THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

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

THE SHERIFF'S CASE.—The Supreme Court, it will be seen, has overruled the decision of the Sixth District Court, and ordered that the Secretary of State sign the commission of Mr Charles Bienvenu as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. There is no doubt, we presume, that Secretary Wrotnowski will obey the mandate.

Any further litigation can only arise between the present incumbent and the new Sheriff.

Amendment of the Constitution as a Remedy for the Agitation of Negro Suffrage.

The New York *Times*, which sees in the question of negro suffrage another source of mischievous sectional strife, proposes to get rid of the controversy by amending the Constitution in such a way as to put black men and white men on an equality in respect to national elections; excluding from those elections all of both colors who are not able to read, and leaving to the States to fix the qualifications of voters in elections for State officers. The reading test would not satisfy Wendell Phillips, the most eloquent and perhaps most influential of negro suffrage advocates, who has already declared that the most illiterate of the negro slaves, educated by several generations of labor, are better qualified to vote than illiterate whites whose brains have not been developed into healthy tone and texture by such an educational process.

According to this theory, it is true, the best way to preserve the intellectual qualifications of the negro to vote is to keep him a slave, and freedom, with more book learning and less work would tend directly to render him unfit for the electoral franchise. But to reconcile or explain these contradictions is the affair of Mr. Phillips; we merely make note of them.

Nor would the plan of the New York *Times* be received as a conclusion of the controversy by those peculiar moralists who are concerned incessantly about every body's immoralities but their own, and whose consciences are so pure and good as to trouble other people only. They insist that the negro shall not be deprived of suffrage, State or National, on the ground of any species of peculiar incompetency, that he shall not be degraded from social or political equality for reason of color or alleged inferiority of race. To carry out these ideas they are ready to trample on the Constitution as it is, and it is not to be doubted that they would be equally ready to trample on the Constitution as amended.

The following from an editorial in the New York *Times* of the 21st June will show what that journal proposes:

Is not the real security against the future sectional agitation of this negro franchise question to be found in an amendment of the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the franchise to all men of the age of twenty-one years, native or naturalized, who are *able to read?* Such an amendment would remove all the present constitutional objections to an interference by the National Government in the matter of suffrage; would make an end of the individious distinction of color, which is now deemed so unjust by the best part of the North, and would yet protect the South against the dangers of immense herds of perfectly ignorant voters. Moreover, it would be in complete harmony with the republican theory of government, would remove the greatest anomaly in the constitution, and would make an end of most grievous evils in respect to the elective franchise, suffered heretofore by both North and South.

The great security of free institutions is the intelligence of the people. That is a republican axiom universally admitted. Yet the Federal Constitution, establish[illegible] expressly, as its preamble states, to [illegible] domestic tranquillity and secure the blessi[illegible] liberty, contains not a single syllable g[illegible], furthering, or in the slightest degree [illegible] popular instruction. This vital ma[illegible] absolutely to the separate States.

We say that the Constitution ought to contain within itself a security for that intelligence, without which it is constantly exposed to danger. The most effective means of accomplishing this would be a constitutional provision that no man shall vote for Presidential electors, or for representative to Congress, who has not the ability to read. This would involve no infringement of State rights. Every State would be left, as now, to prescribe its own qualifications for voting for its own State officers. It would simply be deprived of the power of giving the unqualified a voice in the *national* affairs, and thus doing a general injury. It concerns citizens of all the States that the electoral qualifications in all, as respects voting for President and Congressmen, should be just and proper, for the national administration and legislation may all depend upon a few thousands or hundreds cast in any State for a particular Presidential candidate or a particular Congressman. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution that would prevent the opening of the polls in any State to all women and children; and yet the State that would thus give national votes to the incompetent would be committing a national wrong. It is not reasonable that anybody should have an agency in making laws which, when made, he is incapable of reading or understanding; or that he should pronounce upon the merits of public men and measures, when he has no reliable means of learning their character. Illiteracy has no more business at the ballot-box to pass upon public interests, than it has in the jury-box to pass upon private interests. All experience has shown that the class of voters who are not able to read are mere "dumb driven cattle" in the hands of demagogues and designing politicians. They never vote an independent conviction, for the very good reason that they have no intelligence to found a conviction upon. Our institutions will never realize their theoretical justice and stability until there is some regulation of universal force precluding all who cannot read, whether white or black, native or foreign born, from all exercise of the suffrage in all national elections. This can only be done through the Federal Constitution. An amendment to that effect would, in all probability, be readily sanctioned by three-fourths of the States, the regular requisite for its ratification.

The steamship Republic, Capt. Dollard, left her wharf at 6 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

F Liebrock, E Cohen, J H Watson, [illegible], W W Taylor and servant, C F Corbett, C J Phillips, J Addison, J D Hemmingway, D Noble, Lewis Ullman, A Decker, W C Dr[illegible], C E Decker, [illegible], D F Baldwin, Geo W Dunham, Taylor [illegible], [illegible], Mrs P A Frigerio, [illegible], Mrs J Albert, A J Charles, Mrs A F Frigerio, [illegible], Mrs Mary Muir, Mrs A C Brown, [illegible], [illegible] Terry, Mrs Tenny and servant, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Murphy, [illegible], [illegible], Whitney, T Wilson, J A Rogers, J Crawford, A Otto, J McFarland.

The U. S. Mail steamship Star of the Union, Captain Blanchard, will sail from her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. Mails and the following passengers:

Mrs Keene, Mrs M Crawford, Revd W A Cook, J A Gladden, wife and 2 children, Mrs Waters, Mrs Mayer and child, J E Waters, Wm U Avery, J Bardy, [illegible], H Marks, Mrs H Gillingham, Mrs [illegible] Monroe, [illegible] and servant, [illegible], Mrs S [illegible], G Hosea, Mrs [illegible], [illegible], J J Hitchcock, A W Westerton, J A Westerton, F C Barringer, [illegible], Paul Murphy, W [illegible], [illegible], C Wells, Mrs E H Manozell, G D Maxwell, [illegible], Capt Hy Farwell, [illegible], [illegible], Chas E Spencer.

Arrival of the Olive Branch.

This steamer, Capt. Geo. Taber, arrived last evening from St. Louis and Cairo, with additional Western papers, and one day later date the 25th, from Cairo. The news is inconsiderable.

Mr. George Dunne, Clerk of the Olive Branch, has our acknowledgment of polite attentions.

Mr. Ira A. Batterton, editor and proprietor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, has been appointed State Printer by Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi.

John Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an order for the payment of $10,000 for wood represented to have been furnished, taken or destroyed since the war began.

New, green apples at Cairo on the 25th ranged from $2 to $2 50 per bushel, according to quality. They were coming in more freely, and were improving in quality.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND REPUDIATION.—The London *Times* charges that Jefferson Davis was the author and originator of the scheme of repudiation in Mississippi.

