THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1865

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, sell Boots and Shoes of better quality, for the price, than any retail house in the city.

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

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 95 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

NOTARIAL APPOINTMENT—We have already announced the appointment of Mr. Chas. Boudousquie as Notary Public. We learn that he has just opened his office at No. 82 Customhouse street, up stairs. Mr. Boudousquie's long experience as Notary, and his extensive business relations, will not fail to ensure very soon a large and profitable patronage, assisted as they will be by engaging personal qualities.

The Abolition Question in Cuba—Improved Sugar-Making.

The Paris *Moniteur* of a recent date contains a highly interesting letter from Havana which treats of the active attention lately given Cuba to the subject of the abolition of slavery, and of scientific improvement in sugar-making in the same island. It would seem that the important and suggestive events occurring on all sides of the Cubans, have at last been able to agitate the soft and somnific atmosphere which, in that delicious climate, seems to wrap the population in a sort of epicurean indifference to the storms, and tides, and currents that have heretofore impinged upon, without breaking over their tranquil shores. They are beginning to understand that profound and perilous problems, sphinx-riddles, which have convulsed other countries, must eventually come home to themselves, with an inexorable demand for solution as the condition of social existence and prosperity.

A meeting of wealthy slave owners, capitalists and well-known merchants, Creoles and Europeans we are told by the *Moniteur's* correspondent, was held at the house of Mr. O. Farrill, to take into consideration various projects for the abolition of slavery. Colonel Montano suggested a plan based on the purchase of their freedom by the labor of the slaves. It was also proposed to offset a loan of $180,000,000, in order to indemnify the proprietors at the rate of $500 for each emancipated negro.

Mr. Boris, on behalf of a number of planters owning among them one hundred thousand slaves, advocated the policy of immediate emancipation and the conversion of the slaves into plantation apprentices bound to labor ten years to their old masters and to receive wages during that period at the rate of four dollars a month. At the end of the ten years, the emancipados would have the option of changing their places of labor or renewing their former contracts. In these informal and provisional deliberations, the divergence of opinion on the question, delicately and cautiously as it was touched, was quite manifested. Some were for a loan; others believed that all the revenues of the island would not suffice to compensate the slave owners. There were planters in favor of immediate emancipation, while others believed that the transition from slavery to absolute freedom should be nicely graduated, that, for the interest of the blacks themselves, an apprenticeship more or less prolonged should be adopted.

These diversities of view show the importance of studying the question profoundly, and of profiting by the lessons taught by the examples of England and France on the same subject. "The number of slaves, at Havana," (we use the words of the *Moniteur's* correspondent) "is estimated at about 378,000; but it is indispensable that exact statistics should serve as a basis for practical solution, once a principle of action has been agreed on." We continue the quotation:

The Cuban planters are well aware that it is impossible to resolve so difficult a problem without the consent and cooperation of the metropolis; hence they will send to Madrid a commission of eminent men, headed by Mr. Durand, Rector of the University of Cuba, and deputed to lay before the Queen a memorial, dated the 28 in July last, and bearing over twelve thousand signatures.

Thanks to the labors of Messrs. Ramon de la Sagra, Vargnes, Quesnipe, Conche, Letona, Pastor N. Toledo, it is now perfectly known when an abundance of wealth may be drawn from Cuba. Already the agricultural production has greatly increased, and it will still more increase when the new processes of cultivating sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, maize and arrow root, processes devised by the able chemist, Mr. Raynoso, shall be more generally applied. These discoveries will largely compensate for any diminution of labor consequent on the freedom of the negro, and instead of vast areas poorly cultivated, attention will be given to augmenting the production on a more limited surface.

In place of two and three thousand kilogrammes of sugar per hectare, Mr. Raynoso is able to obtain five thousand, and he hopes to reach as high as eight thousand. At the same time, he thinks that, by the destructive treatment of the cane juice, instead of ten per cent., eighteen per cent. of crystallizable sugar can be extracted.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 30.)

President Johnson.

We do not know by what rules of propriety Governor Fletcher may be governed — we may not tell how far he considers himself authorized to reveal casual or formal conversations, with the President of the United States or any other individuals; it is a matter of taste and education altogether. But we know, we feel some gratification at his authorized publication of the result of an interview with President Johnson, because it puts to rest all question about the position of the President, and gives emphasis to declarations made by him since his accession to the Presidency. According to the *Post* — Gov. Fletcher's accredited organ—the President said to him:

"This is a country for white men, and, by G—d, so long as I am President, it shall be a Government for white men."

