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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1865.

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

Immigration into the South.

An organized effort is being made in North Carolina to recruit the industrious classes of that State from the population of the North. There are those who desire a similar immigration into Virginia. Kentucky also invites white labor to fill the vacancy already caused by the demoralization of her slaves, and to supply the still greater demand expected when emancipation shall be complete in law as well as fact. In every State of the South, indeed, the idea of increasing the white population and augmenting productive labor by immigration from the North and from Europe has met with favorable consideration from many, and with earnest opposition from none. At the North it seems to be taken for granted that the abolition of slavery must create openings and inducements not before existing for white immigration from all parts of the world; an assumption not easily to be reconciled with the persistent assertion by the advocates of abolition that freedom would increase, instead of diminishing, the industrial capabilities of the negroes. To be sure, it was said that dislike to slavery caused the tide of immigration to avoid the South. But this effect, we take it, was quite limited in its operation.

The proposition needs proof that either capital or labor has to any considerable extent relinquished the prospect of decided advantage in the South on account of any such moral repulsion. The truth is, capital, commercial enterprise, and certain kinds of skilled labor never were repelled from the Slave States, but sought and found there wide and profitable fields of employment. If some species of labor may have been discouraged from immigrating by the presence of slavery, it is quite possible to explain the phenomenon on other than moral or social reasons; in doing so we need go no further than the simple fact that the ground was preoccupied by the existing industrial system of the South.

That system is now broken up, and its opponents, who were accustomed to pronounce it the most inefficient of all forms of labor, are exulting in its overthrow. At the same moment they point felicitatingly to a new area opened by this event to hardy and industrious white laborers. Yet what greater room is made for these, if the act which destroys negro slavery also makes the negroes better laborers than before, it is not permitted to vision of ordinary rationality to perceive. That such room, however, has been made, will be generally admitted. The inference from the admission is very obvious, and there can be perhaps, in the circumstances, no better policy than to act upon it frankly and at once.

Yet while it seems so certain that the negroes when free will not supply the same industrial needs as formerly, it is seriously to be doubted whether any free labor whatever can fill their vacated place. Doubtless there will be ample space for all sorts of white laborers, agricultural or mechanical, but in very different conditions from those attending the existence of slavery. These new conditions will signify a very material change in the agriculture and the trade of the South. There will be a more compact system of tillage. Work will have less superficies but more skill and a larger proportionate productiveness.

To labor thus conducted the negroes as a mass had never an aptitude. It is reserved, then, for white men, [illegible] they are invited to enter upon it [illegible]. In every way possible agricultural [illegible] pursuits should be encouraged in [illegible]. In them are the foundations of [illegible] and wealth and magnificence; [illegible] country wishers, New Orleans is doomed [illegible]. The country is opulent and ready to yield its riches up; only efficient labor is wanted.

Messrs. Montgomery & Bro. will sell this day at 10 o'clock, at S. S. Monterey, foot of Jackson Square, 200 cases Condensed Milk; at 12 o clock, at sales rooms, 89 Camp street, 290 coils rope.

REGULAR PACKET LINE TO MOBILE.—The attention of shippers and passengers for Mobile is called to the advantages offered by the punctuality and superior accommodations of the regular U. S. Mail line comprising the Admiral, which is to leave on Saturday at 5 P. M., the Sumter on Sunday, and the Eleonora Carrel on Monday at the same hour, from the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. See advertisement.

APPOINTMENTS FOR TERREBONNE.—There having been some difficulty regarding certain appointments by Governor Wells for the parish of Terrebonne, Gen. Canby, by a special order of the 11th, confirms them and revokes previous nominations in conflict therewith.

MESS PORK, FLOUR, COFFEE AND SUNDRIES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large stock of sundries, comprising pork, flour, coffee, whisky, tobacco, candles, salt, &c., advertised by J. B. Vanhorn, 74 and 76 Poydras street.

THE ITALIAN ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION.—By the last European mail, it appears that the question of ecclesiastical appointments, so long pending between the Papal Court and the King of Italy, has not yet been settled. The King refuses to have ecclesiastics appointed to the vacant Sees, who do not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. The Pope will not consent to require such an oath from the ecclesiastical nominees, and thus the matter stands—practically where it was a year ago.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Bienville—James Upshaw, Sheriff; C H Murphy, Clerk of Court; B S Alams, Recorder; Gilbert McCoy, Assessor.

Justices of Peace—Moses Hearn, W F Wells, James Lewis, James Lockett, J McLooney, Jasper Smith, Moses Tellis, J H Schurm.

Notaries Public—J H Stephens, J V Allen, J D Copeland.

Police Jurors—Moses Hearn, W H Pierson, Jas Lewis, J A Healey, J McLooney, A Bradley, L Eldridge.

Parish of East Baton Rouge—Justices of the Peace—Jno A McHugh, Wm H Gayle, F A Walker, John F McCann.

Constables—David Shuffett, Zanon Doigre, E A Dunn, R G Delaradiere.

Notary Public—P A Walker.

Police Jurors—J M Williams, J P Powers, G M Thomas.

Parish of Caddo—Justice of the Peace—Alex. Boarman, vice J C Beall, declined.

Parish of Winn—Justice of the Peace and Police Juror, 6th Ward—Aaron V Rasco.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Notaries Public—T H Farrar, A O Labana.

Justice of the Peace—J B Bergeron.

Constables—Emile Gueule, J Sauzar.

Parish of De Soto—Justice of the Peace—Andrew J Nelson, 2d Ward.

Parish of Orleans—Constable of Third Justice's Court—John F. Planchard.

Parish of Carroll—Recorder—J W Druggon, vice H W Shaw, declined.

Justice of the Peace—Isaac R Kent.

Constable—P H Hanna.

Notary Public—D L Morgan.

Police Jurors—E D Hannegan, D L Morgan, John Bishop.

City of New Orleans—Flour Inspectors—James Ross, J E Pearce, Gustave Bouligny, P N Leave, J M Coulon.

Beef and Pork Inspectors—Paul Cook, Michael Kervin.

Tobacco Inspectors—R J Bertram, Stanley [illegible].

