THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1865.

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

We are again indebted to Mr. Dubio, of Adams's Express, for late Western papers.

We are obliged to Messrs. Nain and Baldwin, clerks of the steamer S. B. Fowler, from Red River, for Shreveport papers of the 1st inst.

We have received additional and acceptable favors from Mr. Dubio, of Adam's Express, in the shape of a file of the latest Boston papers down to the 28th July inclusive.

The officers of the steamer Commonwealth, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday, have our acknowledgment of copies of the latest Western papers.

B. F. SIMMS & Co — We call attention to the advertisement published by this well-known firm in another column.

LOUISIANA HAT MANUFACTORY —Messrs. E. F. Dunn & Co., wholesale dealers and manufacturers, 86 Common street, have on hand a large and general assortment of men's, boys' and children's fur and wool hats. See their advertisement to another column.

MIX, THOMPSON AND POWER—Few names have been more famous or more popular in the Southwest within the four years past than that of M. Jeff. Thompson. Having, after the war, seen fit not to return to his old home in Missouri, he settled in this city and advertised for a partnership, and his extended circle of friends will gladly perceive that he has succeeded in forming a desirable commercial association under the style of Mix, Thompson and Power, general grocers and commission merchants, cotton and produce factors, No. 67 Common street, and No. 50 Canal street. The new firm propose to advance on cotton and produce.

STEAMER ADMIRAL—The splendid steamer Admiral, which was unavoidably detained owing to necessary repairs, will positively leave for Mobile on Wednesday (to-morrow,) the 9th inst. The freight received on Monday, the 7th inst., will be transferred, with care, to the steamer Cherokee that leaves to-day, the 8th inst. The Admiral will receive freight to-day and to-morrow.

DEATH OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER. — A dispatch from Quebec on the 31st of July says that Sir E P Tache, Premier of the Canadian Government, died on the previous day.

AN ACCEPTABLE SITUATION.—From all parts of the South we have heard for a month or so of but little else but the acceptance of the situation by all classes, including ex-soldiers, editors, and retired politicians especially. Is it not a flat contradiction in terms to say that a thing universally accepted is not acceptable? Again, what becomes of the complaint of want of employment where all have accepted a situation?

A Lame Argument.

If let alone the advocates of a weak position in politics will usually refute themselves. Those who go for immediate and unconditional negro suffrage undertake to show, as a reason *for* the proposed extension of the electoral franchise to the blacks, that there are among white voters numbers whose ignorance and degradation render them unworthy to be intrusted with the ballot, and that the evil of negro voting could not be greater than that of the ignorant and degraded white voting which is now permitted. This two edged argument is thus stated by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

> The blacks are not the only ignorant people in America. They are not the most degraded. There are thousands upon thousands of inhabitants of the city of New York, for instance, born and reared in a degradation compared to which the condition of the Hottentots is elevation, who are nurtured in crime, and will practice no other means of livelihood, who live in daily violation of law and morality, and who come out of dens of iniquity and crime to vote.
>
> In the city of New York this class is sufficient to turn the scale of the elections, and it elects the most vile and corrupt Government on the face of the earth.
>
> Out of the slums of vice and the dens of crime, a vast horde emerges, by their occupation hostile to all law, whose votes are sold by the bullies of the gang, to control the elections of the great city of New York.
>
> Allowing all the degradation that the Democratic party charges upon the blacks, would the suffrage of all the men of this negro population, rural as it is, be a greater evil than the suffrage of this mass of white degradation, crime and immorality—the political power exercised by this ulcer on the body politic? The evils in this case are not in anticipation. They are patent to the world. They have made popular suffrage in the city of New York a disgraceful failure, and have subjected the nation to the ignominy of having its Government controlled by the balance of power held by this social pestilence.

