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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 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.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Montgomery Bros., at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the levee, 5,000 of Poydras street, 1611 sacks of corn in prime shipping order.

Thanks to Capt. Thos. Ure, mate of the steamboat Nina Simmes, and to purser E. B. Townrow, of the steamship Star of the Union, for polite attentions.

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 service to the public in transferring 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, etc., for balls, parties or other occasions.

LA CAUSE PERDUE.—The eighteenth number of Mr. Noblom's translation of Mr. Pollard's "Lost Cause" has been laid upon our table. This number treats of an interesting period of the war, and contains the twenty fifth chapter entire. This chapter treats of the financial system of the Confederacy. The last page contains the commencement of chapter 26th, about the siege of Charleston, and the events of the war from June to September, 1863. We are pleased to learn that this series is meeting with good success, notwithstanding the hard times. Subscribers can procure copies at the office of *La Renaissance*, the office of publication.

Interference With Civil Authority.

The habit of removing civil officers is becoming epidemic throughout the South. General Sheridan, not satisfied with his previous performances in that way, has just removed the levee commissioners and Governor Wells himself. We have small reason to regret the latter on his own account. He has borne himself unworthily in his high office, and in repeated instances has arrayed himself against the interests and the rights of his people. His conduct at the hour of the riot was cowardly and unjust. But if he were the meanest Executive that ever disgraced the Executive chair, we should still protest against his removal. He was elected by the people of Louisiana after military functionaries in that state was overcome, and at a time when it was recognized by President Lincoln as in the Union. According to our view of the Constitution General Sheridan had no more right to depose him than he has a right to depose the Governor of New York. The personal or official character of the Executive has nothing to do with Sheridan's assumption of authority. It is a gross assumption of power which ought to be sternly rebuked. We see, too, that General Sickles has removed the Mayor and civil authorities of Fayetteville, North Carolina. This is another arbitrary exercise of power. If these gentlemen have abused their office, let them be held answerable to the law. We have had enough of military martial, and if public opinion was in a healthy condition, these arbitrary acts would not be tolerated for a day, and the President would be compelled to correct them. But a nation that is satisfied with the arrest and two years' imprisonment, without trial, even of a supposed rebellious citizen, is not as sensitive to individual and official rights as it ought to be. The LAW should be paramount, and every good citizen should steadily and consistently demand its enforcement as well when obnoxious as when it is transcended on the person of the most esteemed and beloved for their virtues. We trust that the people will speak out. It is time that the nation was recovering from the madness engendered by the war, and that the inviolability of personal and official liberty should be maintained in the broadest and most uncompromising manner.—*National Intelligencer.*

General Sheridan's Explanation.

In reference to General Sheridan's report in explanation of the removal of Messrs. Abell, Herron, and Monroe, we have simply to say that, granting his allegation to be true, the act was unjustifiable. We believe in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority. Liberty is far less likely to suffer from the abuses of civil officers, however flagrant, than from the arbitrary rule of a chieftain. And even if the official conduct of these gentlemen was utterly indefensible, free discussion would sooner or later amend it. A Republican should rely on the power of truth. It will make its own way without any aid from the sword. And in a Republic the only possible justification of violence is to resist armed aggression. Anything else can be put down by the might of an enlightened public opinion. The people of New Orleans are not deficient in intelligence; they could be made to understand and rebuke such misconduct as is charged upon these officials. But we have reason to believe that General Sheridan strongly overestimates his case, and this suspicion only makes his conduct more objectionable. It is unfortunate, however, that partisans will not regard this whole question as involving a vital principle of free government, but, misled by the claptrap of loyalty, and the acknowledged services to the country of General Sheridan in the field, defend the disregard of civil authority, thereby recognizing the very essence of despotic rule. We make no attack on General Sheridan, or any other soldier who has served his country; but we do protest against any man swelling himself of his military prowess to stab the nation in its vitals by destroying the public respect for the supremacy of law and the subordination of the military to the civil power.—*National Intelligencer.*

Important Decision—The Rights of Parties Examined in Divorce Suits to Testify in Their Own Behalf.

In the Greendyke divorce case, now on trial before Judge Jameson, quite an important decision was given yesterday, as to the construction of the late statute permitting parties to testify.

The counsel for the complainant offered the lady herself as a witness in her own behalf, whereupon the solicitors for the defendant, Messrs Goudy and Chandler, objected to the competency of the witness, claiming that it was not the intention of the legislature to allow parties in divorce suits to be witnesses.