A FAMOUS EMERALD.—The King of Italy has decreed upon sending to the Dublin Exhibition an emerald which he possesses, and which is the largest known to exist. It is six inches long, four broad and three thick. It has appeared hitherto in the "Lord's Manner" [illegible]. This emerald is [illegible] the largest in the world, [illegible] surpassed in [illegible], on account of the [illegible], as often to be worn to the chase; [illegible] disappeared at the fall of the Empire, and has never been found since.

By Telegraph from the North.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

$42,000,000 in Gold from Government Cotton and other Property.—Claimants upon it Referred to the Court of Claims and to await Special Appropriation—The Alleged Charitable Bequest of Admiral Dupont Contradicted—Proceedings of the Detroit Trade Convention.

Large Balances from National Banks to Government—Not heavily drawn on—Money in New York Easy at 4, 5, and 6.

Gold on the 12th 140 3/4—Cotton 50.

(New York Associated Press Dispatches.)

New York, July 12.—The *Times* of this city learns that Collector Draper paid into the Treasury yesterday $42,000,000 in gold being the proceeds of recent sales of cotton and other property seized and abandoned. The money arising from these sales is not a special fund but goes into the general treasury account and the persons having demands for property of the kinds specified seized or destroyed by the government will have to prosecute their cases before the Court of Claims and if successful wait for special appropriations by Congress to do them justice.

Philadelphia, July 12.—A special dispatch to the *Press* contradicts on the part of the relatives of Admiral Dupont the reported bequest of his prize money to a asylum for the orphans of soldier and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

Detroit, July 12.—The Trade Convention reassembled this morning, and the balance of the committees were appointed. Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, offered a resolution to change the basis of voting so as to make it according to the population of cities.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Scammon then mounted on a seat and read a protest against the action of the convention and concluded with a declaration that the Chicago delegation would withdraw from the convention in consequence of it.

This led to a great tumult.

The President read a resolution naming a special committee to consider the subject of representation.

The convention then took a recess.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Among the resolutions proposed was one for the decimal system of money and measures and a uniform system of measuring liquids in the several States.

The special committee on representation reported that each State shall have the same number of votes as each State has in the electoral college, deducting therefrom one vote for each association here represented, the chairman of each delegation to determine the manner in which the remaining votes of each State shall be given.

The Chicago delegates expressed satisfaction with the arrangement and withdrew their protest.

Had not this arrangement been affected Buffalo would have gone with Chicago and the convention would have been an abortion.

Messrs. McChesney and Scammon of Chicago, Messrs. Irwin of Albany and Dayton of Missouri and Hill of Boston, H. P. [illegible] Detroit, Dale of Bangor, Sabine of Massachusetts, and Prentiss of Maine were added to the reciprocity committee.

Washington, July 12.—The following among other appointments of Postmasters have just been made.

Alex. Scarp, Richmond, Va.; Prescott Wright of Springfield, Ill., Allen P. Richardson, Jefferson City, Mo., G. W. Patton, Altoona, Pa., Mrs. Mary Silleman, Pottsville, Pa., W. C. Wiley, Washington, D. Melleady, Evansville, A. Williams, Richmond, Ind.

Washington, July 12.—The *Chronicle* has a prominent paragraph in answer to those who have declared that Secretary Stanton intends to leave the Cabinet as soon as the President can find a successor, saying Mr. Stanton is well, even hearty and is as attentive to his duties as if he intended to stay in his Department till he concluded to resign, an event which he does not contemplate at present.

Secretary Harlan has signed a contract with the Architectural Iron Company of New York at $14,000 for extending the Congressional library.

New York, July 12.—Money is easy and the rate on call is quite general at 4 ₩ cent with exceptions at 5 and 6 ₩ cent.

The National banks have large balances due to the government but the statement that the treasury is drawing heavily on the banks is not correct.

The Boston banks have arranged to loan the Secretary ten million dollars to be paid after thirty days with five ₩ cent interest.

Gold is more scarce and bears are paying 30 per cent for loans to cover shorts. It is supposed the bulls will make a strong effort to put up the price to 44 and 45 and then sell out.

The export of specie is about $29,000 to-day. The house of Rothschilds have made an offer to the company for the sale of quicksilver 25,000 flasks per annum of the produce of the mines. The proposal has not yet been accepted by the company but we have reason to believe that the Directors consider the tender very favorably and there is probably no doubt the arrangement will be consummated.

About noon to-day an attack was made on some street sweeps employed by contractors in Broome street, near Cannon. One of the men was badly injured and his clothes nearly torn from him. No arrests were made. The perpetrators of the assault were laboring men, and no doubt belonged to an organization which was determined to prevent the contractors from prosecuting their labors.

New York, July 12.—Cotton quiet and firm at 50c for Middling.

Gold to-night is quoted at 140 3/4.

[From the New York Tribune, July 5.]

Cabinet Possibilities.

The *Sunday Mercury* has a Washington dispatch which says:

"On the 15th of this month, Secretary Stanton leaves the War Department. Who his successor will be, is not yet very generally known; but the suspicion is that Preston King will be the lucky man. This, of course, will render it impossible for Secretary Seward to remain in the Cabinet; in which case that position will probably be offered to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, of whom President Johnson has a very high opinion. (If the fact of Stanton's removal, there can be no doubt at all."

This report renders proper the statement that Gov. Seward, as we understand, long since notified President Johnson of his wish to be relieved of his official cares and duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service. So long as his counsels are deemed important, Gov. S. will continue at the head of the State Department, but no longer. [illegible] man in the Cabinet," is an unjust [illegible]. He may remain months, for all we know—but he expects and desires to leave as soon as he can be spared.

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW.—This gentleman, who figured somewhat prominently during the early stages of the rebellion, is now, we learn, quietly residing at his home [illegible] from Columbia, in this State. He has got an elegant residence, something like an English country seat, but the splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the Government to an enterprising Yankee. The General and his family seem, however, [illegible]. The General is about fifty years of age, [illegible] quite comfortable [illegible] —*Nash. Dispatch, 1st inst.*

Facts from and About the Archives of the Montgomery Convention.

(From the Athens (Ga.), correspondence, June 19, of the N. Y. Herald.)

Major General Wilson has shown commendable zeal in gathering up all the records, archives, &c., belonging to the late rebel States. His efforts seem to have been crowned with remarkable success. At this place he discovered all the archives of the provisional government. They had been placed in General Cobb's hands for the purpose of having certain copies made of journals, and these copies not having been completed these important papers were still in his hands. He promptly, however, and with the candor and honesty which have marked his entire course ever since his surrender of himself and command to General Wilson, delivered them up upon the first demand made for them by that officer.

