THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1865

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

We are again obliged to Mr. Polkinghorn for the latest Alabama and Georgia papers by Adams's Express.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.—We notice from the advertisements in our columns this morning that Messrs A. Delvaille and L. Joubert have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general brokerage business in stocks, notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money and coin, under the style of "Delvaille & Joubert."

These gentlemen have been separately engaged for some time past in the same line of business, and by their well known integrity, promptness, intelligence and activity, have now general confidence in our financial circles. We cordially wish them success in their present association.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT.—To say that this, under a new style, is the old and well known establishment of Hyde and Goodrich, and at the same stand on the corner of Canal and Royal street, is to say all that is needed to indicate its general character. For years it has been without a rival in the Southwest in the manufacture and sale of plate and jewelry both as regards excellence of workmanship and richness, and judicious selection of stock. Mr. Griswold, of the present firm, has been connected with the establishment eighteen years, and Mr. Wm. M. Goodrich, a citizen of forty years standing in this city, has been connected with it over thirty years.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The fairy light draught passenger packet Scioto is now receiving at foot of Canal street, and she will leave her wharf at 12 o'clock M. to-day, for the Attakapas region. The Scioto is under command of Capt. J. W. Barnes, a veteran steamboatman, while the office affairs are in charge of the deservedly popular Mr. J. E. Carlin.

FOR VICKSBURG.—Passengers and shippers for the "H H City" should bear in mind that the magnificent and fleet passenger steamer Peytona is the regular Tuesday packet, and she will leave positively at 5 P. M. to-day, with Capt. John S. Woodfolk on the roof and Mr. George A. Wilkinson in the office.

PASSENGERS BY THE REPUBLIC FROM NEW YORK.—The following are the passengers by the steamer Republic, Capt. Dollard, from New York on the 19th July:

Mrs Mary Rowland, B L Phillips, M M Hawes, J M Jones, Lebaron Drury, Joseph Eshbach, A Lange, Geo Delpit, A B Dunn and wife, Mrs A Dunn, Miss E Dunn, Mrs Griffin and child, Chas Vincent, Chs Ahlers, Wm O'Donnell, Leopold Levi.

OPENING OF THE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM, &c.—It will be seen that the Commercial Reading and Chess Rooms in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange will be opened to-day. They already present 75 files of first-class foreign and domestic journals of the latest date, and the latest Magazines.

An English Professor is wanted at the Louisiana Academy, for boys, at 131 Hospital street.

Groundless Complaints.

There are a class of newspaper correspondents and editors who seem especially devoted to the gentle office of firing the Northern heart by stirring up and trying to ignite the embers of the extinct rebellion. Their favorite text is the inextinguishability of secession feeling, which, if nowhere visible or audible, they smell in the very air; and on this scent alone, they pursue the phantom of treason with the tireless ferocity of one of the old Government bloodhounds on the track of a Florida Indian.

Whatever the Southern people do, or neglect to do, affords occasion for these self-appointed censors and detectives to charge them with rebellious projects or with disloyal contumacy. If in any of the States engaged in the late rebellion, the citizens appear to lack zeal in the work of reorganization, it is because, at heart, they are still disaffected and revolt against the prescribed conditions of loyal restoration; if, on the other hand, they unhesitatingly accept these conditions, and proceed zealously, in the line of reorganization, to exercise the political functions distinctly accorded to them, it is because they want to possess themselves of the political machinery in order to revive the curses of slavery or to effect something equally incompatible with a satisfactory Union status. This is the argument, and under it the loyalized population of the South are doomed to sin fatally, either by commission or omission.

A special correspondent from Washington denounces the voters of Fredericksburg, Va., for electing to municipal offices "bitter secessionists." He then extends the denunciation to nearly all the voters of Virginia for committing in some crime in the election for State officers. Those who are thus denounced are men who have been restored to political rights by amnesty. In contemplation of the Government of the United States and that of Virginia they are loyal citizens; otherwise they could not vote. The men for whom they gave their suffrage are presumed to occupy the same position; otherwise they would be disqualified for holding office.

