THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 72 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

By B. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 Exchange Alley, furniture, dry goods, chesses, &c.

We are again obliged to Adams' Express for copies of latest Northern papers, and also from Georgia and Alabama.

Postmaster General Dennison informs Gov. Wells that the Department is ready to convey the mails by the Jackson Railroad as far as Canton, and by the Opelousas Railroad to Brashear, from New Orleans, and to Resedale from Baton Rouge.

BOUDOUSQUIE & FORTIER.—This auction and commission firm have removed to the eligible position of 82 Customhouse street, where they will receive and sell dry goods, furniture, bank stocks, &c., while continuing the sale of landed estates at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange.

Mr. Wm. Evelyn, news and advertising agent, No. 39 Exchange Alley, has our thanks for the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* and *Evening News* of the 13th.

PERSONAL.—Among the old citizens cordially welcomed back by their friends are Gen. Blanchard, formerly Secretary of the Carrollton Railroad, and Mr. Marion Baker, first Secretary under ex-Mayor Monroe, also once a member of the N. O. press, and more recently connected with that of Georgia and Alabama.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL OF THE ST. CLOUD.—The numerous friends of Captain Wm. Mitchell will be glad to learn that he has returned to his old business, and is now in command of the steamer St. Cloud, which leaves to-day for the Lafourche.

FOR OPELOUSAS.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the fairy light and fleet passenger steamer Pauline leaves for the land of the fig and orange. The Pauline is an institution already recognized in the Opelousas and New Orleans trade. She stands No. 1 in all our insurance offices and her officers from the Captain to the cook are *au fait* in their respective departments. Capt. Jacob Werly is in command and it would be useless for us to recommend such a careful and experienced steamboatman to an intelligent public with whom he has so long had dealings.

THE MOBILE MATCHKATY.—A dispatch from Mobile on the 14th to the *Times* states that Mayor Blough had that morning resigned and that John Forsyth, the well known editor of the *Advertiser and Register*, had been appointed and sworn in as successor.

The Whites and the Blacks in their Natural and Legal Relations.

General Cox, of Ohio, proposes to segregate the blacks in a province or dependency of the United States, on the ground of an insurmountable hatred of race resulting in a deadly struggle for mastery if forced into political equality in the same community. We are convinced that Gen. Cox overrates, as far as the population of the South is concerned, the natural antagonism between the races. A more extended observation than that which he military life in the South afforded would have corrected exaggeration. He would have seen that the two races, when left to adjust their relations without exterior pressure or shock, manifest a singular aptitude for amicable co-existence. Under such an arrangement he would have found confidence instead of suspicion, attraction instead of repulsion, and often a degree of affection and sympathy wholly inconceivable to those who take merely a surface view of humanity and apply to accompanied facts inferences from illogical dogma. It is only the violent rupture of relations that spontaneously formed which threatens to bring the two races into a conflict such as apprehended by General Cox when he says:

Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other will go to the wall.

The struggle for supremacy would be direct and immediate, and I see no hope whatever that the weaker race would not be reduced to hopless servitude or utterly destroyed.

You have expressed your anticipation of such a result in one sense of the case, [illegible] that you do not see that a direct struggle for power at the ballot box would make the contest more deadly? [illegible]

But is it certain that any struggle to the deadly [illegible] would ensue? Would not the natural [illegible] diversity of race predominate at last over [illegible] unanimity of political unity? Would [illegible] the instincts of caste prove eventually more powerful than legal assertion of equality? These questions suppose that, from whatever cause, the negroes throughout the country, in the lately slaveholding States and the old free States alike, are placed, as far as mere law can place them, on the same political and social footing with the whites. The law having done for them all it could they would have to do the rest for themselves. They would have to vigorously use the law to work out their destiny or virtually resign it as a weapon not suited to their hands, nor perhaps to their purpose. To suppose that they would as a body maintain or desperately contend for political equality with the whites in reality as well as form, while manifestly and consciously unequal to them in the most important essentials of power, would be like asserting a mathematical impossibility. Two quantities, to be equal to a third, must be equal to one another. The Axiom is as true in regard to human forces as to mathematical properties. Arguing from the past, should the negroes left, to judge and act for themselves, without exterior stimulus, become disgusted with political baubles and vexations, would they not tend to accept some species of subordination in contact with the whites, not only without reluctance but with positive alacrity?

