THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1865.

SAVE YOUR COIN.—Messrs. Drake and Markham, No. 56, Camp Street, have Fine Morocco Shoes that fit like a glove, only six dollars a pair.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By Charles E. Fortier, at his auction store No. 52 Customhouse street—Show Case, Gas Fixtures, &c.

We would call the attention of our business friends to the advertisement of Messrs. Jackson & Manson in another column. They are now receiving coarse and fine salt direct from Liverpool. The line is the first which has been received direct for three years, and is of course superior to the Syracuse and other kinds of inferior quality, on which the market has had to depend for some time past.

To Mr. Hare, Clerk of the W. H. Osborn, and to Mr. Moore, Clerk of the Ida Handy, we are obliged for valued favors from the West, and to Mr. Dabis, of Adams' Express, for late papers from Boston, from Canada, and from Georgia.

The Coming Election.

Now that there is no longer any doubt as to an election in November, and as to the officers to be elected, the duty of citizens in the premises would seem equally clear, grave and moment ous. We can perceive no sufficient ground of difference or contention among Louisianians who stand outside the ranks of the Radicals, who aim, not to resume civil supremacy in the State, not to restore the State to the Union on terms that are not degrading to her dignity and ruinous to her welfare, but to humiliate and virtually disfranchise the mass of the white population of the State, and, in fact, to turn its society upside down and place on top the most ignorant of its elements with the control of its political destiny in their hands. The control would be only nominally in such hands; in reality it would be in the hands of incendiary enemies using the former as pliant tools.

Steps have been taken to organize an opposition to the National Democratic party by gentlemen calling themselves Union Conservatives. But the main ground of their opposition, the only ground of immediate importance, related to the Constitution of 1864, which they apprehended was to be repudiated in favor of that of 1852. They objected to such repudiation, and to such a revival, and to the calling of a new Convention which would necessarily follow. They raised no other serious questions that were not involved in these contingencies; and as the proclamation of the Governor precludes all these contingencies, the objections they urged, the questions they raised are without factor probabilities to justify and sustain them.

We trust that all good citizens will refuse to take counsel of schematics, but address themselves to the means of the earliest practicable restoration of the State to constitutional self-control within the Union.

The Canadian Parliament.

We observe in the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of the 5th instant a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the 5th instant in session at Quebec, in which, during a discussion upon a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, a member (Mr. Hunt) expressed this regret that the bill did not contain a provision abolishing the death penalty for political offences, believing the public mind tended in that direction as was evident by the widespread sympathy everywhere evinced for the State prisoner of Fortress Monroe, Mr. Jefferson Davis, notwithstanding the fact that he was guilty of being the cause of the sanguinary war which for so many years had devastated the neighboring Republic."

The honorable gentleman is probably not correctly reported, for we can scarcely think any well-informed person could have represented Mr. Davis to have been the *cause* of the war. It is well known Mr. Davis had probably less to do in bringing on the war than any of those public men with whom he was more immediately associated, and his efforts to prevent the war are matters of history, as well as the painful struggle he endured in withdrawing from the Senate of the United States, and casting his fortunes with the people he represented and among whom he lived.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HAZE.—This vessel arrived in our port last evening from Galveston, with the following passengers:

C M Cook, wife and three children, Mrs. McLaughlin, Small, T C Cook, Q G Jones, John G Clark, J C Small, A McLeod, P Lawlor and three children, M Sommerville, L Woodall, Fisk, Moreland, J Sommerall, J McMahon.

Gen. Slocum's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the BEE:

I notice with pleasure your editorial of yesterday, issue (21st inst.) calling attention to the frank and outspoken sentiments conveyed in Gen Slocum's letter to a friend in New York.

As many of the New York State papers are fearful that General S. has been suddenly wickedly reduced into the Democratic ranks, I desire to put upon record the fact that General S. avowed the same manly and noble sentiments to a member of Congress, just after the surrender of General Johnson's army—that it is not a creature of new birth, but a fine manly sentiment conceived before the war, and ripened into maturity by years of hard fighting and experience.

The ticket led by General S. will be elected without a struggle—in fact the radicals will be distanced the first heat—when another election takes place, it is to be hoped that a great organized party of the North holding a community of sentiment with the men of the South, will ride into National existence, and then every thing will be lovely—except *Dinah* henceforth.

