THE DAILY BEE
CHARLES SALLY (SUCCESSOR TO A. SELLERS) 41
No. 72 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.

"Auction Sales This Day.

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

CHEVITT RACES.—We acknowledge an invitation to attend these races at the Louisiana Fair Grounds on the 14th, (to-day,) the 15th, 16th and 17th, and trust that they may prove as remunerative as their purpose is charitable.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—In another place appears the announcement by Mr. J. B. Carter, Superintendent of Public Schools, of the programme of the annual examinations of the public schools of the city, commencing on the 15th and extending to the 23d inst.

FETE CHAMPETRE AND BALL.—The Disciples of Beranger are noted for the combined elegance and geniality which have marked their musical and festive reunions, and these qualities may be confidently anticipated in full bloom and vigor at the *fête champetre*, followed by a ball, to be given by them on Saturday next in the enclosure of Perfect Union Lodge on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Phillip. Mr. Gallois, of the managing committee, has our acknowledgment of an invitation.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO GOV. WELLS.—A grand mass meeting of the Union citizens of Louisiana is called to take place in Lafayette Square on Saturday, the 17th instant, at seven o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of giving a public reception to Governor Madison J. Wells, on his return from the city of Washington. The call is signed by upwards of 200 citizens, the Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt heading the list, which comprises many well known commercial and professional names. The length of the list and the late hour of receiving it precludes its publication this morning.

HOSPITAL TAX ON COTTON.—By a letter from Assistant Quartermaster Armstrong elsewhere in our monetary column, it will be seen that the hospital tax of $2 per bale is not levied on cotton brought from rebel insurrectionary districts but only on cotton from points within the lines of Union occupation. Cotton of the former class pays no tax beyond the 2½ per cent. required by the Government Purchasing Agent.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Gov Wells, by proclamation of yesterday's date, declares vacant the office of Auditor of Public Accounts he regards in previous incumbent, A. P. Dostie, and appoints Mr. Julian Neville to fill the vacancy. The reason assigned for the preceding is the failure of Dr. Dostie to furnish a satisfactory official bond, after due notice from the Governor of the insufficiency of the security attached to the one which was given. Governor Wells cites textually the joint resolution and the act of the Legislature under which he has proceeded in the case. The new Auditor is to take rank the qualification of a successor chosen at a special election of State officers.

PORTEMONNAIE OF MR. GAYARRE'S LECTURE.—At the request of friends, who believed that sufficient notice had not been given, the lecture of the Hon. Charles Gayarré, announced for Thursday, is postponed to some future day. We understand that the lecture will be based on the 1st chapter of the 4th (unpublished) volume of Gayarré's History of Louisiana—a chapter replete with interest, relating as it does to the organization of Territorial Government in 1801, and to the social characteristics of the people at that time. The same volume brings the History down to the secession of Louisiana in 1861.

From Ouachita River.

Col. Bertram, of the 20th Wisconsin, has just returned from Monroe, La., on the Ouachita river, where he has been engaged in paroling the surrounding Confederate troops. He reports that our rebel forces had all disbanded and scattered in different directions, seldom more than five or six being found at any one point.

The breaking up of these organizations was attended with the disappearance of nearly all the property belonging to the Confederate Government, the horses and wagons being seized by the soldiers to take them to their homes.

Very few arms were found, the prisoners stating that they had thrown them away or left them at Shreveport or Alexandria.

There are some six thousand bales of Government cotton in and around Monroe, but a great portion of it is in a rotten condition. Barges and steamers are urgently needed in order to put it in a condition to ship.

The country has suffered much from overflow, and one or two little towns are entirely lost. The town of Trinity, at the junction of the Tensas and Ouachita rivers, is entirely overflowed, and in the surrounding region many families are living in the upper story of cotton bales.—*New Orleans Times, last evening.*

Later from the North by Telegraph.

Gold on the 13th in New York 137 3-4 —Cotton 41.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE IN CUBA.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

Cincinnati, June 10—A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Lexington, says: John C. Breckinridge's friends say that he has arrived safely in Cuba.

New York, June 10—Steamers Helvetia, Teutonia, and City of Baltimore, sailed for Europe to-day with $1,700,000 in specie.

New York, June 10—Cotton 41. Gold 137¾.

