerable elevation, unceasingly projecting conical shells into the city. The result of the bombardment so far same up two children and an old laborer killed; a woman and two children crippled. This paltry fire cannot have the least impression upon the military defences of the city.

A dispatch from Brazos last evening to the Federal commander at Fort Brown, announces the arrival at Boca del Rio of two Imperial ships with soldiers for the Matamoros garrison.

Landing of the soldiers commenced at 1 o'clock yesterday. The bar, though rough, did not prevent lighters passing over with safety.

The outlaw loss continues to increase as reports from various localities steal in upon us.

It is notorious and admits of no doubt, that the outlaws have offered as a bounty to enlist U. S soldiers and others, a four hours' plunder of this city in the event of its being taken.

A gentleman who arrived from Boca del Rio yesterday informs us that a few miles below here he saw about one hundred and fifty Cortinlanos on the greasback side, having just crossed over from the shores of the Maximian Empire.

A gentleman of our acquaintance was shown yesterday in Brownsville a list of the names of our merchants and wealthy men, from whom sums of money would be extorted in the event of the outlaws taking this place. The list so made out numbered 275 names, and included all foreigners and Mexicans in the city worth mentioning. The sum of money which these names stood for amounted to nearly three millions and seven hundred thousand dollars. According to this list all were to be robbed alike.

The bombardment having ceased on Wednesday, was not resumed, and very little artillery firing marked the events of the day.

The Imperial troops have been delayed at the Boca by the severe north wind, which has rendered the bar impassable. As soon as landing can be resumed, the reinforcements will be on hand, and adequate to beg the outlaw force, which has banded together for the plunder of this city and the surrounding country.

At an election held in Brownsville yesterday, Andres Trevino was elected outlaw Governor of Tamaulipas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON AND OTHER MARKETS.

Halifax, November 15.—The steamship Persia has arrived at Quarantine, from Liverpool, with two days later news.

Dr. Wenborne, health officer, thinks the Persia will be allowed to land her passengers. There is no sickness on board, but her baggage is ordered to be fumigated, because a few of her passengers are from Paris.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 4—The Cotton sales to-day were 10,000 bales, the market closing unchanged for American. Exporters and speculators took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet but have an upward tendency.

Provisions are firm.

London, Nov. 4.—Consols, 89. United States. 5.20s 61 1/4.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* suggests that ministerial arrangements are deferred in consequence of their being no speaker to issue writs.

The London *Daily News* says the general opinion of the Ministry is in favor of a reform.

The *Herald* thinks there is no understanding on the subject.

The Fenian prisoners at Dublin will be tried by a special commission.

The reported loss of a large Bremen ship for New York, in the British channel, is believed to be unfounded.

No confirmation has been received in England of the negro insurrection in Jamaica.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Sugar is quiet and unchanged. Coffee is quiet and steady. American flour 27 to 30s.

New York, Nov. 15.—Cotton closed at 51c for middling. Sterling Exchange 109 Gold closed at 147 1/4.

Negro Voting in the Country.

The Houma *Civic Guard* thus refers to one of the incidents of last election day:

We are informed that the negroes and their pretended friends, the "John Brown" went through the formality of voting last Monday, on different plantations throughout the parish, voting for one Warmouth for Congress. Each negro paying a dollar. Who gets the dollar? If Warmouth, he will make a good thing of it. We feel sorry for the poor negroes who have been in the way swindled out of their little earnings to feed some smooth tongued demagogue. We can imagine this man Warmouth strutting about Washington City next winter, boarding at some fine hotel and smoking Havana cigars, drinking fine liquors, and giving grand dinners to his clique, while the poor misguided and deluded negroes on whose money he is splurging, are being fed, clothed, housed and supported by their old masters and only true friends.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* thus speaks of a similar performance in its portion of the State:

Many of the poor deluded blacks are much disappointed at the result of the late farcical election, held amongst them on the day, whence of them traveled twenty miles to attend it and really supposed that the act of voting and the ridiculous form of registry observed by the speculators that conducted it conferred upon them some privilege, land or claim to land they know not which. Unfortunately the advice alone of their plunderers is taken by them, and they will listen to no words of reason. When the fruits of all this nonsense, poverty, sickness and neglect by their real friends come upon them they will turn to their old owners and protectors for the pearls that are now cast before the swine.