It is needless to say, that, outside of Northwestern Virginia, nearly the whole Virginia population was involved directly and actively in rebellion. Numbers of this population, politically rehabilitated under Union auspices, and called upon to vote, have voted for men who, like themselves, had borne a part in the rebellion and afterward accepted the terms of loyal citizenship.

Is it wonderful that such electors should so cast their votes? Would it not be strange, indeed, if they should vote otherwise? Is it to be supposed that they would forget the men who had shared with them the same dangers and sufferings, and who, having passed with them through the same terrible ordeal, could intimately understand their wants and sympathize with their hopes, and that they would give their confidence only to those who were recently their bitter enemies?

Be this as it may, the matter so loudly complained of is simply this: a population of ex-rebels have been invested again with the qualifications of loyal voters; they then elect from their own body ex-rebels who have been similarly qualified.

Of course it is perfectly absurd to assert, as it is implicitly asserted, that these two strictly loyal facts constitute a substantially disloyal result.

But there is fortunately associated with the Northern press a class of observers who are free from that petty, carping malignity which distorts every manifestation on the part of the Southern people into disloyal significance. Too clear-sighted to be easily deceived, and too magnanimous to maliciously misrepresent what they see, they give credit to the lately rebellious population in the South for a frank acceptance of the accomplished facts of war and of the offered terms of loyal rehabilitation.

Perhaps no people in similar circumstances ever showed in their words and actions such perfect absence of contumacy; such an alacrity in stepping forward upon a new plane of political existence; such an entire suppression of vain regrets, and of useless argument upon exploded issues; and such a cheerful disposition to lay hold of the instrumentalities of the present and work out compensation from the future. Men whose minds are in revolt against a new order of things are not accustomed thus to accept its conditions and employ its agencies.

This spirit, which only needs to be interpreted with frankness and encouraged by an honest response to ensure a more perfect and sincere Union than any mere political contrivances could ever effect, has not been overlooked by the author of a recent editorial in the New York *Times*. Replying to the impatience of those who demand an instant transformation of Southern character in conformity with what they deem the standard of loyalty, this writer remarks:

> We do not find a right to imagine that the Southwould be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti slavery principles and our fabled reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights asserted on his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance.
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> It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of his adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime must be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all his has ever seen or felt. Were we, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a ruder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.
>
> The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few, of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is known in this, nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet. They move, for the most part, passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought and feeling.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. L. M. Curry has retired from political life, and will soon enter the ministry it is thought. Col. Curry is one of the most talented men in the State and will rank among the first as a divine.—*Selma Times, (Ala.)*

Mr. Curry was a prominent and influential member of the United States House of Representatives, previous to the war, and of the Confederate House of Representatives.

He is an eloquent and finished orator, and should he adopt the profession of the pulpit will prove a valuable accession to the Church.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* reports that all jewelry belonging to citizens which was run off on the approach of the Federals, and afterwards captured, has been turned over and will be returned to the citizens, and that the gold captured from the Central Railroad last April has already been returned to the military authorities.

Proclamation of Gov. Hamilton.

Gov. A. Hamilton issued at Galveston, on the 25th July, his first proclamation as Provisional Governor of Texas. Like other Provisional Governors, he takes as the basis of reorganization the laws of the State as they existed before secession, excepting those authorizing slavery. But he does not continue in office any of the old State, district or country officers, whose vacancies he will fill by special appointments until an election can be had. He announces that a convention, chosen under the usual tests of loyalty will be held as soon as practicable, and says:

> The Convention that is to be assembled will be invested with full power to alter or amend the present Constitution of the State or frame a new one and submit their action in either case to the qualified voters of the State for their acceptance or rejection.
>
> It is expected of course, that the action of the Convention, if ratified, will provide for all that necessarily follows in the organization of a full and complete State Government.

A large part of the proclamation is devoted to the subject of slavery, on which Gov. Hamilton observes:

> I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it made war upon the Government to whose protection it owed its power and its defence. It grappled with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no concession—no truce or neutrality: its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. But, and in the struggle it went down forever. But, and in the struggle it went down forever.

Late Telegraphic Items.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Dick Taylor's Mission to Washington —The Haytien Revolution.

New York, July 29—The thermometer stood at 95 in the shade at half-past 7 o'clock this morning.

