THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1865.

Messrs. Brake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have no "Otay Stamps" in front of their door; but have the Finest Shoes in the City.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at the Commercial Cotton Press—Cotton.

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

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

The next of our series of articles under the general title of Reorganization of Labor, will appear to-morrow morning, and will contain many interesting and instructive facts relative to the immigration of laborers into the French colonies.

'Tis Not a Fable.—The immense and universal demand for the Fragrant Sozodont is a marvel in the Annals of Dentistry! It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can effect a set of teeth regularly purified by this Fragrant Vegetable, antiseptic and preservative.

We are requested to call the attention of cotton buyers to D. E. Morphy auctioneer's auction advertisement.

Death of Mr. A Deslonde.—We are pained to have to record the death of an old and honored citizen, and a venerable veteran of the war of 1814-15, Mr. A. Deslonde, who died yesterday at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Deslonde was one of the most considerable planters of the parish of St. John the Baptist, which he was frequently called to represent in the State Legislature. He was the father-in-law of Gen. Beauregard and Mr. John Slidell. He enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens and leaves behind an honorable memory.

The remains of the deceased will be removed, this morning at 8 o'clock, from his residence on Esplanade street, to the steamer National, to be conveyed for burial in the family tomb in the parish of St John the Baptist.

Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.—We publish an important circular from this Bureau, now administered by Gen. Fullerton, in relation to the sale and transfer of real estate, and to the unlawful cutting of wood on leased plantations. The first provision removing restrictions from sales and transfers, except as to property in actual possession of the Bureau, is to the same intent and effect as a circular order on the same subject just issued from Gen. Canby's headquarters.

The Commercial Reading Room.—We are glad to learn from Mr. Overall, of the Commercial Reading Room, at the corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Place, that his enterprise is meeting with substantial support. Mr. Overall desires it to be known that he will continue to favor yearly subscribers with the publication of their names in the *South*.

The Annular Eclipse.—A few gentlemen, assisted by Prof. Towne, assembled at the City Hall, yesterday evening, for telescopic observation of the Solar Eclipse. They marked the following times of the beginning, middle and end:

Beginning,	7h.31m.20s
Middle,	9h.06m.12s
End,	10h.19m.55s

The atmosphere was very clear and serene, and at the moment of greatest obscuration, about two-thirds of the sun's disc was covered. Two white spots were distinctly visible on the right limb of the sun. The observers have to thank Acting Mayor Burke for the use of the Hall, Mr. Riddell for the use of the late Dr. Riddell's telescope, and Mr. Frigerio, No. — Chartres street, for telescope, chronometer, and personal attentions.

Rebuilding the Levers.

Governor Wells has issued a notice to levee contractors inviting sealed proposals for constructing specified sections of levee along the river from the lower line of Jefferson parish to the northern boundaries of the State. These proposals are to be deposited in the Executive office, addressed to the Levee Commissioners and endorsed "Proposals for Building Levees." W. W. Pugh, E. E. Kittridge, Wm. J. Minor, F. L. Claiborne, A D M. Harralson, Tobias Gibson, M. M. Nolan, John Booth and A. T. Welch constitute the Board of Levee Commissioners who are to examine bids and let out contracts. Not more than two sections of levee will be adjudicated to one contractor, who is required to accompany his bid with the names of satisfactory securities on bond equal in amount to the value of the contract. The levees are classified in two divisions, the first comprising the right and left banks of the Mississippi as far up as the mouth of Red River, the second the right bank of the river from the last point to the Arkansas line. The sections in the first division number 19, and the total cost of their construction was estimated in a late report of Engineer Barke at about $270,000; the larger portion of which, say $180,000, falls in the parish of West Baton Rouge, and the main part of the remainder in the parish of Pointe Coupee, say $87,000. In the second division the heaviest works are comprised in the parishes of Madison and Carroll, the latter calling for $138 000, the former for $92 000.

The closing of Grant's Canal at Lake Providence alone was estimated at $35,000 by Engineer Barke, although we have been informed that a citizen of Carroll parish, after a measurement of the work to be done, has expressed his willingness to execute it for $20,000. We trust it may be found that other works will admit of similar reductions of the estimated cost.

The aggregate cost of the proposed works, including contract payments and every description of incidental expenses, will not, as estimated in the report of Engineer Barke before referred to, fall much short of $600,000. The State, of course, does not possess this sum to be expended for that or any other purpose, and the aid sought from the military authorities has not been obtained. The assistance of the National Government, whether through the Executive or Congress or both, is too remote and problematical to be depended on in an emergency demanding instant and energetic measures to rescue our rich alluvial regions from a desolating overflow and to fit them for cultivation the ensuing season. The hope of some degree of compensation from the National Government, for at least the military damages inflicted by the destruction of levees need not be relinquished; but meantime the immediate expenditures for the necessary works must be met by the State or by its citizens.