The first section of the statute provides that no person shall be disqualified as a witness in any civil action by reason of his or her interest in the event thereof, except as hereinafter stated," &c.

The fifth section of the act provides that "no husband or wife shall, by virtue of section one, be rendered competent to testify as to any transaction or conversation occurring during the marriage, except in cases where the wife could if unmarried be plaintiff or defendant, *or where the cause of action grows out of personal wrong or injury done by one or the other*, &c.

The only cause of the status under which the witness could testify, it was admitted, is the one in italics, and it was in regard to the intention of the Legislature in adopting this clause that the arguments of counsel were principally directed.

It was claimed by Mr. Goudy, that in the strict sense of the term, a divorce suit was not a cause of action.

In support of his position as to the meaning of the clause he cited the following authorities were cited: Manchester vs. Manchester, 24th Vermont, 689; Burbat vs Allen, 10 English Law and Equity Reports, 596; McKean vs. Frost, 16th Maine, 289; Donnelly vs. Donnelly, 10 N. 127; Bird vs. Hanson, 10th Ohio, 418, and the Jackson Seldon, 157.

It was agreed by the complainant's counsel, however, that the present case, being brought for cruelty, was a personal wrong to the complainant such as brought it within the statute, and it was also argued that if the Legislature had intended to exclude parties from this class of cases, it would have done so expressly, as so important a class of suits, from their frequency could not have been overlooked.

Judge Jameson decided that the testimony was competent, and allowed the wife one to be sworn.—*Chicago Times*

Address of the Chief Justice.

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The address of Chief Justice Chase at the opening of the Circuit Court of North Carolina contains several important expressions and a very significant interpretation of the military bills. The Chief Justice states that the Justices declined holding circuit courts in the South because it was regarded as "improper and inconsistent for the highest officers of the judicial department to exercise their functions during the permanence of the sword. He also explains why no circuit courts were held after the military legislation was abrogated by the proclamation of August last. If the military bills restored their domination, as claimed by the official conduct of several of the departmental commanders, the Chief Justice would be in a somewhat awkward predicament. We find him, therefore, saying that military authority is not now considered "in supervision or control of all the laws, whether State or national. It is now used under the acts of Congress, and only to prevent acts of illegal violence, or injury to property." Manifestly, the Chief Justice does not regard it as within the provinces of the department commanders to depose Governors and judges, set aside laws, and convert every county subordinate into an autocrat.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Southern Area.

[From N. Y. Mercantile Journal.]

Very few who talk at the North and in foreign countries about our "Southern States," have any clear, distinct idea of the vastness of territory and the diversity of production implied by that geographical expression. A few plain facts grouped together from an indiscriminate mass of statistics, scattered through voluminous gazetteers and six-crate reports, may serve to supply solid material for the right appreciation.

The fifteen sovereign commonwealths of the South present the following dimensions and numerical strength of inhabitants:

	Area.	Population.
Virginia	61,352	1,596,083
North Carolina	50,704	992,667
South Carolina	29,385	903,819
Georgia	58,000	1,057,327
Florida	59,268	140,439
Alabama	50,722	964,201
Mississippi	47,156	791,305
Louisiana	41,255	709,433
Texas	237,504	601,039
Arkansas	52,198	435,450
Tennessee	45,600	1,109,847
Kentucky	37,680	1,165,713
Missouri	67,380	1,173,317
Maryland	11,124	687,034
Delaware	2,120	112,218
Total square miles	851,448	12,240,047

Of the above, all but the last four were embraced in the Southern Confederacy, with an area of 783,144 square miles and a population of 9,101,765 souls, the portion that remained under the Union flag in these States, counting 118,304 square miles and 3,138,282 inhabitants.