WHAT THEY ARE.

These papers embrace the journals of the conventions which framed the provisional and permanent constitutions, the journals of the Provisional Congress, messages, reports of departments, &c. With these it would seem the government now has all the most important documents of the late Southern confederacy, certainly enough to make a complete history of the whole movement.

CREDENTIALS—ORDINANCES OF SECESSION.

These are generally done up in good handwriting on parchment, with State seals affixed. The one from Louisiana is particularly neat. The credential of the South Carolina delegation is as much lost in verbiage and circumlocution as an Indian trail in the everglades of Florida, while those of the Georgia and Louisiana delegations are brief and pointed. No doubt it mattered not in the case of the Calvary State whether the words were many or few. The design was fully known.

DESIGNS OF FLAGS.

The people were very generous in their offers to the confederacy of designs of flags. There is every conceivable shape, size, color and design, the vast majority running more or less into the stars and stripes. After looking over this lot, a person will really be surprised to reflect how hard it is to get up an original flag, sufficiently different and distinctive from all others in the world.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

was found as reported by and in the handwriting of Mr. C. G. Memminger, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution. It appears to have been considerably altered from the old federal constitution, judging from the fact that portions of that instrument, printed on pieces of paper, were pasted in the report, which otherwise was written. The difference, however, may have been in mere phraseology.

COURTESY.

It is very evident that courtesy, harmony and remarkable unanimity prevailed throughout their deliberations. Nothing frivolous or personal was ever introduced, but everything seemed to go on smoothly.

DILIGENCE.

It is equally certain the men in this conclave were hard working men. They seem to have lost no time. They organized themselves, adopting their own rules, officers, &c., considered, discussed and adopted two constitutions, and put in operation a provisional government, with all the appointments and functions of a government on an extensive scale in less than five weeks. If that was not work for you, then I am no judge.

RECOGNITION OF THE SABBATH.

The attempt was made to have a recognition of the Christian Sabbath. It was by Cobb—doubtless the elder of the Presbyterian church—in the mildest form possible, thus—"No man shall be compelled to do civil duty on Sunday." But it was rejected. Subsequently the same pious man endeavored to have a recognition of the Sabbath engrafted on the law with reference to the carrying and delivery of the mails. Perkins moved an amendment that inasmuch as the people of Louisiana believed in permitting everybody to worship God on the days and in the way preferred, therefore the State of Louisiana [illegible]. Texas desired the same exception, and in this way the move was killed off.

IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.

The law passed in reference to prohibiting the importations of slaves from Africa, was very stringent against those engaging in the business. There was, however, a provision that the negroes so brought in should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in order to defray the expenses of suits, rewards, &c. This was promptly delayed by Mr. Davis, on the ground chiefly that there was no right to sell free men into bondage. The law was subsequently passed without the offensive provision.

OPPOSITION TO A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT.

Some were opposed to the adoption of any permanent government until the war was over. Their idea must have been that Congress should have executive and legislative powers, and hence no opposition could be gotten up against a President, as was afterwards the case with Davis. Besides, they could amend or add to their constitution just as exigencies arose, without any violation of it, and thus avoid the violations afterward made, as in taxation, conscription, &c. And then, by continuing one Congress, there would be no change; the men composing it would have become experienced statesmen for revolutionary times. But this wise counsel did not prevail. All these differences, however, were not filled up with personalities and kind feelings ever prevailed.

THE ARCHIVES ON THEIR TRAVELS.

As the Provisional Congress were about to expire, a proposition was made that the journals should be published. This was objected to on the ground of furnishing much valuable information, and a law was passed authorizing and requiring the President of the Congress, Howell Cobb, to have three copies made of all the journals. He was at the time in the army, commanding the Sixteenth Georgia regiment, somewhere on the peninsula below Richmond. He at once engaged J. D. Hooper, former clerk, to undertake the job. Whatever were his hindrances is not known; but he did very little, and after having them on hand for a long time died. They were then shipped to a gentleman in Georgia, with a request to complete the work. Papers were missing, requiring months to find; materials hard to get, and the work, therefore, never was completed. They were at one time held in Atlanta, but the Unionists coming too near, were hurried off to West Point, Ga. There a strong rumor of a raid springing up, they were carried to Tallapoosa county, Alabama, on a plantation. In marching from Dadeville to Loachapoka Gen. Rousseau passed within four miles of the house where they were, and where his men were destroying the railroad at Notasulga, and were having the little fight near Chehaw. The boxes were hid out in the woods two miles off and were watched by two negro men. They were then removed to Augusta, Ga., and thence when Sherman came, tearing down through Georgia like a wild horse, they were pushed along into the upper part of South Carolina. Thence in the spring they were brought over to this place. The keeper had little time for writing, no chance to arrange anything; but the prettiest time in the world to keep out of the army, and to spend all the extra change he had—both of which two last things he says he did very effectually.

The Arrest of the Mayor of Galveston Explained.

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th says:

The cause for the arrest of our Mayor, C. H. Leonard, Esq., on Monday last, has been explained to us by the military authorities.

Permission had been granted, by the military authorities, to certain "Freedmen" to give a ball. Next evening, after the ball had taken place, the manager was arrested by order of the Mayor, brought before him and fined for infraction of the City Ordinances, which require that all public balls shall take place without permission from the city authorities. The order of the military permitting this ball was produced in court, but disregarded by the Mayor. The party arrested, unable to pay the fine, was committed to jail. The arrest of the Mayor was the consequence, but he was again released the same evening, and permitted to resume the functions of his office, with instructions, however, that military orders are, at present, the supreme law of the land; that they must be implicitly obeyed, that for the good of society the city authorities have been permitted to carry on the administration of the city, under the existing ordinances, as far as they do not conflict with the laws of the United States and military orders and regulations.