This is not correct. Jefferson Davis did not enter political life until after that question had been adjudicated. And the truth of history demands that we should also state that the only public occasion on which Mr. Davis expressed any opinion on the subject, was in a speech delivered by him in this city in 1842, while a candidate for the Legislature, (for which position he was defeated,) in which he advocated the payment of the Planter's Bank Bonds. Alexander G. McNutt, of this county, then Governor of the State, and James Hagan, editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, were the authors and originators of that celebrated political hobby.—*Vicksburg Herald of the 25th June.*

The Vicksburg *Herald* might have added that, subsequently, in his first canvass for Congress, Jeff. Davis refused to defend repudiation on the stump or to give it his public endorsement in any form, in consequence of which some of the repudiating Democrats brought out a candidate of their own to run against him.

GEN. GRANT AND THE UNION LEAGUERS.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 24th June says:

Gen. Grant gave a reception to the members of the Union League and their families, at the Union League rooms to-day. The building is decorated with bunting and flags for every State.

Since the 4th inst., says a New York dispatch of the 24th June, 3,843 rebel prisoners have been sent South from there.

Died on the 10th of June, at Glen Cove, Long Island, S. A. Kingsland, of New Orleans, in the 52d year of his age.

Since our late rains, corn and cotton crops are beautiful, says the Natchitoches *Times* of 24th June.

Miscellaneous.

The pay department is disbursing over one million dollars daily to officers and soldiers discharged in Washington.

Juarist agents have placed a loan of $10,000,000 upon the San Francisco market.

Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, it is reported, will be tendered the mission to Berlin.

A dispatch is published from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, directing the latter to disregard Gen. Sherman's truce.

The New York provision merchant who recently absconded is named Eastman, doing business at 40 Broad street. His defalcation will reach nearly $1,000,000.

The election in Washington Territory resulted in the success of the Republican candidate for delegate in Congress.

Norfolk, Virginia, has been restored to civil rule.

MATINEE AT THE PORTABLE ACADEMY.—It should be remembered that to-day a splendid neon performance is offered at the Portable Academy of Music on Tivoli. It is to be the last.

Practical Lessons in Cooking by Professor Blot.

Professor Blot, who initiating the ladies of New York into the mysteries of French cookery, gave recently some practical illustrations which are thus reported in the New York *Sun* by one of his pupils:

A beef tongue, which the Professor said was preferable to any other, was placed in a saucepan full of water, in which the cook also put a carrot, a turnip, a leek, an onion, with two cloves stuck therein, a bay leaf, a pinch of salt, pepper, and burnt sugar. The tongue having been gently boiled for three hours, was placed in a dish of cold water, and afterwards skinned and trimmed with a sharp knife. Being cut into thin slices, the following sauce was prepared and poured over the meat:

Half an onion and a pickle, both chopped fine, were placed in a saucepan, with a pint of vinegar. This was boiled down close, over a brisk fire. In another saucepan, half an ounce of butter, a table spoonful of flour, a garlic, and some burnt sugar, were mixed over the fire, with a gill of meat broth, and when ready the chopped onions and pickle were added, making a piquante sauce for the tongue already prepared.

Three of the feet of a calf, having been scalded with hot water and cleansed, the skin was split between the toes; then the large bones were removed. The feet and bones were next placed in a saucepan, with some salt, two stalks of parsley, a bay leaf, and half a gill of vinegar. After boiling slowly for an hour, the meat was served with the following sauce: A tablespoonful of flour, another of butter, with one of water; to these articles an egg was added, the whole being well shaken together and placed on the fire. When the batter was melted, some of the water, in which the calves' feet were boiled, was added; when it boiled up, the cook strained it all, and cooked the other articles a little longer; then squeezed in a few drops of lemon, added some chopped parsley, finally pouring the sauce over the calves' feet, after placing them upon a dish on the table.

A quart of shelled peas having been thoroughly boiled, in enough water to cover them —a leek, some parsley and a clove being tied together and put in the saucepan to flavor the peas—the cooked vegetables were next pounded, and pressed through a colander; afterwards, the purée of peas was served up on a platter, with a little nutmeg grated over the preparation. The Professor said, that if any of this puree remained, after serving up in this form, it could be used to flavor a soup.

The ladies present were next invited to pay particular attention to the mode of preparing Cornets of Strawberries. For this purpose, the cook mixed together a pint of flour, two eggs, a piece of butter, the size of a Brazil nut, a pinch of salt and a pinch of sugar, with a few drops of water. This dough, after being rolled out very thin, was cut into round shapes with a cutter, some four inches in diameter. Each of these shapes were next fashioned into a cornet, one edge being folded over the other and fastened there by the use of a little water, presenting the appearance of a cornucopia, with rounded edges at the widest opening, the smaller end being drawn out long and turned up with a twist. The dough tunnels thus made, were next filled with flour, and placed in a buttered baking pan, where they were varnished with a mixture of egg and water, to color them. The Professor said the raw flour was put in the cornets to keep them in proper shape while cooking. After being sufficiently baked, the cook removed the cornets from the pan, turned the flour out of them, and supplied its place with strawberries, artistically arranging the novel desert, in a dish used for the purpose. When prepared for the table, the strawberry cornets looked like a collection of red flowers, with brown leaves. A cream, or like preparation, can also be used, if desired. It is made of sugar and the white of an egg.

CANNING VEGETABLES AND PRESERVING FRUITS.

The philosophy of canning vegetables is best explained by impressing upon the ladies the importance of expelling all the air from the vegetables, and sufficiently destroying the vitality of the plants to prevent fermentation, without extracting all the albumen. To illustrate his remarks, the Professor caused the cook to take three quarts of freshly shelled green peas, these were poured into a saucepan of water as it first boiled, on the fire; an ounce of salt being used to each gallon of water. As the scum rose to the surface, the cook took it off, with a skimmer, carefully watching the sub-boiling process, to prevent any of the peas from becoming more than half cooked. This point being reached, the saucepan was removed from the fire, and the water strained through a sieve. The peas were next put in some small pint and a half, glass jars, arranged with covers, an iron band and screw. The peas filled up the jars as far as the rim around the neck. Then some of the liquor was added, an inch or more of the water covering the peas at the top. The jars were next placed in some hot water, while the covers were being fastened upon them. The jars were thus placed in hot water to expel the air, or to rarefy what might remain when the covers were fitted to their places. When it was desired to use these vegetables in the winter season, the jar is again put in warm water, in which it may be boiled until the peas inside are entirely cooked.

In preserving perishable fruits, it is important for the ladies to pay strict attention to the preparation of the syrup, as it is this article which *preserves* the fruit. If it is cooked too much, the fruit becomes candied; if cooked too little, the fruit will ferment.

