THE DAILY BEE
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No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

SONS OF LOUISIANA.—Members who desire to reorganize this benevolent society are invited to meet at Perfect Union Lodge, Hampart street, on the 25th inst. at 11 A. M.

THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF LOUISIANA.—The lecture last evening at Liberty (Lyceum) Hall, by the Hon. Charles Gayarré on the organization of a Territorial Government for Louisiana in 1804, attracted a select and intelligent audience whose attention it enchained for about two hours. It had the prime requisites of historical composition: it was lucid, graphic, elegant but not unduly ornate, forcible, condensed and direct in narrative without omitting essential detail. It had its own quiet eloquence in reproducing to the comprehension and sympathy of living Louisianians the social and political questions, conditions and situations which agitated those who occupied the same fair country more than a half century gone, and who passed from the troublous scene to where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

According to Mr. Gayarré's ex[illegible] the organization of the Territory of Orleans was a rude framework of Congressional and Executive despotism. The debates in Congress touching the matter showed that the act for creating the Territory was founded on the assumption that the population of Louisiana were incapable of self-government, and could only be properly ruled by agencies similar to the despotic system which, as it was common to remark, they were so attached by habit that they did not desire, but would rather avoid, a freer condition.

Mr. Jefferson, notwithstanding his declaration that all men were born free and equal, coincided with this view, and while philosophically immersed in his doctrine of inalienable human rights and popular sovereignty, practically extended Louisianians from his theory by cordially establishing over them a Government which gave them no political rights whatever, not even the right of assenting formally to their disfranchisement.

The example in this case is suggestive, Mr. Gayarré thinks, when viewed in connection with the prospect that other populations of this continent may be in no long time brought under the dominion of the same strong power or by some "protectorate" covered by the eagle wing of the United States.

A most interesting feature of the lecture was a letter from the archives of Paris, written to one of the French Ministers by Mr. Laussat, the Agent sent to deliver Louisiana to the American authorities. The letter gives a touching picture of the fond incredulity with which numbers of Louisianians refused to credit the reality of the cession, insisting that it was a mere diplomatic trick of Napoleon to save the Province from the English until Chalbonne and Wilkinson at last succeeded in them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from the North.

Death of Mrs. Seward.

Gold on the 21st 40 3-4—Cotton 40.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

MEMPHIS, June 21.

New York, 21, via Memphis 22.—The death of Mrs W. H. Seward is announced.

A Washington dispatch says, Gen. Herbert is to be court martialed at New Orleans.

The rebel Secretary Trenholm has been arrested and taken to Charleston.

Fifteen vessels are to compose the Mississippi Squadron commanded by rear-admiral Lee.

Gold unsettled at forty three-fourths.

Cotton forty cents.

Late from the North by the Steamer Continental.

By the arrival of this steamer, last evening, from St. Louis, we have later Western papers, including dates to the evening of the 17th at Cairo. Their contents are of inconsiderable importance in point of news. We append a few extracts:

The Cotton Proclamation Explained—Sympathy of England in Account of the Alabama.

Washington, June 16.—As there appears to be a wide spread opinion, even among intelligent well-informed men in all quarters as to the effect of the President's proclamation of the 13th inst. on the cotton trade, it is thought proper to state that all the regulations on trade including those of the Mississippi are revoked, and the only one is now required to pay in the of the two [illegible] per pound, imposed by the Internal revenue [illegible].

The [illegible] and American papers of late have had much to say in relation to a demand of the United States Government upon Great Britain for indemnity in the matter of the Alabama. We have reason to believe that diplomatic correspondence will see this demand is no respectable thing, but has been repeatedly made from time to time for the last three years.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS—ORDERS FOR ARREST OF BEN WOOD.

New York, June 17.—The *Tribune's* special says a President cabinet has expressed the regrets that the conspirators were not tried before a civil tribunal.

Orders for the arrest of Ben Wood, (proprietor of the New York *News*) were telegraphed from Washington yesterday.

DESCRIPTION FOR LEE IN NEW YORK—JOHN MITCHELL SENT TO FORTRESS MONROE.

New York, June 16.—The *Tribune* says Jno. Mitchel will be released on a "granter civil warrant, charging him with treason, in pursuance of an indictment lately found against him in Virginia, and he has been taken to Fort Monroe, where he will be kept safe till his case is ripe for trial.