Louisville, June 10—In the three mile race to-day Alexander's horse, Asteroid, which on Tuesday last made best time on record, won the race in the first heat, Lodore sticking at the end of the first quarter stretch, and Dr. Kelsey being distanced.

Brig. Gen. Robert Allen has been *brevoted* a Major General.

Steamboat Disaster up Red River.

ABOUT 200 PAROLED PRISONERS LOST.

(Special by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.)

Baton Rouge, June 13—The U. S. transport Kentucky left Shreveport on the 9th with twelve hundred troops. Within twelve miles of Shreveport she struck a snag, and sank in three minutes. The loss of life was over two hundred, mostly paroled prisoners from the different regiments of Louisiana and Arkansas.

I will send you full particulars by first boat to-day.

Later from the North via the River.

By the steamer Lady Gay, Capt. Williamson we have Western papers to the 1st P. M. of the 9th at Cairo.

We are indebted to Mr. M. W. Delzhouvre' Clerk, for valued newspaper facilities.

General Weitzel Sailed for Texas—Mailing Off Norfolk—Uncertainty as to Where Jeff. Davis will be Tried—The President and the Georgia Delegation.

New York, June 9—The *Tribune's* correspondent writing from the Texas expedition, June 7th says, General Weitzel and staff visited Norfolk yesterday for the purpose of making business in relation to the Texas expedition. General Weitzel will sail at 10 o'clock this p. m. on the Crescent. The whole of the expedition will leave some time to-morrow.

While the steamer Venus was waiting off Norfolk for the purpose of taking water on board, some of the troops on board undertook a serious mutiny, threatening the lives of the officers of the steamer. Colonel Mann, Post Provost Marshal, being applied to by the officers on board, speedily sent a detachment of troops to the scene of disturbance, when the ringleaders were promptly arrested and put in irons, and the balance of the troops on board disarmed.

Special to the *Herald* dated Washington 8th, says: It is not to be inferred from the fact that Jeff. Davis has been indicted in this District, that he will certainly be put on trial here.—Here the impression is that he was indicted in this District in the instance of Government, upon a technical foundation. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at the instance of the District Attorney alone, who acted without consultation with any member of the administration. He is liable to indictment in Maryland, Eastern District, or Pennsylvania, and if indicted in either District will, doubtless, be tried in that one which the Government may see fit to turn over to.

The delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Hon. Joshua B. Hill, formerly member of Congress from the Empire State, South, had an interview with the President to-day.

Mr. Johnson bluntly, but firmly, told them what the policy of the Administration would be in reference to the reconstruction of Southern States, which was entirely conceded to by the gentlemen of the delegation, as eminently just and proper, and acceptable to the loyal men of Georgia.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT—20,000 INHABITANTS ON GOVERNMENT RATIONS IN VA.

W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, the present Judge Advocate General of the Navy, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Harrington, resigned.

It is stated upon good authority that the Government is now feeding 20,000 inhabitants of Virginia, of all classes, white and black. 11,000 rations are issued to citizens in Richmond, alone!

ORDERS TO SUSPEND THE MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS.

(From the Cairo Evening Times, 8th.)

SIGNIFICANT.—We learn that orders have been received from headquarters at Washington not to muster out any more troops until further notice. This is significant of warlike preparations, and moves strongly of foreign complications.

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Ville Orleans

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,465.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL—CONFEDERATE PLAN FOR BURNING STEAMERS, BRIDGES, &c.

Washington, June 8.—The most important witness examined to-day was Thomas Tracy, who resides in St. Louis. He gave an interesting account of Steamboat burning on the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers by agents of the rebel Government, furnishing their names. A witness was produced to show that Atzerot where he resided was considered delicate in courage.

Another witness testified that on the day after the assassination Dr. Mudd expressed his regret that the President had been assassinated.