Secretary Seward to Gov. Sharkey.

Department of State,
Washington, June 13, 1865.

To Wm. L. Sharkey, Esq., Washington, D. C.—SIR: The President directs me to inform you that he has appointed you Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi. A copy of his proclamation of this date, for the reorganization of the Government of that State, is herewith communicated; and also an official oath which you will cause to be administered to you by a magistrate competent for that purpose.

Your compensation will be at the rate of three thousand dollars a year from this date.— You may draw for it as it may become due monthly or quarterly, directing your draft to this Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

The U. S. Supreme Court Vacancy—Knowledge of Civil Law Required in the New Encumbent.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

The friends of Charles W. Hornor, Esq., of New Orleans, as we are informed, are soliciting for him an appointment to the seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Catron. The grounds on which they advocate his appointment are certainly worthy of note. They contend that he not only is and always has been uncompromisingly loyal, that he has the sixteen age, learning and experience at the bar to fit him for the office, but that he further possesses the peculiar knowledge of the civil law, which is essential to the right decision of questions arising in regard to the old land titles of Missouri, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California. They regard a knowledge of civil law as to marital rights, successions and land titles as an indispensable prerequisite in whoever may be selected to fill this vacancy. For years past the lawyers from the States named have labored under the disadvantage of having to take up their cases to a court of last resort, no member of which had a practical knowledge of the sort of law involved in their adjudication.

Hence it is that they claim, as a matter of justice, that the vacancy shall be filled by a lawyer (not a politician or an ex-member of Congress) from some State in which the civil law has been in force, and not by a mere common-bred lawyer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Wm. McCulloch resides at the corner of Magnolia and Perdido streets. On the 28th ult. John Petrowsky, a Sheriff's deputy, came there during the absence of Mr. McCulloch to serve a writ. He felt that his presence was not wanted there, but he insisted on sitting down to write out his returns and insulted the lady when invited to make himself scarce. Mr. McCulloch was sent for and on hearing the statement made the unwelcome man left. On this the officer prosecuted McCulloch for insult, etc., when on duty. The officer was reprimanded and the case dismissed.

Mrs Elizabeth Weber complained that Mrs Wild and one Lane, of No. 269 Constance street, are a nuisance to the neighborhood. They were fined $10 each and bound to behave.

Sundry cases of contrabands and disturbers of the peace were disposed of with imprisonment and fines, as usual.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—M. D. Stone, Louisa, Suzanne and Mary, all colored, were tried on the charge of having stolen from their neighbor, Ch. Blondin, on Girod street, a lot of wearing apparel, valued at $150. They were acquitted.

Thos. Jefferson, alias Lessgaw, was found guilty of having entered the premises of Louise Perkins, broken open her boxes and armoir, and feloniously carried of a gold watch and other property to the value of $250.

Supreme Court.—A judgment was rendered yesterday in the mandamus case of Ch. Bienvenue against Stanislaus Wrotnowsky, Secretary of State. Relator complained, that the Secretary refused to affix the seal of the State, &c. to the commission granted by Governor Wells, appointing relator to the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. The lower court had refused the writ. That judgment was reversed and the Secretary of State is ordered, in pursuance with the functions of his office, to affix the seal of the State, &c., as prayed for.

Sixth District Court.—The mandamus prayed for by Terry the ex Register of voters, to compel Gleedy Hark to approve the papers necessary to draw the salary of that office for the month of May, was refused, on the ground that relator was not elected legally and for cause, on May the 1st and that then his right to act as Register ceased.

Suicide.—A young girl named Lena Harris, about 18 years of age, a servant at No. 24 Conti street, near Old Levee, committed suicide last night by cutting herself in the neck, severing the carotid and jugular, with a large knife, causing almost immediate death.

Deceased was a native of Prussia and a very comely person. It is supposed that a love affair caused her to do the rash deed.

Recorder Woolfley's Court.—Mary Foster and Rose Gallagher were found fighting and rowdy on Franklin street. They were fined $15 each. Philip Bilger drew a knife on S Norway, which cost $10.

T. M. Dwyer, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, was arrested on Dauphin street, charged with stealing $90 legal tender and $1 gold coin from Lieut J. W. Pitman, of the Seventy first Ohio Volunteers.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

General Canby's Order Regarding the Clerkship of the Second District Court.

The late incumbent of the Second District Court Clerkship, W. R. Fish, Esq., having held office by commission from Brig. Gen. Shepley, formerly Military Governor of the State, was not removed by Governor Wells, but by Gen. Canby. The appointment was military, and it seems to have been thought that the removal must also be military. The removal under such a view does not fully support the idea advanced not long since by a contemporary that Gov. Wells was clothed with the necessary military or provisional power to accomplish certain measures to which his regular civil authority might be inadequate. Here is the order of Gen. Canby:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, June 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 172.

[Extract.]

15. The commission of Wm. R. Fish, as Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans, issued to him by Brigadier General George F. Shepley, as Military Governor of Louisiana, bearing date September 13th, 1862 is hereby revoked and annulled, from and after this date.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

The steamer Eleanor Carroll, Capt Broadman, arrived this morning, from Mobile, with the following passengers:

Mr Lacoste and family, Mrs Benedict, Mrs Rees, Miss Steell, Mr McClintock and lady, Miss Cumberland, Mrs Murphy, Mrs Bradley, Mrs Garvey, Mr Kirtland, lady and servant, Mrs [illegible], Mr [illegible] and lady, Mr Seymour and lady, Mrs Crawford, Capt Hise and lady, Mrs Knapp, Mr Sterling and lady, Mrs Collins, Mrs Waters, Mrs [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Clarke and lady, [illegible], [illegible], J A [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Newman, Cain, Dr Lewis, Lieut Baker and servant, Capt Kennedy, Col Christy, Capt Sullivan.

Telegraphic News of the 29th.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Washington, June 29.—Mr. Bingham, special Judge Advocate, is supplying counsel for the defence of Mrs. Surratt.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, It has been the desire of the Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between the several States, as soon as it could be safely done in view of restoring the authority of the United States against combinations of armed insurgents: and

Whereas, The desire has been shown in my proclamation of 29th of April, 1865, and 13th of June, 1865; and

Whereas, It seems expedient and proper to remove restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within States and Territories west of the Mississippi river;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commerce and trade upon purchase and removal of produce of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi River, except only those relating to property purchased by agents or captured and surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to transportation thereon or thereto; private account of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, are annulled. I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of regularly appointed officers of customs, who shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under law, by military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions upon the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington on the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of Independence of the United States 89th.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
W. H. HUNTER, Act Sec. of State.

THE VACANT SUPREME JUDGESHIP—REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

New York, June 27.—Internal Revenue officers for Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia have been appointed, and the organization of these departments will be completed as rapidly as possible.