The *Independent* says it is reported a subscription for General Lee is being circulated in this city, on which $60,000 are already subscribed.

SCHEME OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

The Richmond correspondent of the *World* intimates that there is a disposition on the part of large landed owners to encourage emigration from Europe to Virginia. They do not relish Northern emigration and think by bringing emigrants from Europe that they would be readily identified with the Southern people in sentiment and principle. There is a general conviction that with the present feeling of hostility which pervades the Northern mind with regard to the South no emigration can be realized the latter must be aided by political power. The advantage in a political sense of having four millions of whites instead of four millions of negroes is very earnestly considered and heartily urged.

New York Markets.

New York, June 17.—Cotton firmer; 42c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; $6 35 to $7 for Extra State; $6 35 to $6 85 for H. H. O.

Wheat—Dull and common grades drooping; $1 70 for winter red western.

Corn—Quiet; scarcely so firm; 90 to 90c for sound western.

Oats—Quiet; 80c for western.

Pork—Dull and lower; $27 75 to $27 87 for new mess; $25 for old; and 1861; do, 18 to 19c for prime.

Lard—Heavy; 13¾ to 19¾c.

Whisky—Dull; $2 05 offered, $2 05 asked for western.

Petroleum—Dull; 35c for crude, 51 to 52c for refined boxed; 71 to 72c for free.

Stocks—Dull and lower.

Money—Better demand.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, June 16, P. M.—Flour dull, super sold as low as $5 25 to 5 50; a moderate local demand for extra and trade brands at $6 25 to 7 75.

Wheat—Quiet at $1 40 to 1 45.

Oats—57 to 58½.

Whisky—Dull at $2.

Provisions—Quiet but firmly held.

Mess Pork—$25 50 for city and $25 00 for country.

Bulk Meats—11 1-2c to 12 1-2c offered and 12 to 12c asked.

Bacon—Hold at 16c.

Sugar Cured Hams—Scarce and in demand at 23 to 24c.

Lard—17¾ to 18c, not much offering; country sold at 7c at points in the interior.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, June 16.—Tobacco—Market brisk and higher, with sales of 8 hhds green leaf at from $4 20 to 5 30; 10 hhds factory at from $5 40 to 6 30.

The market was extremely quiet, with a very limited inquiry, and reported sales were 100 bbls country super at $5 50; 150 bbls double extra, delivered, at $7; 500 bbls do do at $7 50; 100 city do do "Brilliant," at $8 87 1-2 per bbl.

Corn—The market was steady, with sales of 545 sacks mixed and white, not perfectly dry, at 85c; 150 sacks white at 90c; 757 sacks prime yellow at 85 to 86c.

Oats—The market was unsettled and better, with sales of 150 sacks at 56c; 150 sks choice at 61c, and 3000 sacks private terms.

Hay—The market was dull and lower for some descriptions, and sales comprised 50 bales tight pressed at $20; 100 do do do in lots, at $22; 150 do loose pressed at $20; and 200 do prairie, in new lots, at $19 per ton.

Whisky—Market lower, with a sale of 100 bbls at 90c per 100 lbs; sacks included.

Pork—Sales of 10 bbls common at 26c per bushel.

Whisky—Sale last evening of 106 bbls at $2 35½ per gallon. Nothing was heard of to-day.

Provisions—Sales of 1000 to 1500 pieces salt hams, loose, at 14c; and 4000 do do on private terms.

Coffee—Market advanced, and choice Rio is held at 35c per pound.

Eggs—Sales 6 boxes at 15c per dozen, shipper's count, and 11 bbls at 15c per dozen, same conditions, with packages included in each sale.

Friday, June 16.—Cattle—The market continues slender, with sales at the Broadway Yards in the last two days.

Hogs—6 1-2c to 7 1-2c gross.

Sheep—[illegible], and $1 for 100 pounds.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—Administrators for University of Louisiana—J. [illegible], P. Blakey Morgan, [illegible] Hale, Newton

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New York Times on the Execution of Jeff. Davis.

A recent Northern dispatch said that the New York *Times* was in favor of executing Davis for treason. This was a little too fast. Conviction is required before execution; and until conviction the question of pardoning or executing cannot legally arise. The article in the New York *Times* of the 12th which seems to have prompted the above dispatch, is now commenting on the foreign appeals for Jeff. Davis. The real position of that paper may be inferred from those passages:

It is true—and we cheerfully recognize it—that the liberals of Europe have long been against the infliction of death for political offenses. The French Republic of 1848, in one of its first acts, abolished all capital punishment for political causes; and it punished the leaders of the great June insurrection with only imprisonment or exile. In all the other popular revolutions of that period, no judicial process what ever was instituted against either potentate or minister who had practiced misrule. If deprived of power, they were allowed to go quietly from the country, if continued in power, were content with their oaths to be faithful to the new constitutions.

