THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By S. Turpin, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Bank Stocks.

By A. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Bourbon street—Dry Goods.

Commercial and Industrial Changes.

The North, the West, and the Canadas are to hold a commercial conference at Detroit on the 19 h of July next. The *Price Current* of this city considers it highly important that New Orleans, as the metropolis of the great Southwest, should be ably represented in this convention, and it urges our Chamber of Commerce to secure such a representation. The trade with Canada since 1850, under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which is to terminate in twelve months and give place to new commercial relations, has amounted to five hundred millions. Much of the material of this trade has been diverted from what it is common to regard as the "natural channel" of the Mississippi river. To ascertain the specific causes of this diversion and if possible the means of overcoming it, is thought of the highest concern to the commerce of this city.

This may or may not be a sound conclusion, according to existing facts and impending eventualities. As regards apprehension of trade deserting its natural channel, we conceive the subject to lie beyond the pale of rational solicitude. Trade will no more leave its natural channel than water will run up hill. All that is needed to induce trade in a given course, is to make that course its natural channel. Strictly speaking, trade is in itself an artificial contrivance for correcting inequalities of natural condition, and it spontaneously operates through the most convenient mediums, with no regard whatever to distinctions of nature and art. If it select a channel created by art, then that may be logically be called its natural channel as any other, because it is in accordance with the nature of trade to make the selection.

Our commercial public may be reassured, if called to confront, in regard to Western trade, no other danger than the possibility of that trade forsaking its natural channel. Given the prime basis of trade, demand and supply, the possession of the natural channel of trade means simply the possession of trade itself.

But it is well for the commercial mind of the South west to consider what change in its general basis of trade may result from the closing war. There is too much disposition to assume the immutability of that basis. It is too common to regard the war as a mere suspension of former relations, and not as in many respects a permanent revolution of fundamental conditions.

The great industrial change in the South must greatly modify the productions and the commerce of the South. This change is yet only inchoate. The war initiated it, but military provisions have checked its progress. The Commanding Generals in the various departments have for the most part exerted their authority or their influence to keep at work on the plantations all slaves whom they did not see fit to convert into soldiers. The system of freedman labor in this and other States is assimilated perhaps about as nearly to the old plantation system as it could be consistently with the idea of free labor for wages.

It may last with tolerable efficiency to the end of the present year. But it is essentially provisional, and the time must come when the freed negroes, without either discriminating favor or restraint, will be left to pursue their own destiny in their own way. They will be ambitious to cultivate the family institution. They will react against the gregarious life of a plantation. The centrifugal principle will predominate until they have realized as fully as may be their ideas of freedom, and separated and recombined on domestic and social, rather than industrial principles.

White labor will eventually supersede in a considerable measure black labor. With the influx of white labor, and the desintegration of the gregarious labor of the great plantations, there will be a much larger variety of products. Farms will multiply and plantations will diminish. Extensive tracts of land, which can not be cultivated as plantations of cotton or sugar for want of a sufficient number of hands willing to combine in regular work, will be devoted to the production of food for stock, which demands not much labor, and to pasturage, which demands very little labor. Vegetables and fruits will be cultivated with much more care and in greater abundance than ever before. In fact, the South will tend more and more to a self sustaining situation. In the sense of home production and home consumption, she will be more Southern than ever she was.

Even most of the useful manufactures may spring up to supply local demands.

Such a situation might not accord with the general conception of princely wealth and brilliant prosperity; but it would unquestionably combine whatever is essential to comfort, to social refinement and intellectual cultivation.

How the new conditions of labor must affect commerce with the West is obvious. In proportion as the labor and the products of the South are assimilated to those of any other part of the world, will its trade with that part of the world be reduced. For commerce is simply an exchange of unlike commodities, an equalization of differences. It rests upon dissimilarity, and its only beneficent office is to throw friendly bridges over chasms of diversity.

As we have seen, the future situation does not seem likely to comprise the elements needed to revive and perpetuate in its former volume the exterior trade of the Southwest in any direction. Those who count on restoration of commerce as it was have not studied the history of radical revolutions. The root of a tree may not be changed and its branches remain the same. Forests have been destroyed by fire, and new forests different in kind from the last would grow from the ashes; perhaps a statelier growth, or one of tougher fibre or more beautiful foliage.

A new vegetation springs from the rich lava crust whose molten tide has desolated some fruitful valley. But, after the fiery torrent of revolution has swept over the land, there may be abundant substitution, but not substantive restoration; substantive restoration in such a case would only be counter-revolution.

LIBERTY OR LYCEUM!—Two of our cotemporaries take pains to inform the public "as to the location of "Lyceum" Hall. One of them says Lyceum Hall was thus "christened" last year. The other remarks that the name "was one of Gen. Bank's contributions to municipal nomenclature." We have never learned that the city authorities have taken any official action in the matter, and we beg to suggest to them that the old name seems good enough for all practic. purposes, and, considering the uses to which it is devoted, the better of the two.

