THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—18,471.

NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

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

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at the corner of Main and Miro streets, and building lots on Esplanade, Dupre and Lesage streets at auction.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of valuable improved real estate situate at the corner of Main and Miro streets, and buildings lots fronting on Esplanade, Dupré and Lesage streets.

See advertisements.

SALE OF FURNITURE POSTPONED.—The sale of furniture which was to take place this day at the Treasury warehouse, in Crossman street, No. 17, by Anthony Fernandez, is postponed by order of the Honorable B. F. Flanders, until further notice.

LAYING A CORNER.—We acknowledge a polite invitation to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Synagogue of the Congregation Gates of Prayer, on Jackson street, near the corner of Chippewa, on Wednesday the 21st inst. at 4 P. M.

PERSONAL.—Judge Kellogg, the newly appointed Collector for New Orleans, arrived Sunday on the steamer M. S. Mepham, from the West.

HISTORICAL LECTURE BY MR. GAYARRE.—In a correspondence elsewhere it will be seen that the Hon. Chas. Gayarré has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on the history of Louisiana. The lecture will refer to the organization of Territorial Government in the newly ceded Province of Louisana in 1804, and will treat of the social characteristics of its people at the epoch. It is to be delivered in Liberty Hall on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. It is not often that an occasion of this kind affords the connoisseurs of a theme so interesting with ability so highly and peculiarly adapted to illustrate it.

The New York Meeting to Endorse the President.

There was some discrepancy between the speaking and the resolutions at the New York Cooper Institute meeting on the 7th. The ostensible purpose of the occasion was to endorse the policy of the President, and its projectors seem to have secured the presence of Gens. Grant and Logan, in order to swell the crowd and add to the imposing character of the demonstration. The *Herald* asserts that their real purpose was not so much to accept the policy of the President as to dictate one for his acceptance and to give a Radical impetus to his Administration. If this were their calculation, their military adjunct, instead of assisting, led to their discomfiture. For before Gen. Grant was brought upon the platform, the vast crowd would pay no attention to resolutions or set speeches, on account of their impatience for his appearance; and after he entered the uproar was still greater, and even Mr. Dickinson's metallic eloquence was shattered and wasted in the tempest of popular vociferation and outbreak. The only speaker who could command respectful hearing was General Logan, and he was outside of the "ring" and confessed that he did not understand the object or the subject of the meeting. He was evidently ignorant of resolutions which—so the report of the proceedings states—were "adopted" *nem. con.*; and which resolution was read in these words:

"Resolved, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that the man whom we can intrust the bullet to save the life of nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the co-operation of the Federal and State governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage, which shall be equal and just to all; black as well as white.

Now this resolution seems to have been the jewel for which all the parade and paraphernalia of the meeting were to serve as a setting, in order that it might be exhibited to Presidential eyes in the most gorgeous and imposing style. General Logan did not, perhaps, see the *nacre* in this light, any way, his speech was quite the subjoined extract will show:

I maintain that it is the correct doctrine that President Johnson has the right to exercise such power as is necessary to assist in putting the machinery of these States in motion. He has a right, for the time being, to appoint a man to govern them—they are under military authority now—for the purpose of allowing them an opportunity of reorganizing their civil departments. When he does that, and they organize, the State is then in existence, not only as it had been before, but can exercise the same functions as it did before under the government of the United States. [A voice, "Oh, no!"]—The Congressional action declares that each State shall regulate it's qualification of its own voters. If President Johnson has the right to declare by proclamation that all men are not voters, he has a right to declare that white men are or are not on the same principle. If the States that have been subdued are not in a territorial condition then President Johnson has no right to make such a declaration; and if he does he does it in the teeth of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to maintain against rebels. So far as I discussion of this question of sovereignty is concerned it is no concern to me. I have nothing to do with it. Whether the people of North Carolina, of Virginia, of Kentucky, at low negroes to vote it is none of my business; it is theirs. In Illinois, where I live, if they decide the negro shall vote, it is their decision. When they do, I shall say amen to it. But until they do make such a decision in their sovereign capacity as a State, no President has a right to decide for them.

