The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
JOSEPH A. LIMIT, PUBLISHER.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1867.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the twentieth of June. This is highly satisfactory, for it is a painful fact that a very small proportion of our old voters have yet registered, and we fear that many of them have not yet made up their minds as to the propriety of doing so. We cannot possibly understand how any man, who is not in doubt about his position under the Military law, can hesitate upon this point. It is so manifestly every man's duty to be prepared to vote in case of an emergency that we do not see how there can be a second thought about it. But although a longer time is given no man should delay; for it should be remembered that the political parties count up every man, and derive a strong moral support from numbers. Let every one, then, who feels an interest in his party, go at once and register. Delay can do no good; it may be the means of doing much good if you register at once.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Palfrey and Hill, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, that palatial residence, corner of Royal and Hospital streets, and a cpl solid store on Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

By Chas. E. Fortier, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of beach accounts, orders, etc.

By C. de Feriet, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable double three-story brick house, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

Messrs. Palfrey & Hill sell to-day, at auction, that "Palatial Residence" corner of Royal and Hospital streets; also that valuable three-story and attic brick store on Canal street, (now occupied by Madam Olympe.) Never has a better opportunity been offered to capitalists for investments, and we would recommend those who are desirous of purchasing such magnificent property to read their advertisements and be sure to attend the sale.

[Hat Store.—At Mr. Victor Boutrous's French hat store, No 187½ Canal street, the finest and most fashionable articles in this line may be obtained at reasonable prices, and also at the branch store No. 36 St. Charles street. Mr. Boutrous is one of our most reliable merchants, having resided in our city for the last eighteen years.

The Butler Buckle Cotton Tie.—We would invite the particular attention of cotton men, and the public generally, to the high indorsements of this cotton tie, as set forth in another column of our paper. These recommendations come from parties of the highest experience and judgment in such matters, and are worthy of the consideration of merchants, planters and shippers. Messrs. W. A. Bell & Co. have secured the agency for this celebrated tie, and are prepared to fill orders for the same at their store, No. 41 Natchez street.

THE LIGHTERING AND WRECKING COMPANY.

The Western papers bring us accounts of the success of Gen. Jeff Thompson in behalf of the Lightering and Wrecking Company, from which we learn something of the interest which Western men take in the navigation of the river and in the trade with New Orleans. The *Missouri Democrat*, of May 24th, gives an account of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in St. Louis, at which the objects and purposes of this Company were discussed and approved. The Company met with general favor in that city, and the business men were fully impressed with its utility and usefulness in overcoming the obstructions in the commerce of New Orleans. Gen. Thompson was present at this meeting and made a speech, in which he made known the intentions of the Company, as soon as it could be gotten in working order, and explaining the character and objects of the enterprise. His speech was listened to with great attention, and the members of the Chamber promptly approved of his views and pledged their aid and influence to promote the interests of the Company. He explained the advantages which this Company would give to commerce in the unimpeded navigation of the river, and in promoting the trade of the Mississippi Valley. It is probable that the Secretary will visit the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore, etc., before his return, for the purpose of inducing capitalists to take stock in this laudable enterprise.

On the same day the same proposition was laid before the Board of Underwriters and referred to a committee. The report was not long delayed for on the very next day they recommended the company and advised the insurance companies to take stock to the amount of one-half per cent of their capital. This indicates the confidence which is felt by the business men of St. Louis in this company. We have from the first been much impressed with the plans of this new enterprise, and have taken a great interest in it. For this reason we are gratified to see the success of Gen. Thompson in the West, and hope that the other officers of the company may be as successful at home. It would be a great thing for New Orleans if the bar could be overcome.

"La Cause Perdue."—The 15th *Livraison* of M. Jules Noblom's translation of "The Lost Cause" has been received from the office of the *Renaissance*, where it is published. This number continues the account of Fredericksburg and the causes upon the Rappahannock, gives that of the operations in the Yazoo, Mississippi, and begins chapter twenty first, in which we have a review of the political situation at the commencement of the year 1863. This chapter carries events from January to April of 1863. We need scarcely repeat that this is a useful work for our French population. It is, we believe, the only history of the war, or even memoirs of the war, published in that language. Those who desire to subscribe can do so on application to M. Lafrane, editor of *La Renaissance*.

