THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at 4½ o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, 2d District, furniture.

See advertisement.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call particular 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 a three-story brick dwelling house that stove situate on the Levee between Esplanade and Elysian Fields streets, Third District, with Citizens' Bank stock.

For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Labor.

There is nothing for both mental and bodily troubles like rousing the conscience. Few sorrows may not be wept away; it is only tearless grief that kills. Few maladies may not be sweated from the system; and dry fever, if continued, will inevitably consume the vital energies.

The sedentife progress is good as a preventive and as a remedy, and no mode of inducing it is better than wholesome labor. Medicinally, morally, economically, labor is equally beneficent. If there be such a thing for humanity as a panacea, labor is that. Troubles vanish before hard work, and melancholy cannot sit at the same board with lusty, honest health, or poison the food which is seasoned with a self-sharpened appetite.

Adam's fall was woful: his disaster sublimely terrible; his fate in some aspects unutterable. Driven with flaming sword from the gates of Eden; from the sound of its musical waters, from the sight of its golden fruits, from its fadeless verdure and perennial bloom, from its delicious airs, its incest showers, its tireless repose, its unpalling felicities: yet he was not accursed, for mercy left him labor and something for which to labor. For him, in that outcast plight, the sentence, "thou shalt eat thy bread in the sweat of thy brow," was not a doom, but a blessing.

The medicine and the consolation of labor are the one paramount blessing still left to the Southern people. For losses and for vain regrets that is for them the Lethean bath. Whatever soil they may till with faithful hands, and whatever seed they may have hopefully sown, they will not fail to taste the solace of the Lotos flowers blooming amidst the harvest. Earnest, hopeful exertion of mind and body in every avenue of human effort, means for them recuperation and progress in every department of human prosperity and greatness. They have lost enormously, but they are not bankrupt while labor remains along with those blessed accessories which nature so bountifully offers to it—while the sunny hills endure, the pleasant valleys stretch, the broad rivers flow, the magnificent deltas expand, and wealth springs from earth at the magic touch of honest and intelligent industry.

Time writes few wrinkles that last on nature's brow. She soon heals her shallow hurts. When war's spleen is past its implements speedily decay, but all nature's agencies freshen; the deadly breach is soon mantled with green, the wren builds her nest in the cannon's throat, and the lamb plucks grass from the mortar's dread mouth. While nature refuses to wither, and while purpose to labor abide, men cannot be poverty and despair, for hope and health, and harvests teeming with opulence are, at their command.

The South has all the essential elements with which to rebuild in grand proportions her shattered fortunes. Let it not be said that she is ruined by the overthrow of slavery. However she may have prospered with it, it would be cowardly and shameful to accept the assertion that she could not prosper without it, as other communities have eminently done in the past and are doing at the present time. Where there is a will there is a way, says a familiar adage. Most certainly the way in this case is almost anywhere.

In the language of a Northern journal, the testimony of an ancient enemy of Southern society—

"In climate, soil, timber, minerals, inland navigation, water-power, and nearly every element of material well being, she is scarcely surpassed, while the commercial world is hungry for immense quantities of her staples, and ready to buy them at extraordinary prices. Capital from either hemisphere is eager to flow into her lap—to buy her lands and hire her labor at prices far above those of the past, and to purchase all the Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c. &c., she can produce for years to come at not less than double the cost of their production. In all the known world, there is not another field for the employment alike of Capital and Labor so promising as is afforded throughout the length and breadth of the late Slave States of our Union."

The work of recovery may be slow at first: but labor the harder and the more will be forgotten. If enemies continue hostile, answer them with the argument of labor. If they threaten, cease not to labor, for that is the surest defense. In short, with honest, intelligent, determined labor only may you of the South live down defamation and daily malignity. In that is consolation, hope, health strength, honor, victory.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED IN MISSOURI.—Upon a formal casting up of the returns at Jefferson City, Mo., by the Secretary of State, on the 1st inst., 43 670 votes appeared for, and 41,988 against, the new Constitution, and Gov. Fletcher thereupon proclaimed its adoption. This Constitution disfranchises all the late secession population of the State, and admits to vote only those who by oath or otherwise may prove their uninterrupted loyalty. In this respect it is highly satisfactory to the Radicals, but not so in the matter of negro suffrage which it excludes. Many of its features are generally regarded as absurd and impracticable, and suit nobody.

THE ACADEMY MATINEE.—The first Saturday Matinée of the summer season will be given here to-day at 10½m. Pains have been taken to secure ventilation, and plenty of amusement will do the rest towards making the audience forget awhile the oppressive heat.

