THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1865.

SAVE YOUR CORNS.—Messrs. Drake and Markham, No. 56, Camp Street, have Fine Morocco shoes that fit like a glove, only six dollars a pair.

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

THE MAYOR AND GEN. CANBY AND THE WHARF QUESTION.—The correspondence between Gen Canby and Mayor Kennedy in reference to the lease of certain wharves of the city for ten years appears this morning in the official paper in full. Gen. Canby opened it in a letter of August 23d, signed by his Chief of Staff, notifying Mayor Kennedy that the following levee and wharf spaces, reserved for military purposes, will not be included in the contemplated lease:

1st. The levee and wharf space between Nun and Jackson streets.

2d Three hundred feet front from Custom-house office landing to Canal street Ferry landing, 120 feet deep from the bank of the river, and situated between Crossman and Canal streets.

3d. Between First and Fourth streets.

4th. For about four weeks, the use of Posts 26, 27 and 28 will be required.

5th. So long as the St Joseph street railroad is run by the United States, the levees and wharves between Julia and Lafayette streets and the space occupied by the railway and depot along the entire line, and covered by the railway.

The same rules will apply to any wharves or levee space that is occupied by the Navy or Treasury Departments.

In addition it is suggested, as a "fact" that the title to all this property, the wharves and levees, "is in the United States as captured," and has not been relinquished by the Executive Department, until which is done, "any leases or other disposition should be for short periods."

The Mayor replies the next day, August 24th, saying that he was not aware before that the property was not the city's, nor could be used as proposed in one of a number of comprehensive measures designed for, and deemed indispensable to the extrication of the city from its bankrupt condition; and he been so Gen. Canby's order would not have been requisite.

The Mayor observes that the needed repairs of the wharves demand $200,000, a sum "not to be found in the empty treasury of the corporation"; nor can he "discover how the innumerable demands upon the latter are to be met when the tax-payers, who are in default from one to four years, can be counted by thousands, the most valuable property is seized and held by Treasury and other agents, and the only other legitimate expedients that are devisable for escape from this state of affairs are declared incompatible with the military situation here."

He then suggests that the revenues of the disputed property be paid into the hands of the local authorities, subject to final arbitrament, or be left in the exclusive control of Federal authority by which shall be applied the means to keep it from great damage or annihilation, a measure favored by General Hurlbut when in command here.

This letter concludes:

While I cannot, General, do otherwise in view of the best interests of New Orleans, than deeply regret the military necessity which compels us to cancel the sale of the receipts from wharfage which had been made, I have the additional pain caused by what I cannot but believe will be the President's disappointment, as he months ago expressed his intention of having the just claims of this city against the various departments of Government promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

On the same day Mayor Kennedy addressed a letter to Gov. Wells enclosing to him the foregoing letters, and regretting that he could not foresee Gen. Canby's interference, since he had ever been solicitous, above all things, of avoiding cause for military intervention in civil concerns, which he could not have anticipated in this case because "no portion of the wharves included in what was leased was then, or is now, in use by any department of the National Government." The Mayor also informs the Governor that, with the bonded debt, $10,108,430, the city note circulation, $2,741,000, and judgments and floating claims, the debt of the city would reach $13,000,000. He adds:

When I state in addition, that over eight thousand suits for taxes have been instituted by military order, for arrears of taxes, and that two or three thousand persons additional are in default for last years' taxes, collectable this year, an approximate approach to the true state of our present financial condition may be made.

Next is a letter to Mayor Kennedy from Gen Canby signing in person, and dated September 4th, in which the General says that, as the result of the report of the Department Quartermaster, subsequent to conference with the City Surveyor, he will recommend the appointment by the War Department of a joint commission to select for permanent reservation for Government use on a peace footing the requisite wharf and levee space—the remainder to be relinquished to the city on condition that "no harbor, wharf, light, or hospital dues shall be charged against any vessel belonging to the Government of the United States."

The General had believed that the rights of acquired by the United States in the wharves and levees would not be formally relinquished until the State was restored to the Union, but in view of the commercial and financial interests of the city, as connected with the projected work, he would ask that the action recommended be taken at the earliest practicable moment.

He then argues against the lease of the wharves for the long period contemplated, as opposed to the interests of the city, which it would expose to useless and costly litigation, since, as he holds, New Orleans, not yet reinstated, lacks the power to do what is proposed. He asserts that the Government is not responsible for the bankrupt condition of the city finances, that it had not deserved reproach by unwarrantable detention of property, that officers of the military department had done all they could for the city, and that nearly every commander "has made himself personally responsible to the Treasury by diverting large sums of money from their original destination and applying them to the wants of the city, its charities and its poor." In conclusion he says:

The subject referred to, in the paragraph of your letter was referred to me some time since, and so much of your letter to his Excellency, the President, as related to the New Orleans and Jackson and New Orleans and Opelousas Railroads, was reported upon some time since—and that which relates to the wharves will be, so soon as the indebtedness of the city to the different Departments of the Army can be ascertained.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Mayor Kennedy of Sept. 6th, informing Gen Canby that the reference of the matter to the War Department postponed indefinitely any disposition of the wharves, and forced him to the alternative of allowing them to go to ruin, or if at once undertaking the necessary repairs and constructions, which he wished to avoid, as it would cost a quarter of a million only to be raised by the dangerous expedient of increasing the floating debt. He estimates the loss of the city from the present mode of managing the wharves at not less than $200,000. He then adds:

My financial plan for the city for the coming year embraced the saving here indicated, and which, with the direct and regular income I had a right to calculate upon as almost certain to accrue from the sale of street railroad privileges, I estimated as equal to half a million of dollars; to which, if we add the reduction of expense in the Street Commissioner's Department, in the police, and other savings made, and practicable without diminishing efficiency, I was sanguine of being able to economize thee and in onlays at least a million of dollars and to diminish the burdens upon industry proportionately next year.

I deeply regret, both on account of people and Government, that you feel compelled to scatter these financial plans to the winds by interposing insuperable obstacles to their realization.

I, however, quite agree with you, General, as every one else does, that the Government is not responsible for the bankrupt condition of the City Treasury, and I beg you to correct what must be an unintentional mistake in your letter, wherein you erroneously allege that in any correspondence with you I cast a "reproach" upon its officers and agents of this character. As to the plunder of both State and city treasuries, I believe, all are agreed; who the guilty are the Government, I doubt not, is fully and accurately advised.

After a digression to the subject of the railroads, the Mayor enters into more general reflections, and concludes characteristically thus:

Even when assailed by the buffoonery of a journal which only has a recognized place from a presumed connection with the military authority of this department, I made no complaint, nor, frequently, as my exertions to improve the administration of this city have been abruptly forbidden, have I questioned the motive if I was pained by the action of the military authority. I thought that an officer, however humble, who had been honored by the President with the responsible and exalted trust of the Chief Magistracy of this place, was entitled to at least respectful consideration; and that a rude or contumelious nullification of acts of his, which had caused him many anxious and restless hours, could embolden the enemies of order and unity, and gladden schismatics whose only study is how to plunder successfully and damage the Union.

