THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1865.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By the U. S. Marshall, at No. 94 Camp street, Presses, Engines, Type, Counters, &c.

VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND IN CARROLLTON at auction by the Sheriff—Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of four valuable lots of ground situate in Carrollton, parish of Jefferson. See advertisement.

The *True Delta* learns by a private letter of the death on the 20th ultimo, of General W. M. Kidd, at his home in Jackson parish. He was instantly killed by the accidental fall of a tree. General Kidd was a native of Georgia, where he served in the Legislature. He also served several years with credit as State Senator in Louisiana.

We are indebted to Adams' Express, through the courtesy of Mr. Jenkins, for copies of the the latest Western papers and for New York dailies of the 31 inst.

We are under special obligations to Mr Duble, of Adams' Express, for the latest newspaper dates from Montgomery and Selma, Ala, and Atlanta, and Augusta, Ga.

FROM GALVESTON.—The steamer Cambria arrived last night from Galveston, with dates to the 8th. We thank the Purser of this steamer for the latest Galveston and Houston papers.

RULES REGARDING FREIGHT ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—An important notice from Superintendent Pandely, on the part of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, will be found in another column. It calls the special attention of shippers and consignees of cotton entrusted for transportation to the above road to two of the rules and conditions defining the responsibility of the Company for freight, as follows:

9. The Company will not be responsible for the loss of freight by fire, either in transit or at the termini of the road.

10. The responsibility of the Company as common carrier ceases at the terminl of the road.

Although due care will be taken to avoid accident, yet, owing to the dangerous condition in which cotton is landed at the Lake terminus, the Company reiterates the above rules, warning shippers and consignees, that cotton as respects fire is at their risk, when in transit, on the Lake and warf, or on the cotton ground at the city end.

The "Manifest Destiny" Doctrine.

The *Times* undertakes to show that it did not commit self contradiction in the course of two articles, by showing that it committed self contradiction in the course of one.

We are perfectly willing for it to have its choice. We have only touched the matter, as respects our contemporary, in the light of a journalistic curiosity. As to how far our respected, but rather devious and ambiguous contemporary succeeds in concentrating into one the inconsistency alleged of two articles let its own words hereunder testify:

The busy *Bee* of Chartres street, improving a shining hour of bright perception, endeavors to prove that two articles which appeared in this paper on the Mexican question were inconsistent with each other. We think they were not. In the first of these articles we showed that the policy of the United States is peace; that "meddling alliances" should be avoided, and that "active interference on our part in the affairs of other governments is against our interest and our national traditions. We however added:

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

"The whole boundless continent is ours,"

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

We confess that, in the first instance, we were generous enough to consider as a jocular fancy, a witty absurdity, the above idea of seizing Mexico on the principle that its territory, is common with all other territory on the American continent, belongs to the United States, to the exclusion of all other claimants whether native or foreign. Our contemporary spoils the joke. It will not accept the tribute we offered to its wit; it insists on being absurdly inconsistent, instead of wittily absurd. We make no comments, either to impugn or to define the position of a journal which declares that the policy of the United States is peace and that its interests are opposed to coercive intervention, and at the same moment approves a movement against Mexico based on a principle looking to universal invasion and conquest.

Leaving our cotemporary at its leisure to "locate" itself on the French-Mexican question, we will consider briefly the merits of the "manifest destiny" doctrine which, in the back of every other plea or pretext, is set up to justify unprovoked attack and spoliation. It is not too much to say that "manifest destiny", when pleaded in this sense for nations, is nothing more than the rogue's destiny to steal, the burglar's destiny to break into houses, the pirate's destiny to scuttle ships and cut throats.

Blackstone defined martial law as the absence of law, and this doctrine of the manifest destinarians, when unaccompanied by sufficient pleas of another nature, simply signifies the absence of right. That so weak a device is now resorted to by the advocates of an aggressive movement upon Mexico, evinces how straitened they are for solid arguments or decent pretenses. Their false and inflated version of the Monroe doctrine has exploded. They take as the only substitute for it "manifest destiny," without exhibiting any sanction for that in international law and justice, or in the exigency of peculiar circumstances.

Personal.

We had the pleasure yesterday afternoon to encounter on the quay the pleasant countenance of our old friend, Captain Frank Cockery, so long connected with the New Orleans and Vicksburg line of steamers before "the cruel war" commenced.