REV. DR. PALMER.—We read the following paragraph in the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th:

Rev. Dr. Palmer, formerly of New Orleans, and a bitter pro-slavery secessionist, has been preaching the last year or two in Columbia, S. C. A letter to the New York *Observer* says he is now endeavoring to form a colony for the purpose of emigrating to Brazil.

The distinguished divine here referred to has been invited, we understand, by his old congregation in this city to resume his pastoral ministrations at the First Presbyterian Church.

PASSENGERS FROM SHREVEPORT.—The steamer Saratoga brought the following passengers from Shreveport:

Major Gen Benjamin Hoger, C S A, Lieut Colonel George Rank, Major J A Gillespie, Capt Sam Hoger, Jr, Capt P Tempel, Capt J G Mum Capt S M Mercier, Capt J A Lusk, Lieut. J Thompson, Jr. Lieut J W Allen, Lieut Jas Richardson, 4th Eugene Soulet, Asst R G Keading, Surgeon B W Tendell, Surgeon A U Kinnamon, Asst Surgeon C H Chinn, all of C S A; Judge Albert Sidn, of Ark; Dr Mott and family, W J McCullough, Mrs O'Pick, Mrs Carter and child, A G Brown, E S Coleman, J H Hymes, M Paul, S Cohen, E Clark, S G Reading, lady and children; Mrs Reynolds and servant, Mrs Smith and daughter, Mrs H L Gion, lady and two sons; J W Price, S S Smith, White Jones, F M Goodrich, McDowell, D B Shove, Mason, Collins, Hempstead, J B Canon, Judge Boyce, Eapidge; Lieut Wimble, C S A; H T Burgess, J Weiss, C S A; J G Tomlin and their servants, Adj Kirkland, W W Walden, J R Poly, Tooddue, S S Hyman, W F Howell, Mr Schaler, M Bohon, H Obson, J Goodwyn, E L W; Charles Hoge, Mr Leary, Major Hennessy, U S A; E S Kelgh and two servants, Mr Amber, Mr Kelgo, Dr R A Sterling, Dr R T Rosebud, Mr Miller, and one hundred paroled Confederate prisoners.

How to Make Application for Special Pardon.

The following circular has been issued from the Attorney General's office by direction of the President:

All persons belonging to the excepted persons enumerated in the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, May 29, 1865, who make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation as in said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring pardon should therefore make application in writing, or in person thereto, and should accompany such application the original oath or affirmation so taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath, prescribed in said proclamation of the President.

J. BRADY, Atty Gen.

SHARPS RIFLES AS PLE.—The gentleman gave himself up to the Federal authorities at Jacksonville, Fla.

From Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* of the 17th contains the following:

MOVEMENT FOR A CITY GOVERNMENT.

Some three weeks ago, at the suggestion of the Military Commander of the District, a movement was made on the part of some of the old citizens of Baton Rouge, property owners and largely interested in the welfare and prosperity of the place—to organize a civil government, until such time as a general election can be held under the Constitution of the State and the charter of the city. A petition was circulated and received a number of signatures, calling a meeting, which was subsequently held, and reliable persons recommended for the office of Mayor, Selectmen and other charter offices. The papers were submitted to the Commander (General Herron), received a strong endorsement and recommendation from him, and were transmitted to General Banks, at New Orleans, for his approval. The papers reached General Banks about the time he was turning over the command of the Department to General Canby, and to this time nothing further has been heard of them. There is now no reason why civil law should not prevail within the limits of the city, assisted, if need be, by the military.

Since the return of Governor Wells from Washington, with his power and authority more clearly defined, the papers to which we refer should more properly come under his supervision and we hope steps will be taken immediately to consummate the matter.

THE CROPS—COTTON NEARLY ABANDONED.

A heavy rain fell here on Wednesday last, and so far as we can learn, was general throughout the Parish. The suffering gardens under its influence at once revived, and the crops have been greatly benefitted. A ride towards the east of the city, in any direction, will satisfy the skeptical of the fact, that cotton as the leading product of the country, is nearly abandoned. Here and there a patch of an acre or two will be met with, but corn and other home products have usurped its place. The people are certainly getting prepared to live at home.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

During the past week the District Court, in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, has been in session—the Hon. R. T. Posey on the bench. The grand and petit juries were empanelled early in the week, and the entire machinery of civil law is again in motion.

