THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By Antoeny Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, corner Gaquet and Derbigny streets, the contents of a grocery.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, in store Nos. 30 & 32 New Levee, choice extra flour.

By G. A. Hall & Co., at 10½ o'clock, corner Canal & Fulton streets, wines, brandies and cordials.

Major General Sheridan arrived in Galveston on the 22d inst.

Mr. J. K. Boyles, clerk of the Mollie Able, is thanked for Western favors.

AMUSEMENTS—The indefatigable, enterprising and fertile firm of Spalding, Rogers & Bidwell will permit only a brief vacation of amusements the present summer season. After a series of performances in their portable Academy of Music at Mobile, that unique and elegant epitome of a theatre has been folded up and brought to New Orleans to be unfolded on Tivoli Circle where it will give, commencing this evening, five night entertainments, and one matinée on Saturday. At the same time Mr. Bidwell has gone North to make arrangements for opening the Academy for the ensuing regular season as early as the 28th of August or 1st of September.

FREE DISTRIBUTION AT THE LOCQUET INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge an invitation to attend the distribution of prizes at this institute for young ladies, to take place on the 29th inst., at 6 P. M., 142 Cilo street. It should be a coveted privilege to be present at so interesting an occasion.

FOR RED RIVER.—At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, the elegant and staunch passenger steamer B. L. Hodge will back out from the foot of Customhouse street and take her flight for Shreveport, taking freight and passengers for Natchitoches, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Marksville, Norman's and all landings on her route.—Those interested will find the ever popular Captain Richard Stinnett in command, and the punctual and efficient Capt. Florence Findren at the desk.

FOR VICKSBURG.—It should be remembered by the shipping and traveling community that the magnificent and fast passenger steamer Grey Eagle leaves positively at 5 o'clock this evening for Vicksburg, Natchez and intermediate points. Capt. John S. Woolfolk, a veteran navigator, is in command, and Mr. George A. Williams, an affable and courteous gentleman, presides at the office.

BOUDOUSQUIE AND FORTIER.—Mr. Charles Boudousquie and Mr. Charles E. Fortier have associated for the purpose of carrying on the auction and commission business. Mr. Boudousquie was long the capable, estimable and popular manager of the New Orleans Opera, which, under his management, saw its brightest and palmiest days. The large acquaintance, and the esteem and confidence which he thus acquired will not desert him in the new avocation to which he has addressed his talents.

RESUMPTION OF STEAM PRESS—Cotton [illegible] by the Steam Press Company that [illegible] rations and that more [illegible] will be carried on as form[illegible] an assurance of careful attention to all business entrusted to the establishment. Its yards are in charge of Mr. Joseph Collins. No. 48 Carondelet street is designated for the delivery and receipt of orders. The Company solicit that they had always merited, a fair share of patronage from the public. Their old patrons will no doubt gladly renew their former satisfactory relations.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public to the sale of Flour, which he is to make at 11 o'clock A. M., in Stores Nos. 30 & 32 New Levee street, and also at 10½ o'clock in Store No. 47 Magazine street, Can Meats and Fruits. See advertisements.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from M. Julian Michel, correspondent and agent of the Houston, Texas, *Telegraph*.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. E. Howes, from New York on the 17th, arrived last evening. Her Purser, Mr. F. H. Gerdes has our acknowledgment of his polite attentions.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. E. Howes, commanding, arrived this morning from New York, which port she left on the 17th inst., at 7 P. M., with 35 first class passengers, the usual mails and a number of passengers in the steerage. Experienced extremely fine weather, and the sea was almost perfectly smooth during the entire trip.

On the 23d inst., while off Sand Key light, passed steamship Continental bound for New York.

On the 24th inst. at 4 A. M., passed a Propeller, supposed to be the Gedge Washington, same date exchanged signals with the Gulding Star at 12.30 and 76 miles distant from S. West Pass.

Arrival of the Star of the Union.

The steamship Star of the Union, Captain A. Blanchard, from New York on the 17th, arrived last evening, with a full cargo to Alfred Moulton.

On the 25th she passed the Gulding Star, 150 miles from the Pass; at 6 A. M. crossed the bar and passed a schooner from Matamoros, with passengers.

The passengers by this steamer were given by telegraph in our evening edition.

Purser P. E. Hawley has again obliged us with acceptable favors.

