THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No. 36 Exchange Alley—Furniture Dry Goods &c., &c.

The Sheriff sells at Auction this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Orleans street between Bourbon and Dauphin, Second District, One Portable Steam Engine.

SOLDIERS MAY PURCHASE CLOTHING.—An order from Headquarters of this Department of the 15th inst. so far modifies a previous order as to allow the purchase of military clothing by soldiers of the army.

El Indicador, the organ of the Spanish population in this city, and whose authority relative to Spanish affairs ought to be good, informs us that the reduced duty on foreign flour conveyed in Spanish bottoms to Cuba and Porto Rico is $5 50. When imported in foreign ships the same article is subject to a duty of $5 00. We fear these figures are still too high to be compatible with that liberal commercial intercourse which geography and mutual interest so forcibly demand between the Mississippi delta and the Spanish Antilles. We also have the authority of *El Indicador* for the statement that the secado, a new coin, is now the basis of the Spanish monetary system, equal to a half "*peso fuerte*," and approximating to fifty cents of the United States gold dollar. If Americans and other foreigners are measurably ignorant of the financial regulations and the monetary system of Spain, it must be ascribed in large part to her restrictive and exclusive commercial policy, which has tended to foster among foreigners both ignorance and indifference in regard to those matters.

At onatime Americans, of the Southwest especially, were quite as familiar with Spanish money of all denominations as with their own, and possessed more of the former. But of late years, laying aside the effect which the alloy of American coin has had to keep it at home, Spain and her colonies have bought so little of American products that the American population could not reasonably have an experimental knowledge of Spanish coin. Indeed, the coinage of a country which persists in paying out none of its money for foreign products and exacting from our TRADE DOLLAR, CLEARING.—An order from Headquarters of this Department of the 15th inst. so far modifies a previous order as to allow the purchase of military clothing by soldiers of the army.

NEWS FROM ABOVE.—Telegraphic notice was received last night of the arrival of a steamer at Baton Rouge from the West with later North. ern dispatches which could not be transmitted completely before 4 o'clock this morning.

A GRAND CONCERT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS FLEURY.—A programme is issued for a grand concert, with a full orchestra, to be given and directed by that rips professor and artist, Mr. L. Proyot, with the assistance of the artists and amateurs of this city. The occasion will possess the peculiar interest of being the last appearance of the brilliant cantatrice, Miss A. Fleury.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Haulons are to have a benefit here on Thursday night with a bill of unexampled brilliancy and variety of unique performances. To-night they will appear in the regular programme which includes some attractive features by the variety artists.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting is called for this evening at Lafayette Square to "give expression to the sentiments of the loyal people of the Crescent City." Eminent speakers are announced for the occasion.

MUSTERING OUT SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.—Major General Banks has issued orders giving detailed directions for mustering out, except veteran volunteers and veterans of the First Army Corps and regulars, all soldiers in hospitals as soon as they cease to require medical treatment.

The next steamers advertised to leave New York for this city, were the Republic on the 11th, and the Mariposa on the 13th.

The Purser of the Guiding Star has again obliged us with newspaper favors and other courtesies.

The steamship Guiding Star, W. H. Bell, commander, from New York, 6th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to J. M. Courtenay, arrived yesterday. May 10th, passed four vessels at anchor off the Isaacs; barks Mahlon Williamson and Bell of the Bay off the Bentalia.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER GEN. BANKS FROM MOBILE.

