THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1865.

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

HANDSOME TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE IN SUBURB TREME, AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a handsome two-story dwelling-house, situate on Marais street, between Ursulines street and Bayou Road, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

We are indebted to the police officers of the steamer W. R. Carter for files of the latest Western papers, including those of Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, Cairo and St. Louis.

The Commercial Express has obliged us with copies of the latest Galveston and Houston papers.

We are obliged to Mr. Dublo, of Adams' Express, for Galveston dates to the 1st inst.

W. B. TULLIS—This gentleman, (successor of Tarleton, Whiting and Tullis,) has established himself as cotton factor at No 38 Perdido street, New Orleans.

THE STEAMER ELEANOR FOR SHREVEPORT.—It should be remembered that this fine regular Shreveport Packet leaves at 5 P. M., to-day for the land of the fig and orange.

The Eleanor is of very light draft and will be sure to go through. S. Levy holds the reigns and the financial department is presided over by Mr. Ch. Spilker.

FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the fleet and elegant passenger steamer New Era, W. T. Scovall, master, will take her flight for the Red River regions. She has elegant accommodations and stands A1 in our insurance offices.

FOR RED RIVER—The light drawing passenger packet Texas, elegant in its appointments, commanded by the experienced and gentlemanly captain, Ch. W. Stinde, assisted by John Amedon, the assiduous and gentlemanly clerk, leaves this evening for Shreveport, &c., as advertised. Shippers and passengers will find it to their advantage to take notice of the fact.

THE VON PHUL FOR ST. LOUIS—Passengers and shippers will bear in mind that the steamer Von Phul leaves at 5 o'clock this afternoon for St. Louis and the intermediate landings. Her officers are au fait and her accommodations first class. Jas. Allen, the well-known captain and the gentlemanly clerk, T. Bark, are on board on duty; "enough said."

THE N. O. AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—We regret that the prospect of a speedy reopening of this Railroad upon its old scale of commercial utility is at present clouded by conflicts regarding its Directory. The Board of Directors elected under Mayor Kennedy's order last Monday, were to have met and organized Thursday evening, but having been enjoined by a writ of the Sixth District Court from exercising directorial functions, they dispersed without organization. An address from Mayor Kennedy, explaining his course in reference to this Railroad, and [illegible] to the Opelousas Railroad, will be [illegible] another column, and is worthy of a [illegible] perusal.

[illegible] extreme pleasure the return of [illegible] most esteemed citizens, Mr. Gabriel [illegible]. He has resumed with his characteristic [illegible], his former business as auctioneer, [illegible] which his long experience, his well known capacity and honesty, and his deserved popularity will guarantee him abundant patronage.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EXCELSIOR—The schooner Excelsior, Captain Bohner, hence for Matamoros, was lost on Brazos Bar. The schooner was being towed in over the bar by a United States transport steamer. The steamer broke down, and the schooner went adrift in a rough sea, and became a total loss. All hands saved.

The U. S. Mail steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Hildreth commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mrs Byrnes and child, Mrs R K Sterling, Capt W Stanton, J A Bowen, D Kelham, John Arrol, A W Downs, Ed Byrne, F C Rogers, D S Dunlap, Miss Watt, Mrs A A Brakley, Mrs F Case and two children, V Vincent, M Jacobson, B F Morey and servant, H Mathes, Geo F Floyd, John T Clapper, William O Key, wife and family, Miss Taylor, F Binny, Mr Harper, Mrs Johnstone, Henry Green.

FROM LOUISVILLE.—The steamer W. R. Carter arrived this morning from Louisville with the following passengers:

W R Hutsel, Davidson and son, Mrs King, T A Lively, C R Wray, Mrs Ferguson, two children and servant, J Kuhns, C A Eccleston, Mr Sherley, Capt J W Todd, M McMahon and family, Geo Pinner, Jones, F Bahnlesse, M Gorman, Miss V Bonk, Simmonds, Brady, Miss M E Bonk, Major T Anderson, Ross, Miss L Bonk, C J Lord, Hewitt, Miss S J Hall, Geo S Young, T V Bonk, Ben Rea and lady, J T Nelson, McBain, Mr Ashbridge, Dr Farr, F Cox, Mrs McAllister, A Otto, Hill, Mr Luckette, H B Chittenden, Langman, McNeely, A Puress, Jean Walker, Cowee, Sevoman, Synum, Page, Fromar, H Duffield, H Violett, S Levi.

FROM GRAND ECORE.—The steamer Polar Star arrived this morning with the following passengers:

Mrs Lewis and four children, Mrs Stuart and son, Mrs De Britton, Mrs Carlin, Mrs Dr Cood, Mrs Berry, Miss Cora Davidson, Miss Laura Davidson, Miss Mary Berry, Miss Sarah Tinney, Dr Davidson, Dr Cood, C S A; Sam'l Simpson, J Pillair, L Tezeda, A Barron, J Barron, J A Goodlett, Jas Wheeler, Wm Lanier, Dr Toliver, T D Nelson, Samuel Wheeler.

Captured Cotton.