We thus the words. There is the ring of the true metal about them. Andrew the second about to follow in the footsteps of Andrew the first, and as the latter extinguished the Nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, by the adoption of most summary measures for the preservation of the Union, so does the former call the secessionists and democrats of the North, that while we shall rule the United States so long as he is President. Under such a banner, seven-tenths of the white People will rally to his standard, and Radicalism, and Parlaiamism, and Niggerism, them in one, will be vanquished forever.

"We are informed that a number of capitalists holding coal lands on the James river have applied to the Freedmen's Bureau for a thousand workmen to labor in the mines on wages". It seems to us that if capitalists want labor they should take it from the open market and not ask the Government to become an overseer for them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*"

That is precisely what capitalists would like to do, but which they are prevented from doing by the guardianship forably exercised by the Freedmen's Bureau over the negroes. Nothing would please the Southern land owners better than an open labor market, for by it they would be enabled to speedily test the question of the value of free negro labor. That they, in good faith, desire to fairly test the question there is no reason to doubt. Let the Freedmen's Bureau get out of the way and give them the opportunity.—*Western Exchange.*

English Social Life.

(From the "Saint-Ignatius Review.")

English social life is a life of great inequalities; but, in theory at least, of admirable equalities. It is not possible to change place with the angels in whom your lord; yet all you may, but all you may, quite vocation of your place will bring around you. But you may change a good deal. Blandly and mind together the little things that make up your place in society; seemingly, everybody almost who can, has taken to one. This is the cause of the extraordinary interest which our authors ever bestow on people and manners in secondary. One of the most popular of contemporary novels, Trollope's, has gone far forward, Barchester will rank in the general mind with will contest a third-rate district; and while human nature is the same, inherent struggles to rise, there will always be room for novelists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Mayor Kennedy and Louisiana Delegates at Washington.

THE ALABAMA EPISCOPAL CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

GEN. WOODS'S ACTION TO BE REPUDIATED.

COTTON AND GOLD.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4—It is asserted that the President will repudiate the action of General Woods in suspending the Bishop and clergy of the Episcopal Church in Alabama from their functions.

Cotton is active at 48@49c. Gold, 46.

New York, September 3.—The Louisiana delegates, headed by Mayor Kennedy, have arrived at Washington. Their mission relates to the affairs of their State.

Lee and Johnston have not been summoned in the Wirz trial.

New York, September 3.—Cotton excited; advanced ¾ of a cent.

Gold 144 3/4.

Sugar has advanced 1/8.

Exchange 9 3/4.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Persia has arrived from Queenstown on the 24th ult. Fenian arrests continued in England and Ireland. The London *Times* ridicules the whole movement.

The specie in the Bank of France shows an increase of 700,000 francs.

Liverpool, Saturday 23.—Cotton excited; sales 35,000 bales; ½d. advance; for speculation and export 17,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull.

Lard 90 shillings.

Consols unchanged.

Five-twenties is higher.

The Convention on Levees.

The presence, in this city, of so many gentlemen from the riparian parishes subject to overflow, in the late Democratic State Convention, was a circumstance judiciously seized upon for a convention of the planters concerned in the condition of the levees and interested in the reinstatement of those barriers to an effective condition. Accordingly a convention of citizens then interested was held at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday. The rural parishes embraced within the object of the meeting, were well and, with but few exceptions, fully represented, yet the city with its inestimable interest dependent upon the success of the aims of the Convention had not a single representative present, nor did any one appear for the Parish but one gentleman from Algiers.

The Convention, which was called to order, shortly after noon, was organized by the election of Dr. E. E. Kittridge as Chairman and Lieut. F. Fuselier, Secretary.

The following were the delegates from the Parishes represented:

Ascension—H. E. Doyal.

Assumption—Dr. E. E. Kittridge, W. W. Pugh, H. Carver.

Iberville—G. W. Jones, John E. Durden, Norbert Leavo, Michael Slaughter, Jr.

Jefferson—C. T. Bonnie, E. Waggaman, Dr Campbell.

West Baton Rouge—J. V. Daralde, B. B. Caine, Alexander Barrow.

East Baton Rouge—W. B. Walker.

Concordia—E B Whitaker, W C Gillespie.

Madison—M M Nolan, J R Carroll.

St Mary—J J Foster.

St Martin—Alf Duperier, L J Gary, J D Bossuard, Edmond Mouge, W W King.

Lafourche—P C Ewing.

West Feliciana—John Wolfe, Gov Wickliffe, P. V. Witcher.

Point Coupee—Col F L Claiborne, A D M Harelson, J H Haley, Judge E T Merrick, J H Lisbotte, John Tolit.

Terrebonne—Gen R L Gibson, C S Hunt.

Orleans, right bank—A B Bacon.