THE NEW ORLEANS SUB-TREASURY.—It has transpired that when the special agents of the Treasury Department, Mr. J. J. Knox and Mr James F. Moline, Jr., arrived at New Orleans to investigate the Sub Treasury and National Bank affairs, certain parties approach the former with an offer of $100,000 if he would report matters "all right." Failing in this, a well known newspaper editor and proprietor, who dabbles largely in politics and finance, went to Knox and threatened him with the wrathful malediction of his paper. The failing to deter the intrepid officer, the newspaper man attempted to tomahawk Knox by telegraphing to the powers here, demanding his removal, but in so doing the King lost his own scalp. Knox, and his brother officer are still in New Orleans in charge of the Government coffers.—*N. Y. Times.*

INVESTIGATION OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—*New Orleans, June 5.*—Our difficulties are thickening. The authorities at Washington have sent instructions here to investigate into the sufficiency of the bonds of some of its officials. Seb Tenence Whitaker's principal bondsmen are T. P. May, A. S. Mansfield, and United States Marshal Herron. They are security for $136,000. May and Mansfield borrowed of Whitaker $400,000 of Government money to pay Collec Amos. Marshal Herron is security for Amos, and T. P. May and Wm. Herron borrows of May, President of the First National Bank, $200,000 for contingent expenses. On the bond of Col. Tisdale, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, are found the name, Herron and a Mr. Golladi, clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, on a salary of $100 per month, and others equally responsible. Charles Case's bond, for $50,000 as the First National Bank is signed by Wm. B. Lindsay, who is in law of Secretary Gen. Sheridan, and special Agent here to investigate the Sub Treasury affairs. Tabb also figures as bondsman for some of Sheridan's deputies.

The mechanics in the greybeck at Fort Smith, Ark., were paid off last week, but the contractor, McDonald and four others could not take it, and were discharged.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,154

MILITARY AUTHORITY.

The removal of Governor Wells by General Sheridan, although opposed by no one and regretted by few, bids fair to create a controversy that will settle the question, one way or the other, of military authority. The Governor chances to be a good Radical, and one who has made many sacrifices for the position that he held; and, therefore, he naturally feels that he is as much entitled to it as Mr. Durant, Mr. Flanders, or any other man. With this belief and a strong inclination to remain the Governor of Louisiana, he means to show fight, and to bring the question to a solution before the highest tribunal. The quarrel, as it stands, will be in the same family, and outsiders can look on without fear of the result. Although several removals have been made previous to this one, they happened to be in favor of the Radicals and not against them, and hence there was no very strict inquiry as to the extent of authority conferred upon these Department Commanders by the military law. So far as we can see the law does not give the authority claimed and exercised by General Pope and General Sheridan, nor have we any reason to believe that the assumption of it was contemplated when the law was made. At the same time we have never had a doubt that the acts of these Commanders would be sustained by Congress, and by public opinion at the North, so long as they did not interfere with the Radical party, or with the Republican officials in the South. It is well understood that the law does give them the power to make removals for treasonable practices, for a failure to execute the duties of office properly, for an attempt to frustrate the operation of the military law, or to hinder reconstruction. Strictly speaking, that was supposed to be the extent of the authority granted by the law itself, and few believed that any State officer could be removed for acts done previous to the passage of the law, or for any whim or fancy of the General in command. Yet Gen. Sheridan removes Mayor Monroe and Judge Abell for their conduct during the riot of last year, and Gen. Pope removes Mayor Withers, of Mobile, for no cause whatever, except that a riot occurred in that city. The charges made by Gen. Pope were shown to be false by Radical testimony, and the Mayor cleared himself of every allegation against him. These things are done and no voice is raised against them; and with the exception of the protests entered by the deposed officers themselves, there has been no opposition to this assumption of authority. The press has barely mentioned the subject, and the people have taken it for granted that if the law itself did not confer this arbitrary power Congress would, and that the Department Commanders would be sustained in anything that they might do.

This state of things is not at all singular when we come to contemplate the arbitrary authority that has been exercised over the South ever since the close of the war. From the manner in which this military law was made and put into operation the people had good reason to suppose that the officers appointed under it were possessed of unlimited powers, that they were supreme in everything, and that the civil functionaries merely held their office by sufferance. They believed that Congress had given the Department Commanders full jurisdiction over the districts to which they were appointed, and that, like Alexander's mirage, they held complete mastery over all civil authority. The General in command has the power of judging of the manner in which civil officers perform their duties, and of their feelings for or against the reconstruction measures proposed by Congress; and he may at anytime supersede military for civil authority. This power is so arbitrary, and so utterly at variance with the spirit of republicanism, that, before a word of complaint came from the South, the Radicals threatened to break in fear for the result, and laid it down as a rule that this power was to be exercised only in cases of great emergency.

