THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1865.

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

Rents and the Tendency of Population.

In Richmond, Va., as in New Orleans, the press contains frequent complaints against the high rents of houses. One journal regards the height which they have attained as positively absurd. To the head of a homeless family in search of a tenement, who has to measure increasing prices with a diminishing purse, the alleged absurdity is but a sorry joke—one that may corrugate the face with a sardonic smile, not one that may relax its serious rigor with a healthy laugh. Unfortunately, high rents in such cases cannot be laughed, or smiled, or cajoled, or grumbled away. Reasonable people are not in the habit of speaking of the absurd elevation of the thermometer, or of fretting because it does not, in midsummer, fall to a vernal or autumnal temperature. Rents, like the figures of the thermometer, indicate existing conditions; you must change those conditions if you would alter the signs by which they are denoted.

From prevalent high rents in New Orleans, and from the extended hardship which, judging from complaints, they impose, we may conclude, first, that a surplus beyond the average population of the city has produced an unusual demand for house room, second, that the means of those seeking homes cannot keep pace with advancing rents. If commercial prosperity corresponded with increase of population, if profitable avocations were open to all classes of tenants, if people were drawn to the city because they had plenty of money to spend or a fair prospect of making a plenty on which to live, we would hear no protests, no lamentations, on the subject of high rents. Profits would outrun expenses, and if an absolute deficiency of house room were experienced the same profits would soon command an adequate addition. Capital will leap to supply the wants of a remunerative tenantry.

Unhappily, the increase of our population is not attended by the circumstances above described. There has been, to be sure, an unusual business activity in the city since about the middle of last spring, but it arose from causes of a temporary nature, mainly from the opening of the military lines and the sudden rush to market of cotton previously blockaded in the interior. The fact remains that the increase of population is not in itself an index of the commercial prosperity of the city. It does not mean abundant money possessed by those who constitute the increase or abundant opportunities held out to them for making money. We could wish that it were not capable of conveying any other meaning. For, while it does not conduce to the elements of solid and durable business in the city, it speaks of unproductiveness, stagnation, and decay in the country. Numbers are living in the city because their homes have been broken up in the country, or because they fear to return to them, or because they despair of their ability to succeed fully cope with the new conditions of rural industry. Numbers are here, also, because they have no homes, and numbers also, who belong to a class of indefinite beings without central will and conscious purpose, are here in obedience to a sort of gregarious instinct.

We must infer, then, that if high rents have some about on economical principles, the unusual increase of our city population has not resulted from commercial causes, but that it is to be ascribed to the unusual situation consequent to the war. To correct this situation is what is now urgently demanded for the welfare and prosperity of both the country and the city. If the former wither, the city will not long flourish; the foundations of its wealth and greatness are cut in the fields where harvests are reaped, in the pastures where cattle fatten, in gardens, in orchards, in the hewn wood of primeval forests.

The tendency to overpopulate the city at the expense of the country is one that presages the ruin of both, and it is the private as well as public duty of all to do what can be done to counteract this tendency by helping to restore rural industry and thrift. A large city where every breath, so to say, costs money, is the last place to which unemployed and moneyless persons, with no assured prospect of employment, should think of coming. The country is the natural source of subsistence; it is there that Mother Earth feeds her children at first hand; the nearer you come to her, the surer you are of tasting her bounties. She will always have bread for the needy, and for the diligent and loyal seeker milk and honey, and all delicious fruits and lovely and fragrant flowers.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We are glad to learn from Dr. Truchart, of Galveston, Texas, recently arrived from Virginia, that this old and eminent institution, founded by Jefferson, and associated as *alma mater* with many of the brightest intellects and fairest names in the South, still maintains a firm footing with a prospect of increasing promise for the future. Though so near the scene of some of the most terrible conflicts, it was never discontinued during the war. It was in military occupation but once, and then had special protection from damage and intrusion by order of Gen. Sheridan. Its next session will commence as usual on the 1st of October, and will terminate on the 4th of July.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. H. Dunn, clerk of the Missouri, for St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis papers; to Mr. Dable, of Adams' Express, for late Boston and other Northern papers, and to the Purser of the Keeping Star, for delivering our New York files and for other favors.

Mr. Shackleford, President of the old Board of Directors of the Jackson Railroad, is expected to arrive in the city to-day, and to hold a meeting of the Board on Wednesday.

SOUTH LOUISIANA EXPRESS.—Having made the arrangements with the Commercial Express, Mr. A. J. Baldwin, of the South Louisiana Express, is ready to receive and forward letters, moneys, valuables, &c., according to a subscribed in the advertising column.