Wm M Dean, Capt E C Patten, purser, Major Dal mus Miller I R Carell, H Spears, Jas H Toce, Jr W W French, Chas Bondonaille, Assistant Surgeon Rivers, Mr Anderson, Wm McCarthy, G W Hatch, Wm Fauck, S Fidney, Capts E Land J P Baker, Chas A Fox, D R Fox, D R Fox, John Phelan, Major Marks, G S Ayer, C A Sanford, Lt Col S Barclay, Lt Forby, C S A, W H Drew and Lady Lieut Allen, Lieut Somervell, Lieut Ward, Capt Fellers, Dr Pilue, Dr Larkin, Asst Surg Ward, Dr Chas A Kimball, Capt Ellis, Lieut Col Wm R M Cox, E W Halsey and wife, J M Pearl, Mandeville Texas, Geo J M Sherry and daughter, Mrs Somerville Mrs Dr Hunter and child, Mrs Capt Hunter and child Chas Dean, Chas S Taylor, A C Tourneau, J H Hart, O R M Bigelow, Capt Wm Hall, Lieut G A Gardner, Lieut Shaler, S W Rose, W Henry, R M Richards, J M Sherry, Lieut C L Halpen, F Arens, Mail Agent Jas Lamson, Capt Pavey, Lieut Col Pavey, Lieut Kenan Rosebuck, Mrs J R Carrell, Mrs Major Fidney, Mrs Dean, Children and Nurse, Capt Fisher, Lieut Dodson, Mrs Sherman and Nurse, G J Lepard, Lt Col Ely, C S A, Major Ward, Capt Ward, Lieut Col Ely C S A and Lady, Capt J Montfoutt, Patrick Conlin Lieut Col Ely, Major Hamilton, G J Allen, G R Trout S P Gooch, E Rosebuck, Capt C Bonaillaney and P Keath, G S A, Major Clark and two children, Capt C Cook, Major G H Harvey and daughter, S Marlines, S Nevs, Victor Burks, A F Farrar, G J Blake, Avery S Winston, Capt John Daly, C S A, J L Pepper.

PASSENGERS FROM MOBILE—The U. S transport steamer St. Charles, from Mobile for New Orleans, arrived yesterday at Hickock's landing with the following passengers:

PASSED PASSENGERS—John Mixon, James Graham, Capt Gibbs, Capt Jackson, Capt Wm Hamilton, G Mathews, Joseph Bishop John Keller, Wm Thompson, Lieut Col Ely, Lieut Col Pavey, Francis Richards, C S Duty, W Hewitt, Wm Wood, Edward Moore, Capt E Gillespy Fisk, L D Allen, E Hewitt, from Louisiana.

Mr Hickock, U S Military Telegraph, I H Brownson, Thos Dunlap, lady and four children, T R Dyer and lady, Mrs M F Dyer, E D Dyer, Robert J Dyer, M F O Dyer, two servants.

LIST OF NOTARIES PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR WELLES.—Charles Steinger, commission dated April 8th, 1865; James Graham, do April 26th; A. E. Fleurenas, do May 1st; Walter H. Peters, do; Etienne Lamy, do; Robert J. Key, do; Abel Dreyfous, do; Joseph Cavillier, do; Alphonse Barnett, do; Leon Laugrie, do; Benjamin Magner, do; Andrew Hard, do; Felix McCulloch, do; A. Hennequin, do; William Shannon, do; Joseph Chin, do; E. Bouchereau, do; Pierre Coupelin, do; O. Dronet, do; Michael Gerson, do; Ernest Eude, do; Delave Morel, do; Hugh Madden, do; A. Mandivetti, do; Oscar Dry, do; Thomas Layton, do; E. G. Gottschalk, do; Arthur Hocard, do.

Two Days later from the North.

BY TELEGRAPH TO MOBILE.

[Special to the N. O. Times]

New York, May 11.—Advices received today from San Domingo, April 29th, announce the complete unconditional amnesty to all persons who may be in the enemies camp, exception of only the military or civil officers, guilty of complicity in the annexation intrigues. A Spanish vessel had arrived at San Domingo with orders from Madrid for the evacuation of Spanish troops, when, in accordance, thereafter, the last one on the 4th of March.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Secretary Seward hopes to present the new French Minister in person to the President.

The report from Washington yesterday no counsel has yet appeared for the prisoners in the conspiracy case.

President Johnson was before committee yesterday. He's evidence relating to the recommendations between Sherman and Johnston. Sherman will be called before the same committee on Saturday.

The advance of the armies marching homeward is expected to reach Washington to-morrow.

New York, May 11.—The *Post's* special says Gen. Sherman is now in Richmond.

Mr. Lincoln has nearly recovered.

Gold, 134¾. Dotoch 53 to 54.

Amusing but Apocryphal Story about General Wade Hampton and his Father.

(From the Troy, New York, Whig)

Young Wade Hampton was sent when a young man to the West with a large sum of money to buy land. His father was very rich. When young Wade reached New Orleans, he had a desire to look at the pictures and see the sights. He went one evening to a gambling house, and was induced to play at a faro table. He was cleaned out, having lost twenty-five thousand dollars. He wrote to his father and confessed his folly and his loss. The old gentleman came on to New Orleans, and chased his son to point out the gambling house where he lost his money. Dropping in he looked at the play for a while, and then threw down a purse upon the table. He lost, and the keeper emptied the purse of five hundred dollars in gold. He threw down another purse, and this time he was a winner. The keeper opened the purse and counting the gold was about to pay over the amount won, when Mr. Hampton remarked that he had not emptied it of all its contents. A little examination discovered in the purse a check for twenty five thousand dollars, which had been so concealed that it would not fall out with the gold. The keeper of the bank made no objection to paying over the sum, which Mr. Hampton quietly put in his pocket and walked off. The next morning he handed the twenty-five thousand dollars to his son, told him to be more careful of his money, never to gamble [illegible] his business and complete

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[illegible]

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,439.

NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIPS.—By an arrangement between the North Atlantic Steamship Company and the New York Mail Steamship Company the new steamships Mariposa and Montezy are to be added to the New Orleans line of the New York Mail Steamship Company.—*New York Journal of Commerce, 5th.*

Gilpin's News Room, New York City, after being in existence thirty-eight years, has been discontinued, but the Foreign Letter Department passes into the management of Wm. J. Lawson, late chief assistant in the news-room. The letter office is well located at No. 99 William street, opposite the old stand.

RECRUITING DISCONTINUED.—Major-General Banks, under date of May 16th, promulgates the following telegraphic instructions from the War Department for general information and guidance:

The Secretary of War having directed that the recruiting of men in the loyal States, for the Volunteer forces, be stopped; now directs that the recruitment for the Volunteer forces of all persons, including colored men, in all States, be embraced in the order, and their enlistment discontinued. JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Order for Enforcing in West Louisiana Prohibition of Intercourse with the Trans-Mississippi.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 57.

In obedience to General Orders No 45, dated Headquarters, Military Division of West-Mississippi, New Orleans, La., May 6th, 1865, "all commercial, or other intercourse, with the country west of the Mississippi River, beyond the limits of actual military occupation, is forbidden, and all licenses or permits, by which such intercourse has been authorized, are suspended until further orders; any attempt to bring in produce, or take out supplies, will work the forfeiture of the property and the means of transportation employed.

Military commanders are directed, and Naval commanders, are requested to see that no contraband goods, which is purely military in its character, be allowed with any part of West Louisiana or Texas, that is beyond the lines of occupation."

The Commanding Officers of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Louisiana, will see that the requirements of this order are carefully and strictly enforced.

By Command of Major General BANKS:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. A Gen.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,

1st Lieut. and Act. Assist. General

Important Order Relative to Plantations and Plantation Laborers.

EXECUTIONS SUSPENDED TILL FEBRUARY 1866 —FREE TRAVEL FOR LABORERS—POLL TAX TO BE COLLECTED BEFORE 1ST. JULY.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.

Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., May 17th, 1865.

I. To secure payment of wages and other expenses incident to the cultivation of the soil, the sale of property need for this purpose, on execution or other process of law, is hereby prohibited and suspended until the 1st day of February, 1866.—The intention of this order being not to prejudice just claims, but to suspend their collection until the crops of the year can be matured.

II. All restrictions upon the travel of laborers, or persons of color, in the several Parishes of the State, are hereby removed, and they will be permitted to travel within the Department under the regulations applied to other persons.

III. The "Poll Tax," prescribed in General Orders No. 23, current series, from these Headquarters, will be assessed upon proper forms to be issued by the Bureau of Free Labor for that purpose, except for the Parish of Orleans, and the amount due will be paid to Thomas W. Conway, General Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf, on or before the first day of July, 1865. The Provost Marshals of the various Parishes, are directed to make the necessary distribution of the Tax Rolls within their respective Parishes and to secure their return to the Bureau of Free Labor within the time specified.

By command of Major General BANKS:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. A. Gen.

Official: EDWARD N. POMEROY,

2d Lieut. & Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

[From the True Delta.]

Affairs in Mississippi.

We are indebted to our correspondent at Meridian, Miss., whose interesting letter was published in our evening edition, for copies of the Meridian *Clarion* of the 7th, 9th and 12th inst., from which we take the following:

"We learn, with regret, that a conscript officer was ridden on a rail night before last, in a village not far away.

Gen. Cauby has agreed not to send garrisons through the country unless they become necessary for the protection of public stores and Government property. Every soldier, therefore, interested in the well-being of his people, should resist all plunderers and thieves to the death."

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA STATE LIBRARY.

Gen. Croxton's command burned the splendid library and lyceum of the State University at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The laboratory, mineralogical cabinet and the whole suite of spectmenscollected by Prof. Tuomey, illustrative of the geology of the State of Alabama, were destroyed. Gen. Chapman succeeded in saving the building itself.

