THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

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

Indecent Wit.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

A lady has written us a note, complaining of several late paragraphs of ours as having such two meanings, one of the two indelicate. Evidently she gloats over what she thinks the indelicate one. We believe that it is Sterne, who says that the traveler, who, with two roads before him, the one clean and the other dirty, deliberately takes the dirty one, must be a dirty creature.

This is not less trite and point less as a retort than weak and shallow as a defense. What are delicate sensibilities given for if not to detect and shrink from impurity? If there were no modesty to be shocked, there would be no indecency. Mr. Prentice's ideal of purity would seem identical with the hog's insensibility to filth. There is no true analogy between the two roads before a traveler and the two meanings in a vulgar *equivoque* before a reader. The traveler is not compelled to take the dirty road. It is intended by the wit who gets off an *equivoque* to force both meanings upon the mind.

There is no option left to taste both at once, or each successively, must strike the apprehension of an intelligent auditor or reader. There is but one road, and if one of the senses is smutty that road is essentially foul. The traveler who finds himself in it may be a tidy person or may be a "dirty creature," but there can be no doubt that the man who made the road and led the traveler into it is richly entitled to the above unclean ly designation. It is a miserable shift which imputes impurity in answer to a charge of obscenity. It is corruptibility that makes the corruptor dangerous and detestable. It is peccability that doubles the sin of one who makes a captivating ostentation of vice. It is susceptibility to impure impressions that renders the obscene talker or writer, in proportion to his wit and ingenuity, a moral pre-poser and social pest.

Later by Telegraph from the North.

Gold on the 6th 136½—Cotton 37-43.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Washington, via Louisville, June 6.—Ex-Governor Magrath has arrived, and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

The Cleveland *Leader's* Washington Army Corps correspondent says that a pass is under marching orders for Galveston.

New York, June 6.—Cotton sold for 43, and by auction, nearly seven thousand bales of Savannah at 37.

Gold 136¾.

Father Point, June 6.—The steamer North America, from Liverpool on the 25th, has arrived. Cotton advanced during the week, with mixed. Cotton advanced during the week, with mixed. downward tendency. Middling 1-64 d. Consols closed.

Several journals deny a renewal of the demand of the United States for the Alabama depredations, and say the matter rests where Lincoln left it.

The Louisville *Journal's* special says Stanton is greatly amused at the sensation reports of his resignation and difficulties with the President.

Louisville, June 6.—At the Woodlawn races the Lexington Colt Alexander won the two-mile heats in 3:55½ and 3:58. Time unexcelled in the country.

Two Days Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. B. ARTHUR.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer W. B. Arthur, Capt. Henry C. Carson, from Cairo and St. Louis, we have Western papers to the morning of the Cairo *Times* to 1 P. M., of that city.

We are indebted to Mr. John P. Hamilton, clerk of the Arthur, for acceptable courtesies.

The Planters and Freedmen in the Charleston Gazette, S. C.

New York, June 5.—The Charleston *Courier* of May 31st says Eugen C. C. Neil, who left here last week for the purpose of visiting the planters on Cooper river, and enlightening them as to the orders of Gen. Hatch concerning the making of contracts with freedmen, returned to this city last evening. He called upon the various planters in St. Thomas and St. Dennis parishes and found them classical and willing to do all in their power to promote the interests of the common country. Their great annoyance are the depredations committed by the roving bands of idle and dissolute people, the majority of whom are colored—They are eager to obtain a supply of field and farming implements, and are in want of horses, mules and wagons. Large crops are not looked for this season. The planters received Eugen Neil and his associates with the utmost civility, and spread before them the best that their houses contained. In their conversation they admitted the total failure of the rebellion, and expressed themselves solicitous to see harmony and Union prevail again.

QUARTERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS IN THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON—CHARLES O'CONNER TO BE HIS COUNSEL.

The arrival of Jeff. Davis was prematurely announced. He was sent from Fortress Monroe on the Monitor Savage, which got aground 18 miles below this city. He was then transferred to the torpedo boat Chico, and has arrived up in her. It is understood that quarters have been prepared for him in the Old Capitol, and that a suitable guard will be furnished to insure his safe keeping.