Governor Sharkey, the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, was a Bellman in 1860, Judge Parsons, Provisional Governor of Alabama, was a Douglas man, and W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, was a Breckinridge man.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER REVIVAL.—We learn from Major J. M. Taylor, formerly editor and proprietor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that the publication of that paper is shortly to be resumed. It will be cordially welcomed back to its old, eminent and well deserved place in the circle of the Louisiana press, and no one would be more gladly greeted at its head than Major Taylor who so acceptably occupied that post a few years since.

Quarantine for Mobile.

(From the Mobile Tribune, 25th.

Gen. T. Kilby Smith, Commanding Post and District of Mobile, has established a quarantine at Fort Gaines. The following ports are declared to be infected: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, all in the Isle of Cuba; Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica; Jacomel and Port au Prince, Island of St. Domingo; Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy and Yucatan; Belize in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros, Tripan, in Mexico; San Juan in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, Venezuela, Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, in South America; Nassau, N. P., Galveston, Brownsville, Key West, Pensacola, Savannah, Beaufort, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk.

All gray and navy vessels having clear bills of health will be permitted to pass at once.

Would not the enforcement of such a quarantine for Mobile justify the withdrawal of its name from the list of infected ports enumerated in Gov. Wells's quarantine proclamation?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—We learn from Mr. Sheriff Yerger, formerly Circuit Judge of this District, that the Circuit Judge of the United States, District Judge, and Judge Hamilton District Attorney.

News from the North via the River.

We have by the steamers Henry Von Phul and Mollie Able, arrived last evening from St. Louis, Western papers as late as the 21st, including the Cairo *Times* of that day at 5 P. M.

SUICIDE OF KNOWN RUFFIN WHO FIRED THE FIRST GUN AT SUMTER.

Washington, June 21.—Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, is dead. He committed suicide near Richmond on Saturday last, by blowing his head off with a gun. A memorandum was found among his papers, says the Richmond *Republic*, stating that he could not live under the government of the United States—that he preferred death to doing so.

CONOVER AGAIN APPEARS.

Washington, June 20.—Sanford Conover, the Canada correspondent of the *Tribune*, a witness in the assassination case, and about whose safety some solicitude was recently felt, arrived here to-day, and will be again placed upon the stand as a witness before the military commission.

COMPENSATION TO FREEDMEN.

New York, June 21.—Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a letter to the commissioner at Richmond, says of living compensation to freedmen: I am disinclined to fix even minimum rates that shall apply to all cases, the diversity of circumstances is so great that I believe justice can be better approximated by contracts, approved by the Asst. Com. superintendents of freedmen, or other officers on duty in connection with the Bureau. They must first satisfy themselves as to a just compensation for the different classes of laborers in localities coming under their immediate supervision. If the commissioner fixes a rate of compensation there will seldom be paid anything beyond that rate. Be sure, however, to protect the employee against labor without compensation. The employer is protected by his contract, which the employee, when treated in good faith, is bound to fulfill.

BISHOP LYNCH'S PETITION FOR PARDON.

Among the applications for pardon to-day was that of Archbishop Lynch, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, noted heretofore for his bitter and most virulent opposition to the government and the Union. The petition is drawn up and signed by Bishop Spaulding of Baltimore and the Bishop of Buffalo, New York. The tone of the petition is exceedingly humble and penitent.

FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL PER ASIA—SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE ATLANTIC CABLE—MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON FROM THE OPPOSITION—RETURN OF THE EMPEROR—AN IMPENDING DUEL.

Halifax, June 20.—The steamship Asia from Liverpool the 10th, via Queenstown the 11th, arrived here this morning, with two days later news.

The London *Times* of the 10th, has another article deprecating harshness towards the conquered rebels.

The terms of the amnesty proclamation are generally canvassed. The *Star* pronounces them wise and generous. The Emperor of the French has returned to Paris.

Liverpool, June 10, P. M.—Cotton—Sales today 8000 bales. Market quiet, unchanged, stiff, dull. Provisions dull.

London, June 10, P. M.—Consols closed 90 1-2 U. S. 5-20's, 67.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was received with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says:

By this event the Federal troops have to face to face with the French outside the Rio Grande.

The House of Commons has resumed business.