The military authorities could "christen" in a similar way the city of New Orleans, but we doubt if the change would be legal. Our streets have, in some cases, received new designations, which are somewhat confusing to established ideas, and we hope that an occasional lamp-post label may be changed, to the end that we may still "call things by their right names." Usage often has a kind of sacredness, and innovation sometimes shocks like sacrilege.

We might change the name of all localities, but how many pleasant memories would be rudely jarred, how many delightful associations disturbed by so doing! Things trifling in themselves not seldom become precious from long-established custom, and then alterations are wonderfully offensive.—*N. O. Times.*

GEN. STONE'S SONORA PROJECT IN OPPOSITION TO GWIN'S.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 1st:

Gen. Chas. P. Stone is also in Mexico on the Sonora business, but his interests conflict with Dr. Gwin's, as he represents the Jocker grant, which made so much sensation in 1859. As Jocker is now in favor, his influence has so far been very injurious to Gwin's project.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—From a statement made to the Chamber of Commerce by Col. Shackleford, President of the Jackson Railroad, it appears that the company has for some time had control of the road from Canton to Pontchatoula, and that the remainder, from that place to New Orleans, heretofore in the hands of the military authorities, will be delivered to the Company on Saturday the 24th—to-day. As already stated only a few breaks prevent trains from running the whole length of the line, and the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to affect the loan of $50,000 for closing the gaps, the application of which to the proposed repairs will no doubt speedily reopen it as of old to trade and travel.

Health of New Orleans.

A gentleman who has recently returned from New Orleans reports that both cholera and yellow fever are prevailing in New Orleans, but the mortality is not sufficient to excite much apprehension. Many are leaving till the fall months—some for Mobile and others for Northern cities.—*Memphis Bulletin, June 17th.*

The Memphis press has long been noted for its charitable concern for the health of New Orleans. Its philanthropy in apprising the public of the pestilential terrors of this city would be more appreciated and less dubious, if its warnings were oftener based upon ascertained fact, instead of anonymous and irresponsible statement, or, worse still, downright inventions of fancy. Such loose sanitary gossip is equally unjust to New Orleans and to the public; to the former because its commercial interests are thus wantonly assailed, to the latter because, after being frequently deceived, they may not take warning when real danger exists.

A New Way of saving the Country.

The New York *Herald* having restored health to the national finances by extinguishing the bulk of the national debt through the simple process of unpaid subscriptions, proposes to complete the salvation of the country by giving civil affairs exclusively into the hands of the soldiers. Is it because political soldiers so signally failed, that the *Herald* thinks soldier politicians are bound to succeed? However, let the *Herald* purify politics and doubly save the country if it can by converting the army into a party caucus. Meantime hear it applaud the new political panacea:

All the returned soldiers who reside in this city should come together immediately, and take the proper steps for the organization of a party of the real men of the country that shall run the political huckasters out of the way forever. For years it has been our political disease, the cause of all our troubles, that the real men of the country were not active enough politically, and left the interests of the nation to professional tricksters. The time is auspicious for a change. The country is full of bold, intelligent men who have saved it on the battle field. Let them now save it in another way. The soldiers are the real democracy, the true representative men of the nation. Let them assert themselves, and the factions will hide their heads for shame. Come out, soldiers! Organize, organize, organize. Let the real men of the country make its policy, and put a government in place to run themselves. Make way for the bluecoats, or they will make one for themselves.

From a national political party, formed of such materials, in all just, wise and expedient measures, the administration of President Johnson will be sure of a cordial support; against such a party the intractable rebel elements of the South will be powerless for any further mischief, as will also our selfish and unscrupulous disorganizing politicians of the North. In short, a national citizen soldiers' party against all scheming cliques and combinations of reckless, incorrigibles, plotting politicians, will be a sure protection to the general government, the States and the people. We, therefore, would call upon our citizen soldiers and sailors returned from the war to consider this proposition and proceed to organize accordingly a new national party for the next Presidency. They have the power in their hands, and they have the experience and intelligence necessary to wield their power wisely and successfully.

Steamers in the Red River.

