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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
Chas. E. Fortier sells real estate at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street.

U. S. SUBSISTENCE STORES AT AUCTION.—A large quantity of subsistence stores belonging to the U. S. Commissary Department in this city will be sold on the 15th inst., at Anchor Press, on Tchoupitoulas street. It includes 300 barrels flour, 25,000 pounds of hard bread, 1000 barrels of beans, and 15,000 pounds of dried apples, as appears from the announcement of Brevet Lieut. Col. Haskell in another column.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FOR THE SEA SHORA WATERING PLACES.—It will be seen in the advertised schedule elsewhere, that the elegant, swift, regular and reliable sea shore steamer Camelia will leave the Lake End of the Pont chartrain Railroad to-day, and on subsequent Saturdays, on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. On Mondays she will leave on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train, and go direct to Ocean Springs, and returning in the evening will touch at all the watering places.

Passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:
Mrs Williams, Mrs Owens, Miss Davis, Miss Seymour, Mrs Phillips and two daughters, Mr Williams, Mr Francis, Capt. Duncan and family, Mr Jackson, Mr Walker, Mr Bailey, Mr Smith, Mr Thomas, Mr Jackson Mr Orcutt, Capt. Derille, Mr Harcourt, and twenty on deck.

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

The *Bee's* correspondent in Ouachita corroborates with the results of his observations in North Louisiana the views expressed by us regarding the old system of planting. Without the introduction of some new and powerful elements in the situation, it is one that plainly portends to every reflective observer the "gradual breaking up of the plantation system, which," as our correspondent believes, "is destined very soon to become a thing of the past." He adds that the large bodies of lands which were once under solid cultivation by aggregations of laborers, will be "split up into parcels each of which can easily be cultivated by one or more white families." Our correspondent also attests the favorable result thus far of the experiment with a force of white hands made in Caldwell parish by a well-known citizen of Ouachita. This example of the trial of white labor for field work differs remarkably from one of which we recently published a gloomy account, taken from the Natchez *Courier*. In the latter case, however, it was in the bottom lands of the Mississippi river that the eighty white laborers were employed, and they were immigrants from Germany who, it seems, had not been long in the South, and were in no way acclimated in the South. In the former case the experiment was made in an interior parish, and, it is to be presumed, in a highland region. The white laborers, moreover, were from Missouri, a State which resembles physically and climatically Northern Louisiana and Arkansas. It is very probable that the failure in one instance and the success in the other may be explained by these differences, together with others perhaps not yet denoted.

But, whatever hopes or doubts may exist as to the general practicability of white field labor either in the highlands or lowlands of Louisiana, there can scarcely be a reasonable question of its general inadaptability to the requirements of the plantation system. Thus the nature and the physical necessities of white labor would seem to combine with increasing tendencies of black labor to preclude in the future the conditions upon which extensive cultivation of the great agricultural specialties of the South was formerly conducted. Unless, in short, we greatly misconstrue the omens of the present, the plantation system will be little more than a memory in a not remote future. In the bottom lands of Louisiana where the system had its most princely seat and produced its most splendid results, the process of its dissolution is likely to be promoted by the more or less gradual and complete dissolution of a system with which it was in some sort essentially associated. But even the uninterrupted maintenance of an efficient cordon of levees could not, without other aids, afford the least guarantee against the abandonment and waste or the breaking up and parcelling out of the large plantations which formerly enjoyed levee protection. It white laborers, as in the case near Natchez, can not work as field hands on plantations in the Mississippi bottom, and if freedmen tend more and more to quit their old vocation of negro labor in cotton and sugar fields, it can not be doubted that the cultivated area in that region is destined to contract for some years to come. And, in view of such a fact, it would appear hardly more rational to build and maintain a vast and costly cordon of levees than to erect immense fortifications without troops to man them. Admitting levees to be indispensable to the cultivation of large tracts of land in solid bodies in the Mississippi bottom, experience has also shown that a special kind of labor is also indispensable. The first condition must be migratory, of course, without the last.