Balloon Ascension, etc., at the Fair Grounds to-day.

The Case of Mr. Geo. W. Gayle—Before the Montgomery *Mail*, of May 29:

The case of Judge Gayle, of Cahaba, Alabama, who was arrested by order of General Sheridan, was finally disposed of yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Thornton presiding. He was present in person and by his counsel, ex-Governor Watts, plead guilty to the President, when the writ was taken from the hands of the Judge and the fine changed. The pardon was "full, complete and unconditional. The case made a case of some importance, and of a character to excite much interest, and of great importance to every loyal man. We congratulate Judge Gayle upon his being at last relieved from all trouble in this matter.

A female writer says: "The intellectual woman are few, and they generally marry men of mediocrity or stupidity profoundly."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank of Commerce.—Mr. Barker, without, we believe, meeting the committee of depositors of his bank, appointed to see him, has, however, submitted to them a statement that he has $150,000 worth of real estate in this city. The amount of deposites in his bank is said to be more than $450,000. It is to be hoped that Mr. Barker will adopt some course satisfactory to those who have reposed so much confidence in him.

Subscription Ball.—A subscription ball for the benefit of a widow lady, will be given by the young men of the Third District, at the Polar Star Lodge, corner Love and History streets, on Saturday evening, June 8th. The committee of invitation will please accept our thanks for tickets.

Races for the Overflowed.—It has been decided to have the races over the Metairie Race Course to-day, should the coquettish weather permit. We hope there will be a large attendance for the worthy object in view.

Personal.—We had the pleasure last evening of meeting Capt. Osborn, the efficient and gentlemanly agent of the Associated Press at Southwest Pass. The Captain is in fine health and spirits, and gives interesting accounts of the condition of things at the Pass.

Dolbear Commercial College.—The monthly commencement or graduating exercises of this flourishing institution, which took place in the College Hall, corner of Camp and Common streets, Thursday evening, were finely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and proved highly interesting.

The usual addresses and exercises incident to such occasions were excellent and elicited warm approbation and applause from the delighted audience. The young gentlemen recipients of the honors of the institution were as a class intelligent, and gave evidence of having imbibed deeply from the Pyerian fount, ready to grapple with the duties and active pursuits of business life.

President Dolbear and his able associates, we may safely assume, judging from the evident training of those entrusted to their charge, have spared no pains in fitting these young men for business, and it will be their own fault if they do not succeed in any reasonable undertaking in the line in which they have been afforded such excellent advantages, under the tuition of a corps of talented, earnest and laborious professors.

The following is a list of the young men upon whom was conferred the honorary degree of Master of Accounts:

Arthur B Marr, of Arkansas.
Isaac T. Young, of Louisiana.
J. W. Mayfield, of Louisiana.
Isaac P. Hill, of Texas.
O N. Hubbard, of Mississippi.
E T Dons, of Louisiana.
A. J. Baldwin, of Mississippi.
C. C. Thomas, of Texas.
W. A. Cade, of Alabama.
Caleb. Sendel, of Louisiana.
J H Gray, of Mississippi.
S P. Hodnett, of Virginia.
T. L. Cottan, of Mississippi.
E. A. Littlepage, of Alabama.
B H Baldwin, of Texas.
G P Horton of Texas.
S. N. Borrells, of Texas.
M. Row, of Louisiana.
E. C. Easley, of Texas.

U. S Circuit Court.—Judge E. H. Durell.—This court has been occupied for the last three days, mainly in listening to the arguments of Messrs. Hunt and Campbell, in the case of the creditors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company vs. Ludeling, May and others, which we have already alluded to in our previous issues. Judge Campbell yesterday concluded one of the most powerful, logical and convincing arguments which, we venture to say, has ever been addressed to any tribunal, respecting the extent of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, sitting in Chancery. Of course Judge Campbell from his eminent ability and long experience as an equity pleader in those courts, and profound study of the subject, both as a practitioner and judge of the Circuit Court sitting in this District, as well as an Associate Justice of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, was well fitted to expound and elucidate the law on that subject. The close attention paid to his argument by the judge, in this case by the learned judge of this court and by eminent members of the bar, who listened with admiration and delight, hour after hour, to Judge Campbell's instructive and weighty reasoning, attested to the high regard in which the venerable jurist and consummate master of the science of equity pleading is held by the profession.