Moreover, in the subsequent Italian revolutions, the rulers, like the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had abused their new lease of power by suppressing those free constitutions simply incurred the lot of exiles, and the people anywhere desired for them a different fate. "No capital punishment for State crimes" is unquestionably the established policy of all the European friends of popular liberty.

We are asked to sustain that policy by our example. If there were reason to believe that this could have any effect upon the rulers of Europe, and that they, too, would spare the lives of all who should engage in unsuccessful rebellion against them, the appeal would be almost irresistible. If it be better that fifty guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should perish, it were certainly better that fifty like Jeff. Davis should go unhung, than that one like Garibaldi should suffer.

So far as regards the hanging of Jeff. Davis for treason, let us treat it as an open question, and fairly weigh all that our *true* friends abroad have to say concerning it. It may be that they can present conclusive reasons against it which we here, in our patriotic abhorrence of the act, have not fully estimated. But not for one moment should we listen to any suggestion from any quarter that he should be let free of the law, it should be the inexorable determination of the government that he shall be arraigned and tried, if possible, convicted and sentenced. If the President afterward, on a full survey of all the manifold considerations bearing upon the case, shall conclude to commute his sentence, the people, without doubt, would make little complaint. There may not be an absolute necessity for his death; but his trial, and his conviction if that can be obtained, are of prime importance. Let the traitor's lineal family tells is said to be in safe keeping somewhere in Germany.

Here, however, is probably the hitch and the secret of the Prince Napoleon's measures. Prior to the death of the Emperor before his son attains his majority, the Empress becomes regent, ruling in the name of the Prince imperial. Should the Emperor die leaving no issue, the Prince imperial die leaving no issue, the Prince Napoleon would, by the terms of the constitution become Emperor. But the Prince Napoleon is familiar with two important pages in the history of the French people bearing upon these matters—one is, that at least since the time of the Revolution; they have not been content to see an emperor [illegible] the throne; and the other that they [illegible] be satisfied with the rule of a woman, even of one so loved and esteemed as the Empress. In this view of the case it would be evidence of too much confidence in human nature not to believe that it has often occurred to the Prince Napoleon that in the very probable event of the death of the Emperor while the Prince lived yet a minor the French people, still revering the Bonaparte name, might be willing to accept him, with all his liberalisms, as Emperor; or, if they intend to change the form of government, as constitutional King, or even as President. This charge his enemies make against him, and even his friends do not strenuously deny that such may be the case.

The $20,000 Rebels.

The Chicago *Times* has an article defining the policy foreshadowed in the $20,000 clause of the President's amnesty proclamation. The *Times* says:

Whatever the outward appearance of this $20,000 clause, it is in reality founded upon a most accurate appreciation of the cause of secession, and a knowledge of its remedy. It is not designated to affect men of wealth because they are wealthy, but because in no other manner can the President reach, so effectually, the largest class of men who are responsible for the rebellion. It is not true that every man who possesses property to the amount of $20,000 is a rebel, but it is true that if a Southerner be found the possessor of this amount, the chances are many against one that he took an active part against the Government.

The clause is not levelling nor agrarian. It is not directed at property, but is simply an effort to reach, in the most direct manner, the real culprits of the rebellion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The case of Conrad Heepe, who is charged with the killing of his brother Christian Heepe, was continued upon the motion of the Attorney General. The Court then adjourned.

The Coroner.—Who is the Coroner? that is the dispute between Dr. Hire and Dr. Yelzer. The latter held that office prior to and at the election of Governor Hahn, but was superseded by the appointment of Dr. Hire after the inauguration of that civil and military Governor. Since his resignation, and the inauguration of Gov. Wells, Dr. Yelzer was reappointed, but the Secretary of State did not deliver the great seal of the State until Wednesday last.

Dr. Hire refuses to yield and says he is the Coroner, and that the Governor has no right to oust him. Thus stood the case yesterday, the parties being represented by two Coroners panting for a subject to dissect or to sit upon. A collision followed and the consequence was, that Dr. Hire was arrested on Chartres street, by a special officer Baum, on the charge of interfering with the Coroner's duty. The man a poser. Dr. Hire remained locked up until he was released on bond.