It is not difficult to understand the exact meaning of this. So long as the removals are made from men obnoxious to the Radical party, it would be well enough to admit that the law does contemplate the granting of such power, but when a case arises like that of the removal of Governor Wells, a man who stands high in the Radical ranks, then it is well to consider the extent of the authority given to the District Commanders. The removal of Mayor Monroe was permitted unchallenged, because Monroe was a rebel, and obnoxious to the North and people. The same was true of Judge Abell and Mayor Withers; but when Governor Wells, a Radical, is removed, some more specific reason is wanted than that he "made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law." In what manner the Governor impeded the execution of the law is not stated, but the Northern press thinks this an arbitrary act that should receive a close inquiry, and they do not hesitate to say that it was owing to a private quarrel between the Governor and the General, the latter settling the quarrel by the exercise of the power which was sustained in the removal of Monroe and Withers. The New York *Times* says that "the relative merits of the individuals, or of the quarrel between Sheridan and Wells, are of small moment compared with the questions raised by the General proceeding. The integrity that suggested it will not be questioned. The display of temper that accompanied it, however, divests it of dignity, impairs the force of the reasoning that may be offered in its behalf, and imparts to it an arbitrary and a high handed aspect which must damage the *prestige* of General Sheridan's administration."

These things show the opinions regarding the law, and it will be observed that no one pretends to speak positively as to the extent of the authority given by it. That General Sheridan had the power to remove Mayor Monroe was granted by consent of the North, and if he had the power to remove one officer, why not another? On the other hand, if he had not the power to remove Governor Wells, he certainly had not to remove Mayor Monroe, and if the question is now brought to a test, it must result in giving this arbitrary power to the military commanders, or else in withdrawing it entirely, and in reinstating those civil officers who have been hitherto unlawfully removed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—In this court yesterday was sentenced, from the Union, the nomination, by Chief Justice Chase, of W. J. Q. Baker as Registrar in Bankruptcy for the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana. Mr. B. left no attorney at law, residing at Monroe, Ouachita parish, Louisiana.

In the case of the brig Dashing Wave (hereafter alluded to in these columns) Judge Wm. Marvin, one of the proctors for claimants, filed a motion that the Court order the production in court, on the 19th inst., of the books of the First National Bank of New Orleans, by which he expected to show that, so far from Cuthbert Bullitt, former Marshal of the Court, having suffered by the suspension of the bank, as had been represented, he actually stood indebted to the bank in the sum of sixty five thousand dollars ($65,000.)

The Court ordered the books to be produced as prayed for.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening—Mr. Bosworth in the chair, and Messrs. Clark, Stith, Beebe, McCloskey, McKnight, White, Whitney and Wolfley.

The Mayor sent a communication from the New Orleans Opelousas and G. W. R. Company, asking the privilege of being a certain extent of ground on the river front for depot purposes; also a communication from the Board of Health recommending the use of disinfectants. Both communications referred.

A communication from Mr Bellanger, lately removed by Gen. Sheridan from the office of Street Commissioner, alleging that his removal was illegal and that he is entitled to draw the salary of the office, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The communication from Mr. George Pandelly, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, asking the privilege of extending the road, was referred. By its legislative charter approved January 20th, 1830, the company is authorized to so extend its road with the consent before hand of the city. The desired extension is along Elysian Fields street and the Levee to the junction of Girod and Water streets.

The resolution to enter into contract with Henry Ellerman and others for extending the wharf of the First District, as already published, was concurred in.

Also, resolutions to contract with Wm Henry for cleaning, &c., the streets of the 11th Ward at $9200; with W. Lewis, for cleaning, &c., those of the 10th Ward, at $11,600; with G. Correjolles, for cleaning, &c., those of the 8th Ward, at $9900; with G. Correjolles, for cleaning, &c., those of the 5th Ward, at $13,500; with G. Correjolles, for cleaning, &c., those of the 4th Ward, at 13,400; with J. Artigues, for cleaning, &c., those of the 3d Ward, at $34,500; with J. J. O'Hara, for cleaning, &c., those of the 2d Ward, at $15,500; with J. J. O'Hara, for cleaning, &c., those of the 1st Ward, at $14,500.

A resolution to contract with Mr Behan, for lighting the oil lamps in the rear of the city, at $31 95 per lamp per annum, was concurred in.

A resolution was read to contract with Messrs Gamewell, Reinard & Co., proprietors of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph System, for the establishment of 25 automatic fire alarm boxes, with necessary electric magnetic clocks, alarm bells, &c., for the sum of $28,000; $5000 to be paid when the material is furnished and the work begun, $5000 when the work is finished, $10,000 payable February 1868 and $10,000 March 1868, the last two amounts bearing interest till paid at 7 per cent.