The steamer B L Hodge, Capt. Simson, arrived yesterday from Shreveport, reports as follows:

Left Shreveport on the 12th inst., at 11½ a. m., in which port the steamers New Era, Gen' Hodges, Bart Able, Hazel Dell, Rob Roy, J H Grosbeck and Brazil were laying; same day met steamers Emma and Ben Franklin at Rush Whites, Intau above, Capital and Emery at Hutchinson; on the 20th met Countess and Emma No. 2 and Judge Fletcher at Robinson's point; Rebecca, Sen., Wm Wallace, Algerine and Trent at Loggy Bayou, Iowa below. On May and Anna Perrett at Everett Robinsons; on the 21st met the steamers J D Blue at Frazers Point, Eleanor at Brothers, Texas above Alexandria, Doubloon at the Falls; on the 22d met Dix, Emperor and Lilly at Cassandia, Mittie Stephens, Saratoga, New York, Minnonola, C E Hillman and Prairie Rose at Grand Point; Laurel Hill at Black River, Lafourche below, Monsoon and Lockwood at the mouth of Red River, Milton Hall below Frolic and Polar Star at Morganza; find 6 feet water on Grand Ecore Bar. The Red River is falling fast.

We are obliged to Capt. Hopkins, and W. J. R Edwards, clerk, of the new and fast running passenger packet Cherokee, for the latest codies of the Mobile *News* and *Tribune*. The Cherokee will leave for Mobile this evening at 5.

CROPS AND LABOR IN THE ALABAMA INTERIOR.—*Cheering News.*—Our old friend J McCaleb Willey, Esq, says the Montgomery *Mail*, called on us this morning, and from him we learn that the crops are very promising in Pike and adjoining counties—that the negroes are at work—the people have recognized and accepted the new order of things, and that all things are working on quietly and harmoniously in that section of the State. This is cheering news, and we hope the same may be said of other portions of the State.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.—We read in the commercial article of the Mobile *News* of the 22d:

The cotton market continues unsettled, owing to the transfer going on from the United States Purchasing Agent of Cottons recently received to the Supervising Special Agent of the United States Treasury. The bulk of receipts are under shipment to New Orleans and New York, the latest quotations from which places are already before our readers.

Our market is firm at 33c for middling, and 32c for strict middling, duty free.

The following is a list of passengers which arrived yesterday by the steamer Cherokee, from Mobile:

Mr Fenton, Maj Pilsby, Capt H Ferrell, Maj Roth, Mr Reynolds, Mr Burrus, F Johnson, Mr Spencer, Mr L Bibb, F Fritz, Mr Ross, A F Myers, G J Pighet, R O Relle, J N Banker, Mr Hall, Mr Rockett, J H Givens, M Fuller, H Fulg, A Kober, G Aron, Mr Van Orden, Mr Simpson, Miss Carroll, Miss Collins, Mr Woodruff and lady, Mrs Iver, Mrs Woods, Capt Mickliff and lady, B Espenan, W T Robinson, W T Humphries, E M D Anderson, H G Kephiger, N Evans, J B Collins, T McKee, Mr Copeland, A F Aunon, J Wright, J P Huddington, Mr Pave, O B Lemoy, E Scharff, D Gibson, A Starke, A McKenzie, Mr Latham, Lieut Coleman, Mr Beckworth, H Beer, Jno Williams, A G Wilson, Col Holmstead, Mr Wiersteiner, J Harris, L Finley, Mr Dubloo, H Smith, Mr Duval, Mr Devries, E Webber, E S Penn, Mr Cobb, Capt Campbell, W Green, Mr Mudson, Mr Feightling, Mr Goldsmith Mr Abrahams, Mr Aaron, Mr Clathorne, Mr Marks, Mr Newman Mr Swain, J P Bostwick, R Milligan and lady, Mrs Burnside, Miss Johnson, Mr Levell and family, Mr Rose, W H Hallett lady and children, Dr W J Murrell and family, Miss Nelly Gray, Miss Caroline Miller, Mrs Lewis, Miss Belle Harris, Jas Blanchard and lady, Mrs G W Tool, Mrs Gregory, Mrs E S Fry.

The United States mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Giger commanding, will leave her wharf at 3 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight, $65,535 in specie, the United States mails and the following passengers:

C W Harmor, H A Wheelock, J Newman and nephew, Master Hinckley, J O Hladl, W Henderson, G Wilson, Mrs Franklin, Mrs John Carroll, Miss Atocha, Mrs S Alexander, W E Hoyt, C Mills, De mis Donohue, Major Kimble, Master Kimble, Mrs W Dunbar, Master Dunbar, Miss E Fairfax, C Holbrook, Major J N Leiber and servant, W Blanchard, John Draper, Henry Kretzer, John Rabbion, Joseph Kauter, F Janeth, G Manserling, Henry Thompson, Mrs E S Touch.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN AND PLANTER.—Mr. Frederick Conrad, a citizen of long residence in the parish of Baton Rouge, and a successful and wealthy planter, died on his plantation near the city of Baton Rouge, a few days ago. The deceased was elder brother of the Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, of the State, Secretary of War under President Fillmore, and also a member of the late Richmond Congress from the 3d Louisiana District.