Overland Telegraph to Europe.

On Wednesday we published a telegram from San Francisco, reporting the progress of Colonel Bulkley's exploring party in behalf of the Russian-American telegraph. The party appears to have been at work in earnest, having sounded Behring's Strait, explored the coast on both the Asiatic and American sides sufficiently to locate landing harbors for the short cable across the strait, and they were at the time of the last news from them (September,) about to cross the country southward, either on foot or by reindeer sleighs, to the settlements in British Columbia. The language of the dispatch looks as though the work it to be energetically pushed, and yet, from the report itself and from other incidental circumstances, we are inclined to doubt whether the Russian parties can be successful enough to satisfy the demand for stocks in association with Europe. The country, for at least five thousand miles of the proposed route, is desolate and uninhabited, except by a very few miserable Indians.

The winter begins in September and lasts till June. Even when this very party was there, nearly two months ago, the ground, except for a few inches on the surface, was frozen to an "unknown depth." The snows notoriously lie on of the route are subject to force storms, before which telegraph poles must go down like reeds. Such is the character of the country, that, imagine a break in any part of the long line through this bleak and inhospitable region, mid winter. Are there to be construction parties along the whole line? If so, think of the army that will be required and the perils they will encounter. In their work, if such breaks must be constantly occuring in such a wild and stormy region.

Let it be granted, however, that the line may stand, or, if broken, that it can be repaired, how will it work? The distance from Philadelphia to San Francisco, along the telegraph route, is about 2800 miles. Under the most favorable circumstances, it takes a day to get a message through from city to city, and another day is consumed in getting the reply. The very dispatch which brought this news about the exploring party is dated San Francisco, October 26, and did not reach this city until the night of the 31st October, nearly six days. Now from these data let us make a calculation: We have, as above, the telegraph distance to San Francisco, 2800 miles, thence to Cape Prince of Wales, Behring's Strait, is 2800, thence to Irkoutsk, in Russia, is 2200, thence to St. Petersburg is about 3000, and thence to Paris or London is about 1400, or nearly 12,000 miles.

Now, if it takes from one to six days to get a dispatch from Philadelphia to San Francisco, through 2800 miles of mostly inhabited country, how long will it take to get a message from Philadelphia to Paris, over 12,000 miles of country, a large part of which is a desolate waste? Certainly five times as long, or from five to thirty days! Five days under the most favorable circumstances; thirty days, as the California telegraph is working now. Will such a line satisfy the demands for rapid communication? We say the things from no desire to cry down this enterprise, but because we deem it wise always to face the facts. The true route for the European telegraph seems to be by short cables from Scotland to Ireland, thence to Greenland, and thence to Nova Scotia. Or, if this is thought to be in danger of interruption from ice, then from the west coast of Spain to the Western Islands, and then to the nearest point on the American coast.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RICHMOND — The *Enquirer* of Richmond gives a glowing picture of the new prosperity of that city. We are told that "the ascending walls and swiftly changing scenes from a theatre of ashes and desolation to visions of industrial monuments grow upon the senses as dreams grow and accumulate upon the imagination. The merchants of Richmond, beginning the new era without money and almost without friends, are now, by their own efforts, regaining with rare and steady steps the path of their former prosperity, and opening a still broader avenue to a more extensive success. In the encouraging display of the mind to resolve, the will to execute, which finds expression in this daily scenes of industry and progress about us, must be seen a future Richmond far exceeding in all the attributes of wealth and influence the Richmond of *old*."

The collar population of New York numbers 20,000; the people who occupy tenement houses count up not far from 500,000. A great majority of the former are corrupt in morals, filthy in person and careless in habit; of the latter, at least 200,000 are dirtier than pigs, and less decorous than ordinarily trained monkeys.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS—At an agricultural dinner the other day in England "The Houses of Lords" was toasted to draw out an after-dinner speech from Lord Chancellor. It was a grand success, so far at least, as to produce a speech in response to compliment from his lordship to his own order. "It has been said, and truly said, that in that humanity are to be found men of antiquated methods, the advocates of exclusive privileges, and the opponents of popular rights. And if that be true, so far, from regretting it, I think that these men are in their right place, doing harm to none but themselves, and serving as finger-posts, pointing to by-gone times and land-marks like the dry dry in indicate the rapidity of the strength of the age."