The *Tribune* says that the object of General Dick Taylor in going to Washington is to important President Johnson for an interview with Jefferson Davis.

Haytien advices say the revolutionary war in the Republic is still going on. The rebels profess a willingness to be buried under the ashes of their towns rather than be longer governed by President Geffrard.

Salnave, the revolutionary leader, issued a ferocious proclamation, winding up with liberty, fraternity, &c., and claims to have been completely successful in all the battles he has fought, and to have thrice defeated the army of Geffrard severely.

CLAIMS FOR MULES IMPRESSED IN THE MORMON EXPEDITION—WEST POINT MATTERS.

New York, July 29—Judge Wylie, of the United States District Court, granted yesterday a writ upon Secretary McCulloch to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel him to pay the claim of Lieut. R. H. Porter, for ten thousand dollars, for mules impressed into the United States service during the Mormon Expedition, under Albert Sidney Johnston.

Third Auditor Atwood had this sum in 1861, but Mr. Chase refused to pay counsel. He stated that McCulloch agreed to the proceedings, as he desired to settle the matter.

Mr. Chase refused to pay the Board of Visitors of the West Point Academy. In their report they recommend that the superintendency be thrown open to the whole army, as well as the engineers; that the corps of cadets be gradually increased to four hundred; that the standard of admission be raised, and that no one be admitted under 17 years of age.

A YOUNG LADY OUTRAGED.

New York, July 29—An atrocious outrage was committed on Twenty-fifth street upon the person of a young lady residing at Middlefield, Conn., by three returned soldiers, and after successively violating her in the woods, they stripped off all her clothing and left her to perish.

SITUATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

New York, July 29—For fear Jeff. Davis would not survive his imprisonment, he has been permitted to take a daily walk on the ramparts of Fort Monroe. He maintains a dignified silence, disdains all favors, is in good spirits, and confident of being acquitted.

THE ONE PER CENT. SHIPPING FEE ON COTTON ABOLISHED.

New York, July 29—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Simeon Draper, announcing one cent per pound shipping fee on cotton abolished by the Presidential proclamation of June 13th, along with all other restrictions.

European News.

Cape Race, July 29—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool the 19th, has touched at this point.

She passed the Great Eastern when she was off Valencia on the morning of the 19th.

The English elections still absorb attention. The Liberals have gained 18. Mr. Gladstone is defeated in Lancashire.

Liverpool, July 19—The sales of cotton for the last two days were forty-one thousand bales, the market closing dull with a downward tendency.

Console 90.

The City of New York brings the news that Mr Gladstone is now running for South Lancaster.

The Prince of Orange and the Princess Helen are to be married.

The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

APPOINTMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

New York, July 29—The President has appointed Sam'l S. Day receiver, and M. A. Williams register in the Land Office at New Orleans.

SANTA ANNA AND THE NEW MEXICAN EMPIRE.

New York, July 29—Santa Anna is residing at present on the Island of St. Thomas. He has issued a pronunciamiento denouncing the establishment of an Empire in Mexico, calling for a rally of the democracy, and urging the Mexicans to fight against the invaders.

He says he was compelled to make this declaration to favor of French intervention, in order to get permission to visit his sick wife in Mexico.

GEN. TERRY AND THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

New York, July 29—A Philadelphia paper has a dispatch to the effect that Gen. Terry has issued an order declaring recent elections in that State null and void, and prohibiting candidates elected from exercising functions.

Richmond papers, however, make no mention of such action, but state that matters had been under consideration by Gov. Pierpont, who told members of Council that he would organize as soon as they pleased, and install the new Mayor.

New York Markets of the 29th July.

Five-twenties are 106 to day. Shipments estimated at over $3,000,000 in money. Active call loans 7. Sterling unchanged. Gold closed at 134. Cotton firmer at 48. Flour 10 to 25c lower. Wheat dull 3c lower. Corn drooping, closing at 93 to 94 for shipping grades. Pork excited and higher; new mess $31 for cash. Whisky firm, $2 15 to $2 16. The rise in gold last night was occasioned by a sensation Mexican dispatch from Cairo, and succeeded mainly in consequence of the coincident determination of Treasury sales of gold.