The resolution was read once and laid over for future action.

A communication from City Surveyor Pilié, again calling attention to the bad condition of the drainage machines and the danger of overflow by floods of rain, was read and spread on the minutes.

Resolutions from Mr. Whitney to advertise for proposals for repairing the Melpomene and Bienville street draining machines, were adopted.

Also, resolutions for placing new steam draining machine etc., on Bienville street and Lafayette avenue.

The resolution relative to the Melpomene draining machine, was sent to the Lower Board for concurrence, the others having been adopted by that body.

The ordinance granting additional privileges to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, which has been published, was taken up.

Mr. Stith proposed an amendment to annul the privilege granted, if not exercised should the company fail to begin the work within twenty miles of the road in the State in six months from the passage of the ordinance.

The ordinance was laid over in the order of the day for next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night, Mr. Hoore in the chair.

A resolution was adopted, finally approving the contract with J. O'Hara for cleaning and repairing the streets of the First Ward at $16,500 per annum. The contracts adjudicated by the Controller, on Saturday, for cleaning and repairing streets throughout the city (as already published) were also approved.

Resolution approving the contract with Henry Ellerman for building a wharf, to connect the upper steamboat wharf with that of the Texas steamers, at $25 75 per square of 100 feet of wharf and $2 75 per foot of bulkhead. Adopted finally.

A report from the City Surveyor, stating that he was unable to get the iron railing around Lafayette square removed, was referred.

A communication was received from Mr Baker, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, advising the rejection of certain bids for cleaning and repairing streets for three years, which had recently been adjudicated. He considered the contract entered at present carried out a species of fraud, and recommended that the work be done directly by the city. After some discussion, the communication was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Resolution of Upper Board to have all offal, &c., emptied into the river below Slaughter-house Point. Referred.

Resolution of Upper Board, authorizing the City Attorney to take the necessary legal steps to have Lafayette Avenue opened, concurred in.

Resolution of Upper Board, approving the contracts, as adjudicated by the Controller, for the repairs of the various engine houses, except those of Companies Nos. 9, 18, 20, 23 and 24, concurred in.

A memorial relative to the Livaudais' claim against the Dryades Market, showing the advantages of a compromise, was laid on the table.

A memorial from the butchers of Port Market, complaining against the butchers that market, who they allege have defrauded the public so as to make two out of each one, was referred to the Mayor and City Surveyor.

A memorial from the wife of sixty policemen in the Third District, objecting to their recent removal by the Mayor as illegal, and giving notice that they would hold the city responsible for their pay, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Communication from W. H. Wells, offering to purchase the lease to erect a new market on space between the Beef and Vegetable markets, and the Levee and St. Peter streets. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Petition for the removal of the Pound in the Fourth District. Referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

Petition from 120 residents praying for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any tar pitch or turpentine manufactories anywhere east of Galvez Canal. Referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

A communication was receive from Mr. Bellanger giving notice that he considered his removal from office illegal, and that he would continue to claim his pay.

Resolution of Upper Board approving the contract with W. J. Beale, for lighting the lamps, in the rear of the city, at $24 per lamp per annum. Concurred in.

Resolution informing the Upper Board to meet the Lower in joint session Friday night next to elect certain city officers whose term expires on the 1st July. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted to the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a new Courthouse, was adopted, and Messrs. Montague, Paisley, Kaiser and Cummings, appointed on said committee, and the name of the Chairman was, on motion, added to the committee.

The Board adjourned.

Poisoning Dogs.—The Chief of Police has notified the public that on Sunday next the police force will commence poisoning the mad dogs with poisoned sausages, none of which is to be used within the yards of private residences.

Court of Appeals.—The decision of this Court, last Monday, against the validity of obligations based on Confederate notes, was not rendered by Justice Hilsley, as stated, but by another Justice as the organ of the Court, Justice Hilsley being of contrary opinion.

Retained in Office.—Mr. N. C. Seathen, the late efficient and gentlemanly Private Secretary of Gov. Wells, has retained as Private Secretary for Gov. Flanders.

The First Monday Night.—Charles Grace, colored, was arrested Monday night on suspicion of having fired in the Fifth Ward at a sugar factory which occurred just before 12 o'clock that night. He will be examined before Recorder Leblanc.