In the above the writer makes certain assertions as a counterpoise to certain admissions. While we have a right to hold him to the last, we are not obliged to accept the first. But, conceding for the present all that is said of a class of white voters, let us examine the argument on that basis. The writer proposes to add to an existing mass of ignorant and degraded white voters a much larger mass of ignorant and degraded black voters. The former, he says, has already made popular suffrage a disgraceful failure in the city of New York. Then what could he expect, from his own view of the deplorable consequences of entrusting suffrage to ignorance and degradation, but that the latter, not confined to a single city, but diffused over about the half of the United States, and proportionately augmenting the work of the former, would make popular suffrage a disgraceful failure in the whole Union? There is something melancholy and commiserable in the mental perversion which is apparently unconscious of the enormity of its offence against both morals and logic when pleading one evil as the justification for creating another evil—which does not propose to correct a declared vice, but only to make it the ground for extending the conditions from which the vice has grown and vastly enlarging the sphere of its operations. When conflagration may be extinguished by adding fuel to its flames, when disease may be arrested by making it epidemic, when two wrongs may constitute a right, two curses, a blessing, a healthy mind and sound conscience may possibly accept the argument in question.

THE BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE—The first number of this old and popular journal, revived after a suspension of upwards of three years, has but just now come before our eyes. We are glad to recognize in its editorial columns as in former years the fresh and vigorous style and frank and genial spirit of J. M. Taylor, who wields the pen as deftly as though his hand for four years had not grasped the sword instead. How his paper stands to the present political situation, we will let him say:

> We present ourselves to the public, after four years of deadly strife, under a peculiarly altered state of circumstances. The war just closed has wrought wonderful changes in the political and social affairs of the Southern people, and it is becoming in us to accept those changes as men who have played with the sword for a great stake and lost should accept it.
>
> The future is sure, and it must be improved. The President has offered amnesty to our people under certain conditions, and we heartily commend all to avail themselves of it and to act up to it in good faith. Accept and support the Union and look to the magnanimity of those who rule its councils to restore to you the rights and privileges once enjoyed under its flag. Rely upon the promises of the National Executive to return the State governments to the people of the States. Above all, let the able and distinguished Governor who has been appointed to find Louisiana back to her position in the Union, let us all record a general support.

BY TELEGRAPH

Dates of the 6th from the West.

General Meagher Appointed Secretary of Montana—He Declares for Negro Suffrage.

Northern Dates of the 5th.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Louisville, August 6.

Gen. Francis Meagher, just appointed Secretary of Montana, addressed the Irish Emigration Society at St. Paul's Minnesota, favoring negro suffrage. Considerable excitement was created by his remarks on this subject.

CAIRO AND THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The application to make Cairo a point of rendezvous for the payment has failed.

Sully's expedition marched from Fort Rice on the 13th ult. There is a good prospect of an Indian treaty and peace. The old chiefs favor peace, and the young braves oppose it. Other reports represent peace already made.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN DANGEROUSLY SICK

The Governor of Michigan is DANGEROUSLY SICK. The Michigan Auditor refuses to honor the requisitions of Quarter-Master General Meigs.

RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

The river at St. Louis has fallen 11 inches in twenty-four hours.

Texas Troops to be Mustered Out.

New York, August 5—Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to muster out all the cavalry artillery and infantry in the Department of Texas that can be dispensed with.

GOLD AND COTTON.

Gold 143 1/2, cotton nominal at 47c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Louisville, August 5—In New York to-day gold 143 1/2, cotton 46c. Flour declined 10 to 15c; wheat, spring, 2 to 3c lower, winter 1 to 2c higher; pork closed firm at $35. whisky advanced to $2 20.

Additional.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

From Europe.

THE GERMANIA AT CAPE RACE—THE CABLE—A SLIGHT TROUBLE—COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

The steamship Germania, from Southampton on the 20th ultimo, passed Cape Race this morning.

The shore end of the cable was successfully connected with the instrument on board the Great Eastern. The splice was successfully made, and the cable worked perfectly.

