THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3.

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

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of improved real estate situated in Johnson street, between Hospital and Barracks streets, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Last Day.*—To-day is distinguished as the last of the Academy's extended and prosperous season. The public and the management have throughout been on the best understanding, and parting with mutual satisfaction as to the past, they may look with happy anticipations to the renewal of similar relations on the opening of the next season. To-day will take place at noon the usual Saturday Matinée, and to-night will be the benefit of Mons. La Thorne, stage manager, with a select and brilliant programme.

Since Mr. Mill, the eminent reform leader of England, has repudiated mere "manhood suffrage," and insists upon all women of adult age being made electors, it has become a matter of curious interest to know how persons of this peculiar persuasion will vote. Is it expected for them to go to the ballot box or for the ballot box to be brought to them? We trust the latter plan will be adopted, for the idea of those delicate creatures having to crowd to the polls pell-mell with the electoral savages of the hirsute and bifurcate sex is perfectly horrible. Meantime those whose curiosity demands something in this connection immediately to feed on, may rest assured that if the female world vote at all, no matter how views may conflict as to the *manner* of their voting, they will be certain to vote after a *fashion*.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The only paper in the West, and we believe in the whole country, which has continued to denounce Gen. Sherman on account of his proposed arrangement with Gen. Joe. Johnston, is the Chicago *Tribune*. This journal pursues him with increasing bitterness, and lets no occasion pass to repeat its assertion of gross impropriety and impolicy in his plan for pacificating the rebellion, and to throw out against him insinuations of unworthy motives and dangerous designs. One of its last attacks of this nature, is based upon the suggestion of Gen. Sherman's name for the next Presidency by the New York *News*. In commenting upon the circumstance, the *Tribune* says:

If Gen. Sherman has done anything to warrant the New York *News* in nominating him for the Presidency he has done it in his Bowman letter, where he seeks to justify rather than explain his agreement with Johnston. He says in substance that he made the agreement because it was right, and that those who annulled it did wrong. If Ben. Wood's paper had been informed that Gen. Sherman intended to make an issue with the Government on the question of putting the rebel State officers, and the old slave oligarchy in power, and furnishing them with arms, we can conceive that it may have had very good Copperhead grounds for presenting his name as a candidate for those who stand on the Chicago Platform, and hold that the war has been a failure.

It has been suggested that all who subscribe to the redemption of the national debt, under the plan recently inaugurated in New York, of paying it by individual contributions of $20,000 or $10,00 each, shall have their services acknowledged by assignments of tracts of public land at a handsome valuation.

The steamship Morning Star, Horatio Nelson commanding, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full fright, $88,850 in gold, and the following passengers:

Mrs Wendell, P Clifton, Miss L Wendell, Dr Wm S Wood, Mary Woodruff, L H Christensen, Mary Young, C Lerch, Dr E H Gramler, M Bergamini, R E Deland, Mrs C Schweigitt, Jas Mitchum, W B Haggerty, E Kein, Jules St Martin, Mrs C Hincks and 3 children, Mrs Booth and 3 children, D Gritz, Capt E Mahlen, Thos Hawks, G W Gould, D U Botzel, E Marque, Jas E Lee and 3 children, A Gritzner and wife, C Alston, Jas Aitchinson, C Phillippi, J Gilsner wife and 3 children, Mrs M Epstein 2 children and servant, M Underhill, Mrs J B Davidson and child, Chas Hopkins, wife, child and nurse, Mrs J M Courtney, Miss F Courtney, Mrs Geo L Bright and 2 children, Miss L Clement, Master E Schlanter, N McAtee, wife, 4 children and 2 nurses, Miss Stark, Mrs Cornutt, 2 children and servant, Mrs Vogel and servant, Chas Bird and wife, Jos S Roquet, Mrs V C Halmes, Mrs H M Porter, T J Rogers, wife and child, Miss E Depras, Miss E Depras, Jno E Watkins and wife, Wm H Sampson, C Espinosa, G E Smith, Mrs G Fitzery, Miss A Fitzery, G M Key U S N, L A Brown U S N, A L Emerson U S N, Mrs Dimmock and child, Mrs Fuller, Cap W W Armstrong and 67 in the steerage.

The United States steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Blanchard, will sail this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Mrs Berry and child, Mrs Bartlett, child and servant, Miss Flanders, Vecil, John Clapp, Miss Mary Clapp, Col. Shuttleworth, J G Shuttleworth, David Shuttleworth, Miss M Shuttleworth, J Thayer, Mrs M N Tanner and 2 children, F Bainbaugh and wife, Miss Anne Beard, Miss Frotard, Mr Bailey, J J Jamison, E Beard, B C Odom, John Baptist, John Mooney, Capt. E J McDermott, H Pettitt, A Volsin, T Mason, Mrs F N Dickerson, J Braisted, Mrs C E Shedder, child and servant, T F Oulen.

The Eastern and the Western Troops Compared.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, speaking of the late grand review, says:

Naturally, a comparison was made between the Eastern and Western troops. The Western men were taller, with fewer boys and scarcely any foreigners among them. The marching step was several inches longer, and yellow and red beards and light hair predominated. The officers of the Army of the Potomac conceded that they marched better; they moved with an elastic, springy, swinging step, that does not belong to the Eastern boys, and their faces were more intelligent, self-reliant and determined. One could not distinguish the officers from the men, except by their uniform. The privates and officers seemed equal in intelligence and manly bearing. On the other hand, the Eastern troops showed more fine discipline and more drill, and there was a marked distinction between the officers and men in point of culture.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the same occasion, writes:

The fixed, stern bearing of General Sherman, his style—which a profane person might denominate his "don't care a damnativeness"—characterized his whole army. There was a look almost fierce and sullen on nearly every face. There was a rigidity of jaw and straightforward scornfulness of eye in every rank, that no observer could fail to mark. The great, grim, dingy, gloomy masses, marched as if in solemn contempt of all such displays; marched with a bitter, business-like scowl, as if they might be going to battle. Evidently, no part of the American people have been converted into soldiers so thoroughly, as those gaunt veterans of Sherman's army.

There was a decided difference in the Armies of the Potomac and the West, apparent to all spectators. The Western boys looked *hard*. They were dingy, as if the smoke of many battles had dyed their garments, and the dust and mud of the sacred soil of a dozen insurrectionary States had adhered to them. Their wool hats, well worn and dirty, gave them a most somber covering. The weather-beaten style of the whole army was only the more apparent in the splendor of the unclouded sun.

The boys carried their guns a little carelessly (as compared with the Army of the Potomac,) and marched with that long, steady, slashing step, in which alone they would have made their immortal tour of the continent. They had not such a number of fine brass bands as discoursed such eloquent music for the Army of the Potomac, but the deep roll of their drums was eloquent enough. Those drums had been heard on the banks of the Ohio, and all the way of Sherman's march down to the sea, and up again to the Potomac; and they would beat marches of victory around the globe, if there were orders to do so.

PERSEVERING—Mrs. Gen. Gaines, with a number of lawyers, passed down the river yesterday on her way to New Orleans, where she expects, ultimately, to win the immense estate left by her father, Daniel Clark, and which has been for many years in controversy, and again and again decided against her.—*Memphis Bulletin*, 28th.

Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, is said to be writing the history of the rebellion. We don't know where he is doing it, but fear the thing will be done *from Pike's pique*.

Horace Greeley's Advice to Freedmen Laborers and Planters in the South.

[From the New York Tribune, May 24.]

We hear that many of the Blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for these on almost any terms. We regret this; for, while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and, along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home—"run out," as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth, snuffling and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant Blacks of the South that a Yankee, *because* a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer-meetings, at every crossroads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds, leaving the degrees in rags and foodless, with Winter just coming on. "Trust thyself" is the very first maxim to be impressed on the ignorant Blacks; take no man's fair words as substantial verities, but insist on being paid as you go.

Cash payment—so much for so much—we beg the new Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs to make this the touchstone of all professions. No one has a moral right to ask these ragged, hungry beings to wait till the crop is sold for their pay. To do this is to share all the risks of cultivation; and why should they share the risk who are not to share the profit? They need every penny they can earn—need it as fast as they can earn it—and it should be insisted that they be paid accordingly.

He who proposes to work a plantation by free labor should fill up a small store with Flour, Meal, Bacon, Tea, Coffee, serviceable Fabrics, and whatever else is most needed by his laborers, provide himself with a moderate supply of Greenbacks, and then say: "I want labor; I will pay so much per day for it; your money will be ready at sunday, and the store will open at that hour. I shall keep everything you need, but you are at perfect liberty to trade elsewhere if you think you can do so to advantage. At the week's end, I shall grade you into three classes according to my judgment of your efficiency; if any are not satisfied with my estimate of their performance, they can of course try elsewhere." Practically, little money would be required—far less than to maintain weekly payments; for every one would want food or clothing quite as fast as he could earn, and of $100 paid at sunset for labor, at least $90 would be in the store till next morning. And he who would thus pay each night a fair price in money for each day's work would never want labor, white or black.

No one works in another's field from the love of it: he works because he wants what the recompense of his labor will buy for him; and you can make even Indians work by paying cash down each night and keeping a store adapted to their wants. With Whites or Negroes, there is no difficulty whatever. We speak from long experience of Free Labor in every capacity, when we say that Cash Payment and fair treatment will enable a planter to choose his hands, to make them every way comfortable and contented, with each child at school at least half the year, yet make Cotton or Sugar cheaper than any slaveholder ever did or could. He who inherited a hundred negroes might of course live easily from their labor; but, as between buying fieldhands and hiring them, the advantage is all on the side of the hirer. There are not a dozen factories or machine-shops in the North that could pay their way if the managers had to buy and pay for their workmen.

—"But how are old planters to pay wages daily? They have no money."

Then let them sell a part of their lands. Sell just enough to grow a crop with; then sell that crop to grow the next with, and so on. Sell patches of ground and cabins to the laborers you want to keep; sell to Yankee sellers, to any one who will pay; and learn the truth that the area cultivated is of little consequence—that the amount of your crop is determined by the capacity and labor employed in producing it.

The "Petticoat" Story.

[From the St. Louis Republican, May 27.]

We referred, the other day, to the discrepancies in the stories relating to the circumstances of the capture of Jeff Davis. The first account received was in a dispatch from Gen. Wilson, who, after relating the incidents of the pursuit, spoke of an unfortunate collision, by mistake, between the commands of Colonel Pritchard and Colonel Hardee, and stated as follows:

"The firing was the first warning Jeff. Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots whilst he was running they suspected his sex. The race was a short one; and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded speedily to the persuasion of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government too magnanimous to hunt down women and children."

Another version was as follows:

"No alarm was given until the advance guard, under command of Captain C. S. Hudson, were within a few rods of the tent—*all being folded in the arms of Morpheus*. A rush was immediately made, the tents surrounded, and the entire party gobbled without difficulty."

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday last claims to give the *facts*:

"Every thing was profoundly silent. Jeff. was undoubtedly dreaming of his former greatness, and the entire party were wrapped in the somnambulent embrace of Morpheus, when they were suddenly startled by the yells of the soldiers, and awoke too late to make preparations for even a feeble resistance."

This account goes to state that a guard was placed around the tent, and after some delay, Mrs. Davis and Miss Howell appeared at the door "leading an apparently decrepit old lady, dressed in *a lady's morning wrapper with a tight hood* on her head, and her face *covered with a small veil*, and a tin pail on her arm, going for water. According to this version a Corporal raised the frock with the point of his sabre and discovered Jeff's boots. The circumstance of the boots ought not to have been necessary to arouse suspicion, since the absurdity of sending for a bucket of water a decrepit old woman, who had to be led to the door of the tent, ought to have been sufficient of itself, not to speak of the small veil and the morning wrapper. But here comes in a statement that somewhat changes again the aspect of the affair. We print a dispatch from Washington containing the subjoined:

"The *water proof cloak and shawl* worn by Jeff. Davis at the time of his capture were presented to the War Department to-day by Col. Pritchard. The cloak was *worn as a shirt*, and the shawl as a hood. Under this *female attire* J. D. wore a full suit of drab and a pair of cavalry boots."

Now, if the cloak was worn as a shirt, what was there to conceal the boots? Jeff. Davis is not a short man, and if only this disguise was practiced it seems to us that his "female attire" was rather deficient. Let Secretary Stanton send a bulletin to General Dix giving the real, authentic facts in regard to this momentous matter and relieve the painful anxiety of an interested but deeply perplexed world!

Professional Mendacity.

We read in a special dispatch of the 25th ult. to a Western paper:

The most striking and extraordinary incident of the proceedings to day was in the testimony of Capt. Cottingham, the detective. It appears this man, some days ago, got in conversation with Mr. Aiken, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, and made such statements that the lawyer announced his intention of summoning him for his client's defence. In answer to Mr. A.'s questions, Capt. C. repeatedly stated that the hotel-keeper Lloyd, in his first confession after being arrested did not implicate Mrs. Surratt in the conspiracy in any way. The detective was accordingly called for the defence, and, taking the stand to-day, swore to the exact opposite, as will be seen by the Press report. Mr. Aiken, astonished beyond measure, dismissed the witness, but afterwards recalled him, and stating the facts threw himself upon the consideration of the Court. Judge Advocate Bingham objected, as usual, but Judge Holt permitted the desired question to be put. Cottingham then unblushingly admitted that in his confidential interview with Mr. Aiken, not being under oath, he had deliberately lied for the purpose of deceiving him and injuring Mrs. Surratt's case, and gloried in the fact, saying that as a detective officer lying was his business. It is to be hoped such impudent and outrageous mendacity is exceptional in our Government detective system.

MR. WEED.—The New York *Leader* of the 20th has an *on dit* that Mr. Weed has not only become a citizen of the metropolis, but is about to assume the co-editorship of the *Times*. It adds that having long been in the intimate confidence of President Johnson, Mr. Weed is now in a position, with Mr. Raymond as leader in the House, to become of double service to his party and the nation.

MR. SEWARD TO HAVE AN ORGAN.—The New York *World* asserts:

It is stated confidently in political circles, that Mr. Raymond has concluded an arrangement with Thurlow Weed to surrender to that shrewd and able veteran's hands the editorship of the New York *Times*, while he (H. J. R.) goes to Europe, Congress, or elsewhere. The bearing of this fact is obvious.