CONTINUANCE OF THE LADIES' FAIR.—At the earnest solicitation of friends the ladies have been indeed to continue the Fair at the Mechanics' Institute till Wednesday evening, when there will be a grand raffle and auction. After the close of the fair every night, there will be dancing in the pleasantest room in the city, and the ladies will give a grand dress ball on Thursday evening. Those interested should consult the programme in another place.

The Jackson *Mississippian* learns that Hon. Fulton Anderson and Colonel O. E. Hooker, of Jackson, have addressed a letter to Mr. Sparrard tendering their services as counsel for Jefferson Davis.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Not long since the wire chord which was to extend the ocean from Ireland to New Foundland, was called the "Atlantic cable"; now it means that it is not Atlantic-able but telegraph cable.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EVENING STAR.—The steamship Evening Star, Capt. L. C. Winpenny, from New York, 19th inst., arrived Sunday night, with the mails and the following passengers:

John Bentz, Dr Goldtsch, J G Sherrard wife O H Sherrard child, J A Gibbs, Dr J Moss, L J B Sharp, Pt Cook, T H Smith, R H Wilkinson, U A Sturtz, F A Ker, S H Fitzhugh and child, Mrs H Ker, Miss Ker, Miss Carpent, J J Ashby, F A Dunson, Jos Simon, S Baker, L Thomas, Jr Sweet, C C Gaudy, A Mayer, Mrs Mayer, S B A Bonsall, A Goetchel, J Bailey, W L Bryant, R Wade, C Bell, F Gerstner, J Vidal, Louis J Bier, J Jr, L Young, F Villeroux, M Condon, L Bonjour, J Wolf—24 in cabin.

CHARLES SHARPE, ATTORNEY FOR LOUISIANA.—We understand that the appointment of United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana has been conferred on Hon. P. Rodney Sharpe, of New Orleans. The appointment will give very general satisfaction to all loyal people in the South and Southwest.—*Pitch. Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamship Mariposa Across the War.

Southwest Pass, August 28.—The steamship Mariposa, from New York, crossed the bar today, at 2 P. M.

European Dates to the 18th.

COTTON DECLINED 1|2d IN LIVERPOOL.

RETURN OF THE GREAT EASTERN—IMMEDIATE RENEWAL OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAY THE CABLE—SHARES ADVANCED.

Interview of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER CITY OF DUBLIN.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, August 28—News is received by the steamer North American from Liverpool on the 18th August.

Cotton had declined 1|2d. Sales of the week were 50,000 bales; Middling 18¾; sales on Friday 7000; stock of American cotton 27,000. Breadstuffs easier. Weather improving. Previous firm. Consols advanced 1|2. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £40,000.

The Great Eastern had returned. Her failure to lay the cable caused no disappointment.

Measures are to be immediately taken to renew the attempt, and shares in the enterprise have advanced.

New York, August 28—The City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

Cotton unchanged, sales of three days 20,000 bales; middling 19¼.

Breadstuffs had advanced, weather continuing unfavorable to the harvest.

Money more active. Consols 89¾. American stocks depressed.

Cholera was spreading in Constantinople, the mortality reaching 400 in one day. Business was suspended in consequence.

LATER.

Liverpool, August 18—Flour advanced 6s; wheat 3c; provisions firm; coffee dull; sugar quiet.

The interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia had been fixed for the 19th.

The Chinese Rebels threaten the Imperial City.

The American Minister at Constinople advises his Government to take precautions against Cholera.

The steamer City of Dublin was wrecked in Cook's Straits, and all on board perished.

Additional.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

FROM MISSISSIPPI—GEN. SLOCUM COUNTERMANDS THE MILITIA ORDER OF GOV. SHARKEY.

Vicksburg, August 27—Gen Slocomb has just heard an order to offset a recent order of Gov. Sharkey, calling for volunteer militia in this State. It reads as follows, The provisional Governor has thought proper, without consultation with his Department Commander or with any other officer of the United States on duty here, to organize and arm a force in every county, urging the young men of the State, who have so distinguished themselves for gallantry, to report promptly to his call.

It is therefore ordered that the district commanders give notice at once to all persons within their respective districts, that no military organizations except those under the control of the United States authorities will be permitted within their respective commands, and that if any attempt is made to organize, after such notice, those engaged in it will be arrested.

