THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1865

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

BY TELEGRAPH

Marine News from South West Pass.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

S. W. Pass, Aug. 18.—Steamer Northern Light, from New York, Bliss, passed up at 7 A. M. Steamship Kensington, from Boston, at 7:30 A. M. U. S. tug Gladiator towed in schooner United States, from Galveston, with 250 bales cotton. Weather so smoky, cannot see as far down as bar. Wind East light.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, improved real estate situate on Orleans and St. Peter streets, between Tonti and Rochblave streets, Second District. Also, a valuable tract of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at Pontchatoula, Parish of Livingston, in this State. For particulars, see advertisements.

CUBA SUGAR AND COFFEE, WINES, &C.—Mr. Wm. H. Vredenburgh, No. 26 Old Levee, advertises Cuba and other produce in bonad and in store, and to arrive—his stock comprising 1000 boxes white, yellow and brown sugar, 200 hhds. Muscovado sugars, 100 bags Rio coffee, together with champagne, claret, white wine, cognac, Holland gin. See advertisement.

It will be seen that the expected troops having arrived, dramatic performances will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday.

Mr E. L. Shaw, clerk of the steamer Fashion, has our thanks for a late Vicksburg paper.

Mr. Wm Evelyn, news and advertising agent, 39 Exchange Alley, has our thanks for copies of the latest Mobile papers.

The officers of the steamer B. L. Hodge, Capt. Dick Sinnott, and F. C. Findrea, clerk, have obliged us with newspaper favors from Alexandria of the 12th.

We are again indebted to the courteous managers of the Adams Express for the latest Alabama and Georgia papers.

Purser Geo. Watson, of the steamer Northern Light, will accept our thanks for various courtesies.

The steamship King Fisher, Capt. Hector, will leave during the day for New York direct, with a full freight of Cotton.

The steamship Mary A. Boardman, Capt. Jordan, left last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

The steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, will leave her wharf at 3 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight and a number of passengers.

FOR RED RIVER.—Travellers and shippers desiring comfort, speed and safety combined, should bear in mind that Captain Charles W. Shinde having arrived last evening with his excelsior packet Texas, will back her out for a return to Shreveport, at 5 o'clock this P. M. The Texas and her officers are deserved favorites in her trade. Captain John Amsden will be found in the office.

S. D. HINE FOR OPELOUSAS.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon this fairy light draught passenger steamer will depart for Washington and all landing on Atchafalaya. Her Commander Captain A. J. Parmele has entered the lists in the Opelousas trade, and the Hine will become an institution in Atchafalaya making regular trips weekly. Capt. James Bell so long and favorably known to the travelling and shipping community controls the office affairs.

FOR GRAND ECORE.—The Excelsior regular Saturday packet, B. L. Hodge, leaves positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Grand Ecore, Alexandria and all intermediate landings on Red River. The Hodge is a first-class boat and she stands A1 in all our insurance offices, while her officers are all veteran boatmen. Safety, speed and comfort are the combined attributes she possesses. The deservedly popular Capt. Dick Sinnott is in command and the well-known Capt. Florence C. Findrea is clerk.

FOR THE LOWER COAST.—The steamer Wilson, Captain G. E. Fisher, leaves positively at 10 o'clock this morning as above. MR. N. HARROIS will be found in the office.

LOUISIANA ICE.—It is now being demonstrated that it is possible to supply ourselves with ice without import. We have had for some time domestic ice manufactured in this city by an ingenious scientific process, to which we have frequently referred heretofore with explanatory details. This manufacture has been so successfully developed of late as to justify a confident hope that it will soon be adequate to the consumption of the whole city. In that event we shall no longer run the risk of being without ice in the midst of summer, and will be assured, besides, of being constantly furnished at a moderate price.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Wm. Wier, arrived yesterday at 6 P. M., from New York on the 9th at 3:30 P. M.

On the 16th inst. she passed the steamship Star of the South, bound from New York to this port, off Key West. On the 17th she passed the steamship Kensington, from Boston to this port, in lat. 27, 56, long. 87 35.