COTTON AND NAVIGATION AT SHREVEPORT. The *Southwestern*, (Shreveport,) of the 13th says:

Cotton is not coming in so freely as formerly, from the fact we presume, that all the warehouses are full, and the adjacent streets piled mountain high with neat looking bales of the staple. Between with the staple dry goods and grocery houses is decidedly brisk, their well-selected stock being equal to the great demand.

The river is still falling at this point, with about three and a half feet in the channel to the falls. Owing to the want of tonnage, freight on cotton has advanced to $20 per bale to New Orleans. We should judge that it was impossible for any boat to reach Jefferson, though the Hunton and Grossmer are making the effort where is plenty of business for any number of light-draught water boats between this point and the falls at Alexandria, where they would have to re-ship.

A foreign paper contains the following in relation to an underground theatre:

The *fearful* heat of summer weather in Paris proves fatal to the success of all managers of theatrical entertainments. A Potsdam speculator, M. Bischoffsheim by name, hopes that he has discovered the secret which will solve the problem of how to enjoy a theatrical performance while Fahrenheit marks 90 in the shade. M. Bischoffsheim has conceived the idea, which he is in the act of carrying out, of a subterranean theatre. Startling as this may read, it is nevertheless a fact, as any one who walks along the Rue Scribe can attest, the excavation being commenced at the angle of that street and the Rue Neuve des Mathurdiri, behind the new opera. This theatre will cost M. Bischoffsheim the trifling sum of £120,000, the purchase money of the ground being included in that calculation. The subterranean theatre will not be completed for two years. The pit is to be twenty-four feet below the surface of the ground; the stage will measure one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in width. In side of a pit and two galleries, which will accommodate seven hundred persons. The theatre itself will be thirty-six feet high. A chain of lamplighters are intended to support the floor of the first tier of boxes. The atmosphere of the pit is to be cooled by seventy *jets d'eau*. Five tiers of boxes will rest on the vaults of the lake Enfantin.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Brazilian Government has expressed its satisfaction with the explanations made by the Government of the United States concerning the seizure of the Confederate cruiser Florida, in the port of Bahia.

SEWARD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ADAMS.

Secretary Seward, in a dispatch to Mr. Adams, the U. S. Minister in London, has instructed him that while the Federal Government was responsible for certain Confederate debts, it would demand the restoration of the cotton which British merchants received as security for their advances to the Confederacy—and this without regard to any decisions of the English courts.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN LONDON.

Several hundred deaths by cholera are reported to have occurred in London.

R. M. T. HUNTER IN WASHINGTON.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, recently released from Fort Pulaski, has arrived in Washington.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Two bonded warehouses in Cherry street have been burned. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars.

NATIONAL BANKS IN TEXAS.

National Banks will soon be established in Galveston and Brownsville, and probably also in Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Huntsville.

News via the West.

By the arrival of the steamers W. H. Osborn and Ida Handy, from St. Louis, we have papers from that city and from Cincinnati of the 15th and 16th, from which we gather the following:

Speech of Gen. Sherman.—He is for Peace and Good Feeling with all Countries.

St. Louis papers give as follows a speech of Gen. Sherman at the banquet in that city on the 14th to the English capitalists on a Western tour:

GENTLEMEN — I regret exceedingly that my commanding General will not respond to the sentiment. As a citizen of St Louis rather than as an officer in the army, I will thank these gentlemen for the kindly mention they have made of Gen. Grant, the whole army and myself. I believe it is sincere. (Hear, hear.) I believe they appreciate and realize the fact that Gen. Grant, as the representative of the army of the United States, has had, from the beginning to the end, but one single purpose in view. He has not fought to kill, slay and destroy, but resolved on the first day of the war that this country should live one and inseparable for ever. He felt as we all should feel, prepared for this very occasion, when honorable gentlemen may come from abroad, and not have occasion to blush that the sons of Englishmen permitted anarchy and downfall in the country instructed to them. And, notwithstanding the spirit of the press at one time in England, I believe then and now every Anglo-Saxon, every Irishman and every Scotchman (hear, hear,) rejoiced and rejoice now, that we are men, and that we did not permit our country to break in two, or many sections. And, moreover, I believe every foreign nation, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, have as much interest in our national existence as we have ourselves, and now, that peace is once more attained, these gentlemen come of their own accord, generously and kindly, to see for themselves whether we merit the assistance which they have in abundance to develop the resources of our country, yet now, with forests still standing on nine-tenths of it. They seem to be impressed favorably (hear, hear, applause) and I have no doubt, in their influential stations abroad, they will induce thousands and millions to think and feel as they do.