A telegram dated Valentia, July 26, says that in the insulation some defects took place on Monday, which were supposed to exist three miles west of the shore-end. It was supposed that the defect was caused by too much strain from the Great Eastern. The next night the cable was telegraphed all right again.

Consols in London on the 26th stood at 90.

In France the municipal election were favorable to the Government. Rentes 67f. 50 cent times.

The Spanish cabinet has officially recognized the kingdom of Italy.

Spain and France have exchanged a treaty of reciprocity for reducing customs and tariff.

The Liverpool cotton market has declined one fourth to one-half penny.

The English papers say that the Great Eastern, on her trip to Vallenda Bay, had not half steam enough on to render her navigable in case of a storm or head wind. She was making only four miles per hour.

The Levees in Louisiana—Plan for Immediate Work on Them.

(From the Baton Rouge Advocate.)

The residents of the coast parishes are in a bad condition as regards the condition of their levees.

During the war many important points of levee defence against high water were neglected and suffered to cave in or be washed away.

Now that the war has ceased our people find themselves unable even to attempt, by the usual means, the reconstruction of these levees. The state government has not yet the means or power to come to their aid, and it is not known what the general government intends to do in the premises. In the meanwhile time that is most precious is rapidly passing away. Some of the gaps are very large and require an immense amount of labor in their construction, and levees that are intended to resist any great pressure should be completed early in the fall or winter months in order that they may become settled and compact.

We would recommend to our coast friends prompt action in the matter. Let the various parishes organize their Police Juries under the proclamation of Gov. Wells and take such action promptly as will come within the limited scope of their powers and the people's means. The three parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee lie at the mercy of the waters that annually flow through the crevasses at Chinn's and the breaks in Pointe Coupee.

These are three sources outside of government aid from which the means might be obtained. First, let subscriptions be taken up among those able to subscribe and let the faith of the three parishes be pledged to return the amount of subscriptions in after years.

In addition to the amount obtained in this manner let a small tax proportionate to the prostrate condition of the country be levied and promptly collected.

A large amount of the remaining balance necessary to complete the work could be raised by the issue of the bonds of the three called parishes to the contractors who could take them with every confidence that the State Legislature, as soon as it is organized, will assume the debt upon the part of the State.

Another valuable means of aid, is in the manual labor that is due the parishes from every able bodied man within their limits upon the roads and levees. There must be over five thousand men, white and black, who should, according to laws unrepealed and not repugnant to the General Government, owe three days labor to the roads and levees in these three parishes.

A large sum could also be raised from commutation of this labor upon the part of those who would rather pay than work.

In conclusion, time is pressing, and if the people interested do not take action in the matter—probably none others will, and another spring will again witness the rushing waters destroying one of the fairest portions of Louisiana.

The Crops.

The crops of corn, wheat, &c., in the Northern States are represented as very large, and likely to afford a considerable surplus for exportation. At the same time, the crops in Germany and France are reported to be short. The severe drought on the continent had injured the prospect of the crops. The last reports from England represent that "the weather continues favorable for the crops, some refreshing showers having fallen, which will prove very beneficial." But it is generally supposed that the crops will be below the average. There is usually a deficiency of grain in England, which is supplied from the continent. It is probable that this deficiency will be supplied, to a great extent, from this country. The stock of breadstuffs in Liverpool is light, and exportation from the United States may commence early this fall. In this case, exports of breadstuffs and provisions will largely supply exchanges for imports, and a decline in gold to, at least, thirty per cent. premium may be expected.

The most reliable accounts from the South represent that the cotton crop for the present year will not exceed five hundred thousand bales. The stock now in the country, and what may be shortable within the next five or six months, cannot be estimated at more than twelve hundred thousand bales, and will probably fall far short of that.

Let the Poor White Man.