PIC NIC BY THE DEUTSCH CORPS.—We have been politely invited by Mr. Metz, President of this organization, to attend their Pic Nic at the Fair Grounds near Bayou Bridge, on Sunday the 9th. A pleasant time may be anticipated. Cars will leave Canal street at 6 A. M.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments to office have been made by his Excellency Gov. Wells:

Parish of Franklin.—Milton A Bell, Sheriff; B B Gooch, Clerk of Court; L Tinnin, Recorder; William Wren, Assessor; I M Lowry, John Ward, A J Pennybacker, Joseph Pugh, John B Matthews, J M Odom, W S Robinson, Daniel Ogden, S H Hallock, John Hood, Daniel Bowen, Fabius Jarvis, Isaac H Crawford, G Shackleford, A J Pennybacker, S H Hallock, Justices of the Peace.

Board of Administration of the Insane Asylum at Jackson—Philip Fitzhenrico, Abel J Harwood, John G Miller, Thomas S Jones, Thomas Gordon.

Parish of East Feliciana — S W Gaines, Notary Public; H S Gunn, commissioned as Mayor of the town of Clinton, in which the records only are preserving the seat of Government; W Whitehead, Recorder; Henry Clark, C Mallory, Sheriff; J H Hall, Assessor; W H Vaughn, Assessor; J L Pitts, Collector.

Justices—D D Douglas, E J Hill, W Tucker, S G Purnell, D S Boothman, W T Brown, W H Watt, Jesse Caldwell, Thomas Simmons, W R Hays, T C Dunn.

Parish of St. James—Sosthene Verret, Sheriff; J S Bouligny, Recorder; T S Gordon, Clerk of Court.

Later from the North by Telegraph.

Gold on the 6th 139½.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Southern Officials to Assist in Organizing Pardons, Grant's Memo pledged to the Observance of the Terms of Lee's Surrender—Release of Convicts—A Fellow-citizen Judge says the Freedmen cannot Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

New York, July 5.—The President has authorized the United States District Attorneys in the Southern States, in conjunction with their respective Governors, to assist in granting pardons under the Amnesty Proclamation, by examining cases and recommending the same to the President.

At the celebration at Albany, yesterday, Gens. Grant, Kilpatrick, Stahlen and Butterfield attended. The latter presented one hundred bullet-flags to the State, and referred in a speech to the terms of Lee's surrender, saying that Gen. Grant's honor was pledged to their observance.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin then made an address, urging the reduction of the army, equality and negro suffrage, and caused great applause.

Five-twenties are 104¼.

Gold closed at 139¼.

It is upheld by a strong clique.

Cotton carried by reported short stock and high prices at Liverpool.

Middlings 49 to 50.

At Philadelphia, in the *habeas corpus* case, Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, ordered the release of Corzens, and delivered an opinion that the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is only given him by Congress during the continuance of the war.

MILITARY REDUCTION—THE ATLANTIC CABLE—THE $20,000 CLAUSE — PARDONS FREELY GRANTED—FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 4.—By order of the War Department all commanders of departments, except the Department of Tennessee, Department of the Gulf, Potomac and Texas, are directed to reduce their forces to the minimum numbers.

The Atlantic cable will be laid on the 10th of July. Tariff, 25 per word.

A Provisional Governor will be appointed for Florida this week.

The excepted parties are being pardoned almost as fast as applications are made.

Gold closed at 140 last night, weak.

Five-twenties 104¾. The European price on the 25th June was 71.

Independence Day was quietly celebrated in New York.

No excitement was manifested. The day was more like Sunday.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 5.—The President was able to attend a Cabinet meeting a few hours to-day.

GEN. SHERMAN AT LOUISVILLE—THE FOURTH AT LOUISVILLE—NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADVOCATED.

Louisville, July 5.—A splendid ovation was given to Gen. Sherman on Monday evening, at which, after a characteristic speech from the hero of the war, addresses were made by Gens. Paine, Butler, Logan and other distinguished individuals.

Independence Day was celebrated at the Fair Grounds.

An oration was delivered by Dr. R. H. Gilbert. Col. Mindil, a candidate for Congress, came out in favor of the Congressional amendment.

Gen. Bristow followed, taking strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage.

A very large crowd of colored people assembled at Johnson's Wood, and were addressed by Generals Fisher and Brigham, and Mr. Hampton, a colored lawyer, from Oberlin, Ohio.

Additional via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

By the steamer Niagara we have one day later papers from the West, bringing a Cairo *Times* of the evening of the 3d.