Louisiana has been divided into three districts. Col. W. W. Daniels is appointed Collector, and E. C. Bogert Assessor for Second District.

The Judgeship of the Supreme Court left vacant by the death of Judge Catron lies between ex-Congressman Maxfield and Judge Durel, of Louisiana.

A Washington special says Horace Maynard stands the best chance to succeed Catron as Judge of the Supreme Court.

Louisiana has been divided in three Collection Districts. W. A. Adams appointed Collector of the First and E. E. Honore of the Second District. No appointment yet for the Third.

NEGRO LABOR—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

New York, June 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the Freedmen's Bureau has cast upon a large quantity of confiscated and abandoned lands in the South for the benefit of negroes.

Not less than one hundred thousand are now subsisting on Government rations in Virginia.

Negro labor is in great demand in Maryland.

The *Times* is out against negro suffrage; indeed all the New York newspapers are pretty much in the same strain.

COMMERCIAL—FOREIGN.

New York, June 27.—Gold closed at 41¼. Cotton excited. Sales of 2600 bales middling 46 cents.

European advices to the 16th report 5.20's closed at 69.

The latest evening quotation of gold is 42.

The Liverpool weekly sales of cotton are over 100,000 bales; market buoyant. Orleans, middling 13½.

The United Service Petroleum Company is before the New York Police Courts as swindlers. Seventy thousand dollars were embezzled in it by detailed army officers.

Money is easy. Stocks active; Erie 78⅝.

London, June 16.—The frigates Niagara and Sacramento sailed from Southampton on the 17, destination unknown.

The Prussian Chambers were prorogued on the 17th.

Liverpool cotton advanced ¼d.

VARIOUS DISPATCHES.

New York, June 27.—A clique has been organized to impeach Mayor Gunther and Controller Brennan before Governor Fenton for want of loyalty.

Washington, June 27, via Louisville, 27.—President Johnson's health is improving.

Washington, June 28, via Louisville, 28.—Gen. Ewell has applied for pardon.

Future applications for Executive pardon will depend on the recommendation of loyal prominent persons.

Judge Advocate Bingham, in answer to Reverdy Johnson's argument, in conspiracy case, of want of Court's jurisdiction, replied in bad taste, accusing the latter of being the advocate of the rebellion, and showing undue partisanship throughout.

The President was unable to attend the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is supposed that he will be well enough to attend to official labors to-morrow.

Gen Hancock has received information that trouble, the nature unknown, has arisen between the whites and blacks of Norfolk.

The rebel ex-Secretary Trenholm has been committed to Fort Pulaski.

NEW COMMANDER OF THE POST OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—Brig. Gen. W. T. Benton, well known to the readers of the *True Delta* for the many excellent services and gallant deeds he performed during the war, has been ordered to take command of the post of Brownsville by Major Gen. Sheridan. He leaves for that point in a day or two. This appointment, we suppose, supersedes Gen. Brown, now commanding the Brownsville district.—*This Morning's True Delta.*

Details of the Roxbury Horror, near Boston.

From the Boston Traveler and Journal 19th and 20th.

As was stated in our paper recently, on Monday, a week ago to-day, two children left the house of their mother, Mrs. Joyce, at the South End, to take a country stroll. Mrs. Joyce is a widow, and earns her subsistence by dressmaking, having her residence at No. 6 Cottage Place, which is the third street above Dover, and runs from Harrison Avenue to Washington street.

The children were Isabella Joyce and John Joyce. Isabella was 11 years of age, but very fully developed, and wore the appearance of 16 or 17 years. She wore on the day she left home a black silk basque, light striped skirt, and a blue purple checked silk dress, with black silk border around the bottom, white straw hat with black ribbon trimming, velvet binding, and a small bunch of orange flowers in it, with a blue barege veil.

The boy Johnny was about twelve years of age.

It has been very largely the habit of the young folks at the South End to take picnic walks into Roxbury and West Roxbury to take dinner, stroll in the woods, and so forth. On holidays hundreds of these gay, little parties checker the groves and fields all over for several miles beyond the city line. We have sometimes found dozens of these little parties congregated in a single locality. They were sometimes molested by bad boys, and some unfrequently young men of sixteen or so, have carried off dinner baskets by force and escaped to the woods, but offered no other violence than these petty thefts. It was on one of these picnic excursions that this light-hearted brother and sister left their mother's house on that bright Monday morning, each with ten cents in pocket, all the widow's humble exchequer afforded, to seek health and pastime in the fields and woods.

That night they did not return. The next day the anxious mother alarmed the police. Nothing had been heard of them. The days passed on, and still no tidings. The Roxbury police, both regular and special, scoured the groves and woods in that city in vain. Word was sent to Lynn, where the children once lived, to see if they had in some way reached that place, but all was silent there as elsewhere. The distracted, agonized mother wore out the days and nights of a week in a state of mind a mother only can conceive of.

Yesterday (Sunday) noon two gentlemen of Boston went out into West Roxbury for recreation. They passed through Bussey's works, near Bussey street, and behind a ledge of rocks, removed from the road, found the body of a girl lying on the back, and in a state of decomposition. The clothes of the girl were torn, and her breast covered with blood. A murder had evidently been committed, and with horrible impressions of something worse, one of the gentlemen called some of the neighbors, and the town authorities were notified.

Near by were several wreaths of wild flowers and evergreens, showing, no doubt, the pastime in which the fair young girl was engaged when attacked.

Dr. Ira Allen, Coroner of Roxbury, was called, and Dr. Arnold and Dr. Joseph Stedman of Jamaica Plain. An examination showed that the girl had been ravished, but evidently not without a desperate struggle, as her underclothing was torn, there were bruises on her arms and elsewhere, and her finger nails were broken and torn. It will, no doubt, be ascertained when the murderer is discovered, that those finger nails have left their impress on his face. One of her arms was badly cut, also several of her fingers, where she had evidently grasped the assassin's knife. She had been violated and then murdered, twenty-seven stabs, half of which would prove fatal, being found in her body and breast.

It became certain that this was the body of the missing Bella Joyce. It was removed to Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain. Great excitement pervaded West Roxbury, and as the brother was not heard of, it was conjectured that he had shared the fate of his sister. Scores of citizens hunted in the woods in the afternoon, and after 7 o'clock last evening the boy's body was found in a swamp by two lads, a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the first tragedy. He had no doubt run for assistance for his assailed sister, being pursued and killed while running. He was lying on his face, the fatal wounds being in his back.

No event since the murder of Dr. Parkman, by Professor Webster, has so powerfully stirred the indignation and feelings of the people of Boston and Massachusetts. All classes of people are penetrated by a profound horror at the event, and no exertion or expense is spared to trace the murderers. The Boston Common Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the murderer of the two children.

The search is vigorously prosecuted. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion, but most of them have been discharged. It is expected, however, that the guilty parties will be discovered.