Letter from Commander M. F. Maury.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Admiral S. W. Godon, dated on board the flagship Susquehanna, Hampton Roads, June 12th, in which he encloses a letter from M. F. Maury, formerly of the U. S. navy, received the day before he left Havana without a special parole:

At Sea, May 25.—Sir: I follow the fortunes of my native State, Virginia. I read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat, and laid down her arms. I am there without command, officially alone, and bound on matters of public concern abroad. Nevertheless, as I consider further resistance worse than useless, I deem it proper formally so to confess, and to pledge you, in the words of honor, that should I find myself before the final inauguration of peace, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to consider myself a prisoner of war, bound by the terms and conditions which have been or may be granted to Gen. Lee and his officers. Be pleased to send your answer through my son, Col. R L. Maury, a paroled prisoner of war, in Richmond. In the meantime, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrender had been formally accepted, on the above named terms and conditions.

Respectfully, etc., M. F. MAURY,
Commander U S. N.

To Commander United States Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

A letter from John Mitchell appears in the New York News of the 14th, defining his position. He says he was a rebel so long as there was a Southern Confederacy, but there being no longer a confederacy, he "yielded in good faith," as he thinks his "fellow citizens at the South generally did at the same time, and for the same reason." He says he believes that "all Southern men of high and honorable character do frankly accept the new position that war has made for them." Slavery, he admits, is "virtually abolished on this continent." He adds that "slave-labor has gone down in the irrepressible conflict." As to the political future he observes:

"The separate independence of the South being proved to be impossible, it has seemed to me that the best hope of preserving the liberties of the whole country, lies in the Democratic party, with which the whole South will naturally ally itself as before, and of which I conceive the *Daily News* to be the truest and boldest organ.

THE LATE MARSHAL MAGNAN.—Marshal Magnan of France, whose death was announced by the last steamer, had reached his seventy-fourth year. He enlisted as a private soldier when eighteen years old, served in Spain and Portugal, and was one of the veterans of Waterloo. In 1831 he displeased the government by parleying with some insurgents at Lyons, and entered the Belgian service. In 1840 he returned to the French army as a major-general, and took an active part in Napoleon's coup d'état of December 2, 1851. For this service he received frequent honors and promotions. The funeral took place at the Hotel des Invalides; but the late Marshal was not buried there, as is usual with the marshals of France. A few days before he died his son, Captain Magnan, arrived from Mexico in charge of the standards captured by the French at Puebla. Marshal Magnan, it may be added, was Grand Master of the Free masons of France.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Conversing with four or five officers of Sherman's noble army the other day, they told us, with one accord, that they doubted if a single man, rank or file, could be found in that army who would express a favorable opinion of three military courts and commissions outside of the army. They had seen so much of their almost inevitable injustice, of their arbitrariness, of the jealousies and private pique that creep into them, that they desired never to see another one assembled. As a resort, amidst the rapidity of action and decision, in a time of war, they may be indispensable, but there is no excuse for them when other more regular tribunals can be reached.

SUICIDE OF AN ALABAMA CITIZEN.—The Mobile *News* of the 21st says:

Mr. M. Weakware, a well known citizen of Washington county, committed suicide on Friday morning last. A short time previous to this sad affair he lost his wife, which appeared to have great effect upon him, and his grief undoubtedly affected his mind. At the time of the suicide he was very evidently suffering from aberation of mind. His loss will be felt by many of our citizens, as he was very well known in this community.

The Progress of Reconciliation in Italy — Friendly Intercourse Between the Italian Kingdom and Austria.

A correspondence from Rome informs us that:

The ex-King of Naples has had an interview with the Pope on the subject of the existing negotiations, and we learn that, far from sharing the irritation and indignation of many Neapolitan exiles, Francis II. has expressed his gratitude to the Pope for the grand initiative he has taken toward King Victor.

The *Journal des Debats* observes upon this striking fact:

If the resignation of the ex King of Naples is sincere, it is truly Christian; for the negotiations now going on between the Pope and Victor Emanuel are really the consummation and *finale* of the ancient order of things. We know, of course, that in its conferences the Roman court affects to separate the temporal from the spiritual in a very amusing manner. It is even said that the Pope when he received Vegezzi, laughingly said to him, "Mr. Commander, is it not too bad, that after taking from me my provinces you want to deprive me of my bishops too?" And in conversing with the Italian envoy Cardinal Antonelli said to him, "We are in a scurvy, let us not leave it." And whenever Vegezzi brought the conversation toward politics, Antonelli repeated "Ah! ah! we are wandering out of the sacristy, come back or I can't hear what you say." Tale was very neatly put. The best that Italy can do will be to take the cardinal at his word, and say "Very good *stay in your sacristy*."