Sincerely regretting, General, my inability to make the administration of my charge agreeable to you, and yet to be in conformity with my instructions from the President, and reiterating my assurance that nothing shall swerve me from the course prescribed to me by the latter, in even the smallest particular, I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) HU. KENNEDY, Mayor.

BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.

Arrival of the Australian.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARING

THE STAMBOUL FIRE.

Arrival of the Damascus,

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, Sept. 19.—The steamship Damascus from Liverpool the 8th, has arrived.

Cotton firm; prices higher on the week. Sales of the week, one hundred and twenty thousand bales.

Breadstuffs dull.

Manchester market active.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton firm, with sales of three thousand bales. Provisions firm.

Exchange on London 110.

Gold active at 44.

New York, September 21.—The steamer Australian, from Queenstown the 10th, has arrived.

Cotton quiet; sales Saturday, Middling, 18¾. Breadstuffs declining. Provisions unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar advanced 6d. to 1s. during the week.

The Fenian excitement is spreading in Ireland. Gunboats have been stationed on the west coast of Ireland.

The cholera has disappeared in Constantinople.

Twenty thousand people have been rendered homeless by the Stamboul fire.

The reported Gastein conference is not satisfactory to England, France or Russia.

We are indebted to Mr. Dablo, of Adams' Express, for acceptable favors, including the latest Mobile and other Alabama papers.

The steamship Kensington, Captain William Chapman, from Boston, 9th instant, arrived in this port yesterday morning, with a full freight of assorted merchandise and the following passengers: Mrs Monica, R Kemper and child.

The steamship Glaucus, J. W. Godfrey, commander, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening for New York direct with a full freight of cotton and several hundred barrels and bales of other merchandise and a number of passengers.

The expense of the late State Convention of Mississippi were $14,500. Of this sum $60 was paid for daily newspaper. Those of he Louisiana Convention of 1861 were about $100,000, and one daily paper received $2,000,000 out of that sum.

CHANDLER'S NEWS EXPRESS.—It will be a great satisfaction to those living in neighboring districts, but deprived of postal facilities, to know that they can be accommodated with the regular delivery of letters and newspapers by Chandler's Express, at stations on the railroads in this State and at towns in the vicinity of the roads. It will be seen by the advertisement that the *Bee* is one of the papers which will be conveyed for subscribers free of charge. The advertisement contains other important particulars.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Weir, sailed last evening at 7 o'clock for New York, direct, with a full cotton freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Owen Keenan, Barnabas Weller, John Hilbert, John Colbert, Patrick Fay, Charles Kin, J Ryan, A Wassenberg, T Blossom, G R River, P Miller, Joe Dahn, C H Nicsola, Mrs Capt A D Welmor J M Oriol, and ninety-five in the steerage.

Orders Creating the North-Eastern District of Louisiana.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1865.

General Orders No. 46.

So much of the Department of Louisiana as is embraced between the Mississippi River on the East, the Washita on the West, and the Red River on the South, is hereby formed into a separate District to be called the North-Eastern District of Louisiana

Brigadier General C. G. Doolittle, U. S. Vol., is assigned to the command of this District.—Headquarters at Monroe.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., A. A. A. G.

News from Washington.

The Mobile papers of the 20th inst. have the following:

Washington, September 18.—Capt. Wirz was brought out of Court to-day under military guard, very sick and unable to sit up; he was laid on a sofa and the physician of the old Capitol prison administered ether to him. The Court adjourned until to-morrow in consequence of the absence of Major General Geary. The Roman Catholic priests, whom Capt. Wirz desired to see, have not yet had an interview on account of the delay in obtaining passes from the War Department.

Judge Pascal and other prominent citizens are here to urge the release of Mr. Davis.

A train has been run from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without changing cars.

The claim by the Richmond banks to the treasure taken in Georgia with Mr. Davis, rests on exceedingly unsatisfactory grounds. It is susceptible of proof that the money was removed from Richmond as Confederate property, and part of it used to pay Confederate troops.

R M T Hunter is released from Fort Pulaski on parole, and is now on his way home.

From Northern Mexico.

A New York dispatch of the 18 says:

New York, Sept. 18.—The *Herald's* Brownsville correspondent says the imperial wagon train, en route from Monterey to Matamoros, which was attacked some time ago, had $250,000 in specie on the train.

Gen Sheridan's display along the line of the Rio Grande makes Maximilian officers very nervous—they are conciliating the Northmen with balls and entertainments.

Juarez and Cabinet went to El Paso from Chihuahua, and it was thought he would be followed by the Imperialists and forced to take refuge on the American side of the Rio Grande.

PROCLAMATION
BY
JAMES MADISON WELLS.

Whereas, It is legal and proper that an election should be held in every parish of the State, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education;

Whereas, Representatives of the State, to serve for two years in the fortieth Congress of the United States, are required to be elected on the first Monday of November next (1865), to-wit:

One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, the right bank of the Parish of Orleans, the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth and Fifth Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans, and that portion of the Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans which is included between St. Louis, Rampart and Canal streets and the Lake Pontchartrain. One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans, which is included between St. Louis, Rampart and Canal streets and the Mississippi river, the Third, Second and First Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans, and that portion of the Tenth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans which is known and designated by existing statutes, as the Tenth Ward of the Parish of Orleans.

One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Tenth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans, which is known and designated as the Eleventh Ward of the City of New Orleans and the Parishes of Jefferson, Washington, St. Tammany, St Helena, Livingston, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St James, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Terrebonne, and Lafourche.

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Rapides, Calcasieu, St Landry, Vermillion, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, Lafayette, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, and St. Mary.

One Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Bienville, Jackson, Ouachita, Caldwell, Franklin, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Catahoula, Winn, Caddo and DeSoto; and

Whereas, It is further provided by law that on the day aforesaid, there shall be elected State Senators from each of the following Senatorial Districts to fill the places of those whose term of service has expired, to wit:

Three Senators from the District composed of the First and Fourth Districts of the City of New Orleans (one of which is to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr John Sullivan.)

Three Senators from the District composed of the Second and Third Districts of the City of New Orleans (one of which is to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John P. Montamat)

One Senator from the District composed of the Parish of Jefferson.

One Senator from the District composed of the Parishes of St. John Baptist and St. James

One Senator from the District composed of the Parishes of Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles (one of which is to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of J. A Newell.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto and Caddo.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of St. Mary.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of East Feliciana.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Washington, St. Tamany, St. Helena and Livingston.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Concordia and Tensas (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. B Jones.)

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Madison and Carroll.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita and Jackson.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne and Winn.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of St. Martin and Vermillion, (vacated by the appointment and acceptance by R. B. Benson of office under the United States.)