He now is proprietor of the "Spottswood Hotel" at Richmond, Va., and will soon return to that war-worn locality. His friends will be pleased to learn that the Captain is in fine health.

PERSONAL.—Col. Joseph Hanlon, formerly one of the estimable members of the press corps in this city, has returned after an absence of about four years in military service. We can cordially appropriate the sentiment in these words of the *True Delta* relative to this return:

We are glad to state that he returns in robust health, and that his many wounds do not appear to have weakened his constitution or deprived him of that jovial good nature and elasticity of spirits for which he was always remarkable, and which endeared him to so many of our citizens. We hope soon to be able to chronicle his return to his old pursuits, for which he is so eminently fitted.

EDITOR OF THE MOBILE DAILY NEWS.—The Mobile *Daily News* of the 9th announces as its editor Mr. Henry St. Paul, formerly well known at the New Orleans bar and a member of the State Senate from the same city. If as fleent, spirited and dashing as a writer as he conspicuously was as a forensic and senatorial orator, Mr. St. Paul will not fail to make his editorial mark in Mobile. His connection with the *News* dates from the 1st instant, when that journal published a profession of political faith of a conservative character.

BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK DATES OF THE 10TH

The Cable Believed a Failure.

BRITISH CHANCERY DECIDES THE UNITED STATES BOUND BY CONFEDERATE CONTRACTS.

5 Administration, 3 Pro-Slavery Congressmen Elected in Kentucky.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Louisville, August 10.—The New York gold market opened at 43¾.

Other markets unchanged.

New York, August 10.—It is the general impression that the Atlantic Cable is a failure.

The British Court of Chancery has decided that the United States Government is bound by Confederate contracts.

Five Administration and three Pro-slavery Congressmen have been elected in Kentucky. One District is yet doubtful.

Additional.

DATES OF THE 9TH.

A Vessel Foundered and All on Board Lost—The Wrong Negro Hung by an Indiana Mob—Two Thirds of Gen. Sheridan's Army to be Discharged—$5,000,000 Coming to New Orleans to pay Soldiers.

Louisville, Aug. 9.—An arrival at Lawrence, Kansas, from the Upper Arkansas, reports that Gen. Ford has been relieved by Col. Cloud.

An expedition is about starting across Arkansas to chastise the hostile Indians.

A bark has been lost on Lake Erie. All on board were drowned.

An order has been issued discharging all the Illinois soldiers who were imprisoned for military offences during the war.

A mob at Evansville, Ind., it appears, has hung the wrong negro for outraging a woman. Evidence, it seems, clearly shows that he was innocent.

New York, August 9.—Gold opened at 144. Groceries, provisions and cotton quiet.

Louisville, Aug. 9.—It is stated in military circles that the late order from headquarters to Gen Sheridan will cause the disbanding of two-thirds of the troops now in Texas.

Five millions dollars would leave Washington on the first steamer from New York for New Orleans, to pay the soldiers.

New York, August 9, 4 P. M.—Gold 144¾. Tobacco in good demand; otherwise the market is unchanged.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

THE ATLANTIC CABLE—THE "INSULATION LOST."

Sandy Hook, August 9.—The royal mail steamer Cuba arrived off this point this morning.

She brings European dates of the 29th and 30th ultimo.

Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic Cable were paid out—one hundred and fifty per day—when the insulation was lost. The particulars had not transpired up to the hour of the departure of the Cuba.

The political news is of an unimportant nature.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes 67 francs 32 centimes.

Late via the West.

By the steamer Ruth, from St. Louis, we have papers from that city, and from Cincinnati and Chicago, of the 5th. She also brought newspaper dates from New York to the 31 ultimo.

We append the following:

Adventures of Judah P. Benjamin.

New York, August 3.—The *World's* correspondent gives an account of Judah P. Benjamin's escape from the ruins of the Confederacy. He says Benjamin separated from Davis early in May, near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Mobile and Havana, from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these ports, and then join the President in transitu, via Matamoras and Tampico.