Edward Fraser testified he resided in St Louis; that a man named Bunker and another named Bliss were concerned in the plot to burn Western steamers; both of these men were Missourians; Rev. S. Clark and Col. Bennett were also concerned—all of them agents of the Confederate Government; these men were engaged in burning steamboats on the Western rivers, the steamboats Imperial, Robert Campbell, Daniel G. Taylor, and others were burned by them; don't know what materials they used; the plan of operations embraced the destruction of all boats in the employ of the Government; a man named Dillingham claimed compensation from the Government for the destruction of the hospital steamer at Nashville; witness had an interview with the rebel President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War at Richmond on the 28th of August, 1864; witness went with Dillingham and Clark and put in the claim for boat burning; they presented their claims to the Secretary of War for collection, but Seddon said that the business was in the hands of Benjamin, they then presented their claims to Benjamin, who asked the witness if he was in St. Louis, and if the papers were correct, he then asked Clark if witness was all right; Clark said he had been represented all right by Mr. Myers. Benjamin told witness to call the next day with Clark and Dillingham, that he had shown the paper to Jeff. Davis; and wanted them to take $300,000 and sign the receipt in full; they refused to do it, and Benjamin then said, that if Dillingham claimed the destruction of the Daniel Taylor, he wanted a statement from the parties; he then made out a statement that Dillingham had been hired by Bishop Polk to burn the hospital steamer at Nashville, and had been sent for that purpose; Clark took the statement to Benjamin, and made a settlement for 500,000 dollars, 35,000 down in gold, 15,000 in four months if the claims proved correct; they took a draft on Columbia, South Carolina, and got it cashed; while witness was there Benjamin said Davis wanted to see him; he went in and Davis asked him about destroying a bridge called Lodge Bridge between Nashville and Chattanooga; witness thought the bridge could be destroyed, and Benjamin offered him $400,000 to do it; witness agreed to do it, if papers were taken from Clark and Dillingham; witness told Davis that he thought it was no use to burn steamboats, and Davis said that he was going to have that stopped, the next day an order was issued revoking commissions for men to burn steamers. In addition to burning Lodge Bridge, Davis authorized witness to burn the government stores at Nashville; where that it could be done. All the men witness mentioned, were in the Confederate service and belonged to a secret organization above an order of Lieut. Colonel Knighton; Col. Barrett was said to be an officer in this organization. The steamer Reindeer was burned by the same party as the others.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

New York, June 7.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special says: "Jeff Davis' health is very much impaired by the confinement and waits on him daily. The greatest vigilance is observed respecting visitors inside the fort."

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS FOR SOUTHERN STATES.

Washington, June 7.—Secretary McCulloch is engaged in restoring the machinery for the collection of revenue in the Southern States. In this connection the President has recently made the following appointments of collectors: Willey Woodbridge, at Savannah; Albert G. Mackey, at Charleston; Robert Monagan, at Mobile, and John M. Ricks, at Pensacola.

A BROTHER OF GOV. WISE MAKES DEMANDS ON GEN. GORDON—JOHN M. BOTTS AND GOV. WILLIAM SMITH, OF VIRGINIA.

New York, June 9—The *Herald's* correspondent says that John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, who admits that the four sons had been in the rebel army until its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to Gen. Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, Va.; demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship and rights, and complaining that he had suffered and lost during the war, and that persons were not allowed to wear rebel uniforms.

Gen. Gordon's reply to this impertinent sentiment, he says, is understood that he had been traitors to the Government, and were entitled to no favors from it, but would receive such treatment as it might in its leniency, choose to give.

John Minor Botts arrived in Richmond on the 6th. There are rumors there, that he intends to oppose the policy of Gov. Pierpont's administration, and also that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

The rebel Gov. Wm. Smith has not been arrested, though it is said he was recently in the vicinity of Richmond.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, June 8.—The steamer Costa Rica brings Panama dates to the 31st.

Lieutenant Commander Spaulding had arrived out to take command of the sloop of war Cyclone.

The goodness State of Georgia would leave for Carthagena on the first of June, to take on board Gen. Sickles on his return from Bogata.

The Peruvian war brig Grisjie, with Post Castilla of Peru, on board as a prisoner, arrived at Panama on the 24th.

The revolution in Peru appears to be thoroughly quelled by President Pezet Lozma and Arisca have been retaken from the revolutionists; and the rumors that a British steamer is in pursuit of the schooner seized at that place by the *deserters from* the American gunboat *Shenandoah of Georgia.*

The schooner returned to Graytown for supplies, and sailed again. The harbor of Graytown was again closed.