Gov. Wells has not made known what are the existing resources upon which he expects to draw in paying the stated instalments on the several contracts. We doubt not they are secured, otherwise the Governor would scarcely make the State a party to contracts for the public benefit without the ability to comply with its terms. It may be that he has resorted to private loans, looking to the Legislature to sustain the act and assume on behalf of the State any responsibilities incurred by him for such a purpose; and if any one could justify a proceeding of that kind, the present is unquestionably one. We incline to think that Gov. Wells has resorted to a measure of this sort from the fact that the Levee Convention, composed of influential planters from all the river parishes and alluvial districts, which recently assembled in this city, clearly contemplated such a measure in one of its resolutions, which is in these words:

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 of the Mississippi river, and we pledge our Representatives and Senators to the same in the Legislature.

One of the modes most likely to be adopted by the Legislature in assuming levee debts, is that of issuing to the creditors bonds which, in addition to having the general pledge of the faith of the State, would be based specially on the hypothetication of a levee tax on property in the levee-protected regions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Pardoning of the Georgia State Convention Delegates by the President.

Milledgeville, Ga., October 19.—Governor Johnson, of this State, has authority from Washington to announce that all the delegates to the Georgia State Convention will be pardoned by the President.

Southwest Pass, October 19.—The British schooner Hanna, from Indianola, in ballast and the British schooner Mac from Havana with a cargo of sugar, arrived in at Pass-a-l'Outre at 3 o'clock this evening.

The steamships Guiding Star and Concordia are still ashore.

The wind is light this evening, blowing from the Northwest.

National Naval and Military Asylums.

Washington, Oct 19.—Secretary Stanton was chosen Chairman and Admiral Davis Recording Secretary of the National Naval and Military Asylum for the relief of totally disabled volunteers of the war.

A resolution was adopted at the suggestion of Justice Chase that the Commission proceed to make by-laws and regulations and submit the same to an adjournment meeting of corporations to be held for subsequent action.

Congress is to be asked for assistance on the subject.

A resolution was adopted that pecuniary aid be asked of Congress.

The project was advocated with earnestness and probably will be successful.

The war in south America—fearful carnage.

New York, Oct. 19.—The *Herald's* South American advices say that on August 17th the allied forces, 8000 strong, under Gen. Flanz and Panoera, encountered 3000 Paraguayans under Major Duante, on the right bank of the Uruguay river.

The Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, but met the fierce assaults of the allies with desperate resistance, but finally broke and fled to the river, pursued by 1000 cavalry, where a slaughter took place, which one of the victorious Generals designed as a regular butchery. Scarcely one of the defeated army escaped.

They left 1,400 dead on the field and only 300 wounded.

Their leader, with 1,200 troops, fell into the hands of the Brazilians.

All their stores were captured

The allies state their loss to have been 250 killed and wounded.

Another detachment of Paraguayans, 2000 strong, on the other side of the river was prevented by the Brazilian gunboats from reinforcing Duante, and at the last advices they were securely hemmed in at Uruguay by immensely superior forces.

An engagement between the Paraguayan batteries and the Brazilian fleet is reported wherein the latter was severely handled.

Mail service in Texas.

Washington, October 19—The Postmaster General has ordered into operation all mail service in Texas which is deemed of any importance.

Democratic meeting in New York.

New York, October 19—At the Democratic ratification meeting last night speeches were delivered by Gen. Slocum, Montgomery Blair and John Van Buren.

The President's reconstruction policy was indorsed, negro suffrage was denounced, and the necessity of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, in regard to Mexico, was maintained.

Hon. John H. Reagan has issued another address to the people of Texas, counseling them to acquiesce thoroughly in the order of things, and to bury past animosities.

Marine news.

Southwest Pass, October 19—The Leviathan went up at 7 this morning to Quarantine, with the Spanish barks Fustera and Catalana and the British bark Abbott Reading.

The Tyler went up to the city with the brig Benjamin Delano and the schooner Angel-na.

The steamship Gen. Barnes, from New York, passed up at 10:30 this morning.

The steamship Concordia, bound to Boston, has run aground near where the Guiding Star is ashore.

The tug America is working at the Guiding Star.

The tides are very low, and the wind north west light.

Inauguration of a Regular Civil Governor in Mississippi.

