THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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Third, or Editorial Page, Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Fourth Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such rate exceed $5 per cent.
All business notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1867.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the twentieth of June. This is highly satisfactory, for it is a painful fact that a very small proportion of our old voters have yet registered, and we fear that many of them have not yet made up their minds as to the propriety of doing so. We cannot possibly understand how any man, who is not in doubt about his position under the Military law, can hesitate upon this point. It is so manifestly every man's duty to be prepared to vote in case of an emergency that we do not see how there can be a second thought about it. But although a longer time is given no man should delay; for it should be remembered that the political parties count up every man, and derive a strong moral support from numbers. Let every one, then, who feels an interest in his party, go at once and register. Delay can do no good; it may be the means of doing much good if you register at once.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.—This company, whose office has recently been removed to the corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, are affording great services to the public in transfering persons and their baggage from boats, railroads, hotels and residences to any point desired, having a regular system which relieves their patrons from concern as to the careful delivery of their baggage. The company also furnish omnibuses, &c., for balls, parties or other occasions.

[illegible] will be a charitable entertainment at the Christies Theatre on the 5th instant, Wednesday, for the benefit of the little orphans of the St. Vincent Infants' Asylum. The exercises of the occasion, independent of the presence of so many needy and interesting little innocents, should call forth the sympathy and charity of the entire public.

Major Rhett, Secretary of the Louisiana Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, informs us that a full and liberal list of prizes and premiums is made out, and it is desired that all who feel disposed to give special premiums for any particular article or description of workmanship, will send in notification of the fact. The time for so doing expires on the 1st of July.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—The fast and low pressure steamer Ella May, will leave the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad (unless bad weather and low water prevent) regularly every evening on the arrival of the 6½ p. m. train, for Madisonville and Madisonville, returning same day. For particulars, as to fare, etc., see the advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme tonight comprises, for the first time, the musical burlesque of "Love in the Mountains," the ballet "La Bouquetiere" and the pantomime of "The Secret Lovers." Miss Brent and Miss Hardy appear in songs and comedy, while the charming Miss Josie Zanfretta will display her fine person in pantomime. Harry Macarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle are shortly to appear.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—A complimentary concert, given by and for the benefit of Prof. A. Fernando, baritone from the Conservatoire of Paris, will be given on Monday evening next, June 3d, at Lyceum (City) Hall. Some of the best talent in the city will appear on that evening. Among the artistes announced we notice the names of Signor J. Oliveira, violinist; Madame Fleury Urban, contralto; Miss M. G., soprano; Messrs. A. B. Chase, A. Davis and C. C. Tracy, tenors. A. Fernando and J. G. Wheeler, baritones; F. W. Bremer and A. G. Wheeler, basses; Prof. Gustave Smith, pianist. These names guarantee a rich treat. The programme is an unusually fine one. We hope that there will be a crowded house.

Further from Mexico.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

We extract the following from the Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 25th ult.:

La Sombre de Zaragoza of San Luis Potosi No. 10, after narrating the particulars of the surrender of Maximilian and Mejia, says that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th inst., to immediately shoot Maximilian and his Generals.

This would seem to be in accordance with what the official paper of Juarez at San Luis Potosi says, that "Juarez had sent orders to Escobedo to shoot Maximilian and his officers, if they fell into his hands, immediately."

There was a ringing of bells, a feast and a fete in Matamoras yesterday evening, over the fall of Queretaro. We learn all sat and body got drunk, for the whole nation is drunk upon the blood of murdered victims. We make no doubt Maximilian was shot on the evening of the 16th inst., as reported by us yesterday.—*Ranchero.*

BEGINNING OF THE END.

With the final defeat, and probable death of Maximilian, the Liberal army dissolves into thin air; or into factions and banditti. After the fall of Maximilian becomes a monarch, and every grenadier a god. In the fall we behold a renewal of unholy revolution and unholy sacrifice. That fall released the Mexican people. That fall will cause the land to again flow, not with milk and honey, but with human blood. Their only bond of union has again been broken, and the bloody scramble for place and plunder will crop out all over the land of God and Liberty.

Their boad is gone, and their glorious past becomes their still more glorious future. Pronunciamientos will fill the air like summer kites, and "another revolution;" and "another revolution;" and "another revolution," it will soon be our pleasure to record. Maximilian has fallen and Mexico is free. To a bond of union having broken, outlawry rules the hour.—*Ranchero.*

JUAREZ DECREE.