The Northern Light arrived with a full freight, the U. S. Mails, and the following passengers:

Geo Wren and wife, Fred Wren, Miss Martha Wren, Mrs Ella Wren, Newton, Mrs and Miss Creed, Luther, Walter Sears, 3 in Valley, W J Fleming, F Leonard, A J W Beauregard, Wm. Bean, D B Keegan, C Julius Kocher, J W Gilcrease, W W Adams, E J J Arambeck, Bridget Rabbit, Lena Schneider, Flora Levy and sister, C Cunningham and wife, Isaac E Hecht, Wm Rose, Leopold Antonie, S H Riley, Chas Johnson, Pat Coleman, Thos Coleman, Wm Taylor, Wm Jackson, Lake Manning, John Cook.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The steamship Northern Light from New York brought $71,795 in Gold consigned as follows:

$50,000	in Gold, order.	
16,795	"	Pike, Lapeyre & Bro.
9,000	"	F. Voisen.
$71,795.		

CROPS IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says:

The crops in this parish, as far as we can learn, are generally good. In a few places the young corn has been entirely destroyed by the green worm, which appeared in this parish about a month ago. The cotton in many instances has been a victim to the ravager. The aggregate damage, however, to the crops will not materially check the yield. Sugar cane is no more in the parish to scarcely to need notice; not more than two or three hundred acres being cultivated in the entire parish.

General Payne, late of Pascagoula notoriety, has created a sensation among river men by the invention of a new propelling power, which does away with the use of boilers, and promises an immense reduction in the expense of fuel. It is said that W. K. Archer has offered $100,000 for one tenth interest in the patent with a view to bringing it into use on the Illinois Central railroad.

S. S. OLD, known better as Sweet Old, is about publishing a book entitled *Eight Years in Congress*. Weather if he will tell all he knows.

It was said by Gerrit Smith, in his speech at the commencement meeting in Syracuse, that the real slavery reform was a failure; never from slavery, through slavery, but from slavery. Then the Rebellion broke out.

A Straight Out Military Rule.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* severely condemned the interference of Gen. Palmer in the late Kentucky election. Commenting in a recent article on that General's proceedings, it makes the following forcible and suggestive remark:

The point that we desire to make in this connection is simply that, in quarters where the conditions of society are such that in order to protect the purity of the ballot-box it is necessary to have military guards at voting places, and allow no voting done except at the point of the bayonet, there should be no voting at all. If Kentucky requires absolute military rule, let us have it straight, under martial law, and without affectation of civil rule.

It is useless to argue, for practical purposes, the question of military dominance in civil affairs, when there is no appeal from the acts of the military authority, and when the decision of any civil tribunal against its legal power is a given case is destined to be null and ineffective from the very nature of the circumstances in which such a decision is given. Laws cease to exist when there is no power to enforce them, and right becomes a mere moral abstraction, perhaps a debatable proposition, when unsupported by operative law.

Wherever civil law and civil right come to stand in this relation to the military authority, it seems to us only a matter of expediency, of convenience and economy, to what extent civil authority shall be tolerated and its forms observed. Viewing the question in this light, it is difficult not to conclude in favor of a straight out and unmixed military rule.

Such an arrangement would, on the score of economy alone, eminently commend itself to a people staggering under a load of taxation. Its simplicity would be obviously calculated to secure an administrative efficiency not to be expected from a combination with a civil system which had become a superfluous adjunct of government—a rickety and useless but costly machinery, which can serve no other purpose than to be contemplated by the curious as a memento of faded dignity and obsolete power. After the power for whose exclusive purpose the machinery was constructed had been suppressed, there would appear no practical reason for not entirely suppressing the machinery itself.

The mass of men like a simple government. A confused and conflicting system, such as has arisen in some parts of this country, harasses the people with suspense, and but too frequently acts as a snare for the frank and confiding and a pitfall for the thoughtless and unwary.

Not long since Judge Lott, of the Kings County Supreme Court, in the State of New York, where martial law was never proclaimed, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for a Mr Cheshire, sentenced by a court martial to six months imprisonment on the charge of accepting bribes while member of a board of enrollment. The execution of the writ was defeated by the forcible removal from the jurisdiction of the Court of the body of the prisoner by agents of the War Department, and in a manner that left his counsel without knowledge of where he was. Having occasion subsequently to refer to this affair from the bench, Judge Lott remarked: "If the Government of the United States have no confidence in the administration of the laws by the judiciary of the several States, then our Government might as well be at an end."

If the Government of the State of New York is so far nullified by the military authority as to render its continued existence of no practical importance or value, can there be any other conclusion in respect to States with which that authority has been in much more intimate contact, and in which civil administration is a mere automaton, notoriously incapable of acting except in a subsidiary or collateral relation to the military representatives of the National Government?

(From the New York Times, August 9.)

Havana Correspondence.

CUBA—COMMERCIAL REFORM—THE FUTURE CONDITION OF THE SLAVE—THE CHANGE FROM LARGE PLANTATIONS TO SMALL FARMS—DREADFUL INCIDENT.