They have seen this day the iron-clads stripped of their armor, (Hear, hear.) They have seen your levee for three miles lined with peaceful steamboats loaded with corn and oats to go to that very Southern country with which we have been at war. They see the Lion, General of all our armies dressed as a citizen at his table (hear, hear,) and they will carry abroad a perfectly comprehensive, clear and mathematical intelligence that we are at peace, that we want peace, and that we will have it, even at the expense of war.

But I am well assured that there is no nation that desires war with us; that every question that can possibly arise can be adjusted by statesmen, by merchants, by men of intelligence and public discussion, assembled together just as you are, discussing just as you would the affairs of the Pacific Railroad, or any thing else, adjusting differences, striking the balance, and paying it out in bank when called for. Therefore, gentlemen, I am glad to see you amongst us, and I know the people of St. Louis are glad to see you. You can see in one hour what you could not procure by reading one thousand volumes of closely printed matter in the London Times. There are things seen, things felt within, which cannot be described. Even Shakspeare fails to convey a full and intelligent description of many thoughts, and no author can convey a description of a place or locality that will give you in a month of reading what you acquire today by simply running back and forth by our city, and traversing it right and left in carriages.

You have seen the streets of the city and the form and manner of building, and the character of the buildings, and you have seen where but a few years ago there was nothing but a wild prairie, and where, as has been stated, forty years ago there was but a French village of 4000 inhabitants, you find yourself in a palace—in a room which will compare favorably with any on earth. From these facts, you can arrive at conclusions in regard to the future. Whether vivid or not, it is for the future. The present you have seen for yourselves; you have seen the material resources of the country. The people of the country have heard the kindly words which you have spoken, and I know we receive it in the plain British meaning. (Hear, hear) I therefore simply, gentlemen, beg to assure you of my respect, a respect which all officers in the army bear to England, and all nations that act fairly, manfully, and without concealment.

SITUATION OF A. H. STEPHENS.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, returned to Washington to day from a visit to Alex. H. Stephens in Fort Warren. He spent last Friday with Mr. Stephens, and reports him in ordinary health and as comfortably situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the fort, and is allowed to receive the visits of his friends. Quite as many are admitted as he desires to receive.

His brother, Lisien Stephens, who accompanied Mr. Johnson to Fort Warren, remains there still, and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartments and join him in his walks for exercise. Mr Stephens will probably not be pardoned until the question of reconstruction is practically settled by the admission of representatives from the Southern States.

WHALERS FROM THE ARCTIC—CAPTURES OF THE SHENANDOAH.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Honolulu dates to August have been received. The whalers Jas. Maury, Geo. Maxwell and Richmond had arrived from the Arctic, the former under bond, with 150 sailors, comprising the crews of vessels burned by the Shenandoah. She left the Arctic about the time the Nile departed for this city, and reports the total captures by the Shenandoah at 30, of which 26 were burned and 4 bonded; their names were heretofore telegraphed.

The Maxwell reports ten whalers escaped, without giving their names. The Emelia Gordon and John P. West had previously sailed for the Okhotsk sea.

JUDGE HOLT'S REPLY TO MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

New York, September 15—Judge Holt, in his reply to Mr. Blair, denies the latter's charge that he (Judge Holt) made or was in any manner a party to an armistice with the rebel Secretary at the time the question of recovering the garrison in Fort Sumter was before Buchanan's Cabinet. He also says he never signed or was in any way a party to an agreement that war should not take place on the part of the United States during Mr. Buchanan's term, nor does he believe any such agreement was authorized by Mr. Buchanan, or ever existed. He quotes from a letter which he wrote as Secretary of War, in January 1861, to Col Hayne, saying, should Maj. Anderson's safety require reinforcements every effort would be made to supply them. At the time, however, the Government did not deem it necessary to send him reinforcements because he made no such request, and felt secure in his position.

GEN. HERZ AND CAPT. FOX AFTER MONTGOMERY BLAIR — REWARD REPRESENTED TO SECRETARY DALLAS.

(Special Dispatch to the Republican.)