OCEAN STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK, &c.

New York, July 30—Twenty ocean steamers sailed from here yesterday—five for Europe, four for New Orleans and two for Charleston.

The statement that Dick Taylor left for New York is not true.

The receipts from internal revenue foot up this month twenty millions. It is estimated that the receipts of next month will reach sixty millions.

(From Mobile Papers of the 29th ult.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED'S OPINION RELATIVE TO THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Washington, July 27—Attorney General Speed is preparing an opinion in favor of the legality of the trials of the conspirators against the lives of the President and others, because at the time of the commission of that deed we were still at war with the rebels, and the District of Columbia is and has been under martial law ever since the nonrevoked order declaring it void after the Bull Run fight.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

New York, July 29—It is estimated that the receipts of the internal revenue bureau of taxes will reach one million per day for the next seventy five days.

Nothing has been determined as to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND THE SHENANDOAH.

Capt Walker, of the Sacramento, informs the Navy Department that he could not make a lawful capture of the Rappahannock lately, because she lingered the coast so closely as to be all the time in British waters.

The pirate Shenandoah is in the Arctic Sea capturing whalers. Eight have been destroyed and one bonded.

Tariff of Charges of the New Atlantic Cable.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND.

To any Telegraph Station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full lengths, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN EUROPE.

To any Telegraph station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-one pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN AFRICA, ASIA AND INDIA.

To any telegraph station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or ciphers will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full lengths, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

By order,

GEO SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

(From the Missouri State Times, July 22.)

Horrible Tragedy.

An awful occurrence took place on last Friday in St Clair county. Two brothers, John and Tol Higgins, who had lately been mustered out of the United States service, went together to mill, where they remained nearly all day. They were both married men and lived near together. Returning home in the evening they stopped at the house of their mother, a short distance from where they lived. It appears that the wife of John Higgins and his mother had been engaged in a family quarrel, in consequence of which John was greatly enraged and embittered against his mother. The brothers had been about three hours at their mother's house, when John began to use violent language, cursing and threatening his mother, and finally made an attempt to kill her, drawing a bowie knife, with which he stabbed her four times about the neck and breast. Tol immediately interfered to protect her, when his brother turned upon him, drawing his revolver and firing at him three or four shots in quick succession, the last of which wounded him slightly in the left arm. Tol returned the fire with better aim, shooting his brother through the heart and killing him instantly. After immediately interfered to protect her, when his brother turned upon him, drawing his revolver and firing at him three or four shots in quick succession, the last of which wounded him slightly in the left arm. Tol returned the fire with better aim, shooting his brother through the heart and killing him instantly. After committing the murder he went to Osceola and delivered himself to the authorities. Mrs. Higgins is said to be mortally wounded. It is thought Tol Higgins will lose his mind.

The New York Herald on the National Debt and Repudiation.

(From the New York Herald, July 31.)

But what would be the consequences of an indefinite expansion of our national debt, or, in other words, the development of the Jay-Cooke-Chase theory, that the larger the burden and richer we shall be? A few thousand financiers and stock jobbers would be the ruling aristocracy of the country—a one, unconscionable, despotic and powerful one, the masses of the people would be reduced to little to the condition of serfs. There would be no sympathy between the old system of Southern black slavery and the white slavery that would be established, North and South. The industrial classes of the country would become, under the financial millennium of Jay Cooke, as poverty stricken, ignorant and hopeless in their property as the peasantry of the British Islands, which is something of the grinding tortures of a great aristocracy and a great national debt.

The simple truth is, that a great national debt is a great, national curse, and the sooner it is paid the better.

We have now the national blessing, as Jay Cooke terms it, of a national debt of three thousand millions of dollars. We ought, perhaps, for this great blessing to express our gratefulness in a national jubilee. But it is probable that when all the war claims against the government come to be settled we shall have this debt expanded to the glorious bulk of four or five thousand millions of dollars. What then? Why then Mr. Chief Justice Chase and his good friend, Jay Cooke & Company, will find that they have been like fools playing with edged tools, and destroying the public credit and the public confidence in the solvency of the government at home and abroad. This they are doing now, but if the Secretary of the Treasury does not keep his paper still approximating to the specie basis he will put a stop to the movement of his agents buried upon the idea that a national debt is a national blessing. But if we are mistaken in the notion that Mr. McCulloch is trying to find out the way to discharge as speedily as possible the national debt in the shortest possible time, we should like to know it.