Messrs. Greenough and Carroll, clerks of the Niagara, have kindly obliged us with newspaper favors.

Archives of the Provisional Government at Montgomery Captured.

New York, July 3—The *Herald's* Athens, Ga., correspondent says some light is thrown upon the historic secret history of the initial proceedings of Jeff. Davis' Southern Confederacy by Gen. Wilson's recent capture in Georgia of documents and archives containing a record of the rebel Provisional Government at Montgomery Ala. They show that the rebels lost no time when once they got fairly at work in organizing their Provisional Government which they had in full operation in less than five weeks from the assembling of their National Congress or Convention, in the work of framing their Constitution. The documents show they had considerable blustering and discussion.

There was a strong feeling in favor of securing their coalition establishment the Republic of Washington, which was only defeated by a majority of one vote in favor of the title Confederate States of America. There were long debates over propositions to insert in the preamble of the constitution a recognition of the Divinity of both the old and new Testaments of the Bible, and in the body thereof a provision enforcing the observance of the christian Sabbath. The former is understood to have been voted down out of respect to Judah P. Benjamin and the latter in deference to the wishes of the people of Louisiana and Texas. Many other curious discoveries touching these sad times made by these documents.

NO PRISONERS LEFT WITHIN THE BANK OF COLORADO.

Washington, July 2.—The Com. Gen. of prisoners received information yesterday, that the last of the rebel privateers at Point Lookout were set at liberty on Friday last. We have now no rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—IMMENSE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

Washington, July 1—Two hundred and six millions three hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-eight cents is the amount received from the Interior Revenue for the fiscal year, exclusive of the tax on the National Bank circulation, which will swell the total to about two hundred and six and a half millions.

The Government will offer for sale within the next two weeks or three months, upwards of one hundred million dollars worth of property, rendered useless by the termination of the war. An immense number of horses and mules will be included.

Additional from Europe.

New York, July 2—The steamer American, from Southampton the 21st, arrived at this port at 1:30 this a.m.

In the House Lord Brougham called attention to the Chinese trade, and urged the necessity of increased attention on the part of the Government to suppress the traffic.

Consols 90¾ @ 90 1/2

French rentes 65f 65c. U. S. 5-20's advanced 1%, Illinois Central 1%.

The treaty of commerce between France and Spain is signed.

Liverpool Cotton Market, 30th.

Cotton sales for two days are reported at 50,000 bales, of which 25,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and tranquil, with an advance of ⅛ to ¼d per pound for Americans. A to 1 1-32 for Egyptian, and 1/2 for other descriptions.

Manchester market buoyant. Prices advancing.

London, June 21.—Consols 90 1/2 to 90 1/2 for money. Illinois Central, 83 1/2; Erie, 53¾; U. S. 5-20s, 71¾, to 71¾.

Liverpool, June 21.—The City of Baltimore arrived off Queenstown this morning.

Liverpool, June 21.—Cotton opened buoyant, at an advance of 1/32d for American. Sales today 25,000 to 30,000 bales.

The Richmond Expedition of the 26th ult. says:

From the best information to be obtained there seems to be no doubt that the stock of cotton in the hands of planters is comparatively small, and that the present price is likely to advance because of the fact that there will be no crop made in Virginia this year.

THE JUDICIARY IN RED RIVER.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 5th says:

The River has commenced to rise in earnest. The rise was caused by the steps taken some days ago by the Judiciary, and on the second day it came to within 3 ft. in.

The Shreveport News of the 1st says:

The steamer Alex made the trip to Jefferson, Texas, in 36 hours, and returned in 24 hours. The river is now in a rise in that section, and there is a fine stage of water. The steamer Ida Handy is now loading at the wharf for Jefferson, and will leave on her next trip. The Alex will leave for the same place on Tuesday next.

A letter from Baton Rouge announces the advent of the army worm in the cotton fields in the vicinity.

THE Freedmen About Alexandria—Gen. Canby's Order Against Their Idleness and Vagrancy.

We find the following in the Alexandria *Democrat* of the 5th:

It is useless to disguise the fact that the "Freedmen" of this Parish have made this town their base of operations, and are running about in large numbers and enjoying their newborn boon in voluptuous idleness.

We publish in another column General Order No. 3, that General Canby has found it necessary to issue, and we must add, sincerely hope will be enforced in letter and spirit.