HOW A GEORGIA PLANTER RAISED MONEY.—We read in the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 24th ult.:

A few days since, a Georgia planter found it necessary that he should come North on business, but had no money. He stated the difficulty to his wife, who suggested that she guessed the negroes could find some if they would. The negroes were conferred with; and, on being assured that it was all right, they went out severally and dug up, here a $5 piece, there two or three such, in another place a handfull of silver, and handed it over, until the planter had enough, and came off with his pocket full of as good money as any one need want.

BOOTH'S BODY AGAIN.—A correspondent of the New York *News*, who had spoken of the disfigurement of Booth's remains as rumor told the tale, more recently writes:

For the honor of the country, I am glad to say, there is no truth in the shocking tale. Booth's body was buried without disfigurement. It was buried in secret and in the night, and no stone marks, or ever will mark the spot—but this was the choice of his family. The body was given to them. They had it carried far away to the North—away beyond New York—and there interred, and there to remain until the last day, when the quick and the dead are to be judged.

A TORPEDO DISCOVERY AT MOBILE—The Mobile *News* of the 31st ult. says:

Two torpedoes were discovered on Monday in one of the rooms of the Customhouse. The room had not been opened since the abandonment of the city by the Confederates, and when the door was unlocked and the knob turned by the orderly, some obstruction was felt that would not allow it to open, and on being pushed with force enough, the door swung round, disclosing a torpedo attached by a wire to the side of the door. Providentially the cap did not explode, although the lock was sprung. In the same room was found another torpedo, concealed under some loose papers in a desk, with strings leading among the paper, so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove the rubbish. The first had made the party a little more cautious, and this one was also got rid of without doing any damage. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the Customhouse to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Cases.—Fleury Florence carried a sword cane and officer Callaghen arrested him after which Recorder Vennard confiscated the property.

Jos. Laeman, just from Philadelphia could not keep sober nor in the peace. The case was postponed for investigation and the report of Corporal Dannovan.

Miles Burk on a second appearance in a whiskey mood, and Mrs. Murphy who made the welkin ring when under the influence of red eye at midnight were separately fined $5.

Mack Scott, charged with being a vagrant was in company with Silvereye, another contraband, sent down for 60 days.

Recorder Woolfley sent P. Chobesca and Louis McNealy were sent to the Insane Asylum to be treated for a mind deceased if such should be deemed necessary by the physician.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durel.—In the rule against Frank Hardy to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, it was ordered that the name of A. Hardy be stricken from the list of grand jurors, he being unworthy to be a member thereof, that he be committed to prison for forty eight hours and stand committed until he shall have paid a fine of $250 and costs of suit. It was further ordered that one Baker show cause why he should not be punished as an accomplice of said Hardy. The latter, we learn, palmed off a spurious telegraphic dispatch on the Court to obtain leave of absence.

The case of United States vs. the property and schooner of G. W. Logan was fixed for the 5th instant, and it was further ordered that the solvency of W. Wakefield surety on claimants bond be proven before C. C. Claiborne, United Commissioner for this District.

United States vs. steamer Rob Roy and 1150 bales cotton. This case was fixed for the 10th instant.

United States vs the property of S. Boyd in this case the intervenors (Citizens, Bank) were allowed to amend their pleadings.

Furious Driving.—E. Edwards and M. Smolensky had hired a horse and buggy of Mr. Trevett from his stables No. 37 Baronne street. They went on a spree, got to furious driving, and racing, had a collision, broke the buggy and injured the horse. A charge of malicious mischief was made against them and Recorder Vennard fined them $50 each, for their reckless conduct.

First District Court Judge Abell.—The business was presided over yesterday by Mr. J. P. Montamat, the gentlemanly Clerk of this Court, who was waited upon by the Petit Jury of last month in a body. They were instantly served with a certificate each for the per diem of service rendered. They speak very highly of the gentlemanly and efficient Clerk of the Court as experienced during their service in the jury pannel.

The Great Fire on Thursday.—About two o'clock P. M. on Thursday a fire broke out in the square bounded by Benton, Thalia, Erato and Liberty streets, in the house of L Barthlett, attorney-at-law, who it is supposed went beyond the lines some time ago. The fire spread rapidly among the wooden buildings and in a very short time nine residences, on Benton, Thalia and Erato streets, were totally destroyed and the inhabitants made homeless, and some six other buildings and out-houses, fronting on Liberty street, damaged. The fire spread from the house where it originated to that of Christ. Gobs, D. F. Mandell, Mathew Hendricks, Aug. Durbauer and then swept into the buildings on Erato, and the rear of Liberty streets.

Water was very scarce, until the fire plugs were opened by order of Jack Adams. But for the faithful energy of the fire department the entire square would have been reduced to ashes, to the great danger of the surrounding buildings.

The loss is estimated at from $21,000 to 30,000 partly insured.

The buildings were mostly occupied by laboring people who succeeded in most instances to save their personal effects.

Another Fire.—About 3 o'clock this morning the house of John Bacciuim and the barbershop of Ferdinand, with all the houses from Miguel down to the lake, took fire at Milneburg, Lake Pontchartrain. Officer Austin reports all the properties to have been destroyed in consequence thereof.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We are obliged to the polite officers of the packet Joseph Pierce for a Vicksburg *Herald* of the 30th.

Captain John W. Carroll and clerk John Greenough, of the steamer Niagara, have our thanks for esteemed favors.

Our latest mail dates from New York via the West are to the 24th of May.

FOR MOBILE.—The splendid passenger steamer Eleonora Carrel, A. P. Boordman, master, will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Mobile, making all the coast landings.

Progress of the Work on the Lepretre Crevasse—Fair Prospect of Closing it Friday Evening.

We are glad to publish the following note from Mr. J. A. d'Hemecourt, Asst. Surveyor and Superintendent of Levees, giving so satisfactory a view of the work on the crevasse below Algiers:

Lepretre's Crevasse, Thursday morning 7 o'clock, June 1st.

The work is progressing slowly, but surely, the workmen doing really but a half day; the work commences at 8 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 6 o'clock. Now that we have all the materials necessary, I hope to close it Friday evening. The earth work on the upper side of the crevasse will be the most difficult work to do; we have to wheel it from one-third of a mile. The current is very strong on the upper side.

The steamer Emma, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday from Nashville, brought down Lieut. Col. W. A. Ryan, Majors John Y. Rankin and J. H. Formevalt and 190 paroled Texans, of Gen. Govant's Brigade, belonging to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army.

By Telegraph from Cincinnati.

New York Dates to June 1st.

STRINGENCY OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Negro Suffrage Left to the People of the States.

COAL MINERS' RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The President About to Proclaim the Restoration of Peace—No More Military Tribunals—Trial of Davis.

Gold on the 1st 137½.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

NEW YORK, May 30.

Cincinnati, May 30.—The *Commercial's* Chattanooga dispatch says: Secretary Mallory and Howell Cobb passed Chattanooga yesterday for Nashville, under guard.

Washington, May 30.—The President's proclamation absorbs public attention and creates considerable excitement. The stringency of the Amnesty Proclamation occasions some surprise, as a more lenient policy was anticipated.

The proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina is regarded here as definitely excluding negroes from suffrage in Southern States, and as delegating the matter to the people. There are already symptoms of an active political crusade on this question.

The troops, in being mustered out, will be furnished with transportation to their respective States, where they will be paid off.

Secretary Stanton's friends indignantly deny that he will have to leave the Cabinet.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of to-day has the following special dispatch:

Reading, Pa., May 29.—The laborers in the coal mines in Scuylkill and Carbon counties became highly excited at the announcement, on Saturday, that their wages were to be reduced. At Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill, Haven and other places the miners assembled in large numbers. Many of them were infuriated by spirituous liquors. In some instances women, dogs and children accompanied them with yelping noise. The destruction of valuable property was anticipated at Ashland.

Two coal boats were burned by rioters, and for a time the telegraph wires were down.

Last night seven companies of the 202d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers passed through here en route for the scenes of disturbance.

New York, May 30, P. M.—The Florida correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* states that an election took place May 1st, at Fernandina, in which negroes participated. Mr. Adolph Nott was elected Mayor, and was sworn in May 18th by Chief Justice Chase, who arrived that day. A brutal murder has been discovered in the woods back of Brooklyn. The man's head was severed from his body.

He is supposed to have been murdered by a gang of counterfeiters. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion this afternoon.

Gold is 138¼. Closed firm.

5-20's 102¾—new issue.

Money 6½ to 6⅞.

The market in consequence of withdrawal of national deposits from bank stocks off. Erie, 72.

London dates to 19th gives 5 20's selling at 61. Cotton not quoted.

New York, May 30—Cotton market dull, sales 400 bales middling at 47 to day. Molasses—Cuba clayed 35, Porto Rico 65. Sugar—Porto Rico 13½. Exchange on London 110.

New York, June 1—President Johnson is preparing an official announcement of the restoration of peace, and the suppression of all rebellion against the Government.

The people are opposed to military tribunals, and will have no more of them. It is now understood that Davis will be tried before the special term of the District Criminal Court, with a full bench.

Government sales of two thousand bales of Charleston cotton occured to-day. Middling brought 32½ to 33½ in gold—market decreased in consequence.

Gold 136¾.

Fifty bales Sea Island sold at 58c in gold.

Exports for the week 180 bales.

Flour—Heavy—superfine State $5 85. Southern $7 20. Whisky firm. Western quoted at $2 10.

Latest Gold quotations 137¾.

EX-GOVERNOR MOORE, OF ALABAMA, AND COLS GAYLE AND PETTUS, UNDER ARREST, &c.

Mobile, June 1.—Ex-Governor Moore, Cols. Gayle and Pettus, and two printers, have been arrested and brought to this city. They are to be taken to Washington. Ex-Governor Moore seized Mount Vernon Arsenal, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, at the time Alabama seceded.

Additional via the River:

Extracts from Western Papers by the Niagara.

We take the following from Western papers by the steamer Niagara, arrived yesterday, with dates from Cairo to the 28th:

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Washington, May 27.—The prosecution called Geo. F. Edmonds, of Burlington, Vt., who testified that he is an attorney, and had charge, for the United States, of the St. Albans raider case. Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay and Sanders were in attendance on the court, and assumed to be the defenders of these raiders for the Confederate States. The witness was shown a printed paper which he believed was substantially, if not an exact copy of the original which he had seen. This letter was dated Richmond, June 10th, 1861, signed by James A. Seddon, rebel Secretary of War, and addressed to Lieut. Young. It informed the latter that he was appointed for special service, and directed him to report to Thompson and Clay for instructions, and also to select twenty escaped confederate soldiers for the execution of such enterprises as might be trusted to him. The original paper was produced by the rebels on the trial of the St. Albans raiders.

Colonel Nevens, of Genesee, N. Y., testified to having seen Atzerot at the Kirkwood House on the 12th of April. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner inquired and was informed where the Vice President's room was, and pointed it out to the former. The witness did not know Atzerot by name, but immediately recognized the man on coming into this court.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Washington, May 27—Gen. Sherman will soon issue an official address to his army, preparatory to making a trip to Ohio. Most of his troops are encamped on the north side of the Potomac.

[FROM HALIFAX ABOUT THE INFECTION PLOT.

New York, May 27—The Halifax *Sun* and *Advertiser* of the 19th, has the following relative to the trial of an alleged accomplice of Dr. Blackburn. The case of Swan, alleged accomplice of Dr. Blackburn, after a strict judicial investigation has been sent up to the Attorney General for trial at the assizes. Swan remains in custody until liberated on bail. Every honest paper execrates the ground of malice which devised the scheme, and Canadian press denounces Dr. Blackburn as a hellish plotter and a great villain.

We are sorry to see the editor of the *Unionist* in a paragraph this morning attempt to defend this fellow from the charge. It is well known in this city that on his return from Bermuda he boasted of his intention to destroy the Yankees en masse by introducing yellow fever into the northern cities, by the means of infected garments and hospital clothing, and yet we are told by this organ that his antecedents are too magnanimous and gentlemanly to warrant the suspicion.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS—GOV. VANCE—GEN. JOHNSTON AND THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

N. York, May 27.—The conservative delegation from North Carolina is now continuing its efforts to securing the observance of the old State laws in the elections for the formation of the new State government. This view will probably be sustained by President Johnson, who doubts the authority of the Federal government to interfere with States previous to session. The other North Carolina delegation demands suffrage for colored men.

Gov. Vance claims that though arrested he was not arrested as a fugitive, for he had previously offered to surrender himself to Gen. Schofield, but was refused, and allowed to return to his family.

The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent explains how the rebel archieves fell into our hands: Gen. Johnston notified Gen. Shofield that they were at Charlotte, and the latter sent Lieut. Washburn for them. Gen. Johnston received Lieut. Washburn very courteously, and told him where the documents were secreted in a cellar. He had already turned them over to the Union commander of the post, as he had no troops to put over them as a guard. They were found in eighty-three boxes of all sizes and descriptions. A large number of captured Union flags, duly labeled, were found.

SUPPOSED IMPORTANT CAPTURE ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

New York, May 27.—Lieutenant Holdt, commanding a division of cavalry, under date of Cape Sable, May 23th, reports having captured a boat on the 17th, off Bay Point, Florida, containing seven white men and a negro endeavoring to escape to Havana. The white men gave the following names:

Frank P. Anderson, Richard S. McCullough, Frederick Mobile, Henry W. McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thomas Harris, Isaac A. Homer. Their trunks contained considerable rebel finery, some gold and a few papers. They had undoubtedly been holding important positions in Richmond, which place they acknowledged having recently left.

The negro states he was hired at $10 a day, and his freedom, on arriving at Havana, to guide them from Tallahassee. Their conduct leads to the belief that they were men of some importance, and their names are undoubtedly fictitious, and they have not yet arrived at Key West.

There is reason to believe John C. Breckinridge is one of the party captured in Florida.

The McCullough named is believed to be the man who prepared the combustibles to burn nothern cities.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Washington, May 27.—A special to the *Tribune* says a gold medal commemorative of the inauguration of the South American International Congress has been sent to the President by the President of Peru.