The Western Railroad by the [illegible] was blocked by another equally serious, to an express train on the South Eastern road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Sindfleurst. Ten men were killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 5th.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* under date of the 8th writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agents who arrived in Paris were sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of publishing the news that all the states of Mexico and the feeling of [illegible] that war would be declared by the United States now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France. France will not allow any power to attack it, that filibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without fear of time or mercy, and that the United States Government, whose good faith for France is not doubted, will do all in its power to keep her subjects from injury to her French protégé.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that several members of the French opposition are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French republic was in 1848 to abolish capital punishment for political offenses, and soliciting of the United States to apply the same principle with regard to their American political prisoners.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Toulon on the 9th.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of three and a half million francs.

Bonds closed heavy on the 8. Rentes 67f 45c.

In the Chamber of Deputies attention had been directed to the rumor of an impending duel between Herr von Bismark and Deputy Virchow, occasioned by offensive expressions used by the latter during a recent debate.

The duel is generally deprecated, and a warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared the affair must be left in Bismark's hands, as when imputations were made upon a man's honor no power was competent to give satisfaction.

New York Markets of the 21st.

New York, June 21.—Stocks better but dull. Reading 94 1-2; Erie 75¾; N. Y. C. 92¾. 5-20's coupons new issue 106¾; U. S. 6's coupons 110; do registered 110.

Money—Unchanged.

Exchange—Unchanged.

Gold—Opened at 1 40 1-2; closed at 1 41¾.

Cotton—Dull at 40 to 41c.

Flour—Dull and without a decided change.

Wheat—Dull and unchanged; 1 80 choice Amber Mich.

Corn—Dull; 80 to 87c round mixed Western.

Oats—Dull and 1 to 2c lower; 70c bid, 72c asked for Western.

Pork—Lower; $25 to $25 50c for new mess; $23 to $23 50 for '63 and '64 do; $18 to $19 for prime.

Lard—Dull; 15 1-2 to 19c.

Whisky—$2 02 for western.

Petroleum—Dull.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 20, P. M.—Flour dull, though a moderate business was done in the higher grades at $6 to 8.

Whisky dull at $2.

Mess pork dull, city offered at $25. Bulk meats firm; holders ask 13 to 14c for shoulders and sides, but some were sold at 12 1-2 to 13 1-2c, after the news from New York. Bulk hams sold at 17 to 18 1-2c. Lard dull at 17 1-2c, no sales.

St. Louis, June 20, P. M.—Tobacco—The offerings continue large, and holders firm, with no apparent change in demand or price. Sales 1 hhd scraps at $2; 29 hhds damaged and green lugs from $3 80 to $5 20; 23 hhds factory logs at $5 30 to $6 20; 16 hhds planters' $6 40 to $8 25; 29 hhds common shipping leaf $8 50 to $14 50; 4 hhds medium do $14 50 to $16 25; 6 hhds common manufacturing $16 50 to $20 25; 4 hhds medium do $24 to $30, and 15 bales.

Bagging and Bale Rope—Retail a lot of bagging at 22½ to 23c, and Rope at 12¼ to 12½c.

Flour—The market was dull and drooping, with sales of 570 bbls double extra at $7, delivered; 80 do single extra at $6 50, inspected, double-lined hhds and delivered; 500 do do, in lots, at $6 40, inspected, double head-lined and delivered.

Corn—The market was heavy and prices declined, with sales of 300 sacks white at 82 to 85c; 500 do white and yellow at 80c; 650 do mixed white at 78c; 174 do yellow at 77c.

Oats—We note sales of 145 sacks choice to feeders at 58 to 60c, and 60 do good at 56c—Round lots were not saleable at over 55 to 54c.

Whisky—Dull and drooping, with sales at $2 06 per gallon.

Provisions—The market for bacon suffered up considerably to-day and prices were advanced, but we could hear of but few transactions. We note sales of 250 bbls prime mess pork at $25; 250 do, mess pork, at $25; 50 tierces kettle lard at 18c.

Butter and cheese—Butter continues to rule in favor of buyers, with sales of 25 firkins old at 19c, and 10 pkgs fresh western at 19c. We quote [illegible] at 15 to 18c. Cheese at 20 to 22. New cheese is selling at 15c.

Eggs—The demand for [illegible] and prices are comparatively higher. We now quote at 18 to 20c per dozen.