Another revolution had broken out in Salvador, and several towns had pronounced in favor of Barlora, who was in Panama, and had been sent to take command of his adherents.

The Panama *Herald* understands that Juarez has issued letters of marque for vessels on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, to prey upon French commerce.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE—CAPTURE OF GOV. VANCE'S OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.)

The *Tribune's* Raleigh telegram announces Gen. Schofield's order removing all restrictions on trade. Cotton and naval stores are now expected to be brought out.

Gen. Cox. has captured Gov. Vance's official correspondence while he was governor.

The correspondence on military affairs is voluminous, and was carried on with all or nearly all public men of the confederacy, from Davis down, including the governors of southern States and all prominent generals. Among them is a letter to Gen. M. Scanlon and the reply. Among many things showing the service and zealous part taken in the rebellion by Vance there is one to the rebel secretary of war, urging him the alleged sufferings of Yankee soldiers at Salisbury, and application of measures of relief.

FROM EUROPE.

The Indemnity Question—The Slave Trade—English Papers on American Affairs—France and England Apprehend no Rupture with the United States—News of Jeff. Davis's Capture—Napoleon Writes to Prince Napoleon.

Additional by the Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN—In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., Mr. G. Walsh asked Lord Palmerston whether Great Britain had received, from the United States Government, any formal official demand for compensation to American subjects, for losses sustained by the Alabama, or any other confederate cruiser, alleged to have been equipped in British ports. Lord Palmerston said that correspondence had been going on for some time between the two Governments, on the subject of the prizes taken by the Alabama and other similar vessels. There had been, within a few days, further correspondence on the subject, through Mr. Adams, but there had not been time to reply. He might add, in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

Mr. Bazier asked Lord Palmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, Her Majesty's Government, either separately or in conjunction, by its negotiations with that of the United States, would consider the propriety of sending a squadron to the coast of Cuba to effectually close the slave trade.

Lord Palmerston said: Twelve months ago the Government invited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the western coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of the neutral belligerent rights which could not be overcome; but in the present altered state of affairs; Her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service, would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to friendly nations, and formal difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to co-operation on the Cuba coast, but if they asserted to co-operate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would also cordially cooperate on the coast of Cuba.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, trusts there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of a rupture, either now or at any future time. American commercial marine has suffered, but such calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience the Government which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stands on its legal right to refuse to make any concessions where it has done no wrong.

The London daily *News* Hopes that President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim, he will soon prefer it, so, one way or other, the matter may be brought to a settlement. It adds, Lord Palmerston's reply to evening, was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy to say a formal and official demand had been made by the United States Government, or it had not. The Minister in some members of Parliament will doubtless knowing whether a demand has been made indemnity, and if any new demands have been made since President Johnson's accession to power, and adds: "Without being able to tell us as to the individual [illegible]

The correspondent of the [illegible] Morning Post says the secretary of [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. Johnson's reply to the Georgia delegation, but firmly told them what the policy of the Administration would be in reference to the reconstruction of Southern States, which was entirely conceded to by the gentlemen of the delegation, as eminently just and proper, and acceptable to the loyal men of Georgia.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lecher.—Nicholas Weber, charged with having been engaged in selling fabulously United States horses, was acquitted; it having been shown in evidence that the accused bought the animals at auction of condemned animals.

The cases of Fred. Graft and Louise Rocker, charged with having had United States property, horses, arms, ammunition, etc. in their possession were brought up and postponed.

C. C. Jacquelin, charged with having sold liquor to soldiers was tried yesterday. Accused kept a drinking saloon and restaurant on St. Charles street and a detective swore that a sergeant went in with him and both of them were served with whisky. The affair was three weeks old and musty. Accused was acquitted.

Several cases of charges against persons held to answer were continued and that of Jay Tucker accused of having used seditious language was referred for decision on the merits of the case.

Stealing.—Eliza Cheyal was sent before the First District Court to answer the accusation of having stolen ten dozen handkerchiefs valued at $250.

Mary Green is required to answer the charge of having appropriated fabulously a bundle of clothing and a gold breastpin. Accused was sent to the Work-house for thirty days.

Louis McEvery was sent down for thirty days on the charge of having stolen $5 from a market stand in the Poydras market.