The *World's* special says: Mr. Chas. O'Conor has applied to the War Department for permission to tender Jeff. Davis his professional services in case he is arraigned upon the indictment found against him in the District of Columbia, and the President has directed that Mr. O'Connor's application be granted, to the end that the Cabe stutional provision which secures to accused persons the assistance of counsel may be reached.

GEN. LEE TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

New York, June 5.—The *Tribune's* special says: Col. Walter H. Taylor, Gen. Lee's A. A. G., Surgeon W. S. Moore, and about fifty Confederate soldiers, at present residing in Norfolk, Va., have been summoned to appear before the U S District Court at 10 o'clock this morning, with a view of testifying against Gen. R. E. Lee, and other prominent officials, on a charge of treason.

UNAMNESTIED REBEL LEADERS IN WASHINGTON—GEN. LONGSTREET'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

New York, June 3.—The *Times* special says Longstreet's business in Washington is to make special application to the President for pardon and restoration to civil rights. He has already taken the amnesty oath.

The city is filling up with political leaders of the rebellion excepted in the amnesty proclamation. Many of them have frequent interviews with the President.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Boyce, of South Carolina, were known in connection with the late rebellion, and Governor Hamilton, loyal, Texas, were separately in conference with the President of the United States.

Gov. Brown has been released from prison on his parole.

THE SHERMAN—STANTON CONTROVERSY.

New York, June 2.—It is said Secretary Stanton intends to renew his assault on Sherman in a rejoinder, having possessed himself of Breckinridge's and Johnston's version of the negotiations, whose statement he will use to clear himself.

THE PRESIDENT REMITS THE SENTENCE OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS.

New York, June 2.—The *Herald's* special says: Congressman Harris, of Maryland, tried for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and forfeiture of all political right. The President has approved the finding but remitted the sentence.

SPECIE PAYMENT TO BE RESUMED.

New York, June 2.—The *Herald* has a Washington special saying Secretary McCulloch in conversation with prominent politicians, a few days since, stated that the Government was now ready to resume specie payment; that no business were a condition to enable it to adopt that course. The thing only that prevented the immediate adoption of that plan, was the injury it would do the business interests of the country. The indications are that a return to specie payments will be made before many months.

THE QUESTION OF BRITISH INDEMNITIES FOR LOSSES CAUSED BY THE ALABAMA AND OTHER CRUISERS.

New York, June 2.—The *World* says: The Memorial Diplomatique, May 14, makes public the important fact that the Government of President Johnson has instructed the American Minister in London to require of the English government a promise of decision as to the indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by Confederate cruisers, such as the Alabama and others, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war. The Memorial says, President Johnson fully renews a demand several times made by Lincoln and denied by England, but he asserts it with more vigor and energy than ever.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE—COLONIZATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA, &c.

New York, June 2.—The Washington special to the *Herald* has the following: It is believed here that the President is not in favor of negro suffrage, except in some modified and certain qualifications. It is also understood that the mission of Sickles to Bogota was for the purpose of obtaining grants of land, for the purpose of settling them with blacks from the United States; and the late President who authorized the mission was willing to give fifteen million dollars for adequate territory.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE D. C. AND THE STATES.

New York, June 3.—It is known that President Johnson counseled a committee of negroes who recently called on him to petition the next Congress to grant them the right of franchise in this district. It is believed that while he leaves to States the decision of the question within their limits, he will give his whole moral influence to the extension of the right of franchise to colored people.

THE JUDGES AT THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

New York, June 1.—The *Post's* Washington special says the trial of Jeff. Davis in the U. S. Court in that city will take place before a full bench, consisting of Judge Carter, of Ohio, Judge Olin, of New York, and Judge Wylie, of Virginia.

CITIZENS OF NEWBERN, N. C., AND THEIR LATE SLAVES.

New York, June 2.—The former wealthy citizens of Newbern are returning, to meet with hospitable treatment from their late servants, who not only relieve their wants but furnish them money to pay their taxes.