The attorney general has written a long opinion addressed to the secretary of the treasury, in relation to the status of captured or abandoned rebel property taken into military possession and transported to the agents of the United States treasury for sale. The question involves very large interests; but we think the attorney general's "opinion" is simply a rehearsal of the opinion rendered last spring by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the cotton captured by the navy on Red river, and which was sued for by the original owners. That opinion was to the effect that these claims were all to be settled in the court of claims, and that if proof could be furnished that the claimants were loyal, the property should be restored to them.

The question submitted to Mr. Speed, and in relation to which this opinion was especially written, referred to the cotton found at Savannah by Gen. Sherman, most of which was sold at New York, and the proceeds paid over into the general treasury. Many claims have been preferred for the proceeds of the sales, by parties averring their loyalty, or on the ground that the cotton in question was not "captured" in the true intent and meaning of the term. In regard to this, Mr. Speed's conclusions are as follows:

"I am of the opinion, therefore, that the cotton found by our army at Savannah, taken possession by the military authorities, and received from them by the agents of the treasury as de facto and de jure "captured" property under the statutes of 1863 and 1864."

In regard to the general question, he decides, as did the Supreme Court:

"I am, therefore, of the opinion, in reply to your inquiry, that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission appointed either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claims in question, and to make restoration of the proceeds of so much of the cotton as may belong to loyal claimants. I think it is your duty to see that the direction of the act of Congress is obeyed by those in whose hands the proceeds may be. The statute says that when the sale of any abandoned or captured property, "the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States." I am of the opinion, therefore, that the proceeds of the property in question should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, there to await the action of the Court of Claims and of Congress."

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.—We read in Flake's Galveston Bulletin of the 1st inst.:

We are informed by a gentleman just from Havana that the yellow fever is prevailing to an unusual extent. The proportion of deaths is [illegible] greater than usual. [illegible]

Anarchy or Monarchy in Mexico.

One of our city contemporaries (the Times) has come to agree with this paper, that the champions of the so-called Monroe Doctrine mean, if they mean anything, that it would be just and expedient for the United States to go to war with France on the question whether Mexico shall have monarchy or anarchy. In the words of our contemporary:

The attempt to establish a republic in that country has resulted in more than forty years of anarchy, and the question now put to the American people is, which is best, anarchy or monarchy? We know that among the veteran soldiers, now called upon to assemble on the Mexican frontier, the movement is by no means popular. They volunteered for the suppression of the rebellion, and that accomplished, they think they should be permitted to go home.

If the "manifest destiny" doctrine is to be enforced and Mexico seized as territory properly belonging to the great continental Republic, under that magnificent plea,

"The whole boundless continent is ours,"

then we can understand the movement. Such a step might be looked upon as arbitrary, but it would be of advantage to Mexico herself and to the commerce of the world. Like taking possession of the estate of a lunatic when he becomes incapable of managing it, the case would be an exceptional one, and its harshness would be overbalanced by its advantages.

Long before the French invasion and after the troubles of Mexico has been discussed in every aspect, it was, on both sides of the Atlantic, openly or tacitly conceded that the redemption of that unfortunate country could only be effected through the controlling agency in its affairs, if not of the United States, then of some European power. At that day it was common to compare the political situation of Mexico to that of an estate awaiting administration or to that of an incompetent person whose property the law requires shall be assigned to the keeping of a syndic.

That the United States, though invited by repeated opportunities, declined to assume in this case the functions of administrator, is matter of history. In the representative person of Gen. Scott, after he had captured the city of Mexico, the United States was urged by a powerful party of Mexicans to take control of the country and give it order and tranquillity under a firm but just, and if possible, stable Government. This, however, was not to be. The United States on that occasion improvised out of the chaotic elements at hand a Government with which to negotiate a treaty, took away from Mexico vast and valuable territorial possessions, but refused the office of ministering to her political disease, and left her a prey to wilder disorders and deeper miseries than before. The Government of convenience then set up did not of course stay set up. Nor would any succeeding Governments stay set up, no matter how they came to hold for awhile an erect posture and to simulate legitimate authority. They were born with epilepsy, and successively tumbled after a brief season of fantastic power and proclamatory grandeur. There was nothing regular about them but the regularity with which they collapsed after every inflation.

All this time the question was fast ripening for active decision, whether the intervention of Europe or of the United States was to rescue Mexico from barbarism and waste, and secure her to commerce and industry and all the various needs and conditions of civilization. No thing could have been plainer than this alternative. From geographical position and from other reasons, the choice was with the United States, and this great power which had only to stretch out its arm and have the destiny of Mexico in its hand, chose to fold its arms and leave that miserable land in its helpless distraction, a lampoon upon self government and a nuisance to the civilized world.

When civil war broke out in the United States, the prospect of Mexican regeneration through American intervention seemed more remote than ever; indeed, it might well have seemed that such an eventuality was utterly out of the question. What wonder that, in these circumstances, the mission long rejected by the United States was accepted at last by a power so prone to undertake works of national reconstruction as France has been under its present Emperor?

We lay aside in the view of the subject the degree in which Mexico may have given provocation to justifiable war. A nation, though sufficiently provoked, may or may not go to war; and, having gone to war, it may or may not avail itself of all its rights of war. How France has exercised those rights in regard to Mexico is known to the world. There has been no concealment of the process by which the Government of Maximilian has been established in that country pending the French occupation.