We would now admonish him that unless the aforesaid fallacious idea of Jay Cooke & Co. shall be officially repudiated, there will soon be apparent the danger that something else, of a very different kind, to the honor of the country, may be repudiated. Let Messrs. Chase, Cooke & Company go on with their scheme of enlarging the national debt, and of enriching the few, while the many are left to the hopeless task of establishing a great countervailing political combination of deposit, bond-holders and stock jobbers, and presently see the spontaneous formation of an opposition party, boldly proclaiming and severe remedy of repudiation. To reduce the national debt; the people must be satisfied that, blessing or no blessing, it must be and end within a generation or two, or there will be a revolution party. On the other hand, if they can be left without trouble or hauntry up the materials in the Southern States.

The war has legitimately sponged out the war debts of the recent so-called Confederate States, singly and collectively. The people concerned how to the legal consequences of the war. But with the restoration of those States to their seats in Congress how will they stand in regard to the debts incurred in their secession? Any man can answer this question. But is there not something more than simply temporary than ordinary political excitement looking to an early overthrow of the party in power in the South? Mr. Secretary McCulloch must look after this man Jay Cooke and his backers. Their circular, resting upon the false idea that a national debt is a national blessing has already done some mischief, but will do much more if not fully rejected by the government. We can tell the Secretary of the Treasury that some way must be found to pay off the national debt within a reasonable time, or the word which is now in public opinion a crime to whisper, will be very apt to become the political dividing line between the masters of the laboring poor and the ill-thriving industrious circles of our national debt financiers throughout the country.

Death in a Garret at Havana — A recent letter from Havana says:

A death in a garret, of a person who might have been a gentleman, had he not been guilty of degradation and negro association, has just occurred. William H. Gardiner died in this city on the 7th inst. This person was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Gardiner, of the fraudulent Mexican mine claims, who committed suicide in prison at Washington and of Charles Gardiner, who had something to do with the same claims, as one of the heirs of a deposit made by the brother, the doctor, in a New York bank, before discovery by the government that the claims were founded upon false predications. It is said that the deposit remains for distribution to the same bank, no one having been able to prove a right to the sum, and take the obligation of administration upon the estate, by the Court. It is supposed, of the manner in which the money was derived, and the consequent odium. Gardiner was employed by General Scott, during a short period, as interpreter during the campaign in Mexico; and he was one of the several persons who prepared the testimony upon which the claim was advocated by some of the heads about Washington at that time. One of the persons so deceived was the late minister to Mexico of "reciprocity" popularity. This person died in wretched condition with not a white friend or relative near him, or to follow his skeleton to the grave. A wasted frame was all that remained of him.

Misrepresentation Practiced by Northern Correspondents in the South.

A contributor to the Memphis Argus, Memphis, Tenn., has the following in a letter under date of the 15 h:

The files of Northern and Eastern journals, you have recently favored me with, disclose the very palpable fact that most of those journals have employed "travelling correspondents" whose sole business seems to be to rove about from point to point of the most interesting sections of the South, and unkindly criticise, misrepresent and malign our unfortunate people. Some of the grossest misstatements over penned by blind, unreasoning hate in the midst of war, when everything was considered fair by a certain class of combatants on both sides, are now reiterated as undoubted truth attested by actual observation. I submit that this is not the way to perfect and perpetuate the reign of that kind of peace for which all good men constantly pray.

The New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, *Harper's Weekly*, the *Chicago Tribune* and *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*—particularly the latter—and nearly all the Washington and Boston papers, are the leaders in this grand, systematic crusade against the fair fame of the Southern people. Editors, correspondents, reporters—all—seem to be heartily, enthusiastically engaged in the unnatural, diabolical scheme of blackening the good name, traducing the motives, and misrepresenting the manners, and so irritating the temper of the people as to render complete reconciliation extremely difficult, if not impossible. To give our readers some idea of this new mode of continuing the war on guerrilla principles, let me repeat a few of their "soft impeachments."