RETURNING TO PEACE are apparent. While we can hardly [illegible] the following paragraphs that we copy from the Mobile Register, we can see the dawning of good sense in the people, we can see the tendency to peace. The editor is wise in counsel, when he advises his readers to look upon the war as over, and turn their attention toward making peace advantageous. There is no doubt that he speaks for a representative man:

"*It is very easy* to see that the war has ended; that the Union or a worse system must be established; that the South is impotent. Under such circumstances, the sooner we have passed beyond the transition state the better for the North and South. The people are this as well as those in authority; and the latter, without hesitation or delay, should assume the responsibility incident to palpable necessities. Theoretically, legislatures and conventions may be very important adjuncts of retrograde action; practically, we may dispense with that intervention of the reign of the bayonet may the sooner cease."

The following, from the *Clarion* of the 11th, will also have a salutary effect upon the people to whom it is addressed:

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

We are glad to see that our clergymen have commenced addressing the people as to the duty of citizens in view of the present state of the country. Said Bishop Paine to his congregation at Aberdeen the other day: "We have passed through four years of fierce and bloody war. It is over. The decision has been made by the military authorities, and I presume I might add, with the advice of the civil authorities also—for, doubtless, they have consulted with the military, though not formally and in their official capacities. Our troops have been surrendered, and will soon be paroled. Our armies exist as such no longer. The whole country east of the Mississippi river now remains in place in the Union. What, then, is the proper course to be pursued by citizens? His own conclusion on the subject was clear and decided. It is that we should calmly, quietly and unanimously resume our former position as peaceful citizens, and in good faith enter as such upon the performance of our duties."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says of the visit of Chief Justice Chase to the Southern cities:

"The visit of Chief Justice Chase to the southboard cities of the South, is a significant event. He is said that Mr. Chase does not favor a severe policy toward the rebels, and, so far as punishment is concerned. He would provide security for the future by extending the franchise to the colored people and disfranchising leading and influential rebels. Negroes have taken the entire question within its control, as it can and will refuse to admit Senators and Representatives of any State till its Constitution is satisfactory."

"It is somewhat singular that the Chief Justice should have sent for Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, to accompany him on his expedition, lately. Dr. Fuller has been regarded as pro-slavery and rebel-sympathizing."

An Apprehended Outbreak of Incendiarism.

The Chicago *Times*, after remarking that numbers of prisoned or convicted criminals had been sent into the Army by detectives and police magistrates, and that numbers of vicious characters were swept into the ranks by the bounty and substitute system, sketches the consequences it thinks will follow from letting loose these immoral elements in the great cities. It says:

Already are we feeling the advanced waves of this inundation of rascality. In Chicago it is not safe for any man to venture after dark a square from the well lighted thoroughfares for swarms of burglars have settled upon the city, and not a night passes without a half dozen or more houses being entered and plundered. Every night are there men garroted or knocked senseless with slung shots, or killed in some way, for purposes of robbery. These things are so in Chicago, and they are the same in other large cities. It is not a limited deluge of incendiarism that has flowed into Chicago, but it is part of a vast flood that is overflowing the whole land. It is bad enough to-day, but it will be worse to-morrow, and will continue to grow worse until the entire rascality scattered to our armies is released and has settled in our midst.

How to deal with this present and coming tide of immorality, is a question of moment. There can be no' propagation, nor can a cure of the evil be effected during the generation of these social wrecks. The most that can be done is to strengthen our municipal police. Greater vigilance and activity must be displayed by those to whom is intrusted the care of public peace. Each citizen must surround his life and property with all available safeguards, and must depend for protection largely upon his own efforts. When some of these men receive their deserts and are hung, and others are sent for life to the penitentiaries, and the remainder die of old age, then, and not till then, will good men be released from the necessity of the maintenance of an unceasing guard over themselves and their possessions.

Let us not for a moment be understood as confounding with these the tens of thousands of true men and gallant soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the contest, and whose return will be welcomed with open arms.

The cemetery at Richmond is said to contain upwards of thirty thousand new graves.