Headquarters Cavalry, Alexandria, La., July 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

Since the recent advent of the United States forces into this vicinity, many of the Freedmen of the surrounding country seemed to have imbibed the idea that they will be no longer required to labor for their own support and the support of those depending upon them. Such ideas cannot be entertained, being alike injurious to the interests and welfare of the Freedmen and of their employers. Freedmen must not look upon Military Posts as places of idle resort, from which they can draw their rations of support. Their proper course is to obtain employment if possible upon the same plantations upon which they were previously employed.

General Orders *No.* 23, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, March 11th, 1865, prescribing the rates of contract in the case of those persons. In the future there will be no excuse for Freedmen remaining in idleness.

The coming crops, already maturing, require cultivation and will furnish employment for all who are disposed to be industrious. Hereafter no Freedmen will be permitted to remain in the vicinity of the camps of the command who are not engaged in some proper employment. Those who violate this order will be arrested and placed at hard labor under charge of the Quartermaster's Department, or will be confined in the public jail, until employment can be obtained. Those who are induced into a contract in accordance with the terms of General Orders No. 23 above referred to, and who exhibit a disposition to violate the terms of such contract will be subjected to severe punishment, either by hard labor, or confinement in the public jail. Persons contracting with Freedmen for their labor will furnish the latter with a copy of such contract. No Freedmen will be permitted to travel about the country unprovided with a pass from his employer. Those who do so will be punished as vagrants.

The Provost Marshal of this command will arrest all persons found violating this order.

By command of Major General CANBY.

L. L. GREENE, A. A. G.

PROSPECT OF A LARGE YIELD OF CORN UP RED RIVER.

We are happy to announce in this morning's issue that we have had an immense fall of rain within the week. On Wednesday we had a shower, and a little after noon on Thursday it commenced again, and has continued, almost without cessation, ever since. The crop is now positively safe, all the fine weather it seems fully made and the yield will be immense. Those who realize two bales for their corn this fall, they may think themselves in luck. Gardens, which had commenced suffering for rain, will in a few days look as fresh and green as ever.—*Soda Vat.*

NEW COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.—The reports from the growing cotton crop in Tennessee are flattering. Mr. O. J. Hoel, of Dallas county, informs the Nashville *Gazette* that cotton is very forward in that region. He had about two hundred and forty acres in cotton, and blooms are coming out freely. Cotton planters are always more than satisfied to see bloom by the 4th of July.

Grasshopper Plague in the Northwest.

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) *Sentinel* of June 16th says:

Gen. Sully, in a private letter from Sioux City, gives the following interesting account of the grasshopper plague which is desolating the region of country he has been traversing. He says: The only other system about here is the grasshoppers. They are awful: they have actually eaten holes in my wagon covers, and in the pantaloons that cover my stores. A soldier on his way laid down to sleep on the middle of the day on the prairie—the troops had been marching all night. His comrades noticed him covered with grasshoppers and woke him. His throat and wrists were bloody from the bites of these insects.

Last year, about five days march from the Yellow Stone, we met the army of grasshoppers on their way east. After that I suffered greatly for grass, and many of my animals died. This year the grasshoppers have begun a general cleaning down to this place, and here they are. This year they appear very small, at first, but they are fast growing and getting wing. When I suppose they will start somewhere about the middle of July. It is evident that the year are no doubt from the range of country for there are none above Randall, or far east of this. I wonder what the Quartermaster-General in Washington would say if he should receive a report of tents, wagon-covers and pantaloons irretrievable and condemned, eaten up by grasshoppers.

A Religious Sensation in England.

A sensation in the religious world—the consecration of the Roman Catholic Cardinal, as Archbishop of Westminster, (Cardinal Wiseman's successor)—elicits various comments from the London journals. The *Morning Post* (a Government organ) thinks:

That any one should be consecrated at all in such a fuss is significant of an amount of intolerance and lawlessness open as Roman Catholicism enjoy nowhere else in the world. There is not a country in Europe—Russia or Protestant, where the Pope would be allowed to nominate an archbishop without the assent of the Government. In France or Spain it would not be tolerated. In America, where there is no law to the contrary, a bishop or archbishop may be consecrated, but almost after the date, and smuggle his liberty as he pleases. But an American toleration does not permit breaches of the law. English forbearance goes far beyond American, for it suffers its own special Ecclesiastical Titles Act to be virtually broken with great pomp and ceremony, and makes no sign of concern and displeasure. The consecration of Dr. Manning was literally a unfinished act that day, and expressed the contempt which Romanism of the modern school have for the laws of the land when they interfere in any way with the progress of the Roman Church.