Havana, Wednesday, August 2, 1865.—The recognition by the new Ministry of the right of the Cortes to interfere in colonial affairs which was disputed by the late Minister, has given great satisfaction here, which is augmented by the declaration of the new Colonial Secretary, that he intends boldly to look all questions in the face, without being frightened at the word "innovation," although not wishing to place in peril public or private interests.

A commercial reform anxiously desired, and which would affect the shipping interests of the United States, is the repeal of the *Navigation* act of 1824. The royal decree upon the duties on flour has already indicated the wish of the Ministry to change this law, which so disturbs the equilibrium of the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade, with the States, and the day is not far off when a more liberal arrangement will be proposed.

The *Siglo* having jeered at the *Diario* for not publishing the address to the Queen, which I have mentioned in a former letter, the latter journal explains that the Censor would not permit its publication, and on appeal to the Governor-General, which is the civil title of the Captain-General, the [illegible] was confirmed. The *Diario* then places in contra-position the two following paragraphs, taken, the first from the letter to Gen. Serrano:

"The trade in Africans continues, in spite of all its degrading traffic, on the shores of Cuba, with all its train of physical and moral evils, which your Excellency has known how to paint in such dark, yet truthful colors."

But in the address, praying that Gen. Dulce might be continued in his position, it says:

"In the question, always hateful and bristling with difficulties, of the African Slave trade, Gen. Dulce has maintained the national dignity with proper decorum, repressing with a strong hand that terrible traffic and displaying great energy for its definitive extinction and a solemn fulfillment of treaties."

This subject leads me to what is in reality the great and almost absorbing question of the day in Cuba. I mean the future condition of the slaves, and the kindred subject of the cultivation of the land, with the effect of any changes on the welfare of the island.

On this the papers are mute, and discussion is in an undertone, yet the government is keenly alive to the importance of the matter, and encourages the planters and prominent men to interchange their ideas, and freely communicate with it.

The change from immense plantations to a number of small farms has been a favorite project, yet until there is greater security for life and property in the rural districts people will be unwilling to remove to remote parts. It was but the other day, that the following dreadful scene occurred near Bemba Spirits:

In a farm-house, at 10 o'clock, the doors were closed and prayers begun, after which the yard door was opened, so that the servant might bring in the chocolate; the farmer's wife went out with a servant to the pantry, and found herself surrounded by men. A blow on the head, and a hoarse "heaul down" was the first salute, while the mulatto servant received a stunning blow, and the light was blown out. The cry for help brought the husband with his gun; they rushed on him as he shot one, and who can imagine the scene as the others slaughtered the unhappy planter? Seven deadly wounds attested the fury of their vengeance, for they were not robbers, nothing was stolen. In the meanest the women had given the alarm, when, finding their wounded comrade, who was a negro, could not be removed, the murderers gave him two fatal wounds, of which he died shortly after, and thus, for the present, all clue has been lost as to the motives of the perpetrators.

Gen. Dick Taylor and the President.

(From the New York Herald.)

Washington, August 7th.—I desire to correct the lying reports of the press about General Dick Taylor's interview with President Johnson. He was received most cordially. He told the President he had two favors to ask: "To go to Liverpool, and to see my brother-in-law, Jefferson Davis." The President said: "You shall have permission to go if you wish, but I do not want men like you to leave the country." The President said he would consider the request for an interview with Mr. Davis. He at once granted a pardon to General Taylor, and sent a message to the Senate to confirm the appointment of ex-Governor Allen to be Collector at New Orleans.

Mr. Davis was arrived at, Secretary Stanton acting like a violent maniac and demanding to see Hood on his arrival. He went head on his office and interrogated Custis and Hood as to how he came to be arrested. Hood refused to answer, saying to Washington Webster his counsel. This was especially requested by Gen. General Taylor. After, but the President wrote to him that he was at liberty to go wherever he pleased. He is [illegible] to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DESPATCHES—THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Jackson, August 17.—The following ordinances were brought before the Convention to-day, by committees and otherwise:

Resolution passed instructing the Committee on State Constitution to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to one hundred and fifty dollars.

An ordinance passed first reading punishing by death grand larceny, robbery, rape, arson, and burglary.

An ordinance ratifying all judicial proceedings in courts, marrying and judgments, contracts, bonds, State debts and State loans, during the war, passed its first reading.

A memorial requesting the President not to garrison the State with negro troops, was referred to Gen. Osterhaus, United States Army.

