THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10.

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

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Felix Maxent by drowning yesterday, at the Second District Ferry Landing. The deceased was an old and estimable citizen, and his melancholy fate will be sincerely deplored in the whole circle where he was known, either in his social or commercial relations. It will be seen that a reward is offered for his body, a description of which is given in another place.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LITHOTOMY.—One of the most difficult and hazardous operations of surgery, and, it may be added, when skillfully performed, to the professional eye, one of the most interesting and beautiful, is that known as lithotomy, or the removal of calculus by cutting into the cavity of the bladder. A remarkable case of this kind has recently occurred in the practice of Dr. A. Mercier, of this city, who, with admirable skill and complete success, accomplished the extraction of a stone of such astonishing size and of such a form and composition that it is impossible to conceive that the patient could have been relieved of the "perilous stuff" by any other process.

It is fearful to think of the mere possibility of such a mineral deposit lodged in the dark and impenetrable cavities of the human body, the lodgment in the tissues of a minute ball or a grape shot could not be more painful and in few cases more dangerous. The stone in this instance was of about the circumference of a half-dollar, and had a thickness of about the third of an inch; its surface was rough and its color a dingy yellow, and such was its weight and density that it would doubtless have baffled all the solvents known to medical science to decompose and remove it.

The cutting was so rapid and painless, the patient being chloroformed, that on regaining consciousness he asked if the surgeon was ready to begin, not dreaming that the latter had finished the operation and saved the subject. The patient speedily recovered from the effects of the malady as well as the cure, escaping even the fever which almost invariably follows severe operations. Science and humanity are alike interested in such examples of surgical skill.

The steamers Monterey and Fung Shuey were to leave New York for this city on the 31 inst., and will be due to-morrow evening or Sunday morning.

The steamers Maria Denning and Ben Stickney were to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 33 inst. P. M.; the Olive Branch on the 5th P. M., and the Henry Ames on the 6th P. M.

A French journal lately expressed the opinion that Booth was *insane*, although the Northern press had generally agreed but he was in the *Potomac*.

The U. S. Mail steamship Geo. Cromwell, Captain E. E. Vaill, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight, $53,000 in gold, the United States mails and the following passengers:

C Nesbit, H McCloskey, T K Richards, wife and 2 children, Mrs Fridenbergh, Mrs Howes, J M English, Miss R Brunson, Mrs Sayres, Miss G Artall, Mr Allan, Mrs T M Gardner, G N Brown, Mr Z Chilton and servant, Mrs G W Holme, 2 children and servant, Mrs J Vaughan and child, Mrs H Cook, Mrs M Herring, Mrs F C Pease, Mrs John Kemp Jr, J W Wesley and wife, W F Mason, J M Cardner, wife and servant, C Cleveland, Capt Whaston, L F Cleveland, Mrs G L Rivet, 2 children, Geo F Barber, Sam Locke and servant, J F Kennedy, Wm P Hesley, Ed Schickel, Mrs Johnson and child, Miss Sellar, Mrs Coud and servant, W H Offenbach, Jas Cobbed, Capt John Higgins, Mrs H S Hall, 3 children and servant, W D Hall, Miss E B Bartlett, Miss Sadie L Mrs Hesse, Miss Nannie N Mayo, C E Morgan and servant, Capt J W Wadsworth, master of Street.

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Winnoney, will leave her wharf at 5 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, 263,271 in specie and the following passengers:

E Richards and son, L Loeb, L Kahn, A G Shear, Richard Morton, J Mittelberger, G D Grady and servant, W S Robinson, E Stuart, E S Read, R Emory and servant, G Morgan, S Jones, Dr. Vleuruite, J H Chilborne, T S Breland, J E Blished and child, Walter Peck, J A Tunnell, Lieut. Thos. Wynne, S Turner, Jr., L J Hallett, J M Mulden, E Kenion, D Perry, Issac Israel, D L Mundon, G Fisher and wife, H W Crittenden and family, James Miller, G A Lewis, J S Gorbin, John Nipper, F W Williams, Charles Mahoney, James Leonard, John Blundell, Mrs P D Loomis, George Goldsmith, Mrs S Turner and child, Mrs E Emerson, child and servant, Mrs Varion and 2 children, F Gerters, Achille Sigur, Narcisse Sigur, Mrs James Sutton and 2 children, Miss Roddy, S A Chumway and family, Mrs J Dowling, Mrs C Nugent, 2 children and nurse, R Annaland, Mr Drinkenberg, Mr and Mrs J R McIlhenny, Louis Coppendi and family, Miss C Murray and servant, Mrs Mary Spearing, Miss H McMurdo, Miss R S Bahn and wife, E Lane and wife, J K McIlhenny, Jr, D C Sage, M Norton, C Williams, J F Hurts, J Denigre, Captain J R Jenkins, H L Strong, J N Felton, Paul Fritchen, F Michell, J A Butler, A Lost, T Grattie, Wm Hall, E H de Lagrange and wife, Geo H Young, Mrs S H Kennedy, Miss Kennedy and maid, Miss Wheeler, Mrs M L Price, child and servant, Mrs Chester Norton, Mrs W H Starling, C H Bloomfield and family, Miss Kennedy, Mrs R Sachs, two children and servant, Miss F C Clarke, Wm Irwin and wife, Mrs Grattie, Miss Grattie, Mrs M Brunwell, A Grattie, R Grattie, Master J D Johnston, Mrs D E Johnston, Mrs J D Johnston, Mrs W G Whaler, three children and servant, A C Williams, J Buttington, Wm Lewis, Hy Darry, T Van Winkler, E Stevenson, A Kellett, F C Gately, Captain W L Vernam, Geo Esperit, G H Hassell and wife, J A King, G R Doran and wife, Mrs Clare May, R McMurdo J H Hutchales, M G W Funnell—23 in the steerage.

[From the New York World, 31st ult.]

The Mexican Impostitor.

A friend of General Ortega writes to us denying for that officer, most positively, that he has had any sort of connection with the preposterous scheme of overthrowing Maximilian in Mexico, by opening "recruiting offices" in the back-shops of grocories, and the penetralia of lager beer cellars in the United States. We cannot hesitate to record this denial in behalf of General Ortega; for that is a very spurious and damaging kind of "sympathy" with a cause and its representatives which saddles them with the responsibility of operations at once silly and illegal.

So far as the United States are concerned, the only effect of the recent bubbub about "Maximilian emigration" has been to frighten quiet people on both sides of the water into the belief that we were about to launch out upon a career of general confusion and lawlessness, and become the filibustering Rome of modern Christendom. This hallucination has already, we have seen, been used on the other side of the water to depress our public securities. It never took any strong hold on the public mind at home; the desired action of President Johnson in arresting a few reckless persons who attempted to carry the scheme of "Mexican emigration" into effect from San Francisco, has dissipated it here, and will have an equally happy effect in Europe.

The only rational American invaders of Mexico are the men who have sense enough to see and seize upon any real opportunities for investing American capital and enterprise in that country. That is a kind of conquest which neither Maximilian nor his European friends can decently complain of, and which promises us at once all the possible fruits of war, and all the certain profits of peace.

The London Times as an Exponent of English Opinion.

We read in a recent letter of the London correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"In this matter, as in others, the London *Times* is the pulse of the nation—it is at least the indication of its pulsations. You may call it inconsistent, but it is not. What is consistency in a weathercock? It is to keep well oiled and turn with every change of the wind. What is consistency in a barometer? It is to rise and fall as the weather is fair or foul. The *Times* is a weathercock and barometer for England. It claims to be infallible as an exponent of public opinion. Like other straws it shows which way the wind blows, but how does it manage to feel the wind? Simply, thus. For many years, whenever an Englishman has had a grievance, an opinion, a sentiment or emotion of any kind, the first expression is to write a letter to the *Times*. Every public excitement brings hundreds and thousands of such letters from all parts of the kingdom. The wind of popular feeling blows thus upon the *Times*, and it turns and turns accordingly. Every other [illegible] to the [illegible]

From Vicksburg and Natchez.

We take the following from the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 6th:

ARREST OF GOV. CLARK.

It is stated that Governor Clark, of this State was arrested a few days since, but paroled until further orders.

NEGROES REMAINING AT HOME.

The Canton *Citizen* says the negroes of Madison county although aware that they are free, are generally remaining at home, apparently contented with their places.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The dry weather is telling with very marked effect upon the crop prospects. The Canton *Citizen* says that unless it rains soon and with a good rain the people in Madison county will not make their bread.

The *Mississippian* says: We had but one rain during the entire month of May, and that one fell on the 6th or 7th. As a natural consequence corn is quite small and looking very badly; and unless rains fall, in bountiful supplies, at an early day, not more than half a crop, if that, can possibly be raised through this section of the country. A short crop of corn, will necessarily cause a corresponding scarcity of bacon next year.