Washington, September 15.—Q. M. Genl Meigs will publish to-morrow a two column letter in reply to charges made in Montgomery Blair's speech, also to Capt Fox's report in relation to the expedition to relieve Fort Sumter in 1861. Gen. Meigs shows that Secretary Seward did not have the destination of the Powhatan changed from the Sumter expedition to Fort Pickens, as charged by Capt. Fox, for she was ordered to the latter place before the Sumter expedition was determined on. Hence Secretary Seward could not have made the great mistake of supposing that she was going with the fleet to relieve Sumter. Gen. Meigs, therefore, denies emphatically that Secretary Seward did anything to prevent the proposed reinforcement of Sumter.

Rumors have prevailed to-day that Secretary Harlan was going to retire from the Cabinet and be superseded by Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Worcester, Mass., September 14—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and was largely attended. The Convention permanently organized by electing Charles Sumner President, and two Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District, and a large number of Secretaries at large. Among the letters is Major General B. F. Butler. The several committees on finance and resolutions were appointed, when Mr. Sumner addressed the Convention at length. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Colonel Alex. H. Bullock; for Lieut. Governor, Hon. A. M. Claflin.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS—THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED AS PARAMOUNT.

Fort Smith, Ark, September 14—The following tribes to-day signed a treaty of permanent peace with the United States, as represented by loyal delegation: Osages, Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, Cowskins, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Choctaws, Shawnees and Quapaws. The treaty concludes as follows:

The undersigned do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and covenant and agree that, hereafter they will, in all things, recognize the Government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them and will not enter into any allegiance or conventional arrangements with any State, nation, power or sovereign whatsoever: that any treaty of allegiance for the cession of land, or any act heretofore done by them, or any of their people, by which they renounce their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked, cancelled and repudiated.

From Europe.

New York, September 14th.—The Steamship Asia, Capt. Moran, from Liverpool, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d, via Queenstown the 3d, arrived here at two o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have unanimously accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable and complete the present one so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and New Foundland next summer. The undertaking of a new cable has been commenced and the work is being done with the utmost care.

Captain John Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company to commandeer the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables. He accepted it.

Cyrus W. Field sailed for New York on the steamship Australian on the 9th inst.

Great Britain.—It is stated that in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The fêtes at Portsmouth in honor of the French fleet progressed in the most splendid manner and concluded on the 1st inst. The weather was exceedingly fine, and everthing passed off in a most happy manner. Banquets, reviews, balls and illuminations followed one after another, and all were alike brilliant and successful. The reception accorded the France officers by the English people was exceedingly warm and enthusiastic. At a grand banquet given in their honor the toast of the Queen of England, and by M. Chasseloupt in behalf of France, an earnest desire was expressed that the two nations might ever live in peace and on terms of most cordial friendship and good will. The international naval hospitalities between France and England is pronounced a memorable episode, not only in the history of these two great powers, but even of the civilized world, and is universally regarded with satisfaction throughout Europe.

Crop estimates claim much attention, and leading authority in the London *Times* sums up the estimate throughout the country as follows: wheat will yield 20 bushels per acre, or 4 below average; oats 34 bushels per acre, or 14 below average; peas and beans will yield their average crop; potatoes will yield universally well; hay will yield an average crop; pastures are universally abundant.

France.—Count Walewski tendered his resignation as Senator, and it was accepted. The Emperor has received Mr. Maw, the new Spanish Ambassador. He said he attached great value to amicably settling Spanish affairs, and to the French Government would always be found ready to strengthen the bonds which unite the two countries.

The Paris *Patrie* says: The French Imperial Government, and all the precedents of its policy, compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian compact at Gastein. What has predominated in the arrangement sanctioned at Gastein has been the instinct and strongest annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia.

The returns of the Bank of France show a reduction in cash of about a million and a half of francs, and a great increase in discounts.

The Spanish Minister at Rome, at a soirée, is officially announced in the *Corriere* that Prince Aradeon did not visit Lisbon to represent Victor Emanuel at the baptism of the infant Prince Bettino.

The Cortes has granted leave to the King to travel abroad. He and the Queen will visit Italy, Don Fernando, acting as regent add interim; such an event being unprecedented, has excited much surprise.

Brazil.—The mails have been demanded by the Asia. News has been already received that the war between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation was no signal of termination. The Paraguayan had retarded military operations, but hostilities were about to commence on an imposing scale; large armies were being raised by volunteers and conscription. The material resources of the country. The people of the country have heard the kindly words which you have spoken, and I know we receive it in the plain British meaning. (Hear, hear) I therefore simply, gentlemen, beg to assure you of my respect, a respect which all officers in the army bear to England, and all nations that act fairly, manfully, and without concealment.

St. Louis Markets of the 15th.