The following is a resume of Judge Campbell's argument:

"The jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, in chancery, has its rise in the Constitution. The judicial power of the United States extends to all cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States." * * * to controversies between citizens of different States." The Judiciary act of 1789 confers authority upon the Circuit Courts "to take cognizance concurrent with the Courts of the several States of all suits of a civil nature, when the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, $500, and * * * the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State." In Suydam vs. Broadnax, 14 Peters, p. 67, the Supreme Court of the United States declared that the 11th section of the Judiciary act, to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, carries out the constitutional right of a citizen of one State to sue a citizen of another State in the Circuit Court of the United States. "It was certainly intended," is the language of the Court, "to give to citizens the right to sue in the Circuit Court, remedies co-extensive with those rights. These remedies would not be so if any process upon under an act of a State Legislature, to which a plaintiff was not a party, exempting a party from suit, could be pleaded to abate that suit."

This principle has been illustrated and explained in Union Bank vs. Jolly, 18 Howard, 503; Green vs. Creighton, 23 Howard, 90; Hyde vs. Stone; 20 Howard, 170.

In the case of Livingston vs. Story; 9 Peters, 632, the Supreme Court of the United States says: "In the second section, third article of the Constitution declares, that the Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity. * * * Now, the moment the establishment of the District Courts in Louisiana, there was vested in it by the Constitution, equity powers and jurisdiction; these powers and that jurisdiction cannot be withdrawn from it by any act of Congress. The jurisdiction not only of the Supreme Court, but of the Inferior Courts is established by the Constitution, and cannot be diminished, altered or limited under the pretext of regulating the practice by Act of Congress." The District Court alluded to was that which existed prior to the formation of the Circuit Court, and had Circuit Court powers.

Mr Justice Story, in Fletcher vs. Morey, 2d Story, 555, says: "It has been long since settled in the Courts of the United States, that the equity jurisdiction and equity jurisprudence administered in the Courts of the United States are coincident and coextensive with that created in England, and is not regulated by the municipal jurisprudence of the particular State where the Court sits."

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In the *Chronicle*, a few days ago, on the ground that he was a stranger here, yearning for sympathy, and an object of discussion and dislike, because he was going to be the chief witness against Judge H. Surrat on his approaching trial. The fact is jealousy and hatred against Mr. Surratt were the motives that led him to pursue the latter to Rome, and to cause his arrest. Surratt had supplanted him in the affections of the beautiful young lady, and Mr. Marie had sworn to have revenge.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

Women's Rights in Street Cars—A Judicial Opinion Thereon.

[From the New York Times, May 24.]

Albert Niver, a Third avenue car conductor, was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday, at Court of Special Sessions, charged, by a young lad, named J. Connolly, with dragging him out of the car by the collar, striking him, and forcing him into the street. The plaintiff told his story distinctly, intelligently and respectfully to the Court. His opening rule as he was followed by his brother, a younger boy, he got into the car of which the prisoner was the conductor; and he paid nine cents for himself and three for his brother, who is less than twelve years old; he stood for some time, unable to get a seat; then a lady rose and gave him her's, so he took it. Shortly after, the conductor came up to him and told him to get up, as he wished to have a seat for a lady. The boy refused to do, having already stood for some time, when the prisoner caught him rudely by his jacket, dragged him from the seat, kicked him, and put him off the car. The boy appealed imploringly to the conductor, but he simply insisted on his right to retain the seat. The testimony of the younger boy confirmed in every respect the statement of his brother, the plaintiff.

An effort was made by counsel to procure the admission of another witness, but Mobile *Advertiser*, but he failed to succeed, either through them or by any other evidence, to lighten the brutality of the prisoner.