Specie is the only currency used in Southwestern Virginia. The corn and wheat crops are abundant and well up. Union men returning from the North are still exposed to equal persecution. A black girl was inhumanly whipped and lacerated by her late master for refusing to work without pay. An order for his arrest was issued but he had fled.

TROUBLE IN THE POTOMAC ARMY.

New York, May 27.—The *Commercial's* army correspondent of the Potomac says there is trouble in the army, the men thinking it hard to be ordered out for four hours drill every day, when they are soon to be mustered out of service. They complain of the harshness of their officers. The ammunition has been taken away from them to prevent serious trouble. An outbreak occurred in the 7th corps. A regiment of regulars sent to quell were so hard pressed by the volunteers that they were compelled to retreat.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

New York, May 27—The Government has knowledge that the spirit of the rebellion is not entirely vanquished, and it will be necessary in many positions in the South to maintain military power for some time.

Sheridan will not need to take troops from this section to subdue Smith.

Beverly Tucker's family arrived at Washington from Richmond, on their way north, but were sent back under guard.

The *Commercial's* special says the Government expects to have railroad communication with Montgomery, ere long, via Salisbury, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta.

Sheridan will have command of 60,000 men.

Boston, May 27.—The extensive furniture establishment of Willard & Co., of South Dedham, was destroyed by fire yesterday, including a great amount of lumber, piled in close vicinity to the building. Loss estimated at $150,000, insured for $13,000.

Philadelphia, May 27—Dr. Henry McMatre late Professor of Anatomy in the General High School of this city, died yesterday, aged 78 years. Dr. McMatre was highly esteemed, both by the profession and the public.

WHY JEFF. DAVIS WAS IRONED—HIS TRIAL.

New York, May 27.—The special to the *Commercial*, from Washington, says that the demonstrative indignation of Jeff. Davis on being placed on army rations was the cause of his being placed in irons.

New York, May 27.—The *Post's* special says the United States District Attorney has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis on the indictment found.

THE NATIONAL DEBT—SUBSCRIPTION PROJECT.

New York, May 27.—The *Herald* has modified its proposition for subscriptions to pay off the national debt, by reducing the shares to $10,000 each. It publishes a number of new subscriptions. They now foot up 111 shares taken, amounting to $1,110,000, and increasing.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial's Washington Telegraphic correspondence, May 26.]

INDICTMENTS AGAINST DAVIS AND BRECKINRIDGE.

The Grand Jury of this District, in order to secure jurisdiction in this matter, have indicted John C. Breckinridge for committing an overt act of treason within the limits of the District of Columbia, in July last, by killing citizens and burning property. Breckinridge is charged with being personally present, and Jeff. Davis constructively so. The indictment was presented in open Court to-day, and a Bench-warrant issued for Breckinridge. Notwithstanding these proceedings, it is believed here that Davis will be tried before the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Rumors have prevailed here to-day, that Davis is to be brought here, and that he was placed in irons, yesterday, preparatory to being removed.

JEFF. DAVIS MANACLED.

A gentleman from Fortress Monroe states that Jeff Davis has been manacled on both ankles, with a chain connecting, about three feet long. He stoutly resisted the process of manacling, and threatened vengeance on those who did it. Rather than submit, he wanted the guards to shoot him. It became necessary to throw him on his back and hold him there until the irons were clinched by a son of Vulcan. No knives or forks are allowed in his cell, and nothing more destructive than a soap spoon. Two guards are in his casemate continually.

ABOUT THE SURRENDER OF THE STONEWALL.

Washington, May 26.—The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorized announcement of the fact that the insurgent ram, Stonewall, unconditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana, viz: The conduct of those authorities upon the occasion, was judicious, dignified, and in entire conformity with amity toward the United States.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE STONEWALL'S SURRENDER.—A Washington dispatch of the 25th says:

Official intelligence has been received of the unconditional surrender of the rebel ram Stonewall, to the Spanish authorities at Havana. The Shenandoah is believed to be the last remnant of the rebel navy. When last heard from she was prowling in the Indian Ocean.

New York Markets of the 27th.

New York, May 27.—Gold quiet, but firm, under the expectation of a continued heavy demand for export. The export by to-day's steamers sailing for Europe, is $1,791,499. The export from this port, for the week, is about $2,030,000.

Gold—Opened at 136¾, fell to 135¾, and closed at 136¾.

Erie 73, N. Y. Central 89¾; U. S. 6s of '81 registered, 109; 5 20s, registered, 103¼; do with coupons, 103¼; do new issue, 71¼; 10-40s with coupons, 94¾.

Money—5 to 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—None doing.

Cotton—Dull, at 48 to 49c.

Flour—20 to 25c better. $6 80 to 6 95 extra State; $7 25 to 7 55 round hoop Ohio.

Corn—1 to 2c better.

Oats—Firmer, at 55c for Western.

Pork—Firmer at $21 to 21 25 for new mess; $20 to 20 50 for 1863-64 do, $17 50 to 18 50 for prime.

Lard—Quiet, at 15 to 18c.

Whisky—Decidedly firmer, at 2 03 to 2 05 for Western.

Petroleum—Quiet; 36c for crude; 50c for refined bond, 67 to 70c for free.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.—The steamer C. E. Hillman, Captain Riseley, arrived yesterday from St. Louis, brought down General P. H. Sheridan and a portion of his staff. The steamer Nicholas Longworth brought down a part of General Sheridan's staff and escort, consisting of the First United States Cavalry. General Sheridan and staff have taken rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.—"Money makes the mare go." The great scheme of Mexican colonization, which, under a peaceful garb, has an ulterior hostile purpose, has suddenly stopped. The agencies in New York, Washington and St. Louis are as idle as a recruiting office in time of profound peace. The leaders are uncertain what the attitude of the Government will be toward them, and worst of all, they lack money. The managers, it is said, are negotiating for a loan of one million, and capitalists are not likely to touch it so long as there are any Seven-thirties in the market. Max. need not be particularly apprehensive of an immediate invasion from this side of the Rio Grande.—*Cinc. Commercial*, 27.

In a recent bill of fare of a first class New York hotel some curious fellow who had to wait for his order counted seventeen kinds of soup, thirteen kinds of fish, ten different styles of potatoes, twelve forms of beef steak, ten descriptions of ice cream, seventeen kinds of fruit, &c., &c., in all an aggregate of two hundred and thirty-six articles for dinner, and yet we wager a hat that somebody rose from that table complaining that there was really "nothing to eat."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, FRIDAY EVENING, June 2, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, which continues quiet in nearly every department of trade, although with indications of some improvement. Our leading staple is in good request, mostly for the spinners, and commands steady prices, the sales of yesterday and to-day summing nearly or quite 600 bales on the basis of 35 a 37c for Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary, and 38 a 40 for Low Middling and Strict Low Middling. At the close of business to-day our latest dates from New York were of yesterday when 2000 bales from Charleston were sold on Government account at a gold price of 32 1/2 a 34 for Middling, the latter being equal to 48½ in currency, or, if deliverable, as in previous sales, at Staten Island, to 50½. At the same time it is stated that private telegrams give lower quotations. We copy under our commercial head the Price Current a statement of the stock of Cotton actually on hand, which materially exceeds the running account kept at that office and by others. The discrepancy is attributed to receipts which were not regularly reported and to the unusual amount of bales made from samples, loose waste, &c.