Extracts from Gerrit Smith's Address on the Way to an Enduring Peace.

The following are some of the salient passages in the address delivered in New York on the 8th by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, at the instance of several leading gentlemen of different political parties:

WE HAVE PENDED OURSELVES TO TREAT THE SOUTH AS REBELLIOUS.

Now, I hold that our coming into that agreement was a waiver and entire surrender of our right to punish the South for seceding. (Applause.) That we came under this agreement to conduct the war according to the rules of war is manifest, is indisputable; that we followed other nations and accorded the South belligerent rights. The Supreme Court of our nation unanimously acknowledged these rights of the South. We have acted upon this agreement, and instead of punishing the prisoners, trying, condemning and convicting them for treason, we have treated them as prisoners for those the enemy has taken from us, and there have been truces between the enemy and ourselves for burial of the dead and other purposes. There have been formal as well as informal negotiations for peace between the North and the South.

GREAT REBELLIONS MUST BE FOUNDED ON A SINCERE BELIEF IN THE RIGHTFULNESS OF THE CAUSE.

Another reason why such a war, a civil war, and especially such an one as ours, should be carried on under the law of war is this: There great movements of men take very momentous and responsible steps it is not only charitable, but just to consider that they had a very sincere and deep belief in the wisdom and the rightfulness of such steps. (Applause) And it is proper also to believe that they had in fact no little reason for taking such steps. A third reason for conducting a civil war according to the law of war is this. Vast numbers of the best citizens who refused to and would persist in refusing to go into a war which is a mere savage strife are willing to embark in a war conducted according to the liberal and humane provisions contained in the law of war. When I do not know we it is with you, but I feel confident that had our government persisted in refusing to let this war go on by the law of war, we should have lost our cause and our country, for the people of the Northern States are too civilized to go into a black flag war, a war which notes in "no quarter." On the other hand, the lower degree of civilization among the masses of the South, would have made them far less reluctant to embark in such a war, and they would have been triumphant in time. Here, then, we see two reasons why it had to carry this war on according to the laws of war.

GIVING AN EXAMPLE AND ARGUMENT TO DESPOTS.

Now what if Americans should set the precedent of having the vanquished in this country tried and convicted as traitors? Crowned heads and some kings, Crowned heads succeed now and then in suppressing the parties of freedom; is it for America to put in the hands of these crowned heads a plea and example in behalf of executions of the leaders? (Cries: "No, no!" "Never, never." Cheers.)

A man in the audience here rose and said:

Let me ask you one question, Mr. Smith. Do you undertake to compare Washington and Jefferson with Jeff Davis? [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith—I will treat my friend's question with fairness. He virtually says the cause of Washington and Franklin was just, and they should not be hung as traitors in case of the event of their failure. But the cause of Davis is unjust, and therefore they ought to be punished if they fail. Now I will answer it. [Loud applause.] I believe with the objector that the cause of Washington and Franklin was just, and the cause of Davis was unjust. And of Abraham Lincoln than we could give had we the opponent of my argument? See how perfectly vain will be that distinction. I am now speaking of the example of America down through the ages, and suppose one of those crowned heads I refer to shall succeed in crushing the spirit of freedom. He immediately says, "My cause is just," and he can very well do that without ruffling his complacency; and forthwith with he hangs the leaders of the people. [Loud applause. "Let him have it."] The objector mistook me. I was dealing with a general principle; not with exceptional cases. The day may come sooner than we believe that Venetian and Hungarian will rise again to assert their rights, and Austria should be able to crush them. God forbid that Austria should then have in their power to plead the most influential of all examples in behalf of our crimes. [" Never, never"] The day may come when Ireland will rise up, [loud cheering,] and I trust that the English government will not be able to follow the precedent of America in behalf of blood. [Tremendous applause]

THE SOUTHERN IDEA THAT SECESSION WAS RIGHT.