At the instance of Col. Claiborne, the report to Governor Wells of Mr. G. W. Burke, engineer, as to the condition of the levees from the city to the Arkansas line, on the Mississippi river, based upon an inspection made last month, was read. An abstract of this report will be found elsewhere in our paper.

The report having been read, Col. Claiborne, made a brief statement illustrating the insignificance of the cost of the work proposed, in comparison with the value of property already injured or destroyed by overflow. For instance in his own Parish, Point Coupée only, the loss in cotton and sugar alone was upwards of half a million of dollars, while a full estimate should embrace the damage to fences, buildings, &c., to say nothing of the sufferings of two thousand persons driven from their homes.

Mr. W. W. Pugh offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Sheriff of each parish liable to overflow to transmit to the Governor a report of the losses incurred this year in their several parishes from that cause.

Colonel Claiborne remarked that the Governor was fully impressed with the great, the vital importance of this subject. He had already appealed, earnestly, to General Canby for assistance. If, the military authorities should decline furnishing aid, the Governor had declared his purpose of assuming the responsibility of giving out the contracts for placing the levees in proper condition, and, as there was no law authorizing him to do so, he would have to depend upon the people and their representatives, to shield him from the consequences of what might be legally considered a usurpation of power. Colonel Claiborne concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention will unanimously sustain the Executive of the State of Louisiana, in any responsibility he may see proper to take in repairing and rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi River, and we pledge our Representatives and Senators to the same in the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to invite the co-operation of the United States military authorities for the immediate completion of the levees, many of which were destroyed under the plea of military necessity.

Mr. Pugh moved that a Committee of one from each Parish represented be appointed to memorialize the Governor upon the subject under consideration.

General Gibson suggested that the military authorities should likewise be memorialized. It was more important in the present condition of affairs to bring pressure to bear in that quarter. Gen. Canby had already addressed the War Department on the subject and confidently anticipated a favorable answer.

Mr. Pugh accepted the amendment.

Mr. Bacon stated that General Canby had the necessary funds here for the work and was only awaiting instructions from the War Department. These being received and favorable operations would be commenced immediately.

The motion as amended was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to the committee: Messrs. W. W. Pugh, Norbert Leavo, E Waggaman, J. V. Gaudin, W. B. Walker, W. G. Gillespie, H. R. Boland, T. J. Foster, Alfred Duperier, F. C. Ewing, T. V Wheeler, A. Barrow, A. B. Bacon, R. Gibson.

On motion the President of the Convention, Dr. Kittridge, was added to the committee.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die.*

Reporting Congress, assembled in Washington on the 18th September, finally has chosen its chairmen and committees; and while human nature is the same, inherent struggles to rise, there will always be room for novelists.

Important Report on the Levees.

Mr. J. W. Burke, Engineer, has made a report to Gov. Wells of the results of an examination made by him, under the Governor's instructions, into the condition of the Louisiana levees, from New Orleans, on both banks of the river, to the southern boundaries of Mississippi and Arkansas. The localities in which the heaviest works are required, and the nature of these works, are thus described in the report:

Pointe Coupée parish contains several important breaks: the principal one are Grand Levee, Morganza Levee and the breaks adjoining Red River. I learned from responsible and authentic sources, that the Morganza Levee was cut by the U. S. troops while stationed there.

Concordia parish contains several breaks, as set forth by Doc. A.

Tensas parish requires several heavy repairs, the principal one being the levee of a bayou near Col. Man's place.

Madison parish requires heavy works to be constructed anew, the leading points are Harper's Bayou, New Carthage, Diamond Island *Bend*, and A. M. Young's place. A large portion of this, I learn, was destroyed by the U. S. troops while occupying Vicksburg.

Carroll parish also contains a large amount of work to be done, the principal item of which consists in filling up and levees the canal cut by order of Gen. Grant and reconstructing the levee at Lake Providence.

Should the works above described, and others of a lighter character indicated in the main report, be determined on this season, Engineer Burke remarks that no time is to be lost in commencing it in order to complete the undertaking before next high water, and to secure its reasonable completion, he recommends that it be let by sections in the various parishes. The report concludes with this noteworthy warning to the commercial interests of New Orleans:

In conclusion, I would beg to remark that if the levees are not reconstructed this season, the next high water will make the evil almost irreparable, and it behooves the State, in general, and the city of New Orleans, in particular, (whose interests are so identified with the growing of the crop) to strain to accomplish the grand and important object in view.

Appended to the report is a document of specifications of which Engineer Burke says:

I beg to refer you particularly to the accompanying document marked A, which sets forth in detail all the necessary data relating to the amount of new levees to be constructed and the necessary repairs of faulty ones, to secure their safety for the next season. Document A also sets forth the approximate amount and cost of the works to be done.