The funeral services of the children, in the Church of the Unity, on Tuesday, were very affecting. The church was densely crowded. Most of the audience were ladies, and many of them seemed much affected by the peculiar occasion of the occasion. The mother, grandmother, aunts, and other relatives of the deceased, with their near friends, occupied the two front pews.

They came from the house of one of the relatives in carriages, in company with the bodies. The mother was greatly affected and bowed down on taking her seat, and the aged grandmother was carried to her place in the same pew by kind friends.

The Rev. C. F. Barnard delivered an affecting address. He knew the widow, he knew the dear children who had been taken away, and he loved them. Ten years ago he received a letter from Albany, saying that one of his old chapel scholars was now a widow, in a strange place, with children claiming her care, and she depended upon a sick sister. Without loss of time he took means to have her removed to Boston, and he had known and watched the children since that day. When he heard that Johnny and Bell were missing, his heart told him how they were lost, for it was not safe, now a days, for children to go to God's green places outside the city.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES FOR THE SECOND TIME A MOTHER—HOW A ROYAL INFANT IS BORN.

[From the London Gazette.]

[OFFICIAL.]

Marlborough House, June 3.—This morning, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and the Lady of Her Royal Highness' Bedchamber were in attendance. The Secretary of State for the Home Department arrived at Marlborough-house immediately after.

Her Royal Highness and the Infant Prince, God be praised, are doing perfectly well.

This happy event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

Marlborough House, June 3—9 30 A. M.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has passed a good night, and is going on perfectly well.

The Infant Prince is thriving in perfect health.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.
E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.
G. T. GREAM, M. D.

In accordance with custom on such occasions, the document was posted in front of the Marlborough house, and read by thousands in the course of the day.

(From the London Observer.)

The accouchement of her Royal Highness was expected to have taken place early in July. The birth of the Prince on Saturday, although somewhat earlier than was anticipated, was certainly not so premature as that of Prince Victor. The royal infant, it is said, is remarkably strong and healthy, and shows no sign or indication whatever of premature birth. Our readers will learn with feelings of satisfaction that the health of her royal Highness the Princess of Wales is as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. Her Royal Highness was present at Mr. Halle's concert, at St. James's Hall, on Friday afternoon and had returned to Marlborough House in all her usual health, with the intention of joining the dinner party which was to assemble there (and did assemble) at 8 o'clock. A slight feeling of indisposition, however, deterred her royal highness from entering the dining-room, and as the evening drew on indications presented themselves which speedily brought the medical attendants to her assistance, when, after a brief suffering, bravely borne, the Princess became the happy mother of a second prince in the line of British kings. The event (so happily brought about) has occasioned an universal feeling of delight throughout the metropolis, and the lodge at Marlborough-house was thronged from an early to a late hour on Saturday with visitors anxious to read the medical bulletins and to assure themselves that all was really as well as their fervent hopes would suggest.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Tuesday, June 20.—The dry goods market under the advance in gold and a better demand is in a shade firmer, although prices are somewhat irregular. At the opening of the week there was a disposition to make further concessions to many standard goods, but this was soon checked, and there has been a fair trade, quite as large as could be expected at a date so late in the season. Brown sheetings and shirtings rule firm; bleached sheetings and shirtings are without decided change, but with somewhat better [illegible] are steady; cotton flannels are firm and more active, stripes and ticks are without decided change, with only a limited supply; Ameskeags, blue and firm; printing cloths are firm; prints are quiet and firm; ginghams are firm and in good demand; mousse-de laines are without decided change; cloths are active and higher; fancy cassimeres are quiet; satinets are more active at better prices; Kentucky jeans are dull and unchanged; flannels and blankets are dull.

Foreign goods are without decided change. The stock in market is very limited, and the chances for this season are unlikely [illegible].

Hump-Backed People.

A Frenchman who has hump-backs on the brain has devoted much time to investigations as to the geography of hump-backed persons. It is in Europe, under the temperate zone, that he has found the most. They are most numerous in Spain, principally in a small locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena. One is found there in every thirteen inhabitants; in South America, Buenos Ayres, etc., he found the least. In France, the department of the Loire contains the greatest number, the deformity existed there like an epidemic; in Orleans the hunch back is to be met in every shape and pattern. A peculiar act is this: The deformity has an intimate rapport with the configuration and the aspect of the country where it is produced. Thus, the hump-backs of the Pyrenees have the shape of points and peaks, while those of the inhabitants of the seaside show hunch in the form of concave layers. The hump-backs of the plains are flat and spread out something like mushrooms. Taking the average of figures of all the hump backs on the globe, the statistician comes to the conclusion that there are not less than one hump-backed person in every thousand individuals. The average height of every hump being seven and a half inches, and the given population of the earth being one thousand millions, in multiplying the million of hump-backs it contains with height of the humps it will give 625,000 feet. That is to say, in placing all the humps on the top of the other, one could climb by that strange ladder of Jacob, over the Cordilleras, twenty Mount Blanc's, eighty Mount Tom's to which could be added, to make up the difference, the Pyramids of Egypt and the steeples of all the churches of Europe.

—A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball, "Don't you think, miss, my moustaches are becoming?" To which she replied, "Well, sir, they may be coming, but they have not yet arrived."

At a recent entertaining held in Paris, the rector asked a little girl: "How many sacraments are there?" "There are none now." "What—none?" "No; none; for cousin Frances died Saturday and me told me they gave him the last."

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

The Two Worlds.

Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain—
Whose magic joys we shall not see again;
Bright haze of morning veils its glimmering shore.
Ah, truly breathed we there
Intoxicating air—
Glad were our hearts in that sweet realm of
Nevermore.

The lover there drank her delicious breath
Whose love has yielded since to change or death;
The mother kissed her child, whose days are o'er.
Alas! too soon have fled
The irreclaimable dead:
We see them—visions strange—amid the
Nevermore.

The merry song some maiden used to sing—
The brown, brown hair that once was wont to cling
To temples long clay-cold; to the very core
They strike our weary hearts,
As some vexed memory starts
From that long-faded land—the realm of
Nevermore.

It is perpetual summer there. But here
Sadly we may remember rivers clear,
And harebells quivering on the meadow floor.
For brighter bells and bluer,
For tender hearts and truer
People that happy land—the realm of
Nevermore.

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land,
We, pilgrims of eternal sorrow, stand:
What realm lies forward, with its happier store
Of forests green and deep,
Of valleys hushed in sleep,
And lakes most peaceful? 'Tis the land
Of Evermore.

Very far off its marble cities seem—
Very far off—beyond our sensual dream—
Its woods, unruffled by the wild wind's roar;
Yet does the turbulent surge
Howl on its very verge.
One moment—and we breathe within the
Evermore.