In our county the condition of crops is no better. Our planters are suffering severely for want of rain, although cotton, which is the principal crop, does not so much need rain as corn.

THE COTTON ORDERS.

In our paper of Sunday morning, we called attention to an order issued by Col. C. A. Montrose, Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department for this District, forbidding the movement of cotton within this District. This order was issued to prevent the transportation and sale of Cotton, a good deal of which it was supposed was finding its way to market.

This order, however, does not prevent cotton from being sold to the purchasing agents of the United States Treasury Department under the provisions of the Treasury Regulations approved May 9th, 1865, and which are published in our paper.

Colonel T. H. Yeatman, has been appointed Purchasing Agent for Vicksburg, and has established his office at Wirt Adams's Banking House on Crawford street. Persons who desire to sell their cotton have but to come and get Colonel Yeatman's certificate, and they will be permitted to bring their cotton to market. They will get a permit to sell it here, according to samples less the one-fourth retained by the Government. It is subject to no other tax or deduction on any account.

DANGEROUSLY SHOT BY COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Goodwin, a highly esteemed lady of this city was shot yesterday under the following circumstances: Mrs. Goodwin with other ladies and some children, was sitting in the gallery at her residence on the Jackson road, when a squad of colored soldiers fired on a soldier who was galloping up the street, whom they had ordered to halt. The soldier either did not hear or did not obey the order, when three of the colored soldiers fired at him, one of the balls striking Mrs. Goodwin in the left breast, inflicting a dangerous if not mortal wound.

[From the Natchez Courier, 6th.]

JAYHAWKING IN THE OUACHITA COUNTRY, LOUISIANA—FOUR ROBBERS HUNG—CITIZENS ORGANIZING TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

In conversing last Sunday with a friend just returned from the Ouachita river, we learn that there are numerous bands of "jayhawkers" or robbers in that section, committing almost daily depredations on the inhabitants.

Among other cases, our friend informs us that Colonel T. B. Rutland, Captain Faulkner and Hugh Cottonham, a few nights since, were visited by a gang of these gentry, and their houses relieved of nearly all the money, plate and other valuables; amounting in all, to nearly four skiff loads. A number of citizens pursued the robbers—caught four of the number and hung them.

The four caught and hung are said to be residents of Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

The citizens of that section are holding meetings for the purpose of forming companies to protect themselves and their property from the depredations of these gallows-deserving wretches—who are a disgrace to the human species. All such characters, when caught, should share the fate of the above mentioned four.

The residents between the Ouachita and Red Rivers are anxious that the Union forces should occupy that section and aid them in ridding the country of these pests.

We also learn that on the 24th inst, four men were found dead in a skiff, between this place and Trinity, La. They appeared to have been citizens or refugees returning perhaps, to their homes; but how, or by whom, these inhuman murders were committed, we have not been able to learn.

FORT GIBSON, MISS.

We are glad to learn that our friend A. W. Mendenhall, Esq., formerly of the Treasury Department in this city, has been appointed Local Special Agent Treasury Department at Fort Gibson, Miss.

Headquarters Post of Natchez,
June 2d 1865.

Special orders, No. 35:

A semi-weekly mail for Brookhaven, Miss., will leave Natchez on *Tuesday* and *Saturday* mornings and leave Brookhaven on *Thursdays* and *Mondays*. The mail will be carried by three *mounted* men in charge of a Sergeant and stay over night at Union Church as a half way resting place.

By order of Lieut. Col. WM. YEOMANS,
GEO. W. PORTER, Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

DELEGATES TO THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION.

At a meeting in Natchez on the 31 Joseph Winchester, Albert J. Clark, Thos. Grafton and Wm. J. Lyle were appointed delegates to the Vicksburg Convention called for June 5th.

Important from the Rio Grande.

Federal Occupation of Brownsville—Gen. Slaughter Arrested by his Own Troops.

(Correspondence of the N. O. Times.)

Brownsville, June 1—Gen. Brown arrived at Brazos Santiago about the 20th of May, and assumed command of the United States troops stationed there. He immediately began preparations for an advance on Brownsville, having to contend with difficulties occasioned by the defeat of two regiments of our troops a few days previously, as well as a lack of artillery and transportation, and other annoyances. However, all obstacles were surmounted, and the advance commenced on the evening of Sunday last, 27th ult. On Tuesday morning at daylight Gen. Brown entered Brownsville, and took peaceable possession, the last of the rebel force having left the day before.