The *Observador*, of the 10th ult., has the following:

We are informed that Mr. Juarez's decree abolishing the rights of citizens will soon be enforced. This decree is well known to everybody.

To citizens of the United States and of those nations who have never ignored the Government of the Mexican Republic, alone will be excepted.

We understand that the measure will create great alarm amongst the foreigners, and still we would like to hear the strong arguments against it from those who believe that Juarez or the Government of the Mexican Republic have not been right in promulgating the decree on foreigners.

Commodore S. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by Berriozabal to command an expedition to Vera Cruz, Carmen and Campeachy to terminate the struggle.

FROM TAMPICO.

Francisco Rojas has been appointed Collector of that port by President Juarez, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

General Cosera, second in command of the forces of the south of Tamaulipas, left for the Army of the East in accordance with orders from the Supreme Government.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

El Republicano says that he has seen letters from the Capital, announcing that the traitor D. Tomas O'Horan has been shot by order of Marquez.

The *Observador Independiente* says that there is 12,000 infantry, courageous and well disciplined, and 5000 cavalry, having fifty-six pieces of artillery, operating against the capital.

The Herald of San Luis, says the Monterey *Periodico Oficial*, writes that the news of the capture of the city of Mexico, by Diaz, has been received by telegraph from San Miguel, but this important news has not yet been confirmed.

Washington, May 26—The following extracts are taken from a translation of a letter addressed by General Diaz to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister:

QUERETARO, HIDALGO, May 3.

Hon. Matias Romero, at Washington.

Our present station is an excellent one, since only three places, viz.:—Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, are left the Austrians, and these are all closely besieged. Within this month I expect all will be decided in favor of the republic. Distrust and dismay are rife among the traitors, no encounter or skirmish takes place in which they are not worsted, even when they have the advantage of numbers. This increases the morale of our soldiers inspiring them with confidence in every battle in which our half naked and destitute recruits have to contend with well trained and well provided troops in the Austrian. General Bazaine, through a third party, offered to surrender to me the cities which they occupied and also deliver Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, etc., etc., into my hands, provided I should accede to certain demands he made to me, and which I rejected, as I deemed it not very honorable. A large proposition was also made me by authority of Juarez, to give the president of 4,000 pesetas and 4,000,000 pesetas, and if I had desired it he would have sold me both guns and powder; but I declined to accept it. The insurrection in the remote parts spread our eyes, and hereafter we shall be more cautious in dealing with foreign powers, particularly with those of Europe, has expatiated on with France.

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The paper sells at Marietta, Georgia, nearly destroyed by Sherman, have been rebuilt and so is opposition.

We are told that Stewart & Co., of New York, have created a rule in trade and fashion, styles in spring dress goods, for the business and preparing to sell Paris "basts," that the milliners have charged $20 to $40 for, at $10 to $15.

Memphis hopes to establish direct trade with Europe.

New Orleans has 60,000 German residents.

THE PEABODY FUND.

We have already given a review of the report of the Superintendent of Public Education in Louisiana, and have commented upon his ideas of the public school system in our State. The following letter, from the Rev. Dr. Sears, refers to the same report noticed in our columns, and, coming from a man of so great celebrity, it contains a marked compliment. We did not hesitate to say that it was the best report issued from the Bureau of Education within our knowledge. It gave a clear *résumé* of what had been done for the cause of public education in our State, and contained many valuable hints for the future. The compliment paid Mr. Lusher in the first paragraph of Dr. Sears's letter is a valuable one. It is evident that the report has made a deep impression upon the members of the board appointed for the distribution of the Peabody fund, and that a fair portion of it will be given to the support of our public schools. No citizen can fail to note the Catholic spirit of the Board or to see that in distributing the donation the desire is to do the greatest amount of good, and, at the same time, to give the greatest satisfaction to the people of the different States. Through the active exertions of our Superintendent we now have a very good school organization in this State, and are in a condition to receive a vast amount of good from the aid given in the division of the Peabody fund.

For many years Mr. Lusher has been connected with the cause of education in Louisiana, and during that time has made himself familiar with the common school system of three sections and counties. In taking charge of our public schools his aim was to organize them according to the best method; and in this letter we have the testimony of a man eminent in the cause of education, that our system is one of the best. This letter was voluntary written after a perusal of the last report of our Superintendent, and not brought out by private letters or applications. We think there can be no doubt that public schools are necessary, and we can but think that those who have hitherto opposed the public system will now see the imperative demand of it. Of the value of this letter our readers can judge; we give it in extenso:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 22, 1867.