Recorder Woolfry's Court.—Geo. Barkler was required to pay a fine of $10 and to give peace bonds on the charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the person of T. Mandeville.

Agnes Bondonouple was, at the request of her mother, Workhouse to cure her of bad habits.

Dorothea Myers who had a difficulty with some sailors, came up for judgment. The party was released. Fine $5.

The Case of Gastinel.—The evidence in this case having been completed, it now awaits the decision of the Military Commission before which it has been conducted. The Commanding General will pass upon it finally.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Messrs. Forsyth and Clark, it is understood intend to resume the publication of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*. The Mobile *Tribune* has already been revived by its former proprietor Mr. Ballantyne.

NEWSPAPER REVIVALS.—In every direction we hear of the actual or contemplated renewal of newspapers which had been suppressed or voluntarily suspended during the progress of the war. This is a wholesome sign of the spirit and tendencies at work in the process of rehabilitation. While the emergence of these papers shows that the tempest which submerged them is passed, and that civil calm is again settling on the sea and shore lately so wildly tossed and rudely swept, it also signifies that the calm is not stagnation, nor the peace desolation—that the war has not produced moral and intellectual languor or paralysis, that whatever else may have perished, opinion yet lives, and that the activities of mind, refusing to sicken over the past, claim the future for hope, aspiration and substantial achievement. There are questions that arms can never settle, interests that no war can suppress. It is for the press to sustain these interests and contend in peaceful and healthful controversy over those questions.

Mr. Williamson Smith has tendered to Mr. Shackelford, President of the Jackson Railroad Company, $2,000 to assist in putting the road in working order. This manifestation of public spirit, enlightened liberality, and confidence in the present management of the Railroad, will, we trust, be widely imitated and hasten the completion of the repairs necessary to restore its old business and travel. Gen. Canby is ready to return what he holds of it as soon as the Company is prepared to receive it.

PERSONAL.—Chief Justice Chase took steamer yesterday evening for Cincinnati. The *Times* learns that he will call for a brief stay at the plantation of Mr. T. P. May, U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

LECTURE BY MR. GAYARRE.—We are informed that the Hon. Charles Gayarré will deliver at the City Hall on Thursday evening next, the 15th, at 7½ o'clock, a free lecture on the history of Louisiana. It is needless to say how thorough a master of this theme is that distinguished scholar and author. We are glad to learn in this connection that the fourth volume of his History of Louisiana will soon be issued by the publishers.

Mr. J. Randell Terry, late Register of Voters, superseded by Governor Wells, has addressed a letter to the Governor recounting the circumstances of his violent ejection from office by "one Gleady Burke," and invoking the Executive protection against such usurpation. Should this invocation fail, and Governor Wells decline to reinstate the ousted but "lawful" tenant of the office, legal remedies are to be appealed to in behalf of the extruded claimant.

Steamer Eleanor left Shreveport 31st May; met steamer Luminary about 8 miles above Coushatta Point, passed steamer Frolic with a load of cotton at Bayou Winston bound down, met Saratoga below Grand Ecore. Rob Roy left Alexandria June 1—Met the Lafourche at the mouth of Black River, Bart Able 10 miles below, and the Market Boy 15 miles below June 12—Met the New Era at Bayou Rouge, L. S. M., and the Gen. Hodges above Plaquemine.

The steamer Doubloon, Capt. Harrison, from Shreveport the 8th inst., arrived last evening, bringing the following passengers:

Mrs Gen Churchill, 3 children and servant, Mrs Baker, child and 2 servants, Mrs Ferguson and 3 children, Mrs Wickham and child, Mrs Gen Green, Mrs Curtis, lady and 3 children, Mr Treadway and lady, (Dorsey Fellows, A F Tibbetts, Mr Hussey, D B Wickham, Rev. Sandidge, Lieut Col Wickham, Lieut D Pritchett, Major Selmi, U S A, Major J L Austin, C S A, Major T J Foulds, C S A, Capt J H Hanson, C S A, Capt J Foulds, C S A, Capt J C McDougle, C S A, Capt Burnham, C S A, Capt Benjamin, C S A, Capt Wilson, C S A, Lieut Col Taylor, C S A, Lieut T Fisher, C S A, Lieut C Keyes, C S A, L D Churchill, C S A, Major A Dahl, C S A, R Kennedy, C S A.