They whom we loved and lost so long ago
Dwell in those cities, far from mortal woe—
Haunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet carollings soar.
Eternal peace have they;
God wipes their tears away:
They drink that river of life which flows from
Evermore.

Thither we hasten through these regions dim,
But lo, the wide wings of the Seraphim
Shine in the sunset! On that joyous shore
Our lighted hearts shall know
The life of long ago:
The sorrow-burdened past shall fade for
Evermore.

NOTICE.

I hereby given that, the undersigned has made application for an appointment on the Police of this city. Any person having any valid objection to my appointment will present the same, in writing, within ten days, to his Honor the Mayor, at his office, in said city.

J. F. SABOURIN.

jy1 3t [illegible] St. Philip street.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1865.

The general market exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day, but the movement in our leading staple was conducted with increased spirit and at prices showing a further advance of 2@3c per lb. In fact there were some transactions in figures indicating a still greater improvement, but they were regarded as exceptional cases in which competition forced some staple up to extra rates. The sales summed up 1450 bales, and more would have changed hands had the supply afforded greater scope to buyers. The Proclamation of the President removing the restrictions in trade west of the Mississippi did not appear to have an influence in the market. It was generally supposed that it will be followed by a revocation of the 25 per cent on the Transmississippi Cotton, as well as on that east of the river, and that the freedom from that burden will accelerate the movement to market, but in the meantime prices are sustained by the steady pressure of the demand upon the supply.

The gold market opened with sales at 139 to 139½ per dollar, showing a slight falling off from yesterday's figures, but subsequently advanced more actively and buoyancy, and was sold as high as 140½, if not higher, at the close it was quoted from at 140, against 139½ to 140 last evening. The sales and receipts included $3000 at 139, $1000, $1500 and $300 at 139½; $4000 in two lots, 139½, 1600, 3800, 2500 and $10,000 at 139¾, $1000, $4000 and $5000 at 140, and $10,000 at 140¼. There were other sales of round sums not included in the above. The demand for Silver, for shipment to New York, was more active and the sales of American half dollars included $1000 at 132, and $15,000 in several lots to one party at 132 to 133. Mexican dollars are quoted at 130 to 131.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed a moderate movement at about previous rates. The sales of Sterling including £500 Matamoros at 147½, an [illegible] private bill for £1000 at 148, another at 149, £2000 Bank, part from second hands, at 151½ and £500 at 152. Some of the Banks hold at 153. In Francs we noticed sales of a private bill at 3 80 and a Bank bill at 165. We continue to quote private bills at 3 70@3 85 and Bank at 3 65 to 3 67½.

There was a decided increase in the supply of Domestic Exchange, and the sales out-doors included nearly $200,000 New York sight at from ¼ down to ⅛ discount, a round amount of one day's sight at ⅛, and a small sum of five days ($5000) at ¼. The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at ⅛ discount, one or more of the latter, however, accepting ⅛. The counter demand was only moderate, the aggregate sales hardly exceeding $250,000 to $300,000.

In our last report we noticed a sale of 50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, price not reported; to-day 30 shares sold at $95, which is a material advance on the last sales previously reported. There is some demand for Gas Light and City Railroad, but holders are asking above the views of buyers. City Bonds are neglected and nominal at 78½@79 for the Consolidated and 69 a 70 for the Railroad issues.

The Bank note market continued quiet. $1800 Union Bank bills sold at 60c. ₩ dollar. The sales of Bank of Louisiana were at a further decline, and included $900 at 43c, $2800 at 40¼, $10,000 at the reduced rate of 39c. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 38@42. Exchange at 65@70. Bank of New Orleans at 70@75. Louisiana State Bank at 60@65. Union at 60@ 65, and Crescent City at the same. The above figures are the prices paid by dealers for small sums. Round amounts command one-half figure down to 1 @ 2 less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes which command ⅜ a 3-16 ₩ cent premium over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our local trade and retained for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, June 30, 1865.

COTTON.—The intelligence from New York confirming the telegrams received yesterday gave an additional impulse to the market to-day, and 1400 bales changed hands at prices showing a further advance of 2@3c ₩ lb, the closing quotations being 31@33c for ordinary, 35@37 for good ordinary, 39@41 for low middling and 44@45 for middling. As was the case yesterday, there [illegible] some transactions to [illegible] above [illegible], but they were less [illegible] for staple or other qualities. [illegible] as far as reported embraced [illegible] one party, and 212, 193, 126, 125, 120, [illegible] 113 to others.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet and unchanged. There were sales yesterday and this morning, not previously reported, of 250 bbls Cuba reboiled Molasses to the Government, at 70c ₩ gallon. Choice Cuba Molasses is retailing at 75c ₩ gallon. A lot of 10 hhds refined, fully fair, Louisiana Sugar sold on 14c ₩ lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Western Produce market has been very dull to-day, the business doing is mostly of a retail character, and the only sales worthy of note are 100 bbls low superfine Flour at $7 12½, 100 good superfine at $7 25, 50 choice superfine at $7 50 and 50 fair extra at $9 ₩ bbl; 25 bbls Mess Pork at $26 50 ₩ bbl, which is the retail price; 215 sacks white Corn at $1 25 ₩ bushel, 300 sacks Bran at $1 40 ₩ 100 lbs, 150 do subsequently at $1 45 ₩ 100 lbs, and [illegible] canvassed Hams at 23c ₩ lb. Western [illegible] selling on the landing at $25@30 ₩ bbl, and [illegible] ₩ dozen in boxes.

COFFEE.—A lot of 50 bags Rio sold at 33c ₩ lb. There were sales to-day by auction, of 86 cells damaged Rope at 6¾@8½c ₩ lb, and 400 cells sound Rope in lots at 13½, 13⅞, 14 and 14½c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 1, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: 807 Beeves, 1093 Sheep, 68 Milch Cows and 403 Veal.

Sales of the past week: 6?4 Beeves, 338 Hogs, 892 Sheep, 62 Milch Cows and 403 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 4?3 Beeves, 134 Hogs, 5?7 Sheep, 45 Milch Cows and 114 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	[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, ₩ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ₩ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Veal, ₩ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

DIED,

In Brussels, Belgium, on the 3d of June 1865, at the age of 48 years, JAMES D. BREZORE, a native of Southampton County, Virginia, and for the last thirty four years a resident of New Orleans.

Yesterday, at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, ANGELINA, at the age of eight years, and four months and a half, daughter of A. Ulmer and Josephine Zoro.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Dumaine street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 1st 1865.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 28, of an Act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt, approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3d, 1865, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act in so much of the First Collection District of Louisiana, as is comprised in the City of New Orleans, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof a portion of his annual collection list pursuant to the provisions of said Section 28, that the duties or taxes assessed in said enumerated District and therein have become due and payable, that the said Collector, or his Deputy will attend for the collection of the same at his office, at the Custom-house, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock from and after the 10th day of July 1865, until the 20th inst.