FOR VICKSBURG.—The regular Tuesday passenger packet Peytona leaves at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the above and all way landings hence. We take pleasure in endorsing the Peytona and her officers to our shipping and travelling readers as a first class boat that has earned the reputation which she enjoys. Those interested will be gratified to find the well knows Captain John S. Woolfolk in command, and the affable Mr. John S. Williams at the desk.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—Our readers are informed "officially" that at 5 o'clock this P.M. the steamer Trent will cast off her lines and depart for all landings on Bayou Lafourche. The Trent stands A1 in all our insurance offices and her officers are adepts in their respective positions. Capt. M. N. Wood is master and the deservedly popular Mr. S. S. Streck is the "boss" clerk.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the excelsior passenger packet Magenta will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate landings on the "Father of Waters." The Magenta is a first class passenger packet and her officers are *as fast* in their respective departments. Capt H. Seribner is in command, and Mr. John B. Weaver controls the office affairs.

FOR RED RIVER.—Our business community will be sure to take advantage of the departure this afternoon of the fleet and light draught passenger packet Judge Fletcher that departs at 5 P. M. precisely. Those interested will find the well known Capt. J. C. Shute on the hurricane roof and Mr. J. W. Smith—who is one of the old school Smiths—in charge of the bureau.

From Abbeville Parish.

THE ABBEVILLE SOUTH.—This is the title of a new paper published at Plaquemine, in Iberville parish, by Mr. C. Ward, and the first number of which, dated the 26th instant, speaks well for its editorship and otherwise. We quote from it the following local intelligence:

CROPS IN ABBEVILLE AND WEST BATON ROUGE.—It is enough to make one's heart ache to drive through the once highly cultivated and productive Parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge and observe the ruin and decay everywhere visible. There is not one acre in ten, fairly under cultivation, in any kind of crops; and the little in tillage is half worked, *à la mode Africaine*. We doubt whether there will be pro ceeds the present year, in both parishes, one thousand hogsheads of sugar, aggregate sixty to seventy thousand in old times. Ten cotton crop is small, and will probably not amount to over seven or eight hundred bales in the two parishes.

Unless we have a radical change for the better, in our present system of labor, our planters have a gloomy future in prospective.

COTTON GINNERY.—We learn that our enterprising fellow citizen, Henry E. Moore, contemplates the speedy erection of cotton ginnery at this place, fully adequate to gin and bale all the cotton produced this season in this vicinity. It will prove a great convenience to our planters, some of whom have also, having heretofore given exclusive attention to the culture of cane, and consequently were compelled last season to ship their crop to market in seed, subjected to heavy charges for transportation in bulk, and sick losses of weight in manipulation as scarcely met their approval.

THE STATE SEMINARY IN RAPIDES.—We read in the Alexandria, La., *Democrat* of the 22d:

We have authority for stating that the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning will be opened for the reception of students early in October next. Professor Boyd, whose ability and fidelity as an instructor have contributed so much to the reputation of the institution, has been entrusted with the task of repairing and thoroughly fitting up the buildings, and from his well known energy and perseverance we have no doubt that the Seminary will be ready for use at a very early day. The Board of Supervisors will hold a meeting in a few weeks for the purpose of filling such vacancies as may exist in the faculty, and it is proposed to connect operations with a full, competent and experienced corps of professors.

The Spanish Consul General to the United States, Jose W. Schmidt, died in New York on Saturday last, and was buried from Trinity Chapel.

From Late Western Papers.

By the arrival of the steamer Missouri, Capt. Jesse Y. Hard, from St. Louis, we have Western papers to the 23d instant, from which we derive the following:

THE NEGRO SCHOOL QUESTION IN WASHINGTON—WHAT GUNNER SAYS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Congress having ordered the city of Washington to set apart a portion of its school funds for the benefit of the negro schools, the authorities avoided obedience by raising a new school fund and making extraordinary additions to another fund so as to continue the support of the white schools. Yesterday one of the trustees of the negro schools called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that this was a fraud in fact, if not in name, and therefore, under the resolution of Congress demanded the authorized share of the school fund for the negro schools. The Mayor refused to pay over anything. In a letter on the subject, received to-day, Senator Sumner says: "The Lord reigns, and I hope and the diabolical at Washington, cannot continue to prevent. They will not weary in counteracting it. Work on, fight on. When Congress meets, we shall insist upon justice. This is the talisman by which our country is to be saved."

EXECUTIVE BUREAU IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, August 22—The President is understood to have determined, in view of the heavy pressure upon him, to organize in the White House an Executive Bureau, at the head of which is to be placed Mr. John Wilson, at present Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. The determination has probably been expedited by the trouble about pardons and pardon brokerage. The Presidential suspension of pardoning is understood to have been in consequence of intimations from various quarters that a ring had been formed partly of office holders and partly of pardon brokers who were exercising a most corrupt influence in furthering the pardon of some, delaying that of others.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JEFF DAVIS AND HIS COUNSEL.