The slaves who followed our armies through the South are returning to their homes in great numbers, having experienced the hardships and satisfied that "there is no place like home."

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR THE SOUTH—SUPPOSED TO BE FOR TEXAS.

Fort Monroe, June 2.—The command of Gen. Weitzel, which has been fitting out in this harbor during the past week, is now fairly on its way to the point of destination. Preparatory to its sailing orders were issued to proceed first to Mobile Bay, with a view of making a rendezvous at that harbor before proceeding any further southward.

The major portion of the fleet containing some fifteen of the largest steamers, has already sailed.

DRY GOODS IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 2.—The *Express* says the great activity in the dry goods goods market is over for the season, and business is falling very much in demand. This is especially true in regard to black goods, grain silks, jaconets and grenadines, both plain and figured. The market is almost bare of those goods. Bleached and brown cotton goods are somewhat lower, but prints are scarce and firm.

New York Market of the 3d.

(From the Cotton Evening Times, 4th.)

New York, June 3.—Stocks—Better but not active; Reading 90; N. Y. & Erie 72¾; C. S. 6 s of 81, coupons, 109¾; 5-20's, registered, 1 024; coupons 104¾ do; new issue 103¾; 10-40's, coupons, 1 10¾ 7-30's 99¾.

Money—5 per cent.

Gold—Opened at 1 37 fell to 1 36¾, closed at 1 36¾.

Cotton—43 @ 46.

Flour—Heavy and lower; $6 40 to 6 60 for extra state; $6 50 to 7 05 for round hoop Ohio.

Wheat—Dull $1 72 for amber Michigan.

Corn—No receipts, scarcely so firm; inferior to good mixed western 85 to 90.

Oats—Firmer, 68 to 70 for western.

Pork—Dull and lower, $25 50 for new mess, $23 to 23 50 for 83—4 do $19 for prime.

Lard—Dull at 16¾.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 2, P. M.—Flour unchanged and quiet, superfine $5 75. Prime red wheat in demand at $1 45 @ $1 48. Corn 69 @ 70 for prime ear and shelled. Oats 55c and demand light.

Whisky dull, small sales at $2 05.

Mess pork held at $24 50 under the news from New York, $23 was the best price offered. Bulk meats firmer at 11 c 12 and 13¼c for shoulders, sides and hams. There was a fair demand at these rates with considerable sales. Lard dull at 16¾c Sugar-cured hams sold at 20c for loose

Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Gold at 136 @ 137. Exchange ¼ premium.

St Louis, June 2, P. M.—Tobacco—Market steady with sales as follows: 1 hhd scrape at $1 @ 1 10; fine grades lugs at from $1 20 to $1 50; 5 hhds lugs at from $5 30 to $6 30; 14 hhds planter's do at from $6 10 to $8 10; 1½ hhds common shipping leaf at from $3 50 to $4 50; 4 hhds medium do at from $14 to 17; 1 hhd common manufacturing at 18 75; 2 hhds good do at 23 75 and 25 75, and 14 boxes at from 2 50 to 12 50 @ 100 lbs.

Lead—Sales reported to-day of 172 and 120 pigs soft Missouri at 7¾c, and 287 pigs Mine la Motte and 107 pigs Pleasure Mines at 7¾c per lb.

Flour—Sales reported comprised only 10 bbls fall super at $5 75. 130 bbls doubled extra, not inspected and delivered, at $7. 200 sacks single extra at 3 37 1/2, and 100 sacks do at 3 30 per sack, delivered.

Rye Flour—Sale of 10 bbls at 7 75 ₱ bbl.

Corn—Receipts were 29,143 sack, and the market was lower than on Wednesday, and prices were very irregular, with sales of 2000 sacks good yellow and mixed at 66c; 1800 sks prime mixed and yellow at from 62 to 63c; 5457 sacks good white, in lots, at 70c; 238 sacks prime white at 78 to 80c; 355 sacks good yellow, in new sacks, at 66c.

