THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22,

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

SALES AT AUCTION THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 121 St. Peter street, Second District, for account of a succession, household furniture, kitchen utensils, wearing apparel, one gold watch and chain, &c.

At noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on a twelve months' bond, dwelling house on Johnson street between Hospital and Barracks streets, Second District.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

MR. GAYARRE'S LECTURE.—As a portion of the people may be ignorant of what place is designated by "Liberty Hall," where the Hon. Chas. Gayarré is to deliver a lecture this evening, it is proper to state that it is identical with Lyceum Hall in the City Hall building. The name we believe was one of Gen Banks's contributions to municipal nomenclature under the new order of things. Whether it has been officially accepted by the present civil authorities, we are not able to say.

THE MISSOURI SUPREME COURT.—A case of official filibustering has just occurred in St. Louis. Some time ago Gov. Fletcher, acting on an ordinance of the State Convention, declared the seats of the former Supreme Judges vacant and appointed their successors. The former incumbents refused without acknowledging the legality of the proceeding, and the matter remained in dispute until after the recent election on the new Radical Constitution. Believing the Conservatives to have succeeded, and that with the rejection of the Constitution the ordinance would fall along with it, two of the old, on the day that the new Judges were to organize Court, by a surprise movement took possession of the court room in advance and reopened judicial proceedings. Gov. Fletcher, being absent at Louisville, at once returned and sent a militia General and a police force to the court room on the morning of the 11th, and while Judges Bay and Dryden were listening to the argument of a case, broke up the session, ejected the sitting Judges and placed in their stead Judges Lovelace and Wagner. A large military force was held in readiness to suppress any popular outbreak.

Additional by Telegraph.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Batts Opposes the Partition of Virginia—The N. Y. Herald on Negro Suffrage—The N. Y. Times Favors the Execution of Davis.

Washington, June 20—12 midnight.—John Minor Botts is in Washington, advocating Virginia reconstruction. He opposes the partition of Virginia.

Judge F. Benjamin had arrived at Bermuda. Trenholm had also reached there safely.

The following editorial is from to-day's *Herald*:

"Now, to the negro suffrage question. We would allow suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes: first, and emphatically, to every negro who bore arms; second, to every negro who can read and write; third, to every negro who owns real estate; and fourth, to every negro who has belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would answer in every negro voter as a specimen of manhood, as well as discipline, some practical shrewdness, intelligence, development, and moral and Christian culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction."

The New York *Times* now approves executing Davis for treason.

All military prisoners are being rapidly released.

VARIOUS MATTERS, NEW AND OLD—DEFEAT OF BRAZILIAN TROOPS—MATTERS AT RICHMOND—APPOINTMENTS—EXPLOSION OF A TUGBOAT—EUROPEAN CAPITAL SEEKING INVESTMENT IN SOUTHERN LANDS.

Louisville, June 20.—In New York Cotton is at 45c.

The advance of five twenties in Europe caused an upward tendency in gold, which closed at 134½.

The *Commercial's* special says the President has decided to abolish trade restrictions everywhere.

The cotton trade will soon be declared open to the world.

Davis is to be tried by the civil courts.

The reported defeat of the Brazilian troops is confirmed.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, says the war of extermination is progressing. It has the following appointments: Erskin, as Judge; Col. Stone District Attorney; J. J. Deneale, of Atlanta, Marshal; Byron Lafin, Marshal of Richmond, Va.

The New York steamer Asia is announced at Halifax.

Washington, June 20.—Col. Gibbs and Capt. Wise, of Andersonville prison notoriety, are now awaiting trial for murdering our prisoners.

Several citizens of Virginia are being turned over to the civil authorities.

Chicago, June 20.—The tugboat Fanny Safford exploded her boilers, killing one man and injuring three others.

The *Tribune's* special says a large amount of European capital, now seeking investment in Southern lands, will be expended soon as land tillers there can be rendered safe.

MONITOR AND MOVER ASK FOR PARDON—THIRTY-FOUR NORTH CAROLINA PERSONS PARDONED—CERTAIN OTHER APPLICATIONS TO BE HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT, ETC., ETC.

Louisville, June 20.—The New York *Times'* special contains a list of applications for pardons, including R. M. T. Hunter, W. W. Boyce, and many prominent Southern military men. Thirty-four warrants were issued to-day for pardon to people of North Carolina.

At the suggestion of Gov. Holden, the President has determined, for the present, to hold under advisement all applications from persons of distinction, and refer such applications specially to the Governor of their respective States.

The Georgia delegation left for Dermont.