A WATERFALL.—A mortifying but laudable incident, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, occurred on Fourth street, near the Postoffice. A lady of most expensive exterior, was gliding gracefully on the street, when the net-work containing the bunch of hair, at the back of her head, became somewhat detached, and, [illegible] to rotate, fell to the ground, carrying along the hirsute contents, which we believe is known in fashionable parlance as the "waterfall." The lady, who immediately became conscious of the catastrophe, blushed through the powder, &c., and was in the act of stooping to recover head-gear when an enormous dog, of the [illegible] species, [illegible] a rat, pounced upon it, seized it between his teeth, and commenced shaking the counterfeiting article with a vehemence that must have placed his own neck in danger of dislocation.

The Question of French Reinforcements to Mexico.

The New York *Herald's* Paris correspondence of the 16th ult. says:

The statement of the *Moniteur* respecting Mexican reinforcements is certainly a very plausible explanation of the undoubted fact that transports are being provided at Cherbourg capable of carrying ten thousand men. This is plausible as to the fact of the transports, but not plausible as to the number they are to convey. It is said that not more than five thousand men will be relieved from the Mexican expeditionary corps by the expiration of their terms of conscription on the 31st of December; and, from the best accounts which can be gathered, ten thousand men are certainly to be sent, and among them about four thousand Algerian troops, accustomed to a hot climate and supposed to be able to live and flourish under the burning sun of the *tierra caliente*. Preparations are being hurried for the transport of these troops, and they will probably be in Mexico a considerable time before the 31st of December; so that, taking this statement of the government in good faith, for a time at least there will be a considerable augmentation of the French troops in Mexico; but, taking the government at its word in this matter, the movement shows that it has no intention to doing what one year ago was promised to the French people by the organs of the government: gradually withdrawing its troops from Mexico. Had it the idea of fulfilling that promise, no better opportunity could be afforded of doing so than permitting the troops to return as rapidly as their terms expired and not replacing them with new troops. The intention of the government is evidently now not to abandon Maximilian, and it is by no means unlikely that this has been strengthened by the fact that the Mexican emigration scheme in the United States is dying out, and that our government seems disposed not to encourage it.

The French Iron-Clads.

[From the Avenir National, June 18.]

The squadron which will assemble this summer at Cherbourg will consist of five vessels: The Magenta and the Flandre, now at Cherbourg; the Heroine, expected from L'Orient, and the Valeureuse and the Magicienne from Brest. The Gaulois, recently launched at the latter port, will not go to Cherbourg until the autumn. This squadron, which is to go to Plymouth, and there meet the English iron-clad squadron, will, it is stated, be commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupouy. Among the vessels in course of construction at Cherbourg are four iron-clads. The construction of the iron-clad turreted ram Marengo is being actively pushed forward at Toulon. The ram Taureau will carry only one gun in her iron tower. This monster cannon, rifled and hooped, will weigh 21 tons, and discharge projectiles of 250 kilogrammes (about 560 lbs.). Her engines are 500 horse power, and her assumed speed 12 miles an hour. She is furnished also with twin screws, which will enable her to turn in a very small circle. The following additional particulars respecting this vessel are from the French papers: "The new iron-clad ram the Taureau, recently launched at Toulon, was built from drawings made by M. Dupuy de Lome. It presents a very formidable, though by no means graceful, aspect. Being intended for the defence of ports and roadsteads, it has a very small draught of water, and can, therefore, run into shallows where large vessels cannot approach it. Its prow is armed with a massive bronze cone, which, when driven at the rate of twelve knots an hour by an engine of five hundred horse power, will suffice to destroy the stoutest ship. The Taureau has two screws, which enable her to turn in a very short radius, even while going twelve knots an hour, whereas a frigate going at that speed could not turn in a circle of less than six hundred meters in diameter. The ram is to carry a single gun of twenty tons weight; it is iron clad from end to end to the depth of three feet below the water line. The deck is covered throughout by a kind of bell-proof cylinder dome, which effectually protects the crew and engine from the enemy's fire and is of too steep a pitch for any one to walk on it. There is consequently no danger of its being boarded by an enemy."

[From L'International, London.]

A New Cure for Hydrophobia.

Dr. Buisson, of Paris, was lately called in to treat a woman who had been seized with hydrophobia, and in whom the disease had reached its final crisis. Having bled the patient, he wiped his hands with a cloth moistened by the saliva of the dying person. On the forefinger of the left hand he had a trifling wound with the skin broken. He at once perceived his imprudence, but trusting to the method of cure lately discovered by him, he was satisfied with washing in water. "Thinking," says M. Buisson, "that the malady would not declare itself before the fortieth day, and having many patients to visit, I put off taking my remedy of vapor baths from one day to another. On the ninth day, being in my closet, I felt all at once a pain in my throat, and one yet more keen in my eyes; my body felt so light that I thought if I jumped I could rise to a prodigious height, or that if I threw myself from the window I should be able to float in the air; the hairs of my head were so sensitive that it seemed to me as if without seeing them I could have counted them; saliva rose continually in my mouth; contact with the external air caused me frightful pain, and I shunned looking at anything bright; I had an incessant longing to run after and bite, not men, but animals and even objects about me. I drank with difficulty and I may mention that the sight of water tried me more than the pain in my throat; I believe that by closing the eyes every one with hydrophobia may always drink. An attack came on every five minutes, and I observed that the pain began in the forefinger and stretched along the nerves of the shoulder. Thinking that my system was only preservative, not curative, in its nature, I took a vapor bath, with the intention, not of healing, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52 deg. centigrade, (equal to about 125 deg. Fahrenheit) all the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, and I have felt nothing of them since. I have treated more than eighty persons who have been bitten by animals in a state of madness, and all have been saved by this method." When a person has been bitten by a mad dog, he should be made to take seven of the so-called Russian vapor baths, from 57 deg. to 63 deg. centigrade, but one every day, by way of preventive. If once the malady having distinctly shown itself, the vapor bath should be heated rapidly to 37 deg. centigrade, then slowly to 63 deg. The patient should strictly confine himself to his room until he is quite well. Dr. Buisson mentions some other curious facts. A man in America was bitten by a rattlesnake, about sixteen miles from home. Wishing to die in the bosom of his family, he ran home, went to bed, perspired plentifully, and the wound healed like any simple sore.—The bite of the tarantula is cured by dancing, the virus being dissipated by perspiration. If an infant who has been vaccinated is made to take a vapor bath, the vaccination is of no effect.

The Cab Strike in Paris.