The Hartford *Times* says in Connecticut they have a system of putting up poor men and women on an auction block and selling them (or their services, which is the same thing) to the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder means the man who will feed, clothe, and house them at the least expense to the town or State. The poor, for whom the State is responsible, have been recently knocked down under the hammer at from $1500 to $2000 a year, according to choice of lots. The towns have knocked down their poor at such rates as appear by the following statement: Newtown, with 3000 inhabitants, $900 a year; but year owing to the high price of provisions, about $500 extra was paid. Bart hammond, 1200 inhabitants, the sum of $450 was paid, and the contractor was Mr. Mason, of New Hartford, who keeps the New Hartford p er. Towns of 1000 to 1500 inhabitants pay $500 to $600 a year. That pauper do not grow fat on the raging to which his system subjects them may well be imagined.—*Forney's Press.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Abel on Contrabands and Negro Suffrage Agitators.* His Honor Judge Abel delivered the following charge, yesterday morning, to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen:—You have been selected as the grand inquest of the Parish of Orleans.

Your office is honorable and responsible, your duties highly important.

The calling together a Grand Jury at this season of the year is unusual, but I yield to the earnest request of the Attorney General of the State, Hon. B. F. Loan, who had a better opportunity of knowing the pressing demands of public interest than a Judge on the bench could have. His vigilance and determination to see the law impartially and faithfully enforced is a guarantee that the call is well founded and should be regarded, and however intense the weather, I will endeavor to meet you at such time as you and the Attorney General may desire, and render you such assistance as will facilitate your deliberations and investigations.

[Here follow instructions periodically given in such cases, and which concern only the Grand Jury.]

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, there is one more subject to which I felt my duty to call your attention. It is one that deeply concerns the health and police of the city of New Orleans, the prosperity of the State and the best interests of the colored people.

It is the congregation of contrabands in this city without employment, or disposition to procure it, crowded together in filthy and unwholesome dens, ill provided for. They will invite disease and epidemic, and become food for its ravages, and will greatly endanger the general health of the city.

You, gentlemen, are the grand inquest of the most populous city in the South, inseparately identified with the whole country, and which is the heart of Louisiana. As guardians of the public morals, it is your duty to use every means to inform yourselves as to the best means of checking this evil.

I counsel you to confer with the best informed of your fellow-citizens in different portions of the State and entreat to the best means of providing against this influx, and to devise and engage ways and means of employment for them in the country at remunerative wages.

There is, gentlemen, a Bureau of Freedmen's labor existing in the State, created by an act of Congress and regulated by military authority. It was created, I believe, as a war necessity, and has very nearly filled its mission by the return of peace. I entertain no doubt but that it will soon be removed, and the whole subject be referred to the State authorities.

Every honorable means should be used that can be devised to induce the Government to remove it at the earliest day possible.

It appears to be a war with the best interest of the colored people, and destructive of the prosperity of the State. Finding and forming cannot be regulated by hours; they are required to be pressed at certain times and seasons, which is followed by corresponding relaxation at other seasons, which more than compensates for the extra exertions of laborers.

Allured by hopes of old wealth, in the nature of things, cannot be realized from the Bureau of Freedmen's Labor, these unfortunate people leave a permanent home, where they have no rent to pay, a healthy air to breathe and a fair compensation for their labor, and drift to towns in the city, where you find them crowded together in filth and idleness.

The Bureau, it appears to me if continued in time of peace, would go to history as a nursery of discontent and a school of vagrancy, alike destructive to the interest of the freedmen and the State and city.

Labor must regulate itself upon the merits of its conduct of interests. If the mass of these people can be induced to remain at their old homes, where they are comfortable, have a pure air to breathe, and their morals protected, they would have more ready cash at the end of the year, than by drifting from place to place, and if by so doing it should be mutually beneficial to themselves and former owners, it would be a source of rejoicing to every generous mind, and honorable and beneficial to the Government of the United States.

The former owners were induced by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State to expend large sums of money in slaves and houses for their protection, and it is just and fitting that these people, now that they are free, be encouraged by the Government to remain at home.