Another cause conducing to effect changes in the conditions of Southern agriculture is, we hardly need say, the tax of three cents a pound on cotton. The operation of this tax will be like a bounty to foreign grown cotton, especially to British Indian cotton, and it must necessarily tell both upon the extent and the method of cultivating cotton in the United States. In former years the object of Southern planters was to produce the largest quantity possible at the sacrifice, if need be, of quality. For South ern cotton was a commercial indispensability, and its production was an almost undisputed monopoly. But British India, Egypt, and Brazil are now beginning to furnish commerce with the bulk of its cotton supply. In proportion to their reduced means of making cotton Southern cotton-growers must seek compensation in the improved quality of the product. And this consideration is rendered still more powerful by the specific tax, which is heavy in proportion to the inferior quality of the taxed article, and light in proportion to its superior quality. For example, on good cotton worth thirty cents a pound the tax would be ten per cent; whereas on bad cotton worth fifteen cents a pound it would be twenty per cent. As a general rule the smaller the crop and the fewer the hands, the better will be the product in point of quality and price. As a general rule white laborers are more skilful, discriminating and careful than black field laborers at this time commonly are. Hence, it is safe to conclude that, other things remaining equal, the most profitable cultivation of cotton hereafter will be with white labor on small farms.

IMPENDING OFFICIAL CHANGES.—*Washington, August 3.*—The already numerous changes in office which have occurred are only the prelude to further dispensation of Executive power, and within two weeks it seems very probable, from present evidences, that many important appointments will be made to fill vacancies which have not yet transpired. Few or none of these removals have occurred in the departments here, but the known antagonism of several chief clerks, and heads of bureaus, particularly in the Treasury and Interior Department, justifies the impression, which has assumed formidable proportions, that the axe will commence its operations in closer proximity to the White House than some of its doomed victims are willing to anticipate.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.—The Houston *Telegraph*, August 7th, says:—

We begin to have very strong hopes that the worst, if it come at all, will be so late in beginning its ravages, that no great injury will be done to the growing cotton crop. It has now been six weeks, or thereabouts, since we first heard the alarm as to the coming of this dreadful foe of the cotton planter; and yet the cotton crop is, so far, unsinjured, and is also very promising. While there is falling off as to the amount of land planted, in some sections of the State, there is an increase in the same direction in other sections.

MR. ERNEST LAGARDE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th has the following:

It is with pleasure that we learn that our talented young friend, Mr. Ernest Lagarde, has received from the Faculty of Georgetown College the honorary degree of A. M., as a token of the appreciation of their merits of the manuscript of a new French Grammar which has been prepared by Mr. Lagarde, and also of his fine literary and lingual attainments.

Mr. Lagarde, exiled by the Beast for his devotion to the South, from his beloved New Orleans, has, during his few years' residence among us, attained a high reputation as a gentleman of cultivated literary taste, and a proficient in the modern languages. Mr. Lagarde is a nephew of the Hon. Alexander Dimitry, so well known to many of our citizens.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S TIME IS EMPLOYED. —*Washington*, August 5.—The President, while taking to himself more time for recreation than he could possibly do before the adjournment of Congress, is giving almost his undivided attention at present to the condition of the various official departments and of the country, by examining into the thousands of applicants for position, whose names have been before him for six months and over.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE INAUGURAL OF GOVERNOR THROCKMORTON, OF TEXAS.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET TO ATTEND THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF DOUGLAS MONUMENT IN CHICAGO.

The Alleged Removal of General Baird Contradicted.

GEN. DIX AND H. J. RAYMOND AMONG DELEGATES OF THE NEW YORK SARATOGA CONVENTION.

PREDICTED FENIAN WAR THIS YEAR IN IRELAND.

CHOLERA CONVEYED TO SHREVEPORT, LA.; QUARANTINE BELOW THE CITY.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Washington, August 10.—Attorney General Stansberry is acting Secretary of State during the absence of Seward, who left for New York this morning.

Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, J. R. Frees, of New York and J. H. Alexander, of Maryland, have been appointed Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

J. S. Wilcox has been appointed Commissioner of the land office.

Washington, August 10.—The *Star* denies the removal of Gen. Baird at New Orleans, and adds that no such action will be taken pending the thorough investigation of the riots in that city. This statement is probably correct.

Washington, August 10.—Maj. Gen. Humphreys succeeds Delafield as chief engineer of the army.