Meanwhile, from Austria we hear of negotiations hardly less important to the future of Italy. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, announces the opening of conferences between Austria and the King of Italy, for a commercial treaty. And the Viennese journals themselves announce that an Austrian minister is to be sent to Florence in the person of M. de Burger. Important and interesting as are these signs of the rapid advance of Italy toward unity at home, and toward her proper position as a great power abroad, they are, perhaps, not more important than the news we now have of the opening of the railway from Foggia to Brindisi (the Brundusium of Horace's celebrated journey,) which is destined to unite Naples by steam with the Adriatic and the Levant, and will become necessarily the great highway of travel to the East.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Daniel Dennet, Recorder of the parish of St Mary.

A D Vinson, Assessor of the parish of St Mary.

Jas G Parkerson, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public, of the parish of St. Mary, Seventh Ward.

William Parker, Constable of the Seventh Ward, parish of St. Mary.

Police Jurors—R D Smith, F D Richardson, J A Frere, Wm P Kemper, Jas Taylor, Edmund Rose, Thomas Erlue, W T Palfrey, David Berwick, Wm H Cook, Jos Cunspentier, Z P Gathright.

G W Williams, Sheriff of the parish of Tensas.

Sajut P Chamberlain, Clerk of Court for the parish of Tensas.

E M Baker, Recorder for the parish of Tensas.

Wm W Wilson, Justice of the Peace, First Ward, of the parish of Tensas.

F M Baker, Justice of the Peace, Second Ward, of the parish of Tensas.

Nestor Murphy, Justice of the Peace, Third Ward, of the parish of Tensas.

Police Jurors—James Douglass, R D Newell, Eli Tullis, P Chew, G W Griffin, A E Bass, A Hudson.

W H Humphries, Recorder, and Justice of the Peace, for the parish of St. Charles, vice P J Kramer.

Love's Sudden Growth.

BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

But yesterday, with many a flower,
The garden of my heart was dress'd,
A single tree its late spring to bloom,
Whose best to shade rest a tender gloom
Your shadows all the roof.

A jealous and a tyrant tree,
That sees in its redgrowing
All the world's matchless sights,
The dews and curvature of the skies,
Were only made for one.

A tree on which the fleet of Dreams,
Low murmur mystic theme,
While hoped, those birds of other climes,
To dream themselves that low repose—
Ah, wretches have they wings!

The seasons move the bright and storm,
The fleet leave the skies,
The dreams and birds will pass away,
The blossom wither from the spray—
One day—the storm be here—

But who has grown the Dryad's life,
Grower with the tree?
The sun, the frost, the bloom, the fall,
My fate, sweet love, must share them all,
To live and die with thee!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Jas Fuller, District Attorney, filed yesterday the following complaints in the First District Court: M D Stonesand, Moses Johnson, Th Jefferson alias Glueguw, and Cora Henderson, charged separately with larceny.

Irwin Pandorvis with assault and battery.

The Judge ordered, that the order to draw 300 Jurors for the next term be annulled.

The case of the State vs. Leonard Spencer charged with rape, was annulled.

On motion of H L Lynch, Esq, Attorney General, it was ordered that H. C. Dibbs, Esq, be admitted to practice in this Court as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, having complied with the rules for such cases.

Sixth District Court—The mandamus case of Terry vs Burke again occupied the Court yesterday by arguments of Counsel.

Recorder Woodley's Court—Second District—A crowd of women were arrested for the contravention of Ordnance No. 3,267. They were held for examination.

R. G Brooks, who used a carriage for three hours and refused to pay the hire, was compelled to fork over.

James Smith was sent to the Work house for a term of six months on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Sally Holmes, of Bienville street.

Mary Ryan, in contravention against Ord. 1030, was let off with a fine of $2 50.

Mary Howard, Annie Cloud and Martha Moise, for insulting Miss Schmidt on Burgundy street, were sent down for thirty days.

The Coroner.—Dr. Yetter held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. Hamilton, who fell dead in the house on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Sarpaire streets.—Verdict, Apoplexy.

Attempt at Suicide.—Dr. Green, a tall, dark complected man, was arrested in an attempt to commit suicide by throwing himself into the deadly embraces of the father of the waters. He was dismissed from custody by Recorder Woodley.

Recorder Vennard's Court—Colored Mayor was charged by Captain E. Smith, of the N. Y. Cavalry, with having stolen $5 from his pocket. Accused was sent down for sixty days to learn an honest occupation.

John Baker attempted to carry off the money till from the grocery of Mrs. Burge where he had bought some tobacco. Sentence: Thirty days' workhouse.

Ellen Murphy was drunk and asleep on the banquette. She went down for thirty days.

Frank Sheppard and Herj Benham, fighting on Basin street, were fined $5 each.

Colored Jackson found drunk in Lafayette Square went down for a month.