Gens. Wirt Adams and Humphrey, of the late Confederate States army, were invited to seats in the Convention.

The ordinance passed to first reading prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law impairing any civil disability, punishment or forfeiture of certain upon any citizen engaged in the late war with the United States, or for his political opinions.

The ordinance refuses to ratify the late acts of the Legislature authorizing railroads to pay the bondsholders of the State of Mississippi on account of the Chickasaw school fund. This compels the roads to pay back a million of dollars.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Jackson, Aug. 17.—Maj. McCardle presented a memorial to the Convention praying that they take steps in behalf of President Davis and Governor, late General, Clark, of Mississippi.

The Mobile *Evening News* has the annexed telegraphic report of the proceedings on the 15th:

Jackson, August 16.—The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to-day were unimportant.

Judge Trotter made a brief and manly speech. He had sympathized with secession. It was the act of a Sovereign State, and was adopted with great unanimity. If wrong, it was an error of patriotism, and failed because its friends were overpowered and subjugated.

The people are now loyal and it is our duty to get back to the Union as early as possible.

E. M. Yerger has been elected printer to the Convention.

The English Vice-Chancellor's Bootsden that the United States Succeeds to Property of the Late Confederate States Subjects, to the Consternation of the Latter.

The *Liverpool Post*, of the 25th ult., has the following:

A case of considerable interest, arising out of the late American war, was incidentally mentioned at the Dock Board yesterday. The board were only concerned with the question to whom they were to give up certain cotton in their hands: but the subject had carried the parties into the Court of Chancery, and the board were liberated from all responsibility in the matter by a decision which had been given on a previous day by Vice Chancellor Page Wood. The motion before the Vice Chancellor was by certain Mr. Strolens & Co., firm of Messrs. Fraser Trenholm & Co., from retiring with or disposing of a freight of cotton, consisting of some 1,500 bales which had been shipped from Matamoras to him, as a Confederate agent, to be turned into money for the purposes of the rebel Government.

The United States as plaintiffs claimed the property; but the defendant insisted that his title as a successful runner of the blockade was good one, and that even if this did not hold good, he had a prior claim to the United States, in consideration of the fact that he had paid £30,000 by the Confederate Government. The Vice-Chancellor's decision appears to have been very clear. He said that there could be no doubt that the United States were entitled to the cotton; but as to the forms of the agreement between the Southern Government and Mr. Prioleau that was a most serious matter, since it was a transaction "between a Government *de facto* and a citizen of a country wholly unconnected with the rebel and *de jure* Government. In could not be doubted that where the transaction was entered upon the cotton was the property of the so-called Confederate States, they having bought it with money levied as taxes.

The question then was, in what character the Southern Government must be regarded. He said that it could not be deemed a mere band of marauders, but must be presumed to have been an actual *de facto* Government exercising authority and receiving submission. What, then, he asked, became of it when its power terminated, and its functions were resumed by the United States? The Vice-Chancellor considered that there could be no difficulty as to the law applicable to this state of things, for international law had settled that when a *de facto* Government came to an end, property became that of its successors. He considered, however, that the object to any argument to be hereafter addressed, when the cause was thoroughly heard, there seemed to such *de facto* Government were bound by the agreement of them to whom they succeeded.

This view had been anticipated in the argument before him, and it had been set up in opposition to it that Mr. Prioleau (or Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., had taken possession of this cotton, knowing that he was dealing with people who were substantial rebels, and conscious at the same time of the rights of the United States as lawful governors of the so called Confederate territory. The Vice-Chancellor considered that this proved too much, since it were proved the United States might at any time during the war have restrained the departure of any vessel acting as a privateer against the United States, whenever such vessel happened to be in a British port, simply by filing a bill in Chancery.

He put very forcibly the argument that the Confederate Government must be held to be a Government *de facto* and not a mere band of bandits, because if they had been mere bandits, they would have been no rights against them in the United States, but only in the private individuals whose property had been plundered. He considered, therefore, that the United States must take the cotton subject to fulfilling the agreement between the Confederate Government and Mr. Prioleau; but as much dispute would arise in negotiating the settlement of the affair, and as one half of the cotton appeared to be the property of the defunct Government, under the agreement, and not Mr. Prioleau's, he ordered that Mr. Prioleau should be appointed receiver in the cause, which would enable him to dispose of the cotton and pay all proper charges, he giving security for £30,000, the amount which would probably be found absolutely the property of the United States.