The appointment of an Archbishop of Westminster is an aggression. He is altogether superfluous to the Roman Catholics of England. Out of the utmost dregs of religious worship: but he is necessary to the success of aggression and conversion by which the Roman Church hopes gradually to supersede and supplant the Church of England. Truly, the present constitution of Romanism in England is a fallen power, poor and contemptible. They build, they endow, they separate their principles, and extend their agency to their heart's content, and no one says them nay.

The late Archbishop Wiseman was by descent half Irish and half Spanish, and he was born a Roman Catholic. Hon Archbishop Manning is English born. He was once an Anglican Churchman, a son of Oxford, an Archdeacon, a popular preacher, the head of a considerable following, the centre of a wide circle of admiring friends. His present position is, therefore, a greater triumph to the Church itself. It was not a difficult thing to have won him to all: he is a fair specimen of the convert. He has the highest standing which a Roman Catholic private can fill in England; and that is almost to say, indeed, significant of improved tone in our Popish friends. There can be no doubt that the conversion of Dr. Manning was deliberated upon from the time when it was known he had laid himself out to win over influential persons in the Established Church. He has always had a long train of admiring ladies at his heels, and every one knows the influence in society, rightly or wrongly, of many ladies of rank who have joined the Church of Rome within the last few years could be told, it would be seen that almost every one of them has been more or less under the winning persuasions of Dr. Manning.

Catholic Generals.

The Nashville *Gazette* publishes the following as a partial list of Catholic Generals who have served in the National armies during the war:

Major Generals W S Rosecrans, Quincy A Gilmore, Geo G Meade, H G Gibbon, Philip H Sheridan, John D Frisbie, Gen. Steedman, James Shields, Daniel E Sickles, Thomas J Wood, Brigadier Generals Michael Corcoran, Thomas F Meagher, Alfred Napoleon A Duffie, Joseph B Carr, J Hunt, Thos. Bennett Kelley.

Brigadier Generals Wilfred Cudworth, Thos W Sherman, Thomas Worcester Egan, R L Lee, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Hugh Ewing, Jr., Thomas Ewing, Jr., Charles C Gilmore, Joseph Darr, Jr., Joseph Hooker, Joseph Reynolds, Joseph A Mower, Thomas H Ruger, Thomas Kilpatrick, Thomas Hamilton, Richard C Corbin, Joseph Lewis, Thomas Murphy.

The *Gazette* further adds the names of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, and Meagher, as a commencement of the Catholic Church into the catalogue of anti-secession in the army.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

House Breaking.—Captain Byrnes, the Chief of Police has his men on the qui vive for the robbery of the jewelry store at the corner of Conti-common and Rampart streets. The plunder was robbed of 16 gold and 14 silver watches, besides jewelry.

Arrest.—Officer Morris has arrested the person of Charles, alias, with the confession of the burglarious acts were the order of the day until the Courts reopened.

Counterfeiting.—Lieut. Bayne last night arrested David Hamilton. The principal was charged with having passed considerable money of the fraudulent currency of 50 cents. A number of gold and silver watches, valid coin, five gold dollars found in possession of the accused. The case is up for examination.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durel.—U. S. vs. four lots of ground, the property of Mr. Peyton—answer having been offered under oath by the defendant, judgment of default and the case fixed for the 15th inst.

The depositions of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and the other of Fred. Adolphe Marchand, of Paris, both of them demanding about $50,000 from the estate of John Slidell, Mailed by the United States. The defense still dismissed by the Court.

Badly Wounded.—Wm. Morgan, of Company C, First United States Cavalry, was severely stabbed and wounded last night by a party of men on Philippa street, near Perdido. Some of these men are arrested to answer for their deed.

Died of Apoplexy.—An unknown man, supposed to be named E. T. Engraham, from the contents of a letter in his pockets, fell dead in the street with a fit of apoplexy, and was taken to the hospital where he died at 4 o'clock this morning.

FROM OUR WEDNESDAY EVENING EDITION.

The steamer George Crowell left New York on the 1st instant for New Orleans, well laden with freight and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. B. CARTER.—The steamer W. M. Carter, Capt. Holcroft, arrived this morning from St. Louis. Her clerk, Mr. John A. Tuten, has our thanks for copies of the latest Western papers.

MILITARY REMONSTRANCE. — Major Gen. Herron, recently arrived from Shreveport, has, says the *Times*, tendered his resignation, and at his own request has been relieved of his command. His successor in charge of the District of North Louisiana is Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, lately in command at Mobile.

Cortina on the Rio Grande.