"Hon. R. M. Lusher

"*Dear Sir*—Nothing that has reached me from the various Southern States, has given me such unmingled satisfaction as the perusal of your report, just received. It is, in most respects, just such a document as the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, in like circumstances would have written. We have already determined that all our efforts shall be to secure the objects you advocate.

"We propose to limit our aid to such modes as shall tend to the establishment of a system of public schools. We desire that the whole system and its administration be in the hands of the people. The only conditions that we shall insist on will be that the schools shall be, or tend to become, public free schools. By 'free schools' I do not mean schools equally open to whites and blacks. All such matters we propose to leave to the people themselves.

"I intend to visit your State next winter, when I shall endeavor to see more of you, and confer with you about the best way of distributing our aid. The enclosed circular will show that our policy will be to cooperate, as far as possible, with State and municipal authorities.

"We wish to act exclusively through school organizations and educational bureaus, the people, and to have no schools of our own. We do not desire to own school-houses, to employ teachers, or to superintend schools. This would devolve too much labor and expense, and, what is still worse, would be introducing a foreign element which would work badly in every respect.

"To say a word of your system—it appears to me best and most congenial to our forms of government and habits. In the extreme language of Judge Campbell, "lawyers were not sharks to stand by and gobble up the property of those who were unfortunate enough to have to submit to a sacrifice of it at a judicial sale, but should use every proper effort to enhance its value in favor of both plaintiff and defendant in execution.

"We have already published the principal points of the demurrer taken by Mr. Hunt. He states that it is unnecessary in order to attach the cities and townships to the State system; for the benefits of the fund can be limited to those who fulfill all the conditions imposed by the State.

"Pardon this incidental remark, which was suggested by reading your report. You, of course, know better than a stranger, what is adapted to your own State, and need no advice from me.

"My object in writing was to express to you my strong sympathy with the spirit of your admirable report.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"B. SEARS.

"Gen. Agt. of Peabody Educational Fund."

The Release of Jefferson Davis—Opinions of the British Press.

(From the London Times, May 15.)

The Americans, when they intercede with the Government for the lives of the Fenians convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach where they were unprepared to practice. Since the conclusion of the war, the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has yet been hanged for treason; very few have been molested if they choose to acquiesce in the present state of things and take part in politics. The leniency of the Government has, however, been carried to its extreme point by the release on bail of Mr. Jefferson Davis, after a captivity of two years. Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still uncertain, but we may almost predict that in any case the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that in the case of America this is the wisest policy, and that it is best not to give any reward favor to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ireland also.

(From the London Telegraph, May 15.)

At last the ex-President of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this announcement explains that the release is on bail, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most eminent of the Republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. This case, however, was one with which no government would have noticed fear to deal. The king-killer was shot down by Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeance, and when Mr. Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the government might easily have obtained a verdict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindered such a proceeding till the passions of the country had time to cool.

[From the London Star, May 14.]

No more remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemency of the Americans towards political offenders. At one time public feeling was strong against Davis; now it has cooled down into indifference, if not contempt.

The Kelley Panic Again.

[From the Mobile Times.]

The following is the original order which caused the dismissal of General Withers as Mayor, and Capt. Charpentier as Chief of Police:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27.

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

VII. It being made manifest by the report of Colonel O. L. Shepherd, 15th United States Infantry, commanding at Mobile, that the Mayor of that city, although there was apprehension of disturbance at a public meeting at which the Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was to speak, absented himself from the point where the disturbance was feared, and remained in his house, a mile and three quarters distant, until his presence was demanded, some time after the riot began, and after several men had been killed or wounded, and that the said Mayor had made no sufficient preparation notwithstanding the well founded fears of the people, to prevent the expected riot or to arrest disturbers of the peace, and it being further apparent, by the same report and the report of Major Gen. Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, that the Chief of Police wholly failed to perform his duty, either because he was in sympathy with the rioters or was entirely inefficient, it is hereby ordered that the Mayor and Chief of Police, of the city of Mobile, be deposed from their office.

VIII. Gustave Horton is appointed Mayor.

C. A. R. Dixon, Chief of Police of the city of Mobile.

They will be installed immediately by Colonel O. L. Shepherd, 15th United States Infantry, commanding at Mobile, and this officer will give all military assistance needed by these officers in regaining the civil government and police force, and preserving the peace of the city.