Oats—Receipts were 8845 sacks, and the market was lower and very irregular, with sales of 2213 sacks inferior, to second-hand sacks, at 48c; 1225 sacks do do at 48½; 427 sacks, in new sacks, at 50c; 1195 sacks do do at 51c; 250 sacks at 52c, and 99 sacks choice at 53c per bushel.

Hay—Market unchanged, with sales of 102 bales tight pressed timothy, on its merits, at $29. 180 bales tight pressed timothy at $30. 580 do do, at $31. 1043, delivered, 110 bales prime at $30 50. 95 bales do at $30 75, and 510 bales prairie, in lots, at $21 per ton.

Whisky Dull, with reported sale of only 10 bbls at $2 10 per gallon.

Provisions—Market quiet, in consequence of the letting of contracts to-day, and the only sale heard of was 2,500 lbs country prime sides at 17c per lb, and 4 bbls city canvassed sugar-cured hams at 20 1/2c per lb.

Butter—Liberal receipts have caused a decline, and the market is dull at $18 to 22c for fresh.

Eggs—Sale of 6 bbls at 22c per dozen, recounted.

Onnions—Sale of 7,500 second-hand at 25c.

White Beans—Sale of 15 bbls prime at $1 50 per bushel.

Potatoes—Large receipts and market lower, with sale of 215 sacks northern mixed at 60c, 206 sks good do do at 80c, 30 sks peachblows at 90c, 202 sks do at $1 per bushel; and 124 bbls good mixed at $2, 125 bbls good northern at $2 50, and 50 bbls choice peachblows at $3 per barrel.

Dried Apples—Sale of 7 sacks prime at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

Coal—The market has a downward tendency in consequence of liberal receipts. The proprietors of the Broadway Yards report the stock on hand large and market dull, with sales from 4¾ and 5 to 7¾c ₱ lb.

Hogs—Prices lower, with sales from 6 to 7c ₱ lb.

One of the Heechers on Temperance and Lager Beer.

(From the Syracuse, New York, Courier.)

We see it stated that at a recent temperance meeting held in Elmira, Rev. T. K. Beecher, well known as a preacher and a brother of Henry Ward, took position in favor of the use of ale and wines as a prophylactic for intemperance. He said that he had so taught from his pulpit, and that he should do it again; that he advised Messrs. Briggs & Bevier to rebuild their brewery in the interest of the temperance cause; that he had a barrel of good ale in his cellar; but there was scarcely a saloon in Elmira where a glass of good ale could be procured, as he had tried almost every one, and that if we formed a temperance organization on the basis of total abstinence we should not consider it odious, and so contrary to God, and should consequently fail.

The following specimen of Western eloquence is the closing paragraph of the inaugural address just delivered by the Mayor of Indianola, Iowa:

"With them few domestic of partyism vanishes, men, I tender you my cheerful congratulations, and subside into a social and Union loving citizen of this great and conglomerated republic."

JOHN MITCHEL.—The New York *Citizen* has the following paragraph:

"John Mitchel, late of the Richmond *Examiner*, was in town for several days this week, attending to some family business. Speaking on behalf of his late journalistic and other associates, he accepts the defeat of the Confederacy, and says there is nothing now left for the South but to acquiesce as patiently and gracefully as possible in the results of the deadly arbitrament which it courted."

George D. Prentice on His "Old Friend," Dr. Blackburn.

(From the Louisville Journal.)

DR. BLACKBURN.—We have received the following from a lady, for whose talents and character we have the highest admiration: it is an extract from a private letter:

In the town of Natchez, Mississippi, was a man distinguished for his philanthropy and charman distinguished for his philanthropy and darity and benevolence in all times of serious epidemics ing benevolence in all times of serious epidemics —times that try men's souls even more than war. That man was *Dr. Luke Blackburn*. I had this account, years ago, from most truthful lips—long silent—and later from one who was a coadjutor of his in these works of benevolence, too modest to know it, and equally reliable. Is this the man who would have been likely to do the fiendish work of scattering infection and destroying the innocent unrighteously with the guilty? Speak, Mr. Prentice; unclose your sicginal lips—sealed too long and vindicate the truth! You *know* these men are slandered!