And Whereas it is further provided by law that on the aforesaid day, to wit: the first Monday of November next, there shall be elected throughout the State Representatives to serve in the Legislature for the term of two years—namely:

Three Representatives from the First Representative District, Parish of Orleans.		
Five Representatives from the	Sec. District	do
Seven Representatives...do	Third	do do
Three Representatives...do	Fourth	do do
Four Representatives...do	Fifth	do do
Two Representatives...do	Sixth	do do
Three Representatives...do	Seventh	do do
Three Representatives...do	Eight	do do
Four Representatives...do	Ninth	do do
Eight Representatives...do	Tenth	do do
Two Representatives...do	right bank	do
One Representative from the	Psh of Livingston	
One Representative...do	do	St. Tammany
One Representative...do	do	Pointe Coupee
Two Representatives...do	do	St. Martin
One Representative...do	do	Concordia
One Representative...do	do	Madison
One Representative...do	do	Franklin
One Representative...do	do	St. Mary
Three Representatives...do	do	Jefferson
One Representative...do	do	Plaquemines
One Representative...do	do	St. Bernard
One Representative...do	do	St. Charles
One Representative...do	do	St. Jn's Bap'te
One Representative...do	do	St. James
One Representative...do	do	Ascension
One Representative...do	do	Assumption
Three Representatives...do	do	Lafourche
Three Representatives...do	do	Terrebone
Two Representatives...do	do	Iberville
One Representative...do	do	W Bat. Rouge
One Representative...do	do	E Bat Rouge
Two Representatives...do	do	West Feliciana
One Representative...do	do	East Feliciana
One Representative...do	do	Washington
One Representative...do	do	St. Helena
One Representative...do	do	Vermillion
One Representative...do	do	Lafayette
Two Representatives...do	do	St. Landry
Four Representatives...do	do	Calcasieu
Two Representatives...do	do	Avoyelles
Two Representatives...do	do	Rapides
Three Representatives...do	do	Natchitoches
Two Representatives...do	do	Sabine
One Representative...do	do	Caddo
Two Representatives...do	do	DeSoto
Two Representatives...do	do	Ouachita
One Representative...do	do	Union
Two Representatives...do	do	Morehouse
One Representative...do	do	Jackson
Two Representatives...do	do	Caldwell
One Representative...do	do	Catahoula
Two Representatives...do	do	Claiborne
Three Representatives...do	do	Bossier
One Representative...do	do	Bienville
Two Representatives...do	do	Carroll
One Representative...do	do	Tensas
One Representative...do	do	Winn
Two Representatives...do	do	[illegible]

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters throughout the State, of the election aforesaid, and commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Elections and other officers therein concerned, to hold said election for the various offices therein named, on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1865; and for their guidance and for the information of all voters, I annex hereto, the qualifications of voters as established by law: "Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election and the last three months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting."

In addition to the foregoing qualification, every elector is required to produce the amnesty oath, prescribed in the President's proclamation, either of the 8th, of December, 1863, or that of the 29th. of May, 1865, sworn to and subscribed by him before competent authority,

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

This oath is imperative on and after the 29th day of May, 1865, and will be rigidly enforced It will be understood, at the same time that those who are excluded from the benefits of this Amnesty oath, by any of the list of exceptions contained in the proclamation, will not be allowed to vote unless specially pardoned by the President.

In all other respects the election will be conducted according to law, which is the same as under the Constitution of 1852, and returns will be promptly made to the Secretary of State. For all of which, this proclamation without further notice, will serve as authority.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the City of New Orleans, this twenty-first day of September, A. D., 1865, and of the United States the ninetieth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor.
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

Revolutionary Speech of Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, Pennsylvania—The President's Theories Declared Pernicious and Absurd.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In compliance with a request I come before you to give my views of the condition of the rebel States, of the proper mode of treating them, and of the policy to be pursued by the Government. During the long and bloody war through which we have just passed, I never had any doubt but that the loyal North would triumph; but since the surrender of the armies of the South my heart has been saddened by passing events. I fear the theory of reconstruction, and dread the result of such experiment. The four long years of war we have overthrown the Government established in the Southern States. Having subdued the armies which they arrayed against us, we have the right of conquerors. It is ours to establish Government over those States, it is our duty to see that those Governments be, in every sense of the word, Republican in form and spirit; that slavery be forever excluded, and that no elements of future weakness or discord be left. To accomplish this the Constitution need not be infringed. It is our right as conquerors to inflict condign punishment upon these, our vanquished enemies. They must be weakened, their property must be seized, confiscated and applied to relieving the nation from the burthens imposed upon it by the war.

There are other theories prevailing. The one looking at the revolted States as never having been out of the Union, proposes that they be regarded as restored thereto as soon as their people shall reconstruct their State Government, the other proposes to regard them as subjugated aliens, and their territory as foreign territory conquered by force of arms. I consider that the revolted States are estopped by their own public acts from denying the truth of this latter theory. The ordinance of secession adopted by each that seceded declared their separation to be final. They raised vast armies, and set up a claim to recognition by foreign Governments. We recognized them as belligerents, blockaded their ports, and only claimed the right of excluding neutral vessels so far as our blockade was effective. We treated their armed cruisers as privateers, and not as pirates, we exchanged their soldiers as prisoners of war, and treated them as such. For four years the Government set up by them was what it claimed to be, a *de facto* government, recognized as such by us, and by all the nations of the world. To say that during all this time these States were in the Union is to utter an absurdity. If they were in the Union, no individual within their limits can be tried for treason except by the United States Courts within the district where the crime was committed, and by a jury of the vicinage.

Jeff. Davis could only be tried at Richmond for sending armies to lay Pennsylvania in waste. It is there that he did all he did in the premises, nor could he ever be convicted before an impartial jury chosen from that vicinity. A jury might be packed to convict him, but that would be as foul a judicial murder as was that of Lord Russell in England. This pernicious theory takes away from Congress all power to regulate or reconstruct. What right under such a theory has any one to direct a convention to be held for remodeling the Constitution of any of the States. The attempt of the Executive to do this would be real usurpation. The only safe plan is to hold these revolted States as conquered territory. Congress may then approve of their Constitutions and admit them, or may refuse to receive them into the Union until they make their Constitutions square with the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stevens declined to touch the question of negro suffrage. That subject he left in the same ambiguous position in which it had been placed by the abolition State Convention. He proceeded to argue more fully the doctrine that we have a right to treat the Southern States as conquered foreign territory. He remarked: The Government at Washington must so regard it. I do not see how else they could persist in trying Wirz by Court Martial. He was acting under orders as a soldier. If the Government does not regard the States lately in rebellion as conquered territory, the execution of Wirz, after such a trial, would be but judicial murder.

Mr. Stevens proceeded to read extracts from Hallam, and other authors, showing what was the law in relation to conquerors and conquered. The vanquished are admitted to be at the mercy of the victors. Life, liberty, property, are all forfeited, and at the mercy of the victors. While the extreme penalties are not now visited the right to exact them will exist. Mr. Stevens then went on to argue that the heinousness of the rebellion warranted us in demanding satisfaction. He was not much in favor of sanguinary punishments; how many ought to die he could not say. Under the theory that they are conquered States and people, trials by courts-martial would be legal, and they could do the work. He next proceeded to argue, at considerable length, the proposition advanced by him in the State Convention; to confiscate the property of all rebels worth over $10,000. The wealthy were the leaders. The poorer classes number nine-tenths of the population. Those in the revolted States who own over two hundred acres of land are about sixty or seventy thousand. By confiscating the property of these, the Government would have on hand 394,000,000 acres of land, besides the town property of wealthy rebels. This, he estimated would produce a sum of over $3,000,000,000, which he proposed to apply to compensating those loyal men who lost property in the war, to provide homes for the negroes, to increasing the pensions of soldiers, and to the payment of a part of the national debt. He estimated that three-fourths of the debt might be thus liquidated.