Because water may be made to run up hill by force, is no reason that it will not down hill as soon as the force is withdrawn. The Radical momentum towards universal suffrage having spent itself in the case of the Southern negroes after they should have possessed whatever political equality the law could give them, should water they would find their level, and would proceed upon a social plane on the same elevation as their thoughts, tastes, habits, inclinations and aspirations.

We cannot assent to the idea that the mutual repugnance of the whites and blacks would be so great, in the event of the latter being declared politically equal, that it would be necessary to separate them to prevent a desperate and exterminating war of races. Nor do we believe that the negroes would readily be separated or long maintain a separation were it effected. We incline to think that they would prefer a subordinate association with the whites to independence and isolation.

It is too common in speculating on the future relations of the whites and the blacks in this country, to assume a resemblance of this free negroes to the American Indians. Whatever conflict political disorders may cause between the whites and the blacks in the United States, it will be very different from that waged between the whites and the Indians.

The nature of the negro is radically dissimilar to that of the Indian. They differ as wild and domestic animals differ. The Indian flies from white civilization, and perishes when no longer able to fly; the negro meets it with a friendly spirit and finds a home beneath its shelter. He is tractable, flexible, adhesive, and possessed of physical endurance. The white man furnishes what he lacks, self reliance, energy, enterprise, and forethought, and thus the two tend naturally to supplement each other, and instead of jarring to conduce to an orderly and harmonious arrangement in the social as well as industrial sphere.

It would not, of course, be impossible to separate the freed slaves in a black province, as proposed by Gen. Cox. The power that forced them into freedom, can force them into isolation. But how long would they stay isolated, with agrees equal on every hand? How many, after realizing the trials and terrors of independence, of severance from directing influence and guidance, would be drawn by an irresistible gravitation to the haunts of white civilization, seeking relief on almost any terms from an undue responsibility and self-mastery? If the social atmosphere were not congenial to them in one quarter, they would seek congeniality in another; and if a greater degree of that were found in the North, the greater volume of negro migration would be directed thither.

Finally, let the ultimate solution of the negro problem be what it may, it is well to consider that political rights are not inherent in individuals, but in the body of citizens as part of the essential power of the State. In the long run, the ablest political issues of the negro, as of every other element of population, will be determined by social development and State necessity.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments have been made by Gov. Wells:

Parish of Avoyelles—Justice of the Peace—Pierre Lemoyne.

Notary Public—William Roy.

Parish of St. Mary—Notary Public—E. M. McMillan.

Town of Brashear City—Mayor—John P. Wilson.

Councilmen—Z. P. Gatewright, Eddy Lees, F. J. Gremand, Edward L. Tortiez, William Cottell.

Parish of Bienville—Notary Public—Catlett G. Thurman.

Parish of Lafourche—Inspector of Weights and Measures—A. S. Dennard.

Parish of Iberville—Justice of the Peace—A. Sibert.

Parish of St. Landry—Notary Public—Christoval Dupre.—Constable—Louis Ferrodin.

Parish of Orleans—Inspector of Beef and Pork—John B. Weaver, vice J. H. Harvin, resigned.

New Orleans Bee

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BY TELEGRAPH

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 14TH.

A Second Break in the Cable—Cholera in Spain—New York and European Markets.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

OHIO POLITICS—LATER FROM EUROPE—GREAT EASTERN AND THE CABLE—SPAIN THREATENS WAR WITH ST. DOMINGO—MARKETS OF THE 15TH.

Louisville, Aug. 14—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* (Radical) says that without abating zeal for Gen. Cox, Republican candidate for Governor, it will continue to urge negro suffrage, which Gen. Cox is opposed to.

Edward P. Cone has been appointed District Tax Commissioner for Tennessee.

Real estate agents in Washington advertise many tracts of land in Virginia and Maryland at comparatively low prices.