After, against Confederate bottoms on privates or negroes, their clothes being literally unbottomed in the public streets. [The reader must make the best he can of this. We cannot straighten it.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 20—12 P. M.—Stock firmer, money easy. Call loans 10 to 6c. discounts 6 to 7c; gold active, at 135.

Cotton—Firm, middling 42 to 43c.

Flour—Improving, superfine State, $6. General markets sympathizing with the rise in gold.

Pork—New mess $28 25.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue does not feel authorized by law to regard the amount received of a policy of life insurance either a legacy or income, consequently assessors, until further advised, will not hold such amounts to either taxes.

Additional by the Steamer Magenta.

The steamer Magenta, Capt. Robert Getty, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday with one day later Western papers, from which we append a few extracts.

Mr. M. D. Condiff, clerk, has our thanks for newspaper favors.

Mutiny of Colored Cavalry at Fort-Monroe.

New York, June 15.—The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, under date of the 12th, says that for some time a mutinous spirit has existed in the colored cavalry brigade belonging to the 25th corps, the men desiring the Government had no right to send them to Texas, and when on board the vessel manifested this spirit of discontent ask the form of open mutiny, when a vessel was sent up to one of the wharfs of the Fortress for assistance. Two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry were soon on board, under command of Maj. Van Schaick.

Van Schaick, on approaching the vessel containing the mutineers, was threatened with a volley. He then resorted to strategy, and returning to the wharf, had the mutineers brought ashore under the guns of his men, in parties of two and three at a time. These they were all disarmed and returned again to the vessel. The only result of this affair will be to delay this part of the expedition from sailing as soon as was expected.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOLL RUN MONUMENT.

New York, June 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says passengers who arrived here to-day by the train from Fairfax, C. H., report that rebels have destroyed the monuments erected last week upon Bull Run battle field. It seems impossible, and yet there is strong reason to believe it, the temper of the people in that part of Virginia is not a whit more loyal than it was six months ago.

Gen. Gamble's men, who built the monuments, threaten to leave no vestige of civilization for twenty square miles.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

New York June 16.—The Rio Janeiro papers of the 7th of May, contains the speech of the Emperor of Brazil at the opening of the National Congress. He alludes to the difficulty with this Government, in consequence of the seizure in Brazilian water, of the rebel ram Florida and an interruption of amicable relations with Great Britain, but states that the justice of Brazil's protest in a former case was admitted, and hopes that in the latter the proposed mediation may result equally satisfactorily.

The war with Uruguay is announced, and allusion is made to the pending hostilities with Paraguay, which the Emperor had no doubt, from the manner in which his appeal for volunteers had been responded to, would be terminated with success to his Empire.

Don Pedro informs his Congress that he has recognized Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, and of the present conduct of his own empire, politically and financially, he gives altogether a very favorable view.

New York, June 16.—Several gentlemen from Scotland are in town representing a large emigration society in that country, owning a capital of £750,000 which they propose to invest in Southern lands if sufficient inducements are offered. The society is mainly composed of the industrial class and on reception of a favorable report from their representatives here, they will increase their capital to £1,000,000, and commence emigration immediately.

New York Markets.

New York, June 19th—Cotton—Dull, 41 to 42c.

Flour—$9 10 to $9 15 for extra State, $9 20 to $9 15 for Round Hoop Ohio.

Corn—Unchanged, 85 to 90 for mixed.

Oats—Quiet and firmer, 75 to 80 for Western.

Pork—Firmer, $28 75 to $29 25 for new mess $20 for 63 and 61 days, $18 to $18 50 for prime.

Lard—Firmer 15¾ to 16¾c.

Whisky—Dull, $2 03 to $2 04 for Western.

Petroleum—Quiet.

Stocks—Lower, Reading 92, Western Telegraph C. 81 N. Y. C. 95.

FROM GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Arrival of the Steamer Corinthian.

We have received through the politeness of Mr. John F. Gerard, Purser of the United States steamer Corinthian, arrived last evening from Galveston, *Flake's Tri-Weekly Bulletin*, of that city, of the 15th and 17th, from which we take what follows:

REORGANIZATION MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held at Houston on the 15th, presided over by Judge W. M. Taylor, and addressed by Col. Ashbel Smith, at which the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it our duty as people desiring to promote the best interests and future prosperity of the State of Texas, to conform promptly and in good faith to the changed condition of our political relations, to aid in the reorganization of our State Government and the restoration of Federal authority, and to maintain in every way in our power the jurisdiction and laws of both the State and Federal Government.

Resolved, That it would be in the highest degree satisfactory to the people of Texas, if the United States authorities would order an election of civil State officers, to be held on the first Monday in August next, according to the laws in force in 1861, in such manner and under such restrictions as they may deem necessary and proper, and so we respectfully request.