Thus has it come that Mexico is not now, however it may once have been, precisely in the condition indicated by our contemporary. The lunatic is no longer at large; the estate is under administration. The occasion for intervention by the United States on the score of either vacancy or incompetency has, therefore, passed.

What other ground of intervention, then, real or assumptive, can remain? None whatever which can be advanced with the least similitude of decency, unless it be that dogma put forward by the name of the Monroe Doctrine, and under which it is demanded that the United States shall maintain the inviolability, as against Europe, of all the petty Republics on the American hemisphere.

This idea can only be carried out by finding cause of war in the monarchy recently introduced in Mexico. It will be necessary, in other words, to go to war with France and with the Emperor Maximilian for the sake of a form of government. This idea Mr. Seward, if not greatly misrepresented by Mr. Romero, has repudiated, and in doing so, while deprecating the conversion of Mexico into a monarchy, Mr. Seward most assuredly does not repudiate any doctrine ever laid down by President Monroe, but rather leans to that wholesome line of policy in respect to foreign nations so earnestly enjoined upon his countrymen by George Washington.

The declaration ascribed to Mr. Bigelow as coming from Mr. Seward has been severely criticised in this country, and it is stated that Mr. Bigelow denies the correctness of some features of Mr. Romero's report. But it is no where averred that Mr. Bigelow was not authorised to say for Mr. Seward that the United States was not disposed to go to war for the sake of a form of government in Mexico. That is the pith and heart of the declaration, if any were made. Mr Seward would be at liberty to base the conclusion on any reasoning that he might deem satisfactory to the people of the United States; the French Government would be satisfied with the conclusion.

THE "SKANDINAVISK POST."—We have received from Messrs. Gustave Obom & Co., editors of the Skandinavisk Post, a late number of this paper, with a request which we take pleasure in according. The Post is published weekly and semi-weekly in New York city, where its office is at 170 Chatham Square, 1st floor, front room. Its design is to be the organ of the Scandinavian race and lineage on this continent, and we are glad of an opportunity to commend it to the attention and patronage of all within reach of these remarks who speak the tongue and cherish the traditions of the old Nordland.

The language of the Skandinavisk Post, is [illegible] to say, in pure Scandinavian. Its price for one year is $3; for four months or 17 numbers, $1; for single copies, 5 cents. For advertising the rate is $1 per square, with 25 per cent deduction for larger advertisements.

POSTAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.—A Washington dispatch of the 28th July says:

The Postmaster-General is gradually restoring postal service all over the Southern States. [illegible]

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, August 5, 1865.

Fellow Citizens:—Until the establishment of civil government in the State, and municipal administration here according to a charter, no other course is so eligible to the Executive of either State or city, when affairs of special moment are to be discussed or acted upon, than direct appeal or explanation to the people themselves. This is more especially the case in this instance, inasmuch as it has not yet been regarded as requisite to have any authorized exponent or organ to maintain the wisdom or defend the policy of the acts of either Governor or Mayor. Both prefer to trust to the unbiased and unpurchaseable opinions of an honest public.

Animated by these views and conviction of duty in May last I entered very fully into an examination of the condition of your municipal affairs so far as they had been confided to my management, and I now again, deeming the occasion fitting, wish to occupy your attention with a matter of the very gravest importance to your interests, which has for some time occupied much of my time and attention.

It is very generally known that soon after my installation as Mayor, in April last, citizens in large numbers, and of various occupations in life, from the largest and most influential merchants to the humblest of daily toilers for bread, pressed with increasing importunity the necessity of obtaining from the National Government the return of the New Orleans and Opelousas and Jackson Railroads from the whole or partial control of the military, as it existed since May, 1862, to the stockholders.—The importance of these roads to the trade and industry of the place could not be exaggerated, and the enormous sums of money invested in them by both State and city, which made every citizen a stockholder in them, could not fail, in the estimation of Governor Wells and myself, to make every exertion on our parts to have their control restored to our own citizens preeminently incumbent upon us.

On consultation together it was decided that as the city owned nearly one-half of the entire stock of the New Orleans and Jackson, and a much larger proportion of the stock of the New Orleans and Opelousas road, it was preferable that the city should take the initiative in bringing the application, we thought proper to make, to the notice of President Johnson. It was decided accordingly, that a special agent, clothed with all the authority State and City could give him, should be sent to Washington to put himself in friendly communication with the various departments, so as to procure as early a return of the roads as the military exigencies would allow. He was, besides, to press with all respectful urgency the just claims of the city against the army and navy departments, which are numerous and large.

The agent selected for the delicate and important mission was Dr. Thomas Cottman, who obligingly consented to serve, in whose fitness, zeal and integrity Governor Wells and myself reposed the fullest confidence. This confidence was not misplaced.

Dr. Cottman had not been long in Washington before Governor Wells reached the Federal city, where he was gratified to find that all needful steps had been taken by the faithful agent to accomplish the objects wherewith he was charged.