Sixth District Court—The Mandamus Case, Terry vs. Goudy Burke.—In this case *Terry* sues Burke for a writ of mandamus to compel the respondent as Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee and Finance Committee, to sign the warrant of relator for his salary. Able counsel are still arguing the case *pro* and *con*, and when concluded we shall give the decision of the Court. This case is distinct from the one pending in the Third District Court before Judge Yellowley, where Terry sues for a *quo warranto* to oust Stautler from the Office of the Registry, and the possession of the books, &c.

Recorder Woolley's Court—Second District.—Julius Horner was up on the charge of an assault and battery on Royal street, preferred by Julius Haan. The accused gave peace bonds.

John Bapliste had to give peace bonds on the charge of having grossly insulted Mrs. A. Grima.

Numerous parties, arrested in contravention of City Ordinance No. 2407, were ordered to appear on Saturday next, and all persons coming under that ordinance are required to comply with the same.

Lucky.—Simon Domisi was picked up drunk and unable to take care of himself and taken to the Second District Station house. He had $200 in currency, and about $100 in gold, besides a valuable old watch, which were saved for him by his arrest.

Recorder's Court.—Betty Horrigan was forcibly introduced to Recorder Vanpard for her intemperate behavior. Her husband was in Court exhibiting an ugly pair of blackened eyes. On the inquiry how he got in that condition frankly admitted that she gave him a d heating and that the swollen blackened eyes was the result of her blows. The Recorder limited a fine to be nominated in the

for which larceny he is to be tried before Judge Abell's Court.

Wm. Molton, who ill-treated a horse, and was arrested for it by Officer Ponds, was fined $25.

John Claiborne, who split nuisance in the street, was fined $5 to make him more careful.

Jacob Farmer is to appear on the 18th and answer the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Martin Wolf, at the corner of Dryades and Euterpe streets. Bail, $250.

Thomas Munson's bail was fixed at $1000 to appear and answer the charge of having made an attack on Michael Whelan whom he struck over the head with a billet of wood when asleep in the railroad car. The surgeon had given a certificate that the wounded man had recovered.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY MORNING EDITION.

By Telegraph from the North.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

DESTRUCTION OF ROLLA, MISSOURI.

GOLD AND COTTON.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

MEMPHIS, June 21.

New York, 20, via Memphis, June 21.—Gold at noon 140¾. Cotton 40 to 41 cents. Steamer Asia from Liverpool 10th, Queenstown 11th, at Halifax. Political news unimportant. Liverpool cotton market unchanged. The amnesty proclamation was being canvassed. All the business portion of Rolla, Missouri, was burned on the 19th. Loss two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Difficulties Between United States and Mexican Officers—the Latter Fired on by U. S. Sentries.

Difficulty Between Commander Brian and General Brown.

FRENCH OFFICERS FIRED ON BY A SENTRY FROM THE TEXAS BANK.

DEFEAT OF NEGRETE.

FLIGHT OF JUAREZ.

We are obliged to Mr. Vincent Paisant for the Matamoros *Commerce* of the 13th and the 15th, and have also been favored by the Commercial Express with the *Ranchero* of the 13th and the *Commerce* of the 15th.

From these sources we derive the following:

Destruction of Negrete's Army.

[From the Matamoros Commerce, June 15.]

At the very moment of going to press, we received the gratifying news of the annihilation of Negrete's troops. His killed numbered 700 and 2000 prisoners, arms, munitions.

Negrete is reported a prisoner himself.

From another paper we learn that Caballo Blanco has been caught and shot, then hung, the words Caballo Blanco written on a piece of paper.

FLIGHT OF EX PRESIDENT JUAREZ TO PASO DELS NORTE.

The *Commerce* of the 15th says:

The ex-President of the ex-Republic of Mexico fled to Paso del Norte, escorted by Carvajal and Quesada and some cavalry, on the approach of Gen. Aymard whose troops now occupy Chihuahua.

FRENCH OFFICERS FIRED ON BY A UNITED STATES SENTRY.

[From the Commerce, 15th June.]

On Sunday evening, the 11th instant, at half past 5 o'clock, two officers of the Foreign Legion, coming from Santa Cruz, dismounted from their horses, at the moment of remounting, they were fired on from the Texas bank by a man placed there as sentinel.