Washington, August 10.—The report in full of the Freedmen's Bureau inspection, by Gens. Fullerton and Steadman, is published. Besides the facts given heretofore to the public, it shows the number of persons supported by the Bureau and the amount of money heretofore expended in salaries. In the course of the report the officers make a most favorable impression of the management of affairs in the southern states. They find difficulty in reporting on the settled mode of administration among the agents. There is entire absence of system in the whole organization. The Bureau controls the labor in one State, while labor is not controled in another. The General Government furnishes funds in one district, and the taxation of planters and negroes furnish them in another. They finally close the report by saying that the system of contracts enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a modified form.

Conway, the former Bureau Agent in Louisiana, denounces the report, and says Fullerton knows that the allegations made against him are false.

The New York *Tribune* prints a sensational letter, purporting to come from Vicksburg, dated August 3d, addressed to Gen. Howard, the Bureau Commissioner. It says: Things are getting worse in this country every day. Freedmen murders are nothing now. At least three have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one Union Southern and two Northern men have complained to me. They have come to town because they dare not remain longer on their place, near Edward's Depot. We are reconstructing so fast, we are all crazy. I'll furnish the money for President Johnson if he would come down here to run a farm, but I wont insure his scalp.

New York, August 10.—There were forty-nine deaths from cholera to-day, here, in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. There is a marked increase in the disease on Blackwell's and Governor's Islands. Vera Cruz advices state that an Austrian vessel was taking in a large quantity of provisions.

It was rumored Maximilian intended to leave on her with a body guard, but that Marshal Hazain would detain him forcibly if necessary. Intercepted letters from Santa Anna had caused the arrest of a number of Mexicans.

Houston, Texas, August 10. — Governor Throckmorton's inaugural was delivered yesterday morning. It occupies about two columns of newspapers. He reviews the political and material condition of the State, feels depressed with the difficulties which lie before him, but says: Yet with proper conduct on our part, I do not dispair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen. I cannot believe that the land of Franklin, Hancock, Adams, Hamilton, Clay, Webster and so many other patriots is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to the country are forgotten. When the storm of passion subsides and its fury is expended, when reason and justice have tempered with magnanimity a generous people, I feel that the sisters of the Union they will resume their sway. The true men of the country have a noble incentive to enter the work of reunion in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence. The hearts of our countrymen are changed by the war. The generous policy and liberality of the President has touched the tenderest chords of the Southern hearts. Sentiments of love and veneration for the Government of our fathers have been aroused by it, which had long slumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in promulgating fidelity to the Union in a few months than could have been effected by threats, confiscation and the gallows in long years of oppression. He believes that the great mass of the North desire to treat us as brothers. It will be his desire to show that he is now making to introduce the holiest aspersions of our people for peace and restoration are bounded in magnanimity.

He reviews the sufferings, privations and dangers endured in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy, shows how sincerely the people have kept faith with their renewed oath of allegiance, says he has been identified with Texas for a quarter of a century, has mingled with her people and claims to be able to speak for them.

On a people who have won the respect and admiration of the world for their chivalry, high character and fortitude, will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they assert their loyalty. It is a duty we owe alike to ourselves and to humanity to enact laws that will secure to the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property guaranteed them by our amended Constitution. The day is not far distant in my judgment when the black people will be considered as that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth and who have cared for them from infancy.

He takes strong ground in favor of sustaining the public credit, the obedience to the Constitution and laws of the general Government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State, in the expansion of the policy of public progress, etc.

He briefly reviews his course anterior to secession. Devoted as I was and still am to that Government, which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and accustomed from earliest boyhood to look upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom, I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that crowded in my sight, but looked with scarcely less dread in the entertainment of the power of coercion. He followed the fortunes of his fellow citizens and shared their fate. To those identified with him in secession and who sustained the Government, he accords the credit of pure and patriotic motives. The most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony; that our people desire these, and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms.

He appeals to the Legislature to co operate with him in the good work, points to the cares of Texas her patriotic heroes and statesmen, urges unselfish devotion to the country, moderation and forbearance, enlarged character for those who differ with us, appeals to reason and noble impulses, and put vituperation and abuse, which will produce the great end we desire.

Invoking the aid of Providence, and trusting that he will incline the hearts of the American people a right he enters upon his duties.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10—Evening.—Gold closed at 148½. Coupons of '62, 107¾. Treasuries, 105 ⅝ a of '62, 103¾. Coupons of 81, 110¾; ditto of '62, 109¾. Cotton closed heavy, with sales of 600 bales of Middling Uplands at 34 to 34½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer for Prime; other grades dull and heavy. Mess Pork sells at $41. Lard dull and heavy at 18¾ to 20½c. Sugar active—Muscovado 10¾ to 11¾c. Coffee quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 68 to 70c. Rosin $3 30 to $9 50.