Mississippi, which was the second State to secede, is the first to inaugurate the re-establishment of regular civil government under the provisional arrangement instituted by the President. On the 16th inst, Gov. Sharkey vacated the Executive chair which, as Provisional Governor, he had occupied with so much ability and discretion, and Gov. Humphreys was inaugurated as the first regular civil Governor of the State chosen under the President's plan of reconstruction. With regard to the status of the freed negro and the labor question, the most important practical topics of his inaugural address, Gov. Humphreys says:

The State of Mississippi has already under the pressure of the result of the war, by her own solemn act, abolished slavery. It would be hypocritical and unprofitable to attempt to persuade the world that she has done so willingly. It is due, however, to her honor, to show by her future course that she has done so in good faith, and that slavery shall never again exist within her borders, under whatever name or guise it may be attempted.

The sudden emancipation of her slaves has devolved upon her the highest responsibilities and duties. Several hundred thousand of the negro race unfitted for political equality with the white race, have been turned loose upon society; and in the guardianship she may assume over this race, she must deal justly with them, and protect them in all their rights of person and property. The highest degree of elevation in the scale of civilization to which they are capable, morally and intellectually, must be secured to them by their education and religious training; but they cannot be admitted to political or social equality with the white race. It is due to ourselves—to the white emigrant invited to our shores—and it should never be forgotten—to maintain the fact that ours is and shall ever be a Government of white men. The parity and progress of both races require that caste must be maintained; and intermarriage between the races be forbidden. Miscegenation must be the work and taste of other climes and other "people."

To work, is the law of God and is the only certain protection against the pauperism and crimes of both races. The negro is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the great staples of the South. He should be encouraged to engage at once in their production, by assurances of protection against the avarice, cupidity and injustice of his employer. He is free to choose his labor, and to make his bargain. But he should be required to choose some employment that will secure the maintainance of himself and family. On the other hand, the employer must be secured that the labor contracted for will be specifically performed. The cultivation of the great staples of the South require continuous labor from January to January.

The planter cannot venture upon their cultivation unless the laborer is compelled to comply with his contract—remaining and performing his proper amount of labor, day after day and week after week, through the whole year—and if he attempts to escape, he should be returned to his employer and forced to work until the time for which he has contracted has expired. By such a system of labor, the welfare and happiness of the African may be secured, the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State sustained, and our homes again become the abode of prosperity.

"That was a horrible affair, said Mr. Marston, yesterday, to Mr. Sweetapple, "the murder of Dunn, and scaling up his remains in a tin box." "What Dunn?" asked the bewildered musician. "Sir Dunn," replied the funny sexton.

The Norfolk Romeths House folks, a few days since, treating of the tenacious life of a guest who had decamped without going through the usual formality of paying his bill, sent him a note: "Mr. ——, Dear sir: Will you send account of your bill, and oblige," etc. To which the delinquent made answer: "The account is 200 strong. Yours respectfully."

Items from Plaquemines Parish.

We find the following in the *Empire Parish*, (Pointe-à-la-Hache,) of the 14th:

The Grinding Season.—The more the grinding season is nearing, the more busy are all our planters. They have nearly every thing ready to commence sugar making. We are within the bounds of truth in stating that at least 6000 hogsheads of sugar will be manufactured in this parish within the next ninety days, should the weather be favorable We have no doubt that hundreds of the starving and demoralized freedmen who are to be seen in the back streets of New Orleans on any bright day basking in the sun alligator-like, would now be paid good wages on most of our sugar estates, if willing to work during the grinding season. Come Coffee, Come Dinah. The right of franchise will give you nothing to eat, but hard working will.

The Levees.—We understand that several levees within the limits of this parish are soon to be rebuilt. No time should be lost in repairing or rebuilding our embankments; for, as soon as the winter floods commence swelling the river, it will be impossible to continue working on them. We are glad to see that our planters and farmers do not believe in such humbugs as levee conventions to provide for the preservation of their lands from the encroachments of the lordly Mississippi.

Caterpillars.—The caterpillars have at last made their appearance in our fields, destroying all the young cotton.

New Rice.—The first lot of this year's growth was received in the city by Mr. James M. Urquhart, 33 Front Levee, on the 25th ulto in 1864 the first lot of the new crop was shipped to Mr. Firmin Martin, on the 24th of October, in 1863, to the same party on the 4th of September, and 1862, to the same party again on the 30th of September.

Accident.—On the 30th ult., in the Jesuit's Bend district, a freedman named Oscar, while engaged in climbing up a pecan tree, fell to the ground and was so badly hurt that he died on the Monday following.

John Van Buren on the Negro Suffrage Plank in the New York Republican Platform.