Justice Dowling said he would find the prisoner guilty. The petty tyranny and not unfrequent brutality of car conductors was the subject of general complaint, and he thought it about time a heavy hand should be laid upon a few of them, as a warning to others, and to satisfy the public that the public conveniences were not prizes pens, however they might be, and that the companies were assessed to such benefits as they afforded. Ladies often refuse to disturb passengers by availing themselves of offered politeness, and there would rather half an hour's difficulty in regard to their accommodation if conductors would treat all their passengers alike. In the case of a sick or infirm lady, there is scarcely ever any hesitation about making room for her, but ladies should not as a rule expect a monopoly of the little comfort our cars afford.—*N. Y. Sun*

Whichman.—Weichman, the spy and informer, (whose character was shown up to the life, in such black colors, by John P. Brophy, a well-known and respected citizen of this city,) has made a statement to George Alfred Townsend, which the latter has dressed up in glowing language, and which makes a fine sensation article. In this he makes the following statement about St. Marie, a bird of the same feather as himself, which is, spy and informer, who was another of the witnesses against Mrs. Surratt. This fellow, he says, was so wicked and depraved that Weichman wrote to a beautiful young lady to whom St. Marie was paying attentions, warning her against him. Here is a pretty fellow to be made a Government witness! Yet the precious scamp was recommended to the sympathies of the people of Washington by the *Chronicle*, a few days ago, on the ground that he was a stranger here, yearning for sympathy, and an object of discussion and dislike, because he was going to be the chief witness against Mrs. Surratt on his approaching trial. The fact is jealousy and hatred against Mr. Surratt were the motives that led him to pursue the latter to Rome, and to cause his arrest. Surratt had supplanted him in the affections of the beautiful young lady, and St. Marie had sworn to have revenge.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

Complaints Against Gen. Sheridan.

Washington, May 27.—The reasons preferred by the Louisianians for Gen. Sheridan's removal are as follows:

1. That he has not arrested any one concerned in the July riots in New Orleans.

2. That the same chief of police who is considered as a chief actor in those riots, and on social terms with Gen. Sheridan's staff.

3. That he refuses to approve the removal of this Chief of Police, which was made by the new Mayor, and the appointment of a Union soldier in his place.

4. That not one colored man has been placed on the Police force.

It is further stated that the President cannot be blamed, for he has not even interfered with Gen. Pope, the most rigorous of the District Commanders. Mr. Thomas Anderson employed Thomas McCawley to drain a privy in front of his premises, No. 27 Sixth street, between Magazine and the river. We are informed that there was within a foot or four feet of the surface another pit, which was dug some two years ago, and which had been covered over with planks and dirt. Upon opening this pit, which was about twenty feet deep, it was found to be filled with water, to within ten or twelve feet of the top. McCawley rigged them some distance about half way between the water and surface, upon which he stood till he dug a tap to the bottom of the well, and then came out. But as the tap did not bleed, he took a pole and went down again to open the vent. This was about 6 inches in diameter, and her husband and Mr. Anderson were at the time standing by.

As soon as McCawley got the tap open, and the contents of the vault began to pour into the pit in which he was standing, he became insensible and fell from the platform into the water and mud. Anderson immediately sprang down upon the platform to rescue him, but he also overpowered instantly, and fell with his legs astride the plank, and his back against the side of the pit, in which position he died.

The outcry of the children brought to the spot Mr. Richard Smith, who was at the time in the neighborhood, and he ran to the scene down and was lost. The cries of the children having by this time attracted several persons to the spot, Messrs. Hall and C. White hastily fastened a rope about one of his thighs and was lowered into the pit, sitting in an upright attitude and holding the rope in his hands. Almost as soon as his head passed below the upper edge of the pit, his hands relaxed, he fell back, and the rope coming loose from his leg, he too was lost.

A Mr. Carpeny, who was hastily called to go down with a rope fastened about his body. He was quickly drawn out insensible, and was only revived after half an hour. The poisonous gas was by this time so abundant that one person who was standing near the pit was overpowered by it, and before the bodies were recovered life was extinct in all.

They say Miss Lloyd, an English land-owner, has given twelve months notice to quit to her tenants in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, in consequence of their wives and daughters wearing crinoline, a practice to which she objects.

It is said that Arkansas owes the United States Government the sum of $1,020,000, being the principal and interest of $538,000 loaned to her July 7, 1838, during the Barnes-Conway administration. No interest has been paid since 1842.