The Surrender of the Assassination Conspirators Under Extradition Treaties.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Caution is given against in the proclamation, and who shall say in Canada, be claimed under the Extradition Treaty? Clearly they could if they had "indicted, convicted and procured" the commission of the crime within the United States. If, accessories to the murder, before or after the act, they had fled to a country with which we have an Extradition Treaty, they could be demanded and must be given up. By every principle of law, and right and justice, they should be given up, treaty or no treaty, for no people can afford to hug to its bosom such a dreadful mass of crime and sin. The right of asylum can justly have no application to a person proved to be guilty of murder. There is a comity above all conventions and customs and precedents, which should compel a State to eject from its protection, beings who are red with the blood of humanity, and guilty to a crime almost too horrible for mention. Nations have, however, not chosen to be governed by these high considerations, and in certain cases have based their action upon the low ground of national pride and sentiment. A very important case in point may be cited.

On the 14th of January, 1858, an attempt was made to assassinate Louis Napoleon. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a week later, in a dispatch to the French Embassador in London, charged that the recent attempt, and those that had preceded it had originated in London. He then asked if "hospitality was to be assassinated? Can the English Government continue to protect persons who place themselves by flagrant acts outside of the pale of universal law and expose themselves to the ban of humanity?" He asked that England give France "a guarantee of security which no neighboring State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized in expecting from an ally." He it observed here, that there was already an extradition treaty, covering the case of murder, between the two countries, and that France preferred a *request* alone. She did not make a *demand*. She placed the claim upon the ground of "universal law." On the 8th of February, Lord Palmerston introduced a bill making it felony "for any person within the United Kingdom, to conspire with any other person, being within or without the United Kingdom, to commit murder, either within or without her Majesty's dominions," and any person "permitting, soliciting or instigating any other person, to commit murder within or without the Queen's dominions," was to be punished in like manner. The bill was rejected and the ministry resigned.

On the same topic the New York *World* observes:

Davis is yet within the limits of the United States, and a telegram from the South will be in time to publish this morning readers it not improbable that he may be overtaken and caught. But his fellow-scoundrels are in Canada; and if guilty, they will, of course, never come voluntarily into the United States. We do not perceive, therefore, how a reward offered for their arrest "in the United States," has any tendency to secure their persons. They may be demanded under the extradition clause in the Ashburton Treaty, and if in this way brought into custody; but we wholly fail to perceive in what way the offer of heavy rewards is likely to procure their arrest in the United States.—This particular feature of the proclamation (for it receives the explanations which are as yet withheld) wears an appearance of haste and want of deliberation in an act that ought to have been well considered.

The mistake of writers and cat-throats to place the Government in an embarrassing dilemma. They may cause it to be proclaimed from some safe place of retreat that they are unjustly accused; that if an opportunity be allowed them they can substantiate their innocence; and that they will voluntarily surrender themselves for a public trial, on condition that the Government will engage not to interfere with the course of justice, and to pardon them if they are acquitted of this. If the Government should refuse such a promise, it would look as if this accusation had been made on insufficient evidence, at a time to procure their surrender under the extradition treaty, with the purpose of trying them on other charges to which the treaty does not apply. Under the suspicion of such double-dealing, the British authorities might refuse to surrender them; and hence the offer of the reward tends to defeat its own object. They can be arrested in the United States only by being first kidnapped in Canada; and the holding out of a temptation to violate the Canadian laws, is not a promising means of securing their extradition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lecher.—James Stewart, a soldier, charged with having stolen a coat, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the guardhouse, one week to be with bread and water only.

Jos. Brown, who was tried on the charge of having induced sailors to desert United States vessels, was fined $100 or one month's workhouse.

Henry Evans, Henry Rocker and Mich. Blein charged with having sold liquor to soldiers at the Basin, were tried and acquitted.

Osborne Patterson, a colored soldier, charged with having assaulted two Government employees with a razor, was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—James Russell, was put on trial, charged by Mary Wrisely, with assault. Mary Wrisely, a little boy, about six months past, in St. Ferdinand street. The jury could not come to an agreement. The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi and the accused was discharged by the Court.

Philippe Montanye was tried on a charge of assault and battery on the person of C. D. Théard, on the 25th of March last and was found guilty——, one count guilty of carrying concealed weapons, in contravention to law, and also, with attempting to kill a woman on Burgundy street.

Ann Reilly, charged with the stealing of a calico dress, valued at $10, from the house of Mrs. Charlese Amour, on Burgundy street, and also a money wallet containing $1, was tried and found not guilty.

John Gilberty was put on his trial, charged by M. Michael Scanlan with having, on the night of the 13th of April last, entered his premises and stolen therefrom a chicken, worth $1. he was arrested by the plaintiff, who, with two friends, was armed with a tomahawk, with which he assaulted Scanlan and cut him in the inside part of the left hand. Found guilty.