The average weight of the exports is now about 402 lbs ℔ bale, or fully ten ℔ cent. less than the estimated weight of the receipts, which, if applicable to the entire receipts would of itself account for over two thirds of the excess discovered.

Parties who have just arrived from Mobile estimate the stock in that market at the time of their departure at not over 1000 bales.

The Gold market ranged yesterday from 130 a 133¼ ℔ dollar and closed at 131 a 133¼. This morning it opened with a sale of $7,000 at 133, but very soon advanced to 131 a 131 1/2, then eased off to 133¾ and finally closed at 131. In addition to the above, the sales included $1500 and $5000 at 133¾, $3700 in three lots, at 131, and $1000, $3000 and $10,000 at 131 1/2. Small sums of $500 and less brought $1 35.—Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver, but American half dollars are quoted at 122 1/2 a 125 and Mexican dollars at gold figures.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, the sales of Sterling including two first class private bills at 142½ and 145, and two £500 Bank bills, from second hands, at 146. The only Bank willing to draw asked 150. The sales of France included a first class private bill for fr. 15,000 at 3 87 1/2, and some Bank bills at 3 75 and 3 80.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was on quite a liberal scale, the agregate sales of checks on New York by the Banks and dealers covering nearly $500,000 mostly at par, while out doors about $100,000 New York and Boston Sight, was passed at 1/2 per cent discount, $10,000 New York sight at ¼ Bank Checks from second hands to the extend of nearly $100,000 at ¼, $10,000 Boston sight at 1/2 and some Philadelphia sight at the same.

Nothing transpired in Stocks. City Bonds are quoted at 78 to 78 1/2 for Consolidated and 70 to 72 1/2 for Railroad issues.

In the Bank note market there was a fair demand for Bank of New Orleans bills and sales at 58¼, 59 and 60c per dollar, including $1000 at 58¼. Our inside figures representing the buying rates for trifling lots. We quote Merchants' at 35 to 41c, Bank of Louisiana at 35 to 37 1/2, Louisiana State Bank at 37 1/2 to 62 1/2, Bank of New Orleans at 50 to 60, Union Bank at 55 to 62 1/2, and Crescent City at 60 to 65. Round amounts command outside figures down from 1 to 3c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium over City Treasury notes while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Friday Evening, June 2, 1865.*

COTTON.—The demand continues fair, mostly for the spinners, and prices are well maintained, the sales to-day comprising about 400 bales, including 25 Low Middling at 40c, 28 Strict Middling at 42½c, and 19, 22, 37, 35, 17 and 101, particulars not reported. Yesterday 25 bales Low Middling sold at 39c, and 102 Strict Good Ordinary, Reboxed, at 36c. The week's sales up to last evening embraced 2100 bales against receipts during the same period of 2171. We copy from this morning's *Price Current* the following statement of the stock on hand, with the accompanying remarks:

STOCK OF COTTON.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of Cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged, samples, &c., as well from the suspicion that some lots may have been received which were not reported, or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand, on Monday last, although only thirteen weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day including the receipts and deducting the exports since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 3,951 bales, while the amount actually found was 7176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 3215 bales. According to the Government records about 23,433 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,228 bales, leaving 2207 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock, of 1008 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, etc., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of Cotton and Cotton in seed into bales of 450 lbs., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY, MAY 29TH, 1865.

In Presses.	
Commercial Press	1166
Merchants'	1212
Merchant's Press Yard, No. 1	91
Do. 2	134
Freret's	1670
Slat Branch Yard	749
Fassman's Press	350
Planters'	227
Levee Press	205
	5777
Jackson Railroad Depot	140
On the Levee	130
Sundry Pickeries	537
	6120
On Shipboard.	
Steamship Republic	361
Bark Yumuri	291
Brig Stockton	5—656
Actual Stock found May 29th, bales	7176
Arrived since taking stock	178
	7354
Cleared since taking stock	772
Stock on hand June 1st	bales 6582

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have no improvement to notice in the condition of the market to-day. There were no sales of Sugar. Of Molasses, a lot of 120 bbls reboiled Cuba sold at 60a ℔ gallon. Day before yesterday, not previously reported, a small lot of white clarified Sugar sold at 18c ℔ lb. and 200 hhds yellow clarified at 16 a 16½c ℔ lb. These purchases were mostly for the West. There have been retail sales from refinery of 300 bbls and half bbls Cuba filtered Molasses at 65 a 75c ℔ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Although there is a better feeling, from anticipations of a more active trade with the interior, we have no improvement to notice in the general market. The sales to-day are confined to 68 bbls common Flour at $6 12½c, 138 bbls superfine, in various lots, at $7, 150 do do at $7 25, 50 low Extra at $8 25, 261 good do at $9, and 150 do at $9 10 ℔ bbl, and 300 sacks white, yellow and mixed Corn, in retail lots, at $1 10 a 1 25 ℔ bushel. A day or two since a lot of 1500 sacks Oat sold in store at 60c ℔ bushel. Western Eggs are selling on the landing at 20 a 25c ℔ dozen, in bxs, and $21 a 26 ℔ bbl. Good Western Butter is retailing at 44 a 45c ℔ lb. Malt is offered at $2 ℔ bushel, without selling.

Day before yesterday we reported sales of 46 tierces Lard, by auction, at 11½ a 15½c ℔ lb. This Lard was sold by auction, a few days previously, at 17½c ℔ lb, but was rejected on account of its being water pressed.

COFFEE.—Rio is in good request and prices have advanced. About 150 sacks sold to-day, in several lots, at 32½ a 33c ℔ lb. Holders are now asking more.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 3, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: 331 Beeves, 935 Hogs, 507 Sheep, 199 Milch Cows and 179 Veal.

Sales of the past week: 171 Beeves, 371 Hogs, 820 Sheep, 51 Milch Cows and 254 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 90 Beeves, 701 Hogs, 510 Sheep, 51 Milch Cows and 135 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	00 — @ —	15
Western Beeves, 2d quality ℔ lb net	00 — @ —	17
Western Beeves, 3d quality	00 — @ —	14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	— — @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	— — @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— — @ —	—
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— — @ —	—
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	— 11 @ —	13
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	8 00 @	9 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	0 00 @	100 00
Veal, ℔ head	15 — @	25 00
Sucking Calves, ℔ head	10 00 @	15 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 3, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, for New York, J M Courtenay

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, for New York, A Moulton

Bark Mackinon Williamson, Thompson, for Matanzas, in ballast, G A Fosdick

Brig Fredonia, Potter, for New York, Master

Schr Ellicott, Duncan, for Matanzas, in ballast, G A Fosdick

Schr Morris, (British), Fruity, for Matamoros, Master

Steamer Ida Handy, Moore, for St Louis, Master

Steamer John Kilgour, Christie, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Col Colmer, from Madisonville, to master—New Basin

Schr Lizzie, Raymond, from Matamoros, in ballast—2d district

Schr Camille, Vidal, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—2d district

Schr Constance, Parsons, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to F J Daniloa & co—2d district

Schr Mary Campbell, Fertle, from Tampico, to master—2d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Emma, Davis, from Nashville