Before, however, anything final could be done, I also reached Washington, when a united effort was made to obtain from the President an approval of our request. In terms full of generous and kindest consideration for the people of Louisiana, of whom and whose interests he spoke with warm, earnest and respectful solicitude, President Johnson at once acceded to our wish, requiring, however, as was eminently proper and just, that as a condition precedent to the delivery of the roads, the old ante rebellion boards of direction should give place to new boards freshly chosen, and to be composed of decent citizens, well-affected to the Government. If, said the President, you as Mayor, will guarantee this, I will as soon as the election of new boards is officially made known to me, and provided no military necessity interposes an obstacle, have the roads surrendered by the military.

The New Orleans and Opelousas road having been held and operated for three years under military supervision exclusively, I took the liberty of laying the President's attention to the fact, and suggesting, also, that as the rates for freight to citizens charged during that period had been enormously high, it would be desirable to have all the books and vouchers in the hands of the military transferred to experts impartially chosen, so that a fair balance sheet as between the Government and the company might be obtained, and an equitable settlement upon the basis thus presented, be satisfactorily made. To this proposition also the President assented, adding, in the most kind, considerate and encouraging manner, the assurance that all asked by us from the Government was, in his opinion, moderate, reasonable and right.

On my return to Louisiana and resumption of the Mayoralty on the 1st ult., I immediately applied myself to have the railroad companies conform to the condition imposed by the President.

I at once made the appointments of directors on behalf of the city for the New Orleans and Opelousas, naming Messrs. W. T. Hepp, E. P. Decongé and Newton Richards; and for the New Orleans and Jackson, Messrs. George Urquhart, Aristide Miltenberger and William Henderson, citizens so widely and well known in every circle of our city, that even the most unscrupulous of libellers would not have the hardihood to assail them. These gentlemen unhesitatingly accepted their commissions, pledging themselves voluntarily to do all in their power to rescue these great enterprises from the ruin which so recently menaced them. The old board of the New Orleans and Opelousas road, laudably and creditably appreciating the frank and indulgent kindness of the National Executive, promptly took the requisite steps for an election. It was held, a suitable Board chosen, and the certificate of its election, with commendation of it for Executive approval, was forwarded to Washington in due course.

In the meantime certain gentlemen, in number about half a dozen, most of whom had just come from the Confederacy, had, in conjunction with others in Mississippi, also calling themselves directors, obtained possession of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad from the military; and they manifested unwillingness to comply with the President's condition, presuming, I suppose, that possession was nine points of the law. They talked of constitutional and legal rights, that the President exceeded his just powers, and seemed to suppose that the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, which own together about two-thirds of the entire stock of the corporation, were entitled to no consideration.

This opposition seemed to me to resolve itself into more selfish considerations, at least on the part of most of the members, who had, in some way or other not intelligible to me, connected themselves in feeling, if not in interest, with the fortunes of the paid officers of the corporation. They had every kind of objection to a new election. They wanted time. I agreed to a reasonable postponement. They finally would vote a particular ticket. I declined to pledge myself to its support, alleging that all I required was a ticket composed of unexceptionable men, according to the Presidential condition.

In vain I urged upon their serious consideration the reasonableness and justice of what President Johnson required, the anxiety of the people to see the company under responsible administration; the strength, new and good agents could add [illegible] of the [illegible], more especially in procuring advances of capital, and lastly, the urgency of a full exhibit of the affairs of the road and the discretion that had been made of the large sums of money earned by it when the old direction were running it under Confederate auspices.

I have heard the not surprising of the road during its Confederate administration variously estimated from one to five millions of dollars, which was invested in cotton on the line of the road, and it could have been at any time during the war, at from six to ten cents per pound, would to-day pay off the entire indebtedness! Perhaps this had been done. Will the tenacious old directors enlighten their fellow-citizens, who have submitted to such huge sacrifices for this noble work, on the subject?

About affairs coming so home to the interests of every citizen, it is not to be supposed the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city can be lukewarm; their duty is obvious; their personal interests the same as those of any two citizens in this community no more.

They have taken the steps to hold these elections with the same friendly and cordial accord which has always characterized their official intercourse; they can see no earthly objection on the part of any truly honest man to acquiescence in this requirement of President Johnson, and they are tolerably sure they have the right, if they have the determination, to compel the persons who improperly demand to be allowed an irresponsible administration of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company, to give a full and exact account of their stewardship while operating within or without the rebel lines.

It is not necessary to enquire whether the President of the United States had or had not the right to attach conditions to the surrender to their stockholders of railroads held by the national forces in Louisiana. These conditions being in themselves such as every honest and upright citizen cannot but approve, it is only an unbriven transgressor or dishonest man who will call them in question or seek to defeat them.

Some importance is attached to the trifling fact that the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad was, before the President's condition was known here, returned to the persons calling themselves its directors. This, however, is scarcely worth noticing, for no sensible person will imagine that an error of judgment of a subordinate can set aside or defeat the commands of a higher authority. One is good until the other is known.

The Board of Directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, as elected on the 31st ult, was chosen after full deliberation. The aim of both Governor and Mayor, from the first, was, if possible, to enlist in support of the corporation, all classes of citizens, and, if practicable, to combine prominent merchants, traders, and mechanics in the direction. This they believe they have completely accomplished, and they challenge the history of corporations, in this State, to produce another instance where those chosen were more equally blended, or a more unexceptionable set of gentlemen associated together. This accomplished, our duties terminate.