We need not tell our readers that this suit is one of a very interesting character, and that the settlement of it is likely to lead to considerable discussion, although, fortunately, the affair is so entirely in the hands of the lawyers, that no diplomatic difficulty is likely to arise out of it. At the Dock Board, yesterday, there was no trouble on the subject, the board simply being freed by the Vice Chancellor's decision from any responsibility in the matter, Mr. Prioleau receiving the cotton from them upon the terms of the order of the Court, and being thence forward responsible to the latter.

Extraordinary Meeting of Negroes Near Mobile.

(From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Aug. 16.)

Upon the testimony of an old citizen who was present we have to report the proceedings of a very extraordinary meeting of negroes, which took place on Sunday, near this city, in the direction of Dog River. Nine hundred of them assembled to consider their condition, their rights and duties under the new state of affairs, upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the people urged their views.

After long talk and careful discussion, the meeting resolved by a vote of seven hundred votes to nine hundred, that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war had bequeathed to them—that its conditions were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it—that they had discovered that the proprietors of estates by no means meditated to the people of the South; but on the contrary, that it was stronger and more marked against them in the strongest from the North, than in the heavy people of the South, among whom they had been trained; that, moreover, more than white men, could live without work, or be comfortable without home; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in their new state of freedom; that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them or have a care for them; and finally, that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in discontent of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And on this conclusion they paused, and at last accounts the wonderment were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purposes.

C. Godfrey Gunther will be a candidate at the ballot box for Mayor in New York city, with E. F. A. Steele, Comptroller.

Electric Telegraphic Cable.

In view of what he regards as the probable failure of the oceanic telegraph cable, now being laid, Dr. S. F. Heid, of St. Louis, has conceived the idea of an electric submarine cable, which is thus described:

This cable has for its core a rubber cord, of the necessary diameter, around which is wound or coiled the conductor, in what is commonly termed a spiral, like the thread of a screw, or, of course, any other convenient manner; the cable is then insulated with pure gum elastic.

This cable will yield or stretch to any ordinary strain at the rate of one-half mile to the mile in length of cable, and yet the communications will be perfect. There would be no danger of injuring the insulation by any twist or kink, and the cable would not part if the paying out were stopped instantly while the vessel was under full headway.

This same principle can be applied to the land telegraph. The poles may be blown down, or trees fall upon the wires, and yet the communication will remain perfect.

Dr Heid has taken steps to procure a patent for his invention.

The Personnel of the Mississippi Convention.

(From the Jackson News, August 16.)

We looked in upon the body, yesterday, while in session, and are satisfied that the people have acted wisely and well in the selection of delegates. A more sober, grave and dignified body we have never seen under the roof of the capitol. Intelligent intention and unanimity of purpose seemed to combine together in this body. In election of President, the Convention gave earnest of its intention to put none but the best men on guard during its deliberations. —Shall I forget when "chain lightning" decided the fate of the Utopian Court, and he went back as able, dignified presiding officer of this, the most important body that ever assembled in this State.

There is no mediocrity in this body—the flower of the State are here, and if wise and prudent counsel can accomplish anything of this people they will do it. Their duties are of tremendous responsibility, and they are going to work at it like men who know what was expected of them, and who determined to do it.

We were impressed with more than ordinary intelligence and grand talent in the great and reverend gentlemen, selected for the occurrence of duty, but we were impressed also with the conviction that the people have confided their destinies into the custody of men who were equal to the emergency, and will most calmly the tremendous responsibility devolving upon them. From the bottom of our heart, we thank God that Mississippi has sent out her best men to meet this most perplexing and difficult phase of history.

A New York Republican View of the late Connecticut Muss.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the recent attempt in Connecticut to mob a negro and a white woman, living together as man and wife by lawful marriage under the statutes of the State, observes:

A case, reported as a good and quiet citizen, a barber in New Haven, who is also a good and respectable citizen. The negro lives there with his wife, and for a long time no one says any thing, they are quiet, industrious people, earning their living by hard work, employed by their neighbors, and generally esteemed for good conduct. But it happens that they differ in color—the man is tawny, the woman is pale—the man is partly African, the woman is wholly Irish, and consequently white.

It is a matter of taste—"the law allows it and abhors it not"—whether it is agreeable or unpleasant to the fastidious to see large numbers between a man of yellow skin or of blue skin. Of course the neighbors have their opinions, and many of them denounce the marriage in the meanest. Had the parties not been married, but simply lived in open prostitution, and kept their color to themselves, they would have been let alone by the New Yorkers, all would have been right—the fortunate nigger would have been a prime fellow, and the white woman would have had the best of patronage. But they, foolish people, had regard to moral taste, and openly and publicly stepped from the common to legal intercourse—hence the trouble.