During the week, the Treasury Department have redeemed certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $3,000,000. There have been issued $2,000,000 of new certificates.

New York, August 13—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 5th, has arrived.

She reports the Liverpool cotton market as unchanged.

Communication with the Great Eastern, by means of the telegraph cable, remained suspended when the China left.

It is reported that Spain threatens renewed war with San Domingo.

Ministerial changes have taken place in Austria in favor of the Liberal party.

New York, August 13—There is a rumor of a grand military council to convene at Richmond. The President, Mr. Stanton and others will participate.

THE MARKETS

New York, August 14—Gold opened at 112¾.

Groceries, Provisions and Cotton unchanged.

New York, August 15—Cotton is unchanged. Gold 111.

New York, Aug. 14—The steamer Moravia has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th. Cotton had declined half a penny. Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Middling Uplands

The Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

The second break in the Atlantic cable had been repaired, and twelve hundred miles altogether had been laid up to the 24, when insulation again ceased. The depth of water at that time was two miles and a half. Insurance on the cable had advanced in double previous rates. Shares had declined heavily.

The cholera had appeared at Valencia, Spain, and at Gibraltar.

Five twenties were quoted at 18.

Louisville, Aug. 14—At New York to-day, at 12 M., gold was 12 7-8. Cotton market dull, and prices unchanged, at 86c. Market for mess pork steady, with a fair demand at $32 75. Lard in demand at fair prices, firm at 21@21½. Sugar market dull and prices nominal. Syrups in demand at moderate but, firm prices. Tea in demand and active at full prices.

Holders of Rio Coffee are anticipating an advance, and holding their stocks out of the market. The tobacco market was steady, with a fair demand. The flour market was dull and prices unchanged. Whisky market dull and prices nominal at $2 12.

Louisville, Aug. 14—At New York to-day at 4 P. M., gold was 112. Cotton in demand, and prices firm. The pork market dull, prices unchanged. Rio Coffee market very high and holders asking higher rates.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

TROUBLE WITH NEGROES IN VIRGINIA

New York, August 14—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the negroes about Martinsburg, Va., are committing depredations notwithstanding the presence of armed negro troops. The whites fear to interrupt the proceedings on account of the military force, and State authority did Governor Pierpont are much exercised as to what shall be done with the negroes.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION ORGANIZATION AND PRESIDENT BRANDON'S MESSAGE

Jackson, August 14—The Mississippi State Convention assembled today at 11 o'clock.

Governor Sharkey appeared in the hall of the House of Representatives, and examined into the loyalty and other qualifications of the members elect.

Those who had taken the amnesty oath were allowed seats. Those who had not were sworn in by him.

Eighty one were present.

The Convention organized by the election of Judge J. S. Yerger, of Warren county, as President. L. Powell, of Hinds county, as Secretary. T. C. McMakin as Sergeant-at-Arms and W. J. Brown as Doorkeeper.

DATES OF THE 11TH.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Railroad Communication—Continued Trouble in Virginia—Collector of New York—Failure of a Cotton Speculator — Telegraph from Russia to America.

New York, August 10—The first railroad through train since August 5th of last year came into Petersburg yesterday.

The connections with Raleigh, Wilmington and points south is now completed.

The *Express* says that the important trouble between the soldiers and white citizens and negroes. Planters are sending a large amount of cotton into Petersburg. Sales were made at 47c.

The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad will open in a day or two.

Ex-Senator Preston King has been appointed Collector for the port of New York vice Simeon Draper.

The *Commercial* says R. R. Mumford, the gold speculator has failed. He received on Saturday nearly a quarter of a million in gold for his check and is nowhere to be found.

A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line from Russia to America has been approved. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the line to Nicolajewsk, the remainder being left to the American Company. The capital of the latter sum up ten millions. The road will be finished in five years.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR GOING TO RICHMOND—ELECTION CALLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, August 15—The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says that Judge Jackson of Florida, and U. S. Minister at the Court of Vienna in 1855, was at the White House this morning, it is supposed politicking for a pardon. The Judge is represented to have been a prominent participant in the late rebellion.