(From the New York Post.)

The Recent Election in Virginia.

The election held the other day in Virginia, at the call of Governor Pierpont, is exciting a good deal of discussion. The returns are not in, and perhaps not yet at hand, and until they do come, no one can tell what the result is, and perhaps not even then. The newspapers in Alexandria and Richmond are quarreling bitterly over the question whether this, that or the other candidate is a secessionist or Unionist and the same kind of dispute will occur in other parts of the State.

When the Legislature meets we shall quickly learn the character of the members. And whatever that may be, we must remember that the people of the State are most conscerned in it. For us, if other States can only be secured, Virginia is going into Virginia, shall have security and equal rights.

It is, we suppose, not impossible that a large part of the new legislature will be composed of secessionists. These persons, however, cannot make their seats without swearing to support the government of the United States, and if they attempt a new secession or revolution, they will find President Johnson ready for them.

As to their influence upon the interior or local policy of Virginia, if it is mischievous and foolish, as it is likely to be if the legislators should be made as chiefly as the conspirators—that the people of Virginia must look to. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent the people of any State from impoverishing themselves, destroying their own interest, and ruining their own prospects, so long as they do not attack the rights and privileges of other States or of the Union. It is probable that the people of Virginia will get tired of stupid and blundering legislation by and by. If only the Unionists there will discuss freely, constantly and forcibly, it they will lay the truth fairly before the people and continue to do so, it will require but a little time to get public opinion set right.

With free speech and free press, there are enough loyal and sensible men in Virginia to set the State right in time. No doubt there will be blundering for a while; but it is the merit of free government that its blunders are not fatal or incurable. We are glad that a legislature has been elected by the people of Virginia—that is a point gained; for it is the beginning of civil government. If the people have chosen weak or incapable or wrong-headed men to represent them, they will be the sufferers for their folly; and the experience will teach them better the next time.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 14, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Shooting Star, McKeig, for Galveston, J W Hyman & co

Bark Hellen Star, Knapp, for Boston, Master

Brig Surf, Sweetland, for Boston, Master

Brig Lizzie Lewis, for Pensacola, Master

Schr Victoria, Delpit, for Mobile, Master

Schr Newsboy, Pinkney, for New York, G A Peddick

Schr Sebo Torres, Mattie, for Tampico, F Fernandez & co

Steamer Mannolia Wagley, for Mobile, Master

Steamer Sumpter, Finnegan, for Mobile, Master

Steamer Eleanor Carroll, Riordman, for Mobile, Master

Steamer W K Carter, Hulhauf, for St Louis, Master

Lugger De Fast, Vincent, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Hope, Paulini, from McCalls Flats, in master—10 ditcdist

—STEAMBOATS—

Bombloon, Harrison, from Shreveport

Texas, Hinde, from Shreveport

Eleanor, Lacy, from Shreveport

Natural Bridge, Pickett, from Washington

Lafourche, Paterson, from Thibodeaux

Magnolia, Wagley, from Mississippi—Southern Railroad

Emilie, Freese, from Minden

Lady Gay, Williamson, from St Louis

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Jane Baker, Nickerson, from Galveston

Brig Sarah, Peters, from Cardenas

Brig Rosalie, Jones, from Matamoras

Schr Sarah Jane, Tucker, from Galveston

Schr Neptune, ——, from Matamoras

Schr Isley, ——, from Matamoras

Schr Harriet Wood, ——, from Matamoras

Schr Friends, ——, from Brazos

Schr Rosalie, ——, from Matamoras

Schr Althea, Godfrey, from Philadelphia

Schr Clifton, ——, from Havana

Schr Flame, ——, from Matamoras—21 passengers

Schr Gen Putnam, Sherrer, 4 days from Kansas Island, to T Shaler, jr—Cargo: 9 bls to T Shaler, jr

Schr Excelsior, ——, 7 days from Matamoras—11 passengers

Schr Spring Bud, ——, from Claudgada

Sloop El Cid, ——, from Matamoras

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr W D S Dyer, ——, from Havana

Schr Oliver, ——, from Havana

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Eleanor, from Shreveport—Mrs Durell 4 children, Mr Keeney.