It is for the citizens of New Orleans to say whether, in the simple statement I have here submitted to them, my conduct is censurable or meritorious; they only are competent to determine; to them, as an incorruptible tribunal, so faithful servant will ever hesitate to appeal.

HU. KENNEDY, Mayor.

The English Elections.—Return of Mr. Mill.—His Views on Sunday Amusements, on Convents, etc.

[From the London Telegraph, 13th ult.]

Last night, at 8 o'clock, Mr. John Stuart Mill addressed a meeting at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The large room was densely crowded by a most enthusiastic audience, amongst whom was a large number of ladies. The Comte de Paris occupied a seat on the platform. The honorable candidate, who was received with great applause, referred to most of the subjects upon which he spoke at the meeting at the Pimlico rooms on Saturday night, especially on the parity of election, the great questions between employers and the employed and co-operation. He next noticed the vast improvements which had taken place in the condition of the working classes. Mr. Gladstone had done a great deal for the working classes. Mr. Gladstone was a statesman who did not hold back his good things till they were wrung from him. He employed his mind in conceiving measures for the benefit of his country, whether they had been demanded or not. That was his (Mr. Mill's) idea of a great minister. (Applause.) He believed that the future social condition of the working classes was safe. He hoped some day there would be no such thing as a class distinction; but, while it lasted, they had to take care that the House of Commons should not exercise class legislation. They (the working classes) would not be truly represented unless they had their fair share of the voices in the national tribunal.

He thought that a reform bill would not give the laboring classes an effectual share in and control of the House of Commons, unless they had fairly one half of the House of Commons (cheers), and the remainder of society the other half. In answer to questions, Mr. Mill said that he would vote for the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday. He did not think it would be a wrong thing to open well-conducted theaters on that day, though he should not be prepared to vote for that at present, as he thought it would be considered an affront to the opinions of a large and highly respectable portion of the public. Neither upon this nor any other question would he press his opinion on the Legislature, if he thought the vast majority of the people were not prepared for the proposed change. He did not think that the extension of the franchise should depend on the payment of rates. The duration of the parliament should be three to five years. Mr. Hubbard's proposal respecting the income tax was, he thought, a good one. If a prima facie case were made out that it was necessary for convents to be inspected, he would have them inspected; but if there were any such "dreadful mysteries" in the convents, he believed the inmates of those places would be a vast deal too clever for her majesty's inspectors to find them out.

(From the London Telegraph.)

In Westminster the Liberal victory has been decided, and by the personal eminence of one of the elected candidates will have, perhaps, an even wider influence. In other respects the contest was not one to excite much general interest. An aristocratic liberal has opened large purses, and a middle-class conservative has been still more profuse. Only regular party men could feel much enthusiasm for either of these candidates. But the nomination of Mr. Mill gave an exceptional interest to the contest.

The very circumstance that this eminent writer declared his most controverted opinions in his address, and in his subsequent speeches, makes his return the more significant. Hundreds who voted for Mr. Mill probably disagreed with him philosophically, and a still greater number politically. But it is creditable to the electors, and a hopeful sign for the metropolitan boroughs, that the Westminster people will rather have a man who thinks for himself, even though his conclusions may be different from their own, than one who merely adopts the commonplaces of a party either through personal ambition or the unimagining business of mediocrity.

Whatever may be Mr. Mill's position in the new parliament, the electors of Westminster will have done themselves credit by electing him, since they will have shown that a large constituency can appreciate the claims of intellectual eminence. The return of Mr. Mill, and of Mr. Hughes at Lambeth, not only gives to the metropolis two representatives of distinction in literature, but it acts as an encouragement to those who may be hereafter tempted to seek a seat in parliament. The result of the metropolitan elections is that the Liberals have not lost a single seat. In the country the elections are now going well.

The Secretary for the Colonies, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Attorney-General and the Ministers of Public Works and of Education, have all been returned without opposition. At Exeter, also, the unopposed return of Mr. Coleridge gives the Liberal party in the House an able speaker and lawyer, who will probably rise to the highest places in his profession. Nowhere have they any serious loss to deplore, and they may well hail the return of the first day's polling as indicative of a general success. The probability now is that the government will be considerably reinforced, and that the opposition will have to confess that all its energy and its elaborate organization have been unable to bring round the people of the United Kingdom to its side.

S. F. VAN CHOATE, electrician and engineer-in-chief of the Continent and [illegible] Telegraph company, has recently [illegible] [illegible]