If their labor yields a profit after a fair compensation paid them, it is to the reason and justice that those who have lost their capital should be preferred.

The system of labor adopted and pursued by former owners is well calculated to continue their habits of industry so that should the Government of the United States deem it proper to extend them the franchise, their habits of industry would promote coolness in a new element, besides an immense saving to the country in feeding the lazy and worthless among them, and the salaries of a host of superintendents.

Gentlemen, there is a class of politicians among us who seem to think their political merits can be discovered, understood and appreciated by the colored people only. They induce many of them to believe that all they now require to make them great and happy, is to be admitted to the right of franchise. This creates discontent. With these gentlemen I differ. I am of the mind that if the colored race address themselves to industry, civilization and it will be by honest, sober, faithful, constant and persevering industry. And this I believe to be the language of the true friends of the colored man. The responsible and well-behaved among them in the city of New Orleans have acquired their property and standing in that way, and not by voting.

If admitted to the ballot-box they would be herded to the polls by their owners and their employees, and if my promises are correct, these politicians would be gravely disappointed, and should be well satisfied if they received one vote of a hundred.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I have thus earnestly addressed you, because I feel that the prospects of New Orleans, and the interests of the State of Louisiana depend upon the direction given to the minds of the colored people. Idleness is the parent of vice and crime, and poverty is the sure result of idleness, and the poor in turn is low in indolence and vice, the credit of New Orleans and its advantages to commerce and civilization are gone. No one can look upon the vast increase of colored prostitutes, living, many of them, in the most filthy and disgusting manner, without feeling warned of the demoralized state of that people in this city, and of the danger to the health and police thereof.

Gentlemen, I recommend you to appeal to the authorities at Washington in favor of removing the colored people to remain at their old homes by every means in the power of the Government, and I am sure that Major Gen. Canby, whose very name is honor and discipline to the army, strength to the Government, and confidence to the people, will, as far as consistent with his own instructions, not turn a deaf ear to respectful suggestions or appeals you may make for stopping the ingress and turning the tide of these contrabands to the country, where they can find employment and be useful to the State and themselves.

We are bound by our oaths to obey all acts of Congress, all proclamations of the President of the United States, until abrogated, repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Every good Southerner will implicitly obey, for the sake of upholding law and order, but his right to petition and remonstrate is inalienable, as long as we are a free people.

A God-inspired Trojan said:

> "To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right,
> In peace and war, in counsel and in fight."

Your powers in the premises are limited to suggestions, petition and remonstrance; let them be respectful, let them be earnest and just.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Charles Timon, colored, was tried and found guilty of the charge by F. J. Cook, of having stolen a pair of pants, a penknife and $4 in silver. The man was remanded for sentence.

Colored Pauline, charged by Charles Forster with the larceny of one pocket book containing $8, plead guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Hugh McCarty, charged by Edward Carrigan with assault and battery, charged to have occurred on the 15th of July on the corner of Levee and Thalia streets; and Mary O'Neil, charged with having stolen $115 from Lydia Blake on the 15th inst., were both tried yesterday. The juries in these cases were hooted up to a late hour deliberating.

Stabbing Affair—Wm. Sullivan, a sailor of the U. S. steamsloop Grand Gulf, was severely stabbed on the Levee on Sunday night, it is supposed by a man belonging to the U. S. S. Manhattan. All others found ashore on Sunday night were arrested and the case will be closely investigated.

The Record.—Registered voters up to 2½ o'clock yesterday, 1406. In the Mayor's office up to the same time, 1730 persons had taken the amnesty oath.

Hour Branding—Some enterprising rogues yesterday, between the hours of two and three o'clock, robbed the house No. 343 Gasolines street, by boring through the lower floor. They carried off $1300 in currency, and only left one axe, one auger, one hatchet and one chisel in place of the money. The tools may tell the tale on the rogues.