Albany, August 22—Mr. S. H. Gillett, one of the counsel for Jeff Davis, in a note to the *Albany Argus*, says Mr. Davis has no more information concerning his trial than others have.

In a letter from Mr. Davis, dated the 15th inst., to Mr. Gillett, he says: "I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment. Mr. Davis requests Mr. Gillett to have a conference with Mr. Charles O'Conner, his only other counsel, so they may be prepared for the trial whenever it might be brought on, with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit. A direct application to the proper department asking to be informed, if not improper, when, where and before what tribunal Mr. Davis is to be tried, remains unanswered, because, as he supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff Davis will soon take place, in a civil court, and he has commenced preparations for the defence. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Conner, of New York, in Washington in a few days.

GOV. BROWNLOW ON AFRICA.

Gov. Brownlow (of Tennessee) in a recent letter to the Knoxville *Whig* thus ventilates his views of the final disposition of the negro race in this country:

The negroes, like the Indian tribes, will gradually become extinct, having no owners to care for them, and not owning property in them, they will cease to increase in number—cease to be looked after and militated—while emigration will take place of slave labor. Intemperance, starvation and disease will remove a majority of the negroes in this generation. The better one of them will go to work and sustain themselves.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 21st says that on Thursday afternoon last, Jim Lewis, Wright and four of his sons were cruelly and inhumanly murdered by the road-side, on the route from Rolla to Houston, some five miles southwest of the former place. The murders, as we are informed, were committed by a squad of Militia county militia, some nine in number, under command of Colonel Habeck, who resides in either Miller or Cole county.

It appears that this Colonel and his squad of militia, on Tuesday last, went to the residence of Jim Lewis Wright, in Shersmith Bottom, six miles from Rolla. They remained there until Thursday. On that day they arrested Judge Wright and five of his sons. Some sort of an investigation was made into accusations brought against the parties, either Jim Lewis or Wright, it was determined to take them to Rolla, and be given out, for further trial. Mrs. Wright, the wife and step-mother of the Judge, and his sons, at first implored Colonel Habeck not to take her family away. Finding that her entreaties were unavailing she then brought him to permit her to accompany them. This also was refused, but upon her imploring him to do something for her protection, he she was fearful of being murdered if left alone, the youngest son, a mere stripling, was released.

The Judge was then mounted on a horse by himself, and his four sons upon two other horses under guard of the squad of militia, ostensibly to be taken to Rolla. Before reaching that point, as stated above, they were all inhumanly butchered and their bodies left lying in the brush by the road side. Mr Lewis Wright's house was fired into the persons of the first. Twelve of them took effect in their heads. Before the bodies were reached by the female wife and mother and her remaining son, four of the five, were dead, and the fifth insensible and dying.

St. Louis Markets of the 22d.

St. Louis, August 22—Tobacco—The market continues heavy, and prices were again easier on all qualities to-day. Sales comprise 17 hhds green leaf at $4 50 to $5 30; 27 factory at $5 70 to $6 40; 13 planters' at $5 50 to $8 50; 32 common shipping leaf at $3 90 to $12 75; 19 medium at $13 to $14 75; 13 good and fine at $16 to $27 75; 16 common manufacturing at $15 75 to $22 25; 3 medium at $26 25 to $30; 3 good at $30 to $42 50; 1 fine at $66 50, and 6 boxes Hunters new packy firm, and bids on 48 hogsheads were refused.

Bagging and Rope—Dull, and no sales reported.

Lead—No sales to report. Supply light, and market firm. Last sales were of small lots of Mississippi at 9½ net in the city.

Flour—Received 6908 bbls and 796 sks. The market was very dull. Small lots of low grades were sold, and there was some business in double and single extras in stock; but the demand was languid, and the aggregate of sales was small. Choice double extras were inquired for, but being held high, there was very little disposition to take hold. Sales included 100 bbls choice country double extra at $11 75; 300 do good do at $10 25; 120 do choice extra at $9 50; 200 do do at $8 75 to $9; 495 do single extra at $8 12½; 96 do fall wheat single extra at $8 25 to $8 50; 450 do spring wheat do at $8 25 to $8 50; 625 do spring and fall super at $7 37 to $7 62½; 35 do spring do at $6 87½ and 130 do fine and low paper at $5 to $6 50.

Whisky—No sales and no offerings.

Hides—We quote flint at 13c, dry salted at 11c, green salted at 8 1|2c per lb.

Hay—Received 346 bales. There was an improved business, including sales of 24 bales timothy, pressed at $23, 100 do do at $22 delivered, 96 do do at $20 delivered, 12 and 23 do choice loose, pressed at $21, 50 do timothy, pressed at $20, and 181 do loose pressed at $15 per ton.