Hay—The market continued largely [illegible] of 200 bales timothy at [illegible].

Sugar—We quote new single sugars at 8 to 8½c, and four sacks at 35c. Sale of 15 bales new single quotes at $10.

Groceries—Coffee continues to rule rather in favor of buyers, and we notice a new feature in trade, viz: sales for the New Orleans market yesterday and to-day of 150 bags. Sugar is steady and firm. We quote fair to choice Rio coffee at 32 to 33½c; Java at 33½ to 40c; Louisiana sugar at 10½ to 12½; Porto Rico at 12c; Muscovado at 13½ to 16c; Hanna's New Orleans syrup at 85c, 95c and $1 for barrels, half-barrels and kegs; New York syrups at 60 to 65c; Muscovado reboiled molasses at 50 to 60c.

Items from Texas Papers.

THE NEGROES UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

(From Fisher's Bulletin, Galveston, 23d.)

CITY MATTERS.—At the request of the Provost Marshal General, Col. R. G. Laughlin, his Honor the Mayor called upon him yesterday, to consult in reference to the present unsettled condition of our colored population. Lieut. Col. Laughlin declared to the Mayor among other things that idleness on the part of the colored population would not be tolerated, nor would negroes be allowed to become chargeable upon the city as paupers, that the desire of the authorities was that negroes should make contracts with their former masters for any consideration agreeable to both parties, and that the parties so contracting would be compelled to carry out their contract in good faith. The Lieutenant Colonel proposed to the Mayor that the City Council should pass an ordinance empowering the Mayor to punish by fine and imprisonment all hired servants that may leave their employers before the expiration of the time agreed upon, and he assured the Mayor that measures would be adopted to prevent the ingress of idle negroes into the towns and cities of our State.

The Mayor informs us that he was exceedingly well pleased with the views advanced by the different officers of the department with whom he has conversed, and with the desire they manifested to discharge their duty in a manner as little obnoxious to the people as possible. The Mayor is of opinion that the negro question will turn out much better than most people in this State anticipate.

(From the Houston Telegraph.)

We hear that the Federal authorities at Galveston are bringing the negroes to common sense in a summary manner. They call them up, one by one, and ask who they belong to. Those who tell the truth are sent home at once, while those who acknowledge no home or master are put to work on the streets, and on other labor, under control of the military authorities. Negroes who flatter themselves that the new regime has no labor connected with it will make a grievous mistake.

Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Texas, June 19th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3.

The people of Texas are informed, that in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States "all slaves are free." This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor.

The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

By order of Major General Granger,
F. W. Emery, Major, and A. A. G.

COTTON TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW ORLEANS OR NEW YORK.

Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Texas, June 19th, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

Until the arrival of the proper Treasury Agents in this District, all cotton may be turned into the Quartermasters Department for shipment to New Orleans or New York, there to be sold to the United States Purchasing Agents. In case of such consignments, bills of lading will be given, and the owner will be permitted to accompany his property for the purpose of effecting his sale to the Purchasing Agents. No [illegible] of the United States.

By command of Brevet Major General Granger:
F. W. Emery, Major and A. A. G.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS REQUIRED TO REPORT FOR PAROLE.

Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston Texas, June 19th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 4.

All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas, since the Ordinance of Secession, are hereby declared illegitimate.

All civil and military officers and agents of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of Texas, and all persons formerly connected with the Confederate States Army, in Texas, will at once report for parole at one of the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper United States officers to be appointed: Houston, Galveston, Brenham, San Antonio, Marshall and Brownsville.

Although their long absence from their homes, and the peculiar circumstances of their State, may palliate their desertion from their organizations, this order will be strictly and promptly complied with.

The above mentioned, and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as arms, horses, munitions, &c., formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or State of Texas, will immediately deliver to the proper United States officer at the nearest of above mentioned places.

When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make to the same officer a full report of its character, quantity, location, security, &c.

All persons not complying promptly with this order will be arrested as prisoners of war, and sent North for imprisonment, and their property forfeited.

All lawless persons committing acts of violence, such as banditti, guerrillas, jayhawkers, horse thieves, &c., &c., are hereby declared outlaws and enemies of the human race, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By order of Major General Granger.
F. W. Emery, Major & A. A. Gen.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th says:

We had another fine rain yesterday. From the appearance of the heavens we suppose that occasional showers are general. If so, magnificent crops will be made throughout the State. This will be a great blessing, and will provide plenty of the staff of life at a very critical time in the history of the country.