IX. The Commanding Officer, District of Alabama, will secure himself that these orders are executed, and will take such other measures as will prevent the recurrence of any recurrence of such disgraceful riots at Mobile.

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE.
(Signed) C. K. SAUNDERS,
Capt. 28d U. S. Infantry.
A true copy. A. A. A. General.

Baltimore is going to have a grand "Monumental" Hotel, which will cover a space of 67,864 square feet, and have in it at least 400 three streets. It will be five stories high, will accommodate 525 guests, and cost about $1,000,000.

It was a gratifying relief to an astonished bachelor, on his second bride, at a recent wedding, to discover that she had her arm from the shoulder of the "handsome man of the parish," and exclaimed, "Why, John, I thought it was you."

The Lincoln monument Fund is at length sufficient to warrant the beginning of the monument.

A crazy woman lately presented a draft for $2,000,000, drawn by Mr. Dexter, to the Bethlehem (Pa.) Bank.

New Orleans has 60,000 German residents.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,146.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Real Estate Sales by J. B. Walton & Delonde for the Week ending June 1st.

In Burthwille—Twenty five lots of ground, square No. 8, bounded by Lavoe, Webster and Prudent streets, and Bloomingdale	$2,450 00
Twenty-six lots of ground, square No. 19, bounded by Lavoe, Calhoun and Freedom streets and Henry Clay Avenue	2,600 00
Twenty-six lots of ground, square No. 11, bounded by Lavoe, Calhoun and Freedom streets and Henry Clay Avenue	2,650 00
Twenty-five lots of ground, square No. 18 bounded by Lavoe, Calhoun and Freedom streets and Henry Clay Avenue	2,800 00
Twenty-six lots of ground, square No. 14, bounded by Market, Calhoun and Freedom and Henry Clay Avenue	2,850 00
Twenty-six lots of ground, square No. 15, bounded by Market, Calhoun and Freedom streets, and Henry Clay Avenue	2,850 00
Twenty-six lots of ground, square No. 19, bounded by Market, Calhoun and Laurel streets, and Henry Clay Avenue	4,000 00
Twenty-four lots of ground, square No. 22, bounded by Live Oak, Calhoun and Laurel streets, and Henry Clay Avenue	3,400 00
Twenty-three lots of ground, square No. 26, bounded by Live Oak, Calhoun and Magnolia streets, and Henry Clay Avenue	2,472 00
Twenty-four lots of ground, square No. 27, bounded by Live Oak, Calhoun and Magnolia streets, and Henry Clay Avenue	3,800 00
Twenty-one lots of ground, square No. 28, bounded by Camp, Webster and Chestnut streets, and Bloomingdale	3,400 00
Twenty-five lots of ground, square No. 34, bounded by St. David, St. Patrick streets, Henry Clay Avenue and Bloomingdale	3,000 00
Twenty-five lots of ground, square No. 89, bounded by Benjamin, Calhoun and Neyades streets, and Fourcher's property	7,500 00
Also—Five lots of ground in Burthdion, on Jackson street, between Fifth and Prim streets at $125	625 00
Two lots of ground, on Broad street, between Palmyra and Gasquet streets, at $75	150 00
Total	$48,800 00

Another Negro Disturbance—There was another disturbance last night, about 10 o'clock. Officer J. Higgins arrested a negro for disturbing the peace was attacked by a party of colored men who assulted him with bricks, one of them shooting him beneath and slightly injuring him in the neck, at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets. The negroes are reported to have been openly riotous in their demonstrations but dispersed upon the appearance of a force of policemen sent to the scene. Officer Higgins took his prisoner to the station despite their determination to prevent him. All was quiet at last accounts.

Subsequently there were rumors of another disturbance on Circus street.