I gave as one reason why we should carry on this war according to the law of war, or why civil war, in general should be carried on according to the law of war, that where such vast numbers are, one so momentous and so responsible as war, they not only have strong show of right, but they must really have something that is in it a measure of right. Now, was not it so in this case, not only on the loyal side, but the disloyal side? The many millions who were in it did sincerely believe in the doctrine of state sovereignty. Well I must admit that they had no little reason for believing, in case the doctrine is sound. I hold it to be unsound, but it is due in justice and in modesty to say that thousands of men, wiser and better than I am, insist it is sound, and I say they seem to have some measure of right to believe in state sovereignty. Why? Because of the high authorities for the doctrine in the first place; in the second place because of the wide prevalence of the doctrine.

Let us enlighten ourselves by reference to history. Scarcely was our nation recognized under the Constitution before it was divided into two great political parties, the Republican and the Federal anxious leaders—yes, pre-eminent leaders in the Republican party, Jefferson and Madison, very soon began to teach that the Constitution favored the doctrine of state sovereignty. The Republican party became more or less leavened with it all over the land. The South very soon generally accepted it. It is true an attempt of South Carolina, about 1832, to reduce the doctrine to practice, met with very little favor outside of that State, but the doctrine was never given up as a doctrine, though the great men of those who held it thought to occasion had yet cause for practically asserting it; but in the first election of Mr. Lincoln the South came back to it in earnest. A large number of persons at the North sympathized, but it is due to them, in justice, to say that they preferred the elected held himself free, violently and should not go the extreme in redressing her wrongs. Now, in the light of these facts, is it not premature for Gideon that the South had strong show of reason for being led away by the doctrine of secession.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY AS OFTEN QUESTION UNTIL THE WAR.

And one thing more; it is not proper for me to adopt that until now, the doctrine of state sovereignty has been an open question before the American people. ("Yes." Applause.) Oh! let us thank God it is no longer an open question within. (Applause.) It has been settled at least abundantly and ever, on the battlefield and at the ballot-box, that the doctrine with secession and all its other offspring must be given up. (Applause) This doctrine has caused the American people so much treasure and blood, that they will have no patience with future advocates of it; but if they will bear with this doctrine in the future, I ask you, nevertheless, is it unreasonable to allow the authority of, and wide-spread belief in it, to mitigate, to excuse in some slight degree the great crime of the South for having allowed herself to be drawn into the doctrine and do these criminal deeds? I hold that the Davis's, and the Lee's, and the Breckinridge's were greatly to blame for having chosen Patrick Henry and Jefferson and Madison and Calhoun in lieu of Washington and Hamilton and Jay and Webster for their teachers at this point, but I pity them as well as blame them, and is not this reasonable? "Considering them, lest thou also be tempted," says Paul. Had we been in their circumstances should not we have been tempted to make these distinguished men our teachers, and would not we in all probability have fell under the influences which they fell under?

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

The one duty of the North, above any and all other duties, is to humble ourselves by the side of the South in repentance for a common sin. (Applause.) And just as surely—for it is fixed by God's eternal law—just so sure as we go to punishing for treason, we shall lose all international respect, and lose our own moral strength for there is no way more effectual to make a man feel morally lowered, to lose his moral self complacency, as to fully punish others for the sins of which he is himself guilty. (Applause)

THE NORTH JOINTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION.

And when any man—place I am on this subject I may as well give expression to another idea—I need to be an abolitionist, and you know they do say "fanatic" on the subject, "crazy as a bed-bug"—now, there is the assassination of our beloved President, whence came that? The South did not call for it, not at all. Had the leaders of the South been taken at the time, it would have been well nigh unanimous to retain Lincoln in the presidency, for the South will know that he was the best friend the North was friend who would deal more kindly with her, than that dear man whose heart was all kindness. (Applause.) I ask you where did that come from? Why, that too came from the pro-slavery spirit; it was that that prompted the assassination, and that spirit, remember, dwell in the Northern bosom as in the Southern, and as tenderly in the one as in the other.

SOOTH THE PRODUCT OF THE SOUTH.

Now don't hound me out of the house for saying what I am about to tell you. I ask you whether Booth rather than Booth was not the product of the North rather than of the South. I ask you, was not he moulded by Northern policy, Northern principles, Northern sentiments, (cheers) as well as by Southern prejudices, pulpits and stages?