not alone in this. Colonel Shaffner, in a recent letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, said: "I will not say that an electric current can never be sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, but I do say that with the present discoveries in the science, I do not believe that a line of that length can be made practicable for commercial telegraphy." Should, contrary to the general expectation, the views of these gentlemen prove to be correct, the attention of the public will then be turned to the establishment of a line by the way of Greenland, and it is not improbable that, should the cable which is now being laid prove "inadequate for commercial telegraphy," a rival line will soon be put in operation. The exorbitant rates contemplated by the stockholders of the Valentia and Newfoundland line must speedily provoke competition.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN CUBA, THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Queen of Spain has granted to a Spanish-French company the right to lay down a submarine cable from the island of Cuba to Porto Rico, and from Porto Rico to Saint Thomas, the coast of the United States, the Isthmus of Panama and Mexico. That company is to submit to the Spanish government a plan of the lines along which the cable will be established, the cable and apparatus to be used in the operation, as well as the rules and regulations of the telegraphic service. The government will reserve to itself the right to modify or approve the aforesaid plans, decide as to the respective rights of the company and of the state, and determine whether or not the telegraphic lines will be free to public adjudication. The members of this company are Arkive de Marestang, the Marquis of Mariano, the Count Saint Romain de Cabrege Michel, Chevalier Ferdinand de Jessop and Leopold Werner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Frenched Courts—Mayor Beneditti, Judge.—Edward Wright, engaged as fireman on board of an U. S. Transport, one day took the notion that himself and his partner were treated badly. They went ashore without permission desiring to order and when called upon refused to return to go to work, threatening to blow up the boat if they were compelled to work. This case had been continued for the benefit of the defense several times and ended with the conviction of accused, who was sentenced to three months hard labor at Ship Island.

Geneva Rizer and J. G. A. Rolland were fined each $25 on conviction of having been in contravention to military orders requiring persons to be kept in a proper clean condition.

Wanted.—Missing since October 31, 4 o'clock P. M., a man named Jose Marquez, slightly insane about 35 years of age. A telegraphic notice to the police stations requires that any information regarding the missing individual be sent to the maintenance of the telegraph.

A Roguish Enterprise.—Arthur Cortis was arrested at 8 o'clock last night by policeman Thomas Walsh on Tremé street, charged with having stolen on board the steamer Live Oak a large amount of money, and trying to bribe the officer. The trifle of $1,000 in Uncle Sam's currency was found on the person when arrested.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—With the leave of the Court the District Attorney filed informations against Wm Rae and Finley Kiter charging them with larceny.

A new Grand Jury was sworn in and the following members took the required oath: Alfred Bellanger foreman, Ch. D. Hart, D. Water, E. V. Leclerc, J. B. Cenkler, Florey Phillips, V. Antoni, Z. Canonge, C. Dela, Th. F. Kavanagh, F. Green, L. E. Marchand, Eugene Bogault, E. Rameau, Jos. Walsh, Jno. Lassalle and P. P. Laborde.

Down on Duane.—Mark Sheneberg charged James Dunne, late Lieutenant of the Fourth District, with breach of trust and embezzlement. The accused surrendered himself, and the case will be duly investigated at the proper time.

Sick and Unknown.—The police yesterday found a sick and unknown man, about noon, at the corner of Locust and Farquet streets. Officer Davis conveyed the unfortunate individual to the Charity Hospital.

Recorders' Cases.—Recorder Gastinel.—Oscar Jones and Louis Martin to prison for 10 days, on the charge of petty pilfering. Francis was verbalized for six months to cure her from drunken fits and the liability to disturb the peace of St. Claude street. Long, found in liquor on Tremé street, was sent down for sixty days. Other cases were off with fines of $5 20 to $5; but Wm. Rochester, for stealing coffee, and Alfred Werner, for his row, went down for fifteen days. Thomas Miles was fined $25 for stabbing his wife with a knife; he further had to give bonds.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, August 4, 1865.

We have again to notice continued buoyancy in most articles of Western Produce, operations in which, however, are restricted by prices, while the movement in our leading staple has been rather more active, the sales to-day running up fully 1600 bales. Prices are without any material change, but there is considerable discrepancy in the quotations of parties who have participated in the business, some putting Low Middling at 37 & 38c, and others at 39 & 40. This arises, to a great extent, from the difference in classification, the Middle Good Ordinary of one being the Low Middling of another, and so on with the other grades.

Gold has exhibited less activity and sold at lower prices, opening at 147¾ @ 148, subsequently selling as low as 147½, and as high as 148½ and closing at 148, against 148¼ last evening.

The sales included $10,000 at 147½, $8000 at 147¾, $10,000 at 146, a round sum at 148¼, and $4000 and $6000 at 148¾. The movement is checked by the anticipation of large arrivals by the expected steamers from New York, and a falling off in the demand for the interior. The only sale of Silver reported was $1500 in American half-dollars at 143. Nothing was reported in Mexicans.

The business in Foreign Exchange was to a fair extent, the sales of Sterling comprising some £15,000, including a Bill of Lading bill for £2000 at 145, a first class private bill for £1500 at 156¼, £500 and £2000 Bank (the former a country bank with a local endorsement) at 158, £2000 Bank at 158 1/2, a round sum at 151¼, and £4000 in four bills at 152. also, £600 Bank at 160 1/2 for Gold. In Francs we noticed sales of a first class private bill for 20,000f. at 3.80, and a moderate amount of Bank at 3.75. Sterling may be quoted at 153 to 150 1/2 for private bills and 150 to 153 for Bank; and Francs at 3.77 1/2 to 3.85 for the former and 3.75 for the latter.