A recent Paris letter says:

The Parisian public is at length brought to a "realizing sense" of the fact that Paris is on "a strike." Yesterday not a solitary "*voiture de place*" was seen in the streets, the drivers having all struck for an increase of wages from three francs to five. All the carriages in Paris which ply for hire, and of which there are about six thousand, belong to a company, which had a monopoly of this mode of conveyance. The carriages are divided into two classes—the "*voitures de place*" and the "*voitures de remise*." The former stand upon the streets, at stations appropriated to them, while the latter, which are of a little better class, stand under cover and in the court yards of the hotels, charging a little higher price than the others. You can imagine the effect of taking off the stage all these popular conveyances. As the railway stations particularly the hardship was felt, and many a hearty [illegible] arriving in Paris by the [illegible] carried the baggage as he should [illegible] own [illegible] his way to a hotel near by. To-morrow, it is said, the "*voituriers*" will either [illegible] the company increase the wages of the drivers, and then there will be left only the [illegible]. But the [illegible] drivers [illegible] strike, and [illegible] all Paris will [illegible].

WHO ARE THE LONDON [illegible]—A London letter says: I perceive that the *Owl* is often quoted in America. It is [illegible] paper of [illegible] weight. It is the property of a few dandies, is edited by the [illegible], but is not read [illegible] believed in by [illegible]. How can it be [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible]?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The [illegible] of June 19 [illegible]. The English Cabinet, in conformity with the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown, has decided to refuse the claims of the United States [illegible] on account of the [illegible] of the Confederate [illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—Cases Dismissed—United States vs. the Household Effects of D. P. Logan.—In this case it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the property seized be returned to claimant on payment of costs. The same judgment was rendered on the libel against the property of T. E. Lee, to wit: 3 negroes and 64 lots. But the property of H. M. Peak, consisting of 17 lots of ground, was condemned as forfeited to the United States, excepting the two lots of ground claimed by Mrs. Myra Gaines in the square bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Broad and White streets.

In the case of U. S. vs. one lot of ground, the property of T. H. Dryden, the plea of pardon was rejected and the judgment of condemnation made indefinite.

U. S. vs. nine lots of ground of A. D. Kelly. This case was tried and by the Court taken under advisement, with the following cases tried yesterday: U. S. vs. one lot of ground of F. N. Thayer, three tracts of land of H. J. Hatch. U. S. vs. eleven lots of T. B. Beady. This property was restored to claimant.

In the prize case of the United States vs. schr. Reindeer, the cases of the U. S. bark W. G. Anderson, officers, crew, &c., was submitted for that of the Western Gulf Squadron as captors; in the case of the schooner Monticello the same disposition was made, and in the case of the prize schooner Wilder the U. S. Baylor and U. S. steamer South Carolina were substituted.

United States vs. schooner J. A. Hazard and cargo. On motion of Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., and on suggesting to the Court that a decree of restitution had been rendered in the case upon payment of costs, and on further suggesting that the sum of $4189 35 is now in deposit with the Assistant Treasurer being the proceeds of the cargo under order interlocutory order of Court. It was ordered that the clerk be authorized to withdraw said sum from the Assistant Treasurer, for the purpose of paying costs and charges due, amounting to $1370 22 and paying over the balance $2732 33 to the claimant.

Recorder's Courts.—Hannah King, an old woman of decent appearance, was brought by special officer Fremont, who charged [illegible] habitual drunkard and was [illegible] Recorder Vennard with a fine and work of 30 days.

Jerry [illegible] and Abner Beady, colored, arrested as vagrants, had a revolver between them, which was confiscated and the parties discharged.

Joe Price, a [illegible], with half a dozen associates, went down for 60 days. Henry Hawkins, for falsely dealing in [illegible], had the same sentence. Sarah Williams and others having been with drunken sprees, went down for 60 days.

Recorder Woolley required peace bonds from Mrs. Nicholson, charged with having insulted Mrs. Feeney and [illegible]. She was further fined $5.

Four white boys amused themselves on Piety street by tripping persons passing [illegible] a rope. They had [illegible] across the street for that purpose.

Another boy, Wm. Schultz, was up for [illegible] in the gutter. He was discharged [illegible] his father and chastised him for it.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.—David Moore was brought before the Sixth District Court on his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It was shown that a judgment condemning seemed to pay to Graff, Burns & Co. a certain amount of money had been rendered after he was [illegible] to condemn the petitioner also to imprisonment. The Court decided that that part of the judgment ordering the imprisonment was void and discharged David Moore from custody.

Inquests.—Jane Sinclair, colored, aged about 40 years was found dead at No. 38 Burgundy street. Verdict, died of [illegible].

Ellen Kramer, 16 months old a native of the city at No. 344 1/2 Gravier street, of [illegible].

The [illegible] found drowned at the foot of Bartholomew street, Third District [illegible].

Military Order.—Captain Burke, the Chief of the [illegible] Police, [illegible] of uniforms. Persons [illegible] by publishing [illegible].

Cotton Stealing.—A number of [illegible] arrested [illegible] with cotton [illegible] were sent to the workhouse for [illegible].

A Bad Smell.—[illegible] street, it is reported to the police, [illegible] about half full of putrid [illegible] most horrible stench and is therefore [illegible] as a nuisance requiring abatement.

Found Drowned.—[illegible] street [illegible] the Tobacco warehouse of the Third District the body of an unknown man [illegible].

[illegible] OUR YESTERDAY EVENING [illegible]

It is stated in Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th, that the telegraph line had been repaired to Shreveport, and was to be working on the 5th instant.

Conversation Between the President and Virginia Delegation on the $20,000 Clause—Massachusetts Honors at Norfolk.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

New York, July 12, 3 P. M.—[illegible]

A delegation of Virginians, seeking a modification of the $20,000 clause of the Amnesty Proclamation, saw the President [illegible] evening, but [illegible].

The President asked them if they wanted him to have the Amnesty Proclamation removed [illegible]?

He had acted on the principle that men had aided the rebellion according to their wealth.

A Delegate—No, we don't.

President—Yes, you do. You know perfectly well it was the wealthy men in the South who dragooned the people into secession. Why, I lived in the South, and I know how they did. Your State was [illegible] opposed to secession, but your rich men used their money to force the State into secession. [illegible] been for such men, worth more than $20,000, there would have been no war, and it was because [illegible] that the men now worth more than $20,000 are made in one of the exceptions [illegible]. We might as well say plainly about this matter, I don't think you are so very anxious about returning peace. You would like things arranged so as to be able to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor, why don't you take the surplus of [illegible] and give it to [illegible]?