Voice—No, no.

Mr. Smith—There is one of my hearers who seems to doubt it.

Voice—It is the crazy Frenchman here.

Mr. Smith (continuing)—No, slavery is as murderous at the North as at the South. There never was a worse type of pro-slavery in the land than that which I met in this city less than two years ago, which killed and burned negroes. You need not go away from your own city to find slavery in its most hideous form. Pro-slavery is joined to these great crimes. Oh! I am so disgusted with my fellow-men, here at the North. Read paper after paper, and the whole blame is laid on the South, and not a particle taken to ourselves. Now, I say this pro-slavery which has hung to the North and the South is the very worst spirit, political, social, religious. If I dare, but let loose on earth. And wherever it can come in contact with the spirit of aristocracy, it kindles up that spirit tenfold more fiercely than it burns. In fact, aristocracy is set on the fire pro-slavery, and aristocracy is set on the fire of hell.

A voice—May I ask one question? I understand the speaker to say that the vote of the South would be against secession. I desire to ask its speaker, at what evidence has developed within the past few days at Washington, what would have been the vote of the leaders?

NO PUNISHMENT FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. Smith (not noticing the interruption)—But I have not asked that the wholesale slaughter be no punishment for the South. None at all; no punishment at all. I hold that she has been already punished enough, aye, too much. (Long continued applause.) When I reflect that this rebellion sprung from a common political sentiment on the part of the North and the South, that the North has been guilty of crimes against our humanity, I say again, what in substance I have told you before, that our duty is to repent rather than to punish. [Applause]

THE SPIRIT OF VENGEANCE.

But, alas! scarcely had we become conscious that we were guilty, and that we should be willing to disunite us; it was the spirit of vengeance; it was the mean spirit that can make a piece of anything, and of no good foundation fact that the war is over, and in future no legal, or lawless appropriation of private property will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four years, it is painful not great to your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now, to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be disgraceful to do less than this, or to forget, now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the country of a part is the property of the whole. In every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to teach the inhabitants that we are their friends and not their enemies. I think that wherever the authority of the United States extends, there is ample security for personal and property.

No citizens of private property will hereafter be made in any case, without written instructions from competent authority, and commanding officers will be responsible for the good conduct of their men.—When in camp, there will always be an effective system of camp and picket guards, and no man will be permitted to leave camp except upon the pass of the Regimental Commander.

The various camps will be located with a view to the health of the troops, and their sanitary condition closely attended to.

By command of Major General HERRON,

WM. H. CLAPP,

Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GEN. HERRON AND THE FREEDMEN.

The *News* contains an order from Gen. Herron in which, after announcing the freed condition of the negroes and recommending that they "be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated," he proceeds:

No encouragement will be given to the latter class to leave their former masters, but they must learn that they "cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest.

Their success will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedman's Bureau, all needful information on this subject can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost Marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced. By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State the Major General Commanding hopes soon to establish quiet and good order and to assist the country in recovering from its deplorable condition.

A more explicit and peremptory order of Gen. Herron is in these words:

Headquarters, Northern Division of La., Shreveport, La., June 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 24.

Great and sudden changes in the condition of any class of people are always productive of suffering, and the transition of blacks from a state of slavery to freedom cannot fail to cause temporary suffering to all classes. Already this is being manifested by the negroes leaving their homes and setting out en masse for the military posts, and with no definite purpose, except to leave the scene of their former bondage.

The result of this state of things if allowed would be—

1st. The loss of the crops and the entire ruin of the agricultural interests in this part of the State.

2d. Untold suffering, starvation and misery among the blacks themselves.

Without intending, therefore, to regulate all the various interests pertaining out of this question, and which pertain properly to the Freedmen's Bureau, the Major General Commanding deems it his duty to make such rules as in his opinion will best prevent suffering and restore quiet at the present time. It is therefore ordered, That all freedmen be held to perform the work for their former masters they may choose, and by their labor secure the wages of the present year. The only labor which they can obtain a home and support for themselves and their field, where they have been accustomed to work. If dissatisfied with the treatment or compensation, or any other cause, they will be protected and kindly treated, and all transports and steamboats bound running on Red River are prohibited from carrying this class of people except upon a military pass, which will be given only in exceptional cases. If necessary for them to leave home or visit any of the Military Posts, they will be furnished with a pass by their employer to prevent arrests as vagrants.