These specifications are as follows:

DOCUMENT A.

No. of breaks	Localities.	Linear Yards	Cost
	Point Coupee.		
1	Johnson and Cassard	600	$1,381 50
	West Baton Rouge.		
2	Bowman's and Otis	3,000	131,250 00
3	Repairs at Lobdell's Store		600 00
4	Mrs. Hayward's Place	1,100	22 00
5	Overflow Place	1,000	1,710 00
6	E. H. Barrow	200	9,000 00
7	Whitaker Place	1,000	1,500 00
8	Capt. Kent's Place	1,000	4,725 00
9	Duplantier	800	3,420 00
10	Capt. Hind's & Robertson	1,350	3,850 00
11	Parish Levee	500	1,25 00
	Total amount	9,650	$157,464 00
	Pointe Coupée.		
12	Bonnie Place	200	375 00
13	Booth's	800	3,000 00
14	Grand Levee	1,167	24,743 00
15	Morganza Levee	1,364	30,000 00
16	Recovered	300	2,400 00
17	Parish Levee	1,700	1,25 00
	Total amount	5,565	$57,743 00
	Concordia Parish.		
18	Class Cook, Islands Bonds	100	$ 600 00
19	Adjoining Barrett's Place	800	10,500 00
20	Barrett's Place, La Bil Coupe	500	1,800 00
	Total amount	1,100	$12,100 00
	Tensas Parish.		
21	Dr. Bumberry's Place	67	0 720 00
22	Kemper Place	134	1,400 00
23	Bayou, near Rose's Point	300	12,750 00
24	Point Pleasant	600	12,000 00
	Total amount	1,101	$41,270 00
	Madison Parish.		
25	Harper's Bayou, New Carthage	900	$14,775 00
26	Diamond Island Bend	800	10,000 00
27	Brown & Johnson	82	19,400 00
28	A. M. Young	1,211	21,212 00
29	A Canal at Commissioner's	100	2,500 00
30	Eicho Place	300	2,000 00
31	White's Place	67	1,675 00
32	Mrs. McDowell's Place	10	4,250 00
33	Do. do. do.	100	400 00
	Total amount	3,941	$92,300 00
	Carroll Parish.		
34	Haven Marsh	167	$3,500 00
35	Mrs. Kavanagh	167	2,400 00
36	Dr. Dorris	204	5,000 00
37	Bass Levee	2,500	60,000 00
38	Greene's Canal Lake Providence	164	28,000 00
39	Levee at same point	714	11,900 00
	Total amount	4,016	108,800 00
	Iberville Parish—Left Bank.		
40	Mrs. John Hagan	200	$1,375 00
41	Gen. Capt. Bernard	200	1,375 00
42	Mrs. Mathias and Sons	200	4,000 00
43	St. Gabriel Church	80	1,016 00
	Total amount	680	9,016 00

Late from Western Papers.

Fall of Rev. Col. Jacques, Secession Commissioner to Richmond, &c.

[From the Louisville *Press*, Sept. 28.]

The fall of such a man as Colonel Jacques is sufficient to arouse the sorrow of every man who knows the former worth of the gallant Jacques. He was one of the first and most influential of the Methodist denomination in Louisiana. When that body established a female educational school in Jacksonville, he was placed in charge of it. He managed it with rare talent and discretion; and when a greater educational enterprise was projected he was transferred to it. He was engaged in this when the rebellion commenced. Colonel Jacques was a man of intense loyalty, of commanding influence, and of great practical ability. He left the field in behalf of the Union, and speedily raised out of the finest regiments that Illinois gave to the service of the Union. It was called the preachers' regiment, on account of the number of preachers enlisted in it. Of this regiment Jacques was made Colonel, and he served with great distinction.

During the progress of the war, Col. Jacques had numerous conferences with Bishop Simpson, and both were well aware that if a Methodist of proper position in the North could get among the Southern Methodists much might be done toward crippling the rebellion. This mission Col. Jacques undertook with the approval of Bishop Simpson and of Mr. Lincoln. Col. Jacques bravely met the peril, and traveled extensively among the Southern Methodists. He returned just before the battle of Chickamauga, and took an active part in that battle.

Col. Jacques was the companion of Mr. Gilmore in a visit to Richmond for an interview with Jefferson Davis, in which mission they succeeded. The visit was intended to bring about peace.

The Colonel has recently been detailed for breaking up the negro camps, such as Camp Nelson. This is the cause of his presence in Kentucky.