Election Returns.

The Natchitoches *Times* gives the following

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.

For Governor—J. M. Wells, 619; H. W. Allen, 43.

For Lieutenant Governor—Albert Voorhies, 563; Jas. Talleferro, 136.

For Secretary of State—J. H. Hardy, 589; T. J. Edwards, 118; M. Estes, 26.

For Treasurer—Adam Gilla, 534; J. T. Michel 139; J. D. Oliver, 13.

For Auditor—U. M. Olivier, 135; J. H. Forsyth, 216.

For Attorney General—A. S. Herron, 558; Geo. S. Lacey, 132.

For Superintendent of Public Education—R. C. Richardson, 139; R. M. Lesher, 452; W. A. Lacey, 64.

For Congress, Fourth District—A. Duperier, 433; G. Mason Graham, 57; J. G. Frost, 199; John T. King, 3; L. F. Claiborne, 30; John Ray, 1.

Senate—S. C. Scruggs, 366; R. L. Armstrong, 299; E. Watson, 49; J. G Frost, 9

Representatives—Jacob Kile, 396; H. C. Myers, 184; L. Trotheman, 319; W. O. Bourgeois, 135; F. Rochon, 198; B. M. Hines, 30; J. M Lightsey, 12; C. Chaplin, Sr., 5.

We are indebted to J. C. Weeks for the following returns of the Parish of Winn. One box to be heard from.

For Governor—Wells, 335; Allen, 94.

For Lieutenant Governor—Voorhies, 177; Talliaferro, 179.

For Secretary of State—Hardy, 118; Edwards, 141; Estes, 50.

For Auditor—Forsythe, 216; Olivier, 102; Forney, 22.

For Treasurer—Gilles, 153; Michel, 127; Oliver, 61.

For Attorney General—Herron, 222; Lacey, 123.

For Superintendent of Public Education—Lacey, 75; Lesher, 121; Richardson, 149.

For Congress—Ray, 5th District, 254; Young, 153.

For Senator—Abey, 302; Hagan, 281; Jones, 123; Keen, 4.

For Representatives—Waddell, 249; Smith, 94; Allison, 176; Weeks, 230.

(From the New York Times.)

Southern and Northern Capital and Enterprise.

We hear of quite a number of extensive business ventures and planting enterprises undertaken of late in the Southern States, upon the plan of combining in them the capital and enterprise of capable Northern and Southern men. Gen. Taylor, a son of President Zachary Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, and formerly prominent as a rebel commander in the Gulf States, is reported to be now at the head of a cotton planting company, composed of heavy Northern capital, and proposing as the field of its future operations the State of Louisiana. Gen. Bank, of Virginia, is trying to interest Northern capitalists in an extensive Southern project; and Gen. Jo. Johnston has just been chosen President of an express company which originated in Richmond, but which, it is intended, shall have ramifications alike over the States of the South and North, and shall combine the capital, enterprise, industry and talent of both sections. There are numerous other schemes more or less analogous in character and purpose to these, and there are few Northern capitalists but have been approached by Southerners with projects for the profitable employment of their surplus means in the planting States.

The South has inexhaustible resources, and is the most favorite part of the globe's surface for the cultivation of certain great staples which will always command a market to the utmost limit of its productive capacity. But it is now destitute, as it has always been deficient, of the capital necessary for putting those profitable productive forces in play, but especially necessary at this time, when a great war and a great social and industrial revolution, it is to be apprehended that may either be succeeded by enduring ruin or by the establishment of a new era of prosperity as boundless as its resources.

In the hands of Northern and friends some of Southern whites are vast quantities of rich lands, which they have been accustomed to cultivate, but for the cultivation of which they can now command neither the means nor the labor. The working blacks, having been suddenly relieved from compulsory service, and their labor not being yet organized or commanded under a new system, there is danger of their becoming a crushing burden instead of the product of wealth. After all that has been said on the subject, we believe that, on the whole, the Southern whites are better adapted than any others to the management and employment of the blacks in the labors in which they must be mainly employed in the South. At all events, it is quite certain that these negro laborers will cease to be managed and directed by those who were formerly their owners, or will remain where they are, of the direction which is their present state they so carefully require. It would not only be for their benefit, but for the general economy of the industry and skill of the whole country that their direction should be in the hands of those accustomed to it, and that they should work in cooperative harmony with the hereditary owners of the soil.