There was a fire about 12 o'clock, same night, in a whisky distillery No. 2 Triangle Building, on the levee, foot of Delord street, kept by David Connor. The building and contents were totally destroyed; also the copper, tin and sheet iron store of M. D. Logan, No. 3 Triangle Building, adjoining Mrs. Hill Bent's coffeehouse, No. 1. The damage to the building is put down at about $15,000, partially insured. The loss in contents of the building not yet ascertained.

A half witted, deaf, individual, who refused to give his name, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the premises.

Violating Health Ordinance.—Five or six affidavits were made before Recorder Gastinel yesterday morning, against parties in the Second District, for violating the health ordinances, in allowing their privies to remain in improper condition.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—W. H. Guste was arraigned yesterday on complaint of Elodie Amande, who alleges in her affidavit that since several days, and particularly about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of June, as her own premises, 133 Bourbon street, she was grossly abused and insulted by accused without any provocation." Guste was fined $50 50, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Marie Trepagnier, colored, having charged Camille Cadwell, colored, with assault and battery on her in her own house, on St Philip street near Bourbon street, on the evening of the 5th instant, was held under bonds of $300 to keep the peace towards each other for the next six months.

Augustus Waterland, charged with shooting at, with intent to kill, Frank, on the evening of the 3d of June, on Esplanade street, opposite the horse-car station, was held under bonds of $650 to keep the peace, also for six months.

A charge against Mr. and Mrs. Burk of creating a breach of the peace in Pierre Gellet's house, No. 11 Madison street, was dismissed.

The case of Wm. Sullivan and Frank May, held, charged with having violently assaulted and cut Henry Crowell with a bucket, in his office, 109 Old Levee street, with intent to kill, on the evening of the 3d inst., was continued for a week.

The case of Maurice J. Molloy, charged with breaking a house on Canal street, corner of Bienville street, was continued.

First District Court—Judge Hoss.—Information was filed against Geo. W. Cromer, charging him with fraudulently obtaining fifty dollars from Jean Lagary, which was paid by the latter in part payment for a waggon which the former falsely represented belonged to him Alex. Aguilar, B. Sherfarmar, who, it is alleged, fraudulently induced George Herman to bind himself as security on bonds of $1000, for the release of one T. Norman, charged with larceny.

Mr. M. Harkey was arraigned, charged by T. M. Wescott with obtaining $2000 from him by fraudulent representations. That the accused represents that he was a member of the firm of D. M. Harkey & Co., and that the firm was clear from debt, and that the stock of goods on hand belonged to the firm and was of the value of $7700, which pretenses were false. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was continued.

Julius Herschstein was tried on a charge of having fraudulently obtained $200 from Mrs. H. Carrington, and a verdict of guilty rendered. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. C. purchased, in November last, a small grocery store from the accused, which was located on St James street, near Fulton. That after she had taken possession of the store, it was ascertained that many bottles which had been represented as containing liquor, bitters, etc., were filled simply with water.

A colored man, named Derbigny, was tried on a charge of stealing a lot of copper pipes from A. W. Bell, and found guilty.

J. H. Tankersly, a boy, charged with shooting at Patrick Kain with intent to kill, on the 6th of December last, at 344 Franklin street, was discharged, *by not prosecuting.*

The case of Wm. Galeio, charged with stabbing Mariano Gonzalez, in October of 1866, on the levee, was continued. Both of the parties belonged to the crew of the schooner Valparaiso, which was lying at the time at the head of Ursulines street.

Thos. Quilter was tried on a charge of assaulting Margaret Bagby, in July last, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

Joseph Scott, aged, amiable-looking negro, about 20 years old, was tried on a charge of wilfully shooting in the head the son of W. A. Baumgarden, on the 26 of March last, on Dryades street, near Felix, with a pistol. The Baumgarden's son is about 9 years of age. From the evidence given it appeared that the pistol contained nothing but powder. For this reason the District Attorney submitted the case as simply one of assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Hyman Yatto, charged with stabbing Miguel Otero, on the 15th of February last, with intent to kill, in the French Market of the Second District, was called and tried. Mr Sambola, counsel for the defense, objected to receiving the evidence of Otero, who was the principal witness, on the ground that he had been convicted of murder, in 1840, and sent to the penitentiary. The Court overruled the objection. Otero was examined. He testified that he and the accused, on the day in question, were in the market selling fruit, between 7 and 8 in the morning, while he was wiping his stand, the accused stepped up from behind him and tapped him on the shoulder—that as he turned, the accused, without saying a word, made a thrust at him with a knife and run the blade through his throat—that the accused followed up the attack, and, as the witness ran away, that witness had a black handkerchief and comforter around his neck at the time, and that he thought he was dying. The wound was confined to his bed for four weeks by the wound inflicted—that there had been previous to this no special quarrel between witness and the accused, the latter had frequently grumbled about witness selling more fruit than the accused did—that witness had been sent to the Penitentiary on a charge of murder, and, on cross-examination, he testified that the action of that body ought to be final.