Resolved, That in order to re-establish regular civil government for the State of Texas, in union with Federal authority as speedily as practicable, we recommend the election of Governor and other State officers, by the people, under the Constitution and laws in force in 1860, to be held at the usual time for such election in August next, unless a different time shall be directed therefor, by the United States authorities, and we nominate for the office of Governor, Hon. John Hancock, of Travis county.

Resolved, That the people throughout the State be invited to meet in their respective counties and take action on the matter embraced in the proceedings of this meeting.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved to request meetings in other parts of the State containing this movement, to send their proceedings to Col. Ashbel Smith, of this city, to be forwarded to Washington.

On motion of Judge Campbell, a committee consisting of Col Smith, Judge Gray and F. M. Hagby, was appointed to acquaint Judge Hancock with the nomination made by this meeting of him for Governor.

RETURNING BUSINESS—COTTON, &C.

Signs of returning business are accumulating. We have now three steamers in the trade between Galveston and Houston. They come freighted each trip with the precious staple—cotton, and bring home many Galvestonians with their household goods. The railroad makes three regular trips per week and also brings many passengers and freight. The amount of cotton received at this port for the past two weeks ought to be about 2000 bales. Many of our returned Galveston merchants and others have opened offices or are preparing to do so at an early day.

As soon as this port is open to trade, many Matamoros merchants are expected here with stocks of merchandise, and the export of cotton will immediately commence. Mechanics, especially carpenters, are in demand, as there is hardly a building that does not sadly need repairs. The sounds of the hammer and saw are heard in all directions.

Up to this day, 17th, about 1000 bales of cotton have been received by the Cotton Press Companies. The Companies are prepared to store at present 50,000 bales.

MEXICAN NEWS VIA MATAMORAS AND GALVESTON.

(From Flake's Bulletin, Galveston, 17th.)

The Mexican schooner Emma, Capt. Davidson, arrived at our wharf yesterday morning, two days from Bagdad, which port she left on Tuesday with 37 passengers, most of them refugees returning home. Capt. Davidson informs us that all Texans at Bagdad are preparing to return home via Galveston. A schooner and a sloop had engaged full complements of passengers and were to sail for this port on Wednesday, 14th inst.

The Matamoros *Monitor* of the 10th inst., received by this arrival, contains the following Mexican news items:

The official journal of Queretaro announces the occupation of Chihuahua by the Imperialists. The commander, Jose Maria Maldonado, acting Governor of Zacapoastlia has given his adhesion to the Empire.

Lower California is under the complete rule of the Juarez party, every thing there being in a disordered state.

Some guerrillas of the Juarez party, a few days ago, attacked the stage at Cuernadilro, robbing the passengers and capturing three of them. Soon after a detachment of Imperialists overtook the robbers, liberated the passengers and captured several of the bandits, who were instantly shot.

The last body of the Austrian Legion, consisting of 6000 men, now on their way from Europe, have received orders to disembark at Matamoros.

The villages of the north, which since a few months have been deprived of their commercial interchange with Matamoros, will now soon be reopened, with the notice of reviving the cotton trade with Texas, and also the trade with Monterey and Saltillo, the latter places having, since a brief period, suffered severely under the rule of Juarez.

Generals Lopez and Olivera, who left Matamoros about 10 days ago with a column of infantry and cavalry and several pieces of artillery, to assume offensive operations against the Liberals, have succeeded in clearing this Department, driving the enemy beyond the Sad Juan river, and capturing many prisoners, arms and horses.

LATER FROM AUSTIN—THE STATE TREASURY ROBBED.

A gentleman from Austin, who arrived here yesterday, states that on last Sunday night some 12 or 15 men broke into the State treasury building at Austin and broke open the safes, robbing them of about $15,000 in gold. They discriminated, leaving all the silver. They were unable to get into the the vaults where most of the treasury is kept.

As soon as they got in the alarm was given and the citizens assembled under arms and proceeded to the rescue. The citizens fired upon them, mortally wounding one by the name of Campbell, who died on Tuesday.

The citizens regularly patrol the town on every night.

On Sunday about 150 of Shelby's men passed through Austin on their way West, they were quiet, gentlemanly men.

MR. THE ROBBERIES IN THE WEST.

Mr. Milby, of this city, arrived home from Brownsville overland two days ago. He left Brownsville two weeks ago last Sunday in company with Pinnrich's train. Mr. reports having witnessed a great deal of robberies on the road. The train on which he came having no goods, got off with the loss of but six mules. At Barton's Ranch, 100 miles this side of Brownsville, a Mexican train, bringing in goods, was robbed and most of the goods were taken away, and some were left and scattered about. At King's Ranch Col. Price's train was robbed of 7,000 pairs of shoes, and at Bebill's it was cleared up, mules and all. It numbered 12 waggons. Just beyond Banquette, Haskell's train of 1 waggons was partly robbed of its freight, and was supposed to have been entirely taken afterwards.