Chicago, August 10.—The Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument announce that the ceremonies will take place September 6th. An oration will be delivered by Gen. Dix. Secretary Seward telegraphs that the President and Cabinet will be present.

Raleigh, N. C., August 10.—The Convention to-day chose as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, W. A. Graham, Jos. Davis, R. C. C. Purgeat and Geo. Howard.

Saratoga, N. Y.; August 10.—R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, was elected President of the Union Convention which adjourned last night. The Resolutions adopted by the Convention declare the secession of the Southern States to their political relations including representation.

New York, August 10.—General John H. Gleason, Captain Condon and Major Connesford have arrived from Ireland. The first two were released by the Government on condition of leaving immediately for America. While in prison they had a correspondence with West, United States Consul at Dublin, who admitted that they were American citizens, but that the Lord Lieutenant would deal with them as British subjects. Commerford is an envoy to Stephens and says the Fenians are stronger than ever and will fight this year with or without aid from America.

Shreveport La.,—July 10.—The steamer Starlight, from New Orleans, which arrived last night, brought one case of cholera and buried three persons on her passage up from the same disease. The physicians pronounce it to be Asiatic cholera.

A six day quarantine has been established at Fort Humbert, two miles below this place. The boats of city and vicinity is good.

New York, August 10—1 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—prime firm. Pork steady at $31 87. Lard heavy at 19¼ to 21¼c.

The *Eble* fleet leaves Hoare's Custom Wednesday night for the spot where the cable was lost last year to endeavour to recover it.

Vicksburg, August 10.—Passed up Pauline Carroll at 12 last night, and down Grey Eagle at 7 P. M. River rising.

BY THE CABLE.

Liverpool, August 9, 6 P. M.—The sales of cotton for two days, Thursday and Friday, were 18,000 bales, the market closing dull.

London, August 9, 6 P. M.—Consols 87¾ for money. U. S. 5-20's 68¾.

London, August 8.—Consols closed at 87¾ for money, the latest rate. U. S. 5-20's 68¾.

Liverpool, August 8, evening.—The cotton market to-day ruled steady at unchanged quotations. The sales were nearly 10,000 bales.

Louisville, August 10.—Sales, 145 hhds of leaf tobacco; lugs at $5 50 to $5 50. Flour superfine $6 50. Wheat $2 40. Corn 67c. Oats 45c. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon Shoulders 17c; Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 21c. Whisky $2 35.

The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers bridge on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, destroyed during the war, has been rebuilt. Two daily trains will commence running next Monday between Louisville and Memphis. Time, 18 hours.

St. Louis, August 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, but not quotably higher. Corn heavy and unchanged. Oats lower, at 37 to 40c. Provisions very firm at yesterday's prices.

Albert Jackson has been nominated by the Radicals of the Third District for Congress.

Twenty-one cases of cholera are reported for the last twenty four hours, four of which proved fatal.

Cincinnati, August 10.—Flour unchanged; trade brands $8 to $11. Wheat $2 25 to $2 50. Oats 41c. Mess Pork $32. Bulk Pork 15 to 17½c. Bacon 16½c. Lard dull at 21c.

Mobile, August 10.—Cotton; sales to-day 200 bales; middlings 34c.; sales for the week 1500 bales; receipts for the week 815 bales against 987 bales last week, exports for the week 1350, stock in port 32,235 bales.

Southwest Pass, August 10.—There is nothing new since the last report. The two tugs that were pulling on the bank Florence Chipman left her aground on the bar and could not get her in. She is drawing 17 feet of water. The ships South America and N. Boynton are still inside. Nothing in sight. The tide is very low this evening. Wind southwest—very light.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Gold and Cotton in New York.—From Texas.—Inauguration of New State Government.

Galveston, Texas, August 9.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas, was inaugurated to-day.

From Quarantine and Southwest Pass.

Quarantine, August 10.—The steamship Alliance, Naples, master, from Vera Cruz, went up last evening at 8 P. M.