Court of Appeals.—June 11.—In the Supreme Court to day, in the case of the Mayor and Aldermen vs. The Police Commissioners, a decision was rendered against the latter. The case was brought by the latter, to test the right of the Police Commissioners—contesting the right conferred by the Legislature in license matters.

New York, June 11—Stocks active. Gold 37 ⅞ @ 38 ⅛. Registered, 106⅝ to 106⅞; with coupons, 110. Flour easier—Sales 9⅝ to $11 50. Southern $10 50 to $15 50. Wheat 1c. higher. Rolling Rifle, declined ½ to 3c.—New West sold at $1 to $1 07. Old at $1 12 to $1 17. Pork firmer, $21 85@$22 05. Lard heavy. Cotton heavier—Middling Uplands 26¼c. Carolina Rice 11½ to 12c. Molasses steady. Coffee firm. Molasses steady. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firm.

Augusta, June 11—Cotton market quiet. Sales 72 bales. Middlings 25 Receipts 75.

Savannah, June 11—Cotton dull and nominal—Low Middlings 23½c. closed with downward tendency. Receipts 370 bales.

Charleston, June 11—Cotton declined ½c. Sales 150 bales. Middlings 24½c to 25. Receipts 75.

Mobile, June 11—Cotton market quiet. Sales 750 bales. Middlings 24½c. Receipts 1,000.

Nashville, June 11—Passed down Cumberland River—Louisville at 2, and Magenta at 6 p. m. River falling.

Baltimore, June 11—Cotton steady, Middling Uplands 27c. Quotations nominal. Flour dull. Gold Virginia and Maryland red Wheat sold at $2 80@$2 85. Corn $2 70 to $2 75. Corn steady, good prime white $1 04 to $1 06, yellow $1 08 to $1 10. Oats 90c. Rye 95c. Pork firmer, $22 25. Bacon firmer, Sides 25c. Lard 25c. Whisky very dull at 33 to 35c, in bond.

Louisville, June 11—Sales of 275 bbls of Tobacco—market reported active at 6@7 to 50 @30. Flour dull, superfine $9 to $9 50, choice $10 to $10 50. Corn 95@97c for old red. Corn shelled and delivered 85 to 87c. Bulk Meat 15c for Bulk Oats 68 to 69c. Mess Pork $22. Bacon Shoulders 9 to 9½c. Clear Sides, packed, 12½ to 12½c. Lard, city prepared in tierces 12½. Raw Whisky, free, $2 20. Cotton dull at 25c.

St. Louis, June 11—Tobacco heavy—common leaf $4 75 to $6, factory dried leaf $6 to $8 50, wrappers $10 to $13, good fine bright leaf $10 to $30. Cotton dull. Hemp dull at $1 60 for choice undressed, and $2 75 for choice dressed. Flour dull and irregular—Sales chiefly extra and medium double extra range $8 to $9 40. Wheat firmer at $1 50 to $1 55 for fall and $1 45 to $1 75 for good spring. Corn firmer at 82 to 84c. Oats firmer at 37 to 38c. Rye firmer at $1 02½ to $1 05. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard offered at ¼ to ½c lower. Whisky dull.

Southampton, June 11—The steamer Hansa touched here to-day.

Liverpool, June 11, evening.—Cotton closes dull and heavy—sales 8000 bales, Middling Uplands at 12d. Middling Orleans 11¾d. Manchester advices unfavorable.

London, June 11, evening.—Consols 94⅝. Bonds 73.

London, June 11.—All the Fenian prisoners who have been convicted of serious crimes have been transferred to England and placed in prison.