St. Louis, Sept. 15, P. M.—Bagging and Rope—Nothing doing except in a retail way.

Lead—None on the market. Soft Missouri is in demand at 10c per lb.

Tobacco—The market was duller and weaker to-day. Of 173 hhds offered, bids on 72 hhds were rejected. Sales: 1 hhd escape at $1 90; 5 hhds green logs from $4 20 to $ 50; 27 factory from $4 20 to $ 90; 20 hhds planters from $6 to $; 22 hhds common shipping leaf from $3 25 to 11 50; 10 hhds medium do from $12 50 to 14 50; 11 hhds common manufacturing $15 to 22 25, and 2 hhds medium do $25 75 to 30 75 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Received, 2,742 bbls and 571 shs. Market dull and business light. Sales comprised 120 bbls choice family country at $11 to 11 50; 85 do choice double extra at $9 50; 450 do low double extra at $8 12 1/2 to 8 62 1/2; 90 do choice single extra at $8; 30 do fall single extra at $7 50; 237 do spring extra at $7; 225 do spring super at $6 50, and 31 do sour super at $5 50.

Wheat—Received 7363 sacks. The market was steady and firm for prime and choice old fall, but spring and club and new fall were dull and lower. Sales labigded 90 sacks extra choice white at $2 50; 500 do choice red at $2 45; 1000 do choice red and white from $2 25 to $2 35; 690 do strictly prime at $2 10 to $2 15; 977 do prime at $1 85 to $2; 771 do fair and good fall at $1 55 to $1 75; 625 do choice club at $1 47; 160 do prime do at $1 40; 250 do spring at $1 30 to $1 35; 500 do common fall at $1 20 to $1 30, and 350 do poor do from 50c to $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

Corn—Received 5872 sacks and 500 bushels. With liberal offering the market was steady, and sales comprised 139 sacks white and choice yellow at 65c; 670 do choice yellow at 67c; 2250 do yellow and mixed, subject to Government inspection, at 66c, and 5,00 rejected at 61 to 63c ⅌ bushel.

Oats—Received 2034 sacks. Market steady, with sales of 46 sacks choice at 50c; 2250 do prime, subject to Government inspection, at 47c; 675 do on their merits at 46c; 586 do common at 43c; 2849 do in mixed-hand sacks at 46c, and 450 do poor new at 36 to 38c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions—Nothing transpired in pork or lard. Bacon was firmer, and clear sides packed in new sacks brought 20 1/2c. Sales comprised 40 bbls sugar cured hams at 25c; 3 sacks shoulders packed in new sacks, at 17c; 5 do do clear sides at 20 1/2c; 10,000lbs do packed in gunnies; and sacks at 22c.

Genseng.—Market quiet and unchanged. Sale of 10 bales new single at 33c.

Whisky.—Market heavy and lower, with sale of 250 bbls, on private terms, and 22 do at $2 28. We understand that sales were made as low as $2 25, at which price there were no buyers at the close.

Cotton.—The supply was large and the market continued dull. Sales comprised 400 sacks choice at 47c; 125 bbls, do, at 47c; 900 sacks prime and choice at 46c; and 750 do common to good at 40c, per pound, with the contingent.

Apples.—Sale 50 bbls good at $3 50 per bbl.

Seed.—Flax steady at $2 75. Sale 30 sacks timothy at $4 50, delivering sacks.

Eggs.—Dull. Sale 3 barrels at 22c, recounted.

Hides.—Market steady at 15c for flint.

Hay.—Market quiet and dull, with sales of 125 bales loose-pressed, part delivered, at $16 per ton. We heard of no sale of tight-pressed, there being no shipping demand.

Iron, Nails, &c.—Bar iron is firm and in good demand at cash rates. Stocks of cut nails continue very light, and the demand is large. We quote 10c at $6 75 to 7 per keg. Plow steel is selling at 12 to 13c per pound; ox steel at 10c; casting and hollow ware at 7 to 7 1/2c. Horse and mule shoes are in good demand and have advanced $1 per keg ⅌ the factories. The demand for horseshoes seems to fair at an advance of 25c per pound over former quotations. Stocks of imported heavy hardware are light and prices are tending upward.

Groceries—The market was firmer for sugar, but sales from first hands were small. We quote prime Porto Rico sugar at 17 to 17 1/2c; prime Cuba at 15 to 15 1/2c. Molasses at 14 to 14 5/8c. Rice is selling in tierces at 12 1/2c; bags at 11 1/2c. New York cyrup molasses is steady at 60 to 65c. Stearine's New Orleans syrup is selling at $1 in barrels, and $1 05 to $1 10 in kegs.