PAROLED PRISONERS IN THE NORTH.

New York, Aug. 8—Nearly all of the paroled prisoners who were sent to this State a few months ago by the War Department, have returned to the South, or found employment in Northern cities. Those who are furnished transportation now are mostly from hospitals. There are a few rebels set at liberty, but they will be sent South on application to Provost Marshal General Fry.

Late via the River.

By the steamer Continental Western papers same to hand yesterday to the 10th inst. containing the subjoined:

More About the Gen. N. Sanders Affair.

Toronto, August 8—A dispatch from Montreal to the *Leader* says another attempt has been made to carry off George N. Sanders. O'Leary was offered the thousand dollars to take part in the enterprise. He agreed to do it and then went and informed the Chief of Police about it. On Monday evening O'Leary called at Sanders' house with a carriage, driven by one of the conspirators. O'Leary told Sanders that the Recorder wanted to see him at his house on the road. Three men then jumped into the carriage, knocked O'Leary down and handcuffed Sanders. Twenty of the police gave chase and captured two of the conspirators, and are in prison of the city.

Washington, August 8.—Whatever truth may attach to the telegram about the attempted abduction of George N. Sanders, it is certain that no one in Washington prompted the proceeding. If the Government desired to obtain possession of Sanders, it would make application for his surrender under the extradition treaty.

A FORMER AMERICAN MINISTER ASKING PARDON.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of death in the city of New Orleans, from August 7th to August 13th, 1865:

Angina 2, atrophy 2, apoplexy 3, asthma 1, cholera infantum 2, cirrhosis of liver 1, congestion of the brain 10, consumption 8, infantile convulsions 4, puerperal convulsions 2, croup 1, adult debility 4, infantile debility 2, acute diarrhœa 9, chronic diarrhœa 6, dropsy 1, drowned 4, acute dysentery 5, chronic dysentery 2, diphtheria 4, scarlatina 4, epilepsy 1, encephalitis 1, entero-colitis 1, inflammatory fever 1, bilious fever 2, congestive fever 9, remittent fever 4, intermittent fever 1, brain fever 1, puerperal fever 2, hemiteant fever 2, scarlet fever 3, malignant fever 1, typhoid fever 4, gastro-enteritis 2, disease of heart 3, hepatitis 2, hydrocephalus 1, inflammation of the brain 2, inflammation of the breast 1, insanity 1, jaundice 1, disease of kidneys 1, killed or murdered 1, lung-mitis 1, adult marasmus 1, infantile marasmus 1, meningitis 2, puerperal 3, premature birth 2, scrofula 1, stillborn 3, syphilis 1, suicide 1, testing 7, tetanus 2, tris nascentium 2, unknown 4, not stated 2. Total 168

Ages—Under 1 year, 32; from 1 to 2 years 12; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 13; from 10 to 15, 6; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 17; from 40 to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 12; from 60 to 70, 7; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1; 100 and upwards, — unknown, 18. Total, 168

Nativities. British America 1, France, 10, Germany, 1, Ireland, 3, Italy, 1, Bavaria, 1, Scotland, 2, Switzerland, 1, United States, 96, West Indies, 3, unknown 11, not stated, 21. Total 168.

Males, 95, females, 68; not stated, 5. total 168.

Whites, 120, blacks, 43, mulattoes, 13, not stated, 11. Total 168.

H. L. SNELLING, Asst. Sec'y, U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Fire.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of a two story frame house on Robertson, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, which caused considerable damage. The house is owned and occupied by E. S. Hermand was insured for $1900. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.

Sick and Injured.—The police found a man named Peter Kelly lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Villere and Conti streets, and conveyed him to the Hospital in a sickly and dying condition.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge—Andrew Ryc, convicted of keeping his premises very filthy was fined $25.

Mr. Caufield, who sold a Government mule to Peter Kelly, and the latter who bought it, were fined $25 for their speculations.

F. J. Blair, a soldier who wore citizens dress, and John Brady, who insulted a lady, were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each.