THE CROPS ABOUT DALLAS.

The Dallas *Herald* of the 8th, speaking of the crops, says:

For the past three weeks we have had dry, warm weather. The gardens are parching up, and the corn is beginning to need rain.

The wheat crop is being harvested, the farmers are all busy, and as far as we have heard the yield is a very fair one. In some places in this county the rust has seriously injured the wheat, but generally, we believe the crop is very good.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The army transport Corinthian arrived yesterday evening at 6 from Mobile, with 400 men of the 13th Army Corps, Col. John H. Kelly commanding. Two more army transports with troops are expected to arrive from Mobile today, Major General Granger on board of one of them. A supply steamer loaded with sutler's stores has arrived off the bar and will come into port this morning.

By the Mexican sloop Catharina, we learn that 6000 U. S. troops were recently landed at Brazos Santiago. On Monday last week a U. S. army transport, with troops, went up the Rio Grande to Brownsville, and off Past Carvallo the Catharina passed a U. S. army transport with troops on board, at anchor.

FROM RIO GRANDE CITY.

An interview of the *Bulletin*, just from Rio Grande City, relates that during the breaking up at that place, the merchants had engaged Benavide's command to protect them against jayhawkers, for which service $1000 were collected and paid and command. Nearly all the cotton had been shipped to Matamoros, and the little left was expected to be sent on its way down the river in a few days. More cotton was expected at Rio Grande City. About 70 bales out from Rio Grande City, on the road to San Antonio, our informant met the first band of jayhawkers, about 50 strong.

From that time until the stage reached San Antonio, jayhawkers were met at every turn of the road in bands from five to fifty strong, and the stage was searched for arms, but luckily the passengers had nothing to excite the cupidity of the robbers. Our informant saw the bodies of two men hanging from limbs of trees on the roadside. The Texans yet on the Rio Grande have generally resolved to return home by way of Matamoros and Galveston.

PERSONAL.

We are informed that Dr. Peebles is sick at New Orleans. He lady is here waiting for an opportunity to join her husband.

Mr. William P. Johnson, brother of the President of the United States, arrived on Monday per steamer Lone Star from Houston. Mr. Johnson has been residing in Texas for the past seven years.

On Monday Col. E. Clark, ex-Governor, was reported to have left for Mexico, and on Tuesday Governor Murrah left for the same destination.

Discontinuance of the Hospital Tax in Louisiana after the 1st July—Disposition of the Marine Hospital, &c.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., June 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.

The collection of the hospital tax upon cotton and other products of internal industry, in New Orleans and other Ports of this District, will be discontinued on and after the 1st proximo. In the other Districts of this Department, it is left to the discretion of the Post Commanders, but in all cases it will be limited to the amount that may be absolutely necessary for the care of the sick and disabled who are thrown upon the hospital support, and for whom no other provision is made.

The Marine Hospital in this city, and the care of persons who, under the laws of the United States, come under the supervision of the Treasury Department, will be turned over to that Department. Such of the hospital furniture and property procured from the food, as may be needed, will also be turned over, at the appraised value.

The care of all other persons (except refugees and freedmen and citizens in the service of the army,) heretofore supported or relieved from this fund, will be turned over to the appropriate officers of the City of New Orleans.

All officers of the army connected with the management of this fund, or with the Hospitals, Asylums, and other charitable institutions relieved from it, will be prepared to close their accountability, as soon as practicable after the first proximo.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Brevet Brigadier General, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Official:

GEO. L. WILBER,
Lt. and A. A. A. Gen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Louisiana University.—The authorities, we learn, have appointed a list of Administrators of the University of Louisiana, which is to be speedily reorganized.

Quo Warranto and Mandamus Cases.—The case of Terry, against the quo warranto, against Scandler, who took possession of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, proceeded yesterday and was continued for further argument.

Dr. Dostie also filed his application for a mandamus against Neville, etc., who took possession of the Auditor's office.

We learn that Dr. Yelser yesterday evening took possession of the Coroner's office, as having been appointed to supersede Dr. Hire.

Inquests.—In the Third District, on the premises corner of Love and Piety streets, the body of Joseph Belser was found drowned in the river. Deceased had before attempted to cut his throat on the 11th inst., but failed to accomplish his object. The Coroner held his inquest and rendered a verdict of suicide during a temporary aberration of mind.