We are quite mortified to receive such a compliment to our *knowledge* at the expense of our *honesty* and *truth*. Our lips have not been "sealed;" they *can't* be. And we are not aware of any thing, that, even though we were morally and physically a coward, could make us fear to express our confidence in our old friend Dr. Blackburn's innocence if we had such confidence. We do not know of any authority or power that requires us to say either that he is guilty or that he is not. What our correspondent says of his kindness and devotion and bravery in the midst of deadly pestilence in the South is strictly just and true. We have heard the same thing from him on numerous occasions. We have spent a pleasant and genial midnight hour with him has made us exceedingly reluctant to think him guilty of crime, especially such terrible crime as that with which he stands charged before the world.

But thought is not wholly controlled by will Men can't believe or disbelieve at their own pleasure. Belief or disbelief is often as involuntary as the motion of the breath or of the heart. After having read the testimony of sworn witnesses, in the highest position and character, before the Examining Court in Hernando, after having seen the direct and startling statements made in the Canada, and after hearing from that Dr. Blackburn's own attorneys, in Canada, in view of the overwhelming evidence against him, virtually conceded his guilt and have had no other plea than that his crime wasn't one to be punished in that country, we certainly could not express the opinion that one of those who owned their power—is a hunted and persecuted man.

But the question comes up—how will possible that a brave man, and an generally philanthropist in his disposition could connect a plot to scatter yellow fever and small-pox through the loyal States. We can't answer that question, we are under no obligation to answer it. We don't know what it was that, long before the creation of the world, Hyder Ali, the Chairman of the Board of the Father of Sin. We guess, though, that in the Devil's case it was the spirit of rebellion—rebellion against the best government that ever was ever saw. Rebellion has peopled the South, as it did the bottomless pit, with the spirits of evil. There are thousands of men in the South and even here by Dr. Blackburn's side—some of them—who, with hearts by no means wholly depraved, have run so utterly mad in treason, that they would be loyal to the cause of rebellion, waxed so entirely fierce and frantic in their hatred of the North and the Northern forces, as to be able to come to the conclusion that by employing the agency of secret assassination to paralyze the warenergies of the foes of the South, they would be furthering a religious obligation to God and mankind.

North Carolina Politics—The Rival Candidates for Governor.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Another delegation will probably start to-day to have an interview with the President. It is a rival to that headed by Governor Worth.

The present term of an election for Governor within the next few months the politicians are already discussing the merits and demerits of various candidates. Three persons are already named, and, as it may be interesting to you to know what is said of them by friends and enemies, I submit the following, with their respective claims and disqualifications.

The most prominent, and at present certainly the most popular candidate for the nomination, is the Hon. W. W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, a paper which has been recognized as the uncompromising foe of secession and rebellion from its first inception to the last election. He is a man of the people, from whose midst he rose to various legislative honors and to the editorship of a journal which, in full sympathy with the popular heart, always beat with his. While thus popular with the many, there are not a few Unionists, and staunch ones at that, who wage a war of direct extermination against him.

They say that a man who signed the ordinance of secession cannot by any change of sentiment, or by any repentance, however sincere, fit himself for the office of Governor under Union auspices. Some who are severe in the antecedents are severest in the treatment of the unprecedented. Judge Settle, of Rockingham, and bravery in the midst of deadly pestilence in the South is strictly just and true. We have heard the same thing of him from other sources. heard the same thing of him from other sources. heard the same thing of him from other sources. The latter is a friend of pleasant and genial midnight hour with him has made us exceedingly reluctant to think him guilty of crime, especially such terrible crime as that with which he stands charged before the world.

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The Arguelles Case in Madrid—His Case Referred to the Court of Appeal in Spain—Alleged Removal of the Governor of Cuba, Gen. Dulce, on Account of the Affair.

(Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

Washington, May 26.—The Arguelles case—like all cases that have been the subject of arbitrary proceedings—has still the power to attract public attention, and will not be forgotten until justice, which has been so violently outraged in this affair, has received full satisfaction. As matters stand now, all verdict must be suspended until the Court of Appeal of Madrid, in whose hands Mr. Arguelles has placed the case of Ismail Pasha, has pronounced. Mr. Arguelles, it must be remembered, refused to acknowledge the competence of the tribunal of Cuba before whom he was dragged, and declined the offer of a lawyer because he could not defend himself with any reasonable hope of success before a packed jury consisting mostly of the creatures of the governor who had condemned him beforehand.

In such a position the wisest course was obvious; it was useless to submit to the jurisdiction of the Island of Cuba, and to ask for justice somewhere else. This is what Mr. Arguelles has done. His has appealed to the tribunals of his own country [Spain], before whom his case has been submitted, and whose decision will soon, it is hoped, be known.

The injustice done to this gentleman, both in Cuba and in the United States, has called forth the censure of a good portion of the press of Madrid, which is unsparingly severe in its attack against Mr. Seward and his manner of understanding and applying the extradition law to Spanish subject. The opposition press, consisting of about six journals, are keeping up a hot fire against him and Mr. Dulce, the governor of Cuba, and state, in the most peremptory terms, that Mr. Arguelles is innocent, and has been most outrageously treated by the authorities of the United States and of Cuba. This affair is creating a considerable excitement in Madrid just now, and as Mr Arguelles belongs to one of the first families of Spain, this circumstance has caused several influential persons to take his case in hand, and see that it is dealt with according to the laws of the land, and not according to the whims of an arbitrary dictator. Indeed, the influence exercised by Mr. Arguelles's friends, has been so great as to produce the removal of General Dulce, the present governor of Havana, who is to be succeeded by General Lersundi, a gentleman of conciliatory disposition, of great uprightness of character, frank and open in his manner, and noted for his ability in bringing together men divided by differences of opinion, and making them serve the same cause. General Lersundi has been several times president of the Spanish cabinet, to the satisfaction of all parties. His appointment as Governor of Cuba, as well as the removal of General Dulce from that post, will be made known, I understand, toward the end of the present month. This removal, I am assured, as well as the appointment of General Lersundi, has been made as a reparation for the injustice done to Mr Arguelles Both cannot fail to be resented by Mr. Seward, as the condemnation by the Spanish cabinet of his conduct in the matter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arguelles's friends are actively engaged in preparing a petition to the President of the United States demanding redress for the unjust manner in which he has been treated. A duplicate of that petition is to be presented to Congress, and will be supported by several influential men here and abroad. In short, nothing will be neglected to prove his innocence, and restore him to the former standing he occupied previous to his estrangement with the governor of Cuba, and to his extradition from the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Joseph Gorlinski, Register of the State Land Office, was tried yesterday on the charge of having committed malpractices in office.

In the month of December (one Liberman testified) he, Liberman bought 160 acres of land at $1 25; and paid the State $7 50 for the certificate. He afterwards bought a piece of land in the Parish of St. Bernard, when he went there he found it occupied, but he received his money as soon as he could. He did not know that any one else had bought the land. After having read the testimony of witnesses, and especially that in the handwriting of defendant, before the Examining Court in Hernando, after having seen the direct and startling statements made in the Canada, and after hearing from that Dr. Blackburn's own attorneys, in Canada, in view of the overwhelming evidence against him, virtually conceded his guilt and have had no other plea than that his crime wasn't one to be punished in that country, we certainly could not express the opinion that one of those who owned their power—is a hunted and persecuted man.

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Death of the Hungarian Refugee General Kmety.

(From the London Times, April 26.)