Joseph Hart, tried on a charge of cutting and stabbing, on the night of April last, on Dauphine street, with intent to kill, he was found guilty.

Eliza Cole and John Johnson, her son, colored, were charged with having stolen the sum of $500 from the safe in the house of Mr. Hollinbrook, during his trip to New York. The jury could not agree on the case, and for that reason was discharged.

Inquests.—Widow Eliza Madan, a native of Cuba, aged 60 years, died about 3 o'clock yesterday, of a rupture of a blood-vessel, at the corner of Robertson and St Pier streets.

Widow Clark, about 40 years old, a native of Maryland, died suddenly at No. 288 Burgundy street, of colic.

United States District Court—Judge Durell.—The schooner Mazeppa, mentioned repeatedly in the reports of the proceedings in this Court, was ordered to be delivered up to claimants, they having given bond to the amount of of $35,000.

In the case of the United States vs. the brig Dashing Wave and cargo, the Marshal was ordered to sell the property in conformance to law.

The libel of the United States vs. six lots of ground, the property of John Thornhill, the bill was ordered to be taken as confessed, in contumacy.

Police Cases—Charge of Rape.—The notorious highway robber Wm. Ford and two of his accomplices were brought before Recorder Vanhard yesterday on the charge of having committed a rape on a young girl 15 years of age and having attempted the same crime on two other girls 11 and 13 years of age. The affair, it is charged, occurred on Monday night, near the corner of St. Joseph and Levee streets, in a shanty opened by the occupant under the threats of the three men. The hearing of the case was postponed.

Chas. Brown, on the examination of the charge of having stolen $175 and a gold watch from John St. Charles street, the residence of Mr. Crooks, was held for further proceedings.

Jas. Murphy, charged with the daily habit to frighten his wife into fear that he would kill her was required to give peace bonds for one year.

Other cases of disturbance of the peace were disposed of with fines of $5, $10 or imprisonment to make up the equivalent.

More Trouble in New York on the Fire Question—The Paid Fire Department Blockaded by a Law Suit.

The New York *World* of the 4th says:

The board of engineers and firemen of the Fire Department of this city held a meeting last night, and determined to maintain the present volunteer system intact, and not recognize the newly appointed board of commissioners until the legality of the act under which they were appointed is determined. It seems that Attorney-General of the State has given it as his opinion that the Paid Fire Department bill is unconstitutional, and hence an injunction is to be served upon the new commission, and the volunteer department will go on as usual until the matter is judicially settled. Our report of the proceedings of the meeting last night will be found of special interest to our city firemen.

We read in the same paper of the 5th:

The advocates of the Paid Fire Department scheme are apprehensive, and not without reason, that the law creating the new board will be declared unconstitutional by the courts. The truth is, that although called metropolitan, the commission is confined to the city of New York. Had it embraced Brooklyn, as originally intended, there could have been no doubt of its legality under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Metropolitan Police bill, but the State Legislature has no right to provide for the government of a department in any one locality, any more than it has to appoint aldermen, mayors, or other purely city officers.

It is no secret that the reason why Brooklyn was exempted from the government of the commission, was because it would have interfered with the Republican machine in that city. While the New York firemen are almost under Democratic influence, the Brooklyn department is partly run by Republicans. At any rate, certain senators and assemblymen voted for the scheme, who would have opposed it had Brooklyn been included. So the city will be saddled with the expenses of a wearisome law suit, and dangerous justices appointed because of an attempt to control local patronage in the interest of a political party.

Great relief in diphtheria is said to [illegible] plaster as sauce pepper in the [illegible] and dropping in [illegible] steam from a teapot [illegible] throw up the [illegible] fording great relief [illegible]

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

GRAND CONCERT AT ST. ALPHONSUS HALL.—A grand concert will be given at St. Alphonsus Hall to-morrow evening, to our well known and approved composer and professor of music, Mr. Theo. Von la Hache, by his pupils. The programme is both select and varied, and promises a rich musical feast.

Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the music stores on Canal street.

Emigration to Mexico—A Mysterious Movement.

(From the Philadelphia Press, May 4.)