Matthew Laflin, of Chicago, one of the heaviest Illinois tax payers, has commenced an attempt to stop the erection of the $250,000 Court House, voted by the last Legislature, by instituting proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM RICHMOD.

The President to Visit Raleigh.

Relief for the Southern Sufferers.

FROM EUROPE.

A Division on the Reform Bill.

The Ports of Japan to be Opened to Commerce.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 30.—The President will, it is said, attend the Masonic celebration at Boston, on the 21st of June.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $981,000.

Washington, May 31.—Marino De Antas, the new Portuguese Minister, presented his credentials to the President to-day.

The President leaves Richmond for Raleigh at 3 A. M., instead of afternoon, Monday.

Richmond, May 31.—Judge Kelly arrived here to-night and leaves for Washington to-morrow.

San Francisco, May 29.—The Government of Japan has agreed to open the ports of Yeddo and Osaco and Vegata from the 1st of January next.

New York, May 31.—The Southern Relief Committee will dispatch the steamship Purveyor on Tuesday next with 200.00 bushels of corn for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile.

New York, May 30.—Money very active to the close. Call loans 7 per cent, in some instances this per cent was paid in gold. Gold 13⅞. Sterling steady. Governments dull. Stocks showed a general but not marked recovery from the lowest point of afternoon transactions.

New York, May 30.—The Presentation Horse Carriage for the Columbia firemen is completed and will be forwarded shortly.

Augusta, May 31.—Cotton firmer and more active. Sales 900 bales. Receipts 98. Middlings 24 to 24½c.

Savannah, May 31.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middlings 25½c; business restricted on account of holders asking an advance; good grades scarce—offerings light. Receipts 420.

Charleston, May 31.—Cotton more active Sales 140 bales at 24½ to 26c for Middlings.

Richmond, May 31.—To-day was observed by the ladies decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. Stores closed. There were about 10,000 persons at Hollywood this morning.

New York, May 31.—Stocks dull. Gold 136⅞. Money 6 per cent. 5-20's '62, registered, 106⅛ to 106⅜; with coupons 108¼. Cotton firmer; sales 1500 bales at 26c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull. Sales 4900 bbls. Wheat 1@2c lower at $12 20 to $16 50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn steady. Western Mixed, new, 78 to 81c. Old at 98 to 99c. Pork dull; heavy at $23 25. Lard quiet. Whisky steady. Rice and Sugar steady. Coffee firm; sales 1500 bags Rio at 19½c. Molasses quiet. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine 61 to 62c. Rosin $4 to $6 50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool by steamer 3-16 to 7-32.

Baltimore, May 31.—Cotton scarce—Middling Uplands 27 to 27½c. Coffee quiet—market favors buyers. Choice Rio 18½ to 19c sold. Flour in good request and steady. Corn declined 3 to 5c.—White $1 12 to $1 15; Yellow $1 17 to $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 10. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky nominal.

Vicksburg, May 31.—Passed down, Quitman, at 7 P. M.; Silver Spray, at 8 P. M. Up, Mopeat, at 7 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, May 31.—Sales 322 hhds. Leaf Tobacco at full rates—from $2 75 to $30. Cotton—Middlings 23½c. River falling—9 feet 9 inches in the canal.

The Nashville steamer Sigel, which sank near here yesterday, had 60 hogsheads Tobacco, the property of parties in Nashville, to Bell, Harris & Co.; one to Wilson & Young; one to Bell & Keing; one to Kirkpatrick & Nevins, and the balance to Gray & Dillard, all from Clarksville. The steamer Coker saved all the Tobacco except four hogsheads.

Mobile, May 31.—Cotton—Sales 650 bales. Middling 24½c. Receipts to-day 1 bale. Sales of the week 3350 bales. Receipts same time 987 bales. Exports 1014 bales. Stock on hand 26,792 bales.

Galveston, May 31.—Cotton—no transactions to-day. Receipts 132 bales. Receipts for the week 9096. Stock on hand 19,397.

Galveston, May 31.—One hundred and ninety-seven prominent secessionists of Washington county, hitherto most disloyal, have called a meeting for reconstruction. They acknowledge it just for emancipation to be the law, and say they are satisfied to remain in private.

Judge Warmouth and Jas. R. Morris, have been appointed by the United States Court, of the charge of embezzling cotton.