Provisions—Supply ample all kinds of provisions.

Onions—Sale of 37 ship prime at 85c per bushel.

Butter—Sales of 154 packages dairy at 24c, and 15 do common store packed at 20c.

Rice—The supply has largely fallen off, and prices have advanced to 9@9½c for uncovered, without and with packages.

Wool—Market steady, with a fair business, including sales of 21 bales of tub-washed at 66 @67c; 1060 lb do at 63½c; 3 do terry at 45c; 3 do do at 52c; 13 do fine washed at 55c; 34 do unwashed at 37 1|2@38c, and 22 do berry do at 36c ⅌ lb.

Groceries—We note a fair business doing in coffee, and considerable activity in sugar at last quotations. We quote fair to prime Rio coffee at 38@39 1|2c; mainings at 35@36c; Java at 39@37c; Porto Rico sugar, at 17 1|2@17 1|2; Havana at 16@16½c; Cuba at 16c; Muscovado at 14 1|2@15c; new at 11 1|2@12 1|2c, site and tale, and New York syrup and molasses at 60 to 65c.

Oats—Received 7544 sks. Market dull and lower, with sales of 945 sks extra choice old at 58 to 59c; 420 do do at 56c; 500 do fair old at 54c; 1240 do good new to 44 to 45c; 630 do do at 46c; 63 do at 38c; 2500 do night new at 36 to 38c, and 67 do poor do at 30c.

Rye—We heard of only one or two small sales at 75c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions—Market dull, and no important transactions were made. We quote mess pork at $39 to $39 50; lard at 21 1|2 to 22c for small, irregular lots, and 20 1|2 to 21c for tierces lots of home leaves; clear sides at 19 to 19 1|2c; shoulders at 15 to 16c; cured do at 21 to 22c; dried beef do at 24 to 26; shoulders to 16c.

Beef Cattle—For good meat there was market was been steady for all classes of cattle, and no doubt that the Southern cattle will be ready for use at a very early day. The Board of Supervisors will hold a meeting in a few weeks for the purpose of filling such vacancies as may exist in the faculty, and it is proposed to connect operations with a full, competent and experienced corps of professors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suspicious.—Simpson Graham early yesterday morning, saw a negro near the Tivoli Circle, bearing a washtub with two turkeys on his head. When ordered to stop he fled without his burden and escaped from the scene. The property awaits a claimant.

Broils.—Michael Hennessey is charged with a battery on Eliza Dowlings and carrying a revolver; Jean Argeda was taken in charge on the accusation of having attempted to cut James Lounge with a razor.

Negligent.—Officer Butler says that he found a 6-ff stopcock open at 12 1|2 o'clock on Monday morning with $22 in the till. He secured the money.

Got Out of Prison without Leave.—Joe Pinon is a lad with the activity of a cat and is as slippery as an eel if not more so. He was locked up in the dark cell of the Third District on Saturday. The small window, which supplies the cell with air and a few rays of light occasionally, he generally prison fashion with irongrates but they did not keep the prisoner in for he slided through them and made his escape, so far.

Fire.—The alarm yesterday morning was caused by a chimney burning at the corner of Union and Freedman streets. The damage was inconsequential.

Suspected Infanticide.—A seven months' child, fully developed and perfectly formed, was found drowned in the river opposite the foot of Grand street.

The Record.—Taken the custody oath in the Mayor's office up to 2 o'clock yesterday 2273, registered as voters up to the same time 5,174.

Provost Court—Judge Luker.—John Keis, convicted of having in his possession two Holes United States government scales, was fined $100 or six months' imprisonment.

Recorders' Courts—Hair Pulling.—Lizzie Burke and Bridget Horgan pulled each other by the hair on Perdido street, and kicked up so many dickens that Recorder Vennard sent them for ten days to the workhouse to cool off.

Refusing Duty.—Joseph Lorenzo refused to assist a police officer in the capture of a fugitive. The officer complained and Lorenzo had to pay a fine of $10.

Stealing.—C. Joseph and three others are charged with having stolen property from Madame P. Brown, valued at $250. The case was examined and sent before the First District Court.

Bad Conduct.—Madame Lambert out of pure spite and jealousy cowhided the dress of her husband on the charge of insulting her and being an incorrigible drunkard. She was fined $5 or to refer 5 days imprisonment in default.

Joe Grant was fined $5 for disturbing the peace on Camp street by pelting the deaf mute to the annoyance of the inhabitants there.