Remaining here, schooner Teresa, from Tampico, schooner Mollie Able, from Vera Cruz. The steamship Texas passed up at 8 o'clock A. M.

Southwest Pass, August 10.—Ship N. Boynton, and South America are still inside the bar. Two tugs have been assisting the bark Florence Chipman all the morning to get her in, but without success. She draws seventeen feet of water.

There is not enough water on the bar.

Wind west northwest—light.

There is nothing in sight.

Weather clear and warm. There was a high tide at 6 o'clock in the morning.

New York, August 10, 1 P. M.—Cotton rules dull. Middling uplands 34 to 35c.

Gold 148¾. Sterling exchange sight bills, 109¾.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 9.—Dry Goods—Jobber's Prices—Trade is beginning to start a little. Some auctions announce sales. The largest house in Philadelphia, J. B. Myers & Co., have their first sale of the season on Thursday. Goods of desirable styles and brands are not very plenty. Brown sheetings—Amoskeag, A, 36 inches, 18c; do B, 32c. Appleton A, 36 inches, 23c; do C, 36 inches, 18c; do D, 36 inches, 31c. Black stone, 30 inches, 27c. Canton, 27 inches, 18½c. Columbia, 32 inches, 19c. Dwight, 33 inches, 28c; do, 36 inches, 31c. Green & Manufacturing Company's, 36 inches, 22c. Hamilton, 36 inches, 18c. Arnold, 17c. Cochreo, 20c. Gardner & Co., 20½c. London Mourning, 17½c. Merrimac D, 28c; do W, 31c. Pacific, 19c.

CROPS IN RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 8th says:

The crops both of corn and cotton are very pretty for and it is hoped a good half crop will be made. The same crop we hear little about, there being very little planted in the parish. We learn that cotton is opening slowly and about the middle of the month picking will commence in earnest.

POLISH EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—The *Norfolk Day Book* says Gen. Cochrane in Baltimore collecting funds to enable some of his fellow-countrymen, Polish exiles, to obtain the necessary agricultural implements to farm in Virginia, where they propose to settle. The *Sun* publishes a letter to Gen Cochrane from a number of Poles on the subject.

The Hide Park Riots in the English Parliament.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the 24th, the subject of the riots in Hyde Park gave rise to long discussions. In the Commons, the Home Secretary declared that the conduct of the authorities, and said that the matter in fact of admittance to the park had been previously decided. In consequence of the disturbance which followed Lord Derby's Sunday trading act, a commission was issued by the late government, who inquired fully into the subject, and completely disproved of the use of the parks for any purpose contrary to the regulations issued for their management.

Counsel had given the opinion that the authorities had power to close the gates, and to exclude persons attempting to force an entrance.

Mr. Oliphant said the Government had taken the most certain means to prevent a disturbance and give it importance. He hoped that the honorable gentlemen on the Government side would take warning and see that if they insisted in locking the gates of the constitution the people would pull down the palings of the constitution as they did the palings of the Park.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

The previous evening Mr. Bright, just before the riot, wrote the following to the Secretary of the Reform League:

ROCHEDALE, July 19.

Dear Sir—I thank your council for the invitation to the meeting intended to be held in Hyde Park on Monday next. I cannot leave home for some days to come, and therefore cannot be in London on the 23d inst.

I see that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police force has announces his objection to prevent the holding of this meeting.

It appears from this that people may meet in the parks for every purpose but that which ought to be the most important and most dear to them. To meet in the streets is inconvenient, and to meet in the parks is unlawful. This is the theory of police authorities of the metropolis. You have asserted your rights to meet on Primrose Hill and Trafalgar Square. I hope that after Monday next no one will doubt your right to meet in Hyde Park. If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest? Of what use is the right to any liberty but the toleration of the ruling classes? This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given.

I am yours, very respectfully,

JOHN BRIGHT.

FURTHER COMMENTS.

Mr. Bailly Cochrane in severe terms denounced Mr. Bright's letter to the League.