"NATIONS DO NOT EMIGRATE."

We are glad to be able to state that quite an improvement is observable in our city the past week, in respect to order and quietude, and general feeling of security among the people. While it is true that a number of persons have left the country, and others are preparing to go, we think we can very safely say, that the great body of our people seem to be quite resigned to remain and abide the destiny which fortune has in store for them. Indeed, to think of leaving the country on the part of our entire people, is utterly idle. "Nations do not emigrate," is an axiom, and is certainly as applicable to the people of the Southern States, as to any. If not more so—*San Antonio Herald*, June 10.

We endorse the remarks of our Houston contemporaries upon the subject of expatriation. Our public men ought not to run away. Duty action upon them to remain at their posts, and take the fate of the people.—*Marshall Republican*, June 9th.

ROBBERY AND LAWLESSNESS.

Robbing seems to be the order of the day. A private letter from a very reliable citizen of Huntsville, informs us that a number of lawless men are banded together in Madison and adjoining counties, and are seizing and appropriating private property, principally cotton, under the pretence that it is Government cotton. They also take goods whenever it suits them. Heavy loss is feared unless something is done to prevent further depredations. Our informant says that the people in that region earnestly desire the advent of Federal troops, having no other hope of protection. He says a few companies should be stationed in Huntsville. Lawlessness will go on until lynch law will be revived, unless steps be taken to prevent it.—*Houston Telegraph*, June 19th.

SURRENDER OF EX-SENATOR JOHNSON, OF ARK.

Ex-Senator Robt. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, had surrendered voluntarily to Gen. Granger, and after being paroled, returned to Marlin where his family was residing.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Flake's *Bulletin* of the 22d says:

We learn that the government is now building a line from Shreveport to Vicksburg, and is repairing the line between Shreveport and Houston. As soon as these lines are completed, Galveston will be in direct communication with the Northern cities.

LIVELY COTTON BUSINESS AT VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 23d says:

The spirit of speculation in this staple seems to have received an impetus on yesterday—probably from the fact that the onerous taxation which has existed heretofore, had been abolished. The streets were lively and quite a number of buyers out.—The prices opened in the morning at [illegible] cents for good middling, and closing the day we learned of one or two lots taken at [illegible]. Even at these figures, buyers have a pretty certain margin for profit. The price is good for a lively business in cotton. Now that the only tax upon it is the internal revenue tax of 2 per cent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Murderous.—Wm. Bailey was sent before the First District Court on the charge of having with intent to kill, cut and stabbed Jno Hallet. Bailey is colored man and Hallet a sailor, who when somewhat intoxicated staggered against accused who then inflicted some severe cut wound on the sailor, who had to be treated in the Marine Hospital. The case was sent before the First District Court.

Small Cases.—Numerous whiskey tasters and brawlers were fined or sent down, according to their deserts.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Edward Murphy and Dillon were tried on the charge of having committed an assault and battery, with murderous intent on Mr. Hockwell. Accused were convicted.

Marie Chaplet and John Frontera, charged by E. Labranche with trespass, were acquitted.

Pauline Sabia and E. Rogers, charged for assault and battery and intent to kill Mr. Mercendell, were yesterday tried and acquitted.

Inquests.—The body of the young Anthony Schurr was found drowned yesterday at the foot of St. Jane street. Verdict, accidental death.

The body of an unknown colored man, age and nativity not discerned, was found drowned at the head of St. James street in the first District. The body was not provided with a vestige of clothing.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments to office have been made by his Excellency Gov Wells:

Parish of St. Helena Continued—Justices of the Peace—Gabriel Mullins, First Ward; L H Young, Second Ward; Dempsey Kemp, Third Ward; Robert F Rodgers, Fourth Ward; James P Longley, Fifth Ward; L Colliston, Sixth Ward; Harris Walker, Seventh Ward.

Parish of Vermilion—Edmond D Estlette, District Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District.

Archille Berard, Sheriff.
Nicholas Young, Recorder.
Louis Broussard, Clerk of Court.
J Jatromski, Assessor.
H Hauffman, Coroner.
Eugene Guignon, Justice of Peace and Notary.
Minos Broussard, Constable.
Police Jurors—S LeBlanc, E A Broussard, R H Mills, Thos Winnon, D O Broussard, P O Broussard, J Huffman.