The body of a drowned man was found near the head of Sorapure street, and was taken to No. 190 Washington street. The Coroner was notified.

Who is Coroner?—We learn that Dr. Yelser yesterday evening took possession of the office of the Coroner, during the absence of the incumbent, Dr. Hire. Another quo warranto case in prospect.

Recorder Wolfe's Court.—Charles Blondin complained that Mr. Stone, Louisa, Susanna and Mary, all colored, had stolen from his residence seven shirts and clothing to the value of $150. They were sent before the First District Court for trial.

Annie Cole, who was drunk and then did not want to go to jail, was fined $10. Armande Pitman and Mary Kelly were fined the same amount for the same offence.

To be Examined.—Wm. Morton was placed under $1000 bail to appear and answer the charge of having stolen $721 from C. Stevens, at No. 135 Julia street.

The Danger to the Goats—Droves of goats are continually brought to the Fourth District Pound, to demonstrate to their owners the necessity of keeping them from running at large.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Joe Frazier, colored, who stole $500, etc., from Louis Schroeder, at No. 201 Julia street, was found guilty.

The colored man Wm. Wright was found guilty of having in the night time entered the premises of Mr. Tilton and wounded the policeman, who arrested him.

Adam Schoolmeyer, charged with larceny, was liberated, the District Attorney having entered a nolle prosequi.

The prisoner Ward was found guilty of an assault and cutting Mr. Morson on the 7th of May last.

Dangerous Affrays.—Wm. Delone was in an affray with Wm. Jackson and was severely stabbed below the ribs on Tuesday night and taken to the hospital. The other is locked up to await the Doctor's certificate.

Another serious affair occurred at the Jackson Railroad Depot yesterday evening, when Thomas Masson went into one of the cars and struck McWhalen, who was seated with a bullet of wood upon the head. The latter is not expected to recover and Masson was taken to the hospital. Sergeants Grif[illegible] took the offender into custody.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from June 11th to June 18th, 1865:—

Diseases—Atrophy, apoplexy 1, cancer of stomach 1, cholera infantum 1, cholera morbus 1, congestion of the brain 4, consumption 12, convulsions adult 1, convulsions infantile 8, croup 1, debility adult 3, diarrhea acute 7, diarrhea chronic 2, dropsy 2, drowned 2, dysentery acute 2, diptheria 6, epilepsy 1, entero colitis 2, erysipelas 1, fever 1, bilious fever 1, congestive fever 3, remittent fever 1, brain fever 1, remittent fever 1, malignant fever 1, typhoid fever 3, gangrene 1, gastro enteritis 4, disease of heart 2, hepatitis 2, inperforate anus 1, inflammation of the bowels 3, inflammation of the brain 1, marasmus adult 1, marasmus infantile 6, measles 1, meningitis 2, pneumonia typhoid 1, pneumonia, 5, premature birth 5, scrofula 1, scurvey 1, small pox 4, stillborn 8, teething 7, tetanus 3, not stated 1. Total, 138.

Ages—Under one year 33; from 1 to 2 19, from 2 to 5, 18, from 5 to 10, 10; from 10 to 15 1; from 15 to 20, 3, from 20 to 25, 6, from 25 to 30, 4, from 30 to 40, 9; from 40 to 50, 8, from 50 to 60, 8; from 60 to 70, 7, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90 2; from 90 to 100 0, unknown 8. Total, 138.

Nativities—France 1, Germany 4, Ireland 7, Prussia 1, Sweden 1, Switzerland 1, United States 93, West Indies 1, not stated 29. Total, 138.

Whites, 83 blacks, 44, mulattoes, 11. Total, 138.

H. L. SHELDON, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

FREE BANK SECURITIES RECOVERED.—There was at no time, perhaps, much fear on the part of the free banks of this city, or their bondholders, for the ultimate safety of the bonds deposited with the State Auditor for the security of the notes of those banks, and removed from Baton Rouge to Shreveport by the fugitive State authorities in 1862. Pending litigation involving the question of the existence and availability of these securities for the purpose contemplated in their deposit, evidence was elicited of such moral, if not legal, sufficiency as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the good faith of the *de facto* authority by which they were so removed. Judge Peabody, of the United States Provisional Court, came to this conclusion in an elaborate opinion, and based a judgment on the recognition of the sale custodianship of the bonds.

The result proved the soundness of his reasoning. As announced by Ex Governor Allen in the farewell address, the securities in question left intact in the hands of the former Auditor, Mr H Peralta, to be devoted only to the legitimate purpose of their deposit. They have since been brought to the city by the President of the First National Bank of New Orleans, to the amount of $43,7,000. The Bee will go far to reestablish or confirm the credit of the free banks.