It is very evident that the valuable region of country known as Mexico, occupies a very considerable share of attention. Several organizations are being perfected in this city, all apparently acting under one head. Similar movements are made in the city of New York, having the same object in view. There is some probability given to the efforts at organization, and reports says that large numbers of returned soldiers, rebel refugees, repentant rebel soldiers, and other persons of civil professions are swelling the lists daily with their names. It is reported that these men intend emigrating to Mexico as soon as possible, but for what purpose we cannot ascertain from an authentic source. There is considerable outside talk of a desire to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the most summary manner.

It is said that over five thousand in the city of New York alone have already enrolled themselves, and the business seems almost amounting to a furor. A gentleman accredited with power arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, and he has already put the ball in motion—so it is currently reported—and the result is much activity prevails, though no one was hold correctly ready for the start. It is never want of "soldiers" there may be in this view is justly chargeable on the Constitution of the United States. If what we conceive to be the opinion of President Johnson on this subject is acted upon, and no attempt to force our opinion ceases to be practical, and becomes merely speculative, except to persons residing within the reconstructed States. It is possible that the *Express* is solicitous for the reelection of Mr. Lincoln and that is the cause of its anxiety on this question, as not to see that it would be a great public advantage to have it thus disposed of?

If the question is left to the decision of the States, and not made the sole issue of the party, speculative outsiders, entitled to hold any opinions on the subject we please, provided we do not thrust them upon others with intemperate and bigoted warmth.

On the merely speculative part of the question, we ventured to express the opinion that, in the next generation the Southern whites would think it wise to admit the negroes to the elective franchise, either with or without property qualification or a qualification founded on intelligence. On this the *Express* does us the courtesy to remark:

In all of which, there is but little of logic, and nothing of Democracy, if anything of sense.

If the negro is unfit for suffrage only from poverty and ignorance, the world disgustfully two thirds of our Irish and German emigrants, and one half of our native born population, the government itself would soon fall exclusively into the hands of a property oligarchy. We thought that the terse, pithy logic of old Ben Franklin had settled all this seventy-five years ago.

The objection to negro suffrage is not ignorance, or poverty, but race. The two races can not thus be equalized or fraternized without the common description of blood. We have never yet in to be fraternized, and where it has been attempted, as in Mexico and Central America, the destruction of both races has ensued. Equality and fraternity inevitably lead to amalgamation, and wherever this amalgamation has taken place, the negro race loses its physical vigor and the white race its capacity.

Will the *Express* pardon us for saying that we do not share in the apprehension of the influence of our immigrant population? We find, at present, a great deal of sound and well-expressed democratic sentiment in its columns but this left-handed compliment to our German and Irish fellow-citizens smells of the darklanterns.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

The perfume, however, is not very grateful to the Democratic nostrils.

Our opinion that a guarded negro suffrage is not very objectionable may, indeed, be lacking in "sense" and "solidity," but this timid and flabby sentiment is not in place in a country of little weight of authority on its side. In the New York Constitution of 1821, there was this provision on the subject of negro suffrage, which, it is to be, is still the law of the State in the Constitution of 1846: "Every male citizen, &c., &c., shall be entitled to vote, &c., &c., "but no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall be vested and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged upon the same, and shall have paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote."

The James Keats, the Martin Van Buren, the Daniel Dr'Tompkinses, the Hates Kings, the Ambrose Spencers, the Samuel Nelsons, the Reuben Roots, the Samuel Youngs, the Michael Hoffmans, the Charles O'Conors, who took part in and assented to this regulation of negro suffrage in the State of New York, apparently did not hold the doctrine of the *Express*, that the bar to negro suffrage is not the lack of property or intelligence, but a disqualification inherent in the race.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.—A London correspondent of the [illegible] writes:

Parliament will reassemble in a few days, but there is no exciting topic to be looked forward to pending the dissolution which will take place in July. The impression gains ground that at the end of this session Lord Palmerston will seek some mitigation of [illegible] copying an English paper, [illegible] leadership of the House [illegible] Gladstone—a politician [illegible] brilliancy, the best that [illegible] is not quite so much [illegible] the opposition bench, Mr. Disraeli [illegible]

Miss [illegible] has been [illegible] Italy at the [illegible] promised an [illegible] the coming [illegible]

Five [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE,

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1865.