Mr. Layard said the measures of the Government were most injurious. It must be recollected that the people had been taunted with their apathy for reform, and these taunts the artisans felt deeply, and asked to hold a meeting at the West End, to show the fallacy of this belief. As it was, the government had done all in their power to invite the "roughs" to take advantage of the meeting of the working classes over the area row. Mr Steward Mill said that other lawyers had laid it down that the people had a right to hold meetings in the parks, but he did not lay any stress upon that, for if the people had not this right they ought to have it, and permission ought to be given when applied for. Such meetings as this, if held once a month, were not nearly so great an interruption of the use of the parks as a military or a volunteer review. The honorable gentleman opposite had excited a feeling the previous night, when it would take all their wisdom and tears to allay. The most zealous reformers were most anxious to prevent a collision between the Government and the people. Had there been persons who could do more mischief in one hour than an age could repair.

After some remarks from Mr. Disraeli, the subject was dropped.

Who Pose Dose Local Editors?

Somebody has ruined the reputation of the local editorial corps of Cincinnati with at least one keeper of a beer saloon of the city, and fears are entertained that unless his operations are speedily put a stop to, the supply of superforial lager may be entirely cut off. One of the newspapers of Porkopolis thus tells how it was done:

Detective Larry Hazen was met yesterday by a keeper of a beer saloon on Vine street, over the canal, who was laboring under considerable apparent excitement. Recognizing Hazen, he stepped up to him with the exclamation:

"Who pose dose wot you calls local editors?"

"They pick you, I suppose," said the officers, "dead head into shows, etc."

"Dey pick up items! I tink so. Is gold watch items! Is sixty tollor items! Hey?"

He was asked to explain what he meant, which he did as follows:

"Dis mornin' I was drinkin' lager mit mine friends all the while in mine saloon, and in comes a young man wat dare never was already —and he pulls out a little sheepskin pook and a lead pencil, and he says he pose local editors, and he wants me to tell him all wot I dare vot pout the row mit mine peer saloon last night.

"I asks him wot kind o' business he wos to dat row, by dat writing of right?

"Und he says he reports um in de papers. So I tell him all vot I don't know pout the rows wot some tam rowdies tries to kick out of mine saloon last night. Und mine pardners get around and they tells more dings vot I recollects, und de nice young man, he sticks em down in his sheepskin pook mit his lead pencil. He brings me a glass of beer, which he don't let himself pay for, by tam, I'll safe sure as dere was he one little newspaper fellow when he did'nt make pay mit my lager; but dat makes nothing different. Der is no principle in dat, and den he goes out, and I don't see him again all de wile.

"Den one of my poarders he finds himself away from his gold watch, py tam! und my neighbor, Schmitz, he found sixty-tollar what he hasn't got."

The same young man who pretended to be a local editor was a pickpocket," said Hazen, "who took that means to carry on his trade, and he succeeded pretty well if he got a gold watch and sixty dollars."

"I dinks he succeeded pretty well, mine Gott! De next time a man gomes in my saloon mit his tam sheepskin pencil and lead pook, and says he is legal editors, py tam he don't escape me."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock	A. M.,	84	degrees, Fahrenheit.
" 12	"	M.,	91	"
" 3	"	P. M.,	99½	"
" 9	"	P. M.,	84	"

Arson.—H. Abrahams and —— Hoss were arraigned, charged with arson, in attempting to destroy the building No. 204 Canal street, by setting it on fire on the night of August 5th, 1866.

Ed. M. Ganuchean deposed: Am Secretary of National Marine Insurance Company; entered store No. 204 Canal street on August 6th, 1866; was accompanied by Chief Fire Warden and Mr. Isard; saw powder on the floor in pieces of newspaper; there was about a half pound in each paper, explosive matches were also lying around loose; the few hoop-skirts remaining were saturated with coal oil and hanging about the room; three or four large boxes containing wrapping paper were also saturated with coal oil; near the back door found a large box partly burned; found a bundle of hoop-skirts also partly burned.

Witness estimated the stock, including fixtures, at something less than $1000. The policies sued on by H. Abrahams are still extant and amount to $5,000.

Mrs. Julia Barnard, testified: Occupy the building No. 206 Canal street, next door to accused—a thin wooden partition divides witness' store from Mr. Abrahams.—About 12 o'clock night of August 5th, 1866, while in bed, saw a light in Mr. Abrahams, through the partition, heard two explosions in rapid succession, and shortly after a third louder than the preceeding ones. Witnesses' husband got up went to the back yard and cried fire.

The testimony was very lengthy. The accused were committed to prison to await trial before the First District Court. Bail refused.