He traveled directly south, through Georgia and Florida, on horseback, disguised as a farmer in search of lasoe, without exciting any attention, until he reached the lower side of the Peninsula of Florida. He was then informed that no boats could be found on the eastern coast, and went to the gulf shore, where, after a month's delay, he succeeded in getting a ship's yawl-boat and two men, who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea in it. The boat was about fifteen feet long in which they coasted the peninsula, till they reached one of the keys of Florida Reef, where they succeeded in procuring a boat somewhat larger, in which they put to sea to cross the Gulf Stream, and fortunately arrived upon the banks, after a passage of sixty hours.

On the 10th of July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Nassau, in which he was baffled by head winds and heavy weather, he put back to Berenicee, and on Friday, the 14th, the sloop foundered thirty miles from the nearest land. The vessel went down so rapidly that he, with the crew, had barely time to jump into a skiff in tow of the sloop before she sank. In this boat, with a light mast, sail and compass, and only a provision of boiled rice, which the negroes had cooked for breakfast—in this leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one oar, they made for land, and at the weakest, was calm and the vessel in sight, by dint of energetic shaling they reached the lighthouse, and in a vessel from that point Benjamin reached Nassau and Havana.

His whole trip has occupied the best part of three months, out of which thirty days have been passed at sea, in miserable open boats.

FORD'S THEATRE.

New York, Aug. 3—The *Times's* Washington special says: Ford's Theatre was to day cleared of theatrical furniture, scenery, etc., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodeled, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the use of the Bureau of rebel archives and relics.

UNMITIGATED HOAX.

Montreal, August 4.—The attempted abduction of George N. Saunders is pronounced by Judge Armitage an unmitigated hoax, got up to create sympathy for the broken-down secessionists residing here.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Havana, Saturday July 29.—Judah P. Benjamin, late Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, arrived in this city on the 25th from Nassau. A mythical story is told of his escaping from Florida, being picked up by a British schooner, wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands, and finally finding a refuge in Nassau—which place he soon left in the British schooner Britannia. The truth is he got out of Dixie somehow, and arrived here from Nassau in the aforesaid schooner.

The Barcelona arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz and Sisal. Among her passengers to this city were, Gen. Kirby Smith, ex-Governor T. Reynolds and Capt. A. P. T. Beauregard, who was Secretary to Dr. Gwin.

The *Idea Liberal*, of Puebla, calls for a convocation of the whole people, to decide either for the Empire or the Republic, and thinks that by this means all risk of war with the United States will be evaded.

Monterey was occupied on the 22d of June by French troops under Jeamingros. The commander had issued several orders to the effect that all arms in the possession of citizens should be delivered up; none should be allowed to carry arms without special license; at nightfall shops should be closed; and no one should attack a French soldier under pain of death—and for a crime of this kind the city should also be mulcted.

The Constitutional Governor of Lower California, who was supposed to favor the Empire, had resolved to retire to San Francisco, leaving the Government in charge of Don Antonio Fedrde.

A Franco-Mexican expedition was preparing to go thither and look after the state of affairs there.

Letters from Tepic say that the Mayo and Yequi Indians had rebelled against the Juarist Governor of Sonora Pesqueira.

Military operations against the Rebels in Sonora and Sinaloa were to be commenced directly after the rainy season ceased.

Mails to St. Mammoville, Opelousas, etc.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have been assured that, by the middle of next week we will have tri-weekly carries between New Orleans and this parish. We understand that the postal system, is to be inaugurated by the military authorities, who, in this particular, at least, seem to realize the wants of the country. This will be but momentary pity and will mean as soon as the General Government will have appointed Post Masters and organized postal routes. We are gratified to learn that our energetic townsman, Mr. Roussel, will have the contract for carrying the mail between New Iberia, St. Martinville and Opelousas.—*Courier of the Teche, 5th.*

Diverse Views of Mr. Elcin's Mission.

(Paris correspondence London News, July 17.)