One correspondent says that all the "better class" of whites in the South chew tobacco and spit like sailors; another (endorsed by all the editors) says that Mrs. Surratt is a fine type of Southern womanhood, neither better nor worse than the best; another, charges that the planters are now lashing their freedmen and freedwomen unmercifully, every day, out of pure spite and revenge; that stealing is one of the fine arts assiduously cultivated by the best men in the South; that the lately returned soldiers are constantly hanging the old original secessionists because they brought on the war and then wouldn't fight in it; but stayed at home and made money out of it; that Breckinridge has gone to dealing faro in Havana; that the South ern people are not sincere in their professions—their oaths—to support the Constitution and the Union, and that *but few of them* accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, etc., etc. These instances of outrageous misrepresentation might be extended indefinitely.

A travelling reporter for a Boston news paper, writing from one of the midland counties of Virginia, says: "The slaves of the South behave well. Through all their debasement and ignorance there is a Christ-like element of their character, a gentle and forgiving spirit, which is wonderful. —'Wonderful' indeed! —is wonderful, that this Boston man is the very first in the world to discover it—and he must not be offended if we, who know more about the colored people than he possibly can, receive his statement with many grains of allowance. Would to Heaven, it were as he says it is, but, so far from it being true of the Southern people, it is notorious that the *ordinary* negro is proverbially revengeful, ungrateful, cunning — anything but "Christ-like" — and those who make the loudest pretension to religion, are—alas, that it should be so!—in almost every instance, the most vicious and depraved of all. A gentleman of the vicinity told me the other day that he knew several negro preachers in his neighborhood, and every one of them was a polygamist—an open, shameless violator of the seventh commandment. "Indeed," said he, "every negro preacher I ever met with has gone into the business of preaching for the sole purpose of having as many wives and concubines as Solomon!"

COSTS OF GOVERNMENT IN THREE GREAT CITIES—Says the New York *Herald*:

London, with a population of two and a half millions, is admirably governed for about $12,000,000 a year. Paris, with a population of a million and a half, is kept in perfect order for about $10,000,000 per annum. But New York, which has a population of only eight hundred thousand, pays about $17,000,000 a year, and is miserably misgoverned and in the vilest disorder. Who are to blame for this? Why our corrupt officials and the corrupt press which declares the people about them.

Welding.

The tradesman in welding gives signs of folding cloth, and mesmerizing tape, and taking down bundles. The poulterers arm and heavy fall of his head betrays the blacksmith; and the quick, nervous grasp with which she adjusts her dress gives unmistakable signs of a factory operative. Travelers who left the field of Waterloo are accustomed to enter their names in a register. This book has been kept for many years by the same person, and with wonderful accuracy he is able to designate the visitor's nation simply by inspecting the handwriting. Much more easily can the profession or nation be detected by means of the gait. The grave Spaniard, the phlegmatic Dutchman, the vivacious and sanguine Frenchman, the reserved and formal Briton, the inquisitive, impetuous self-confident American, each betrays the national trait in his style of walking. The sailor rolls as if on deck, our tram planet sailed on invisibly. The soldier marches even when no longer under orders. The sycophant bends the knee as if every man he meets were a prince. The lawyer steps boldly and patronizingly. The clergyman abstractedly, as if the street were his study, or cautiously, as if mindful of the pits and pitfalls spread for the feet of the unwary. The waiting clerk is known by his bows and his graceful affability. We detect the polish a coxcomb by the constant manner in which he drops the foot, and picks his way along the street; a watchman, by his heavy, measured tramp. Students saunter, school-girls trip, school-boys dally and loiter, children patter, doctors hurry, hunters stride, teamsters trudge, gossips walk, market-women bustle, boatmen shuffle, ghosts stalk, aldermen strut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Edward Reilly was a watchman in a Government press and was caught by the police on morning, leaving his post very early with a package containing a pair of blue pants and a dozen of navy plugs, Government pattern. Sergeant Coulter and four men were sent to search and found the goods secreted under the mattress of the prisoner's bed. The case was continued for the present. Messrs. Trivet and Fenner are counsel for the prisoner.