Burglaries.—The residence of Mr. Leery, on Third street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, was forcibly entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and a black traveling satchel containing $300 in money, some clothing and other articles, belonging to the Rev. W. W. Kelp, taken off by the burglars.

The house of James Murray, on Third street, between Prytania and Nayades streets, was also entered yesterday morning about two o'clock and robbed of a gold watch and chain, $85 in gold, a note for $450 and some other articles.

Inquests.—Cholera.—The Coroner yesterday held inquests on the bodies of the following deceased individuals:

Allen Washington, 10 years old, found dead at No. 30 Erato street.—Verdict Cholera.

Francis Miller, 4½ years old, died at No. 261 Old Levee street.—Verdict Cholera.

John Poyaot, colored, about 40 years old, died at No. 159 St. Ann street.—Verdict Cholera.

Abraham John, colored, about 45 years old, died at No. 598 Levee street.—Verdict Cholera.

John, colored man, about 30 years old, died at No. 50 Basin street.—Verdict Cholera.

Emily Johnson, colored, died at No. 250 Julia street.—Verdict Cholera.

The report of interments, furnished by the Board of Health, for the 24 hours ending 6 A. M. yesterday, show a total of 41, of which 24 were deaths from cholera.

Libel Case—R. J. Dauney.—R. J. Dauney was arraigned, charged by E. O. Berlin with libel—prosecutor charged defendant with causing to be published in several daily papers of August 1st, 1866, particularly the *New Era*, a false and defamatory article in which it is alleged that Dr. Dostie had organized a certain secret negro society which Berlin was to lead, and in the event of the defeat of the Convention, he was to inaugurate a general massacre of the white inhabitants of the Third District. The case was postponed indefinitely and bail required in $500.

Meeting of Joint Committee of Councils.—At a joint meeting of the Committees of Finance, Streets and Landings, held Thursday, a resolution was adopted that the Street Commissioner be authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of lime and that he cause the same to be distributed in the several alleys in all parts of the city where the same may be required, to prevent the spread of disease, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to abate all nuisance from the drains and sinks of hotels, hospitals and other buildings, as provided by existing ordinances.

Destruction by Fire of two Steamboats.—A fire broke out on board the steamboat Adams, lying at the foot of St. Philip street, Fourth District, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. The steamboat Saratoga, lying alongside the Adams, caught fire shortly afterwards, both boats were entirely destroyed. The steamboat Nicholas, lying adjacent, also took fire, but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

BUREAU REPORT.—*Washington*, August 9.—The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs reports there is a much greater area of land under cultivation this year than there was at the beginning of the season, and the quantity of land planted in cotton is much greater than the usual crop put in. Tennessee, as a general rule, the freed people are faithfully performing their contracts, though in some few of the counties they are disposed to wander about from one employer to another and hold their crops unsettled lately. The people are making quite liberal contracts with freedmen and giving them very well, and evince a disposition to do them justice. There are some exceptions to this rule, but even these show a marked improvement when compared with the condition of affairs a year ago.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 10, 1866.

The commercial week closed to day with an inanimate market in most departments of trade, there having been little done in Sugar and Molasses, while the movement in Western Produce showed but trifling activity. Operations in our leading staple have been to a very limited scale, the sales being confined to 750 bales, which are too little extent to make any material addition to the supply of Exchange.

Gold opened this morning nominally, at 148¾, against 145¾ to 146 last evening, and, after having touched 149¼, declined, closing at 148¾ to 148¾. There were no sales at the Board. In the open market the transactions included $1000 at 148¾, $6000 ($300 and 5700) at 148¾, $1000 at 147¾, $23 500 ($9000, 5000, 7000, and 2500) at 148¾, $10,000 ($10, 5100, and 9000) at 148¾. In addition to the amount reported yesterday $5000 sold late in the evening at 146. In Silver we noticed sales of $400 in American pieces at 145¾, and $1000 at 146, also 500 Mexican dollars at 1¼ per cent premium for gold.