This is, in all probability, the last time that I shall have occasion to mention the name of M. Elcin, that wonderful diplomatist, who for at least a month was spoken of every day by some European paper or another as being charged with no less than three missions from the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, whose chief secretary he is. During M. Elcin's prolonged stay in Europe it was never rightly known at any given moment whether he was at Paris, Brussels or Vienna; and, assuming everything said in French newspapers to be true, it might be conclusively proved that he was in all three places at once. The early rumors about his mission were that he was to sell the French Emperor that Maximilian could not get on without a great deal more help than the French Parliament seemed inclined to sanction; to make the best terms possible with the Emperor of Austria, in the probable case of his having to abandon his imperial throne for his peaceful chateau of Miramar, and to beg for his restitution as an agnate of the house of Austria; and to ask the advice of his father, King Leopold, while at the same time begging him to send out as many Belgian recruits as he could. The result of all these missions was probably not satisfactory, for a few days after a paragraph appeared in the Francais, from which it resulted that M. Elcin had, after all, *no mission whatever except the purely honorific one of bringing a report to the King of the Belgians of a battle in which some of his loving subjects were soundly peppered.*

M. Elcin has now taken a cabin in the Saxonia, which leaves Liverpool to morrow for New York. But, rumor, which has hitherto attached importance to his movements, still follows him, and it is given out that before returning to Mexico he means to try once more to obtain an audience of President Johnson and Mr. Seward, with a view to obtain the recognition of the Mexican empire by the United States. *Honneur au courage malheureux* is a good translation of "joy go with him" on this errand.

WAS IT TO GET A FINANCE MINISTER?

(London News, Paris Correspondence, July 18.)

I am obliged yet to have a few more lines about M. Elcin. A Paris letter, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, said the other day:—

M. Elcin's visit to this city has not been very agreeable to him. At first the Emperor refused to receive him, and when his Majesty afterwards consented, the reception was a very cool one; nor has there been any question of entrusting to M. Elcin a diplomatic character.

The above paragraph is contradicted by M. Beolfond in the *Constitutionnel* in the following terms:

The fact is that, while the correspondent of the above named journal was writing this account, M. Elcin was received a second time by the Emperor Napoleon, after having had several interviews with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was presented by his Majesty with the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

You will observe that M. Boulfoge treats the question about M. Elcin's diplomatic character. *I am able to assure you that he had none.* His missions, not being expected to be very successful, were merely "officious."

I do not know whether the fact that the Emperor Napoleon has made Maximilian a present of a finance minister is one of the results of M. Elcin's visit to Paris; but it is certain that M. Langlais, an eminent Councilor of State, is going out to Mexico in that capacity by the next steamer, and he will be accompanied, by two inspectors of finance and several French agents.

An Enoch Arden Story with Another Sequel.

Cairo, August 4.—A few days since a man named Pollock, who has been in the Confederate army, returned to his home in Marshall county, Miss., where he found his wife in the absence had married a man named McCarthy. Pollock became very much enraged, and drawing his revolver, fired at McCarty, who was shot in the head and died soon afterwards. Pollock then fired at his wife, the ball striking her in the arm. She fell, he supposing she was dead; Pollock then placed the pistol to his own head and fired; when heard from he was not expected to live The wife, who was not badly hurt, was going about again as usual.

Important Information Relative to Confiscated and Abandoned Property.

Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 10, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 7.

The following Circular of the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, is re-published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 13.

In order to establish a definite and uniform policy relative to confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned property, which are now, or shall hereafter come, under the control of the Bureau, by virtue of the act, approved March 3d, 1865, establishing the Bureau, and other Acts, and Proclamations, and orders of the President relative to captured, confiscated and abandoned property, to-wit: Section 24, Act approved July 2d, 1864, and General Orders No. 110, War Department, July 12th, 1865, the following rules and regulations are established:

1st. All buildings and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned lands that now are, or that may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said Acts, and orders of Sale, and orders of the President, are, and shall be, set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary, assigned to them, as provided in Section 4, of the Act establishing the Bureau, viz: "To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedmen, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the persons to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent. upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State Authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty (1860) for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, by regulation, prescribe. At the end of said term, or during any part of said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned, may purchase the land, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the annual rent aforesaid."

2d. All land or other property within the several insurrectionary States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, to which the United States have, or shall have, acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, during the late rebellion, and all abandoned lands or other abandoned property in these States, become so by the construction of Section 34, Act approved July 2d, 1864, viz:

"Property real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion" and which remains unsold or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion," and which remains unsold or otherwise disposed of, are, and shall be considered as under the control of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, and for the time authorized by the Act establishing the Bureau, and so much or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners thereof, or other claimants thereto, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner.