In regard to our debt he said: It is generally estimated at four billions; in my opinion it will go far beyond that figure. There is no use in belittling it. It can only deceive the ignorant, and those only for a time. It cannot deceive financiers. One half of it now bears interest, and the interest amounts to one hundred and twenty millions per annum. The ordinary expenses of carrying on the Government, and the sums required for the army and navy will swell our annual expenditures to five hundred millions of dollars. The amount derived from internal revenue will diminish; taxation must be double what it now is to meet expenses. Can our people bear this? It will be a curse from generation to generation. We pity the tax-ground Englishman. In reality we are worse off than he. Our debt is only a trifle less, and it bears double the rate of interest. In the future our burthens must be double his. If the restoration theory is to prevail, I would to God those who advocate it could see themselves as an oppressed posterity will regard them. Mr. Stevens next proceeded to argue that if the restoration theory is to prevail not a single slave had yet been freed, and could not be by any act of the general Government. The President spoke as a conqueror when he told the rebel States they could not return until they had abolished slavery. Only by the right of conquest has he any such power. Bogus Conventions might abolish slavery in the South, no fairly elected Convention ever would.

Restoration would only smother up the rebellion, to break out anew. Mr. Stevens alluded to the plea for mercy to the women and children of the South; but argued that such a feeling would not be allowed to influence us.—He favored the most rigorous enforcement of his doctrine, even if it should drive all upon whom it operated into exile. He wound up his address by admitting the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out his plan of reconstruction, as opposed to restoration, but hoped they were not insurmountable. The power was with Congress, but there was danger that before it assembled irreparable injury might be done; and men are unreliable at best. Members might readily be debauched by the plausibility of the reconstruction theory. Still, he had some hope. Mr. Stevens boldly avowed his belief that the very existence of the Republican party depended upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for awhile; their admission would render the speedy triumph of the Democracy inevitable. With this he concluded.

The Alabama Convention.—Passage of the Election Ordinance.

[From the Mobile Advertiser.]

Montgomery, September 19.—The election ordinance has passed after a long debate. It authorizes the provisional Governor to order an election for members of Congress.

The election of Governor, members of the Legislature and other State officers will take place on the first Monday in November next.

The election of Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of Mobile will take place on first Monday in December next.

The election for judicial officers will be provided for in another ordinance.

The third Monday in December is appointed for the meeting of the Legislature.

There was no debate to-day on the slavery ordinance, but there will be to-morrow; Mr. White will speak in favor of the substitute, and Mr. Langdon will reply to his arguments.

There are indications that a tide of emigration to the South is about setting in from Europe. A wealthy capitalist in Glasgow, Scotland, has lately written to a gentleman of Virginia, placing at his disposal £10,000 for investment in lands in that State, and letters are daily received from abroad, asking information in regard to inducements to immigrants offered by different sections of our Southern country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Mrs. Piffet neglected or refused to comply with the provisions of General Order No 53. The United States Sanitary Inspector entered a complaint against her. She was tried and found guilty as charged. Result: $25 fine.

The colored men arrested by officers Boulion, Pesora, Trewer, &c., charged with gambling, were yesterday morning put on trial. After having heard pleadings and evidence, the Judge took the case under advisement and will render his decision on Saturday next.

James Hughes, sent before this Court, from Recorder Campbell's, was tried on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, attempting to break open one house, situated on Melpomene street, and carrying a gun without permit, was fined $250 or three months imprisonment in the Parish prison.

Sent before the First District Court.—Joseph Poion and Joseph Carter, as principal, and Joe Nash as accessory, are sent for trial before the First District Court, charged with stealing one piece of cloth, worth $40, property of Mr. R Fellman, 98 & 100 Second street. Bail $100 each.

Samuel Butler, charged by Mary Jones with having assaulted her with a dangerous weapon, was committed for trial before the First District Court. Bail $500.

Rose and Seraphine, charged by Alphonse Feltz with larceny of two shawls and one petticoat, valued $20, are sent for trial before the First District Court.

Registering.—There were registered up to 2 o'clock P. M., the names of 5,386 voters. At the same hour 2,836 persons had taken the amnesty oath at the Mayor's office.

Officer Myham found at a late hour on Wednesday night, in Camp street, a man, drunk and bleeding profusely, who could give no account of himself. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

Inquest.—The Coroner was called upon to inquest on the body of Denis Carroll, a native of Ireland aged 26 years, who was found dead in house No 147, Josephine street, 4th District. Verdict: died of apoplexy.

Appointments by Governor Wells.—For the Parish of Claiborne—Notary Public, Harmon A. Drew.

Parish of Catahoula—Police Jurors, Ward No 2, W. S. Fraser, Isaac D. Sherwood and Allen J. Davis.

Justices of the Peace, Allen Coburne, for Ward No 15 and J. Boyes for ward No 2.

Parish of Morehouse—William A. Haddick, for District No 7 and John W. Webb, for District No 8, as Police Jurors. Henry M. Naff was appointed Justice of the Peace for District No 2, and Wiley P. Bostwick, the Constable of District No 4 of the same Parish.

Theobald Brane, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. James, right bank, John W. Daniel, Justice of the Peace for the 12th ward, John B. Bibs, Justice of the Peace for the 14th ward, and Jesse Bibs, Constable for the same ward of Parish of St. Landry. Asa W. Parker, is appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York.

Frank Goodwin, clerk of the steamboat G A Thompson, charged by Lieutenant J. A. Rayne, of the Second District police, with having shot at and dangerously wounded Henry Bligrine, was remanded by order of Recorder Gastinel to await the result of the wounds.

Thomas Callanan was brought before Recorder Campbell for arraignment, on the charge of having embezzled and appropriated to his own use 27 bags of markets, property of Grieff & Byrne. A further investigation of the case was postponed till the 24 of October.

Officers Delaney and Toney have sent to the office of the Chief of Police, 13 sacks of coffee, taken from pilferers at the Sumner boat landing

T. H. Cohn was arrested in the Port market, charged with insults to the General Superintendent and Commissary of said market, also with disturbing the peace and attempting extortion.

Election of Delegates.—The following delegates to the State Democratic Convention were elected last evening from the 5th Representative District: John Toomer, who received 130 votes; A. Dorbes, 136 votes; Amilcar Ross, 133 votes; George Clark, 133 votes.

For the 4th Representative District there were elected, G Orleans, who received 99 votes; A. Lipscomb, 72 votes; R. P. Barker, 67 votes; & P Harper, 85 votes.

Police Court.—Alfred Cuningham, Laura Bene, Annie Miller and Mary Wilson, were each fined $10 for violation of City Ordinance No. 401.

Andrew Moore, was arrested disturbing the peace at the Vegetable market, and was fined $5.