But while it is found necessary during the present unsettled state of the country to make these orders relative to the blacks, the planters are reminded that the matter depends largely on them, and that only by fair treatment of the hands, can they hope to mature and harvest their crops and carry on their plantations.

Definite contracts must be made with the negroes, which will be binding for the balance of the present season.

Planters who endeavor to do this in good faith will be assisted in all proper ways, and will do much towards restoring quiet and confidence.

By command of Major General HERRON.

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Official. Capt. and Assist. Adjutant Gen.

CONFEDERATE AND STATE COTTON DEMANDED AT THE TREASURY AGENT.

Office Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, Third Agency, Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

All persons having in their possession *Cotton* purchased by the Agents of the so-called Confederate and State Governments, are hereby required to report and Cotton immediately to the undersigned, "Local Special Agent" of the Treasury Department.

B. F. FLANDERS, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Third Agency.

JAMES E. TEWELL, Local Special Agent Treasury Dep't.

GEN HERRON IN CONFERENCE WITH PLANTERS

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 11 says:

We are informed that a delegation of the planters of this and the adjoining parishes waited upon Major General Herron last Saturday, by solicitation. If we are correctly informed, the conference was agreeable to all parties, and the planters left pleased with the purposes of the general to carry out a programme which will tend to the benefit of the agricultural interest of the country.

RECEPTION OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

The new amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson will be found in our issue to-day. It is a document of great interest and will be carefully perused by all.

Let there be no backwardness on the part of the people, there is but one course, and that is the Constitution which ripensity exists the law officials from the effects of the prohibition, until civil officers shall have been *elected* and entered upon their duties. The Iowa Court decided to send up our broken fortunes, as soon as such a work can be accomplished by the most determined energy, industry and economy.

LOST ON THE KENTUCKY.

The same paper has the following of the loss by the sinking of the Kentucky as far as ascertained:

John Dozier, Daniel Fagsley, E. Kincannon, Joseph Wilson, John Harns, W. Burkheart, W. Baker, Jacob Clayton, Wm Horton, Benjamin Honchcue, B. Cooper, J. Cason, Pinet Casey, J. R. Lolow, J. W. Eulow, J. R. Thomas, Brantley Hines, R. C. Robertson, A Walton, McCullough, H. Russell, James E. Dry.

MOST OF THE TROOPS PAROLED.

The *South-western* of the 11th says:

Most of the Confederate troops of this military district have been paroled and left for their homes. Gen. Shelby's command is expected here to-day, to go through with the same process.

[From the Natchez Courier, 18th.]

The Horrible Outrage Near Harrisonburg, Louisiana.

We have received the particulars of a most horrible and inhuman outrage committed near Harrisonburg, Louisiana, on the 5th inst., and we have no doubt of it, assess any thing that has yet transpired. From our informant, we learn that Mr. Henry Spinell, a native of Trinity, and who has, during the war, remained as a "neutral," while in his house a few miles since, near Harrisonburg, was visited by five armed men, at the time there were two others besides Mr. Spain.

The desperadoes demanded of Spain his money; Spain being said he had none, they "bucked him up to a willow switches, a yellow wood on each side of, and whipped him, they entertained all of his money, amount to $1,600. They again made another demand for money, which was refused by Spain, on the grounds of his first answer. They then took the unfortunate man to a neighboring, and *placed both of his feet in a stump, literally rent in twain.*

After this hellish deed they left without proceeding any more money.

[illegible] Spain was yellow entirely, not [illegible] a sound place on his person, but only a [illegible] demand. Outdoors, $10,000 and another [illegible] of five days' sight on New York [illegible]

The English and French Press on the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

The English Press almost universally applaud the capture of Davis as a participating problem, that a piece of activity, and a good foundation for the North. We hope regard the later former sympathetic, they esp one a feeling adverse to the execution for treason, while they have no regards for his personal safety. We find not great your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now, to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be disgraceful to do less than this, or to forget, now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the country of a part is the property of the whole. In every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to teach the inhabitants that we are their friends and not their enemies. I think that wherever the authority of the United States extends, there is ample security for personal and property.