St. Louis Livestock Market, Sept. 15.

Cattle—There is nothing new to report. The receipts are somewhat and for the most part inferior, and the demand inactive. There is little shipping demand, but good cattle are ready sale at satisfactory prices. The range is 2 1/2 to 4c per lb for ordinary to good; 4 to 5c for good to choice for steadiest slaughtering. There is a renewed demand for large framed steers for fall feeding.

Sheep—Stock is well, pretty well down and receipts pretty light, and the demand is large. Market nominal at $2 to $4 50 per head.

Lambs—Good one are in active request at $2 to $3 per head.

Veal Calves—Ready sales at $7 to $15 per head.

Milch Cows and Springers—As the fall wears away, new milch cows will be in more demand for stay use for the winter. Demand, at present, fair at $35 to $60 per head for common to prime.

(Special to the New Orleans Picayune.)

The Alabama Convention.

Montgomery, September 21.—The Convention to day passed an ordinance ratifying all laws passed by the Legislature during the war not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinances of the preceding Convention, except that concerning issuance of treasury notes and bonds.

Court and Jury Arrested in Bossier Parish for Trying a Negro—The Judge Condemned by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

We read the following in the Shreveport *News* of the 12th:

During the past week a term of the District Court for this the 29th Judicial District, Hon James J. Wooten presiding, was held in Bellevue, Parish of Bossier. During the week a negro was tried for some offence, we believe stealing, and, after a fair trial by a jury, was convicted of the offence and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. No sooner was the result made known than the Judge and Jury were arrested by some parties claiming authority under the Freedmen's Bureau, and committed on the grounds of freedom in this parish. To admit the negro's competency as a witness and leave his credibility to the judgment of men whose views of the rights to life, liberty, property, will be in live issues out of six months, would be throwing his testimony out of court, and will only give him the semblance of a remedy, when in reality he has none.

The point on which the whole case turns is the question: Was this in the parish of Bossier on the 7th of September, 1865, *an interruption of civil law?*

The people of Bossier had reassumed their allegiance to the old government, and they had on the Monday of September, 1864, go by unimproved, and there has never been another day fixed on which they could vote themselves under the protection of the constitution. There is then in that parish, as in every other parish of the State of Louisiana, within the Confederate lines, on the first Monday of September, 1864, no constitution, no civil law.

In short, into that matter whatever way we may, we are compelled to believe that on the 7th day of September, 1865, there was in the parish Bossier an *interruption of civil law*, and to are compelled to pronounce that in assuming civil jurisdiction over Gaines, a freedman, Judge Wooten did violate Par. No. 7 of Circular No. 5. No penalty is assessed. The high personal worth, the eminent legal attainments, the unblemished integrity of Judge Wooten to the Government when he arrested him failed, are his one and shield to-day.

It is no part of the design of this Review to interfere with the sentence of Judge Wooten Court, except in the manner contemplated in this case. White men may see each other before him as much as they please, and we will not say one word. They may sell each other on the public square, and descend from under his hand, and so far as this Review is concerned it will be all right.

He may imprison and hang as many white men as he pleases, and no opposition will be raised by us, but during the existing interruption of civil law, he must not touch a negro. Jurisdiction over him belongs exclusively to this Bureau, by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865.

Judge Wooten gave notice of appeal and was granted thirty days in which to judge his reason.

THOMAS CALLAHAN,
Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Good Move.—Joseph Gray, inspector on the Sanitary Commission for the First District, made a move towards striking delinquent street cleaning contractors with both of the consequences of their neglects. They, the delinquents, will have to throw their hands in the Provost Court, where they will be punished as they deserve. Jeff Bonney and Patrick Cummings, contractors of the First District, were the first parties arrested on the charge of endangering public health by their negligence, and the contractors for part of the rear of the city where there was no effal-cart for several weeks, will stand a good chance to be brought to account.

James Smith found after midnight on St. Charles street with a Government horse in his possession, was fined $250, in default of payment to be imprisoned for three months.

The Record.—Taken the case of amnesty in the Mayor's office up to 3 o'clock yesterday, 2880, registered voters, 2414.