On Friday last Col. Jacques employed a fellow calling himself Dr. H. G. Miller to prepare abortion in the case of a Georgia woman. The Colonel was present during the tragedy, and was arrested with the female abortionist, in whose house the murder was perpetrated, and with Miller, the abortionist—the murderer of innocents. The victim died in about eight hours after Miller commenced his depredations. The whole party was arrested in *Sagrents dodge* and are now in jail, the Coroner's inquest having amply confirmed all the complaints preferred to the interference of the police. Mr. Turner, the policeman, saw signs of the outrage in progress, and made his preparations for arresting the guilty parties, in which, as we have said, he succeeded. We do not rejoice in iniquity, and we cannot but drop tears of sorrow over the fall of such a man as Col. Jacques.

AN UNUSUAL LOG BOOK — SUICIDES — DEATH — HOMICIDES—MUTINY.

New York, Sept. 27.—The ship Calhoun, Capt. Page, from Liverpool, August 15th, with miscellaneous and 65 passengers to Stafford Thorne & Co., arrived yesterday.

August 14th—While lying in the river Mersey, Charles Green, steward, committed suicide by taking poison and was buried at Liverpool.

September 1st—Frederick Jergensen committed suicide by jumping overboard.

September 15th—Francis Williams, 24 officer, died of brain fever.

September 21st—The crew, in a state of mutiny made a combined attack on the cook of the ship, and during the melee James Hanson, seaman, was shot.

September 26th—Engaged the tug Sotelino to go for naval assistance. She returned on 3 P. M. with the U. S. revenue cutter Crawford, Capt. Eudicott in tow.

The captain of the cutter found the ship's crew in a state of mutiny, and two of the officers in close rooms in the wheel house, over which the crew had a guard stationed. He ordered the officers released and placed in irons, and remanded by the ship all the men who had arrived up to the play and had the men put into the hands of the proper authorities.

THE PERSIAN OF A PERSIAN COOK TO REVOLUTIONIZE EUROPE.

A petition to the French Senate, soliciting energetic diplomatic representation in the case of the murder of Ou, the French cook of Prince Alfred, of England, by M. Uhlenberg, a son of a Prussian Cabinet Minister, is being urged in Strasbourg and by all the French Commissioners of the Department of Bas-Rhin. The *Courrier du Bas-Rhin* publishes this petition, with an earnest appeal to the inhabitants of the Department. This looks, very much as if the French Emperor meditated the execution of a long-cherished French project of uniting the Provinces on the Rhine.

The murder affords a pretext for the occupation of the country by French troops, as a means for protection for French subjects, and the sentiment of the population on the frontier may have been gotten up with this view.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SHIPMENT SOUTH OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

New York, September 26.—The regulations under which gunpowder, shot, and percussion caps for sporting purposes, may be sent South have been decided on at the Custom house, and many permits to make shipments of these articles have been issued to powder merchants and manufacturers of this city. The minimum amount of ammunition which may be sent to any one person in the South, is 250 pounds of powder, 2500 pounds of shot, and 100,000 caps. Nearly all the orders are small, comprising from five to twenty kegs of powder, with shot and caps for it. No danger is apprehended from the shipment of these invoices. The shot is all of kind known as birding. No bunkshot will, for the present be permitted to go.

GENERALS PALMER AND BEAUMAN ARRAIGNED AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sept. 26—The *Union Press* announces the indictment of Major Gen. Palmer and Brigadier General Brisbane for obstructing slavery and otherwise interfering with the slave laws of Kentucky, and suggests that, as the President upholds the General, he should by all means be indicted by one of our enlightened and patriotic grand juries.

L. POPE WALKER AND PARDON.

Washington, Sept. 26—The rush of pardon seekers to-day was not so great as usual. Among those who have for weeks daily sought a personal audience with the President to press their application to L. Pope Walker, the first Secretary of War of the rebel Confederacy, who was the bearer order from Montgomery, Ala., to General Beauregard, at Charleston, "Open fire on Fort Sumter." He is still waiting, and is likely to continue to do so.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 27—P. M.—Flour dull, and prices nominal to a great extent: superfine $7 75, extra $ 50 to 9.

Corn—Steady at 61 to 65c.

Oats—Advanced to 45 to 46c for No. 1.

Whisky—$2 26.

Provisions—Pirquet, and prices advancing; mess pork advanced to $33 50, bulk meats 17 to 18c, shoulders, sides and hams; 18 1/2, 20 1/2 and 22 1/2 for shoulder sides and clear sides.

Lard—30c.

Butter—Active at 45 to 50; receipts light.