And that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the time above specified, will be liable to pay Ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. United States and National Bank notes only received for taxes. CHARLES SMITH, Collector.

jy1 [illegible]

REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day removed my Office and Salesroom to No. [illegible], from [illegible] o'clock A. M. till [illegible] o'clock P. M. At the old place [illegible].
[illegible] J. H. KELLER, [illegible]
[illegible] corner St. Andrew and [illegible] st.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

Office, No. 169 Canal street.
New Orleans, December 14th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that from and after this date a return of TWENTY PER CENT. be made as premiums to parties insuring at this office.

The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash, the Company insuring as usual.

[illegible] A. LAMBTON, Secretary.

FOURTH OF JULY.

New Orleans, June 28, 1865.

Notice is hereby given to those patriotic ladies and gentlemen that they may deposit their contributions towards the expenses of the coming Celebration of the National Anniversary, with STODDARD HOWELL, Esq., City Comptroller, No. 1 City Hall.

By order of the Committee:

jy [illegible] GEO. ROBINSON, Secy.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 1, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, for New York, A Mouton.

Steamship Republic, Dollard, for New York, G A Fosdick.

Schr Hope, (British) Pinlock, for Belize, (Hon) G Hernandez & co.

Schr T J Fallon, Fallon, for Mobile, [illegible].

Sloop San Juan, (Mexican) Pablo, for Matamoros, G Fernandez & co.

Steamer Eleanor Carrol, Boardman, for Mobile, [illegible].

Steamer Lady Gay, Williamson, for Louisville, [illegible].

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Henrietta, [illegible], for Mobile, to [illegible].

Schr Prudence, Rands, from Pensacola, to [illegible].

Schr Princess Royal, (British) [illegible], 12 days from Belize, (Honduras), [illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

Olive Branch, Tabor, from St Louis
Watson, Fischer, from Lower Coast
Eleanor Carrol, Boardman, from Mobile
Sunbeam, Ayles, from Shreveport
[illegible], [illegible], from Bayou Sara
Texas, Ward, from Shreveport

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Rosie Marchetti, Perry, from Philadelphia
Bark Fleetwood, Forbes, from Philadelphia
Schr Morris, from Baltimore
Schr Corolla, Corwin, from Matamoros
Schr [illegible], Hale, from Philadelphia
Schr J W Webber, Lapham, from Cienfuegos, to J Ayet
Schr Guadalupe, from Matamoros
Schr Hesse, Smith, from Havana
Schr Mary Sinnott, ———, from Matamoros—[illegible]
Schr Aimee, Godfrey, from Philadelphia
Schr San Juan, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Lily, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Rosario, ———, from Matamoros
Sloop El Cid, ———, [illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible].

NEW YORK—Per steamship Republic—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible].

BELIZE—Per schr Hope—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per schr T J Fallon—[illegible].

MATAMOROS—Per sloop San Juan—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Eleanor Carroll—[illegible].

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Lady Gay—[illegible].

IMPORTS.

BELIZE—Per schr Princess Royal—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per schr Henrietta—[illegible].

PASCAGOULA—Per schr Prudence—[illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible].

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Sunbeam—[illegible].

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer [illegible]—[illegible].

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Texas—[illegible].

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Watson—[illegible].

Hall of the Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, will assemble at their Hall on SUNDAY, July 2d, at 11 o'clock, precisely, for to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the Association.

By order of J. HERZOG, Grand Marshal.
H. R. SCHMIDT, Secretary. [illegible]

Office of Liquidators of the Mechanics Bank.

New Orleans, June 3, 1865.

THE undersigned, legally appointed Liquidators of the Mechanics Bank, hereby notify all creditors and others interested that they may be found during usual business hours at their office, [illegible] for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of said Bank.

JNO. RIGGIN, Jr.,
[illegible] LEGENDRE,
JOHN E. [illegible], } Liquidators.

je8 1m

P. A. ROY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Resumes the Practice of his Profession. [illegible].

Parish of Pointe Coupée, La.

je[illegible] 3m

Wanted.

A WET NURSE to accompany a family traveling the summer and autumn North—must have the best references. Apply at No. 14 Bayou Road, near Canal [illegible]

Office Union Insurance Company.

New Orleans June 20th 1865.

THE annual election for Eleven Directors, for this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

jy1td J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Notice.

THE undersigned, residing at No. 369 Constance street, hereby gives notice that he intends to apply for a situation in the Third District Police. Any citizen knowing of any valid objection to his appointment, will please make the same known, in writing and under his own signature, to the Mayor or Chief of Police. HENRY PEPPERSON. jy1 3t

NOTICE.

Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed liquidators of the Bank of New Orleans, notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in said Bank that the liquidators will assemble for that purpose at the banking house during usual business hours, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of said Bank.

(Signed) JOHN ROBIN, Jr.,
GEO. W. McGRARY,
JAMES T. TUCKER, } Liquidators.

ma26 1m

T. J. & W. H. SEMMES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

No. 36 St. Charles Street,

[illegible] Up Stairs, Room No. 4.

C. Tiblier vs. Mrs. Mary Adeline Walter, wife of Joseph E. Walter, and Joseph E. Walter.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 11,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the Third day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Julia and St. Joseph streets, designated as lot No. 3 on a plan annexed to an act passed before T. O. Stark, late a notary public in this city, on the 15th March, 1860; which said lot measures twenty-five feet four inches and four lines front on St. Charles street, by one hundred and sixty feet six inches in depth, between parallel lines, bounded in the rear by a common alley 3 feet wide, and was purchased by said Mrs. Walter from J. J. Adams, by act passed before W. J. Castell, late a notary public in this city, on the 11th day of March, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jn1 8 17 29 jy1

STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify that on the 19th day of June, 1865, a judgment was rendered in this Court in the cause entitled [illegible], No. 13,[illegible], in the words and figures following, to wit: This case submitted to the Court by consent, on the pleadings and testimony, considered of the record, and the Court being satisfied from inspection of the same that the plaintiff has fully established the allegations of her petition, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Mrs. Anne Claudine [illegible] wife of Abel Vepet, do have and recover judgment against the defendant, Abel Vepet, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between said plaintiff and defendant; that plaintiff be authorized to exercise all the rights and actions of married women separated in property from their husbands, and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff do have and recover judgment against said defendant for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, being the amount of her dotal property brought by her in marriage contract, with the said privilege as granted by law to married women for the protection of her dotal and paraphernal rights, and costs of this suit. Rendered June 19th, 1865. Signed June 23d, 1865.

(Signed) E. T. FELLOWES, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, in the city of New Orleans on this 3rd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the Eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

[illegible] G. F. SIMMS, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON! COTTON!
BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office, Exchange Alley, No. 20.