Robert Hewlin, was picked up from a gutter lying drunk. He was fined $2 50.

Mrs. O'Malie and William Gibson, charged with pilfering cotton on the Levee, were sent down for 5 days, the first in the workhouse and the second in the Parish Prison.

Thomas Morrison, was arrested on Perdido street, drunk and disturbing the peace. He was ordered to pay $5 fine or go to prison for 10 days.

Marshal Taylor and Jeffrey Neville, were charged with fighting, disturbing the peace and striking officer Sullivan. They were a sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each. Marshall paid his fined and Neville went to prison for 10 days.

James Robinson, was found in Frederick Myer's yard, under suspicious circumstances. He was sent to the workhouse for 10 days.

Catherine Gray, was fined $2 50 for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with only a moderate degree of animation in the general market, but a fair demand for our leading staple at prices showing little variation from those which have been current throughout the week, but a slight improvement on the quotations of last Thursday. The quotation of 46c for Middling at New York yesterday has imparted still more confidence to factors, many of whom ask above the market, but with our present stock it is seldom that there are not some parties willing to meet the demand at the ruling rates. To day there was but little to be had at the inside rate for Good Ordinary.

Gold opened without much animation at 145 per dollar, and after selling as low as 144⅞ and as high as 145⅛, finally closed, at last evening's rates of 145 to 145⅛ with few or no buyers over 145. The sales and resales include $6000 at 144⅞; $5,000 at 144⅞; $2,000, $3,000, $3,500 and $25,000 at 145; $15,000 at 145⅛; and about $20,000 at 145 1-4. $2,000 small coin sold at 145. The only sale of Silver reported was $3,000 in American half-dollars, at 139¼. Yesterday $3,100 and about $39,000 sold at 139 1-4. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. The last round lot reported was at 143¼. Dealers quote them at 140 to 144¼.

The market for Foreign Exchange was rather stiffened by the accounts from New York and rates may be quoted a fraction higher. The sales of Sterling were to a fair extent, embracing £35,000 to £40,000—including a moderate sum at 159; £3,000 bill of lading and £3,500 clear at 152⅞; £1,250 and £2,500 at 153; £2000 and £3000 at 154; £1000 and £3000 at 154¼; £1000 and a larger amount at 154¼; £1,200 at 154½, and £6000 at 155. There were also some negotiations closed for future delivery at 152½ for bill of lading bills. Nothing was reported in Bank bills. In France we noticed sales of a moderate amount at 3 66¼, and $55,000, in two bills, at 3 67½. We now quote Sterling at 152 to 155 for private bills, and 155½ to 157 for Bank; and Francs at 3 65 to 3 72½ for the former and 3 62½ for the latter.

A fair amount of business was done in Domestic Exchange, but at irregular and in most cases easier rates. The Banks and dealers checked in New York at ⅛ to ¼ discount, the sales of the former including $30,000 in three sums to other Banks at ⅛. Outdoors the supply was more liberal and the sales included $60,000 New York sight at ⅛ discount, $30,000 and another round amount at ¼, and $175,000 [45,000, 55,000 and 75,000] at 1⅛; $6000 one days' sight at ⅛; a round sum of five days' at 1⅛; and a smaller amount [$10,000, $15,000 and about $10,000] at 1⅛; a moderate sum of ten days' at ⅛; and $15,000 thirty days' at 2⅛. Exclusive of the Bank checks, the outdoor sales reported above covered nearly $500,000

Nothing of any moment transpired in the Stock market. The par value of the Carrollton Railroad share reported yesterday at $10 is $75. There is some enquiry for Southern Bank, Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, City Railroad and Gas Light, but there is little to be found unless at prices above the views of buyers. The transfers of City Railroad for the week ending this evening comprise 84 shares, in no less than 14 amounts. Some of these we have reported and others not. The last sale reported was at $140. Two or three trifling sales of City Bonds have been made at 69 to 70 for the Railroad issues, and 60 for the Consolidated.

In uncurrent Bank notes the sales included $2500 Merchants' Bank at 61c per dollar, and a round amount of Bank of Louisiana, particulars not reported. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 37 to 40 cents per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 60 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 83, and Crescent City at 75 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ⅛ and 1 ⅛ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

FOR SALE.

A small side-wheel boat in good order. Apply to R. L. Robertson, Jr., No. 16 Camp street, or Newman & Geeler, No. 37 Bienville street. sept21 1m

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, September 21, 1865.

COTTON—The improvement reported at New York yesterday, when Middling was quoted firm at 46c, imparted additional firmness to the market to-day, and, with a more general demand, the sales reached 2 000 bales, including 410 to one party, and 400, 300, 200, 200, 150, 80, 61, and several smaller lots, to others. We have no quotable change to note in prices, but the advantage was decidedly in favor of sellers, the comparative feebleness of yesterday having been followed by renewed buoyancy. We accordingly continue to quote Ordinary at 33@35c, Good Ordinary at 38@40, Low Middling at 41@43, Middling at 44@45, and Strict Middling at 46. It is, however, difficult to find any Good Ordinary at 38c, and some authorities now quote it at 39@40. The week's sales comprise 14,200 bales against 13,800 last week and 10,400 the week before. The demand has been both for the North and for foreign export.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		40,380
Received to-day	17,814	
Received previously	34,347	51,161
		124,374
Exported to-day	9,761	
Exp. and previously	31,400	
		41,160
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		83,214

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was a fair enquiry to-day, resulting in sales of several small lots Louisiana Sugar at 9c ℔ for Clarified bottoms, and 20c for white clarified. Good Fair Cuba Sugar is retailing at 14 1/2@14 3/4c ℔. Yesterday, not previously reported, 165 boxes clarified Cuba Sugar, sold in store, for shipment, at 14 3/4c ℔. Of Molasses 200 bbls Cuba reboiled, from Boston, sold in store at 75, and 30 half bbls do at 80c ℔ gallon. We have not heard of any sales on the landing although there is some offering. The stocks are very light, and consist mostly of inferior descriptions, which are neglected. The better grades of Louisiana Sugar are very scarce and in request.

WESTERN PRODUCE—Lard and Bacon are scarce and in request at full prices. The supply of other descriptions of Western Produce, is more than ample and the market is dull with very little else doing besides a jobbing or retail business. Prices, however, are about the same as previously.

FLOUR—There were sales to dealers, of about 800 bbls, of which 100 and 200 bbls Choice Superfine at $8 75, 100 Low Extra at $9 75, 200 Good Extra at —; and 150 do $11 25 ℔ bbl. Dealers fill orders at the above prices.

GRAIN AND FEED—Dealers and consumers in the city are the only buyers. The sales to-day comprise 240 sacks Good New Oats at 55c, 250 Choice do at 58c and 100 sacks Prime white Corn at 85c ℔ bushel, 500 sacks Bran in lots at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs, 84 bales Interior Western Hay at $20 ℔ ton, 136 poor Western at $22, 1,000 bales Good New York Hay in one lot at $23 50, and 80 bales at $24 ℔ ton, all to dealers.

The dealers are supplying the city demand and filling small orders for other articles of Western Produce, for the country at previous prices.