Kate Heston was put under some bonds with a fine of $5 for forcing herself into the premises of Mrs. Cash, Conseil, when in a jealous fit, and then and there knocking that lady. She promised to behave herself.

Kate Ryan was up for the fourth time for her improper conduct on Tchoupitoulas street and fined $10. Remembrances each were dispensed of with $2 50 to $5 fine or 5 and 10 days imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The steamship Evening Star, Capt. L. C. Winpenny, from New York 19th inst., arrived at her wharf on Sunday night last, with $660,427 75 in specie consigned as follows:

To National Bank	$400 00
To Co's Bank	[illegible]
To Herman Ketz & Co	[illegible]
To E. S. Kennedy	[illegible]
To Newman & Murphy	15,847 75
To W. J. Mecomb	[illegible]
To Jacob [illegible]	[illegible]
To H. J. Pugh & Co	[illegible]
To G. L. Lumbland	[illegible]
To W. P. Converse & Co	[illegible]
To M. Jones	[illegible]
To W. H. Hyde	[illegible]
To Kerr & [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$660,427 75

Threatened Political Convulsion in Spain.

(New York Herald's Paris Correspondence.)

Paris, August 4, 1865.—I have private information from Spain which leads me to anticipate a grave political convulsion, and perhaps a revolution in that country very soon.

The Queen, who hates the present Prime Minister, Marshal O'Donnell, only accepted him as a *pis aller*, because and had arrived at the conviction that the intelligent part of her subjects would no longer put up with Narvaez, and she feared a revolution from one hour to another. Narvaez knew that the Queen was conspiring against him, and that was the reason why he summoned him to appear at Madrid.

I have little doubt that within a fortnight demonstrations will take place simultaneously in most of the principal towns of Spain which will not be strong enough to repress the tendency that he is master of the army, but he is not. In Spain high among the upper classes, when supply the officers of the army, that republicanism is rapidly gaining ground. The masses in general are contented enough to obey the priests and civil powers that be. The upper classes are now bent upon a revolution, and I have reason to think that the time is at hand when they will achieve their object.

Prim is at present the leader of the movement, but it is quite possible that, as it goes on, he may be supplanted by somebody of more advanced ideas.

The Misscegenation Idea among the Hostile up Red River.

[From the Shreveport News.]

Strange ideas flow through the minds of some of the freedmen and women hereabouts.—We had a conversation with a stout colored woman, at present in our employ—one too, of the very best that we have met with, and she says that the unfavorable feeling between the bloods through the country is, that the whites and the bloods are to be forced to marry; the black men to marry our white women and the white men the black women, "at least," said she, "that Jake will be very much disgusted, as he expected long for her to have been married to a white lady." Jake had been her husband, and and actually abandoned her with the view of marrying a white woman.

It seems from what we could learn, that many, both Northern and Southern, had been playing off their jokes upon the more gullible of the black people, and the latter, without questioning, accepted the joke as gospel. The fact is, the general intermarriage of the whites and blacks is, to some extent, believed even by the more intelligent class of colored people about home. We asked an intelligent colored woman day that as it was now lawful for whites and blacks to marry, she would marry a white man, as she never "cared much about negroes any way."

The London Times on the Atlantic cable—Steamship and the Mexico-Americans Sympathy.

The London Times, speaking of the Atlantic cable says no memorial monument of modern times has ever excited more widespread interest and deep regret than this almost National disaster. It believes the directors are about to take steps immediately relative to the work that need be done.

The Times further remarks it would be strange if after all the land should be at war and the Russian and American ships could complete the wire from London to New York, by way of Siberia and Behring's Straits, to avoid the chasm of the cable. There can be no question as to the practicability of a land line, but England looks to the Atlantic route. Both are only a question of time and money. In the meantime the Great Eastern remaining with a Director, we might immediately see about recovering our cable. It appears to be admitted that it is capable of improvement.

The Minnesota State Democratic Convention was rather a failure. Only twenty counties were represented, and but one party. The resolutions approve the President's reconstruction policy, but the Radical journals, opposed to the President's course, oppose a protective tariff, favor suffrage, free, and objects the administration of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A sinking fund with swallow-tailed coats is forming in Dublin.

G. Hampton thinks that the idea who first invented bustles "Ship Flounce" had sight of our end postal currency in his mind.

Mason Hunter, son of R. M. T. Hunter, was drowned at the family residence, in Essex county, Virginia, on the 20th of July, while bathing in a mill pond. The daughter of Mr. Hunter died a few weeks ago.

LADIES' HAIR AT

The Mechanics' Institute,
CORNER OF BATAVIA STREET, NEAR CANAL.