Gen. Slaughter, it is said, desired to surrender but was prevented from doing so by his soldiers not that they were anxious to fight, but for fear they would be sent as prisoners to New Orleans. They all wanted to return to their homes and they also wanted to secure their pay, and with this object in view they demanded payment from Gen. Slaughter, and placed him under arrest, and held him until he consented to disburse among them about twenty thousand dollars in specie. They also seized some Confederate and private cotton, sold it in Matamoros, and divided the proceeds among themselves. All this accomplished they proceeded to sack the town. Many lights occurred, which resulted in some loss of life, and the anarchy which was threatened was not checked until some Mexican Liberal refugees armed themselves with some of the quaintest old guns I have ever seen and drove the rebels from the town.

Col. Ford made his escape to Matamoros, where he now is.

Gen. Slaughter, with about fifty followers, is said to be somewhere on the Rio Grande, above this place.

When Gen. Brown entered Brownsville it was peopled almost exclusively by Mexicans, the American residents having all fled to Matamoros and the interior, some to escape rebel plunderers, others the [illegible] Yankees. Well disposed citizens are returning daily, and all are delighted at the occupation of the town by our troops.

Gen. Brown has made a prize of [illegible] hundred bales of cotton, several hundred head of horses and mules, and a vast drove of cattle.

We learn, on the best authority, that just before the occupation of Brownsville by General Brown and his forces, on the 31st, Col. Hannaville, U. S. A., at the head of about five hundred men, came into town from up the country and demanded of General Slaughter and Col. Ford payment for the services of himself and his soldiers. Colonel Hannaville gave Slaughter and Ford thirty hours to pay the sum called for, threatening them with hanging if the money should not be forthcoming at the expiration of the time. This peremptory mandate [illegible] to whom it was [illegible] bank to [illegible]

By Monday last there was not a vestige of Confederate authority or Confederate soldiers remaining in the town.

Before all the soldiers had left, a strong home guard of Mexicans had been organized, who maintained order until yesterday morning, when, at an early hour, the Federals took possession of the town.

This makes some half dozen times that Brownsville has changed hands since the American revolution began. It was held by the Federals; secondly, it was held by State troops under Col. Ford; thirdly, by Confederate forces under Cols. Ford and Lockett and Gen. H. P. Bee; fourthly, by the Federals under Gens. Dana and Herron; fifthly, by Confederates under Col. Ford, Gens. Drayton and Slaughter; and sixthly and lastly, by the Federals under Gen. A. B. Brown.

On Friday last, a rumor having gained circulation and credence that General Kirby Smith had agreed to surrender the Trans-Mississippi Department to the Federals, and that the forces of that Department were to be paroled, the soldiers of Gen. Slaughter's command stepped forward and took matters into their own hands. A further object was developed in the movement, which was to secure pay for past services, in conformity with a promise made them at a public meeting in Brownsville a week or two previously.

The town of Brownsville was immediately taken possession of by the soldiers, and some of the officers were arrested, among them General Slaughter.

The town was strongly garrisoned; pickets were on every corner. As a general thing the best of order was maintained. And all attempts to rob or plunder were discountenanced by the majority, and in some instances severely punished.

A collector of customs was appointed, and every effort was made by the soldiers to obtain from Government property the money which they claimed was their due, and which had been promised them.

After Gen. Slaughter had rendered an account of the moneys expended, which the soldiers supposed to be still in his hands, he was released, and immediately came to this side.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BROWN AND GEN. MEJIA—NON-INTERFERENCE REQUIRED BY INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[From the Brownsville correspondence, June 1st, of the Times.]

I enclose the following letter. The extract from the letter of instructions of the Secretary of State is important.

Headquarters, Department, United States Forces,
Brownsville, Texas, May 31, 1865.

GENERAL—In order that you may be informed of the desires, on the part of the Government of the United States, to preserve amicable relations with the Republic of Mexico, I have the honor to transmit the following extract from the instructions from the Secretary of State to the commanding officer of the Department of the Gulf, and which has been furnished to me for my guidance while in command of the Rio Grande:

[Extract.]

"You have already found that the confusion resulting from the civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have, therefore, to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that Republic at the present time.

"We are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of foreign war, mingled with civil strife. In the conflict we take no part, and, on the contrary, we practice absolute non-intervention and non-interference. In command of the frontier it will devolve upon you, as far as practicable, consistent with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent."