We are glad, therefore, on these and other grounds, at the indications that there in the North who possess or control capital, are directing their attention to aiding planters and energetic Southern men in the reorganization of Southern labor, industry and production. There are abundant opportunities for profitable investment in this way, which we believe are equaled in no other part of the country. And while a judicious use of capital for this purpose in the planting States will inure to the profit to the investors and their coadjutors, it will also be of vast advantage to the prosperity of the whole country.

How Palmerston Worked and Enjoyed Himself—Incidents of his Life.

[From the London Times.]

Mr was 1: merry his fame, his dexterity, and his great humor alike in the ascendant; he worked hard for success, even in extreme old age. As a young man, he did less than his friends expected of him; as an old one, he did far more. It was amazing to see how he could do more. It was amazing to see how he could get out the whole House of Commons in the longest sittings. At 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning he was the freshest and liveliest man there, ready with his joke or a clever explanation to parry the formidability of a worn assembly. Besides the toil of the long sittings and leaning in the House of Commons, his office work was enormous. His dispatches, all written in that fine, bold hand, which he desired to engraft upon the Foreign office, are innumerable. His minutes upon all the considerable subjects of interest in the last fifty years would fill many volumes, and it is to be hoped that some of them will be published. Moreover, in private, he was always ready to write for the information of his friends, and he always wrote well. We may add, in a parenthesis, that generally he wrote standing.

To get through this immense amount of work, he lived darkly. The question what meal men would regard as an unwholesome one, he, for days a week, when the House sat at night, he dined at 7 o'clock; on other days, at 8½. When the dinner was late, he took no lunch; when it was early, he dined early and supped. While young men went off from a debate to enjoy a comfortable meal, he sat on the treasury Bench all night and never budged from it except to get a pap of tea in the tea-room, where he filled a great pitcher of it. Whatever was there, with all his official labors, he kept his hand on society and enjoyed life like a youth. Lord Palmerston—and in this Lady Palmerston remained neutral. They lived sociably—not necessarily their own society, but all the best society in the country, or in town, their hospitality was unbounded. A large family circle continually gathered about them, reinforced by whoever was remarkable for political or literary or artistic eminence, for sport, for travel, for military or naval exploits. All were welcome, and all found a welcome both heart and hearth a sympathizing sentiment. Yet they were never rich until latterly, and even at last their estates were as nothing when compared with the opulence of many who never opened their doors except to the members of a coterie. All this was the result of prodigious energy.

Any doctor who that same might be retired by seeing Lord Palmerston at a public dinner—set down to it with the zest of an Eton boy; or by seeing him on horseback—when nearly an octogenarian he would ride some fifteen miles to covert and think nothing of it. He never lost his interest in whatever was near. He was as much as any young man about the central "Derby" and would rather have been it than gained any political triumph. These things are vegetal mentioning, for they are element of political success. Great as Pitt was, he was said to have lost much through delicious sedentariness. Lord Palmerston lost nothing in this way, but gained a great deal. He owed, indeed, so much to his social test that superficial observers have seen in it the whole secret of his power. There is no mistake more common than this. Great and heavy weight is supposed to be produced by a particular revolved material gave the speak of wisdom. A clever writer is regarded as shallow, and a dull one of profound is said to have nothing in him. Yet, between urbanity breaks a rapture the fundamental of which was not at bottom the social faculty, because by quiet eating and drinking, may mean not to think the low of a dinner-table, and, in the last probability, he ready just, and his open humor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments by the Governor.—A. S. B. Claiborne, Justice of the Peace, Ninth Ward, parish of Orleans.

John Weber, Justice of the Peace, Sixth Ward, parish of Assumption.

J. A. D'Hemecourt, Engineer to superintend the building of levees in the Second Division, from Carrollton to Red River, at a salary of $250 per month.

Manuel W. Bateman, Lieutenant Colonel and E. B. Olivier, Major of Militia, parish of St. Mary.