In that way you will help them and help yourselves [illegible]. I was Military Governor of Tennessee, [illegible] men who had been [illegible] in the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

A Delegate—If any suppose [illegible], we would not be willing [illegible] that [illegible].

[illegible] Frequently those who were in [illegible] the worst after they got home. [illegible] that the policy I am [illegible] good.

There has been an effort among some to persuade [illegible] the Amnesty Proclamation [illegible] by shutting up [illegible] and keeping [illegible] from the poor. [illegible] in justice [illegible].

The President concluded by saying that he would look at [illegible] and [illegible] removing the [illegible].

[illegible] FLORIDA.

It is rumored that Jeff. Davis will be tried by military commission for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln [illegible].

Judge Marvin [illegible] Provisional Governor of Florida.

[illegible]

Gov. Pierpont, in a memorial [illegible] the President [illegible] rebels who have [illegible] themselves of Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation [illegible] the pardon.

The President [illegible].

GOLD AND COTTON IN NEW YORK.

American gold opened at 140 3/4, and closed at 140 3/4.

[illegible]

[illegible] Government bonds were [illegible] on Saturday to Europe.

[illegible] MARKET.

[illegible] sales [illegible] at 75 [illegible] Cotton [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] CRUISER [illegible]

(From the National Intelligencer.)

Southern Plantations.

Citizens of the cotton, rice, and sugar growing States who have recently visited this city have represented that, in their belief, the planting interest is destroyed. The war destroyed the plantations, and peace will not restore them. Their natural fertility remains, but the labor which is to utilize it will no longer be under the control of capital. It is argued by the planters that in so tropical or semi-tropical region can any but compulsory labor be productive. But, even admitting the truth of this very doubtful dogma, it is idle to be admitted as a fact that unrequited labor does not pay. It does not pay in Virginia in any way, except by raising slaves for the Southern plantations. It does not conduce to the prosperity of the upland regions of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, &c. There, in a salubrious and temperate climate, white labor may and does prosper, and so will paid free black labor. So, granting that the large plantations in malarious regions near the coast or swamps or rivers cannot be cultivated by hired freedmen nor by whites, there will be an immense gain for the agricultural interest generally to the planting States by the substitution of free for slave labor.

It is, however, yet to be proved that cotton, rice, and sugar planting, cannot be successfully conducted under the change of the labor system which the South is to undergo.

It is stated that several citizens of South Carolina, who have been eminently successful as rice-planters on a large scale, under the old system, have determined to try the experiment with the new system. So with cotton planting, the system of cultivation by paid negro labor is to be subjected to a fair experiment by well-skilled and energetic Southern planters. We shall be the better able to judge of this matter after a while.

So far as Virginia is concerned, the experiment of the employment of paid black labor in agriculture has met with complete success where it has been tried, as in some of the lower counties. *Apropos* to this, we may cite the authority of Hon. Joseph Segar, who treated this subject in an address at Richmond, which was recently noticed in our columns. Mr. Segar declares that "we are inexpressibly gainers by emancipation." The policy of emancipation is [illegible] for the white men of the South:

"I speak from experience and observation. In my own county, where emancipation has been in practical operation from the commencement of the war, and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where the policy has been fairly tested, it is an ascertained fact that the farmers make more clear money with hired colored labor than they did when they cultivated their farms with their own slaves. The profit is generally doubled; in some cases trebled.

"What is to be the result of this radical change in the labor system of the South no one can foresee. I am frank to confess that I at first thought it would be attended with shock, and revulsion, and unsettling disturbance. But I distrust the correctness of my original opinion. I incline now to the idea, founded on practical observation, that the whole relation between master and servant may be so disposed of as to avoid crash and crush, and improve the condition of both races. Make the negro work—which the Government seems desirous to do, and which necessity will make him to do—require both white and black mutually to observe their contracts one with the other—let the white man give the colored man fair wages, and other wise treat them kindly—which it is their interest to do—and the transition from slave to free labor will no 'tale of ruin tell,' and the country will be freed almost imperceptibly of one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted and cursed it."

Relations Between the Military and the Civil Authorities in Mississippi.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, July 5th.)

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.—One of the first acts of a recently appointed Justice of the Peace at Vicksburg, was to issue to Gen. Smith, Post Commandant, a summons [illegible] commanding him to produce the body of M—— then a prisoner by his order, at the office of the Justice of the Peace, &c.

The General declined obedience, by having received no order to report to said Justice for duty.

We suppose the General will be sued for [illegible]. —*Courier.*

The above is [illegible] in every particular. A [illegible] cannot take a writ of [illegible] consequently no justice is [illegible] Gen. Smith has no [illegible] is not Post Commandant [illegible] did not decline obedience [illegible] as stated by the *Courier*. On the restoration of civil [illegible] Governor Sharkey, being clothed [illegible], appointed D. G. Merwin, [illegible] Criminal Court.

[illegible] Merwin was applied to for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of L—— (not M.) which he had the power to grant, but had no right to refuse. He issued the writ, and it went to Col. Smith, the Post Commandant, who endorsed on it that he had no knowledge of the restoration of civil authority. On the return of the writ to Col. Smith with the evidence of the restoration of civil authority, he [illegible] released the prisoner [illegible]. Col. Smith [illegible] the Court with the utmost respect, and [illegible] the contemptuous manner intimated by the *Courier*. All these officers, civil and military, receive their authority from the same source, the President of the United States, and we have no idea that either [illegible] the prerogatives of the other.

[From the New York Times.]

Our Foreign Relations—Their Satisfactory Aspect.

The steady rise of our bonds in the European market, and the enlarged demand that has recently sprung up for them there, is an evidence of the satisfactory relations of European governments with our own. It was feared, for a time, that the Mexican settlements in this city, [illegible], though they were known to be base, might lead to remonstrances on the part of France, and our credit was in consequence for a short time unfavorably affected; but the speedy and complete collapse of the entire movement, and the prompt action of the Government in preventing the sailing of a suspicious vessel from San Francisco, quickly restored confidence abroad.