Messrs. Trivet and Fenner were also counsel for Patrick Wolfe, charged with having been concerned in the purchase of Government forage brought to their stables by the man Geo. Cummings who was found guilty a few days ago. The evidence of the soldier, who bargained with Cummings to have the stolen forage delivered, was very strong against Wolfe, who however, showed that so far from having had any connection in regular Government stock, that Mr. Trivett always caused the return of any stock left with them in consideration of the whole testimony the Court found accused guilty, with a fine of $250 each, the case, however, to be submitted to the Commanding General, although an appeal is not in order in this case.

F. Pascal was found guilty of having suffered the privy on the premises to remain in a filthy condition, annoying and dangerous to the health of the occupants of the house. Fined $50 to be paid within 10 days, or one month imprisonment.

Pleasant Williams, a sour-looking, stout darkey, was charged by health inspector Bell with being a dangerous individual, in whose possession a slungshot was found. He was sent to prison for one month.

A Sad Condition—Officer Samuel found at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning the discharged soldier C. H. Stephens, formerly of company D, Pa cavalry, in a dying condition at the corner of Fulton and Lafayette streets. The unfortunate man was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Disorderly—Officer Brown reports that a very disorderly party was held at Mrs. Hamilton's grocery, corner Religious and Celeste streets, without permit from the Mayor. He broke up the party.

Fire—On the corner of Morales and Bienville streets a fire broke out on Monday morning at 2 o'clock in a building owned by Mr. Nanmeny and occupied as a bakery by Wm. Eimer and another part as a coffeehouse and grocery. The building was entirely destroyed by the fire which originated in the kitchen.

Shooting.—A telegraphic report to the Chief of Police states that a party of soldiers were about committing depredations in a garden at the corner of Adams and Goodchildren street when the proprietor interposed. He was fired at by the men and assaulted to such an extent as to render his life despaired of. He was fired upon, 1200 shells Flour, of which 500 superfine at $9 25 @ $9 37½, 600 low extra at $10, and 150 choice do at $10 75 ₱ Bl. 6 tierces onions sugar cured Hams sold in one lot at 22c ₱ lb. Prime Lard in tierces is retailing at 20c ₱ lb. Last Saturday, not previously reported, 58 bales choice Western Hay sold at $31 50 ₱ ton.

RIO COFFEE—Is retailing at 32 @ 33c ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS.—There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward, and the freight market is brisk. The regular steam liners are taking Cotton for New York at 3¾ @ 3⅞ ₱ lb, steam transports ⅞ and sailing vessels 1 @ 1¼c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 1, 1865.

Arrived yesterday, at Western Beeves, 170 Texas Beeves and 250 Cows.

Amount of stock sold: 42 Western Beeves, 170 Texas Beeves, 190 Cows and 150 Calves.

Stock remaining on sale: 61 Western Beeves, 60 Steers, 31 Milch Cows and 150 Calves.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ hundred	6	@ 6
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ hundred	5	@ 5½
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ hundred	4½	@ 5
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	35	@ 40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25	@ 30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15	@ 20
Cows, ₱ head	35	@ 40
Western Milch Cows, ₱ head	35	@ 40
Sheep, ₱ head	3	@ 3½
Lambs, ₱ head	2½	@ 3
Veal, ₱ pound	8	@ 9
Hogs, ₱ pound	8	@ 10

Notice to Tax Payers.

INCOMES, CARRIAGES, SILVER PLATE, ETC.

Collector's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, 1st District of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 1st, 1865.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 28 of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3d, 1865: Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said acts, as is comprised within the fifty-eighth collection district of Louisiana, that the collection list for said district has been received from the Assessor thereof, and is now open for collection; that pursuant to the provisions of said Section 28, that the duties or taxes assessed by the said Assessor on Incomes, Carriages, Silver Plate, etc., have become due and payable; that the said Collector or his Deputy will attend for the collection of the same at his office at the Custom House, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock from and after the 1st day of August, until the 20th inst.

And that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector or his Deputy, within the time above specified will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

United States and National Bank notes only received for taxes.

aug1 2t CHARLES SMITH, Collector.