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Great and sudden changes in the condition of any class of people are always productive of suffering, and the transition of blacks from a state of slavery to freedom cannot fail to cause temporary suffering to all classes. Already this is being manifested by the negroes leaving their homes and setting out en masse for the military posts, and with no definite purpose, except to leave the scene of their former bondage.

The result of this state of things if allowed would be—

1st. The loss of the crops and the entire ruin of the agricultural interests in this part of the State.

2d. Untold suffering, starvation and misery among the blacks themselves.

Without intending, therefore, to regulate all the various interests pertaining out of this question, and which pertain properly to the Freedmen's Bureau, the Major General Commanding deems it his duty to make such rules as in his opinion will best prevent suffering and restore quiet at the present time. It is therefore ordered, That all freedmen be held to perform the work for their former masters they may choose, and by their labor secure the wages of the present year. The only labor which they can obtain a home and support for themselves and their field, where they have been accustomed to work. If dissatisfied with the treatment or compensation, or any other cause, they will be protected and kindly treated, and all transports and steamboats bound running on Red River are prohibited from carrying this class of people except upon a military pass, which will be given only in exceptional cases. If necessary for them to leave home

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder Woolfy's Court.—Geo. Morris and F. A. Wilson are charged with having drugged Peter Gillespie on the 30th of May in the coffeehouse at the corner of Franklin and Customhouse streets, and that they robbed him of $1100 when he was stupified from the drugged liquor. The case was referred to the First District Court. Bail $3000.

Kate Baker who with other women were arrested for improper conduct committed at a ball given by her fellow prisoners. She was fined $25, the others $5 and a dozen colored girls were fined $2.50 and ordered to leave their neighborhood on Conti street within 15 days.

Henry Ford, a St. Ann street vagrant, was workhoused for 30 days.

Recorder Vannard had his usual quantum of Monday visitors who were fined, bonded or workhoused according to the merits of their cases.

First District Court—Judge Abell—The case of George King, supposed to be insane, for the murder of his brother-in-law, was continued.

Four informations were filed against B. A. Orr for extorting money from his employés in the Street Commissioner's office.

Inquests.—Mr. Brown, a deckhand on the steamer Col. Colburn, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned about 11 o'clock last Thursday. Verdict accordingly.

Isaac Asinry, a private of Company I, United States Colored Infantry, 35 years of age, a native of Maryland, died at No. 135 Julia street. Verdict: hemorrhage of the lungs.

The body of an unknown white man was found floating at the Third District ferry. Verdict: found drowned.

Cutting and Wounding—Jos Lacoste had a difficulty with Armand Dauphin, whom he cut and wounded on Rampart street with a razor. Recorder Woolfley sent the case before the First District Court. Bail $1000.

The Mandamus Cases.—In the Court, the celebrated case of Mr. Montamat asking for a mandamus against the State Auditor, ordering him to audit the warrant for his salary as clerk of the First District Court which he refuses to do on the ground that under the Constitution he could not hold two offices of emoluments and trust and that therefore Mr. Montamat vacated his office as clerk of the First District Court when he became a Senator in the General Assembly. Relator relies on a clause in the new Constitution which ripensity exists the law officials from the effects of the prohibition, until civil officers shall have been *elected* and entered upon their duties. The Iowa Court decided to send up our broken fortunes, as soon as such a work can be accomplished by the most determined energy, industry and economy.

Another mandamus case came up. It was that of Terry, the Register of Voters, who was ousted from his office wherein Mr. Staeffer is now installed. Relator seeks redress by the mode of proceeding in the Third District Court.

FROM THE YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The British brig Hope, Capt. Smith, from Havana, consigned to Cottrell Brothers, while sailing up the river at night was drawn into a break in the river at the head of the Passes and now lies in a very dangerous position as the river is falling very fast. We understand that her agents have dispatched a steamer to her assistance.

Later from the North by Telegraph.