John Van Buren delivered his first speech in the New York State canvass at Albany on the 5th instant. We make from the published extract:

Then comes the little resolution at the tail of the platform under which we are expected to go into a canvass that is to result in the success of the ticket which is to bring forward the next as the Presidential candidate, and to make the Seward party the dominant party in the city of New York in opposition to the Democratic Jackson party of this State. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have gone with some particularity through this statement, which I trust may not have been tedious, with a view of showing what was intended by the party. I say that this is a contest between the party which claims that, before the Southern States come back into the Union, they shall authorize the blacks to vote, and the party that stands with President Johnson, insisting that that is a question of local regulation by the State governments, and whichever way they shall decide they shall come back into the Union as members of the confederacy, having equal rights, and be received with honor and respect, no matter what had been the declaration of a few men assembled in the city of New York. That party is represented by Sumner and Chase and Beecher, and the leading abolitionists of the country, and that they are notoriously committed to this view every fair and reasonable man will admit. If this party succeeds three men will control it. However one or two or half a dozen republicans may conceal their real designs, the hand of Chase, Sumner & Co., is clearly seen, and it will govern the action of the republican party. The ostrich Seward may hide his little head, but the tall feathers and wings of Chase, Sumner, Garrison and Phillips stick out and disclose the real animal. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, fellow citizens, what is the plan? Let us look for a single moment and see what it is. Since the existence of the government all the States in rebellion have had slaves. By the united war against the State governments the South has been overthrown and slavery abolished. How is that population found under the state of things? Why, you have a race of adults numbering some eight hundred thousand in four millions of people entirely unacquainted to teach whom to read has been a crime, ignorant of the marital relations, of providing for themselves and of taking care of their children. And what does President Johnson say to them? He says, in the first place, you must respect the marriage rite, you must take care of your own children; you must clothe yourselves, you must clothe your children; you must be taught, and you must teach your children, and you must subsist yourselves. A helpless, miserable, ignorant population of a sudden and instantaneously told this! Why, any rational man would say that duty is enough to impose upon this people at first; but the Seward party say: "No, in addition to that you must get somebody to teach you to read; you must get the Constitution of the United States and study it; you must be taught the laws of the country; you must cannvass the claims of the candidates for office; you must vote and you must vote against those who formerly owned you." Good God! was there ever a more and project seen upon the face of the earth? Not only made you do that, but tell you do that the States formerly in rebellion shall not be allowed to have representatives in either branch of Congress or be considered by the United States as members of this confederacy. Why? Because they do not allow the negro race unfitted for political equality with the white race, have been turned loose upon society; and in the guardianship she may assume over this race, she must deal justly with them, and protect them in all their rights of person and property. The highest degree of elevation in the scale of civilization to which they are capable, morally and intellectually, must be secured to them by their education and religious training; but they cannot be admitted to political or social equality with the white race. It is due to ourselves—to the white emigrant invited to our shores—and it should never be forgotten—to maintain the fact that ours is and shall ever be a Government of white men. The parity and progress of both races require that caste must be maintained; and intermarriage between the races be forbidden. Miscegenation must be the work and taste of other climes and other "people."

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Important Memorial to Gov. Wells from Citizens of Northwestern Louisiana.—Apprehended Outbreak of the Negro Population who expect a Distribution of the Property of the Whites Among Them after the 1st of January.

The following important document, just received by the Governor, explains itself:

To His Excellency,
J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana:

The undersigned, citizens of the parishes of Caddo and Bossier, of whom many are planters, beg leave to state to your Excellency that we are satisfied from testimony upon which we are forced to rely, that there is a prevailing belief amongst the colored population in this part of the State, that after the 1st of January next there is to be a general distribution of the property, and especially of lands, stock, implements of husbandry, etc., amongst them, and that their former masters will be compelled to divide with them all their possessions.

This idea has evidently been instilled into them principally by the colored troops who have been for some months stationed amongst us.

It is known that on some of the largest plantations in the hill lands, especially of Caddo, nearly all too negro men are armed with guns, pistols, etc., which they do not attempt to conceal, and are even now exercising themselves in the use of them.

A very well grounded apprehension pervades the country population, and many persons are already preparing to abandon their homes in the country before the Christmas holidays, and will do so unless some steps is taken to disabuse the negro of his present sanguine expectations and secure the white man against the danger of assassination and even greater horrors than assassination itself. The white men are not permitted to go armed, nor to purchase ammunition and we feel ourselves powerless.

We, therefore, call upon you, as the Executive of the State, and as our lawful protector in this, our hour of peril, for that assistance and support, which will enable us to protect our property, our wives, and our children against the outrages we have foreshadowed.