From late Matamoros papers it appears that Cortina had crossed with a few hundred followers to the Texas side of the Rio Grande near Reynosa, where he had overhauled several steamers on their way to Matamoros. One of these was the Belle, which was fired on from the Mexican shore. In the panic several passengers were drowned, among them Messrs. Copenwood and Stephenson, of San Antonio. The Belle was then taken to Cortina's quarters at Reynosa, where he released her.

The steamer Senorita was also captured when the war still remained on the Texas side. It was understood that Gen. Brown, Federal commander at Brownsville, had taken measures to watch Cortina and protect the neutrality of the east bank of the river. The *Ranchero* of the 23d June says:

The Federal steamboat Rio Grande arrived at Brownsville yesterday from Rio Grande City. From one of the passengers we learn that the Rio Grande remained as at the Dr. Mendiola Rancho, Cortina's headquarters, where she remained for some time. Gen. Brown, who was on board, went for Cortina, who feigned the most profound respect. They had a consultation of some little duration, where they took a drink together and separated.

ARRIVAL OF THE MESSENGER.—The steamer Magenta, Capt. Gotay, from St. Louis, arrived this morning with additional and later Western papers, including Cairo dates of the 3d, from which we glean a few items.

To Mr. D. D. Coudit, Clerk of this steamer, we are again obliged for newspaper favors.

The President and the Verdict of the Military Commissioners—A New Trial Probable.

Washington, July 1—A special to the New York *Commercial* says the Executive is deliberating on the verdict of the military commission and will examine the voluminous testimony closely before acting. It is evident from the stand that the President is by no means pleased with the responsibility imposed upon him of confirming the proceedings, and it is not improbable that he may grant the officer and order a new trial on the charges of all the prisoners found guilty by the court.

ADDRESSES FROM ITALY.

Washington, July 1.—The State Department has received the addresses of the Italian Emigration Society of Ancona, the Democratic Society of Lecce, and the Italian Union Committee of Chieti, expressive of their friendship, confidence and sympathy for the United States for the loss by assassination of President Lincoln.

THE GERMAN RIFLEMEN CORPS.

New York, July 1.—This morning the New York German Rifle Corps, consisting of sixty men sailed for Bremen to take part in the international shooting match at that place. The corps consists of the best marksmen in the city, nearly all of whom are wealthy Germans.

Chief Justice Chase Explains why the Louisianian Delegates were Rejected.

In April last Mr. Chase wrote two letters to President Lincoln in favor of negro suffrage as a condition of restoring the seceding States to the Union. In the second letter dated the 15th April he said:

I know you attach much importance to the admission of Louisiana, or rather to her right of representation in Congress as a loyal State in the Union. If I am not misinformed, there is nothing in the way except the indisposition of her Legislature to give proof satisfactorily of loyalty by a solemn guarantee of safety and equality to the colored citizens. Why can they not do so? Why can they not choose every loyal man embrace with you to the disenfranchisement of most recognizing, take the shortest road to safety? Every proper representation to be made on the Legislature of the importance of such extension? Is it not possible that they have been, if not prejudiced, partially, at least confirmed in their suffrage for their intelligent and brave colored soldiers; now I am convinced that the loyal suffrage is demanded by considerations of imperial justice. I have written, too, to my friends already, and will not trouble you with my opinions. I shall return to Washington in a day or two, and promise to visit not by discretion, but by duty, to have the whole subject settled over.

Truly and faithfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

To the President.

Northern Fraternization and Negro Suffrage—Rapid Change of Sentiment in the North.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Republican and Administration journal, says:

Examined in the light of historical truth, the idea, of fraternizing Southern society and Southern institutions by emigration from the North, will be found fallacious and delusive.

Unless there be who imagine that the great fundamental fact of slavery in Southern society does not still remain the controlling element in Southern institutions to universal suffrage. Were there any who are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks, we should not be surprised at their advocating the policy of fraternization; but those who have sufficient intelligence to understand correctly, we are still at a loss to conceive that any person who is capable of thinking can for a moment suppose that the enforcement of the principle of universal suffrage in the Southern States by executive and Congressional action would relieve all the hostile and bitter feelings that now exist between the two sections of the country, and thus prepare the way for the desired fraternization.

Until the so-called seceding States, embracing the entire population across the colored and white race, shall have become loyal States, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice. The entire people of those States, without the exception of a single individual, are disfranchised by the fundamental law of the land. Until they are restored to their political rights, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice. Until they are restored to their political rights, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice. Until they are restored to their political rights, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice.