Order.—The following order was promulgated yesterday by order of the acting Mayor: "To the Lieutenants of Police—All moneys or other property of value taken from prisoners committed to the lock up, are to be retained in your custody, only to be given up to the Recorders on giving a receipt therefore, and records of such deliveries are to be duly kept in their books of the respective offices.

Destitution.—L. Veuot reports that he took to the Charity Hospital from the French Market a man named Lavary, sick and destitute.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE NORTH.

Gold and Cotton on the 23d.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

MEMPHIS, June 23.

New York, June 23, via *Memphis*, June 23.—Gold 42½—Cotton 40.

The steamers Mariposa and Star of the Union are advertised in the New York papers of the 14th to leave for New Orleans on the 17th.

Later and Additional Telegraphic News.

[From the Times, this morning]

BRECKINRIDGE AND PARTY AT CARDENAS.

New York, via Louisville, June 22d.—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says Breckinridge and party arrived at Cardenas on the 11th, where they received marked attentions from the Spanish Government.

THE ASSASSIN ADVERTISER WANTS COUNSEL.—*New York*, June 22.—Mr. Gale, of Cahawba, Ala., who advertised for proposals to assassinate President Lincoln, has arrived, and applied for Reverdy Johnson and J. T. Brady as counsel.

TREASURY CIRCULAR—HOW BRECKINRIDGE ESCAPED, &c.—*New York*, June 22.—A Treasury circular has been issued declaring that taxes of 1863 and all licences and dues payable after internal revenue officers assume the duties of their offices in Southern States, shall be paid. Taxes due before such officers are appointed are, for the present, remitted.

Breckinridge has been hospitably received by the Captain General of Cuba.

He escaped in an open boat, and during night and lived on turtle eggs and clams.

NORTH CAROLINA REORGANIZATION.—*New York*, June 22.—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, thinks that the enrollment of loyal voters can be completed so that an election of delegates to a State Convention may be held by the middle of August.

GOLD AND COTTON, &c.—*New York*, June 22.—Exports of gold to-day $50,000.

Freights taken for 6,000 bales of cotton this week.

Cotton at 40c, dull.

There are twenty thousand bales of confiscated cotton in New York. Government sale to morrow of four thousand bales.

Five-Twenties, 109¾.

Stocks recovering. Erie 75.

Money market more active.

Loan market—Short date bills six

Late Brazilian News.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent writes to the N. Y. *Herald*, May 9, the following:

INDUCEMENTS TO SOUTHERN EMIGRATION—A SITE SELECTED IN PARANA.

Soon after the rebellion broke out in the United States I caused to be circulated in the Southern papers a warning to my seceding countrymen to dispose of their slaves while they could get something for them, and urged such of them as understood the cultivation of cotton to come to the Brazils, where they could get land for the asking, which would be much the best way of seceding. Lately agents have arrived, and one of them—a Mr. Swain—who is just the man for the mission, has selected a site on the Bay of Paranagua, in the province of Parana.

The climate is mild and the soil is rich, producing cotton, coffee, sugar and yerba. Many streams empty into this bay, which is studded with islands. The Portuguese settled this part of the country, but finding gold, they neglected the cultivation of the soil. Our enterprising countryman, Horace Lane, has also secured a tract of land there, and it is supposed that a colony of North Americans will soon spring up in that region.

OPENING THE PARAGUAY—SLAVES OFFERED AS SOLDIERS.

Many planters and others have presented slaves to the government to serve as soldiers. They have certificates of freedom given them which grant all the rights of citizens, and they will be entitled to bounty lands the same as white volunteers.

Now is the time for the European Powers, and American also, to unite with Brazil in opening the Paraguay river to Matta Grosso, where an important custom house should be established, and port Lopez and his power aside to reach it, as Para will be approached from the Atlantic by the Amazon and its tributary, the Urayali.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ AND HIS SCIENTIFIC STAFF.—*Rio Janeiro*, May 2, 1865.—The most important event of late is the arrival in the Colorado of the world renowned geologist, Professor Agassiz, with his staff of savants. Soon after his arrival he had an interview with the Emperor, and found him to be all that report had said of him.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to the professor to find that his mission is fully appreciated. The party will remain a few months to explore the neighborhood of Rio, and then proceed to Para by the Amazon river. The Brazilians hail this event as a prelude to the development of the mineral resources of this empire, which have lain dormant since its discovery by the Portuguese in 1500, and which the merchant princes of England have no interest in bringing to light, except the gold, which they scarcely allow to see the light until its arrival in England.

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.—The James Watson Wallace, of Montreal who gave evidence in the St Albans raid, has published a letter and affidavit, stating that he is not Sanford Conover. It is time something should be known of Mr. Conover. It would be interesting to know whether he is the same man who is now in Canada swearing and affirming that he is not that man but another man.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World, 14th.