The remittance demand for Domestic Exchange was more general and active, and the sales over the counter must have reached half a million, which is quite heavy considering the extent to which buyers were supplied in the business of yesterday. The ruling rate for Bank checks on New York was 1¼, but one institution supplied its customers to a considerable extent at 1¾, and another drew for a certain amount as low as 1½. On the other hand, a small amount 1¼ was expected for small sums. Out doors, the supply was limited, and being unequal to the demand. There was a sensible improvement in rates. The sales included $115,000 New York sight, to four buyers, at 1¼ and $15,000 at 2, $25,000 one day's sight at 1¾, $10,000 at 2, and a round sum at 2½; about $40,000 one day's and five days, at 1 7/8 for the former, and 2½ for the latter; a round amount of five days at 2; some ten days' at 2½ and thirty days' at 2½; also, a fair amount of five days on Philadelphia and Boston at 2.

There was some enquiry in the Stock market, but we are not aware of any negotiations having been consummated. We heard of sales of City Rail Road a few days since at $117 and $118. There is some demand for this stock. City Bonds are quoted at 77 @ 78 for the Consolidated, and 69 @ 70 for the Rail Road issues.

The sales of uncurrent Bank Notes included $4000 Bank of New Orleans bills at 64c per dollar, $7400 in three or four lots at 65, and $2000 at 66. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 55 @ 60c, Louisiana State Bank 55 @ 60; Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 66; Mechanics' Bank at 62½ to 67; Union at 67½ to 72, but with holders asking 75; and Consol. City at 65 to 70.0. City Treasury notes rule at 18 and 1 and 2½ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

Hall of the Young Men's Benevolent Association.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 1, St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.

THE Officers and members of the above named Association are hereby notified that the next [illegible] meeting of the Association takes place on [illegible], August 7th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

By order of the President. J. BURALIER.
and R. H. R. BRENNAN, Sec'y.

Water Works Engagement.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, August 31, 1865.

BY virtue of the 13th Section of the Charter of the [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, August 4, 1865.

COTTON.—With a better supply of freight room at easier rates and some improvement in Domestic Exchange buyers came forward more freely to-day and took fully 1600 bales, at irregular prices, without any material change. The demand was not only better, but more general, eleven or twelve purchasers participating in the business. We quote Ordinary at 30 @ 32c, Good Ordinary at 35 @ 37, Low Middling at 38 @ 39 and Middling at 42 @ 44. At the same time, we heard of Low Middling having been sold as low as 37 and as high as 40, and barely Low Middling at 38½.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	4,[illegible]
Received to-day	1,[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Exported today	1,[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

COFFEE.—Rio is held firmly at 23c ₩ lb. There have been small sales at that price.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were some small receipts from the Coast this morning. Speculators were looking around and the sales comprised 50 hhds Louisiana Sugar at 10c for common, 15c for prime, and 18c ₩ lb for yellow clarified; 65 bbls common Louisiana reboiled Molasses at 75c, and 135 bbls Cuba, reboiled on the Coast below the city at 90c ₩ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The movement is restrained in part by light supplies of provisions, and in part by the want of conveyance and slow communications with Texas and the interior of the country. Prices of all descriptions of Western produce, however, are advancing. The sales to-day comprise 1050 bbls Flour, of which 50 fine at $6 75, 100 low superfine at $7, 300 damaged superfine at $9, 150 good superfine at $9 37½, and 300 do in two lots at $9 50 ₩ bbl; 750 sacks white and yellow mixed Corn in lots at $1 15 ₩ bushel, 550 sacks choice white and yellow, also in lots, at $1 20, 100 sacks Oats in one lot at 75c, 300 do in two lots at 80c ₩ bushel and 100 sacks Bran at $1 45 ₩ 100 lbs. Mess Pork is retailing at $34 ₩ bbl and Bacon Shoulders are retailing at 17½ @ 18c ₩ lb. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 50 ₩ bbl, Onions at $4 25 @ $4 50, and Apples at $6 @ $6 50 ₩ bbl; Cabbages at $15 ₩ 100, Eggs at 30 @ 35c ₩ dozen, and $20 @ $25 ₩ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—An increased amount of tonnage by steamships for New York having been placed in the trade, and being expected here shortly, the rates have been lowered and are now 2½ c ₩ lb for Cotton. The rates by sailing vessels is now 1c ₩ lb for Cotton for New York. Sailing vessels on the berth for Liverpool command ⅝ @ ¾ ₩ lb and for Havre 1⅛ ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 4, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: [illegible] Western Beeves, [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 5, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, for New York. [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Atlantic, Williams, from New York [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS.

NEW YORK—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—[illegible]

BOSTON—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL—[illegible]

NEW YORK—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Walt & co—[illegible]

For New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,
Office, Exchange Alley, No. 37.

MONDAY next, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Planters' Press, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, by order of the Honorable [illegible], Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department and for account of the United States, will be sold 168 BALES OF COTTON. [illegible]

Succession of Jean Coude—No 22,[illegible].

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated first day of August 1865, will be sold on SATURDAY next, 5th day of August, at 12 o'clock M., in front of his Auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the following described property belonging to said succession: One Bay Mule. One lot of Harness. One lot Wearing Apparel and Trunks. Terms—Cash.

Peremptory Sale of Fine Lots of Ground near Annunciation Church, near St. Theresa Church and near the Esplanade street Cars.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, FIFTEEN FINE LOTS OF GROUND, [illegible] SIX LOTS OF GROUND, [illegible]

Handsome Two-Story Brick House on Marigny street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

For Mobile.