St Louis, Sept. 27—P. M.—Tobacco—Market is firmer for all qualities. Sales were 7 hhds green logs at $4 to 4 80, 10 hhds factory do at $5 to 5 80, 21 hhds planters do at $6 10 to $ 30, 20 hhds common shipping leaf at $6 25 to 12, 13 hhds medium do at $12 50 to 14 75, 7 hhds good do at $17 to 17 10 hhds common manufacturing leaf at $17 25 to 22; 8 hhds medium do at $25 50 to 31 50, 3 hhds fine at $64 to 65 50 per 100 lbs.

Hemp and Rope—The business of the week has been the exception of a sale of 500 coils of rope, four or five days ago, at 14 1/2c, being entirely of a retail character. The market is dull and sales are few and small. We quote hemp at 14 1/2@14c for large and small lots; Kentucky hemp at 12@12 1/2c, and inferior to choice India at 12@12c.

Lard—The demand since our last date having exceeded the supply, the price has further advanced. Sales the latter part of last week were at 10 1/2c, and during Monday and yesterday at 10 1/2c ⅌ lb.

Bacon—Meanwhile were 870 hhds, 600 casks and the market was rather quiet without change in prices, with reported sales of 49 hhds spring rumps at $6 75, 136 hhds fall rumps, in lots at $7 1/2; 125 hhds spring extra at $7 50, 320 hhds fall clear extra at $7 75; 100 hhds double extra at $8 1/2; 20 hhds do do at $9; 113 hhds do do at $9 25; 300 hhds shoulders at $6 1/2; 100 hhds clear sides do do, at a landing below, at $10 50, 150 hhds do do at $11 25; 100 hhds do do at $11 50, 250 hhds do do at $11 75, 3000 hhds do do on private terms, and 21 hhds do do "Four Aces" at $14 ⅌ lb.

Corn—Market was lower and heavy, with sales of 100 ohs rejected at 63c; 1,200 ohs mixed and yellow, subject to Government inspection, at 64c; 100 ohs good yellow at 65c; 1,000 ohs do at 67; 401 ohs white at 70c, and 700 ohs choice white at 75c per bushel.

Oats—Sales were 761 ohs at 45c on their mouth; 321 ohs do do at 45c; 771 ohs subject to inspection at 46 to 47c; and 93 ohs choice at 51c per bushel.

Hay—Receipts were only 35 bales, and there were few buyers, and the market was dull with a sale of 67 bales mixed at $18 50 per ton.

Whisky—The market was steady with large offerings, and sale of 100 and 95 bbls at $2 15 per gallon.

Provisions—The market is very quiet, but every thing in this line is held for tightly prices. Sale were made last evening of 200 bbls mess pork at $31. To-day $31 50 was refused for 1,000—held at $32.

Lard—The market has been almost bare, and a lot of 100 same prime lard was sold on Monday at 19c. Other price there is none to be had.

Tallow—The supply continues small and inadequate to the demand, and the market has been firm and buoyant at 15½ to 15¾c per lb. One or two round lots were sold on private terms, understood to be at 16 1/2c or there about. A lot of 8 bbls prime country tallow sold at 16½c per lb. To-day there was an advance, with sales of 16 pkgs tallow at 16 to 16½c.

Molasses—On the Levee to-day, of 1250 pkgs received the greater part were sold, principally common qualities at 50 to 55c per bushel, with the dregs, and at $2 10 to $2 20 per bbl; A little swamp sold at $4 50 per bbl.

Sugar—The supply has continued ample for the demand, and the market has ruled heavy throughout the week, but the price has been pretty steady at 50 to 52½c for prime, and 52½ to 55c per bushel for choice, including the bagging, and $2 10 to $2 20 per bbl; A little swamp sold at $4 50 per bbl.

Rice—The supply has continued ample for the demand, and the market has ruled heavy throughout the week, but the price has been pretty steady at 50 to 52½c for prime, and 52½ to 55c per bushel for choice, including the bagging, and from $1 60 to $1 65 per bbl, inclusive. To-day the market was dull and heavy, with sales of 300 sacks at 45 to 50c, mostly at 45c.

Green Apples—The demand is steady for prime and choice descriptions in good shipping condition, the price ranging from $3 50 to $4 per bbl. Ordinary and poor are dull at $2 50 to $3 per bbl, as in quality and order.

Dried Fruit—The supply has increased, but holders generally remain firm. The low sales noticed were at $2 to $2 25 for apples and $2 25 to $3 50 per bushel for dried, in quarters and halves, with packages included.

Cranberries—The only sale noted was 10 bbls at $17 50 per bbl.

Potatoes—Plat is active at $2 75. Timothy is beginning to dull, and the price is declining, and round lots may now be quoted at $3 50 to $3 75 per bushel, as to quality, including sacks.