Two Boys Drowned Nothing.—Coroner's Inquests—Mich. Fitzgerald, a boy about 9 years of age, residing on Front, between Ursulines and Thalia streets, went to have a bath in the Hotpoint Canal near the Branding machine. He could not swim, and was drowned in consequence of getting beyond his depth, at about half past five o'clock on Sunday evening. The body was recovered from the tenacious bottom of the canal and the Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the above fact.

Joseph Jacques about 8 years of age was bathing down the same line and shared the same fate with Fitzgerald. They were playmates and enjoyed themselves with other children before they met their untimely death.

More Fuss Than Feathers.—Dr. Deslile had lately obtained execution of the amusement rolls of an interior parish. By the advice of the Attorney General a search-warrant issued and recovered them from the tenacious Doctor, who still claimed to be Auditor, but was charged with having obtained property under false pretenses. The case was fully tendered before Recorder Vendard yesterday, and dismissed.

An Address to the Conservative Citizens of the State of Louisiana.

Fellow Citizens—The undersigned, in behalf of the members of the temporary executive committee of the Conservative Union party of Louisiana, respectfully invite your co-operation in the organization of a permanent political party for the purpose of supporting and carrying out the objects and principles hereinafter set forth, and upon the success of which, in our humble opinion, rests in a great degree, our National perpetuity, the rights of our State Government, and our general prosperity and happiness as a people.

All we period since the formation of our Government have witnessed of such grave, momentous and vital importance presented themselves for solution as those with which we now have to deal.

Though the great rebellion against the Government of the United States has ended in the triumph of the authority of the United States over all the country, yet we cannot contemplate its direst consequences without the severest pain. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, no State in the Union, or indeed upon earth, enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity than Louisiana. Governed by wholesome and just laws, reaping annually abundant harvest, in greatness in wealth and population, enjoying the protection of the United States Government, respected at home and abroad, her citizens were surely in a condition to enjoy the great blessings secured by a good Government, to wit: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. However, ambitious men, upon supposed or contemplated wrongs, wrought upon their pride, created false apprehensions, and inflamed the public mind to such an extent that it became possible to incite some of our short-sighted people, which plunged us into civil war and produced the sad results we now experience.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have been swept into untimely graves. In every household there may be seen the sad habiliments of woe. Desolation has passed over the once rich and thrifty plantations, and new dark and sorrowful words supplant the sugar cane and the cotton stalk.

The system of labor heretofore established by law has been abolished by the inevitable force of circumstances, and the class of servants heretofore held as slaves are no longer subject to the control of their late masters. Our State Government has been suspended, and we have no representatives in the National Congress, no representatives in the Senate of the United States, no representatives in the House of Representatives.

In all elections, either for members or officers of the State, for delegates to the State Convention, the Congressional District, and all regularly elected members of the state, or their successors, are friends of our cause, should be admitted to vote. Whenever the delegates to this convention shall be elected, we hope and trust they will immediately present themselves to be admitted to participate in all its proceedings. The first fifteen members whose credentials shall have been approved, shall constitute a quorum to proceed at once to business, in order to take such necessary measures for the amount of our party.

Consequently we invite all the law abiding citizens who agree with us upon the measures and principles above enumerated, without distinction of nationality, to join us in organizing the Conservative party, in opposition to the Radical Republican party; and we recommend that in each Representative District of this city and in each parish of the country, the delegates favoring the above principles present as early as practicable to meet their delegates to the permanent State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party, to whom we shall immediately surrender the power which had been temporarily entrusted to our hands.

Respectfully,

LOUIS DUFOURNAT, President,
SPENCER G. HAMILTON, Secretary *pro tem.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 7, 1865.