Parish of St. Martin—G G Fournet, Sheriff.
Edmond Mouge, Recorder.
V A Fornet, clerk of Court.
Solly Berard, assessor.
Michel Robin, coroner.

Justices of the Peace—T Fontelieu, first ward; R T Easton, second ward; Ugar Guibbeau, third ward.

Constables—St Cyr Eile, first ward, Adrien Dore, second ward; C Melancon, third ward.

Notaries Public—E J Eles, L E Labolte, V Tubodaux, Homer Martin, Alpaouse Landry.

Police Jurors—A Duperier, Che Meashayer, Adolphe Berard, V A Fournet, Leon Guilliand, Treville Tubodaux.

Parish of St Landry, continued—Justice of the Peace—Victor Daniel, second ward.

Parish of East Feliciana—William Alpson, sheriff.
James C Jackson, recorder.
Franklin Hardesty, clerk of the Court.

Justices of the Peace—G W Catlett and Henry B Chase.

Justice of the Peace and Notary—Henry Hanford.

PARISH OF MADISON.

Patrick Kennedy, Sheriff.
F M Dawson, Clerk of Court.
E B Towne, Assessor.
Police Jurors—H P Moraney, W T Daggett, D Byrne, A Nowlen, E Armorer, Ebenezer Smith.

PARISH OF CALDWELL.

E H Martin, Sheriff.
John F Varner, Clerk of Court.
Thomas J Hough, Recorder.
Justice of the Peace—James A Boyd, Fourth Ward; Thomas J Hough, Fourth Ward; Anthony W Faulkner, Seventh Ward; James M Meredith, Fifth Ward.
A W Faulkner, Assessor.

PARISHES OF CLAIBORNE, BIENVILLE, JACKSON AND UNION.

J D Watkins, Judge of the Eleventh Judical District, as above.
A B George, District Attorney for the same.
Michael Callaham, Clerk of Court, Parish of Claiborne.
John Kimball, Sheriff, Parish of Claiborne.

PARISH OF CALCASIEU.

Austin Clifton, Sheriff.
Chas. Glapsolo, Clerk of Court.
David H. Lyons, Coroner.
Police Jurors—Paul Pujo, Joseph Sellier, Samuel Lyons, A J Clendenning, A Ellender, Leonard Corkins, G Bonnette, John Todd.
Justices of the Peace—Sirius Pitcon, Charles Glapsolo, Thomas Carr.
James Cole, Constable.

PARISH OF LIVINGSTON.

Thomas M. Terry, Clerk of Court.

The following are the names of passengers per steamer Mariposa:

From Cabina—Graham, J Varral, W Perry, A W Roberts, M Gibson, A Jewell, James Gillis, A Sherry, Smith, K Robertson, Capt Fry, F V Boston, John M L Haddon, Lieut Stinson, F V Boston, Jas Mc Donald, Capt O Moody, Capt W Clement, Mr and Mrs Buck and child, Mr and Mrs Ellis, Mr and Mrs R H Schell, W Meyer, M Humphreys Hartford, Mary Humphreys, Anna Layman, T C Rogers, J Wheeler, G C Wilkins, D T Moore, A Oehlers.

Second Cabin—Mrs A Bowen, Sidney Dolan, S Villalge, H Gettler, W Bowman, M E Bouger, J A M Coolan, John Smith, J Bussy.

FROM THE YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.—We had thought that the impartial and promiscuous manner in which the worthy Acting Mayor formed the list of the Committee of Arrangements for the approaching 4th of July, was such as to strike every observation. In fact, there was something, at first view, almost grotesque and fantastic in the strange mingling of late military or political antagonisms. But, on considering the sincere spirit of fraternal reconciliation which it was designed thus to embody, that first impression must have generally given place to one of sympathy and admiration; for sweet and pleasant it is, in the eyes of men and of angels, for reconciled brethren to dwell again together in unity!

Yet we regret to observe that this way of regarding the matter is not universal. In the columns of a contemporary complaint is made against the committee list, not on account of names selected, but on account of names omitted. It was not that the names of the list should be objected to, for that could not be done," saith complainant; "but the studious avoidance of numbers of our most prominent citizens—*that was most remarkable*."