3d. Whenever any abandoned lands or other abandoned property that shall have come into the possession of the Bureau, does not fall under the definition of "Abandoned" as set forth in Section 34, of the Act approved July 2d, 1864, it will be formally surrendered by the Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, upon clear proof that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in the said Section and Act.

4th. In the surrender or restoration of any property, the requirements of Circular No 3, current series, from this Bureau, will be carefully observed.

5th. Assistant Commissioners will, as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned property that are now, or that may hereafter come under their control, to be made, and decided keeping a record of such themselves will forward monthly to the Commissioner of the Bureau, copies of such descriptions in the manner prescribed by Mo. 16 of July 11th, 1865, from this Bureau. They will, with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into lots, and the control or sale thereof, according to the law establishing the Bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and reported to the Commissioner. In the selection and setting apart of such lands and property, care will be used to take that about which there is the least doubt as to the proper custody and control of this Bureau.

6th. The pardon of the President will not be understood to extend to the surrender of abandoned or confiscated property, which by law has been set apart for refugees and freedmen, or to use for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of National military occupation within said insurrectional States formerly held as slaves, whether, or shall hereafter be free. (See Act of March 3d, 1865, and Act of July 2d, 1864, Section 1, Chapter 225).

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of Louisiana.

Official:
D. G. FUGES,
Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HIGH FAHRENHEIT AND LOBES PRACTICE IN ALABAMA COTTON.—The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 8th says:

Piles of cotton, year after years, are awaiting transportation at Selma, and other points on the Alabama river, but refusing to pay $25 a bale freight to the steamboats. Five cents a pound freight is pretty steep, and as we heard a gentleman say that nothing but stolen cotton could bear the weight of the charge, perhaps the boat owners assume that most of the cotton offering for transportation is "stolen cotton", and therefore comes legitimately within the rule. We fear they are about half right, for cotton has come to be regarded as *crescent tree*, and the morals of the day teach that any one can by his hands on it when it is found "laying around loose". There is a degree of a screw loose somewhere in this cotton business, which time and vigilance will discover. Meantime "so-called" Government cotton suffers by this delay, and the Government agents are not pay such prices. The result is that a lot of cotton fast is in process of secession, which is a clear method of transportation contemptable to both Government agents and private owners.

M. Bonnin's Book and the Rupture Between the Pope and Maximilian.

A Paris correspondence of the 18th July says:

The rupture of negotiations between Maximilian and the Pope is attributed to a somewhat small incident, which produced great irritation first of all in the Mexican court and afterwards at Rome. A package containing one hundred and fifty copies of M. Bonnin's "Life of Juarez" was stopped at the Custom House at Vera Cruz. The Empress Charlotte, to whom in the absence of Maximilian, the Minister of the Interior referred to know whether the books could be allowed to be delivered, said, "Let them be burnt, very quietly, that she ought not to compromise a Sovereign" and circulated throughout Europe. *Inde ira*, the Court of Rome considered this act of toleration as the rebellion, and declined to conclude any concordat with a Prince so deeply infected with the heresies of the age.

THE RESULT COTTON LOAN IN ENGLAND.—The rebel cotton loan at last dates was selling in London at eight pounds ten shillings sterling for one hundred pounds of stock. By this it appears that the Rebels have realized the fruits of Jeff Davis which enlist the rebel sympathizers in England has not yet become entirely extinct, and that there are those who invested in that wild scheme that are yet nursing the shadow of Mississippi hope. The loan, it will be recollected, amounted to two millions five hundred and fifty six thousand six hundred pounds, or over twelve and a half millions of dollars. It was negotiated at sixty to ninety pounds on the hundred, to bear seven per cent interest, and redeemable in 1863 at par, or to be paid in cotton at that time in cotton at sixpence per pound.—*N. Y. Herald, 1st.*

Dr. Weatherly, having returned to the city has resumed his practice at No. 112 Custom house street. See his card.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Another Mysterious and Terrible Murder.—The Coroner was called yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a missing man named Joseph Manning, found dead in a house No 80 Commerce street, near Julia street. About 3 to 4 o'clock yesterday evening a neighbor missing the room of deceased was apalled by discovering the ghastly spectacle of a man with his head almost gore and gave the alarm. The Coroner with the city Physician appeared and Dr Barnes held the post mortem examination.