Bigamy.—Ernestine Hermann was yesterday committed for trial before the First District Court, by Recorder Gentzel, on a charge of bigamy. The evidence showed that she married Frederick Bachmann, on the 5th May, 1860, under the name of Ernestine Hermann, and on the 7th March last married Adolphe Marchose, by the name of Ernestine Hermann. Both husbands were present in Court, and the last, Marchose was committed to be tried for assault and battery committed lately by him on the bigamist.

A Bad Case.—An officer of the First District police making a search for stolen property, charged by a negroes named Mary Hatchet, with breaking into her house and stealing some wearing apparel; Michael Hogan, accused by Emery Dalcour of highway robbery, and Rod. Lockett, accused of buying stolen property knowingly.

Committed for Trial.—A Sidewell was sent before the First District Court yesterday by Recorder Gentzel, to be tried on a charge of assaulting and striking Mr. Eloise Thomas in her own apartments, in a house on St. Louis street.

Levee Contracts.

At a meeting of the Board of Levee Commissioners, on Tuesday, the following Levee contracts were let:

Parish of Jefferson, section 11, to W. S. Sawyer.

Parish of Jefferson, section 19, to Polycarpe Fortier.

Parish St. Charles, sections 17 and 18, to Michael Crédon & Co.

Parish of St. Charles, section 19, to Polycarpe Fortier.

Parish of Assumption, sections 15 and 16, to C. Ward.

Parish of Iberville, section 14, to J. S. Tuttle & Co.

Parish of Iberville, at E. Cormier and Judge Uncle's plantation, to Jeremiah Foley.

Parish of West Baton Rouge, sections 2 and 3, O'Hara, to Granny and White.

Parish of West Baton Rouge, section 4, to P. H. Dammiggs & Co.

Parish of West Baton Rouge, sections 5 and 6, to Dan. W Shaw.

Parish of West Baton Rouge, section 7, to H. H. Parker.

Parish of Pointe Coupée, section 8, at Col. Claiborne's place, to Hubert Dooling.

Parish of Pointe Coupée, sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, to P. O'Hen & Co.

Parish of Concordia, sections 1 and 2, Point Young.

Parish of Tensas, sections 4 and 5: James Boggs.

Parish of Madison, sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, P. J. Kennedy & Co.

Parish of Carroll, sections 11, to M. M. Norris.

Parish of Carroll, sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, to J. M Wilkie & Co.

Parish of Pointe Coupée, Turgart's levee, to F. Ryan.

Parish of Pointe Coupée, Lecour's levee, to Michael Lynch.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1865.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day, and operations in our leading staple have continued on a limited scale, while prices are still too unsettled for regular quotations. Among the sales, which comprised nearly 900 bales, there were some at 67 and 68c for Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, and one lot at 50c for Strict Low Middling, which was early in the day, when prices were depressed from all a tenor buoy. The figures, paid show a further decline of 1@2c per lb. but as most factors are unwilling to meet the demand at the reduction, there appears to be but little probability of any material removal of the movement before the receipts of fallen and more definite intelligence.

Gold opened with increased buoyancy at 145¾, and after selling as low as 145 1/2 and as high as 146 ¼—some say 146¼,—closed at 146 3/4 bid to 147 ¼ asked, against 146¼ to 146 1/2 last evening. The sales included $5000 and $10,000 at 146 1/2; $10,000 at 146 5/8; $6000, three lots of $2000, six of $10,000 and $15,000 at 146 3/4; $5000, $2000, $6000 and $20,000 at 146 ¾; and $10,000 at 146 1/2. There were also some round amounts sold towards the close, deliverable to-morrow, at 146 3/4. The receipts from New York by the flow of the Union, for the purchases of which we refer to another column, were but of sufficient amount to have any influence. In Sterling we notice a sale of $2000 in American bill-dollars at 146¼. Dealers pay 145 to 146 for the small amounts presented at their counters.