Give us arms and ammunition and authority to organize ourselves for self-preservation. Let the militia be permitted to organize under officers of our own selection, or such United States officers as the military officers may select, we care not which, and we feel that this be done at once, so as, if possible, to prevent the colored population and thereby avoid the effusion of blood and all the horrors of a great insurrection.

Let Gen. Maj-General Canby send honorable and reliable agents amongst our black people to convince them that they need not hope for a distribution among themselves of the property of their former masters, and that every part, to insure terrible possession of this property will be met by prompt and condign punishment. Should these or similar measures be adopted, we hope to avoid the evils above mentioned—otherwise, we do be lieve that terrible scenes will transpire in North Louisiana at the close of the year.

J N Coleman,	Geo M Hilliard,	J B Pickett,
Geo Cunningham,	D L Hilliard,	N O Spitzle,
Fahy Allen,	Geo Hilliard, Jr,	L S Mallory,
Pauline Pickett,	W D Gordon,	S B Sanderson,
Geo Cunningham,	C Kelly,	J E Wyly,
M J Arnold,	J H Hodges,	B A S Jones,
John Hodges,	J N Boyd,	J L Hodges,
Geo M Hollidge,	W P Jones,	Richard Waits,
C W Arnold,	Wm. J Oquin,	G W Arnold.
J M Airado,	F A Hutchison,	

(From the New York Post.)

Fenians.

To the Editors of the *Evening Post*.

The name Fenian has acquired great importance from the recent political Irish movement which it designates, and as its origin and import are not yet generally understood, I present your readers with a few citations from the most accredited Irish writers, which clearly show its connection with early Irish history. It matters not how far the ancient Irish history may be legendary or mythical, it is sufficient for the present purpose to trace it back to a personage of the name of Fenius and show that it was afterwards adopted by the Irish nation as a proper name.

Colonel Charles Vallancey, in a very learned dissertation entitled "A Vindication of the Ancient History of Ireland," writes as follows: "The Irish history opens with their descent from Magog (the son of Japhet) in two lines; the one called the Firbolg or Scythian line; the second, the Phenius or Phœnician line. The Phenicio line is then traced from Magog, through Baoth or Bith, to Fenius or Fassius Farsa, and through twenty-two generations from him to Milesius or Milesur." In the same dissertation Col. Vallancey has a chapter on Phenian history in which he gives a full account of Fenius Farsa, representing him as a man of great learning, and the founder of a school on the plain of Shinar, for instruction in languages after the Babel confusion of tongues, and their study, from this Fenius the Irish were called Ow-Fenii or Feni-ans, afterwards Ow-Irii. In another dissertation concerning the laws of the ancient Irish, in speaking of Mogheborb, son of Cormac Cas, he says: "It was in his reign that the most bloody and memorable battle of Gabhra was fought—A. D. 296—between him and Caibre Liffechair, king of Tara, wherein most of the standing army that had been lately commanded by Finan Mac Cool, and the renowned heroes called Fiana Eirionn, or Phenians, were slain, after having made an equal carnage of their rivals, the Clanna Morne."

No higher historical authority could be cited than that of Colonel Vallancey.

O'Halloran, another Irish historian, somewhat more recent than Vallancey, in the second volume of his "History of Ireland," writes: "With Phenius our Scythic historians began their history, and so shall I. He is surnamed in our annals Farseidh, or the sage, and is highly celebrated for his wisdom and for being the first inventor of letters. Our annalists count twenty-three generations from Phenius to his illustrious descendant, the great Milesius."

All the other Irish historians who go back to its earliest antiquity, concur in the above account, so that it cannot be doubted that the name of Fenian is derived from Fenius or Phenius Farsa, the real or fabled first great chieftain of the Irish race.

The Cotton Supply in America.

(From the London Star, Sept. 19.)

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has written a second letter to Mr. Bright on the subject of the American cotton supply. He says:

"I have reason to believe that the estimate of the agents of the Government who have been sent out to take charge of captured cotton would not lead to the expectation of over one million bales of old cotton, including the captures at Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and about five hundred thousand bales of the new crop. My own estimate, obtained from our leading agents, would lead me to expect as much as one and a quarter millions of old cotton, but much less than half a million of new, the cultivation of the new crop planted during the war having been entirely disorganized by the sudden collapse of the Confederate rule. You are aware that I believed in and founded the anticipations of a much larger quantity of old cotton. I dreaded the effect of very heavy receipts in November and December, both upon the future cultivation in this country and elsewhere. I may feel very safe against any great depression.