Onions—Few offering and there is little if any demand, and not a sale has transpired.

Cheese—Market steady at 18c for flint.

Wool—Market steady and firm, with sales of 5 sacks tub-washed at 67c; 2 sacks do at 65c; 15 sacks do at 64 1/2c; 3 sacks do at 55c; 16 sacks do at 55c; 5 sacks do at 52c; 1 sk do at 50c; 3 sks do at 51c; 1 sk fleece-washed at 52c; 36 sks unwashed at 30c, and 12 sks do at 36 1/2 ⅌ lb.

Butter—The supply of the finer table qualities continues small, and, with a steady demand the market is firm; good to choice store packed selling in round lots at from 35 and 37c, and many grades of dairy, at from 25 to 30c per lb, the outside figures for tubs and pails. Inferior to fair sells at from 20 to 25 and 27c per pound, as to quality, &c. Sales to-day of 37 pkgs choice dairy at 40 and 42c.

Eggs—The receipts are small and far short of the demand, which is active, and sales in the past three days have ranged from 27 to 30c per dozen, in barrels and boxes, shipper's count.

St. Louis Livestock Market, Sept. 27.

Cattle—The supply has been about equal to the demand, and prices have ruled about the same as last week, with rather an easier tone. Sales to-day were fair to good, $4 50 to $5 50, and extra $6 to $6 50 per 100 lbs gross.

Sheep—The demand was good and with receipts of 800 head, sales have been made at fair prices. Southern sold Smithers 66 sheep average 94 lbs, at 4c per pound; Southern sold Spencer 65 sheep at $4 20 per head; Southern sold Matthews 60 sheep at $4 25 per head; Illinois sold Hendrickson 141 sheep, average 102 pounds, at $5 gross; Brown sold Stone 79 sheep at $4 25 per head; Daniels sold Schumer 69 sheep at $4 75 per head.

Hogs—The receipts have been light, only 94 head having been received in the past three days, and the market is quiet at 5 to 5½c for fair to good grades. The sales have been: Fatton sold Lehman & Co. 28 hogs, average 221 pounds, at $12 gross; Rodgers sold Lehman & Co. 5 hogs, average 150 pounds, at $11 50 gross; Allen sold Bullard 74 hogs, average 200 pounds, at $13 gross.

Beeves and Cattle—Are in demand, and taken freely at from $60 to 65 per head.

Death of Hon. Wm. J. Dunn.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27—The morning papers announce the death of Hon. Wm. J. Dunn, aged 65 years. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Polk, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and President of the Bank of the Union Canal Company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Legislative Nominations.—The representatives of the National Democratic party in the Second and Third Districts of the city, met at the "Gem" last evening, Mr. Alexander Durbec in the Chair and made the following nominations:

For the Senate—Louis Davignaud and Wm. Alex. Gordon for full terms, and J. M. Lapeyre, for the unexpired term of Mr. Beckman.

Lower House—4th Representative District—Reverse Richards, A A Lizenard, H Bennabet.

5th Representative District—Charles Roman, Charles De Blanc, Edw'd J Gustenhain, Emile Lemer 4.

6th Representative District—Antony Sambola, B F Verbrick.

7th Representative District — F Thiemann, Peter Peterson, Joseph Solomon.

8th Representative District—(Made at nominations.)

9th Representative District — James Kelly, Julius Pilsin, G R Fogel, F B White.

Registry of Voters—The number of voters registered up to 2 P. M., yesterday, was 6,563. The number who had taken the necessary oath, before the Mayor was 2,382.

Market Appointments—Mr. George Wellper has been appointed Commissary of St. Mary's Market, vice Dennis Donovan.

Mr. Pierre Jordn, Commissary of the Bout Market, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted, but his successor has not been appointed.

Teachers Appointed—At the last meeting of the Board of School Directors, the following gentlemen recommended by the Committee on Teachers, were elected teachers:

Principal of the Magnolia School, Thomas H. Griswold.

Principal of the Nonville School, George B. Bradford.

First Assist. Jefferson School, Dennis Gonzan.

First Assistant Lowell School, Joseph D. Taylor.

First Assistant Fish School, Thos. H. Dyer.

Recorder Campbell.—Recorder Campbell yesterday disposed of the following cases:

Martin O'Brien accused of carrying property of the value of $250 from the residence of J. N. Girard, Sergeant of Police, was discharged and the case dismissed by request of the prosecutor.

The case of J. D. Verney accused by E. G. Taylor of obtaining money under false pretences, came up for examination and was dismissed, because the prosecutor did not appear. The complainant alleged that Verney had falsely represented that he had a joint and equal interest with D. W. Ambridge in thirty-four bales of cotton, and, by such representations, had induced him (complainant) to advance $1200 to the accused.