Foreign Exchange continued buoyant, and the rates of Sterling advanced a full half-cent. bill for a small run, (£1100,) at 155; £1500 ditto, (1500 and 400,) at 156 1/2; £2000 at 157; £2700 at 157¼ to 158; £12,000, (5400 and 7600) at 158; and a hundred bills from second hands, for £2000 at 158. We also noticed sales of £1400, sold at 156 and 156 1/2 for gold. In France a fresh since commercial bill for $130,000 fr. taken by a bankers at 5 37½, Sterling may be quoted at 154 to 156 for bills of lading bills, and 155¼ to 156 for cotton, and France at 5.35 to 5.30 for commercial. The banks ask the usual advance over private bills,—say about 150 for Sterling and 5 35 for France. In connection with the Foreign Exchange market we notice that Mr. C. Ferdinand Rodewald, the Liverpool correspondent of the Southern Bank, has associated with him his brother-in-law, Mr. Frederic Rodewald, of London, under the style of their firm will be Rodewald & Co. Both these gentlemen are well known in commercial circles as men of prudence, capacity and capital, and enjoy the fullest confidence of our financial circles.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited and the market buoyant. The Banks and dealers checked in New York at ½ per cent premium, but one of the former supplied its customers who buyers at ¼ per cent. Quotations are as follows, viz: Sterling sight, 155 and 156 bankers' bills, 150 New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, and 155 bid, 156 asked, 160,000 sold at ¼ per cent premium; $75,000 Boston sight, 125,000 and 50,000, at 1/8 premium; $50,000 one day's sight in New York at par; $20,000 three days' in two cents, at par; $10,000 five days', at par, and $20,000 (10,000 sold 50,000, at 1/8 discount; $40,000 ten days' at 1/4; a moderate amount of twenty days' at 3/8; and $40,000 thirty days' at 1 1/8. One Bank check was passed at 1/8 premium, and another, for $50,000, at 3 16.

The week ends with movement in Stocks, the sales including 20 shares Citizens' Bank at the advanced rate of 148 50 and 149, 70 and 100, at $50; and 42 shares Citizens' Bank at $66. We also noticed transfers at 95 shares Bank of New Orleans, 82 Crescent City Bank, and 75 Louisiana State Bank; the sales of which were made several days ago, and not reported. The only sale of City Bonds reported was 3 Consolidated at 92, but there were some others the particulars of which we will give to-morrow.

The Government Stock market continued firm. $6000 Bank of New Orleans sold at 72¼, which shows a further improvement, and $2500 Louisiana State Bank at 66, and $12,000 at 67. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 38 to 40c per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 61 to 64c; Louisiana State Bank at 64 to 67c; Bank New Orleans at 68 to 72 bds; Crescent City Bank at 78 to 81, and Union Bank at the same. The Mobile Express has the rates paid by dealers for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Some of them pay 60c for Louisiana State, 37c for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at 95 to 96, and 1 per cent. discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, November 15, 1865.

COTTON—The telegrams published by the morning papers, which quoted the New York market at 51c for Middling, and the decline at Liverpool at 1d to 1 1/32d, were less discouraging than the private dispatches received yesterday. We have the comfort of this day further private telegrams to hand, quoting Middling at 50c. At the same time another was received from a perfectly reliable authority, which reported that the decline appeared to have been checked, and quoted Middling at 50c for Upland and 53 for Orleans. These were all dated on the 14th. With such contradictory and conflicting intelligence, there was little disposition shown by buyers to go on, or by sellers to meet the demand at the ruling rates; but as there were a few firm parties requiring cotton, and some factors who were under the necessity of realizing, the sales amounted up 900 bales taken by seven brokers and speculators, showing a range of prices of 67 for Good Ordinary being quoted 45 to 47c, Low Middling at 49 to 49, and Middling at 52 to 53. A desirable lot of Strict Low Middling sold at 50c, some Strict Good Ordinary at 67, and Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 68. The market, however, is too unsettled for regular quotations, and we give these figures merely as an indication of the usual range of prices.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		60,989
Received previously	107,000	
Received yesterday	1,000	
	108,000	168,989
Closed to-day for New York	2,000	
Received previously	124,000	126,000
Stock on hand and on steamboard and shipboard		42,989

TOBACCO—There have been sales, to the trade to-day, of 16 kids, of which 10 Fair to Good at 12½c, and 6 Good to Fine at 21c ⅌ lb. The receipts have been increasing, but as yet there is no export demand. Prices are firm, and we report our previous quotations as a reference: Low Bottoms 7 @ 7½c, Good do 9½ to 10c, Common Twists 20 @ 25c, Good do 30 @ 35c, Fine do 40 @ 45c, Fine 50 @ 55c, Choice Selections 60 @ 70c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES — Only 100