Gold on the 19th 1 12½—Cotton 41—42 for Middling.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

New York, June 19.—Gold opened at 45¾, and closed at 45¾. Five-twenties 109¾. Cotton closed at 41 to 42 for middling.

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From Shreveport, La:

We have the Shreveport *News* of the 13th inst., and the Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 11th, from which we derive the following:

General Herron's Order Prohibiting Forging or Seizure of Private Property.

Headquarters Northern Div. of Louisiana. Shreveport, La., June 4, 1865.

General Orders, No. 21.

[illegible] communicating advice to impress upon the minds of the people of this command the fact that the war is over, and in future no forging, or lawless appropriation of private property will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four years, it is painful not great to your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now, to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be disgraceful to do less than this, or to forget, now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the country of a part is the property of the whole. In every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to teach the inhabitants that we are their friends and not their enemies. I think that wherever the authority of the United States extends, there is ample security for personal and property.

No citizens of private property will hereafter be made in any case, without written instructions from competent authority, and commanding officers will be responsible for the good conduct of their men.—When in camp, there will always be an effective system of camp and picket guards, and no man will be permitted to leave camp except upon the pass of the Regimental Commander.

The various camps will be located with a view to the health of the troops, and their sanitary condition closely attended to.

By command of Major General HERRON,

WM. H. CLAPP,

Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GEN. HERRON AND THE FREEDMEN.

The *News* contains an order from Gen. Herron in which, after announcing the freed condition of the negroes and recommending that they "be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated," he proceeds:

No encouragement will be given to the latter class to leave their former masters, but they must learn that they "cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest.

Their success will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedman's Bureau, all needful information on this subject can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost Marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced. By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State the Major General Commanding hopes soon to establish quiet and good order and to assist the country in recovering from its deplorable condition.

A more explicit and peremptory order of Gen. Herron is in these words:

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The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 16th says:

Gov. Charles Clarke is undoubtedly under arrest. He passed through Meridian under military escort last Friday.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that Gov. Clarke passed throughout Mobile on the 9th a prisoner on route for the North.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Clarion* says the Southern railroad will be in running order to Vicksburg in sixty days.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad is completed to Corinth.

Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, died in Hartford, Ct., on the 10th, aged 76 years.

An excursion round the world is being organized at Antwerp. The voyage will last five months, and principal ports in both hemispheres will be successively visited. It is chiefly intended as a means of educational travel for young men.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 20, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Belle, (British) Ryan, for Belize, (Honduras) Master

Steamer Rob. Fagan, for Louisville, Master

Steamer M S Mepham, Thomasson, for St. Louis, Master

Steamer Cherokee, Hopkins, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship May Flower, Bloodgoth, from Boston, to master—1st district 26

Bark Continental, Higgins, from Boston, to G W Hyman & co—2d district 26

Bark E S Tarlington, Mayo, from Boston, to master—1st district 18

Bark John Wesley, Patten, from Boston, to G W Hyman & co—1st district 18

Brig Sarah, Peters, from Cardenas, to master—3d district 24

Schr Mist, ——, 52 hours from Matamoros, to master—2d district 26

Schr H P Russell, Nickerson, from Philadelphia, to master—1st district

Schr Pearl, (British) Clear, from Matamoros, to master—3d district 26

Schr Erinebank, (British) Lowery, from Matamoros, to master—3d district 24

Schr Cubanita Maldon, (Mex can) Earthen, from Matamoros, to master—R F T

Schr Flying Scud, (British) Taylor, from Claxfuego, to master—R F T

Schr Neptune, Leighton, from Matamoros, to master—2d district 26

Schr Excelsior, Bohner, from Matamoros, to master—2d district 26

Schr Lucy, Coleman, from Tobefuncta River, to master—Old Basin

Schr Minnie, Hibbard, from Tobefuncta, to master—New Basin

Schr Venus, Abondio, from Bay St Louis, to master—New Basin

Schr Princess, Paul, from Pascagoula, to master—New Basin

Sloop Too Late, Lawrence, from Mobile

Lugger Hope, Pechiel, from Tenaha to Ache to master—3d district

—STEAMBOAT