We are not surprised at the large amount of interest to that case generated were, for once, the white [illegible] and not on the side of the losing line of prosecution that a Democratic mob, [illegible] chief from allies, [illegible] is fanning by every base appeal the diabolical ingenuity can invent; and we assure any that such outbreaks are unsupressed, indeed we know that the [illegible] of the white [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] by a gang of villains who [illegible] for their own dirty work, is ready, on the slightest provocation, to hurl destruction upon the heads of any class, white or black, upon whom they may be incited by their leaders. And we say to the [illegible] where they can be arrested [illegible] in this case, we understand it, the whole State of Connecticut is solemnly sworn to protect this man, Anderson, in the peace of his family, and the quiet enjoyment of his house. And the State of Connecticut will be held responsible for [illegible] assaulting of such persons in the house of [illegible] assault upon the house of [illegible] source of example in morals and good behavior, must not satisfy herself—she must sustain Anderson in all his lawful rights, and to write the subjection of her [illegible] may prevail at all [illegible] different times, the [illegible] of Habeas Corpus must even run that rabble—Blacks and all resisters her bright example of obedience to the sovereign will, if not for her own credit, for the benefit of outside barbarians.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Ward.—Coroner Yetzer still continues taking evidence on the subject of the killing of J. Ward, on Sunday last, in the coffee-house on the corner of Tchoupitoulas street. Two witnesses were examined yesterday before the Coroner's jury but nothing material elicited. Two more were examined this morning, former section.

The Record.—Registered as voters up to two and a half o'clock yesterday 4907. Taken the average of each day 2000.

Small Cause.—W. L. Thomson, charged by Carl Lenz, a driver in the employ of the City Railroad Company, with having committed upon his person an assault and battery, in the car on the Magazine street line, was sent for trial before the First District Court. Bail $500.

John Clancy, drunk and disturbing the peace on Camp street, was condemned to pay a fine of $5.

A soldier named Robert Smith, was found lying and loitering on the New Levee. He was sent back to his quarters.

Howard Ewell, charged by his mother with being a vagrant, was sent down to the workhouse for thirty days.

Mrs McDermott who arrested drunk and disturbing the peace on Camp street; she was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Wiley Finn, without any cause or provocation, did, on several occasions, grossly insult, abuse and threaten Mrs. Sutton, the wife of the latter. He was ordered to pay a fine of $5, to furnish bonds in the sum of $250 for six months, or to be imprisoned five days in the Parish prison.

Petty Theft.—Louis Le'ovre had [illegible] handed to [illegible] pantaloons, three towels and three handkerchiefs, all the property of Mrs. Ann Hosmer. The case was sent by Recorder Genella to Judge Abel for adjustment.

Naughty.—Wenceslo Lopez was charged with having insulted Mrs. Posey in the Fourteenth district. To learn his manners he was fined $10. Adolphe Torris, for a similar cause, was fined $5.

Held Before the First District Court.—Leon Davis was examined yesterday on the charge of having illegally appropriated a gold watch, the property of Mr. Campbell. Bail $300.

To Keep Quiet.—Pat. Reny had been annoying and insulting John McCann to such an extent that Recorder Vennard put him under peace bonds for six months.

Settled.—Mrs. De Hart had been prosecuted since the advent of General Butler for carrying some [illegible] to Havana. The [illegible] have terminated and peace is restored.

Inquest.—Coroner Kehoe held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of St. Joseph street. The body had on a green [illegible] shirt, blue cottonade pants and brogans. Deceased was of ordinary size.

ASSEMBLY OF MUSIC.

[illegible] SIDWELL.....Proprietor.

THE GRAND CONCERT announced [illegible] for MONDAY EVENING, August 21st, will be [illegible] WARM Dramatic Company, [illegible] the following Popular Artists:

[illegible]

Miss [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
FRIDAY MORNING, August 18, 1865.