Passengers per steamer Frolic, from Minden—Capt F M Harvey, Capt W W Dixon, Lieut H Lyndall, Lieut H Muldowney, C Gardner, W Leonard, C S A, Dr J Russell, F Hatter, J Ullman, Mrs Thomas, C Lucas, A Hall, 16 Union, Capt Heine, wife and children, Mrs Murphy, Capt McCorkhich, U S A, Lieut Col Bennett, U S A, Lieut S Roberts, U S A, Lieut Hillman, U S A.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Hellen Star—259 bales cotton 60 do tags 400 bbls flour 5 hhds buttter 45 tons iron 10 do boxes 2 bales [illegible]

BOSTON—Per brig Surf—550 bbls flour 600 hhds

PENSACOLA—Per schr Lizzie—19 pkgs beer 10 do butter 10 bbls flour

MOBILE—Per schr Victoria—22 hhds sugar 450 do tiles 10 do dried apples 20 coils rope 100 ibs nails 10 bbls whisky

NEW YORK—Per schr Newsboy—550 pounds cotton 1500 bbls flour 8 hhds molasses 1000 bbls shingles

TAMPICO—Per schr Teresa—17 bbls flour 5 do lard 50 pkgs beer 1 case medicines

GALVESTON—Per steamship Shooting Star—1600 pkgs mdse

MOBILE—Per lugger De Fast—2201 sacks Liverpool salt 1 case Magnolia—100 pkgs bagging 1 case mdse

MOBILE—Per steamer Sumpter—21 tarralins 37 pkgs mdse

MOBILE—Per steamer Eleanor Carroll—6 coils bagging 20 coils rope 19 pkgs twine

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lady Gay—74 bales cotton 1260 sacks 1779 sks corn oilcake, Atwater & Co 1 do Ward Dyer & Co 1 do Cincinnati—18 tcs lard 19 bbls lard and 403 sks corn 1st mats flour E S Kemp—1bl do F McDonald—10 do J F Sisk—500 do Brown, Gates & Co—10 do Hughes 70 do 30 bf bbls beer A Michel—42 bbls port S H Kennedy & co—12 do liquors 41 bdls twine Wolsenbach & Kilgore—8 bbls ale 11 jf do Ward Dyer & co—21 bbls tobacco E Wittings—2 bbls whisky 1 do do Rose 225 coils rope H Ins bank Converse & Commission—10 bbls whisky 1 do do Shaw & co—2 kgs cordial Hayes, Russell & co—12 bbls beer 211 bbls flour Gifed & Byrnes—10 do lard oil W Byrne—10 bbls hams 40 dozen brooms 1 do lard oil J A Dreyfous—35 kegs butter F G O'Riley—5 tubs do 10 buckets J W Gates—32 bales cotton Dull Green & co—1 do J A Wilson—2 kegs cordial Scott & Couch—1 do Rose castle McQuaid, Menle & co—20 bdls sheep M Dale & co

MISCELLANEOUS FLATS—Per lugger Hope—70 bbls potatoes order

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Milton Reid—5 bale cotton B Bauer & co—1 do Ward Dyer & co—1 do Hughes 60 wool 147 bbls molasses Nichols & co—18 bales wool Brown & co—1 do Ward Dyer & co—1 do Hughes

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—8 bales cotton H W Byrne—8 hhds sugar 10 bbls molasses F J Dreyfous—1 bale cotton Dull Green & co

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Magnolia—147 bales cotton 21 bags do 150 sks corn 49 bbls turpentine Burns Barfoot

MINDEN—Per steamer Emilie—1150 bales cotton J Lapeyre—1 do Ward Dyer—7 bales cotton

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Bombloon—1773 bales cotton J M Lapeyre—20 do E Conway—1 bale do J M Lapeyre—1 do B W Huntington—71 do to order—Total, 872

NOTICE.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, New Orleans, June 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this city will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., and will continue in the following order:

Live Oak School, (Boys)—Corner Constance and Ninth streets; (Girls)—Constance, between Eight and Ninth streets.

Jackson School, (Boys)—Corner of Richard and Chippewa streets; Washington School, (Girls)—Corner Magazine and Richard streets.