The abrogation of the quite unjust tax of 25 per cent. and the restoration of trade to its normal condition, gave immediate confidence to spinners and consumers of both, and enabled us to have the last considerably heavy receipts without any very great fluctuations in prices. I estimate our present consumption at 10,000 bales per week, and at that we cannot supply the demand for cloth, even though we are making excessive profit. Scarcity of operatives prevents all rapid increase. If the supply of American cotton shall prove to be only one and a half million bales from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, and the price shall be at or about twenty cents in Liverpool, we shall retain more than one half for consumption north and South."

Mr. Atkinson incloses two letters from one of his correspondents, sent out to the Cotton States to procure information bearing upon the present and future supply of cotton. In one of these letters it is stated that there about 40,000 bales of cotton in Augusta, Ga., and that the "estimate of the new crop is not to exceed 10 per cent." The writer says the negroes went work on the plantations, but proved to be lazy; in the second letter, dated Macon, Ga., Aug. 21, the writer says:

"I am more and more persuaded that the day for large crops of cotton at low prices has passed forever. Cotton will be raised, but not as before. For instance, the women who used to work in the field now follow the men to the cities, and the men support them there. It is all laughing to talk of the negroes and South. Where I hear nothing but complaints because the supply of labor is insufficient, and this while only one plantation in ten is half-worked. The whole of the South is to be rebuilt and refurnished, and until it is done negroes will find an abundance of labor without working the fields. Every where I find Northern men; in all of the cotton-growing places they do almost all of the business. I find the impression among the planters is that, while impossibilities will not permanently prevent the Border States—Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas—from a total and irremediable ruin to the other States; at least, so they all express themselves, alone without assistance. Many are removing to North Carolina, or some other Border State."

The District Courts—Cases to be Fixed.—To-morrow, in the Second, Third and Sixth District Courts, cases will be called and fixed for trial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrests.—In the First District yesterday John Hanna was arrested on the complaint of Fred. Theisman, who accuses him of making a false entry in Mr. Julius Neville's auction book, with a fraudulent intent.

Brian Chase, negro, was locked up to await examination on a charge of breaking Bethelemeh Lodge, on the steamboat landing, with intent to kill.

In the Second District John Hanch and Adolphe Prados have been arrested on complaint in the highway robbery committed on S Mello on Carondelet street, on Saturday night last. Wm. D Brown, negro, charged with robbing Chas. Bienner, negro, was also placed in durance yesterday.

Passing a Counterfeit.—Two colored women, Eliza and Anna Washington, attempted to pass a fifty dollar U S. Treasury note upon Mr. Jos. Kathman on Bienville street yesterday. He had them arrested, when Anna made an affidavit against a negro named Michael Woods, charging him with passing the spurious bill upon her and he also was arrested.

Third District Court.—In this Court yesterday, Judge Follows presiding, the case of Margaret Schmidt against her husband, George Stockinger, a grocer, at the corner of Commerce and Liberty streets, for a separation of bed and board, alimony, and a division of community property, on the ground of bad treatment to the extent of personal violence, came up yesterday, on a rule to set aside an order issued by the Court for alimony and an inventory of defendant's property, preparatory to a division. Besides some law points involved in the rules, it was sought to be made absolute on the ground that defendant in his answer had alleged adultery against plaintiff, but the Judge refused to receive testimony as to this allegation, as being impertinent at the present stage of the case. The Judge took the rule under advisement.

The Workhouse.—Owing to negroes no longer being committed to the Workhouse, the report of the Warden for the quarter ending on the 30th ult., shows a diminution of $1,672 67 in the expenditures as compared with the previous quarter.

Recorder Gustinel's Court.—Michael Collins, charged with beating Mary Powers, and by false representations procuring her imprisonment in the Third District lock up, and William Perry and Maurice, each accused of assault and battery, the former, on the person of a negro named Alexander Billings, and the latter on August Verda, were severally examined before Recorder Gustinel yesterday, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

Naturalizations.—The whole number of applicants for naturalization, in the six District Courts, admitted to citizenship since the first of the present month is one hundred and ninety-nine, of which one hundred and thirty-seven appeared before the First District Court and thirty-nine before the Sixth.