We have to announce the death of General Kmety, whose name is associated with the events of the Hungarian revolution and the Crimean war. He was one of the leaders in the Hungarian struggle for independence, who, with Kossuth, Bem, Dembiski and others, took refuge in Turkey when the Hungarian army surrendered and the cause became hopeless. Kmety then entered the Turkish service, receiving the name and title of Ismail Pasha. He is best known in this country from the part he bore in the defence of Kars, in 1855, against the Russian army under General Muravieff. The fame of Ismail Pasha is combined with that of Sir F. Williams in all the incidents of that long siege, which by the skill of the commanders, and the unsurpassed endurance of the ill-provided Turkish garrison was prolonged for many months. The attack made by the Russians on the 29th of September, in that year, was repulsed by the Turks, after an engagement which lasted nearly seven hours, and in which the Russians lost more than five thousand men. In this battle General Kmety and the Turkish soldiers under his command fought with the most determined bravery. The strict blockade of the place, however, prolonged, and Kars surrendered in November, the troops being nearly exhausted by famine. All attempts made by the Turkish government to relieve the place had failed. General Kmety had for some time resided in England. He had been indisposed for a few months past, but his death was unexpected. An attack of paralysis terminated his existence yesterday at five o'clock. He was only fifty-four years of age.

FROM OUR YESTERDA EVENING EDITION.

FREEDOM OF TRADE AND TRAVEL.—The Provost Marshal General announces, by instruction from General Canby, that no military passes for persons or permits for merchandise will hereafter be required for all the country west as well as east of the Mississippi within the lines of military occupation as defined by existing orders. Trade matters within the territory indicated are left exclusively to the Treasury Department.

PONTCHARTRIAN RAILROAD.—Our readers will perceive, by the altered schedule of the Pontchartrain Railroad, that the last steam train will hereafter leave the Lake and for the City at half-past 8 o'clock, P. M., and the horse car at 10 o'clock, P. M., instead at 9. The last train from the City will leave at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Chief Justice Chase was yesterday called on by about fifty members of the New Orleans Bench and Bar, who had previously met for the purpose in the Supreme Court room. Mr. Roselius as chairman presented them severally to the Chief Justice, when followed the social interchange usual on such occasions, but there was no formal speech-making.

A crevasse occured yesterday on the plantation of the widow R Trudeau about eight miles above Carrollton, and for a time was quite alarming, the water having made a breach of fifteen feet wide and ten feet deep but by the ingenious counterwaire of Mr. W. A. Pratt, lessee of the plantation the torrent was arrested and the breach finally closed. It is said that another crevasse just below on the Sauve plantation is threatened. Fortunately the river is falling and crevasses are no longer to be seriously apprehended the present season.

MAYOR KENNEDY AND GOVERNOR WELLES.—The *Telegraph*, which has stood somewhat in the relation of an official organ to Wells's functionaries, thus speaks to them this morning:

We are happy to announce to our readers that His Honor Mayor Kennedy will return to the city in a few days, when he will resume the exercise of the duties as Mayor of the city. He has been a cordial admirer of our faith, at all times, that civil duties should be entrusted to civilians, and especially to men in as have a permanent and abiding interest among the people over whom the authority is to be exercised. Hence, without the slightest wish to make any reproach against the past, we congratulate ourselves, we heartily rejoice at this beating of the sword into a pruning hook.

We would also state that His Excellency Governor Wells comes back invested with full and unrestricted powers of action, and that all persons who owe their position as civil officers or military appointment are as much under his control as they were to those who appointed them. This is short, as we understand it, to exercise all the functions of both civil and military Governor.

THE ACTING MAYOR.—We learn from the highest authority that order is return, Gov Wells has appointed Gen. Shepley Provost Marshal General of the State of Louisiana, to the temporarily vacant place of Mayor, pending the return to the city of his Honor Hugh Kennedy, Mayor of the city.—*Evening Telegraph*.

From Mobile and Alabama.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Mobile, June 6.—A small meeting was held to day in Odd Fellows Hall.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing secession involving the President to appoint a Military Governor for Alabama, and to allow the people to form a State Government.

Arrivals from the interior represent affairs quiet.

The people are adapting themselves to the altered circumstances, the soldiers are at home working on their farms.

Business is very dull.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has possession of the archives of the secret State Convention of Alabama when she seceded.