Bienville School, (Boys)—Corner Bienville and Robertson streets; Robertson School, (Girls)—Corner of Bienville and Robertson streets.

Fillmore School, (Boys)—Bagatelle, between Good and Mandeville streets; Bagatelle Street School, (Girls)—Velleis, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Laurel School, (Boys)—Corner of Laurel and Phillip streets; Laurel Branch, (Boys)—St. Mary, between Religious and Sauvage streets.

Jefferson School, (Boys)—Bagatelle, between Thalia and Lizin streets; Webster School, (Girls)—Corner of Thalia and Eliza streets.

Saint School, (Boys)—Basin street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets; Rampart School, (Girls)—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

Chalmette school, (Boys and Girls)—Corner of Grape and Esplanade streets; Field School, (Girls)—Corner Maurice St., between Love and Opodelduck streets; Dubois Branch School, (Girls) Love, near Spain street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

McDonogh School, (Boys)—Laurel, between Philip and First streets; McDonogh Branch (Girls)—St. Mary, between Religious and Sauvage streets.

Feliding school (Boys)—Corr. Constance and Gaiennie streets.

St Philip School (Boys)—St Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets; Barracks School (Girls)—Barracks, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Le Breton School (Boys)—Corner Bayou Road and Bolivar street; Bayou Bridge School (Girls)—Corner St. John and Bolivar streets.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Magnolia School (Boys)—Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets; Magnolia Branch (Girls)—Corner Barracks and Third streets.

Fisk School (Boys)—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets; Madison School (Girls)—Corner Pitcat and Franklin streets.

Clabrook School (Boys)—Corner Clabrook and St. Bernard streets; Bayou Road School (Girls)—Clabrook, between Bayou Road and Esplanade streets.

Macarty School (Boys and Girls)—Paulina, between Royal and Chartres streets; Jackson School, (Boys and Girls)—Lower between Tchoupitoulas and Tchoupitoulas streets; Fourteenth Ward School (Boys and Girls)—Columbia street, Milneburg.

High Schools.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 22 AND 23.

Boys' High School, corner of Camp and Melpomene streets. Boys' High School, Girls' High School, Royal and Bourbon; Girls' High School, Chestnut between Jackson and Phillips; Girls' High School, Mandeville, between Love and Dorchet-drive.

The parents and guardians of the pupils of the Schools, and all persons in the Public Schools, are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

Jelt 2 JOHN CARTER, Superintendent of Public Schools.

TO UNACCLIMATED PERSONS

—AND—

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

THE health of the City of New Orleans may, in a certain measure, be attributed to the strict sanitary ordinances of the authorities. But it would be folly to imagine that YELLOW FEVER, or any other pestilential disease, will not, sooner or later, visit New Orleans, and, that, too, many instances proving that, after an absence of five or six years, yellow fever treatments and drugs are fatally at fault, despite skill and thirty and medical assistance.

The surest and safest cure of YELLOW FEVER is to make LIVER in good order—the lever which, in yellow fever as well as in the "Bilious or Fever and Ague" is the principal organ attacked. The proof of this is that, in those whose life of yellow fever the liver, instead of being dark-red, is pale straw-colored.

Those who use Dr. ELLADAN'S Cordial know its healthy effect upon the liver and the unacclimated are earnestly urged to ward off yellow fever by using daily said cordial, instead of bad "wine and bitters" which ruin the stomach and lower upon the appetite.

More anon—for the present, "Try what will give health and appetite

As regards

Returned Soldiers,

It is for them to judge how far their stomachs have suffered and to decide whether they will use the only infallible remedy for which that important organ can be restored to health.

Patients will do well to read and comply with the "caution" pasted on each bottle.

See advertisement.

may24 7w

Dispepsy, Heartburn, &c., &c. RADICAL CURE.

DR. I. ELLADAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, which is too well known on this continent. It is the cause of HEARTBURN, CHRONIC HEAD-ACHE, IMPOTENCY, WEAKNESS, PAINS OF THE STOMACH, IMPURE BREATH, CONSTIPATION, &c., &c. All the remedies used hitherto have failed; for we frequently meet with persons suffering from this disease. Dr. ELLADAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL which has wrought wonders, since 30 years, in Europe, was unknown in America. Its easy cure was