Gen. Albert Pike of Ark.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of June 30th says Albert Pike, the rebel Brigadier General "Big Injun," and ex-rebel General, arrived in that city on Tuesday morning, stopping at the Bates House, en route for Washington, to settle up the business of his late Indian agency. He is a fine looking man, has lately been a resident of New York city, and still a heavy whisker. He says he has immense wealth of farming land. He says he always knew the draw would cut the rebellion short, and only wrote upon the rebellion because he could not help it. He says now we have peace, we must go to work and build up our waste places, and be glad it is over, or he thinks the North and South will be ruined. Gen. Pike is a fine conversationalist, and in regard to the Indian question with which he has had so much to do, he is decidedly down upon having commissioned or recognized them, and counts an investigation of his military career.

Reduction of Bomb Fastenes for Mortars—Infant of American Gladiator deceased—Contest Suppressed—Prize-fighting extensive Nonsense.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.)

London, June 17.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 2 per cent to-day. Consols for delivery on three years ended 90¾@90 5-8. The Bank has been enabled to reduce its rate by the fact of the continued return of specie which has been coming in for some little duration, where they took a drink together and separated.

Arrival of the Messenger.—The steamer Magenta, Capt. Gotay, from St. Louis, arrived this morning with additional and later Western papers, including Cairo dates of the 3d, from which we glean a few items.

To Mr. D. D. Coudit, Clerk of this steamer, we are again obliged for newspaper favors.

The President and the Verdict of the Military Commissioners—A New Trial Probable.

Washington, July 1—A special to the New York *Commercial* says the Executive is deliberating on the verdict of the military commission and will examine the voluminous testimony closely before acting. It is evident from the stand that the President is by no means pleased with the responsibility imposed upon him of confirming the proceedings, and it is not improbable that he may grant the officer and order a new trial on the charges of all the prisoners found guilty by the court.

ADDRESSES FROM ITALY.

Washington, July 1.—The State Department has received the addresses of the Italian Emigration Society of Ancona, the Democratic Society of Lecce, and the Italian Union Committee of Chieti, expressive of their friendship, confidence and sympathy for the United States for the loss by assassination of President Lincoln.

THE GERMAN RIFLEMEN CORPS.

New York, July 1.—This morning the New York German Rifle Corps, consisting of sixty men sailed for Bremen to take part in the international shooting match at that place. The corps consists of the best marksmen in the city, nearly all of whom are wealthy Germans.

Chief Justice Chase Explains why the Louisianian Delegates were Rejected.

In April last Mr. Chase wrote two letters to President Lincoln in favor of negro suffrage as a condition of restoring the seceding States to the Union. In the second letter dated the 15th April he said:

I know you attach much importance to the admission of Louisiana, or rather to her right of representation in Congress as a loyal State in the Union. If I am not misinformed, there is nothing in the way except the indisposition of her Legislature to give proof satisfactorily of loyalty by a solemn guarantee of safety and equality to the colored citizens. Why can they not do so? Why can they not choose every loyal man embrace with you to the disenfranchisement of most recognizing, take the shortest road to safety? Every proper representation to be made on the Legislature of the importance of such extension? Is it not possible that they have been, if not prejudiced, partially, at least confirmed in their suffrage for their intelligent and brave colored soldiers; now I am convinced that the loyal suffrage is demanded by considerations of imperial justice. I have written, too, to my friends already, and will not trouble you with my opinions. I shall return to Washington in a day or two, and promise to visit not by discretion, but by duty, to have the whole subject settled over.

Truly and faithfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

To the President.

Northern Fraternization and Negro Suffrage—Rapid Change of Sentiment in the North.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Republican and Administration journal, says:

Examined in the light of historical truth, the idea, of fraternizing Southern society and Southern institutions by emigration from the North, will be found fallacious and delusive.

Unless there be who imagine that the great fundamental fact of slavery in Southern society does not still remain the controlling element in Southern institutions to universal suffrage. Were there any who are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks, we should not be surprised at their advocating the policy of fraternization; but those who have sufficient intelligence to understand correctly, we are still at a loss to conceive that any person who is capable of thinking can for a moment suppose that the enforcement of the principle of universal suffrage in the Southern States by executive and Congressional action would relieve all the hostile and bitter feelings that now exist between the two sections of the country, and thus prepare the way for the desired fraternization.

Until the so-called seceding States, embracing the entire population across the colored and white race, shall have become loyal States, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice. The entire people of those States, without the exception of a single individual, are disfranchised by the fundamental law of the land. Until they are restored to their political rights, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice. Until they are restored to their political rights, they cannot be represented in Congress by persons of their own choice.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, 1865.