SUNDRIES—The market is overstocked with assortments. Potatoes and Onions are selling at $1 50, and Apples at $3 25 ℔ bbl. Cabbages at $12 ℔ 100, and Chickens at $5 50@8 50 ℔ dozen.

COFFEE—There was a good demand for Texas yesterday and about 300 sacks sold in four lots at 31@31 1/2c ℔ lb for Fair to Good Fair. To-day there was only a small retail business doing at these figures.

FREIGHTS—Steamships for New York obtained 1 3 1/8c ℔ lb for Cotton to-day, an improvement of 1/8c, otherwise the market has ruled as previously.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS—The receipts of the leading articles of produce, for the week, comprise 75 hhds Tobacco, 133 hhds Sugar, 107 bbls Molasses, 13,657 bbls Flour, 855 bbls Pork, 39 bbls Lard, 47 bbls Beef, 341 sacks Bacon, 466 bbls Whisky, 12,886 sacks Corn, 3,221 sacks Oats, 1,810 bales Hay, and 5,355 sacks Bran.

The imports comprise 624 bags Coffee, 140 hhds and 61 tcs Sugar and 800 sacks Salt.

The exports comprise 4 hhds Tobacco, 9 hhds and 34 bbls Sugar, 17 bbls Molasses, 3 278 bbls Flour, 93 bbls Pork, 23 sacks Bacon, 1,515 kegs Lard, 15 bbls Beef, 191 bbls Whisky, 3,367 sacks Corn, and 1,896 do Oats.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 21, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 290 Veal.

Amount of stock sold: 17 Western Beeves, 107 Texas Beeves, 31 Hogs, 46 Sheep, 4 Milchcows and 103 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 348 Texas Beeves, 22 Hogs, 300 Sheep, 31 Milchcows, and 184 Veal.

The market almost bare of Western Beeves.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality...do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearling Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, for New York, J M Continney
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, for New York, C W Hyman & co
Schr Neptune (Mex), Rios, for Matamoros, J Fernandez, Master
Schr Amanda, Burns, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Louise Nelson (Mex), Nelson, for Matamoros, J M Oriol
Steamer Cherokee Hopkins, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Kensington, Chapman, from Boston, 9th inst, to G A Fosdick—1st district 20
Schr Mountain Home, Martin, 7 days from Indianola, to master—3d district 18
Steamer Cherokee, Hopkins, from Mobile

—STEAMBOATS—

Majestic, Bowie, from Shreveport
Miss Simms, Goodfriend, from Bayou Sara

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Cumbria, from Boston—3 passengers

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Kensington reports, Sept 15th, in lat 30—19 long 80—37, saw steamship Guiding Star, Capt W C Berry, hence for New York—Sept 18th, saw bark M H Stockman, of New York bound Eastward.

Disaster.

New York, Sept 14—The brig C Mathews, Low, from Mobile for New York, with 321 bales cotton, is ashore 15 miles north of Barnegat Inlet. The C. M. registers 199 tons and was built at Searsport in 1854, from which port she sailed.

Spoken.

Bark H Morrison, Perry, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Sept. 2, lat. 27, lon 80.

Domestic Ports.

New York, Sept. 18—Arrived from N. Orleans, steamship Evening Star, Wingate; from Mobile, brig Rolling Wave, Collins.

Boston, Sept. 9—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Newbury, Howes.

Cleared for N. Orleans, bark Annie Kimball, Humphrey.

Foreign Ports.

Liverpool, Aug. 30—Arrived from New Orleans, the Oceanus; Sld ult., the Heinrich Wesselhoeft.

Bordeaux, Aug.—Sailed India, loading for New Orleans, sprung a leak, and will discharge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Trucks, Nicholson, 20 days from Philadelphia, to E A Yorke
Bark Sheppard
Barkentine La Nacholine, (French), ——, from Bordeaux

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Rosetta, ——, from Havana, in ballast
Schr Sixty Bells, ——, 8 days from Cardenas, to Joe Kelly
Schr Telemaco, Gomez, from Havana—Molasses to E Prieto
Schr Joe Kelly, Nelson, from Havana, to Joe Kelly
Schr Neptune, from Matamoros
Schr Angelina, from Cardenas
Schr Volante, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Colorado, ——, from Havana
Schr Jupiter (Mex), ——, from Matamoros—with 20 passengers
Schr Swift, ——, from Galveston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Northern Light—1700 bales cotton, 5 do wool, 2 pkgs mdse
NEW YORK—Per steamship Glaucus—1967 bales cotton, 14 bales moss, 25 do wool, 337 bbls flour, 21 bbls pork, 146 empty bbls
PENSACOLA—Per schr Amanda—10 bbls bread, 2 bbls bacon, 20 sks corn, 30 sks oats, 15 bbls flour, 3 bbls pork, 2 bbls molasses, 1 bbl whisky, 5 do lime, 15 do bacon, 1 do lard, 10 kits fish and sundries
MATAMOROS—Per schr Neptune—250 bbls flour, 20 bbls potatoes, 20 bbls onions, 125 tcs lard, 50 kegs butter, 14 pkgs mdse
MATAMOROS—Per schr Santa Helena—30 bbls flour, 25 bbls potatoes, 5 bbl lagers, 5 tcs lard, 5 kegs lard, 5 bbls cheese
MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—30 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—Ass'd mdse
INDIANOLA—Per schr Mountain Home—65 bales cotton to M Loughlin & co

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Kensington, from Boston—A & M S & Co—F F Dwsongo—D George—C E Cate & co—T Wm Mandeville—J Hammond & co—F D Darling—A F Coupland—A D Grant J McS——S Fosdick—M Walsh—J H Smith—Joe Otis—H Marks, Jr—Read & Henry—E Jones—Stone Bro—Levy & Dieter—A Tirrell & co—S H Moody & co—E Gonabo—S F Stevens—S Meyer & co—R W Barbank—H Lowe—J M Reynolds & co—G W Hyman & co—W & C Blanchard—Rosenberg & Schmidt—Page, Paul & Moran—Grieff & Byrne—Russell & Harr—Taylor & Chappell—Meyer, Weis hen—J B Mansell & co—Capt C H Slocum—J M Johnson—Blake & Tower—Lozard & Reinhardt—Geo A Fordan—Hoffman & Marks—M F Bonzano—Levy & Stern—Bowles & Frank—Henderson & Gaines—C J Hart & co—F A Hardy—Aron & Moreman—C T Madden—J M Carter—Joe Lowe—J C Moore—Order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Miss Simms—68 bales cotton R T Lonsdale—3s A Miltenberger—37 Ar Miltenberger—10 S G Michel—12 R Pritchard—42 E Lloyd—14 A D Voisin—42 G Sabatier—3 O T Childs—1 Page, Fool & Moran—2 A Thiboult—3 F Maspero—2 F J Dublive & co—1 G A White—1 G Gourbe—1 W Ager & co—5 to Wright & Henry—4 1 Von Phul, ir & co—6 J Watt & co—3 Byrne, Vance & co—6 J L Levo—5 Payne, Huntington & co—5 A Levi—1 bale wool S Flower—30 sks seed cotton Webster & Potter—6 do Seward & Glynn—14 A Thiboult—9 do J W Burbridge & co—4 do P Maspero—19 do F J Dublive & co—sundries to order

MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—20 bales cotton C A Wood &co—72 B W Huntington—10 Battle, Noble & co—10 Pochard & Sassm—10 C Gallagher—22 Jury, Harris & co—5 R W Burbank—4 Bower, Garnett, Harrison—24 bales osnaburgs to W B Tullis—20 do 2 bales duck 35 do domestics 64 do yarn 4 pkgs mdse and sundries to order

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Majestic—142 bales cotton Ar Miltenberger—40 R Pritchard—16 W H Fairley—42 Battle, Noble & co—38 J Chaffer & Bro—37 Levy & Dieter—25 E De Bow & co—11 Stevens & Seymour—15 A C Cummings & co—11 A Brahm—5 to J B Bross—9 W P Maspero—7 Wheeler & Sheppard—6 F H Foley—4 J D Bish—4 A Miltenberger—total, 425 bales cotton—46 cases clothing Capt G A Horton and sundries to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R.

17 bales cotton S Barr—13 Adler & Kolff—7 A Hame—7 M Levy—4 Davis & Barrow—5 J A Benedict—4 bale wool 46 sks seed cotton to Webster & Potter—total, 56 bales cotton

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1865.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me, by Maurice Barnett, Jr., for the cancelling of his official bonds as auctioneer, &c, and for the Parish of Orleans, to wit:

1. A bond dated the 13th. of October, 1851, for $20,000, signed by Maurice Barnett, Jr., as principal, and Edward Barnett as a surety.

2. A bond, dated the 8th. of October, 1853, for the same amount, and by the same parties.

3. A bond, dated the 16th. of January, 1855, for the same amount, and by the same parties.

4. A bond dated the 17th. of January, 1856, for the same amount and by the same parties.

5. A bond dated the 3d of March, 1857, for the same amount and by the same parties.

6. A bond dated the 6th. of March, 1858, for the same amount, and by the same parties.

7. A bond dated the 11th. of April, 1859, for the same amount and by the same parties.

8. A bond, dated the 13th of July, 1860, for the same amount and by the same parties.

9. A bond, dated the 2d. of October, 1861, for the same amount, and by the same parties; the condition of the said bonds, being for the faithful performance by the said Maurice Barnett, Jr. of his duties

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above described bonds, to show cause in writing, at the office of Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication of this advertisement, why the said bonds should not be cancelled and annulled.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand and Seal of the State, this 27th. day of June, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States, the 89th.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor,
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State
aug13 30d

National Conservative Union Club

7TH REPRESENTATIVE DIST. (31 Dist.)

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

A MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Spanish Cock Pit, corner of History and Goodchildren streets, for the purpose of organizing and discussing matters of the greatest importance.

All persons desirous to sustain the National Union party are invited to attend.

SEVENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

A. Lucas,	Wm Vest,
R. Wagaman,	F. Wendell,
S. P. Dauney,	Jas G Brown,
M. Aube,	J. Martin,
J. J. Simon,	J. Fosdick,
L. Baine,	John Scroble,
John Zuricke,	Wm. Abrost,
John Baumgartner,	John Glatzer,
Valentine Hepp,	John Lauer,
Peter Bahler,	John Most,
Joseph Heck,	Herman Mock,
L. Buchman,	B C aa,
E. Boudousquie, Jr,	John Krafft,
Martin Falconet,	John Fountain,
Antoine Fenchy,	Chs Marchand,
Joseph Hyde,	Francis Cox,
Antoine Wanting,	Henry Rouse,
Jakob Vettner,	John Fountain,
John Petri,	F. Becker,
J. Connolly,	J. Leach,
G. Belcer,	R. D. Adams,
Thos. McGuanes,	John D. Dunn,
C. Dumas,	M. Jennings,
C. Minnel,	A. St. James,
C. M. Soleman,	Jacob Arnold,
Hafschnier,	M. Derosa,
Jacob Amster,	George Steriaser
J. Kraft,	E. Arbis,
R. Hider,	L. Weed,
Ja. Corlis,	Fred Col man

sept19 1t

Chandler's News Express

WILL supply subscribers only residing at or in the vicinity of any of the stations on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, or others and Mississippi Central Railroads, and Moscovilla, Liberty, Monticello, Union Church, Fayette, Canesville, Gallatin, Pine Bluff, etc., with the

New Orleans Daily and Weekly TRUE DELTA.
Do do do PICAYUNE.
Do do do CRESCENT.
Do do do SOUTHERN STAR.
Do do do BEE.
Do do Weekly SOUTH.
Memphis (Miss.) INDEPENDENT
Woodville do REPUBLICAN.
Jackson Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly MISSISSIPPIAN
Jackson Daily and Weekly NEWS.

And until the Mail Routes and Post-offices are re-established, will mail and pay postage on letters, carry small Packages from the above places to stations on the Railroad.

Passage from Magnolia to Liberty	$3 00
Letters, U. S. Postage paid	10
Circulars and Newspapers	10
Packages	25 cents and upward.

Papers to subscribers will be delivered free, they paying United States Postage.

Magnolia being the only recognized Post-office between New Orleans and Jackson Letters mailed to Packages for there by the Government Express to the "Agent of Chandler's News Express, will meet with prompt attention. sept15 tf

J. BENJ. CHANDLER,
(Late Paymaster N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

48......CARONDELET STREET......48

New Orleans.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Wool, Lumber, Timber, etc., solicited, and liberal advances made.

Orders for Trade Stores, Plantation or Family Supplies filled and forwarded with dispatch.

REFERENCES—Messrs. H T Lonsdale, T. K. Price, New Orleans; J D Shotwell, Judge Hoge, & W Wood, Woodville, Miss.; W King Frazer, W. M. Wood, Wilkinson County, Miss; Wm Wedley, President, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, Monroe, La.; E D Frost, Superintendent Mississippi Railroad, T S Williams, General Superintendent N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad. sept11

Wines, Brandy, Cordials, Groceries, &c.

S. QUEYROUZE informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 7 St. Louis street to No. 17 same street.

Leon Queyrouze avails himself of this opportunity to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has returned to this city and has an office at the above store. sept21 1m

C. de LASSUS,

EXCHANGE BROKER,

13......CARONDELET STREET......13
sept15 6m

ADVANCES.

WHEELER & SHEPHERD, Commission Merchants' 71 Carondelet street, are prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on Cotton to their friends in Liverpool. sept21 1m

SAM'S SALOON,

101......St. Charles street......101

THIS establishment having been some time closed and thoroughly repaired, is now open for the season.—The old Proprietor having resumed the management of this concern, confidently hopes for the patronage of some of his friends. sept 1m

EXCHANGE.

SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by

LEVI DEUTER,
sept6 1m 27 Carondelet street.