Nicholas Longworth, Williams, from Cincinnati

C E Hillman, Reseley, from St Louis

Jos Pierce, Pratt, from Vicksburg

Ben Franklin, Ure, from Donaldsonville

Wenona, Pitcher, from Lower Coast

Una, Kelong, from Thibodeaux

Niagara, Carroll, from St Louis

Monsoon, Bouchereau, from Baton Rouge

Lafourche, Parenton, from Thibodeaux

Bella Donna, Smith, from Bayou Sara

Dick Fulton No 3, Packer, from Louisville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Mary, ——, from Matamoros

Schr Sophia, ——, from Matamoros

Schr Rosa lo, ——, from Matamoros

Schr Althea, Gurney, from Philadelphia

Schr Cyclone, Babbage, from Mobile

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Mary Campbell, from Tampico—6 passengers

Per schr Lizzie, from Matamoros—20 passengers

Per schr Camille from Matamoros—12 passengers

Per schr Constance, from Vera Cruz—27 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Morning Star—414 bales cotton 1011 bbls flour $80,155 in specie 3 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—912 bales cotton 103 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per brig Fredonia—75,000 feet lumber

MATAMOROS—Per schr Morris—100 sks corn 30 bbls potatoes 73,000 feet lumber

ST LOUIS—Per steamer John Kilgour—149 hhds sugar 75 bbls molasses and sundries

IMPORTS.

TAMPICO—Per schr Mary Campbell—250 bunches plantains 100 doz cocoa nuts 7 m oriol

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Niagara—500 bbls flour 30 hhds tobacco B R Pegram—100 bbls flour 132 cedar logs 457 sks corn 577 sks oats C T Buddecke & co—47 bbls gins 31 bales hair 15 hhds tobacco H T Vennard—35 bbls flour Von Norden & co—8 bxs eggs 7 kegs butter Griffin & Poeth—6 tcs lard Wright & Murry—100 bbls flour Converse & Kennett—6 bbls alcohol G S Dennison—491 bbls flour Grave, Davis & co—2 rolls yarn Bostick & Seymour—500 bbls flour 11 bxs eggs G W Byrnes—1 pkg tobacco Meyer & co—300 bbls flour T Prudhomme—15 kegs butter Grief & Byrnes—25 do A D Grief & co—6 bbls eggs 100 bbls flour Schneider & Zuberbier—22 bbls ale Bower, Garner & Harrison—20 bxs tobacco C H Hengel & co—450 sks bran F DeBondio—10 bxs eggs M Dranet—4 do Adams Express—100 bbls flour F A Harty—12 kegs butter L Doyle—15 bxs eggs F C Mahen—772 bales hay Capt Mason—50 do 145 sks corn D C Aldrecht—9 bxs eggs P T Hayback—2 bbls flour J T Moore—565 do Henley & co—233 head sheep 56 head cattle M Quold & co—110 head sheep J Meyer—20 head cattle Fields—25 do Quinn—157 head sheep B Foster—sundries to order

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Dick Fulton No 3—2 barges coal Peterson & co—5 do U S Quartermaster

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Joseph Pierce—731 bales cotton 12 bags do U N Cutler—31 bales cotton Meyer, Weis & co—24 do J Deynoodt—9 do Ober, Atwater & co—12 do D W F Disbee—10 do E N York—2 do H Antoyne—47 bdls hides J W Gurley—2 cases tobacco A Green—1 bdls skins W H Witham—21 bales rags 8 bbls brass M Kaufman—10 bales domestic E Giquel—81 pkgs mds Adams Express—10 bxs wine 14 bbls do 2 bbls sugar E Druchaud—7 cases mdse R B Buckner—17 head cattle Foster & co—sundries to order

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—1 bale cotton O H Cutler—2 hags wool C Kock & co—2 bales moss C Galues—5000 feet lumber A McConnell—sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Wenona—120 bbls potatoes Wm Ayer—27 sks rice J David—21 do F Martin—31 sks potatoes Michel—30 do A D Sauvant—sundries to order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Una—sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Monsoon—11 bales cotton A Brahn—160 sks potatoes and sundries A Dubuclo

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—1 bale cotton L Davis—1 do S Hesse—5 bbls cotton in seed—3 sks do P H Foley—12 sks do E Heath—21 cbds sugar F J Daniloa & co—6 do A Thibaut—1 bale cotton B F Flanders—31 sks potatoes 25 pkgs eggs to order

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Bella Donna—960 feet lumber Palmer—5000 do 771 feet ash do J A Brown—7000 feet lumber to order

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Col Colmer—42 bales cotton to order

For Mobile.

THE elegant passenger steamer IATAN, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad as above, making all the coast landings, on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Shippers should present the Bills of Lading for signature before 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday. New Orleans, La., June 3d, 1865. W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

For Matamoros.

THE new A 1 steamship GOV. BAILEY, H. Tyler, Commander, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH KELLEY, 127 Gravier street, or to Captain on board, Port 29, 2d District.

Wanted,

A GOOD NURSE and a COOK with good references. White women preferred. Apply at No 290 Marais street or No 69 Old Levee.

Western Produce.

77........Poydras Street........79

800 BARRELS St. Louis Premium FLOUR
300 bbls Favorite
250 Rockport Mills
200 Pegram's Atlantic
500 Choice Superfine
400 Good Fine
overweight MESS PORK
prime MESS PORK
prime PORK
Rump
Jowls
75 tierces sugar-cured canvassed HAMS
10 casks clear SIDES
50 firkins choice new Goshen BUTTER
20 half firkins Western
For sale by E. S. KEEP.

NOTICE.

DR. A. CAPDEVIELLE gives consultations from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Circus street Infirmary, and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., at his residence, No. 150 Chartres street.

RICHELIEU CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT.

PROSPER LEVY.

174........Canal street........174

(Between Baronne and Philippa, New Orleans.)

THE above splendid establishment opens on THURSDAY next, June 8th.

The Saloon on the ground floor is specially for Ladies who will find therein, at all hours, all kinds of refreshments, such as FROZEN LEMONADES, SHERBETS, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c., and a REGULAR RESTAURANT, on the same plan as the great establishment in Paris.

Gentlemen's Restaurant up-stairs, where the EARLIEST FRUITS and VEGETABLES, delicacies generally, are to be found. Ales, wines and liquors imported for the season.

Board by the month, by the week or by the ticket, on moderate terms.

Orders for marriages and evening parties are solicited.

The balcony is brilliantly illuminated every night for the reception of the public.

The house at No. 183 Camp street, is kept in the same superior style as heretofore.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS VAIRIN and Mr. PAUL E. MORTIMER become members of our firm from this date. New Orleans, June 1st, 1865. S. H. KENNEDY & CO.

St. Louis Restaurant.

KEPT BY HENRY BARTHE,

St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

FURNISHED Rooms for Planters.

Saloons for Family Parties and Marriage.

Board by the week, month and half month, on moderate terms.

Mr. BARTHE having enlarged his Establishment by adding thereto the adjoining building, Planters are informed that they and their families can always be accommodated.

Dossort Wines and Old Cognac Brandy.

THE undersigned offers, to close, the following consignment—in Bond—

132 packages superior Cognac Brandy, of the following brands—Pinet Castillion & Co., J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., Joyeux Fine Champagne, Meledy and A. Bouthiu.