The movement in our leading staple continues to be the principal feature in the general market. Under the influence of the slight improvement, or rather rally, noticed at New York before our last, [illegible] prices to-day have ruled somewhat firmer, and [illegible] 1,000 bales, probably 2,700, [illegible] at our last report has been reserved. To-day's business has proved somewhat larger than was expected, reaching 2,000 bales, (against of 1,700.) This makes an aggregate for the past three days of more than 6,000 bales, and might be augmented to considerably add to our supplies of Domestic Exchange, of which there over, we see new indications. The export of Foreign at the same time has increased, suggesting the extent of the movement for the past. The improved tone of our market [illegible] the crisis with which we are [illegible] and no advance reported at New York, or abroad, may be ascribed, in a great degree, to the general impression that we shall soon see a [illegible] off in the receipts. The latest intelligence from the Countries—most from [illegible] of the [illegible] on the roads who appear to be intent on the [illegible] but from others,—is that it is still in a good navigable stage, but that the Red River is falling. It is also stated that the supplies of Cotton above are pouring out, and that the bulk of the old crop is in that section has been forwarded. Whenever this becomes patent by a material diminution in our receipts, it can hardly fail to have a decided influence on prices. At [illegible] with are the views which appear to our minds to [illegible] to possess buoyancy.

Gold has exhibited but little variation and closed, quick, at 147 to 147¼, the same as last evening. The sales and quotes included $15,000 at 146¾; $1000 at 147; $2000 at 147¼; $2000 and $3000 at 147½; and $3000 at 148. It could have been bought at 147, and we heard of sales at these figures also, but none which we obtained satisfactorily authenticated to report. Nothing doing in Silver.

The business in Foreign Exchange continued on a liberal scale, the sales of Sterling reaching £218,000 to £20,000, including a private bill on [illegible] at 147½ and another at the same [illegible] on 148, £2000 at 148 1/8, £4000 in two bills at 149, £2000 at 150; and £1000 at 150¾. A part of the above was bills of lading, but the most of it clear, although no doubt largely produced on cotton shipments. We heard of no sales of Bank bills. The sales of Francs included 16,000 first class private at 5.73¾ and 119,000 at 5.76 1/4. We continue to quote Sterling at 146 to 151 for private bills and 152½ to 155 for Bank, and Francs at 5.70 1/4 to 5.65 for the former and 5.70 for the latter.

With withstanding the movement in cotton the supply of Domestic Exchange continues moderate. The Banks and dealers met with the current demand for checks on New York which they supplied at ¼ @ ¾ discount, the latter rate for the rolling stock. Our quotations for New York sight (15,000 WOOD and 20,000 [illegible]) are at 1 @ discount and ¼ @ ¾ discount for Boston sight as 1 and ⅛ @ ¼ discount, and a round amount of ten days on New York at ¾ and 2 1/2.

60 shares City Rail Road sold at $125. This is the only sale of Stocks reported since the [illegible] of which [illegible] Canal Bonds are still quoted at 77 for the Consolidated and 69 @ 70 for the Main Stem issue, but appear to be neglected.

Monday of specie movement transpired to the Bank and Branches, as follows: Bank of Louisiana sales at 20 @ 27 per cent per cent. Louisiana State Bank at 50 to 56. Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 67 ½. Merchants' Bank at 66 to 67 1/2. Union Bank at 70 to 77 1/2 per cent and interest. Only the above quoted by dealers for the small sales offered over the counters. City Treasury notes rule at 4 and 1 and 1½ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for bank dues and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Friday Morning, August 18, 1865.

Cotton—The [illegible] quoting Cotton last evening [illegible] ding and quiet quotes at the [illegible] ing sales of 1,700 bales, [illegible] an active recovery of yesterday [illegible] accordingly request our [illegible] to-day, as follows: Ordinary 31 [illegible] ordinary 34@36; low middling 38 [illegible] ling 41 @ 42 cts. Sales by [illegible] to the trade, 500 bales, [illegible] and 800, 200, 300, 100, 150, 97, 77 and 67 by others. We also hear of further sales yesterday of 470 bales, which completes the week's business to 19,500 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales.....
Received previously.....
Received to-day.....
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....

Sugar and Molasses—The market is in a stand-still and we have no sales of any importance to report. Boiling [illegible] ordered at all the usual rights, and no [illegible] the engagement of [illegible] may [illegible] at the [illegible] of different dates, the [illegible] Board Order must even run that rubbish—Bosses and all resisters her bright example of obedience to the sovereign will, if not for her own credit, for the benefit of outside barbarians.

Flour—The demand during supplied there [illegible] receipts yesterday there [illegible] sales to-day at previous prices.

Pork—None is selling in small lots at $[illegible] ₱ barrel, a decline.

Corn—The sales to day embrace about [illegible] sacks, of which 10 mixed and yellow in [illegible] order, and 70 prime yellow at 85c., 100 mixed and 70 white at $1 ₱ bushel.