The Chancery case of the United States vs. J. Collin McRae, Financial Agent of the late Confederate Government, had been decided in favor of the latter.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Sublime Porte has issued a firman making Egypt a separate sovereignty.

Paris, June 11.—The Czar left here to-day for Germany.

Pesth, June 11.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, now King of Hungary, has added to the seat of his coronation, by distributing vast sums of money among the poor, and by richly endowing various benevolent institutions of the city.

Antwerp, June 11—Refined Petroleum 40 francs. U. S. 5-20's closed at 73⅞.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Florence, June 10—The Italian Parliament has refused to ratify the Convention concluded by Signor Pisanis, Minister of Finance, with the Prince of Hohenlohe and Erlanger, of Paris, for raising a loan of $50,000,000 on the proceeds of an extraordinary tax upon the Church property.

London, June 10.—An expedition to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, has sailed from England.

Montreal, Monday, June 11.—Steamers which have arrived report heavy northwest gale off the coast.

New York, June 11—Two vessels, carrying over four thousand passengers, all in good sanitary condition, arrived yesterday.

The cholera is reported to have disappeared from Sagin by reason of the warm weather.

London, June 11, noon.—Consols 94½. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 11, noon.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d; sales 7000 bales.

London, June 11.—Refined petroleum to 7½s. Common Rosin 7s. Spirits Turpentine 35s. Tallow 43s 6d.

New York, June 11.—In the case against the Panama Railroad Company of London, where premiums were paid in Confederate money, the defence holds that the agency is revoked by the act of war in 1861, and denies liability on premiums paid since.

Washington, June 11.—Flanders' successor at Treasury Agent at New Orleans is under consideration.

The President advises the Tennessee petitioners to suspend all simultaneously. Thomas and Brownlow for pardoning from one case, thus giving Brownlow the opportunity and Thomas the right to continue the appeals.

The President is not well; he is threatened, it is said with Bright's kidney disease.

In the Cabinet meeting today it is stated that the Southern States are in the Department Commander's alleged illegal assumption of power.

William Hall will succeed Keen in the supervision of Government finances at New Orleans, whose official duties require his presence here.

Attorneys in Surratt's case are engaged in wrangling over jury technicalities, originating with the prosecution.

It is supposed that Stanbery's news, involving restitution to rebel district, commanders, will be discussed in the Cabinet to-day.

It is thought that his views regarding registration will be enforced by high authority.

New York, June 11.—Arrives, from Aspinwall, arrived with $650 000 in treasure.

Mr. Provost, Consul at Guayaquil, is dead.

The Panama *Herald* says, destruction and bloodshed have commenced in the interior of the Columbian States.

Revolution, war, and tranquil, but Mosquera threatens to send troops there.

Of the members of Congress arrested by Moreno, five majority are declared traitors.

The President of Panama orders a commercial war.

Foreign exports console protested.

President of Magdalena declared himself President of Bolivar, on the ground of Mosquera having turned traitor.

The port of Santa Marthe is blockaded.

Central American news is unimportant.

The shelers had disappeared from Nicaragua.

Pure advices state that the veteran Gen. Castillo had taken the field as leader of the Revolutionists.

Philadelphia, June 11.—A prominent stock broker failed this morning.

London, June 11, 2 p. m.—Consols 94⅝.

Liverpool, June 11, 2 p. m.—Corn 30s 9d. Other markets steady.

New York, June 11.—Stocks heavy. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Gold 137⅝.

Sterling, time, 110⅝; sight 110⅝; 5-20's, coupons, 110.

Flour steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; 1c lower. Pork $26 87. Lard and Whisky quiet.

Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 26⅝ to 27c. Freights dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 11.—Information has reached the Land office from gentlemen making a western tour, that the country teems with fruit.

The ninety nine Bonds stolen from the Treasury recently, were in an unfinished condition, and no loss is apprehended either to the Government or public from the theft.

The discussion of the Jury question continued to the adjournment of the Court but no decision was rendered.

The following is an extract from the New York *Tribune* of this morning:

"Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed and a summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With a summer session the President's functions will most assuredly be so limited that it will not be in his power ever after to remove any General Commanding."

Washington, June 11.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $416,000.

All the members attended a prolonged session of the Cabinet to-day.

Richmond, June 11.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chas. W. Sherry, H. H. Coleridge, Geo. W. Bond, F. W. Bird, C. M. Stock and P. M. Morse, of the same State; Geo. H. Baker, of Philadelph