THE LATE JAMES D. DENEGRE.—No man had done more to illustrate in bright and honorable colors the commercial and financial history of New Orleans than Mr. James D. Denegre, late President of the Citizens' Bank, who died at Brussels, Belgium, on the 31 inst. It need not be said that the announcement of the event by telegraph, yesterday, was a surprise, a shock, and still often, felt in a hardly less sensitive degree by the commercial community at large than by the circle of his personal friends and relatives.

Some time before Mr. Denegre's presence in Belgium, he was in Vera Cruz, where, it was said, in a mercantile, as President, a leading banking institution in which leading European capitalists were concerned. It was in furtherance of this enterprise, no doubt, that he went to Europe and was in Brussels when overtaken by his last malady.

Mr. Denegre was born in Southampton county, Va., and came to Louisiana shortly thereafter. He soon obtained distinction and wealth in commercial pursuits, and was called, about fifteen years ago, to the Presidency of the Citizens' Bank, of the revival and subsequent assured and prosperity of which he was the sole and genius.

The following are the passengers per steamer Iberville from New Iberia and Brashear City:

Brigadier General Cameron and staff, Major Genl. P. Major, Lieut. Col. Wm. Wilson, J. Fabre, Lieut. Sandoz, Bend-mantle, J. Levy, Capt. Armour, C. S. A. D. Watson, A. D. Hunot, Capt. Wm. Sigurd, D. S. Allen, Capt. Harding, U. S. A. W. P. Cooke, P. Warner, D. Dubertt, Mr. Bisner, Mr. Webster, Dr. Dupuy, Lieut. Col. Wm. Wilson, Miss Hunot, Mrs M. Smith and family, Mrs Tallon, Mrs Reynard, A. L. Mazie, J. D. Jackson, Mr. Hastings, W. H. Wood, Mr Flint, T. W. Fetty, L. N. H. Isaac, L. L. Bischoff, Mr Prime and son, Dr. R. W. Washington.

Later from the North by Telegraph.

GOLD ON THE 20TH 139½—COTTON 41.

Provisional Governors for Georgia and Texas—Trans-Mississippi soon to be Opened to Unrestricted Trade—Belligerents Slightly Withdrawn by England and France from the C. S. A.—Gens. Banks, Butler and Heintzelman Mustered out of Service.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

New York, June 20.—The President has issued a reconstruction proclamation for Georgia and Texas. It is the same as that referring to North Carolina.

It appoints James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia, and Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas.

Other Southern States will soon follow.

The trans-Mississippi country will soon be opened to unrestricted trade.

European advices state that England has withdrawn its concession of belligerent rights to the Confederate States.

The Liverpool Cotton market was active, middling 42d.

Five twenties sold at 66 ½c.

The New York market was affected thereby and gold fell, closing at 140 5/8.

Cotton, 45c and dull.

Five-twenties rose to 109 ½.

Money easy.

Call loans 1 to 5.

Beverdy Johnson, in the conspiracy trial to day contended that military courts have no jurisdiction over civilians, and that the President is liable to impeachment for upholding the same.

Louisville, June 19.—A special dispatch from Washington on the 18th, says Robert E. Lee and Alex. H. Stephens have applied to the President for special pardon, and that a large number of Southern civilians have applied to the Provost Marshal for permission to take the amnesty oath.

A Chicago special says that after a short visit to Ohio, Gen. Sherman will assume command at St. Louis of the Department bounded east by the Alleghanies, west by the Rocky Mountains, south by the Ohio and Arkansas rivers, and north by the British possessions.

The President has appointed James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia.

New York, June 19—Gold 143¾.

Steamship Hope foundered at sea March 7th All on board perished.

Washington, June 19—Jerome Buck and Sterner Contendon, of New York, have been appointed to assist Chas. O'Conor in defence of Jeff. Davis.

The *Times's* special says Government has received incontrovertible documentary proof of the intended action in regard to the brutal treatment of our prisoners.

Secretary Seward says France has removed all restrictions imposed by it upon naval intercourses with the United States, and has withdrawn from the insurgents the character of belligerents.

New York, June 19.—The *Herald* says that Generals Butler, Banks and Heintzelman, neglecting to send in their resignations by the 15th inst., were mustered out of service on Friday last.

Provisional Governors for Florida and South Carolina will soon be appointed.

Nearly the whole of the cotton seized at Savannah will be claimed as belonging to private owners.

E. M. Bruce, rebel Congressman of Kentucky, has been pardoned.

The President intimates there must be a limit to the pardoning powers.

(From the New York World, 12th.)