John Williams, negro, accused of cutting pillaging, was committed for trial before the First District Court, and Edward Tonkonde, also a negro, and accused of a like offence, was sent to the Parish Prison for five days, in default of payment of a fine of $5.

John Lewis and Sandy Augustine, negroes, were sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, for attempting a petty larceny.

Recorder Gastinel.—The subjoined cases were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Gastinel:

The case of Clement Alphonse, accused by James Martin of obtaining money by false pretences, was dismissed.

Joseph Martin, charged with pilfering cotton was sentenced to imprisonment in the Parish Prison for three days.

Charles Dixon, negro, was sent before the First District Court to be tried for burglariously entering the premises of a negroid named Ann Brown, on the square of Dauphine and Treme streets, with intent to steal.

A negro named William Henry, alias Eugene McVicker, was committed to the Parish Prison for three days for robbing a boy named Bellgon Black.

Suicide.—Many of our citizens will regret to learn the death of Major Delos Spencer, of the late Yellow Jacket Battalion, C. S. A. He committed suicide at his residence in St. Martinville on Monday last, by shooting himself with a pistol. We have not heard any reason assigned for the deplorable act.

Above Growing Home.

Before finally leaving my hay-stop, will a generous public pardon me for mentioning the subject of growing hemp? It may probably be remembered that in a late number of the Magazine I imparted a doubt as to the existence of any good home or nature hemp that might prove of value to our Southern cotton plant, and more than observing here do other. But lest it be noted that the gist of my remarks was the incontinency of the tyrant man. Now let me no longer be an admirer of the defeated John Bergen him from the goth charged upon him Observe each more the couplet,

"A pleasing gal and a cooing jay
Always seem to some bad."

A couplet which, I affirm without fear of contradiction, endeavors to affix a stigma upon the character of growing hemp; for when thinking old sinners purpose I accordingly refrain from designating. Fourteen growing now have represented themselves to me; one from Maine, two from New Hampshire, three Massachusetts, one each from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina, and four from Pennsylvania. Of these fourteen

Member one is "Bobby, an excellent Bibby, Lays nice, large eggs, and being my sole familiar well."

Number two, named Queen Hobb. Always grows to the made of a great-hooted Bobwray. In in all cases respects an amiable and entertaining hen.

Number three is a black hen, now three years old. Has laid eggs.

Number four proved regularly every morning when she took ill. When she was a little over a year old, she and her brother hens were eaten from a wild cherry tree, where they were to bed, by a fox, who came up on an old log.

Number five moved irregularly. Raised several broods of chicks. Lived to be four or five years old.

Number six moved chiefly in the fall, when the young chicks were predating—no doubt to encourage them. Lived to the remarkable age of nine years, and was then destroyed.

Number seven moved at odd times of chicks. Their pups, was killed at about the time for them to begin to crow, and one morning the dog upset the house and worried with all her might. Continued to moult then had learned and then stopped. Was called Old Sam. Her end was the same.

Number eight, an old speckled hen. Took to crowing, after a raid on the poultry yard had occurred. Of every rooster. Crowed to well as anybody.

Number nine lived twenty-five years ago. Whether has forgotten whether she ever did anything but crow. Had a wicked name, which I shall not give.

Number ten laid egg.

Number eleven moved regularly and often quantity after the rooster had been killed, upon which they were alive.

Number twelve moved sometimes in the pasture of the rooster, chiefly when alone. Most energetic in crowing.

Members thirteen and fourteen, have simply the best of their existence reported.

Now, more proverb tempter, hear is mind: In the whole country only fowls were well defined crowing hens — as the worst, but a very crying evil. Of the fourteen, only one is reported as having cause to a bad end, and that one has no connection with the crowing. Two discovered while she was engaged in the fatal discharge of her maternal duties. Seven are reported as hearing an excellent domestic character, a blessing to the country which they adored. Against the remaining seven not a syllable of reproach is breathed, but if there had been any evil thing in them, who believes it would not have been learned and caused by rote and cast into the bath? In the case of five their crowing was not only unknown, but a new accession which, a nearly grown not upon every feminine accomplishment. Inconsistency? It is a white and shining word for the black quality to which I applied it.

Now, the indictment is quashed. Two are called out of court. Take your couplet and depart, giving thanks that you are not professedly for determination of character.—*Coal Association in September Atlantic.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, | WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1865.

With a continuance of fine weather, the general market is quite animated, but operations in our trading staple have been checked by various causes, noted in our commercial report, notwithstanding which, the sales footed up 1,600