We have but few changes to note in the general market to-day. With regard to our leading staple in particular, at the opening of business it was depressed by the quotations of 46c at New York on the 5th, and again depressed downward tendency, but later in the day the demand was developed forces sensibly more firmness and would not admit to any concession. Upon the whole therefore the price of the prime gold showed increased irregularity, yet at the close the market could hardly be quoted less than on Saturday. The sales were to a fair extent, comprising fully 3000 bales, making an aggregate for the past two days of nearly 4000 bales. This might be expected to increase the supply of Domestic Exchange of which, however, we feel no indications.

The gold market opened at 143 1/2 for notes, under the dealing expected at New York on Saturday, and sales were made at 146 3/4 @ 147, but prices subsequently stiffened and round lots changed hands at 147 1/2 and 148, the closing quotation being 147 1/2 against 146 1/2@146 3/4 on Saturday evening. The sales and receipts included $15,000 at 148 3/4; $20,000 at 147; $16,000 in several lots by one party at 147 1/4 and 147 1/2; $2000, $3000, $4000, $5000 at 147 3/4; $6000 at 147 3/4; and the rest for of $2000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 148. The receipts of gold by the Crescent embraced $25,000 to Messrs. Wm Prime & Co., $20,000 to the Canal Bank, $20,000 to Adams Express Company, $9,000 to Messrs Brainard & Co., and $7500 to Mr. J. Aver. Total, $81,700.

The same vessel brought $60,000 in greenbacks to the Bank of America and probably some other amounts which were not reported. In Silver we noticed sales of $5000 at quarter at 140 1/2; $2000 in quarters at 141, and $4500 mainly halves at 142 1/2. These are very fair prices compared with gold. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was in good request and commanded full rates, the demand for sterling including a good private bill for £1000 at 147; one for a round sum at 147 3/4, £5000 at 148, £1100 first class at 151, £1000 at 151 1/2, a round sum at 153, £2000 Bankers' at 153, and £6,300 (4,300 and sundries £12 1/4), also £500 Bankers' at 102 1/2 for gold. We now quote sterling at 146 to 148 for private bills, and 150 to 154 for Bankers', and France at 5.75 to 5.60 for the former and 5.67 1/2 to 5.70 for the latter.

With a light supply of Domestic Exchange and some receipts of greenbacks and gold by the steamer, the market published a further improvement. Early in the day the Banks and dealers raised their quotations for checks on New York to 1 discount, and later some of them sold at 3/4, but the most of the business done was at 1. In exceptional cases 1 1/8 was taken. Outdoors the business included $6000 sight and one day's sight on New York at 1 1/4 discount; four amounts of sight at 1 3/4; $25,000 one day's sight, in two amounts, at 1 3/4; $25,000 at 1 1/2; $25,000 three days' at 1 3/4; some Boston sight at 1 1/4; and $10,000 five days' on Boston at 2 1/4 and 2 1/2.

In Sterling there were sales of 100 shares Pontchartrain Rail Road Co. at $44 50, which is the lowest price we have heard of. We also noticed a sale of 10 Consolidated City Bond at 75. They Roll Road issues are quoted at 69 to 70.

In commercial Bank notes there was a heavy supply for Bank of Louisiana the sales of which included a large number at 90 to 91 for par, $500 at 90 1/4, and some more at a higher price. City Treasury notes rate at 8 and 1 and 1 1/2 discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are required for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 7, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning dull and drooping under the decline reported at New York, and prices were accepted which would have been previously refused, but as a little bear buyers came forward with more spirit, and as the movement was developed makers evinced greater stringency in their prices. The sales were to a fair extent, amounting, with the sales on Saturday, to 3000 bales, taken by ten buyers at irregular prices. With the request that good ordinary sold at low as 34c and as high as 37c, highly low middling at 37c, and middling at 41 and 41c, we report the previous quotations as follows, viz: ordinary 34 to 36c, good ordinary 36 to 37c, low middling 38 to 39 and 40, and middling 40 to 41. The sales of the week footed up 14,000 bales, and the Inspector's report showed 417 bales received, 1 bale