A Riot in Washington.

Washington, June 10 — To-day, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred soldiers made a series of assaults on many unoffending persons of the Seventh ward. They visited the disreputable houses and the tippling shops, occupied by both colored and white persons, indiscriminately attacking the inmates, driving them away, breaking up their furniture, helping themselves to liquors and edibles, and committing various other outrages. The rioters showed particular animosity against colored persons, who were severely beaten and robbed. The negroes rallied for resistance and to protect themselves, when a fight occurred, the soldiers using revolvers, as did also their assailants. Among the casualties, Dr. Wm. Hays, who went out with a revolver in hand to restore quiet, was struck in the face with a brick thrown by a soldier. His cheeks were split open and jawbones terribly fractured, and the sight of one eye destroyed. Some others of the soldiers then made a rush for him, and one of them was in the act of cleaving his head open with an axe, when a number of women succeeded in persuading the soldiers to spare his life. To night, a strong military force has been sent to the locality, and the police are also out in full number, to quell another anticipated outbreak and threatened acts of incendiarism.

How Jeff. Davis Received the News of President Lincoln's Death.

(From the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, June 8th.)

Mr. Bates is reported as testifying that Jefferson Davis, when in Charlotte, read a dispatch to the crowd announcing the assassination of President Lincoln, and after reading it, made the remark "If it were to be done, it were better that it were well done."

Certainly Mr. Bates is incorrect by reported, for we know of our own knowledge, as do dozens of other citizens of this place, that Mr. Davis did not read the dispatch to the crowd assembled to hear him speak. Just as he (Davis) concluded a short speech, or near the close of the speech (which was made immediately on his arrival here), the dispatch was handed to him, he looked at it, remarked in a low tone, "this is an extraordinary communication," and then handed it to a civil gentleman near, who read it to the crowd. Mr. Davis did not allude to the matter in his speech nor make any remark about it except the one we have stated, which was a mere expression of astonishment, nor did he authorize the reading of the dispatch to the crowd.

This statement can be substantiated by many of our citizens who were present. We know nothing about what occurred after Mr. Davis went into Mr Bates's house, but we do know that Mr. Bates's statement of what took place on his steps, or in front of his house, is incorrect. And we are told, by many persons that Mr. Bates was not present when the dispatch was read, or when Mr. Davis made his speech. We repeat certainly Bates's evidence is incorrectly reported.

Too Much Expected from the Southern

(From the New York Times of June 8.)

We are too exacting in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them, now that the war is over and they are beaten, to become at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws and sustaining fully the national authority, but thorough going abolitionists, and advocates of negro suffrage. As a matter of fact we consider half-way loyalty and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We desire to see them at work, industrious and at peace, and we do not expect to see them, at first, at all, what we call loyal citizens.

Mr. Newton says that the crop of 1865, both at home and abroad, promises an abundant harvest, and that the South and Southwest must fall, especially under a continued decline in the value of gold. But no estimate can yet be made of what these crops will be, and we do not feel from recent and unfavorable accounts either.

The demand for butter has greatly increased and it will continue to be in request in January, February, March and April, for the same period the year ensuing. The demand for cheese is not so good, and indications that it will be permanent. Great Britain is the chief consumer, the usual supply of that country from Ireland having largely diminished.

The total number and value of each kind of farm stock in the country on January, 1866, was as follows: Horses, 6,000,000, $300,000,000; Mules, 1,000,000, $100,000,000; Cattle, 40,000,000, $800,000,000; Sheep, 20,000,000, $100,000,000; Hogs, 16,000,000, value, $111,000,000. Total value of farm stock, $1,300,000,000. The value of farm stock in Kentucky last was estimated at $100,000,000.

Wool will be a remunerative product quite as much as cotton in this country, and it is greatly wanted now. The increase in the number of sheep since last was 1,300,000, and estimating the average weight of fleece at four pounds, the amount of the wool will be 11,600,000 pounds, showing an increase in one year of about seven-eighth million pounds. It is not certain, however, that the foreign demand for cotton will operate exactly upon the wool market.

The prospects of abundant crops is gratifying. The spring has been wet, and may have interfered with the planting of the subsequent cotton, seeding of flax, etc. But in the principal Western States, their corn crop never attained so little injury from the weather. These observations and that of the spring refers also to the Southern States. Maple sugar, last year, of a very stock we in good condition, sheep especially, but hogs are very scarce. The numbers of fattening hogs are about twenty per cent less than in 1864.

The India Rubber Suit.