The late Fire on Robertson street.—An examination of the scene of destruction and enquiry of his origin disclosed that the fire origin in the kitchen of a house belonging to E. Robertson, owned and occupied by E. S. Hermon, damaged about $300, insured $1800. The back building of No. 1 [illegible] 6 of the same street, occupied by Mr. S. LeCoste, owned by widow Cantier, was completely destroyed. Damage about $600 and insured for that amount. The back building owned and occupied by Mr. Mudine was damaged to the extent of $400. The back buildings of Nos. 21 and 25 of Dumaine street owned and occupied by L. Cheval was damaged to the amount of $200. Two insurances on the last three premises was not ascertained if any.

Water was very scarce in the vicinity and had it not been for the activity of the fire department we deprived the flames of the means of spreading too rapidly by cutting and tearing down fences, sheds, etc. Still a supply of fairly water laboriously obtained from the canal, the whole square, if not more, would have been devoured by the fury elements.

Sudden Death.—Lurkin consumed large quantities of whisky and was drunk again on Monday evening. She was taken to the Fourth District station, where she soon died of intemperance. Dr. J. Fenner held an inquest of the steamer Pictons of congestion of the brain, and Peter Kelly, suffering of sunstroke, was taken to the station in a dying condition.

Small Cases.—Loyd Wallace, Isaac Davis and John Edwards, colored fists, who indulged in a game of cards on Sunday morning in a cellar between of Front street, were fined $10 each by Recorder Vennard.

Edward Martin and John Newton, who were accused of pilfering, were sent to the House of Refuge to keep them out of mischief.

E. Hall, charged with a "peachant" to beat his wife, was fined $25 or fifteen days in the Parish Prison.

Joseph Gallagher and H. McDavid, charged with fighting, to the annoyance of the community, were fined $10 each with the alternative of ten days in the prison.

Other cases were disposed of as usual.

Description of the Wounds Found on the Body of Gen. Ward, who Died the Night before Last in the Hospital.—Two wounds, small incised wounds were found above the right shoulder, not penetrating the cavity of the chest. One incised wound was made on the left of the spine near the second dorsal vertebra, penetrating to scapula. An incised wound was found on the back, on the left side of the spine seven or eight inches from the median, severing the muscles down to the ribs. One incised wound over the first lumbar vertebrae, penetrating the muscle but not into the abdomen. One incised superficial wound was on the left shoulder. A superficial wound was on the left elbow, wounding bloodvessels. Death of the wounded man was caused by hemorrhage. Deceased received these terrible wounds last Sunday after a drunken fight at the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets. An inquest will be held.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 15, 1865.

We have but little activity to note in the general market, but in our leading staple the demand has been still more animated, buyers for Liverpool, Havre, and the North participating in the business. Gold and exchange have changed hands at irregular but generally full prices, particularly in the latter part of the day. With heavier days business reports like last year, but the demand might be reasonably expected with a fair demand and so large a stock on hand. With nearly 200 bales taken in the past week for the Liverpool market, a fortnight increase on the supply of both Domestic and Foreign Exchange. Private letters report all the rivers west of the Mississippi falling. The Mississippi River on the 10th of August, by reports the receipt of Cotton being checked at Monroe and Trenton by the fall of the Ouachita, and speaks of the boats coming their trips from below, and yet there are a number of boats advertised here for Monroe and Trenton, and one for points above.

As the continuance of our recent heavy rains depends upon the supply of water in the Red River and its tributaries the subject is one of manifest interest in Cotton circles. The officers of both in the trade appear to be very anxious on the subject. The intelligence by telegraph of to-day's market at New York was received and published after the close of business.

Gold opened quiet at 115 to 115 1-2. Later in the day we heard of its being offered at 116 1-2, but did not authenticate any sales on 116 1-2. Gold closed at 115 1-4 to 115 1-2. Sterling 147 1-2 to 147 3-4 last evening. The sales and rumors included $2000, $3000, $7000 and $20,000 at 112, the last resold at 117 1-4; $1000, two lots of $5000, and $7000 at 117 1-4; $2000 at 117 3-4; and $5000 at 117 1-2. There were other transactions including one of $30,000, of which we did not obtain authentic information. Nothing of any moment transpired in Exchange.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is well supplied, but continues very dull, and there is only a total business doing at 13½@13c ⅌ lb for fair to prime Cuba Sugar, 19c for Louisiana of similar grade, and 20@20½c ⅌ lb for white. 55c ⅌ gallon for old Louisiana Molasses, 90c for ordinary Cuba refined, and 75@80c for raw.