PILCHER & BARROW,

[Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.]

Cotton and Sugar Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Business conducted by M. PILCHER. aug1 3m

Boots and Shoes.

WE call the attention of Planters, Cotton Factors, and the public generally, to our stock of fresh and well selected

BOOTS AND SHOES,

just opened at 36 CAMP STREET.

We have a large stock of Gents', Ladies and Misses fine Shoes, and the best assortment of Children's and Infants' Shoes in the city.

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
36 Camp street.

aug1 1m

DEATH'S WHISKEY.

THE subscribers have just received a supply of the above JUSTLY CELEBRATED BRAND OF WHISKEY, which they offer to the trade on the usual terms.

The Messrs. Dexter having refitted operations with the same apparatus and the same employés, as they have had during the last twenty or thirty years, they expect a regular supply of the article, and the patrons of the brand may rest assured that the quality of the future produce will come quite up to its former standard of excellence, as no pains, labor or expense will be spared to secure that result.

JNO. H. MORRISON & CO.,
No. 69 Tchoupitoulas street.
Office up stairs.

aug1 3m

A. B. C. Inwood. Wm. M. Goodrich.

A. H. GRISWOLD & CO.,

CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

—Late—

Hyde & Goodrich.

Established in New Orleans nearly 30 Years.

MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY and SILVER WARE. Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Bronzes, Percelain, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

☞ The largest assortment in the South always on hand.

aug1 3m

A. Delvaille. L. Joubert.

DELVAILLE & JOUBERT,

STOCK NOTE AND EXCHANGE

BROKERS:

No. 10 Carondelet street,

aug1 1m NEW ORLEANS.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSOR at the Louisiana Academy, 131 Hospital street. Experience and undoubted qualifications required. jy28 1f

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865.

There was more activity in Sugar to-day, and about the usual business in Western Produce, but in our leading staple the movement was much more active and the sales summed up fully 3,500 bales. From the spirit evinced by buyers, and the ample supply offering, it was generally supposed that a still larger business had been done, and rumor set it down at from 1,000 to 5,000 bales, but as half past 4 P. M. the above covered all that was authentically reported. With the comparatively large amount offering holders appeared to be quite willing early in the morning to meet the demand at Saturday's prices, but as the movement was developed they advanced their pretensions and the market closed at an improvement of ⅛ in Good Ordinary and ¼ to ⅜ in the better qualities. At the same time freights continue to rule high and Domestic Exchange is still more in favor of buyers; but these depressing causes were completely neutralized by the competition among buyers and the extent of the demand.

The steamship Fung Shuey brought out, per manifest, $83,011 42 in gold coin, including $20,000 to Messrs. Meyer, Weiss & Co., $10,713 to Mr. M. R. Haggerty and $30,000 to the Canal Bank. We also heard of the receipt of some small lots not included in the above. At the same time it appeared that the advance previously reported in the New York market had not been sustained, it having closed on Saturday evening at 134¾. Our own market consequent by opened at the reduced rates of 150 to 151, but with sales as low as 149¾ and as high as 151⅛. The demand, however, proved quite animated, and a fair business was done within the above figures, the closing quotations being 150 to 150½. The sales and resales include of $10,000 sold $2250 at 149¾, $5000 at 149¾, $7000 in 2 lots at 150 and 150⅛, a round sum of $5000, $6000 at 150¼, $4000, $7000, two lots of $10,000, and $25,000 at 150⅜, $2000 and $10,000 at 150¾, $2000, two lots of $2500, $5000, $1500 and $10,000 at 151, $1000 at 151⅛, and $15,000 at 151⅜. The only sales of Silver reported were some Mexican dollars at 118.

Foreign Exchange was quiet, but firm, the rates of Sterling ranging from 147 to 150 for private bills, including a Bill of Lading bill for £1000 at 147, clear bills to a moderate amount at 148 and 148½, and £2,000 at 150. A Bank bill was passed at 150, but the Banks asked 150½ to 151. The only sales of Francs reported were 15,000 fr. at 5 77 ½ and 20,000 fr. at 5 80. Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 150 for private bills and 151 to 151 for Bank, and