REGULAR PACKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer ARMADILLO, [illegible] will leave [illegible] on MONDAY, August 7th, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or to F. HOLCOMBE & CO., No 67 Exchange [illegible].

Red River.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 5 P. M. FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT. The fine, light draught, steamer ELEANOR, S. Levy, Jr., master, [illegible] JEAN G. ANGLO, Advertising Agent.

D. Bouligny,
(Formerly BELL & BOULIGNY),
SUGAR AND COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Common and Baronne streets,
New Orleans.

Rathe & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 190 Gravier Street,
New Orleans.

W. B. Tullis,
(Successor of Tarleton, Whiting and Tullis),
COTTON FACTOR,
No. 38 PERDIDO STREET.

BY THE DEATH OF MR. A. J. RUGELEY, the firm of A. J. RUGELEY & CO. was dissolved [illegible]. JAMES D. BLAIR & CO. will continue the [illegible] Factorage and General Commission Business [illegible].

Letter Lost.

A LIBERAL reward will be paid to the person who will bring back to the undersigned a LETTER [illegible]. L. BELOCHE, Druggist, Corner of Dauphine and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

THE steamship LOUISIANA, from New York is now discharging cargo at Post [illegible] [illegible] ED. F. STOCKMEYER.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72 ......Chartres Street...... 72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
[illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs wherever exhibited. [illegible] GROVER & BAKER have re-established an Agency at 120 Canal street (Touro Buildings) New Orleans, where a complete assortment of the Machines will always be found [illegible]. Also a full assortment of TRIMMINGS, SILK, [illegible]. AGENCY 120 CANAL STREET.

Notice.

MR F. J. LAMER is my duly authorized agent during my temporary absence from this city. P. C. WILKE. New Orleans, July 28th, 1865.

Notice.

PASSENGERS per steamer THE ALLISON, for Matamoros, are requested to be on board on SATURDAY, August 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as she positively leaves at that hour. A. A. LILIENTHAL, [illegible]

Havana Produce.

100,000 Havana SEGARS, different sizes, [illegible] [illegible] LEAF TOBACCO. [illegible] Havana COFFEE. [illegible] BROTHERS.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 ......Chartres Street...... 19
WE have in store a large assortment of [illegible] VELVET and TAPESTRY; [illegible] A. [illegible] & CO.

Conservative Democratic Party.

7th Representative District Club of the City of New Orleans.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1865.

At a stated meeting of said Club, held on the 1st August, the following officers were duly elected to wit: A. Viavant, Esq., President, Frederick Thomas, Secretary, Peter Frameau, Vice-President, and P. [illegible], Treasurer.

On motion the following declaration of principles was unanimously adopted to wit:

1—We hold this to be a government of white people, made and to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race and in accordance with the constant adjudication of the United States Supreme Court; that people of African descent cannot be considered as citizens of the United States, and that there can in no event, nor under any circumstances be any political equality between the white and other races.

2—We approve of the views of President Johnson with regard to the reorganization of the State governments of the South, claims by which the rights of the respective States are kept unimpaired and the consequence of which these States are allowed to regulate their institutions as freely as did when the same privileges and privileges enjoyed by any other State in the Union.

3—We strenuously advocate the assembling of a Convention of the people, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution which will be the work of the people of the State and not of a faction thereof.

4—We hold it to be a cardinal rule of action, both under the general and State Constitutions, to keep off from the field of politics all religious questions and controversies; recognizing in each and every one the right to a full and free exercise of his religious opinions and tenets.

5—We invite all the law-abiding citizens who agree with us upon the measures and principles above announced, without distinction of nationality to join us in organizing the Conservative Democratic Party, in opposition to the Radical Republican Party, whose ultimate and aims are to centralize and consolidate a government on the ruins of our State rights institutions.

On motion the Club adjourned to Tuesday [illegible], 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTIN VIAVANT, President.
FREDERIC THOMAS, Secretary.

RED RIVER EXPRESS.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the business community that he has made arrangements to run an EXPRESS from New Orleans through to SHREVEPORT. ALEXANDRIA, GRAND ECORE, BATON ROUGE and all intermediate landings each way. Connects through other expresses with all parts of the country for the transmission of MONEY, LETTERS, VALUABLE PACKAGES AND FREIGHT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION with promptness and dispatch. [illegible] G. J. MACLELLAN, Purchasing Agent and Commission Merchant, 24 CANAL ST., New Orleans.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of THOMSON & BARNES is dissolved by mutual consent and dissolution to take effect from the 31st July inst. E. Thomson is charged with the liquidation of the affairs and will use the name of the firm for that purpose. E. THOMSON. W. BARNES.

In withdrawing from the business, I respectfully ask from my friends the continuance of their patronage to my successor E. THOMSON. WM. BARNES.

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at the old stand, [illegible] THOMSON & CO. E. THOMSON.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RAGE, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of May, 1865. SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace.

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RAGE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel Bell, [illegible]

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, December [illegible], 1864.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

[illegible]

C. GAILLARD, President.
E. CASSIGNEUL, Secretary.