John Stanck Mill, whose letter in favor of negro suffrage attracted some attention recently, has lately published a pamphlet of his work on political economy, of which the London *Reader* says:

"The fresh matter, including the notes of this new edition, does not by no means enhance what will, perhaps, extract the most enthusiastic that Mr. Mill has become a convert to the benefit of the custom, if not actually to the law, of primogeniture. "In the case of capital employed in the hands of the owner himself, in carrying on any of the operations of industry, there are strong grounds for leaving to him the power of bequeathing to one person the whole of the funds actually engaged in it, in single enterprises, and of allowing it to be allowed to a proprietor, who leaves to one of his sons the moral burden of keeping up an ancestral mansion and park or pleasure-ground, he is now doing with them as much as he pleases, or is required for their sufficient support. Add to this case, as we should have to do, those establishments which are on the point of becoming enterprises, of any magnitude; those fortunes which a successful inventor wishes to be invested in the purchase of a mansion and estate; and those landed properties which have not, perhaps, at the moment a mansion and park, but which are ancestral properties—and the case for the law of primogeniture is as well made out as any one can desire."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 19, 1865.

The market was tolerably active to-day in nearly every branch of trade, and the movement in our leading staple in particular was greatly impeded by the effort of the New York quotations of 60c for middling, which appeared in the morning papers, to the disappointment of those who had attached some importance to the reports circulated yesterday of a falling off in the stock of cotton, and the consequent want of steam freight room for New York, also had their influence in causing buyers to stand aloof. With regard to the latter, however, we are gratified to learn that the Agent of the Black Line, in view of the necessities of the cotton trade, telegraphed a few days since to the agents in New York for them to dispatch two extra steamships with the least possible delay, and from the telegrams received in reply it is inferred that our steam tonnage will be increased accordingly, the additional steamships being posted early next week.

The Gold market opened at the evening's figures of 151 1/2 to 152, but early in the afternoon rallied more in favor of buyers, sales, in fact, being made as low as 150 3/4, after which it rallied and closed at about the opening rates. The sales include $5,000 in quarter eagles and $4,000 in large coin at 150 3/4; $1,000, and $5,000 at 151; $20,000 at 151 1/4; a round amount of small coin at 151 1/4; $5,000 at the same; two lots of $2,000 and $10,000 at 151 3/4; and two lots of $5,000 at 152. The demand was limited. The sales of Silver included $900 in American half dollars at 149 1/2. The market is quoted at 149 1/2 to 151 1/2. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange opened rather quiet at yesterday's decline, but towards the close it rebloted more firmness. The sales of Sterling covered about £60,000 and included £30,000 on one Bank at 148 for bill of lading and 151, 151 1/2 and 152% for clear; a round amount at 152, 152 1/2 and 153; £14,000 at 150 and 150 1/2; and £2,000 at 151 1/2. In France we noticed sales of a round amount at 5 79 to 5 72 1/2 for private bills. We now quote Sterling at 148 to 153 for private bills and 154 to 154 1/2 for Bank; and France at 5 70 to 5 75 for the former and 5 62 1/2 to 3.65 for the latter. The light stock of Cotton and prospect of a diminution in the supply of bills may have had some influence in strengthening the market towards the close.

Domestic Exchange exhibited little variation, but the rates were irregular and dear. We thought the market evinced a better tone. The sales outdoors included $120,000 New York at (30,000 and 100,000,) at 3 discount, $20,000 at 3 1/4, a small amount at 3 3/4, and $60,000, (10,000, 20,000 and 30,000) at 3 3/4; $70,000 one day's sight at 3 1/4; $20,000 one day's sight on Boston and Philadelphia at 3 1/4; five days' sight on New York at 3 3/4, and a round amount at 3 3/4 and 3 7/8; some ten days' at 4 1/4; a small amount of Mobile at par, ($6,000,) at 4 and a round amount of thirty days' at 5 and 4 1/2—mostly the latter. The ruling Bank rate for Checks on New York was 3 1/4 discount, but some checked at 3 3/4, and a moderate amount was passed in round sums at 3 and 3 1/8. At one counter, where the sales embraced $100,000, the rates were 1/8 to 3/16 stronger than yesterday.

Quite a list of Stocks, &c., was advertised at auction, but all were withdrawn, excepting 10 shares City Hall which brought $151. A reference to the final sales in another column will show that this company had declared a dividend of $6 per share. This will be quite surprise to many of the stockholders. The last dividend, which was also $6 per share, was in last July, and although it was hoped that in future the Board would be enabled to declare regular semi-annual dividends, no such was expected at the present moment. Had the shareholders decided to construct the Levee and Barracks line from the proceeds realized and accumulating profits of the Company, which could have been done, of course there would have been no dividends for some time to come; but as it was voted that the new line should be constructed by new stock to the requisite amount, it leaves the Directors free to divide their profits, reserving of course a judicious surplus. Only this morning 50 shares of this stock sold at $149 50, and was subsequently recold at $150 50 and again at $151 50. It was not, however, immediately transferred at the time of the first sale, and when it did at later hour it was the original seller who informed us yesterday afternoon the Directors had declared a dividend, he declined to make the transfer, claiming it as a friend, which the buyer would not consent to. This raises the question whether the dividend being made, has not published, before the time of sale, it should accrue to the seller, or, as is generally held, that even after publication, if before payment, the dividend is transferred with the stock to the buyer unless the sale is specially agreed to be ex dividend. To avoid this mooted definitely it would be well to submit it to the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce. We also heard that many Gas Light had been sold at $145, but did not ascertain any since the sales noticed in our last report at $143.