A Treat in Store.—A very entertaining ball is to come off to-night at Harmonie Hall (Sept. 23d) given by the United Brothers Association. L. Leonhard, Esq., Chairman, kindly extended to us an invitation, and knowing the prestige of the Association and its entertainments we can only pity those who have not an opportunity to share in the enjoyments of the festive scene.

Dodging the Licenses.—Joe Flemming and J. Samuel, who were arrested doing business without licenses on the Levee, were fined $10 each as an example.

Bernard Gallagher, who disregarded the warnings of Officer Smith, was fined $10 for contravention to city ordinances on St. Charles street.

John O'Neil, arrested as a vagrant on Rampart street, was worthless and for thirty days.

Lucien Brown and Jane Washington, who had a row on Treme street, were fined the former $7 50 the other $10, or fifteen days Parish Prison.

Charged with Shooting and Wounding.—B P Redmond is charged with having fired at and wounded Mr. J Gray in an alley near his house. The case was reported yesterday, and is fixed for trial October 2nd, position. Bail, $1000.

False Pretences.—J. D. Barney represented to Mr. Taylor that he was the owner of twenty bales of cotton and thus obtained a loan of $1200, part of which only has been refunded, the cotton bales evaporating in smoke.

A Robbery.—J. M. Hodges came from the West to Memphis, where he met another boat for this city, where he arrived yesterday, and informed the police that his carpet-bag, etc., valued at $150, had been fraudulently abstracted on the boat. Mr. Boothon took the matter in hand, recovered some of the property and arrested the suspected cabin boy for examination.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, but the demand for our leading staple continues fair, and in the supply is rather more liberal, or rather, if buyers were willing to meet the demand freely at the ruling rates, a large business would no doubt be done. As it is, 1,750 bales have changed hands to day at prices in accordance with quotations. Notwithstanding the heavy stock nominally in hand there was a general complaint to day of the most supply "Sweep" tables, unless held at prices above the market.

Gold opened decidedly stiffer with sales at 145¾ to 145⅞ and closed at 145⅝ to 145¾, against 145 to 145⅛ last evening. The sales included $2,000, $3,500 and $14,000 at 145 1/4; $30,000 and a like amount in two lots at 145⅜; and $1,000, $1,050 and $5,000 at 145⅛. There may have been other transactions at the above rates and offered at the close of the market. Nothing was reported 145⅛ bid and 145⅜ asked, and sales were made at 145⅜, but cannot be quoted over 146 to 141. The last round lot of American dollars reported was at 143¾.

Foreign Exchange continued very firm—Some private drawers of Sterling have advanced their pretensions and asked for them refused 155 for a round sum. The rate of Sterling include a round amount (drawers' discount) ranged at 153¾; £2,000 at 154 and £2,000 first class, with a smaller amount at 155. The rates of France embraced 120,000f at 5.65 for A 1 private bills. We now quote Sterling at 152 to 153½ for private bills and 155 to 157 for Bank; and 5.65 to 5.70 for francs.

In Domestic Exchange a moderate business was done over the counter at ½ to ¾ discount for checks on New York, the latter being the ruling rate, but the transactions were limited, some small sales, including a round amount of New York funds at 1 ⅌ cent discount and $60,000, $80,000 and $40,000, at 1¼, a round amount of Boston funds at ½ ⅌ cent discount and $30,000 one days' sight on New York, embracing $10,000 at 1 ⅌ cent, $25,000, ($25,000, $30,000 and $50,000,) at 1¼, $15,000 at 1 3 16 and $100,000 at 1¼; $35,000 three days' at 1¼; some five days' at 1¼, and a large amount of them days' at 1⅛ and 1¼, including $30,000 at ¾. The sales of Bank Checks at ½ included about $80,000 over the counter.—The business in commercial bills cut down covered over $600 000.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 35 Shares City Railroad at $146 50, 30 Union Bank at $83, and 48 at an advance, and 25 shares Bank of America, (cotton,) at 1 ⅌ cent discount.—The sale of City Railroad shows a further advance. There is also some enquiry for Bank of America, Southern Bank and Citizens' Bank.—City Bank has improved. Of the Insurance (premium with the November coupon) sold at 71, and 1 at 69 1/2. There was some enquiry for the Consolidated, which are held at $1. The sales of Insurance lately included some Citizens', (premium,) and the rate of your dollar will be greatly enlarged. Instead of confining your investigations as heretofore to crimes and offences committed by white persons exclusively, and a very small number of free persons of color; you will now extend them so as to embrace those committed by the whole black population. The laws of the State of Louisiana having always made the free black of color a competent witness in the State tribunals, in any litigation for or against a white man, he (the into negro slave) being now free, is as a matter of course, a competent witness equally with the white man, in all litigations springing before you. This we say is a matter of right, but it will depend on the degree of credit to which this and all other evidence is entitled.