I am aware, General, that the fact that this town, immediately preceding its occupation by the troops under my command, was, in a measure, protected by persons inimical to the Imperial Government of Mexico, and the necessity that exists for the employment of men of this class in my operations against the bands of rebels in the country may be construed into a belligerent feeling toward your Government. I beg leave to assure you that such is not the case, and I repeat to you formally what I said in our conversation at Bagdad, that the troops under my command will not be permitted in any manner to interfere in the present relations of Mexico. The same assurance has been given to the members of the liberal party of Mexico now residing at this port.

With consideration of respect, I am, General, your obedient servant,

E. R. Brown,
To Major Gen. Mejia, commanding, Matamoros, Mexico.

FIGHT BETWEEN CORTINAS AND LOPEZ—LOPEZ WHIPPED, &c., &c.

On the 31 inst. a report was brought to Gen. Brown, commanding at Brownsville, that a fight had taken place that day between the forces of Gen Cortinas, Liberal, and General Lopez, Imperialist, about 25 miles above Matamoros.

The strength of the opposing forces was estimated to be between two and three thousand men, and the latter were driven across the river.

Lopez expected reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time to assist until they had been driven back some distance.

Cortinas is hated, but feared by the better class of Mexicans, and they would be pleased to hear of his death. They consider him a robber.

Trade in Matamoros is very dull. All classes of goods, except provisions, are selling at less than one-half of their cost, while others are deserting, leaving their stocks behind to pay their expenses.

You may expect to hear some important Mexican news by the next mail. I am cognizant of steps taken by Cortinas and Negrete which will result in the fall of Matamoros. They have been for some time awaiting the occupation of this town by the United States forces before making the movement. I really have no time for details. The express for Brazos leaves immediately. W.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—Among the returned wanderers whose once familiar faces have reappeared in accustomed places, none wears a look of more glowing geniality than Mr. J. C. Arnold, formerly known in reportorial connection with the New Orleans press. Like others who have come back from "beyond the lines,"—lines which exist no longer, save in memory—he thinks there is no place like the old home, especially if that home be in this city, which possesses so mysterious and invincible attractions over her children, native and adopted.

United States District Court—Judge Durell. United States vs. the schooner Chase and Cargo. Judgment by default and contumacy was rendered in this case against all persons interested in the property seized and the libel was taken pro confesso.

The evidence in the case was then taken up ex parte with the sealed papers and the testimony taken in preparatorio. The Court then on hold the allegations of the libel fully proven and condemned the vessel as a lawful prize of war. It was further ordered that the vessel be sold and the proceeds deposited as the law directs; further, that the Prize Commissioners take testimony relative to the question of how many vessels are entitled to share in the prize.

Five lots of ground, libelled as the property of S. Story, were after trial and argument, ordered to be restored to claimant, on payment all costs and charges in this case.

Prosecutor Fined.—Robert Sample was arrested at the complaint of Mich. Gerson, on a charge of insult and assault and battery. The case had been fixed for trial several times and was yesterday dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing. The Recorder expressed his indignation at the conduct of the prosecutor, and fined Mich. Gerson to the extent of $10 for trifling with the Court.

Sudden Death.—Michael McMahon, a painter by trade, fell suddenly dead yesterday about noon, at No. 47 Perdido street. He was in good health in the morning, and came to his workshop as usual. His death is supposed to have been the result of sunstroke.

The Arson Case.—Wm. Baldwin, a middle sized darkey was examined yesterday on the charge of having set fire to the bed and musquito bar in the room of Mrs. Carr, on Thursday night about 10 o'clock, where Mrs. Carr and her children were in bed and therefore in danger of their life. A son of Mrs. Carr testified to the case. This lad is about 13 years of age, named William and says that he saw the accused Wm. Baldwin pass through the alley, light a match and enter his mothers room where he set the musquito bar on fire. This evidence was very positive and was corroborated by that of Sergeant Cooney and a colored woman who saw him run off after the deed was done. The man was sent before the First District Court, to be tried for his life.

This diabolical attempt is said to have been done in revenge because Mrs. Carr had caused the arrest of the woman Mary Blackman on a charge of assault and battery. The latter was convicted and fined $10 and $250 peace bonds or 10 days in Parish Prison.

[illegible]—John Burns was appointed Lieut. [illegible] First District, and J. H. Rayne [illegible] M. D. Kerr [illegible] Simon and W. [illegible] Gallia.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Col. Quincy relieved of the Mayoralty. Gleudy Burke Mayor pro tem.

The following order was published this morning, and Mr. Gleudy Burke entered into the Mayoralty according to its terms:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., June 8, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 152.