A fine assortment of [illegible] for the [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHEAP AND FAIR.

On Tuesday evening, August 29th, [illegible] Hall, [illegible] will be sold [illegible] Hair Jewelry, [illegible] Gold Pens, [illegible] Watches and Jewelry, [illegible] Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Lockets, Thimbles and Lockets.

GRAND RAFFLE SALE.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 28, 1865.

The general market has continued inactive, with no new leading staple, in particular, the demand was quite limited, only five or six bales coming forward, although the sales were to a fair extent, embracing fully 1500 bales. Prices were evidently under, although desirable lots of the better qualities could not be had unless of gravier quality. The cause point, however, was a falling off of late from the ruling rates on Friday last.

Gold opened rather unsettled by the heavy receipts by the steamships Victor, Mercer and Evening Star. The parcelmen of them by the first steamers were promptly furnished by their agents, but the Evening Star's correspondent, which, from the various consignees and remoteness, gave rise to had the effect of still more disturbing the market.

After the stock of business was obtained the parcelmen which we subjoin. In the meantime holders had offered to sell at the reduced rate of 144, without meeting purchasers, although the only sales reported were at higher figures, embracing $2400 at 144 1|8, $2000 and $2500 at 144 3|4, and $1200, $4000 and $4000 at 145. The market was quoted at the close at 144 asked 145 to 145¼, on Saturday evening. The Victor brought $4743 50 to Mr J. E. Duncan; $4000 to Messrs. W. P. Converse & Co., $80,000 to Mr. Richard Jones and $25,000 to the Bank of America—total $94,743 50; the Mercer had $8176 25 for Messrs. Pike, Lapsley & Brother, $5161 10 for Messrs. G. Seixas & Co., $15,000 for Messrs. Wm Edwards & Co., $25,000 for Messrs. O. B. Graham & Co., $25,000 for the Mechanics' Bank, $25,000 for the Bank of Louisiana, and $50,000 for Messrs. Mellon, Valentine & Co., total $148,336 25.

The receipts by the Evening Star embraced $338 to Messrs. Kerr, Barnett & Co., $5000 to Mr. G. L. Lumbland; $5000 to Mr. E. H. Kennedy, $5000 to Mr. M. Jordan; $3000 to Mr. W. P. Converse Jr., $9164 to Messrs. Marlin & Phelps & Co., $16,000 to Mr. W. S. Means, $15,000 to Mr. J. Barber, $15,328 75 to Messrs. Newman & Murphy, $20,000 to Mr. E. S. Kennedy, $80,000 to Messrs. Herman Ketz & Co., $20,000 to the Canal Bank, $36,000 to the Union Bank, and $150,000, $16,000 and $128,000 to the order of the same institutions—total, $660,427 75. We learn that $50,000 was received by the Adams' Express. This would give an aggregate, for the day's receipts of $813,327, which is the heaviest amount we have yet had to report. We learn that it will be followed by some additional sums on the Fang Shang, (in the river) the Harpoon, Sally Ann, and the Hagar, which we hear put into Key West. The Harman Livingston is not yet in sight, let alone docs, having sailed from New York on the 12th, but we are not aware of any sum expected by her.

The only sale of Silver reported to-day was 1,100 Mexican dollars at 143c. American half dollars are tendered at 140.

Foreign Exchange was less active, but without any appreciable change in rates. A few close private bill for a round sum sold at 156. Other parcels sold 154, but some were offered at 152½. The Banks drawing 155 to 156. In Francs, we quote choice of 5.15 (300 at 5.17½), round sums at 5.17½, 10,000 at 5.20, and 1,100 (300 at —. We continue to quote Sterling at 62 to 154 for private bills, on 154 to 156 for Banks, and Francs at 5.20½ to 5.17½ for the former, and 5.25½ for the latter. A check on Havana for $15,000 was taken by the Bank of America at 1½.

We have no material change to note in Domestic Exchange. The Banks and dealers quoted on New York as 1½ ⅌ ¢ discount, but exclusively a limited business transacted. Outdoors, the rates are unchanged. $10,000 was paid on New York sell at discount; $20,000 five days (20,000 10 days) at 1¼, but a moderate sum at 1½; a fair amount of New York bills drawn at 1½ round; ten days' at 1¼, 1½, and 1¾; some thirty-days' at 1¾; and ninety days' at 2.

We have nothing to report in Stocks. 19 consolidated City Bonds, (19 and 7) changed hands, but the rate was not reported. They are nominal at 79 for the consolidated and 56 for the Half Bond issue.