Regarded as a support for the plea entered, the question is not eligible for the following reasons:

1. It begs the question in dispute; remotely asserting the possession of a power which is denied in the indictment, and so fails as an argument.

2. It merely asserts the competency of the witness, leaving the question of his credibility to the jury.

This is apparently very fair, and would be sound law, if the negro and the white man were on an equality in all respects, and no more amount of popular prejudice existing against the latter than the other. But such is not the case, especially in the parish of Bossier, La.; The records of this parish show a partial list of well authenticated, death penalties committed on the persons of freedmen in this parish. To admit the negro's competency as a witness and leave his credibility to the judgment of men whose views of the rights to life, liberty, property, will be in live issues out of six months, would be throwing his testimony out of court, and will only give him the semblance of a remedy, when in reality he has none.

The point on which the whole case turns is the question: Was this in the parish of Bossier on the 7th of September, 1865, *an interruption of civil law?*

The people of Bossier had reassumed their allegiance to the old government, and they had on the Monday of September, 1864, go by unimproved, and there has never been another day fixed on which they could vote themselves under the protection of the constitution. There is then in that parish, as in every other parish of the State of Louisiana, within the Confederate lines, on the first Monday of September, 1864, no constitution, no civil law.

In short, into that matter whatever way we may, we are compelled to believe that on the 7th day of September, 1865, there was in the parish Bossier an *interruption of civil law*, and to are compelled to pronounce that in assuming civil jurisdiction over Gaines, a freedman, Judge Wooten did violate Par. No. 7 of Circular No. 5. No penalty is assessed. The high personal worth, the eminent legal attainments, the unblemished integrity of Judge Wooten to the Government when he arrested him failed, are his one and shield to-day.

It is no part of the design of this Review to interfere with the sentence of Judge Wooten Court, except in the manner contemplated in this case. White men may see each other before him as much as they please, and we will not say one word. They may sell each other on the public square, and descend from under his hand, and so far as this Review is concerned it will be all right.

He may imprison and hang as many white men as he pleases, and no opposition will be raised by us, but during the existing interruption of civil law, he must not touch a negro. Jurisdiction over him belongs exclusively to this Bureau, by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865.

Judge Wooten gave notice of appeal and was granted thirty days in which to judge his reason.

THOMAS CALLAHAN,
Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, September 22, 1865.

COTTON—We have again to notice a fair enquiry, but the movement was checked by the high pretensions of factors and the limited supply offering at the ruling rates. Some outstanding which the sales summed up 1,700 bales, embracing 550 to one party, and 200, 200, 130, 100, and several smaller lots to others. The telegrams from New York quoting Middling at 45c, against 46 on the day previous, will be in live issues out of six months, is throwing his testimony out of court, and will only give him the semblance of a remedy, when in reality he has none.

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THOMAS CALLAHAN,
Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen.

Ecrasé and greasy, Beeve and Lard are very scarce and in request at advancing prices—the stock of Oats is very much reduced—other articles of Western Produce are in good supply and dull.

FLOUR—There were sales to dealers to-day of about 1,000 bbls Superfine, of which 100 and 150 Common at $7 50, 150 Low Extra at $10, 200 do at $10 25, and 150 Choice Extra at $11 87 ½ ⅌ bbl. Dealers are selling small lots in store at these prices.

PROVISIONS—The sales to-day amounted 100 bbls Pork at $31 75, 100 do at $32 ⅌ bbl, 25 tcs Prime Lard at 20c., and 75 bbls at 20c ⅌ lb. As usual, even weight. Mess Pork is selling at $32 50 ⅌ bbl, Prime Lard in tierces at 19 1/2, in kegs at 20c, Hams Shoulders 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2c, Ribbed sides 18c, Clear Sides 20c, and Sugar-cured 23c ⅌ lb. These prices indicate a market advance.

GRAIN—The stock of Oats is very much reduced. Corn, Bran and Hay are in good supply, and dull and slow of sale. 1,200 sacks white and mixed Corn sold in one lot at $2 ⅌ bushel. There were no sales of Oats, Bran or Hay.

SUGARS—Fentonce and Orleans are selling on the landing at $