[Extract.]

17. Mr. Hugh Kennedy is appointed Acting Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Col. Samuel M. Quincy, 73d U. S. Colored Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Mayor, and will rejoin his regiment. He will turn over to Mr. G. Burke, who is authorized to act until the arrival of the Acting Mayor, the duties of the office in which he is now acting.

By command of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
GEO. L. WILKER, Lieut and A. A. A. G.

FOR MATAMOROS.—The steamship Governor Bailey, Captain Doyle, will leave her wharf at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow, Saturday, 10th inst., for Matamoros, with the United States mail and the following passengers:

M. Arnold, J. Arnold, S. Arnold, E. Morris, A. Ottenbach, C. B. Nash, A. Greenlee, W. W. Warren, Mrs Kerlaghan and two children, and others—and 12 in the steerage.

Arrival of the Steamer Commonwealth

The steamer Commonwealth, from Cairo and St. Louis, arrived this morning with Western newspaper dates to the morning of the 4th at Cairo. Their news is not materially later than already received via the river to the evening of the 31 instant. We subjoin the following:

GEN. LONGSTREET TO BE A TEST CASE.

New York, June 3.—The application of Gen. Longstreet for pardon is regarded as a test case as to the treatment of the large number of Rebel military not included in the terms extended to the various Confederate armies.

LARGE COTTON SHIPMENTS FROM GALVESTON.

New York, June 3—Bermuda papers of May 30th state that the rebel steamer Imogene has arrived at St. Georges with 1000 bales of cotton from Galveston. She reports nine steamers there loading with cotton and that ingress and egress is very easy.

FROM SAVANNAH—MILITARY GOVERNOR ASKED FOR—ARRIVAL OF MRS. CLAY AND MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

New York, June 3—The Savannah *Herald* says that a large public meeting was held on the night of the 30th at which resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of President Johnson, that sympathizers with secession are not to be appointed to office and asking a Military Governor for Georgia.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. C. C. Clay and party have reached Savannah.

STEAMERS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, June 4.—The Ben Stickney and Maria Denning are both advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

TEXAS.

Galveston and Houston papers to the beginning of this month show military disorganization and dispersion to have been going on for some time before any special conclusion had been reached as to a surrender of forces in that part of the Trans-Mississippi.

On the 23d Col. Ashbel Smith at Galveston addressed the U. S. Naval Commander off that port, by instruction of Gen. Magruder, to obtain means of sending a Commissioner to New Orleans to negotiate with Gen. Canby. The request was granted and conveyance proffered at any time it was desired.

It would appear from this that there was no concurrence of action between the Trans-Mississippi officers in Texas and those in Louisiana. For this it is difficult to account, unless by supposing Gen. Kirby Smith to have abandoned military affairs on the Red River, and especially the question of surrender, to Gens. Buckner and Price, without communicating on the subject with Gen. Magruder, and perhaps with intention of leaving the latter, as he left Gens. Buckner and Price, to make what settlement he could or be embraced in the pending negotiations for a general surrender.

General Magruder also seems to have virtually relinquished his command, and his soldiers, in the absence of Provost Marshals and military police, helped themselves freely, but without passion or violence, and without molesting private property, to the portables of the Government stores, and then quietly dispersed for their homes.

Governor Murrah, like most of the Southern Governors east of the Mississippi, called a State Convention to be elected on the 13th instant, and to meet at Austin on the 10th July, and also a session of the Legislature to be convened on the 6th July, to take action in reference to the situation.

These calls were as late as the 25th ult., but it would seem that the Governor was still ignorant of the suppression of such by the United States authorities east of the Mississippi.

By Telegraph from New York.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

GENERAL GRANT IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 7—P. M.—The pressure to see General Grant was so great that, after his appearance on a storehouse balcony, all visitors except ladies were denied access.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, June 7—P. M.—The National Typographical Convention hold their next meeting at Chicago.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 31, says large quantities of rosin are being stored in warehouses for shipment North.

CHIHUAHUA OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH—JACKMAN AND JUAREZ ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, June 7—P. M.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: Chihuahua, Mexico, has been occupied by French troops, and Gen. Jackman and Juarez are on their way to the United States.

APPOINTMENT—PERSONAL.

Washington, June 7.—Frederick Sawyers, a native of Boston, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, South Carolina.

George Houston and Joshua Hill, ex-Members of Congress from Georgia, and G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, have arrived here.

GOLD AND COTTON.

New York, June 7—P. M.—Cotton heavy, at 43c. Gold 137¼.