The following is the report of the post mortem examination of the body of the murdered man Manding alias John Maher. Six wounds were found on the body, small and large.

The first one examined was five inches long in the temple over the left ear, the bone sounding with the extension of a piece of the temporal bone.

Wound No. 2 was two a half inches long fracturing the occipital bone.

Wound No. 3 was one inch long behind the left ear, fracturing the occipital.

Wound No. 4 was two a half inches long a little above and behind the first wound.

All these wounds are parallel to each and perpendicular.

Wound No. 5 is perpendicular, 1½ inches long, fracturing the left parietal bone near the occipital suture. The wound is near the top of the head.

No. 6 is two inches long, not fracturing bone, on the left side of occipital region.

No. 7 is a wound of the face under the external angle of the left eye, fracturing the molar bone.

Two women are arrested as witnesses and are expected to throw light on the subject.

The late Murder and the Police.—Chief Hertz was informally advised of the terrible deed committed at No 80 Commerce street in the murder of John Manning, and set to work to ferret out the perpetrators.

It was found that the repeated wife of the deceased had left the house came in with the deadly wounds and fell down in the room on his face, where he was found dead by some neighboring women. The repeated Mrs Manning was full of blood and very drunk.

Hertz with attaches repaired to the house the Chief went about dividing the trunk of blood which necessarily must have led to the place where the terrible wounds had been inflicted. He only found a few drops of blood near the door of the room, which fell from the dress of the woman when taken to prison. Neither examination showed bloody spots on the sills, partly washed out. Attempts had also been made to obliterate blood from the floor of the room.

Hertz with bloody water in the corner with a rag used in washing up blood was found hid in a corner and the keen eyes of the searching police soon discovered a hatchet covered with blood. All this tended to confirm the suspicion that the murder had been committed in the room probably by the drunken wife of deceased. The inquest will commence taking evidence in the case to-day.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Ellen Hays was convicted of larceny committed to the prejudice of Tulane Church.

Eliza Hanson, charged with having stolen a gold ring, a bracelet and a set of jewelry from Ann Smith, was acquitted.

Arraigned.—Geo. Brewer, charged with an assault and battery on Anthony Riner; M. J Quirk, charged with having stolen a bagay of Peter Delaney.

Colored Henry Blissel, charged by Dinah Lewis with having stolen $70 from her on the 7th of July, was acquitted by the jury.

Probably Another Homicide.—Yesterday afternoon we were told a man was crushed out of a coffee-house on Tchoupitoulas street not far from Erato. He reported when the proprietor made at him with a club which was wrung from his hands and had a blow inflicted with it at the head of the coffee-house keeper, inflicting the steel end making dreadfully serious. It is feared the wounded man will not recover. The participants are to be fully investigated.

Present Court—Mayor Benedict, Judge.—Angelos Aricis, found guilty of having kept a music bank on the evening of the 30th ultimo, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

F. A Lacroix, who sentenced to pay a fine of $100—he having suffered several of his prisoners to be in a bad condition contrary to military orders and injurious to the public health.

Wm. Taylor resident at the corner of Bienville and Tchoupitoulas street, and had to pay a fine of $25, for neglecting the cleanliness of his premises.

Sergeant Charles A Wheel was charged with having made a scrap at the product of Mry Austin, consisting in assault and battery on her person; also on the policemen who arrested him. The evidence in the case was sent to Headquarters and a trial by court martial recommended.

Thomas Reed, a drunken soldier, was arrested while drunk, with his open knife in Canal street, threatening death to all the Gentlemen; two months' imprisonment.

A Horrible Enterprise.—Jack Murphy is charged with attempt to blow up the steamer D. B. Shepherd. At the instance of Mr. French Frank a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he was already in custody when that instrument was launched against him. Another man named Derrick Hendricks is charged with the same offense. The investigation is fixed for the 17th inst.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BANK OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 10, 1865.

The commercial week closes to day with a rather quiet market, but at full prices in every branch of trade, excepting Cotton, which has further given way about ½c per lb, making the total decline this week 2 to 3c per lb. The sales, however, have been to a liberal extent, the week's business summing up 9,200 bales against 5,500 last week, and 9,000 the week before. The telegram published quoting Middling at New York last evening at 41½, was generally regarded as erroneous and did not have any effect on the market; but the admitted decline there was sufficient to depress prices, and would have done so to a still greater extent had it not been for the favorable influences of rallying exchanges and easier freights with an increased supply of freight room.