Sharp Practice—Mat. Hogan, a notorious charqueter, and another, Wm. McDonald, were arrested yesterday for fraudulent practice in inducing George Heman, a German, to ignorantly sign bonds for the release of Thomas Norton who was awaiting trial before the Third District Court for larceny. Heman being led to suppose that he was merely signing the bonds of a policeman for faithful performance of the duties of that office. T. P. Sherburne Esq., as counsel for the accused, was also arrested on suspicion of having lent his professional services in the matter.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge E. H. Durell—The argument on the demurrer in the case of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, was closed yesterday by William H. Hunt, Esq., solicitor of John T. Ludeling, John Ray and their associates—the present possessors of the property—and the case was submitted to the Court, who took it under advisement. Mr. Hunt was not, we thought, as confident nor as impressive, in his closing as in his opening address, which was one of great ability, and would have established his reputation as a first-rate pleader, if that position had not already been reached by him. He evidently felt keenly the disadvantage of his distinguished adversary, and that he had no light weight to carry when he undertook to defend such conduct as that of his clients and professional brethren, Messrs. Ray and Ludeling—the principal actors in the purchase of this property from the crushing condemnation which Judge Campbell had thought it his duty to pronounce upon them. Some members of the bar—few, we hope—in the utterance of this censure, lacked probably for the first time that there were transactions from entering into which they were debarred by the sacred nature of the duties they had assumed to perform. In the expressive language of Judge Campbell, "lawyers were not sharks to stand by and gobble up the property of those who were unfortunate enough to have to submit to a sacrifice of it at a judicial sale, but should use every proper effort to enhance its value in favor of both plaintiff and defendant in execution.

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By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE.
(Signed) C. K. SAUNDERS,
Capt. 28d U. S. Infantry.
A true copy. A. A. A. General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Advices of Maximilian's Surrender.

The South American War.

Continued Ferocity.

Desperation of the Paraguayans.

FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Firm.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 1—The State Department has received official information of Maximilian's unconditional surrender.

Fractional Currency issued during the week, $379,000. Securities held for National Bank Circulation, $340,000,000. Public Deposits, $20,000,000. Total National Bank Circulation, $298,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to day, $1,168,000. Total for the week, $3,741,000. Receipts for the month of May, $16,971,000.

Customhouse receipts for the week ending May 25th, $2,980,000.

Splendidly executed counterfeit 10's on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia have been put in circulation.

The President and party will leave at half past six in a special steamer.

Dacotah advices as late as May 16th represent the Indians as perfectly quiet on the upper Missouri.

The correspondence between José Berges' foreign Minister of Paraguay, and Charles A. Washburn, American Minister at Ascension, has been published in the official paper of Brazile, the Argentine Republic and the Oriental State, respect the mediation of the United States in relation to the Paraguayan war. Berges' letter reiterates the continued pretensions on the party of Brazile and announces the determination of the Paraguayan people to wave themselves from the yoke of arrogant enemy persists in its efforts to prosecute the war with the malignity of demons.

Washington, June 1.—The Presidential party consisting of the President and son, Major Seward, Post Master General Randall, Col. Wm. G. Moore, Col. O'Brien, and George Mattingly, Superintendent of the Potomac Steamboat Line.

New York, June 1.—The *Evening Express* says: "Money less active to-day. Market closed at gold at 35 per cent. Sixty day sterling Prime discounts 7@9 7-8. Other grades dull. The bank returns are all in except the City Bank, showing a decrease in loans of $3,100,000, specie increase of $1,100,000, decrease in legal tenders $2,100,000, increase of specie $475,000.

Gold closed quiet at 136⅛. Sterling firm. After the closing of the European mails prime bills were sold at 110@110⅛. Treasury received from Washington, payments $3,070,000; balances $123,500,000.

Receipts of Cotton for the week ending June 1st, were as follows: New Orleans, 6000; Mobile, 1000; Savannah, 3098; Charleston, 1767; Charleston, 1500; Florida, 500; New York, 2709; Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 519. Total bales, 17,093.

Baltimore, June 1—Coffee inactive and steady. Cotton firm; good grades Middlings 27c. Flour dullsellers, prices nominal.

New York, June 1—Cotton market firm. Sales of 1700 bales at 27c for Middling (Uplands). Flour heavy—State $9 50 to $12 50. Wheat, 3 to 5c. lower. Corn unchanged. Western mixed, in bulk, 1 to 2c. lower. Pork heavy—$23 30 to $23 35. Lard heavy—12⅞ to 13⅛c. Naval stores quiet and firm. Rosin quiet and steady. Freights dull and nominal.

New York, June 1—Specie shipments to-day $347,000.

The remains of Artemas Ward arrived to-day, and will be sent to Maine for interment.

St. Louis, June 1—Tobacco steady. Flour heavy and drooping; Choice Fall Superfine $9 50 to $10. Double Extra $12 to $14. Wheat unchanged. Fair $2 50. Corn dull and low $1 to $1 00.