There was rather a feeling apparent in the Western Produce market to-day, but all other departments of trade continued extremely dull. In our leading staple in particular, operations were completely suspended at an early hour by reports of a further decline at New York, where it appears middling had receded on the 15th inst. to 53@54c. This is the first intelligence we have received from New York via Mobile, and as the lines are represented to be working through, we shall, no doubt have still later intelligence by to-morrow's boat. Gold opened decidedly firmer than yesterday, and could have been sold as high as 133, but being depressed by the reported decline at New York in subsequent ly ranged from 131 @ 132½, and closed at 131 @ 132½, against 131 @ 132 last evening. Silver was still more depressed than Gold and $1000 American half-dollars sold at the extreme rate of 128. It may be quoted at 128@132½. Mexican dollars sell at the same quotations as Gold.

Foreign Exchange was, if any thing, firmer, but exhibited considerable irregularity. The sales of Sterling included an unexceptionable private bill for £1000 at 140, another for £500 at 143, a Bank bill for £300, (sight,) from second hands, at 140, and another for a round amount at 146. The Banks asked 145. In Francs and gold coin the sales of a private bill for 20,000f. at 4 @5, 100,000f. do in two or three bills, at 3 95, and a Bank bill for 5000f. at 3 70, which, it will be observed, is equal to 152 for Sterling. We have but little change to notice in Domestic bills. The market continued extremely dull without any quotable variation to rates, some of the Banks and dealers asking ¼ premium for checks on New York, while others supplied their customers at ½. The demand was trifling. Outdoors, $4000 New York sight was passed at par, $17,000 one day's sight at par, and about $20,000 at ¼ premium for sight and par for one day's sight.

The only sale reported in Stocks was 10 shares City Rail Road at $101 00. We also heard of a transfer of a larger lot, but it was to complete a speculation reported some time ago, and not before reported. 1 Consolidated City Bond sold at 76 and 30 (11 & 19) at rates not reported, but understood to be under 78. The market is now quoted at 76@78. The Rail Road, lacks any quotable variation.

There were some few sales of Bank notes at about previous rates. Including the buying rates of dealers, Merchants' are quoted at par @ ¼ premium; Citizens' at par; Bank of New Orleans at 31 to 34; Bank of Louisiana at 31 to 34; Louisiana State Bank at 26 to 40, Union at 50 to 55 and Crescent City at 60 to 65. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender or National Bank notes, which command 1@1¼ per cent premium over City Treasury notes; while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. We would remind tax payers that, after the 1st inst. the City taxes 1 ⅌ cent discount will be allowed, in all payments made prior to the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

Tuesday Evening, May 16, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a limited demand at about previous rates, and 11 bales low middling, were sold at 41c, 8 barely low middling at 44, and 13 low middling at 45, when all further operations were prevented by the report that accounts had been received from New York to the 11th inst. quoting middling at 52c. On inquiry, however, it was ascertained that the correct quotations were 53 @ 54, against 56 @ 57 on the 10th; but this was at about the close, and too late for any influence on the market. At the close, the prices ruling sold at 19½c and 13 strict low middling at 41. Yesterday, in addition to the amount reported, 31 bales Liverpool middling sold at 15c.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There was a better feeling in the general market to-day. Several buyers were inquiring for Flour, and sales comprised 100 bbls good extra Flour at $9 25 and 150 and 200 choice extra at $10 @ $10; 300 bbls white and yellow Corn at $1 25 @ $1 30; 500 sacks Oats at 70c @ 75c; 100 bales prime Western Hay on private terms; 180 bales India Bagging also on private terms; 165 coils Bale Hope at 9½c @ 10; and 200 coils at 9½c.

Last week, not previously reported, 15 bales new Hops sold at 45c @ lb.

A lot of 100 bbls prime Muscovado Sugar sold to-day on private terms. There were also sales of about 50 bds Louisiana and Muscovado Sugar, the particulars of which are suppressed. A few bbds good fair Muscovado brought 11c @ lb. Yellow clarified may be quoted at 15c @ lb for common, and 16@17c for good, 18c @ lb is asked for white clarified.

FREIGHTS.—The Freight market continues very dull. There is very little of any thing offering to go forward. The rates by the mail steamers for New York are 1@1½c @ lb for cotton, and proportionately low for other articles. The rates by sail are 7@8c @ bbl, three for Boston ask 30c @ bbl for Flour and 2½ @ bale for Cotton. Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 13, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold, 30 Beeves, 30 Hogs, and 8 Milch Cows. Stock remaining over, 14 Beeves, 70 Hogs, 14 Milch Cows and 40 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net... 06 @ — 07
Western Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ lb net... 05 @ — 06
Western Beeves, 3d quality... 04 @ — 05
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head... — @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head... — @ —