On being informed of this affair, the Commander of the French troops addressed the following letter to Gen. Brown, commanding the troops at Brownsville:

Matamoros, June 11, 1865.

GENERAL—"One of your soldiers, stationed above Brownsville, fired on two of my officers when coming from Santa Cruz.

"You have no diplomatic character, no letter of credentials—not [illegible].

"I therefore write to you simply as a private individual, in order to express my utter contempt for the wanton crimes committed by one of the men for whom you are responsible.

"Commander of the detachment of the Legion."

The *Commerce* of the 15th has a communication from Commander Brian stating that up to the 11th at 5 P. M. no reply had been received from Gen Brown, and concluding with remarks of a very insulting character in regard to the latter officer.

What importance is attached to the not complained of may be inferred from the following in the *Commerce*:

In order to let the readers of the *Commerce* know what would be the punishment of a French soldier, if one of them should be convicted of having wantonly fired at any foreign soldier, we translate the following article of war, inserted in four languages in the *livret* of each soldier.

"Attack without order or provocation against the troops of an allied or neutral power.—Death.

This little book, the *livret* is a precious reference in which every soldier temporal into the perpetration of any crime, may find immediately what will be his reward.

Are the Yankee soldiers furnished with a little book?

A Military Explanation of the Social and Industrial Status of the Freed Negro.

Major General Hartsuff, commanding at Petersburg, has issued an order which shows a few of the many difficulties of the negro question. The General recites that the Court which many "colored persons, formerly slaves, are laboring under concerning their rights and privileges," having been productive of evil, it is necessary to correct them, and explain their true relations to their former masters. The General says:

Their error consists mainly in the belief that, with their liberty, they acquire individual rights in the property of their former masters, and that they are entitled to live with, and be subsisted by them, without being obliged to labor or give any remuneration for their support. Many even believe that the entire property of their former owners belongs now to themselves, and that the owner remains with them only by their sufferance. This mistake has been originated and sustained, in many instances, by thoughtless, ignorant, or mischievous advisers.

The General gives the law in the case as follows:

It is, therefore, stated, for the information and guidance of negroes, formerly slaves, and for the benefit of their former masters, their former masters and society where they live, that the operation of existing laws is to make them free, but not to give them any claim whatever to land or rights in connection with the property of their former owners.

They are at liberty to make any contract or agreement concerning themselves that is mutually satisfactory, and equally bound to abide by it.—Their former master has the right to refuse them any thing that he might deny to a perfect stranger, and is no more bound to feed, clothe or protect them than if he had never been their master. They may remain with him if he and they both desire it and agree on the terms, to which case each party is equally bound by the contract.

The fact must in time be learned by all negroes, and the sooner the better for themselves and all concerned, that they must work for their support now, the same as before they were free, in some instances perhaps even harder, the difference between then and now being that now they have the entire wages of their labor to themselves.

The destitute nation will not hereafter be issued to any persons whatever who are able to labor, unless they can show that they have made efforts and found it impossible to obtain work.

All persons desiring to hire servants or laborers of any kind, are requested to call at the office of the employment agent, where they will be permitted to examine the register and select from it such persons as they wish to hire, employing the compensation they are willing to give, which must be fair and reasonable, to be determined by the employment agent. Any person selected will then be notified, and, if willing, employed and dropped from the list. If not willing to work, such persons will not be permitted to draw another ration.

All colored persons living in the country are informed that it is much better for them to remain where they are, to come to the already overstocked city, and that they will not be permitted to come here for work or subsistence unless they can not obtain them where they are.

The Monarchical Tendencies of the Mexican Population—Explanation of the Mexican Empire by Maximilian's Agent.

In an inaugural excursion from New York on the steamship Manhattan of the American and Mexican Steamship Company, Senor Arroyo, Consular Agent of Maximilian responded to a sentiment touching his country in a speech remarkable for his thoughtful and philosophical review of the past and present political condition and temper of Mexico. His idea that a true and living constitution is not so much the mould of a State as the development and measure of social growth, if not new agrees with the conclusions of the profoundest thinkers, and it will be unprofitable to consider its practical bearings with care and candor. Mr. Arroyo said:

In our admiration for certain institutions which our preconceived ideas make us consider more or less perfect, we often lose sight of the fact that political and social forms are neither creations nor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]