FLOUR.—The stock is very light, the assortment is poor, and the trade in to day are consequently confined to 100 bbls fine at $7 50, 50 choice superfine at $8 50, and 300 choice extra at $12 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Is very scarce and in request. 50 tcs prime sold to-day at 23½c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $31 ⅌ bbl, and round lots are quoted at $33.

GRAIN.—There was a good speculative demand for Corn to-day and the sales embraced 2250 sacks, of which 500 damaged at 75c, 330 at 85c, 470 mixed and white at 91, and 1250 sks prime yellow at 91 @ ⅌ bushel. Of Oats 192 sacks sold at 70c and 75c ⅌ bushel.

HAY RIPE.—There were sales yesterday not previously reported, of about 300 cells in bad order at 15c, and 150 cells in good order at 16½c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet. There is some demand for Texas, however, and Rio is selling at 31½ @35c ⅌ lb, as to quality.

FREIGHTS.—Cotton for freights are dull by sailing vessels, but very active by steamships, and the rates are firm and full. There is a great deal of Cotton on hand to go forward, and the preference is given almost exclusively to steamships. The rates for New York are in ⅌ lb by sailing vessels, and 1¼@1¾c by steamships. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ¾d, and for Havre 1¼c ⅌ lb readily.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 14, 1865.

Arrival Yesterday, 19 Texas Beeves, 110 Hogs, 10 Sheep, 25 Mules, 1 Veal.

Amount of stock sold, 21 Western Beeves, 13 Texas Beeves, 68 Hogs, 10 Sheep, 25 Mules, 1 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale, 14 Western Beeves, 19 Texas Beeves, 10 Hogs, 10 Sheep, 15 Milch cows and 197 Calves.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	60	@	18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	50	@	15
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	40	@	12
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	35	@	40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	25	@	30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	18	@	22
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	40	@	50
Hogs, ⅌ lb net	14	@	15
Sheep, ⅌ head	1 00	@	1 50
Mules, ⅌ head	45	@	65
Veal, ⅌ head	4	@	1 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 16, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Palmyra, Wiley, for Galveston,	W. P. Wright	
Schr Le Clair, Farris, for Mobile,	W. S. Hutchinson	
Schr Shannon (British), Albury, for Nassau,	N. P. Clark	

CLEARED TODAY.

Bark Palmyra, Hanson, for Galveston,	Master	
Schr Ariadne, Hall, for Mobile,	Master	
Steamer Fashion, Forbes, for Mobile,	Master	
Steamer Fashion, Forbes, for Mobile,	Master	
Steamer Fort (Italian), Lavarello, for Palermo,	Master	

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Louisiana, Sherman, from New York, to master and J. H. Lacy.
Schr Fanny Lewis, Lewis, from Rhodes, to master.
Schr Sunny Side, Pendleton, from Madisonville, to master.

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Schr Fanny Lewis, Lewis, from Rhodes, to master.
Schr Sunny Side, Pendleton, from Madisonville, to master.
Schr Tom Brothers, Meagher, from Covington, to master.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Diana,	—	from Havana.
Brig Hope,	Smith	from Havana.
Schr Ariadne,	Hall	from Mobile.
Schr Mary Louisa,	Wright	from Mobile.
Schr Mary Elizabeth,	—	from Mobile.
Schr Ann Maria,	—	from Mobile.
Schr Mary Emma,	—	from Mobile.
Schr Sunny Side,	—	from Madisonville.
Schr Tom Brothers,	—	from Covington.
Schr Fanny Lewis,	—	from Rhodes.
Schr Ariadne,	—	from Mobile.
Schr Mary Louisa,	—