Registration begins on Monday. The Registrars for the State have not been appointed. Colonel Sheridan's Southern loyalties, has been appointed Superintendent.

London, May 30.—Consols 93¼; Bonds 73.

Liverpool, May 30—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet—Uplands 11⅛ to 11¼d.; Orleans 11⅜d. Sales to-day 10,000. Manchester advices favorable. Good Yarns are buoyant. Breadstuffs easier.

London, May 31.—In the case of the United States vs. Prioleau, the appeal of Prioleau has been admitted.

In the House of Commons to-night a division occurred on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals, to establish a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000 entitled to be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberals, who carried their amendment by 127 majority.

Berlin, May 31.—The Prussian Parliament to-day a bill adopting the new Constitution for the North German Confederation, passed its second reading.

Cork, May 31.—The trial of Condon before a special commission resulted in acquittal of the prisoner.

Madrid, May 31.—The owners of the steamship Tornado have succeeded in obtaining a new trial in the Superior Court of Spain.

Southwest Pass, May 31, 6.30 P. M.—Weather fine. Wind east, light. Barometer 29.70. Up, at 10 A. M., steamship Hudson, from Sabine Pass, to Havana. At 3.30 P. M., steamship Wm. G. Howes, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to Chas. A. Whitney & Co. Both bar and passes not only safe for vessels of the largest draft, but the channel could be no confidence or security while they remained in office.

Bowyne says the affair was not apprehended, or deliberately planned.

Howard, speaking of Mayor Wickers, says: "He is, indeed, the only man in the city who is entitled to temper with proper discretion the official vote."

FROM MEXICO.

FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Dupuy, formerly of the Rio Grande *Courier*, arrived last night on the steamship Austin, and kindly furnished us the following:

U. S. Consulate, Matamoros, Mexico, May 31, 1867.

General Reynolds:

General: I have the honor to announce to you the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Queretaro.

Maximilian is now a prisoner in the hands of the Liberals.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. B. Marshall,
United States Consul.

Matamoros, Mexico, May 31, 1867.

Maj. Gen. Reynolds, U. S. A., Brownsville:

Dear Sir: At this moment, which is five o'clock in the afternoon, I have just received an extraordinary courier, a communication in which the President of the Republic of Mexico informs me that, on the morning of the 15th instant, the plaza of Queretaro was captured by the Republican Army. The Arch Duke Maximilian, General Mejia, and Castillo are prisoners in our hands. It does me much pleasure to communicate to you the above welcome news. I enclose you a copy of the official report received at these headquarters.

I have the honor to remain,
General, sincerely yours,
Philip B. Herbigerand.

Pro Contra: El Mexicano, of the 24th, in an extra, says it has received a letter dated Monterey, 20th, on the authority of which it denies most positively that Queretaro has been taken; and all Imperial sympathizers here, and elsewhere, are firm in the conviction that the fall of Queretaro is a very sell.

Registration in Louisiana.—The following table shows the white vote of a number of parishes of the State in 1860, and the number of white and colored voters registered, as far as heard from, in the same parishes, under the operations of the new law:

Parishes.	White Votes.	Whites.	Colored.
East Baton Rouge	1165	982	1283
West Baton Rouge	762	600	784
Jefferson	1562	39	1007
Orleans	5401	20	10,000
Assumption	770	91	1073
Ascension	1000	1	1015
St. James	1261	1	1263
Terrebonne	1000	1	1000
Lafourche	1000	1	1000
St. John	1000	1	1000
Livingston	1000	1	1000
Concordia	1000	1	1000
Tensas	1000	1	1000
Point Coupee	1000	1	1000
West Feliciana	1000	1	1000
East Feliciana	1000	1	1000
Rapides	1000	1	1000
Natchitoches	1000	1	1000
Bossier	1000	1	1000
Caddo	1000	1	1000
Jackson	1000	1	1000
Ouachita	1000	1	1000
St. Landry	1000	1	1000
St. Martin	1000	1	1000
Calcasieu	1000	1	1000
Claiborne	1000	1	1000
Carroll	1000	1	1000
Caldwell	1000	1	1000
Total	28,795	6868	29,216
Orleans	10,8 6	10,795	19,976
Grand Total	39,656	16,763	34,972

Another Vessel Tragedy.

FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED BY REPERTIC VAPORS — THEIR LIVES LOST IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE ONE.

[From the Louisville Courier, May 27.]

It is our painful duty to add another to the long list of warnings which have already been furnished by similar calamities in all the cities of the land, that no precautions will never be sufficient to deter men from venturing without proper precautions into the noxious air of privy vaults. Mr. Thomas Anderson employed Thomas McCawley to drain a privy in front of his premises, No. 27 Sixth street, between Main and the river. We are informed that there was within a foot or four feet of the surface another pit, which was dug some two years ago, and which had been covered over with planks and dirt. Upon opening this pit, which was about twenty feet deep, it was found to be filled with water, to within ten or twelve feet of the top. McCawley rigged them some distance about half way between the water and surface, upon which he stood till he dug a tap to the bottom of the well, and then came out. But as the tap did not bleed, he took a pole and went down again to open the vent. This was about 6 inches in diameter, and her husband and Mr. Anderson were at the time standing by.

As soon as McCawley got the tap open, and the contents of the vault began to pour into the pit in which he was standing, he became insensible and fell from the platform into the water and mud. Anderson immediately sprang down upon the platform to rescue him, but he also overpowered instantly, and fell with his legs astride the plank, and his back against the side of the pit, in which position he died.

The outcry of the children brought to the spot Mr. Richard Smith, who was at the time in the neighborhood, and he ran to the scene down and was lost. The cries of the children having by this time attracted several persons to the spot, Messrs. Hall and C. White hastily fastened a rope about one of his thighs and was lowered into the pit, sitting in an upright attitude and holding the rope in his hands. Almost as soon as his head passed below the upper edge of the pit, his hands relaxed, he fell back, and the rope coming loose from his leg, he too was lost.

A Mr. Carpeny, who was hastily called to go down with a rope fastened about his body. He was quickly drawn out insensible, and was only revived after half an hour. The poisonous gas was by this time so abundant that one person who was standing near the pit was overpowered by it, and before the bodies were recovered life was extinct in all.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 1, 1867.

☞ Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Pilot by reporting their names before departure. Reports can be received at this office every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from 2 to 5 o'clock. Reports received at any other time will be registered in the order of their arrival. Vessels will be reported as seen in the offing at the time it may occur, to enable their owners to procure assistance. The Telegraph Station of the Signal Service, at the N. W. Pass is provided with signal flags, and can receive communications by means of signal flags.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Flash Light, (British) Pitman, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, by Geo. Williamson & Co.
Bark Hortelius, (French) Brel, for Cowes, (Mexico) Order.
Brig C Pendleton, Wood, for New York, E S Pease.
Sch Lizzie, Hawkins, for Apalachicola, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Liberty Bain, from Baltimore Pilot, via Key West with mail and Key West to Witherspoon & Co—3d district.
Steamship Austin, Farwell from Indianola and Galveston, C. A. Whitney & Co—1st district.
Steamer Lookout Hopkins, from Mobile.
Sch's William Bell, Hunter, 4 days from Pilla, to master and others.
Sch's Rover, Babcock, from Galveston, to master—New Boats.

—STEAMBOATS—

St Charles, Campbell, from Plaquemine.
Bart Rex, Dupuis, from Lockport.
Wild Wagoner, Barnum, from Bayou Sara.
Cheneyville, Hall, from Bayou Sara.
Crescent, Neal, to Washington and Bayou des Glaises.
Cuba No 2, Broad, from Bayou des Glaises.

EXPORTS

LIVERPOOL VIA GALVESTON—Per bark Flash Light—Per agent.
PORT ROYAL—Per bark Restitution—In ballast
NEW YORK—Per sch's C Pendleton—300 hhds sugar.
APALACHICOLA—Per sloop L Hallam—6 bbls potatoes 4 bbls onions and sundries

IMPORTS

BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamship Liberty Bain—Pilot, Wm. Bowyne; Agents—J S Rumbley & A B Cunningham; 4 C P Pierce—2 do do Hunt; 2 do do Hollingsworth & Co; 2 do do Hollingsworth & Co; 2 do do Hollingsworth & Co