The fact is, if we may take the solemn allegations of the leading statesmen of England and France, there is nothing they are more anxious to maintain than peace with the United States; and to that end they will adopt all possible measures. England is even willing to discuss the question of paying damages for the injuries inflicted by the Alabama; and the official mouthpiece of the French Empire proclaims the anxiety of his government to find some feasible mode of exodus from Mexico. There is no doubt that our government meets all this in a like conciliatory spirit; and there is no doubt that therein it is supported by the great body of the American people.

Senator Douglas on the Status of the Negro—Mr. Schouler's [illegible] Opinion of it.

In his memorable discussion with Mr. Lincoln, for the [illegible] Senate, in Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Douglas thus expressed himself upon this subject:

"I hold a negro is not, and never ought to be, a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none other. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government. Now, I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that, in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, had no reference to the negro whatever when they declared all men created equal.

They desired to express by that phrase white men—men of European birth and European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded race. At that time every one of the thirteen colonies was a slaveholding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and I know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them, when they signed the Declaration.

In the famous Illinois contest for the senatorship between him and Judge Douglas, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln defined his views as follows:

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know, the judge never asked me that question before. *He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship.*

My opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. *If the State of Illinois had that power, I should be opposed to the exercise of it.*

Mr. Lincoln said, most to the same effect, as this: He was "not in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races"—"I am not," said Mr. Lincoln, "nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office." &c.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1865.

The general market exhibiting little change. Western Produce continues to move off in a limited extent, operations in it being mostly of a retail character. This remark applies also to Sugar and Molasses, and in fact, there is little of any movement doing for shipment excepting in our leading staple, which continues in good request, the sales to day embracing about 1500 bales and prices being fully maintained. We reported yesterday to a report current that middling cotton had advanced at New York on the 10th inst. to 55 or 56c. To-day private telegrams came through quoting it, at that date, at 51c, showing an actual advance of only 1c, instead of 5 or 6c as would have been indicated by the above figures, but they appeared to have little or no influence on the market which, indeed, was more active after the receipt. Parties coming from West Louisiana and Texas bring rather discouraging intelligence with regard to the condition of the cotton on hand in that section and the probable amount of the growing crop. These accounts to a great extent neutralize the depressing effect that might be expected from the receipts having been more liberal since the commencement of this month.

At our last report we noticed an active movement in the Gold market and sales towards the close at what were then regarded as the extreme rates of 145 1/2 and 146. At a still later hour after we had left the market, a lot of $35,000 changed hands at 146. This morning the market opened firm at 145 3/4 a 146, the enhancement rose to 147 and 147 1/2, after which it appeared to lose its buoyancy and receded to 146 3/4 a 146 1/2. It then rallied again and sold as high as 148, finally closing at 147 a 147 1/2. The sales and resales included $5000 early in the morning at 145 1/2, a round amount at 146; $16,000 in three or four lots at 146 a 146 1/2; $5000 at 146 1/2; $5000 and $4000 at 147, $1000, $2000 & $1,500 deliverable to-morrow, and $13,000 at 147 1/2; $1700 at 147 3/4, $2000 and $5000 at 148. The sales not cover the entire business, but embrace all of which we had authentic information. The demand continues to be mostly for the interior for which there are said to be some considerable orders still pending. We hear that several amounts have been ordered by telegraph to be shipped from New York by first steamship. It is generally supposed that there is a scarcity of "cash gold" in New York, but it is doubtful whether the few orders sent there will have any effect upon the market. Silver has also improved, but not to the same extent as gold. The only sale of any amount reported to-day was $3000 in American half dollars at 137 1/2. We hear of nothing having been done in Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange appears to be but little affected by the rise in Gold here, however much it could be by an advance at New York. The sales of Sterling included a private bill for £1000 at —, £500 and £1000 at 162, and a Bank bill for £1500 at 162 1/2. We also heard of a private bill sold at 163 for Gold. Nothing was reported in Francs. We quote Sterling at 147 to 151 for private bills and 152 1/2 to 153 for Bank, and Francs at 3 70 to 3 60 for the former and 3 65 for the latter.

Although there was a mail for the North and West, by the interior route, the business in demand for Domestic Exchange was only moderate, and supplied by the Banks and dealers at 1/2 discount for checks on New York. Outdoors, about $100,000 New York sight was reported at 1/4 a 1/2, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 discount, including $90,000 at 1 1/4 d, and $20,000 in two amounts at 1 1/4; a New York Bank certificate of deposit for $20,000 at 1 1/4; $15,000 Boston sight at the same; $30,000 New York one day's sight, in two amounts, at 1 1/4; a round amount of thirty-five days' at 1 1/4 and $15,000 at 1 1/2; $27,000 five days' on Boston at 1 1/4, and $45,000 ten days' on New York at 2 1/4. We also heard of a Bank check for $45,000 for which 7/8 was obtained.

There was something done in Stocks but the particulars were not reported. There was some City Bonds offering. They may be quoted at 73 to — for the Consolidated and 80 for the Railroad issue with the November coupon.

The Bank note market continued extremely dull. The only sales of any moment were $7000 Bank of Louisiana at the reduced rate of 26c per dollar, and a small amount of Louisiana State Bank at 58. We quote Bank of Louisiana 25 to 26; Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60; Mechanics and Traders at 55 to 63; Bank of New Orleans at 70 to 71. Union Bank at 72 to 75, and Crescent City at 75 to 80. The large holders, however, ask above the outside figures. The [illegible] are those paid by dealers for the small [illegible]. Our quotations are predicated on National currency as the standard. City Treasury notes rule at 1 a 2 per cent. discount, but the general tendency of exchange is [illegible] notes [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July 12, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a moderate demand, which subsequently became more active, and sales [illegible] considerable [illegible]. The sales amount up 1500 bales, embracing 430 to one party, and 200, 200, 150, 118, 100, 95, 80 and 20 to others, and 165 at private. Prices were fully maintained, and we continue to quote Ordinary at 30 a 33c, Good Ordinary at 35 a 38c, Low Middling at 43 a 44, and Middling at 46 a 47. Strict Good Ordinary sold as high as 41c, and Good Ordinary at 38 a 40c, both of which are above our outside figures. Strictly Low Middling sold at 45c, and Strict Low Middling at 54c on Monday, the 10th, appeared [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was nothing done on the Sugar landing to-day. Yesterday, not previously reported, however, about 30 hhds Louisiana Sugar sold at 16 1/2c ₩ lb. for Common, 13c for Fair, and 17c for yellow clarified. There were retail sales of Fully Fair at 13 3/4 a 14c ₩ lb. Refinery rebottled Molasses in barrels, is selling to the trade at 85c ₩ gallon, in barrels.