MONDAY next, 3d July, at 12 o'clock, at the Planters' Press, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets, by order of the Honorable B. F. Flanders, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department and for account of the United States will be sold—

[illegible] bales of COTTON, [illegible].

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes. [illegible]

Furniture! Furniture and Mirrors.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office, Exchange Alley, No. 20.

SATURDAY next, 1st July, at 10½ o'clock, on Gov. Nicholls street, No. 17, in the Treasury Warehouse, between New Levee and Front Levee, by order of the Honorable B. F. Flanders, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and for account of the United States will be sold an assortment of Furniture, such as Mahogany Bedsteads, Rosewood do, Armoires, Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, etc.

Also, a small lot of SILVERWARE. [illegible]

Succession of A. Mendivarri.
No. 25,427.
Elegant Furniture, Gold Watch, Shot Gun, Gas Fixtures, &c.
BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Chartres street.

FRIDAY next, 7th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at the corner of Orleans and St. Claude streets, by an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date June 26, 1865, a lot of elegant Furniture, gold Watch, shot Gun, gas fixtures, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.
je27 jy3 7 [illegible]

Succession of A. Mendivarri.
No. 25,427.
Law Books, Office Furniture, etc.
BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94, Chartres street.

THURSDAY next, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 5 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date June 26th, 1865, a lot of Law Books, Office Furniture, Book Case, Desks, Safe, etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.
je27 jy3 5 [illegible]

Succession of A. Mendivarri.
No. 25,427.
Horse, Buggy and Harness.
BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office 94 Chartres street.

SATURDAY next, July 8th, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at Dr. Elliott's stables on Burgundy street, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date June 26th, 1865, a fine Horse, Buggy and Harness, subject to be examined at Dr. Elliott's stables.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.
je27 jy3 8

Succession of Widow Antoine Abat, No. [illegible].

Paul Emile Abat vs. Josephine Clara Abat, wife of Jean Baptiste Victor Dejan, and others.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, (in a folio once less) and the [illegible] and risks of

Mrs. A. Clotilde Dejan, wife of John H. McDonald,

who did not comply with the terms of adjudication made to her on the 1st of April, 1865, by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 21st of February, 1865, by the Honorable J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, and signed on the [illegible] of February 1865 the following landed property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in the Second District of this city, on Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Royal street, by [illegible] in depth, bounded towards Dumaine street by the property belonging now or formerly to Mrs. Fontenette, and on the side towards St. Ann street by that formerly belonging to Mr. Jean Pierre Duval. Together with the house No. 145, covered with slates, dividing into a saloon, dining room, a toilet closet, [illegible], with a two story brick kitchen of five rooms, [illegible] (cooking stove) in the kitchen, [illegible] yard, water works, privies, &c.

Terms—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, for notes secured by mortgage, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, from date until paid, and 5 per cent in case of non-payment at maturity.

The purchaser of said property shall keep the buildings constantly insured until the final payment of said notes and shall transfer the policy of insurance to the name of the holders of said notes, which will be divided into coupons as [illegible] the vendors.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.
je27—jy 5 & 8

JUDICIAL SALES.

Julius Bowman vs. Lucy Franklin Reed, widow of James McDonnell.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 13,78[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the third day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the dwelling brick house No. 441 Canal street, and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the Second District of this city and designated as lot One in the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, Bienville and Barracks streets, on a plan drawn by Castro & de Armas, late Deputy Surveyor General, dated 30th May 1839, and deposited as plan No. 387 in the office of Theodore Guyol, late a Notary public in this city. The said lot measures twenty-one feet four inches front on Canal street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches and four lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from Manuel Julian de Lizardi by act passed before said Notary Guyol on the 11th of June 1859.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

[illegible]

Eugene d'Ibaert vs. William Pike.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 13,65[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the thirty-first day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Franklin, in the Third District of this city designated by the number Twelve of square No. Two bounded by Elysian Fields, Marais and Marigny streets, on a plan of said square drawn by Joseph Pilié, surveyor. Said lot measures, in English measure, thirty-five feet ten inches front on Elysian Fields street, by one hundred and six feet ten inches in depth, and front on Urquhart street, of which two inches the said lot forms the corner. Together with all the buildings and improvements on said lot of ground, the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, which buildings and improvements comprise a one-story house, divided into two rooms, [illegible] having three rooms, [illegible], and two small frame houses [illegible] to the main house, [illegible] which has fire place; old frame building in the yard, well, privy, &c.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant at the sale thereof made by the Sheriff of this Parish of Orleans, under date of the eighteenth February, 1859, by virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to him directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of this city in the suit of Jeremiah Reddy vs. Marie H. Hall, widow of Francis Newman, No. 11 [illegible] of the docket of said Court, as the same appears from the act of sale passed by the said Sheriff recorded in the Third District Court in Deed Book L, fos. 66, 67, 68, and registered in the conveyance office in this city in Book 78, f. 1[illegible].

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ja80 jy7 14 21 31

L. Loze Bernard Coutrez vs. Hector Heine [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Custom House streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the seventh day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, the rights, ways, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in this Parish, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite this City, designated by the numbers Thirteen and Fourteen of square number Fifteen, which is bounded by Pauline and Elmira Avenues and Eliza and Elvina streets, as per plan drawn by W. T. Thompson, late Surveyor, dated the seventh day of March, 1849, and deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public, tax residence, said lots adjoining each other and measure, in American measure, as follows, to-wit: Lot No. Thirteen forming the corner of Eliza [illegible] and Elvina street, thirty-one feet nine inches [illegible] line front on said Elmira Avenue by a depth of [illegible] on Elvina street of one hundred and [illegible]-three feet and eight inches between parallel lines, [illegible] Fourteen, thirty-one feet seven [illegible] inches front on Elmira Avenue by a depth of one [illegible] hundred and twenty-three feet and eight inches between [illegible] parallel lines. Being the same property the [illegible] acquired by purchase from T. Boyer, per act [illegible], passed before James Graham on the [illegible] of June, 18[illegible].

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—[illegible] This being the second and last auction, the property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months credit, the purchaser furnishing his notes, with good and solvent security, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, and special mortgage retained on the property until final payment. And cash for the amount of costs to be deducted, including the costs of printing, Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, &c., say about $130, and furthermore, the State, Parish and Municipal taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jn26 30 jy6 7

E. Champagne vs. his Creditors and the Creditors of E. Champagne & Nicholas.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 14,06[illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered June 26th, 1865, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the third day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for account of the Creditors of said insolvents, viz:

SUNDAY CREDITS due the said insolvents, a list of which is on file in my office.

Also—A Scrip of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance of New Orleans, for the sum of two dollars ($2), bearing the No. 54, delivered December 1st, 1860.

Surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jn26 26 27 29 jy30