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Washington, June 7, P. M.—The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi and North and South Carolina into Districts for collection of Internal Revenue.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE RESTORED.

The New York *Tribune* announces that the President will soon restore the protection of the writ of *habeas corpus*, thus ordering a very general clearance of military prisons.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA FROM LIVERPOOL.

Halifax, June 7.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool May 29th, has arrived.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Consols 91¼.

A FORMAL DEMAND MADE FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE STONEWALL—ENGLAND MUST INDEMNIFY FOR THE DESTRUCTION BY THE ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES—THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE ENFORCED—NAPOLEON NOTIFIED TO WITHDRAW FROM MEXICO—THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS—THE ALABAMA DELEGATION.

Washington, June 8—A formal demand has been made for the surrender of the Stonewall, notwithstanding the intimations of the British press.

It is not the intention of our Government to abandon or abate its demands upon England for damages to our commerce by Anglo-Rebel pirates. Enough of our army will be returned to enforce any demand upon Foreign Governments.

It is understood preliminary measures have already been taken for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and Napoleon has been notified that we will not submit to European interference with Mexico, and that he must withdraw French and Austrian troops.

It is not probable that the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place till September.

A portion of the Alabama delegation were at the White House to-day. They have abandoned their intention to recommend Col. Saubold as Provisional Governor, and now recommend Mr. Parsons. He is opposed by Alabama loyal men, who have recommended Mr. Smith, who was forced to abandon Alabama in 1861, on account of his Union sentiments.

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY RESERVED.

New York, June 8.—The Washington special says the President's definitive policy towards the rebellious States will be reserved till the trials are over.

TESTIMONY AS TO BOOTH'S INSANITY.—The following occurred on the testimony of Miss Surratt before the Military Commission:

Q. Were Booth and your brother on friendly terms. A. I never asked him; he used to call and see him some times, one day I know he said Booth was crazy, and he wished he would not come there.

THE PROFIT OF THE WAR TO ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes in a recent letter:

The war in America being over at last, the Confederate armies all surrendered, and Jeff. Davis a fugitive, making for Mexico, if not already captured, the blockade-running fleet has come home. Some of these fast Clyde-built steamers have had a wonderful success. It is said that one of them has cleared for her owners between seven and eight millions of dollars. I presume that Englishmen have made out of this business two or three hundred millions of dollars. They have made immense profits both ways—on the goods supplied to the South, and on the cotton and naval stores received in payment. If the people of England are taxed to pay a hundred millions for the devastations committed by the Alabama, they will still have made a large profit out of the war. In fact, up to this time, the war in America has been a benefit to England in almost every respect, after deducting the cost of feeding the operatives in Lancashire. The question now is, what will be the effect of peace? Stocks decline under gloomy apprehensions.

The Question of Belligerent Rights in France—Southerners Abroad.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes on the 16th ult.:

The French Government will, there is reason to believe, withdraw belligerent rights from the rebellion within a few days. It is probable, also, that England will take the same step on the same day, and that all the European Powers which have granted these rights will immediately follow the example of the great maritime Powers.

The most of the Southern people here declare, I understand, that they will never go back again to the South, and they talk of settling in Mexico and in England. But as a very large proportion of them are now deprived of any means of subsistence, they will probably sooner or later find their way back to the South.

(From the New York Sun, May 31.)

Movements of the Fenians.

The closing of the rebellion has caused renewed activity in the Fenian organization, and the aim of that body is now avowed more openly and more explicitly than before. A very large meeting was held at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, to hear an address from the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, on the subject of "Ireland a Sovereign State of America." The speaker contended that Ireland should be rescued from [illegible] Queen. He [illegible] that the Fenians would yet prove the instruments for carrying this project into execution. The repeated and enthusiastic acclamations of applause with which these views were received, evince a strong sympathy with Ireland and the Fenians on the part of a considerable class of Philadelphians, and if such a demonstration began in the proverbially quiet and staid Quaker City, it we may reasonably presume that a kindred feeling exists in every other city and town in the United States. The developments of the Fenian organization in this country is jealously watched by the British Government, whose agents have are of course careful to report everything they can discover in connection with the movement. The subject has lately been brought to the attention of Parliament, and although the government oracles affected to treat the matter lightly, it was plainly to be seen that their indifference was merely assumed.