The Bank note market continued quiet. $2000 Louisiana State Bank sold at 61 c. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 55 to 58 per cent. Louisiana State Bank at 50 to 51 c; Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 66c; Merchants' Bank at 69 to 69c; Union Bank at 75 to 80c, and Crescent City at the same. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the bidding some offered at their counters. Some of them pay 65c for Louisiana State, 27c for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury bills ride at ½ to ¾ and 1 per cent discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OTHER BEE,
Thursday Evening, October 19, 1865.

Cotton—The New York quotations of 60c for Middling published in the morning papers, caused quite a revulsion in our market, and considerably unsettled prices. There was however some, looking for the bidding the day before mostly by parties who wished to operate on a decline of 2 @3 3/4 P. P., to which factors would not hearken; and the sales were consequently confined to 600 bales embracing 200 to one buyer and the rest to six others. This business being quite too trifling to serve as the basis for regular quotations, we omit them for the present, but to show the state of the market we may remark that Strict Good Ordinary sold in small lots at 48, 49 @ 50c, Liverpool Middling 52, Middling at 54, and Strict Middling to Good Middling at 59. If no interests could be drawn from these figures Good Ordinary might be quoted at 49 @ 50c and Low Middling 51 @ 52, but factors generally ask higher, and prefer awaiting further news to submitting to the reductions hypothesized by them. The heavy rains for several days past have rendered the former more independent, and it is in isolated cases only that any of them are willing to accept the above rates.

BY TELEGRAPH OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales..... 31,929
Received today..... 118
Received previously..... 166,577 — 200,624
Exported to-day..... 4,286
Exported previously..... 196,338 — 200,624
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared..... 111,794
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, Liverpool..... 6,256 bales for Liverpool
Stock for New York.

Sugar are Molasses—The receipts yesterday are confined to 16 hhds Sugar and 6 tcs Molasses from the coast—consignees. The market is bare of the production of Louisiana. The stocks of Cuba Sugar and Molasses are not large, and we find that the demand, which is great for small lots or in a retail way, only Fresh all around are full and show no upward tendency.

We have this day comprise a lot of 28 hhds Fully Fair to Prime Louisiana Sugar at 17 1/2c ⅌ lb, also 100 bbls Cuba Cane Molasses, received in New York, at 62 1/2c per gallon.

There have been retail sales of Sugar on Levee among 75 hhds Cuba and Louisiana, at quoting prices, which we repeat as a reference: Common to Good Common Louisiana, 14 @ 16c, Fair 15 1/2, Good Fair 16 3/4c, Fully Fair to Prime 17 3/4, Prime to Choice 18 1/2c ⅌ lb. Fair Cuba 14 3/4 @ 15c, Fully Fair, 15 1/2 @ 16c, Prime 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 @ 18c and Choice 18 3/4c ⅌ lb. The demand is for the any trade, on speculation, and Trade.

The Government having rejected all the bids yesterday to supply the Army with Sugar, and he expected this now proposals will be called for shortly.

Coffee—We have heard of several sales of Rio Coffee, ranging about barely Fair, on private terms. There was but demand for small or retail lots to day. Prices however are not changed and we continue to quote 31 @ 32c for Fair to Good Fair Rio, and 32 1/2c for Prime.

Western Produce and Provisions—We have to-day to note a very quiet and dull market. In fact the inactivity in our trade is becoming that it is nearly at a stand still. There are no supplies on the landing however, and the stocks here are very small and mostly firmly held. There is quite a fair demand for 1 to 40 barrels lots at this moment, owing to the great scarcity of southwise tonnage and the very high rates of freight, the want of facilities to ship by lake, gulf and river ports, and to the fact that the markets are nearly well supplied. Telegrams received from the North and published in our columns this morning announcing a decline in Flour and other produce have also caused the buyers here to hold aloof for further developments. A fair jobbing trade is being done in Flour, by lots in store, at the usual advance on first hand sales. Full particulars of the state