CONFEDERATE IMMIGRANTS AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

It is not to be disguised that in the conflict of interests and principles which the late rebellion has raised on this continent the eyes of the confederates have been always turned upon Mexico as the land of their election, next to their own as their natural ally in case of success, and as a land of refuge in case of failure. A paroled colonel of General Joe Johnston's army informs me that many of the men belonging to the educated class of the South contemplate an emigration to that country as soon as their business is settled at home. Several of them, he says, have written to the minister of war, at Mexico, to know whether their services would not be agreeable to the Emperor. It is not to be supposed, however, that their offer will be accepted, Maximilian having more officers at present than he can provide for or entirely.

As emigrants engaged in civil pursuits the confederates will no doubt be entitled to the same advantages as are offered to others, advantages which, I am told, are very great, for the emigrant receives not merely the land free, but the support of emigration agencies which are ready to support him with agricultural implements and provisions for a limited period. Some of these lands are located in the mineral regions, and present the greatest inducements to speculators and farmers. As soon as these lands have received a certain contingent of emigrants, cities will spring up, trade and industry will begin and the whole face of Mexico will be changed. In the expectation of the prosperous era, American speculators have already started with iron houses, built in New York and laid down the foundation of villages in those portions of the mineral districts which they deem to be the center of the mining operations. A New York editor has also gone to Mexico for the purpose of surveying the operations of several petroleum wells, which are said to be inexhaustible. These oil wells are owned by companies in New York, and are said to rival the richest wells in the United States.

The First Derby Ever Won by a French—England Beaten in Her Own Sport on Her Own Ground.

(From the London Times, June 1.

Yesterday, the 86th anniversary of the Derby, will look be memorable in racing annals. Racing, from a natural association of ideas, has grown to be regarded as a peculiarly an English sport, that it was with little short of astonishment at the temerity of the undertaking that men first heard of the intention of foreigners seriously to compete with us for honors. Frenchmen, however, have been found not only to assert their right to pre-eminence in their own race-courses, but with characteristic daring to carry the contest into our own borders, and, upon what has been hitherto the distinctively English turf, to run forward their claims to the blue riband of the turf. The withdrawal, from one cause or other, of horses whose performance favorable anticipations had been formed, gave increased prominence to the new comers, of whom the most formidable, Gladiateur, proved so successful at Newmarket that he sprang at once into the position of favorite for the Derby.

We know full well that the international contest thus impending has to be fairly fought out yesterday in the minds of the adventuring which Epsom, like some potent magnet, always exercises upon Derby-day. Other race courses have their peculiar glories, royalty may glitter at Ascot, fashion may congregate at Goodwood, but Epsom is of and for the people, and the people on this occasion attended in greater force than ever.

Perhaps it may be thought the course is now in readiness for the great race. Far, very far, from it. It is indispensable to remove the orange peel and greasy wrapping papers which the public have carefully accumulated within the very limits where men and horses will soon be sweeping past with the violence of a tornado. When these are removed the great difficulty has to be grappled with, and that this something more than the jaks sometimes imagined the records of the very course at Epsom established, two valuable horses and their jockeys having been nearly killed on one occasion by stumbling at full gallop over such an intruder. Yesterday the dogs were more than usually troublesome, and it was with a joy akin to that which of old dictated the cry of "Habet" that the spectators saw justice done upon one particularly obstructive cur. Meanwhile, the horses about to take part in the race had been tested, and in the paddock, where, as on all occasions, admitted to view them upon the payment of a special fee.

The principal objects of curiosity were naturally Gladiateur and Breadalbane, though many still clung to the belief that there were points about Wild Charley which would render him a formidable rival. Christmas Carol impressed us much as Longdown was depreciated upon close acquaintance. It was known by this time that Mr. Jackson's horse Jupiter would not be a competitor; all the others, however, were starters, and a new horse, Kate Hamilton, was added to the list, thereby completing the original number of thirty. Leaving the paddock, the horses came in front of the grand stand for their preliminary canter. Among the first to show themselves were Gladiateur and Le Maudarin, both of whom were warmly welcomed. A considerable interval elapsed before Breadalbane made his appearance; but when he came forward, accompanied by Broughshaw, his backers likewise seemed encouraged by his appearance. There were some, of course, among the crowd, who, having backed particular horses, concentrated their attention on them; but the great mass of the spectators had eyes or ears for nothing except the two horses accepted as representatives of the two nations.