550 boxes Claret and White Wine, of the following vintages — Poutet Canet, Latour, Mouton, Chateau Margaux 1851, Chateau Lafitte 1858, Chateau Yquem, La Tour Blanche, Haut Sauternes — of the celebrated brand Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

20 boxes Holland Curaçoa, Lafaurie.

5 boxes Super. Cordials.

BRULATOUR & CO., 30 Conti street.

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

Up Stairs, Room No. 4.

ARTHUR BROCARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

19........Carondelet Street........19

AUCTION SALES.

Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 24,001.

Succession of Victor Roumage.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

IN pursuance of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 19, 1865, will be sold at public auction, MONDAY, July 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, in the Second District of New Orleans, the following described property—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the suburb Treme, Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. 7 and 8 of Square bounded by Rocheblave, Orleans, Tonti and St. Ann streets, as per plan drawn by L. H. Pilié, surveyor, on the 20th of September, 18.., deposited in the office of A. Ducatel late notary, as plan No. 26 of book of plans No. 5 — which lots measure each 33 feet front on St. Ann street, by the following depths — Lot No. 17 ... feet 5 inches 5 lines on the line separating it from lot No. 16, ... feet 1 inches 6 lines to the line separating from said lot 17, and lot No. 16, ... feet 3 inches 7 lines on the line separating it from lot No. 17. Together with the improvements and all the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Being the same property which the late Victor Roumage acquired by purchase from Victor Maignan by act before Edward G. Gottschalk, notary, on the 14th of May 1846.

Terms — One half cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the balance on the note of the purchaser to his own order, duly endorsed and secured by special mortgage on the property and payable at twelve months credit from date of sale and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from same date until paid.

Act of sale before Selim Magner notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, comprising the stamp of the internal revenue.

JUDICIAL SALES.

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

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,184.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the third day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the three-story brick dwelling house No. 211 Chartres streets, and improvements thereon, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the Second District of this city and designated as lot No. One in the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, Hospital and Barracks streets, on a plan drawn by Charles A. de Armas late Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th May 1840, and deposited as plan No. 3 in the office of Theodore Guyol, late a Notary public in this city. The said lot measures twenty-one feet four inches front on said Chartres street by one hundred and thirty one feet two inches and four lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from Manuel Julian de Lizardi by act passed before said Notary Guyol on the 11th of June 1853.

Seized in the above suit.

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

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

C. Tibller vs. Mrs. Mary Adeline Waite, wife of Joseph F. Walter, and Joseph F. Walter.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No 11,113—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY the Third day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M, the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Julia and St. Joseph streets, designated as lot No. 4 on a plan annexed to an act passed before T. O. Stark, late a notary public in this city, on the 14th March, 1850, which said lot measures twenty-five feet four inches and two lines front on St. Charles street, by one hundred and sixty feet six inches in depth, between parallel lines, bounded in the rear by a common alley ten feet wide, and was purchased by said Mrs. Walter from J. J. Adell, by act passed before W. J. Castell, late a notary public in this city, on the 11th day of March, 1853.

Seized in the above suit.

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

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Drez vs. Mathew D. Logan.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 13,5..—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M, the following described property, viz—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, rights, privileges and servitudes thereunto attached or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city in the square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle) Euterpe (or Mellicerte and Constance streets, designated as lots Nos. Four and Five on a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, on the 21st May 1851 and annexed to an act in the office of Octave de Armas, late a Notary Public in this city, dated the 15th July 1851, which said lots adjoin each other and measure each, in American measure, thirty feet three inches and a half inches front on Annunciation street, by one hundred and five feet nine inches in depth. Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from the heirs of F. W. Guy, as per act passed before Octave de Armas, late a Notary Public in this city, on the 15th May 1862.

Seized in the above suit.

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

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SANITARY RULES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.

I. For the protection of the public health, the citizens and residents of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, including Algiers, are hereby required forthwith to remove from their premises, all filthy and offensive matter that may cause or support contagious diseases, and to cleanse and purify, as far as possible, by the use of disinfectants, the warehouses, stores, dwellings, buildings, rooms, saloons, outhouses, owned, occupied or used by them, and the yards, grounds, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, drains, sinks, cesspools and gutters adjacent thereto, and to give notice to the authorities where such removal and purification is impracticable or neglected.

II. Attention is especially called to the condition of the wharves, cotton presses, warehouses, stores, saloons, shops, or other buildings, and the streets, alleys, sidewalks, gutters, private drains, sinks, &c., in the vicinity of the levees which are exposed to contagious diseases from commercial intercourse with infected Ports.

III. Officers of prisons, jails, lock-ups, homes of refuge and asylums, are required to keep the institutions under their charge, in a cleanly and healthy condition.

IV. Officers and lessees of markets, stalls, milk depots, etc., will be held responsible for any accumulation of garbage or refuse matter, and for the healthy and cleanly condition of their premises.

V. The Hydrants of the city will be kept open, for two hours, from 6 to 8 o'clock, each morning.

VI. The city Railroad Companies are hereby required to keep the streets traversed by their roads, properly cleaned, swept and watered.

VII. Dead animals must be removed and properly buried at a distance of not less than one hundred yards from the principal thoroughfares of the city.

VIII. The Medical Director of the Department having reported against extended excavations of earth at this season, as prejudicial to the public health, no operations of this character will be permitted, except upon the approval of the Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General.

IX. The Naval Authorities, Chief Quartermaster, and all other persons connected with navigation, are requested to avoid as far as possible, the permanent or continued anchorage of vessels at any one point on the river near the city.

X. Surgeons of the Army and Navy and all practising physicians, are respectfully requested to report to the Acting Mayor or the Provost Marshal General, or to these Headquarters, any defects in the location, condition, or management of Hospitals, or any causes or sources of contagion or disease, which may fall under their observation, and to recommend such precaution ary and corrective measures, as may in their judgment be necessary to the public health.

XI. Citizens who desire to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort, and prosperity of the city, are earnestly requested to report to these Headquarters, or to the Headquarters of General Sherman, any neglect which may endanger the health of the city.

XII. This order is not intended to relieve the city officers or other persons from official duties incumbent on them in regard to the condition of the streets, public squares, canals, public drainage, or other measures relating to the sanitary condition of the city.

XIII. The Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General, are directed to enforce the observance of the 1st and 2d paragraphs of this order, to appoint inspectors for the several Districts who will report the condition of streets, dwellings, yards, &c., &c., from time to time, and the Provost Court is invested with power to hear and decide all complaints founded thereon.

By order of Major General BANKS:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brevet Lieut. Col., A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official: EDWARD N. POMEROY, 2d Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

Notice to Builders.

400,000 Superior CREOLE BRICKS are offered, in lots to suit purchasers, and will be delivered at a reduction, cartage included. Apply immediately to ALFRED JACQUET, 51 Old Levee, or to C. TIBLIER.

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WILL have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.;
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Coco MATTING;
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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Ruches, Ribbons, Trimmings, Ladies and Children's Cloaks and Mantillas, Lingeries, Gulpured and Embroidered Collars, Gulpure Valenciennes Laces, Lace Veils, Lama Shawls, Ladies Parasols and half Umbrellas, Mitts, &c.