Augusta, June 1.—Cotton market active—Sales to day 636 bales, Middlings 24⅞ to 25c.

Louisville, June 1—Tobacco active. Sales 27 bhds light Lugs at $4 75 to $5 95; medium Leaf 14 to 15. Green County 24 to 30. Flour dull; Superfine $9 25 to $9 75; A No. 1 $16.

Louisville, June 1—Noon.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn 65c. 2d. Flour 20c. Provisions unchanged.

Pork 82c. 6d. Lard 62c. 6d. Rosin, common, 7c. 6d.; fine 13c. Turpentine 34c. 6d. Tallow 45c. 3d.

Southwest Pass, June 1, 11 A. M.—Weather cloudy and clear. Barometer 29.80. Passed up at 9 A. M., steamship St. Louis, Clemens, from Galveston, with merchandise to Creery, Hutchenson & Co.

Arrived—Bark Lucy A. Nichols, Ford, ten days from Las Tunas, with 819 hhds. and 21 tierces sugar to A. Costurie & Co.

Will up in two tows—Bark Lucy A. Nichols. Went to sea—Schooner Berryhill, Philadelphia.

New York, June 1, 10 A. M.—Gold opened at 136⅛.

It is reported that the National League of America has a strong foothold in all the South-ern States, except Mississippi and Texas, and is rapidly extending.

It is a rule in the counties of Culpepper, Madison and Orange, Va., to invite the county clerk to attend all marriages to see they are properly attended.

The American Missionary Society says there are a million of children among the freedmen, needing twenty thousand teachers. There are not less than five thousand teachers of all descriptions in the field.

The expansion of the rails of a railroad five hundred miles long, occasioned by a hot summer's day to nearly a quarter of a mile, is one the points of extreme contraction in winter.

There has been a split in the Radical Convention at Nashville, and each faction has nominated its candidate for Congress. The Convention was principally composed of negroes.

M. Rouher, the French Minister of State, was born November 30, 1814. He is one of the ablest lawyers, most eloquent speakers, and most distinguished public men now living in France.

Porcelain clay has been found in large quantities near Augusta, Ga.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

Quotations.

We have lately observed several ingenuous poems, made up entirely of quotations from different authors, some of them showing much observant. The following is a good example of this kind of verse, and after studying it, our readers can exercise their skill in constructing similar rhymes. It is an agreeable amusement for an idle hour:

"Richard is himself again:"
"Restless pleasures are all vain."
"Build not castles in the air:"
"Every lion has his lair."
"Look before you leap, my boy:"
"Beauty have all a base alloy."
"Count your chickens when they're hatched:"
"Odd ones ever should be matched."
"Money makes the mare go fast:"
"Fools rushes for what he pearls."
"Dublin seldom has Kilkenny."
"Bishop wing and fly away."
"Truth though old, can not decay."

The "Nationalist" Radical Journal Under Military Surveillance.

SUPPRESSION OF YESTERDAY'S EDITION.

[From Mobile Advertiser and Register, May 31st.]

Yesterday's edition of the Radical organ in this city was suppressed last evening by military order, on account of an incendiary article in its columns in violation of orders lately issued from headquarters.

We shall not be suspected of undue sympathy for a journal in its present distress, which has done so much to disturb the harmony and peace between the two races, which all good men so highly value and so ardently desire, when we express regret that any member of the press should so forget its duties to the fraternity and to society as to make military interference with its freedom necessary. It is one thing to utter one's political opinions firm and frankly, but quite another to seek party ends at the expense of good order and safety in the community.

The suspension of the *Nationalist* was effected by virtue of the general order issued from headquarters of the Provost Marshal:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MOBILE,
Mobile, Ala., May 30, 1867.

General Order No. 46.

The newspaper *Nationalist*, issued this morning in Mobile, having by its first article, first page, headed "The use of Firearms," rendered itself amenable to the last paragraph of General Order No. 25, dated Headquarters Post of Mobile, May 19, 1867, issued agreeably to the written instructions of General Swayne, commanding District of Alabama, the Provost Marshal of Mobile, Major Curtis, will post immediately a suitable guard over the office and printing rooms of said newspaper, 41 St. Michael street, with orders to permit no further issue of the said paper.

This guard will be continued until further orders, and will permit no further editions to be issued, if proof shall be submitted to these Headquarters.