At last, just as the clock was about to strike 4, the horses got away together, and till the second, or first half-mile had been traversed, there was not a symptom of lagging on the part of any. Round the corner they swept at a tremendous pace, and then one dropped back a little, and a knot of four or five stood out a length in advance. There were fewer dark colors than usual in the group, and consequently it was not easy to distinguish the position of the favorite; but as there were two or three patches of red well to the front, and as Gladiateur's jockey wore red sleeves and cap, white Breadalbane's colors were "all red," the excitement grew absolutely feverish. In the straight run home, none of the familiar colors occupied the expected position; and, until just touching the grand stand, Christmas Carol and Ethum, running their very best, appeared to have matters their own way. The width of the grand stand, however, determined the race. With a sudden rush Gladiateur disentangled himself from the knot of horses that concealed him from view, passed first one, then another, and finally drew abreast of the leader himself. Grimshaw seemed to expect that he would have to rush for it against Christmas Carol, and in that expectation raised his whip and gave one stroke to the favorite, who responded with a stride that, despite previous performances, seemed almost supernatural. Christmas Carol, on the contrary, was capable of maintaining his pace, but no more, and Gladiateur accordingly shot in an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Ethum was third; Longdown an indifferent fourth.

The sensation produced when it was known that the French horse had actually won was something indescribable. The barriers burst like so many cobwebs, and fully half the spectators present flocked on to the race-course, so that from the paddock well nigh to Tattenham corner there was one dense, swarming, excited mass of humanity. The utmost efforts of the police with difficulty sufficed to clear and keep the space requisite for unscathing, and, although there appeared to be no visible need for the precaution, Gladiateur was escorted into this area by a force of mounted constabulary. His jockey was repeatedly and very cordially cheered, and the friends of Count the Lagrange applauded again and again.

The time occupied in running the race was taken by Benson's marking chronograph, the instrument adopted on all these occasions as an infallible record, and was found to be 2 minutes 45 seconds exactly. Next to accuracy in point of time, a photograph on a large scale is now considered indispensable. It is, therefore, gratifying to add that Mr. Herbert Watkins, who has much experience in this branch, succeeded in preserving some of the main features of this most remarkable contest. The following is a more minute account of the day's racing:

The 86th Derby stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr olds; colts, 1st 10lb, and fillies, 1st 5lb; the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Mile and a half. 219 subs. Value, £6875.

Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Gladiateur, by Monarque—Miss Gladiator (H. Grimshaw).....

Mr. R. Walker's br. c. Christmas Carol, by Hampton—Mistletoe (T. French).....

Loud and enthusiastic shouts hailed the success of Gladiateur, who is the first French horse that has ever won an English Derby. The scene as Harry Grimshaw returned to weigh in was most exciting, the cheering being immense, and there is little doubt that Gladiateur was as popular as any horse in the race, for after his success in the two thousand, the public, knowing him to be a good animal, stood him in earnest for the Derby. Nothing can be more cosmopolitan than the English racing world, and, backing his fancy, and having a straightforward and honest run for his money, little recks John Bull whether his fancy be an English or a French bred horse so that it pulls him through. Count Lagrange was most heartily congratulated on all sides, and the Prince of Wales in complimenting him on his success, added an invitation for the count to dine with him on the Friday. There was, we may add, a tremendous show of the French colors on the course both to-day and during the remainder of the meeting. We dwell the rather upon the subject because we are anxious to prove to our French allies and friends that there is an entire absence of jealousy on the part of the "Britishers." We believe these international races do more than any thing else to cultivate a friendly and brotherly feeling between Englishmen and Frenchmen, so long and so absurdly brought up to look upon each other as natural enemies, and we call upon our *confreres* in *La Belle France* to do their utmost to extend the good feeling so unmistakably evinced to-day.

The Gallic Cock.

A FRENCH FLAG OF VICTORY—WATERLOO AGAIN OUT

(From Bell's Life.)

Cocksadoodledo, Jean,
Hey-day! Bellows!
Cock-a-doodle-doo! Jean,
Vive le roi!
Vive le roi! Jean,
Vive le roi! Jean,
Vive le roi! Jean,
Cocksadoodledo, Jean,
Cocksadoodledo.

Quoi je vais conter, Jean,
Hearken a mon chanson, Jean,
Vive le Gladiateur, Jean,
Echo sing every where!
Cocksadoodledo, Jean,
Cocksadoodledo, Jean,
Cocksadoodledo.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1865.

We have again to notice only a moderate degree of animation in the general market, the movement to Western Produce being on a very limited scale, while there was nothing doing in Sugar and Molasses, and comparatively little in our leading staple. With regard to the last, however, owing to the scant supplies, prices were pretty well maintained, notwithstanding an apparent down war tendency in the early part of the day. It was reported during the morning that the 2½ cent. tax had been revoked on the receipts from the West side of the Mississippi, but at 2 P. M. no official information on the subject had been received at the office of the U. S. Purchasing Agent. It is a mistake to su