The case of H. B. Goodyear and the American Hard Rubber Company against Austin D. Ely, for infringement of patent, which was a considerable extent familiar to the public, was decided to day by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Goodyear is entitled to recover the defendants from making what is known as hard rubber, had been manufactured from the Connecticut Giver. The defendant to-day urged two points, first, that he was working under his own patent, and second, that the patent of Mr. Goodyear did not make pin and pencil holders. The Judge overruled these defences and directed the injunction to issue, remarking that the defendants had plainly violated the patent of Mr. Goodyear, and that the old license did not include the recent extension of the Goodyear hard rubber patent. The defendants claimed authority to have the defendant pay a license and give security for the royalty, ordering that an injunction will be issued to the business of the defendants.

The bill of fare of the supper served at the Palace Municipal in Paris, in honor of Napoleon and other guests, on the occasion of the Governor's ball, had a peculiarly local character. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers:

Turtle a la of Bouillon. Removes—Perch empine garnished with anchovies kidneys; quelque of gelle of the Chartreuse, fillet of pigeon wild bears of the Quod Hallout. Entrees. Salmis of Cartham fowls, antelope cutlets, pates of Chorte buttards. Rosets. Ortuich of Mabel Molly, wine Bordeaux. Desserts. Dessaute Neapolitans of Haumub, boiled ostrich eggs, jelly of pomegranates a la Stanoth. Arab sweetmeats. Dessert, macaroons, rasinbourches, sirbiss.—Foreign Paper.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1865.

We have but little change to notice in the general market, the principal feature of which is the active movement in cotton, the sales comprising about 1,000 bales, at very full prices, you see in the table of sales from yesterday's figures. The business yesterday was still larger than reported, reaching 2,000 bales. This makes an aggregate for the four days ending the evening of no less than 5000 bales. The demand is both for Liverpool and the North.

The Gold opened under some depression from the New York quotations on the 20 and sold at 139 to 140, but subsequently assumed more firmness and sold at 140½. At the close it was quoted at 140 to 140 ½c against 138 ½c to 139½c last evening. The sales included $1500, $2000 and $5000 at 139, $1000 at 139½, $1500 and $3000 at 140, and $2000 and $4000 at 140 ½c. Sterling continued in Silver, but American bank notes may be quoted at 150 to 160 and Mexican dollars at gold quotations.

There was rather more movement in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included good private bills to the extent of £2000, in three amounts, at 174, £1000, 174 ½ close, at 175.

Cotton, in two bills, at 150. The Banks asked 154 to 155. One of them drew yesterday at 155½. The sales of Francs included a round amount of private at 5.77½, 5.75, 5.80 and 5.70, and 1,10,000 at 5.70; also, some Bank at 5.70.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued moderate notwithstanding the Cotton movement. The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at ¼ discount. Outdoors, $10,000 one day's Sight in New York sold at ¼ discount, $10,000 Sixty Days' Sight the same, and $10,000 five days' Sight on Boston at ⅛.

With regard to the Bonds belonging to the Free Banks received from Shreveport, we learn that they were delivered by the old Auditor to General Sheridan, by whom they were transmitted to the city, but that they have not yet been transferred to the new Auditor. While this is done, it is presumed they will be held by him, in trust, subject to the creditors under which they were originally deposited.

Nothing transpired in Stocks. City bonds are still quoted at 78½ @ 79 for Consolidated and 69½ @ 70 for the Railroad issues. Nothing was reported in Insurance Scrip.

The market for uncurrent Bank notes continued buoyant and active, the sales reported including $1100 Louisiana State Bank bills at 59 @ 60c dollar; about 10,000 Bank of Louisiana at 46, 47 and 47½, $3000 at 47 and 47½, $1000 at 48, and a small amount at 50; some Union at 82 and 83½, $10,000 at 83 and $2500 at 81, and some New Orleans as high as 67 ½c. Merchants' sold at 65 and even higher. Nearly all the sales reported show a further advance. We now quote Bank of Louisiana notes at 45 @ 50, Mechanic' Bank at 60 @ 63, Bank of New Orleans at 60 @ 67 ½c, Louisiana State Bank at 55 @ 59, Union Bank at 75 @ 85, and Crescent City at 75 @ 80.

Round amounts command outside figures down from 1 to 3c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command ¼ @ 1 and 1½ per cent premium over City Treasury notes while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in one local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

Drowned,

At Palmyra, on the 20th May last, while bathing in the river, was drowned, JOHN HEAVEYER, youngest son of the late T. F. Lefebvre and Sebastine Dumontier, aged 13½ years.

DE PAST OF MR. FRANCOIS.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, June 21, 1865.

COTTON—The demand continued quite active to-day, and notwithstanding the moderate supply offering, the sales summed up about 1500 bales, including 900