The Bank note market was without any material change. Bank of New Orleans bills sold at 69 1|2 and 70, and Louisiana State at 53 1|2 and 60. (an improvement.) 65c was offered for Commercial. We quote Bank of Louisiana 36 to 38, Bank of New Orleans at 65@70, Commercial Bank at 60 to 65, Union at 65 to 70 to 77 1|2 and 78, and Citizens' City at 70 to 80 and higher.—The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the notes offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at 96 and 1 and 2¼ cent discount. Corporation Scrip is dull and nominally at 90. There are the present indications of exchange in our local trade and are unaffected by both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 28, 1865.

COTTON.—We have again to notice a very quiet market, with only a limited demand, the sales comprising 2224 bales, including 500 taken by one buyer, and 370, 200, 130 and some small of less by others. Factors generally adhered to their previous pretensions but prices were nominally easier, and we now quote Ordinary at 31 to 32c, Good Ordinary at 36@37. Low Middling at 39@41, and Middling at 42@43c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received during to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Exported during to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is well supplied, but there is only a limited retail demand at previous prices. A few bbls Louisiana Sugar sold at 11c ⅌ lb for Common, 13c for Fair, and 14c for Prime; and 20 bbls Orleans Molasses, and Molasses, 67 bbls of Sugar, through the country, is that the whites and the blacks are to be forced to marry; the black men to marry our white women and the white men the black women, "at least," said she, "that Jake will be very much disgusted, as he expected long for her to have been married to a white lady." Jake had been her husband, and and actually abandoned her with the view of marrying a white woman.

It seems from what we could learn, that many, both Northern and Southern, had been playing off their jokes upon the more gullible of the black people, and the latter, without questioning, accepted the joke as gospel. The fact is, the general intermarriage of the whites and blacks is, to some extent, believed even by the more intelligent class of colored people about home. We asked an intelligent colored woman day that as it was now lawful for whites and blacks to marry, she would marry a white man, as she never "cared much about negroes any way."

The London Times on the Atlantic cable—Steamship and the Mexico-American Sympathy.

The London Times, speaking of the Atlantic cable says no memorial monument of modern times has ever excited more widespread interest and deep regret than this almost National disaster. It believes the directors are about to take steps immediately relative to the work that need be done.

The Times further remarks it would be strange if after all the land should be at war and the Russian and American ships could complete the wire from London to New York, by way of Siberia and Behring's Straits, to avoid the chasm of the cable. There can be no question as to the practicability of a land line, but England looks to the Atlantic route. Both are only a question of time and money. In the meantime the Great Eastern remaining with a Director, we might immediately see about recovering our cable. It appears to be admitted that it is capable of improvement.

The Minnesota State Democratic Convention was rather a failure. Only twenty counties were represented, and but one party. The resolutions approve the President's reconstruction policy, but the Radical journals, opposed to the President's course, oppose a protective tariff, favor suffrage, free, and objects the administration of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A sinking fund with swallow-tailed coats is forming in Dublin.

G. Hampton thinks that the idea who first invented bustles "Ship Flounce" had sight of our end postal currency in his mind.

Mason Hunter, son of R. M. T. Hunter, was drowned at the family residence, in Essex county, Virginia, on the 20th of July, while bathing in a mill pond. The daughter of Mr. Hunter died a few weeks ago.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 28, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Brown, for New York, G W Nyman & co.
U S Transport Steamship Weybossett, Parker, for New York, Quartermaster.
Ship Light of the Age, (British) Potter, for Liverpool, C S Gordon & co.
Bark Atlantic, Dunn, for Liverpool, G W Nyman & co.
Schr Ann Jane, Barrett, for Matamoras, Master.
Schr Pontiac Consort, for Pensacola, Master.
Schr Pontiac Consort, White, for St. Louis, Master.
Schr Mississippi Maid, for St. Louis, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Louisiana, Howe, from New York, to J H Cliff, agent—24 district.
Steamship Evening Star, Winpenny, from New York, 19th inst, to J H Courtenay—24 district.
Steamship Mississippi Transportation, Jackson, from Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—24 district.
Schr Pontiac Elton, (American) Moore, from Matamoras, to master.
Schr Jacksville, Lawrence, from Mobile, to master—New Basin.
Schr Lizzie Gregory, from Mobile, to master, to master—New Basin.
Schr Morning Star, from Mobile, to master, to master—New Basin.
Schr Ann Jane, Barrett, from Matamoras, to master—24 district.
Schr Pontiac Elton, Moore, from Mobile, to master, to master—New Basin.
Schr Lapland, Rosalesli, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Schr Ann Gill, Henry, from Jamaica Bend, to master—24 district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Diamond, Hart, from St Louis.
Fort Allen, Merrill