By order of Colonel O. L. SHEPHERD.
F. W. COLEMAN,
1st Lieut. 15th Infantry, Post Adj't.

Some sacrilegious thief recently broke into the Catholic church at Marlboro', Md., and stole chalices, the seven canon golden candlesticks, and several other articles of value, from the altar. Other articles of equal value were undistarbed.

Over fifty plans and drawings for the new building for the War Department have been received. Many of them are very elaborate, and some of which are entirely different from the usual style of public buildings, and vary in cost from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000. No plan will be adopted until next winter.

We learn from our exchanges that the farmers in the Connecticut Valley will not probably go largely into tobacco. Opening with a liberal inquiry, the movement at a later hour was additionally stimulated by the receipt of further favorable accounts from New York and Liverpool, and notwithstanding, factors continued firm maintained their pretensions, and the supply offering exceeded little scope to buyers, still quite a large volume of business transacted, and regulating at the close fully 4200 bales, twelve brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated an improved feeling, the greater portion of the sales effected realizing figures approximating the subjoined quotations: Ordinary 20 to 22c, Good Ordinary 23 to —, Low Middling 25c to —, and Middling 26½ to 27c, the market closing rather unsettled, but with a tendency decidedly upward. The reactionary feeling attending transactions in Europe operated in favor of buyers, while the undesirable char of the assortment on sale prevented the exception of several orders, thereby curtailing the aggregate amount of business. The dispatches dated Liverpool, 5 P. M., arrived too late to exercise any visible influence in operations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 149,023
Received to-day	1,168
Received previously	294,141—294,309
	443,332
Cleared to-day	525
Cleared previously	191,370—192,895
Stock on hand	54,479

The exports comprise 65 bales for Philadelphia, 460 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. There is very little or nothing doing, even at retail, and there are no regular prices. The dealers get off a hhd of Sugar now and then, at the best rate they can realize. We cannot give any quotations for Cuba to-day. The stock of Cuba Sugar and Molasses on hand is quite large, but there is no movement whatever. Advices just from Cuba are not favorable for Sugar, however, and such that the asking prices for Sugar have been advanced 1c per lb. No improvement in demand.

TOBACCO—A lot of 25 hhds sold on private terms. There was more enquiry to day, and several offers were made for large lots, which we have not learned. We have not any sales to report, but the market is very firm and we continue to quote:

	Leaf.		Lugs.	
Inferior	and	Trashy	Inferior	Trashy
Lugs	3½ @ 4		2 @ 2½	
Lug to Com. Leaf	5 @ 7		2½ @ 3	
Common Leaf	7 @ 8		3 @ 4	
Good Leaf	10½ @ 12½		4 @ 5	
Fine Leaf	13 @ 15		5 @ 6	
Choice Leaf	15 @ 18		6 @ 7	

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is unchanged. Fresh Flour is in good jobbing demand, but old is very much neglected. The principal sales to-day comprise 1279 bbls. of which 200 bbls. a mixed lot, on private terms, 150 Superfine and Extra and 100 Choice Extra, also on private terms, 120 bbls. Superfine at $10 50, a small lot at $11.100 do. at $11 25, 60 do. at $11 50, 100 do. Extra at $13 50, 150 Treble Extra at $14 50, 200 Choice Extra, in two equal lots, at $15, and 90 Choice Family Extra in retail lots at $19 per bbl. There is a difference of fully $1 per bbl in the price of old and fresh Flour.

OATS—Are in light supply and in fair demand. Sales to-day 650 sacks, of which 600, at 90c and 150 at 95c per bushel.

CORN—The market is dull but prices are unchanged. The supply is liberal. The sales to-day are confined to 6852 sacks, of which 500 White and Yellow Mixed at $1 12 to $1 20, 1500 Mixed at $1 12½, 500 do at $1 15, 1500 Mixed and 402 White Mixed at $1 17½, 200 Mixed, 250 do. and 2000 White at $1 20 per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and in request. Some 300 sacks have sold at $2 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is a large supply on hand of poor and inferior which is not wanted, while Prime and Choice is very scarce and in request. Fair Western is selling on the trade at $27 50. Prime at $29 to $30 per ton. About 900 bales have sold in lots at these prices.

PORK—The market continues dull and unchanged. Full and over weight Mess is selling in lots of 25 and 50 bbls at $24 25 per bbl. One lot of 25 bbls brought $24 50. Round lots could be brought at $24. It is retailing at $24 75 per bbl.

LAR