Oats—120 and 150 sacks prime Western sold at 85c ₱ bushel.

Hay—A lot of 40 bales choice Western sold at $37 ₱ ton.

Onion—100 bales sold to-day sold in one lot at 11c ₱ lb.

Coffee—There is some little demand for the country and [illegible] to prices [illegible] at 32½ @ 33 ₱ lb.

Freights—Selling vessels for New York are taking Cotton at [illegible] ₱ lb, and [illegible] ₱ lb.

Cotton Statistics.

Office of the Bee,
New Orleans, August 18, 1865.

Arrived during the past week, 16 Western Boats [illegible] Cotton, 97 Bags, 31 Sacks, 41 Barrels and 1 Keg.

Shipped during the past week, 16 Western Boats [illegible] Cotton, 97 Bags, 31 Sacks, 41 Barrels and 1 Keg.

Stock remaining on sale, 19 Western Boats [illegible] Cotton, 97 Bags, 31 Sacks, 41 Barrels and 1 Keg.

Western Receipts, per quality, of 19 boats.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 2d previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 3d previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 4th previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 5th previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 6th previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 7th previous week.....
Western Receipts, per quality, of 8th previous week.....
Total Western Receipts, per quality, of 9 weeks.....
Stock, ₱ lb, remaining on sale.....
Sold, ₱ lb, during the week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 2d previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 3d previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 4th previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 5th previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 6th previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 7th previous week.....
Sold, ₱ lb, 8th previous week.....
Total Sold, ₱ lb, 9 weeks.....

Receipts.

NEITHER the Consignees of the [illegible] DIVIDEND will be responsible for any debt contracted by the same.

A. M. D'UNESA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—And—
Importer of Cuban Produce,
—Also—
DEALER IN LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Office—No. 16 ST. LOUIS STREET.
Louisiana and Cuba Sugars and Molasses always on hand in lots to suit purchasers. [illegible]

State of Louisiana.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, August 17th, 1865.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Public Education, by Mr. Edward Conrad, for the appointment of Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, vice Thos. A. C. Tranchina and J. E. Lapeyre, whose terms of office have expired:

Now, therefore, I, A. J. Hamilton, Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Public Education, do hereby appoint the said Edward Conrad Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, to hold his office during the term prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at the City of New Orleans, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:
A. J. HAMILTON.
A. BROTHOWELL,
Secretary of State.

Notice.

THE undersigned has associated with him in the practice of the Law, Mr. ALEXANDER PORTER MORSE, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MORSE & LABORDE.

ALEXANDER LABORDE.
New Orleans, August 1, 1865.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 19, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, for New York.
Steamship King Fisher, Hector, for New York.
Steamship Mary A. Boardman, Jordan, for New York.
Ship Sooner, Stinson, for New York.
Bark American Union, Rhine, for New York.
Schooner Pioneer, Barton, for Mobile.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Northern Light, Wier, from New York 9th inst., to [illegible]
Steamship Kensington, Clarke, from Boston 9th inst., to [illegible]
Steamer Fashion, Fisher, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Fashion, Fisher, from Vicksburg.
Queen of the West, Hebert, from Lower Coast.
B. L. Hodge, Sinnott, from Grand Ecore.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Hanson, Sundine, from Washington.
Bark Trinity, ——, from Liverpool (Pilot).
Bark Walter, ——, from Philadelphia, ——, waiting orders.
Bark C. C. Crowe, ——, from Philadelphia.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Dixon, ——, from Havana, in ballast.
Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana.
Brig Bertha, ——, from Matanzas, in ballast and 25 passengers.
Brig Celeste, ——, from Matanzas, in ballast and 20 passengers.
Brig Julia, Kelley, from Havana, with 7 passengers.
Brig Ann, ——, from Matanzas, with passengers.
Brig Arizona, ——, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Palmetto, ——, from Matanzas.
Brig Agnes, Forest, from Havana, in ballast.
Brig Ellen (British), ——, from Matanzas.
Brig Ida, ——, from Matanzas.
Brig Agnes, Foster, 16 days from Havana.
Brig Ellen (British), ——, from Havana.
Brig Ida, ——, from Matanzas.
Brig Ann, ——, from Matanzas, in ballast.
Brig Ida, ——, from Matanzas, with 20 passengers.

DEPARTURES.

NEW YORK—For steamship George Washington—[illegible] bales cotton, 10 pkgs sundries.
NEW YORK—For steamship King Fisher—[illegible] bales cotton.
NEW YORK—For steamship