TOBACCO.—A hogshead Good Leaf sold to a dealer at 13c ₩ lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—There is a fair supply of most Meats, or Provisions, such as Pork and Bacon, but Lard and Grain are very scarce, and the stock of Flour is being materially reduced, the receipts having fallen off. Superfine [illegible] the grade most in request, is very scarce. The sales to-day comprise 72 bbls Fine Flour at $6 50, 300 low Extra at $8, 300 good Extra at $8 50 a 9 1/2, 300 choice do at $9 40, and 300 at $9 50 ₩ bbl. 150 bags prime Western Lard at 20c ₩ lb, 300 sacks Oats at 70c ₩ bushel, 127 bales Prairie Hay at $20 ₩ ton, 216 bales Western Hay at $25 ₩ ton, 300 dry Bacon at 14c ₩ lb for Merchantable, and 100 casks Bale Rope at 13 1/2c ₩ lb. Mess Pork is retailing at $26 50 ₩ bbl, and choice ribbed Sides are retailing at 16 1/2c ₩ lb. Lake Bagging is selling in a retail way at 30c ₩ yard. Hemp [illegible].

COFFEE.—Rio is selling at 21 a 25c ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little movement in [illegible], and not much offering to go forward. The [illegible] by sailing vessels for New York and Boston are 1 1/4 a $1 50 ₩ bale for Cotton and 60 a 65c ₩ bbl for Flour. The regular mail steamers for New York are taking Cotton at 2 1/2 a 2 3/4c ₩ lb. A sailing vessel on the berth for Liverpool is taking Cotton at 7/8d, and one for Havre at 1 3/4 a ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 12, 1865.

Arrived yesterday 81 Beeves and 12 Veal.

[illegible] 130 Sheep and 11 Veal.

[illegible] on sale: 232 Beeves, 26 Hogs, 130 Sheep, 15 Milch Cows and 12 Veal.

[illegible]

Wanted.

THE owner of a pair of EYE GLASSES left in the Editorial rooms of the Bee on [illegible] can call and get them at this office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREENWALL, HOGGES & HISWELL, Proprietors.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 13, 14 and 15.

Last Three Days of the Season, with an Entire Change of Programme.

[illegible] Evening, July 14.

BENEFIT OF A. H. [illegible].

[illegible]

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] MATINEE, Saturday, at 12 M.

Wanted.

A [illegible] for cotton [illegible] at [illegible] street [illegible].

NOTICE.

I is hereby given that the undersigned has made an application for [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 13, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer General Q [illegible], St Louis; Steamer Continental, Bardeen, for St Louis; Steamer New Era, Kouns, for Mobile; Steamer Admiral, Mayo, for Mobile.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Neptune, Giordano, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—3d district

Lugger McLane, Fradella, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—3d district

Lugger St Louis, Stad, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Neptune, Thodd, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Zephyr, Fabre, from Barataria to Titus & Gourdain—3d district

Lugger Brilliant, Martino, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—3d district

Lugger La Tour D'Auvergne, [illegible] Barataria, to master—3d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Admiral, Morton, from Mobile
New Era, Kouns, from Mobile
Morris Ravel, Philbot, from Washington
Fashion, White, from [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship [illegible], from [illegible] days [illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship [illegible], from [illegible], at Tyler

Brig [illegible], from [illegible]
Brig [illegible], Smith, from [illegible]
Schr [illegible], from Vera Cruz—[illegible] passengers

Schr Juan Pierce, from Matamoros, to [illegible]
Schr William, from Matamoros, with [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Cuccas, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer General [illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—Sundry mdse
MOBILE—Per steamer Admiral—Sundry mdse
MOBILE—Per steamer New Era—Sundry mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE [illegible].

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Neptune—1000 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger McLane—500 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger St Louis—[illegible] melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger La Tour d'Auvergne—3000 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Zephyr—300 [illegible] to Titus & Gourdain

BARATARIA—Per lugger Neptune—[illegible] to Titus & Gourdain

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Brilliant—[illegible] melons to Titus & Gourdain

BARATARIA—Per [illegible] to order

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Morris Ravel—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Admiral—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]

OUACHITA—Per steamer Fashion—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]

Regular U. S. Mobile Mail Line.

THE following splendid passenger steamers will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad for Mobile, as follows:

ADMIRAL, Saturday, at 5 P. M.
SUMTER, Sunday, at 5 P. M.
CARRELL, Monday, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents,
[illegible] Front street, New Orleans, La.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of this Society will meet on SUNDAY next, July 16th, at [illegible]. By order of the President.

F. M. LAWTON, Secretary pro tem.

New Orleans, July 13th, 1865.

Groceries! Groceries!

100 barrels heavy Mess Pork,
[illegible]

Sold by
J. B. VANHORN,
74 & 76 Poydras street.

New Orleans, July 10 1865.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

GUY DUPLANTIER, Judge.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

William Nelson vs. his Creditors.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, No. 14,351.—[illegible]

By order of the Court.

E. M. DOUBLEDAY, Clerk.

Succession of Jane Aitken McLaughlin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Aitken McLaughlin, Jr., has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Jane Aitken McLaughlin, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

A. J. [illegible], Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Ida McLaughlin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Aitken McLaughlin, Jr., has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Ida McLaughlin deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

A. J. [illegible], Deputy Clerk.

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by Jona J. [illegible] dated the 15th of April, 1865; the one payable [illegible] and the public is hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same.

New Orleans, July 10th, 1865.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] Mrs. A. Vonel vs. her husband [illegible]

E. T. FELLOWS, Judge.

[illegible]

C F [illegible]

James [illegible] vs. his Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,[illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors [illegible]

WANTED.

A COMPETENT HOUSE [illegible]

Apply at [illegible] BOURBON street.

OCTAVE DE ARMAS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

[illegible]

F. A. ROY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]