There has been rather more animation in the general market to-day, and our leading staples maintained a active request at generally full advances. No sales to amount have been reported above the quotations reported in our evening's quotations. Referring to the sales of cotton in our commercial report, we only add that Wagoners reported Lloyds Middling landed on Wednesday, the 5th, by the new lighter prices from Liverpool, where stock being were still tending upward, and a quick business reported. Until we get the cotton from the interior of the State in bulk, the demand will be but limited as to the prompt delivery which seemed such an urgent necessity at present. Sales yesterday's sales were over 2,000 bales, principally, remaining up about Middling, and with to-day's business, will suggest for the vote of the week.

The Gold market was quiet this morning with some considerable orders coming for the investor, apparently for future use. Exchange, whence, it seems, plenty are willing to pay with the small remainder of their old prop accepting for sale. Bankers sell long sterling early in the day at 141, but seldom generally refused to sell at less than 141¼. At a later hour as high as 141½ was paid, but at the close the market is quoted at 141@141¼ and sold by party, at 141 @141 1/2 at regular 140 1/2@1 last evening. The sales and receipts include $5,000 and $7,000 at 141¼, $1500, $2000 at 141 1/2, $2000 and $5000 at 141¾, and $2000 at $140,000, exchange, $1,000 at 141¼ paid by party, at 141 @141 1/2 at and sold by party, at 141 @141 1/2 at purchasing, 141¼ @142 as selling rates, 142 being for lots deliverable to-morrow. It is proper, however, in connection with these figures to state that most of the sales reported as at 141¼ were for the interior and for the most part for our own marine, should be regarded as paid to 141 1/2. At the same time we are a weight some small sales at 142. There was also a demand for silver, and the sales of small change at $100 @ $102 @ 103 @ 104 @ 105 @ 106. If the large receipts by the Fashion (a marine report) would have been placed on sale, the indications were that they would have had an easy effect to depress the interest by the additional supply offered to buyers.

A question was asked last evening in the House of Commons whether had come the Government intends to replace Eastern Canada with the command of the 2d Army Corps. To this Mr. Layard, the under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that British Queen who had been long resident in the Southern ports were either actually upon the spot or shortly would be. The Confederates who were now wrecked at New Orleans and Galveston, and they, and their planes had taken refuge in Cuba; the Consul at Galveston never left his post, the Consul at Charleston had been promoted to be Consul-General at Cuba, but the Vice-Consul who had never been absent. The Consul at Mobile had been removed to another station, and was no longer in the service; but the Consul at Matamoros, in consequence of the Consulate had been cut short during the whole of the war.

The Cotton Trade—1st Quotation.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes of the 27th ult.:

A day or two back a telegram was received announcing the discovery of a conspiracy against the Spanish Government at the City of Vera Cruz, which was to have culminated by a revolt of the Mexican Regiment. The chief Governor of the City was to be murdered in the night, and the Regiment having previously rested a few hours before the period fixed for the pronunciamento, the whole have been disarmed for the present. The pretext for the rising is alleged to have been a desire to proclaim Santa Anna Emperor, and to send back to the King of Portugal. Spain is by no means pleased at the Portuguese have thrown their recalled Minister to Lisbon, and the Government of Queen Isabella is in favor of her own people, for the very reason that they are not willing to be ruled by a foreign Prince. The Queen of Spain is not still the general sentiment of the people at least trade and received for both Brazil and city taxes. They circulate in the country par with greenbacks.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, July 7, 1865.

Cotton.—In our report, of yesterday's business we were compelled, as we stated, to make an estimate of the purchases of two buyers who were unwilling to invest, and had in day's purchases were taken at 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2 was freely sold at 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2 and 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2 was paid, but at the close the market is quoted at 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2 against 140 1/2@1 last evening. The sales and receipts include $5,000 and $7,000 at 141¼, $1500, $2000 at 141 1/2, $2000 and $5000 at 141¾, and $2000 at $140,000, exchange, $1,000 at 141¼ paid by party, at 141 @141 1/2 at and sold by party, at 141 @141 1/2 at purchasing, 141¼ @142 as selling rates, 142 being for lots deliverable to-morrow. It is proper, however, in connection with these figures to state that most of the sales reported as at 141¼ were for the interior and for the most part for our own marine, should be regarded as paid to 141 1/2. At the same time we are a weight some small sales at 142. There was also a demand for silver, and the sales of small change at $100 @ $102 @ 103 @ 104 @ 105 @ 106. If the large receipts by the Fashion (a marine report) would have been placed on sale, the indications were that they would have had an easy effect to depress the interest by the additional supply offered to buyers.

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