Gold opened here at last evening's quotations of 143 ½ and 143 ½, but subsequently exhibited increased buoyancy, and sold at high as 145. At the close it was quoted at 143 ½ and 146 ¾. The sales and receipts included $250 at 143 ½; $1200, $1500, $2000, in two lots, $5000 and $2000 at 143 ½; and $1500, $2000 and $4000 at 143. $5500 in small sum sold at 147 and 148 ½; $25,000 in large sold, to arrive, at 145. An offer of 148 ¾ did not result in a sale; $6000, held at 149. The only sale of Silver reported was a small lot of American half dollars ($500) at 142½. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. They are quoted nominal at 145.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, but with less doing in it than yesterday. The sales of Sterling included a private bill for £500 at 158, and £13,000 at 150¾, a considerable amount of private France sold at 5 72½ and 50,000 fr 5 37½. We large operations to which we referred in our last report, the particulars of which were published, was a Bank bill for £ 100,000 at 5 36 7-16. The conditions of Sterling ranged 149 to 152 for private bills and 153 to 155 for Bank, and France at 5 70 to 5 80 for the former and 5 35 to 5 30 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange rates still higher. The Banks and dealers charge New York at ¼ to ½ and ¾ discount. The counter demand was moderate at ¼, but lively at ⅛ and ¼. On doors, the sales included $20,000 New York sight at ¼ discount, and a much larger amount at ½ and ¾. Mobile sold at ½ to ¾ discount, and $70,000 at ½ and ¾; $65,000 one day's sight at New York, (60,000 and 5,000,) at ¼; $48,000 three days', (10, 18 and 20) at ¼; $10,000 five days' at ¾, and some thirty days' at 3 and 3½.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 5 shares City Rail Road at the advanced rate of $121 00 and 5 yesterday, not before reported, at $121 00; and 36 shares Gas Light yesterday, not before reported, at about $130 00. The annual transfer of the Bonds take week are only 30 shares former and 35 latter, but some have changed hands more than once before being transferred. City Bonds are quoted at 70 to 80 for the Consolidated and 60 to 70 for the Rail Road issues. We notice further sales of about $5000 Nun and Crescent Influence Bonds, particulars not reported.

In the Bank note market we notice a moderate demand for most of the lot, without any sales of much magnitude, amounting to only $3700 Louisiana State at 53½ per dollar. There were also sales to-day of Union at 78 and Commercial City at 76½. An offer of 79 was refused for a round amount of Union. Crescent City are held at 80. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at 35 to 37½, Louisiana State Bank at 55 to 58, Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 68, Mechanics' Bank at 68 to 70, but we hear of no sales. Union Bank at 70 to 72 and 68; the Crescent City at 69 to 75 and 68. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ and ½ and 1½ cent premium for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, August 10, 1865.

COTTON—The market has continued extremely depressed to-day, and prices have been still lower, especially with a large number of buyers in favor of buyers, but without giving way to the full extent claimed by buyers, the sales comprising 1,050 bales, including 436 on one party, at 42, 42½ and 43 to others. The sales include and strict good ordinary at 38½ and 39; low middling at 36 and 37, and middling at 40. We quote ordinary at 38 @ 39c, good ordinary 33 @ 34, low middling at 36 @ 38, and middling at 40 @ 41c. One article quietly mentioned that low middling could not be bought under 37c, and that good ordinary could be had at 35c and that middling could not be sold at 41. On the other hand we met with a party who desired to find middling at 38c, if it was not quoted lower than 40. The sales yesterday comprised 558 bales, including 250 middling at 6 p. m., and not reported until to day. The week's sales can up 9,200 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	
Received this week	
Received previously	
	94,[illegible]
Exp. coastwise	
Exported previously	
	94,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Several small lots of Sugar have changed hands at about this morning. The market has ruled very quiet to-day, and there were only a few retail sales of Sugar at 12½c ⅌ lb for common. Of Molasses 350 bbls common Louisiana were sold—the price has not yet transpired.