MR. CHAS O'CONNOR AS JEFF. DAVIS'S COUNSEL.—The following appeared as a Washington despatch in the New York *Sun*:

It happens that President Johnson addressed a private letter to Mr. O'Connor, asking him whether he would consent to act as counsel for Mr Davis, at the approaching trial. Mr. O'C further learn almost to a dead certainty, will be by a military tribunal, but by the regular and appropriate civil courts.

I am directly informed that President Johnson has taken a very decided position in this matter, and has declared positively that the Military Commission now in session shall be the last one for his administration.

The Freedman Question in North Carolina—Satisfaction with the Freedmen's Views—General Sickle's Rules.

(Correspondence of the Tribune Commercial.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 29, 1865.—The present relation between the freedmen and their former masters having been fully defined in General Order No. 10, issued by General Schofield's Headquarters, that policy is gradually be up enforced. District commanders are appointing Officers to take charge of such freedmen as may choose to make such contracts as they may approve. What disposition will be made of such is not announced, but they will certainly not be supported in idleness by the Government.

The address of the president to the delegation of colored ministers, as far as we can learn, is received with universal satisfaction, more particularly the latter part, in which he expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when the freedmen shall live together, and alone, if they can not live in harmony with the whites they can not live in harmony with the whites If cessne to be the almost universal wish of former slave-owners to have these freedmen removed from their midst, and any action of the Government which will bring about this desired end will receive their cordial support. They refer, with undisguised disgust, to the professions of the Anti-slavery Society, and some fondly declare they will not live in a country where the blacks are allowed the right of suffrage. We only give these opinions of many prominent rebel citizens, as we have heard them expressed, for the information of your readers.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 10.

Headq'trs. Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

The following rules are published for the government of freedmen in North Carolina until the restoration of civil government in the State:—

1. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. Persons having parents or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

2. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors, and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

3. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents and younger brothers and sisters.

4. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter, nor may the able-bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children or young brothers or sisters to be supported by others.

5 Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes where they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

6. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

7. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

8 All officers of the army, and of the county police companies, are authorised and required to coerce any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

9. Each district commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his district who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c;

10. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their district commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to make provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Maj Gen SCHOFIELD.

J. A. Campbell, A. A. G.

Opening of the Suez Canal—The Red Sea and Mediterranean United—Revolution in the Trade to the East.

The grand opening of the Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean sea with the Red sea, and connecting the commerce of Europe and America by a shorter route with India, Australia and the Pacific Islands, took place, according to previous arrangement, on the 7th of April and following days, in presence of a large party of representatives of the chambers of commerce of the world. The party, under the direction of M. F. de Lesseps, President of the Universal Company of the Suez Canal, consisted of one hundred and twenty persons, of whom eighty-five were delegates, and the balance engineers and officers of the company, and some invited guests. They left Alexandria for Cairo, by railroad, on the 7th, and started from the latter place on the Nile, route for Port Said, the inlet of the waters of the Mediterranean, and proceeded thence through the Canal to Suez. The weather was beautiful, the moon shining splendidly at night as the happy party traversed the natural land of the Egyptians. For twelve nights in succession they all dined together, winding up the festivities in the true fashion of all scientific, with toasts and speeches, relishing occasionally with a ball, at which the wives and daughters of the officers and engineers who were all French, participated, making it out with the measure of their agile feet the soil of Cheops and the Ptolemys.

The canal is parcelled out in divisions as follows: From Port Said to Kantara—about thirty-eight kilometres, each of those being one thousand and ninety-three and two-third yards, or nearly five furlongs. From Kantara or Lake Ballah to Ferdane about fourteen kilometres. From Ferdane or Timsah to Lake Timsah, eight kilometres. Thence to Lake Timsah, twelve kilometres thence to the Bitter Lakes Forty kilometres, three along the plain or natural three lakes to Suez, about forty-four kilometres in all. It has been a cardinal axiom of our faith, at all times, that civil duties should be entrusted to civilians, and especially to men in as have a permanent and abiding interest among the people over whom the authority is to be exercised. Hence, without the slightest wish to make any reproach against the past, we congratulate ourselves, we heartily rejoice at this beating of the sword into a pruning hook.

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