We have no variation to notice in Foreign Exchange, which continued depressed throughout the day. The only sales of Sterling reported were £3000 good clear at 157, and a small amount of Bills at 108. In France, 30,400 A 1 commercial sold at 3 65. Sterling may be quoted at 150 for bill of lading bills, 152 for good clear, 153 to 154 for A 1 to first class, and 156 for Bank and Francs at 3 70 to 3 65 for A 1 commercial, and 3 55 for Bank.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Thomas Layton, agent for the Bonded Loan, is meeting with entire success, and it may now be fairly presumed from the data before us, that the whole amount will be promptly subscribed by the 15th instant. The advantages derived from investment in these bonds are two-fold: first, the States of the Church have never been in default, and secondly, every subscriber for $66, cash gold, obtains a bond of $100, gold, payable in 20 years with 5 per cent. per annum, or 6⅔ on amount of investment, payable semi annually, the whole being payable at maturity with 85 ⅓ per cent. per annum in gold, or 12⅔ in currency. We advise those of our citizens who desire investment in the Roman Loan to come forward, as nearly all of the first bonds have been taken, and the subscriptions will close on the 15th proximo.

Uncurrent Money exhibited but little animation. Some small lots of State Treasury notes sold at 14 per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana notes sold at 65 to 68c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 83 to 86c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 12 to 15 per cent. discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¾ to ⅞ per cent. discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, August 10, 1866.

COTTON.—The depression noticed in the market yesterday continued to-day, and notwithstanding there was quite a liberal inquiry, the day's business was confined to 750 bales, taken by seven brokers. Factors, in general, were asking full prices for desirable description, which at present are rather scarce in the market, while the inferior qualities changed hands at rates indicating increased irregularity. Under the limited business we repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary, 25 to 27c; Good Ordinary, 29 to 30c; Low Middling, 32 to 33c; and Middling, 35 to 36c. The sales for the past three days amount to 2,675 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 3,425 bales, against 6,800 last week. The receipts proper, for the week (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) comprise 1,354 bales, against 1,765 last week, showing a decline of 411 bales. The week's exports embrace 6,378 bales, of which 2,371 were coastwise and 4,007 to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 83,248
Received to-day	750
Received previously	766,052—766,317
Total	839,795
Cleared to-day	169
Cleared previously	766,508—766,677
Stock on hand	83,218

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts from the Lower Coast since yesterday of 29 hhds sugar and 27 bbls Molasses, refined Cuba. The market was at a stand-still to-day, and only a very small retail business was done at previous prices. We quote, for reference, 10c per lb for Common Louisiana Sugar; 14½c for Fully Fair do.; 10¾c for Cuba Seconds in hhds, and 14½c for Centrifugal do.; 16¾ to 17c for Yellow Clarified; 16c for Prime to Choice Porto Rigna. Cuba Sugar is retailing in boxes at 15¾ to 16½c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13; 17 to 18c for Nos. 14 and 15; 15¾ to 16¾c for Nos. 16 and 17, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 18 and 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55 to 56c per gallon. Extreme dullness has prevailed during the past week, and the sales are confined to about 18 hhds Sugar, in several lots, as the force going prices, and a cargo of good Muscovado Molasses, comprising 287 barrels, 100 tierces and 119 hhds, at 53c per gallon, on time. Week's receipts, 35 hhds Sugar, 97 bbls Molasses.—Stock on hand, 5 hhds Sugar, 321 bbls Molasses. The foreign imports comprise 19 tierces, 10 hhds and 88 bbls Molasses.

TOBACCO.—Buyers on foreign account for the French contracts and for the European trade were looking around to-day, and those for the account of the former purchased to a limited extent, at prices which are to our quotations, and a smaller lot, the particulars of which we have not learned. We continue to quote Low Refused, light and heavy, as 4½ to 5c., Mixed do., 5½ to 7c., Common Leaf 7½ to 11c., Choice and Selections. About 600 hhds were sold previously during the week. Week's receipts, 467 hhds; cleared, 120 hhds.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There was less movement in the general market to-day. Very little business was done in a round way, but at retail quite a brisk business was done. Full particulars of the market for the various products are given in detail in the following synopsis:

FLOUR.—The market to-day was quiet, but steady and firm with a fair local demand. About 800 barrels were sold to-day, of which 160 Superfine at $8 50, 100 do. at $8 60, 75 and 160 single Extra at $10 50, 100 double Extra at $11 75, 109 triple Extra at $13, and 70 do. at $13 37½ per barrel. The market has shown little or no variation during the past week. The previous sales embrace 7,000 barrels in small lots to the trade at $8 37½ to $8 50 for Superfine, $8 87½ to $9 25 for some on its merits, $