FLOUR—There was a fair inquiry to day, but owing to light stocks, high prices and the scarcity of the lower grades, which are most in request, the sales are confined to 400 bbls superfine at $9 25, 75 medium extra at $10 50 and 150 good do at $11 50 ⅌ barrel.

OATS—There were sales of 3000 sacks at 65c ⅌ bushel.

CORN—Is plenty and dull. We have no sales to report, although we have heard that $1 25 ⅌ bushel was offered and refused for some white.

TOBACCO—A lot of 44 kegs sold a few days since on private terms. Advices from the West state that the prospects for the crop are very unfavorable and that plants have been blighted in St. Louis and Louisville in consequence.

INDIA BAGGING—There were a few small sales to-day at 25½c ⅌ yard. Yesterday, we previously reported, 100 bales sold in two lots, at 25½ and 140, subsequently, in two lots at 25½c ⅌ yard.

COFFEE—Yesterday a lot of 79 sacks prime Rio sold at 32c ⅌ lb. It is rumoured to day at 31 @ 32½c for fair to prime.

FREIGHTS—The rates are 1c ⅌ lb for Cotton by sailing vessels for New York, and 1¼ @ 1½c by steamships. Sailing vessels on the berth for Liverpool are taking Cotton at ¾d, and for Havre 1¼c ⅌ lb.

Cotton Memoranda.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday.

Amount of stock and ⅌ Texas Bowers, in Hogsheads Cross and 100 Yard.

Stock remaining on sale: 187 Western Barrels, Texas Barrels, 100 bags, 1854 bales, Middling Cross and 100 Yard.

Western Barrels, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	38	@ 39
Western Barrels, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	36	@ 37
Western Barrels, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	33	@ 34
Texas Barrels, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	38	@ 39
Texas Barrels, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	36	@ 37
Texas Barrels, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	33	@ 34
Inferior Texas Barrels, ⅌ lb net	30	@ 32
Bags, ⅌ lb net	32	@ 35
Bales, ⅌ lb net, Middling	40	@ 41
Stock Cross, ⅌ bale	30	@ 35
Yard, ⅌ bale	6	@ 15
Stock Yard, Cotton, ⅌ bale	8	@ 25

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, August 4, P. M.—Flour firm for the higher grades, with a fair home and some export demand; extra $6 50 to $ 6 75, and family $8 50 to $ 10; equal demand at $7 75 to $.

Whisky dull at $2 18 to $ 21.

Provisions quiet and heavy; 400 bbls city mess pork sold at $31 50, but no demand at the close, and prime nominal. Bacon dull; no bulk meats or hams. Lard inactive; prime city can be bought at 22 to 23 ½c; head and gut sold at 20c; but little lard of any kind offering.

St Louis, Aug. 4—P. M.—Tobacco—There is a dull feeling in the market, with a downward tendency on most grades. Lower green leaf, which are very firm and in good demand, high prices of factory and manufacturing leaf continued. Sales were 6 hhds green leaf at from $4 50 to 5 50; 84 hhds factory leaf at from $5 30 to 6 30; 6 hhds planter's lot at from $6 50 to 7 95; 20 hhds common shipping leaf at from $5 70 to 12; 9 hhds medium do at from $10 50 to 14 50.

Pork—The demand was good at full prices for small lots to the trade, chiefly confined to medium and low qualities, but for choice brands and high grades there was little activity. There were 60 bbls spring super at $6 50; 100 bbls fall super at $6; 136 bbls spring super, in lots, at $6 75; 150 bbls do do at $6; 94 bbls spring extra at $6 75; 250 bbls do at $7; 37 bbls do delivered, at $7 25.

Corn—Receipts were only 3000 sacks, and the market was without the least life, sales being only 155 sacks mixed at 75, 500 sacks mixed at 80; 158 sacks white at 85c, and 100 do upper at 90c per bushel.

Provisions—Market firm but quiet, with reported sales to day of 150 bbls mess pork at $30 50 bbl; do at $31; 10 bbls country pork hams sold at 19 @ 19½; 2000 pounds country clear sides at 19c; and 50 boxes do do city on private terms.

Lard—Market very firm, with sales of 25 and 115 tierces leaf at 22c; and 100 tierces choice steam rendered at same price.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 11, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Rosamond, Rathbey, for Mobile, B W Stackpole
Steamer Cumberland,