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED from France via New York per steamship Northern Light—

Choux de Bonneval, Choux de St. Denis—Also, in store (growth of 1864) Cabbage assorted; Turnip, assorted; Radish, ass'd; Early Turnip; Stand Seed; Lettuce, ass'd; Kohlrabi, Spinach, ass'd; Chervil, Parsnips, Onion, ass'd; Cauliflower, Salsify and Sixty day's Early or thirty day's Peas.—Country merchants supplied by the hundred or thousand papers for retailing.
D. MAUFAY,
sept18 6t 164 Gravier street.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the master, nor owners, nor consignees of the Italian bark TAMAULIPAS, from Marseilles, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.
PIAGGIO BROTHERS,
sept16 6t 60 and 64 Old Levee street.

Inverted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. S. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist,

19 Baronne street, near Canal. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. sept16 1m

PITTSBURG COAL, and

LIVERPOOL FIRE BRICKS, for sale by

F. V. BERNARD,

No. 16 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.
sept1 1m

LA MAISON DOREE

JOHN'S RESTAURANT.

MR. JOHN STREHMA will remove, on the 1st of October next, his splendid Restaurant from No. 9 Carondelet to No. 146 Canal street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. This new Restaurant will be called LA MAISON DOREE, and will be established in Mr. T. Sykes' vast and splendid house.
sept21 3m

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture......Furniture

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY September 22d, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Auction Room, corner of Exchange Alley and Conti street,

ONE LOT OF FINE FURNITURE, GOLD WATCHES, &c.

Terms Cash in current funds. sept21

Milch Cows, Milch Cart, &c., &c.

Succession of Jean Touranger—Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 25,695.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 9th September, 1865, I will proceed to sell at public auction on TUESDAY, October 3d, 1865, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises situated on Canal street near the Metairie Ridge within [illegible] of the Firemen's Cemetery—

Eleven fine Milch Cows.
Two Horses and one Colt.
One Milch Car and Wagon.
And one lot of Tin Cans Harness, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash, in Treasury notes. sept23 30 oct3

Fifteen Lots of Ground on Broad Street Well Suited for a Garden.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 23d of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

FIFTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, forming a whole square, bounded by Broad, Industry streets, and London Avenue, designated as Lots Nos. 1 to 15.

Terms—One-half cash, balance at 12 months credit, in notes bearing mortgage on said lots with 8 per cent. interest to maturity after eight per cent. sept8

Portwarden's Sale of Soda.

BY J. P. BOISSEAU, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his mart, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, by order of the Warden of the Port, for account of whom it may concern—

26 kegs Bi Carbonate of SODA, marked Schneider & Zeberbier.

30 do Sal SODA, marked Schneider & Zeberbier.

Slightly damaged on board the steamer Havana Livingston, on her voyage from New York to this port.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. sept21

Portwarden's Sale of Butter, for Account of Whom it may Concern.

BY J. P. BOISSEAU, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 22d September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his mart, corner of Magazine and Gravier, by order of the Warden of the Port, for account of whom it may concern—

15 firkins BUTTER, marked T & Z.
20 kegs do do [B]

Slightly damaged on board the steamship Western Metropolis, on her voyage from New York to this port.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. sept21

Clothe's Pins and Wash Boards.

BY E. ROGER & CO.,
O. DEJEAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 22d inst., will be sold at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Sales Rooms, Nos. 45 and 47, old Levee Street

FIFTY BOXES CLOTHES PINS and TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WASH BOARDS.

Terms at sale. sept21

Grocery Store, Coffee House, &c.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, September 25th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at McDonoghville, corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, right bank of the Mississippi—

The contents of a GROCERY STORE, Coffee House, Household Furniture, Piano, &c, &c.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in Treasury Notes. Sept

Handsome Residence at a few steps from Esplanade Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d September, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 31 feet 11 inches and a [illegible] front on St. John Street, in the square fronting Esplanade street, by 127 feet and 4 inches in depth, together with a house, &c. It consists of three rooms and gallery on the side, dining room, kitchen, stable, coach house, chicken house, cisterns, private garden, &c, &c. The whole in good order.

See plan at the Exchange.

The taxes due in 1866 are at the charge of the purchaser.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before A. Ducatel, Not. Pub. sept21

Succession of Jean Hoffmann, No. 16,682.

Office Furniture at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the old auction mart 37 Camp street, by order and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated September 7th, 1865, No. 16,682 of the docket of said Court—

ONE LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE, such as Upright Desks with Drawers, Writing Desk, Square Tables, Copying Press, Stools, Chairs, Settings, Inkstands, Stationery, Armoir, Old Books and Papers, &c.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. sept12

Succession of Jean Hiceste alias Jean Urein—No. 25,520.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Conti street,

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date of 31st August, 1865, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, October 7th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the suburb Franklin, Third District of this city, making a part of square No. 24, designated by No. 8 on a plan drawn by Mr. L. Pilie, on the 10th of September 1858, deposited in the office of Joseph Cuvillier, notary. Said lot No. 8 measuring, American measure, 35 feet 6 inches front on Urquhart street, by 118 feet in depth between St. Avide and St. John Baptiste streets.

Terms—Cash on the spot in current funds.

Act at sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept13 22 30 oct7

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned, for two years past members of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, duly constituted, after full consultation with the Democratic and Conservative citizens of New Orleans and the State at large, would respectfully recommend a thorough and prompt organization under the broad banner of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY as offering the best promise for the preservation of our rights and liberties.

To effect this we recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION be held at the Mechanics Institute, on Dryades street near Canal street, in New Orleans, on MONDAY, 2d October, 1865, at 12 m.

The representations amongst the several Parishes shall be on the basis of the total number of votes cast in each Parish at the Presidential Election held in 1860.

J. AD. ROZIER, President.
M. GROMAN, Jr., Secretary.
W. W. PUGH.
J. L. RIDDELL.
R. J. KER.
E. H. KRAFF.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
H. M. VAN SOLINGEN.
JOHN GAUCHE.
GEO. GROMAN.
WM. REED MILLS.

Messrs. LACEY and FELLOWS of the Committee absent.

New Orleans, August 17, 1865. tf

WM. FRANCIS. J. M. WAGNER. T. F. WALKER, N. O.

FRANCIS, WAGNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Royal and St. Michael,

Adjoining Planters Express Office,

sept12 1m MOBILE, ALA.

R. YEATMAN,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

General Commission Merchant,

No. 71 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans,

Will, as heretofore, give strict attention to the purchase of Leaf Tobacco, especially for Foreign account.
sept17 1m

Notice.

REOPENING

OF THE

CLOTHING STORES

NOS. 213, 215 AND 217 OLD LEVEE STREET.

LEON GONCHAUX

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he has just reopened his STORES on OLD LEVEE STREET where will be found, as heretofore, an extensive selection of READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men and Children, such as HATS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HALF HOSE, CRAVATS, TRAVELLING BAGS, TRUNKS, &c., which are offered on VERY MODERATE TERMS. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. sept7 1m

The Great Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visions list that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living natural scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known World. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy and Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors, should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable position as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted clairvoyant.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and answered. Consultation given in French and English. Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Madame LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 149 Burgundy street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, one square below Canal street.
sept16—3 mo6 to