The rapid spread of the Fenian order in this country, the knowledge that a large class of our soldiers belong to the organization, the fact that these soldiers are about to be discharged from the service, and the definite shape which the purpose of the Fenians has now taken, cause a degree of uneasiness and apprehension in England that cannot be disguised. It is perhaps, looking too far ahead to determine what disposition shall be made for Ireland, should her people succeed in throwing off the British yoke. The ties of sympathy and of kindred certainly bind it more strongly to the United States than to any other country, but its geographical position could hardly be more unfavorable for uniting it as a "Sovereign State of America." It will be quite time enough to discuss this point when the important work of independence has been accomplished.

Mortuary Statistics at the Andersonville Prison, Ga.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 31st ult.]

Headquarters Cavalry Corps M. D. M.,
Macon, Georgia, May 19, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to your office, for publication, a list of Ohio soldiers who died in prison, at Andersonville, Georgia, from February, 1864, to April, 1865, inclusive, as taken from the prison and hospital records now in our possession.

From the same records it appears that the greatest number of prisoners confined at Andersonville at any one time was on August 9, 1864, being 33,006; the total number of deaths per hospital record, 12,922; the total number of graves by actual count, 12,910; the greatest number of deaths in any one month was in August, 1864, being 2,999; greatest number in any one day was on August 23, being 127. The records of the hospital from August 22 to September 10, 1864, are missing, consequently the numbers of the graves of soldiers who died during that period can not be given.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MCBURNEY,
Major 1st O. V. C.

Summer Fruits.

Acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "bilious" that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood, that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens, and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonade, on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries, in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

It was rumored that Ada Menken intended marrying one of the Davenport brothers, apropos of which Punch gets off this epigram:

Oh, happy Ada! lament thy lot,
In wedding one of those mysterious brothers!
He may slip through the matrimonial knot
As easily as he has slipt through others.

EX-GOV. BERISH MAGOFFIN has taken very decided ground in favor of Kentucky's ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, the leading question before the people of the State at present.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 9, 1865.

The general Market has continued to exhibit a fair degree of animation but our leading staple was depressed, to-day by liberal receipts, and prices gave way about 1c per lb. The demand, however, was fair and the sales summed up from 300 to 350 bales.

Up to the close of business we have no later intelligence from New York, nor did anything transpire to affect the Gold Market, unless the heavy shipments by the steamships to-morrow, which take together about $130,000, of which $53,000 were shipped by the Cromwell and the residue by the Star. Hence the market opened quite firm at yesterday's figures, and closed at 134¼ to 135, against 134 1/2 to 135 last evening. The sales included $2,500, $5,000, and $2500 in 2 lots at 134¾, $1500 at 134¾, $5000 at 135, $6000 at 135¼, and $2000 at 135 1/2. We also heard of other sales yesterday at 135 1/2 besides those reported. Silver was at fair request at 129 1/2 for American half dollars. They are quoted at 125 to 125, and Mexican dollars at 124 1/2 to 126.

We have no material change to notice in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included a good private bill for £1500 at 111, and £200, first class, at 110 and 117¾. The Banks asked 151 to 152¾. The sales of Francs included a first class private bill for fr. 70,000 at 3.85, another for fr. 30,000 at 3.80, and a moderate amount by one of the Banks at 3.75.

The remittance demand for Checks on New York was quite active for the mail to-morrow, and was uniformly supplied by the Banks and dealers at par. Their aggregate sales reached $500,000. Out-doors, some Boston Sight was passed at ¼ to ⅜ discount, a moderate amount of N. York Sight at ¼, ⅜ and ½, mostly ⅜, about $18,000 one day's Sight at ¼, and $30,000 at ⅜, $2000 three days at ⅜, and a round amount of five days at ¼.

In Stocks we noticed a sale of 65 shares Bank of America at the advanced rate of $99.50. The highest price previously reported was $92.50. There was some inquiry for City Railroad. City Bonds are quoted at 78¾ 79 for Consolidated and 70 to 70 1/2 for the Railroad issues.

The Bank note market was less animated, but there was a continued inquiry for Louisiana State Bank, with some sales at 12 1/2. A lot of $900 Bank of New Orleans sold at 24 1/2. Our inside figures representing the buying rates for small lots. We continue to quote Merchants' Bank notes at 19¾ 65c per dollar, Bank of Louisiana at 36 to 38 1/2, Louisiana State Bank at 10 to 12 1/2, Bank of New Orleans at 52 1/2 to 57 1/2, Union Bank at 60 to 67 1/2 and Crescent City Bank at 65 to 75c 4 dollar. Round amounts command outside figures down from 1 to 5c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command