It may seem hard to some that a quart will not hold a gallon, or a bushel a barrel.

Committee lists, like every human contrivance, must be more or less limited and imperfect. It was not to be expected that the numerical fifty could comprise all the prominence and all the worth in the citizenship of New Orleans. For the honor of the city we are proud to think that those elements of her glory and greatness swell illimitably beyond the paltry compass of fifty.

To enlarge the list would make room for more, but who can say that any practicable enlargement could make room for all? But if this means of silencing complaint is to be attempted, the simplest plan would be for the Acting Mayor to advertise for all who are prominent and worthy to have a place on the list, to send in their names at once. By deferring the 4th a week or two, there would possibly be time enough to form a distant approximation to a perfect list.

We are obliged to Mr. Geo. A. Williams, clerk of the packet Grey Eagle, for the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 23d.

From Galveston.

We have Galveston and Houston papers to the 22d. Gen. Weitzel arrived at Galveston on the 19th, and the work of military occupation seemed to be proceeding smoothly.

Prisoners from Fort Warren.

(From the Boston Traveller, June 12.)

Fifty-one more rebel prisoners were released from confinement at Fort Warren to-day, and came to this city in a hired boat to procure the necessary transportation to their homes, which were furnished at the United States Quartermaster's office, in Market square, and the men will leave for New York by the Newport route this afternoon.

The following were among the number:

Samuel P. Blake, [illegible] Orleans; Wm J. Freeman, do; Richard [illegible], Mobile; Geo. J. Binns, New Orleans; B. P. McGivney, do.

BY TELEGRAPH
FROM SOUTHWEST PASS

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.

(Per the New Orleans Bee.)

S. W. Pass, June 26, 10 A. M.

Steamship Star of the Union crossed the bar at 6 A. M.

S. W. Pass, June 26.

Arrived steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard, commander, from New York June 17th with a full cargo of merchandise to Alfred Moulton and the following passengers:

G W W Dupont, John Bonsall, J Palmer, Frank Case, R S Robertson, V B Hurst, A B Wood, W W Hunter, Wm Patterson and five children, Capt Day, R Kane, J Wesson, A Hunter, E L F Gantt, J Leech, B H Bayne, Jas Patton, A C Van Benthuysen, Antonio Martinez, B A Jones and servant, Miss Amy Noble, John Hubert, Wm J Wilson, Miss Ellen Hoole, Miss Anna Hubert, Mrs Wyman, H H Gordon and child, Mrs Francis and servant, Dr E Ames, Geo F A Nichols, Mrs E F Ames, Miss J Newman, Geo Hess, Mrs J Bowman and child, Geo Gordon, N C Dillman and servant, Mr Arpet, Mr Hinson, Chas South, Jno R Hinson, Jas Dunlap, Jas Fernandez, F Hall, A J Cole, Michael Finney, M H Lerner, Geo H Kennedy, Wm Brown, H G A Ser, Christian Anthon, R R Bennett and son, Fred Moser, J R Roberts and lady, Mrs Bennett, Chas Bennett, Chas Pinyet, M Abrams, Mr Chandler, M Clarke, J L Weaver, J H Hunt, Edwin Harris, George Fosse, Pat Grimes, Miss Mary Dumont.

ARRIVAL FROM GALVESTON.—The U. S. Sutler transport Exact, Capt. Crowell, from Galveston Thursday 22d instant, at 11 A. M., arrived in port this morning with 11 paroled prisoners of the army of the Trans-Mississippi.

Among the prisoners were Major-General Forney, Brig.-Gen. Dayton and a large number of Louisianians returning to their homes.

The Party for Negro Suffrage in the North.

(From the N. Y. Express.)

The proposition of a great body of men, such as composes the mass, but not the whole of the Republican Party, to give to barbarian negroes self sufficiency, to make "manhood suffrage" from the barbarism of Slavery, has a very serious look, more particularly as it comes from men opposed to Woman Suffrage, and men who in this proposition ignore their wives and children, and submit them to the government of ignorant negroes. The proposition comes also from men opposed to Irish and German suffrage, or, any foreign suffrage, and who would, if they could, impose even upon American born citizens, a property qualification from at least $1,000 or $10,000. The very party in this country thus opposed to the universal suffrage professes a desire or pure exclusive suffrage for the negro. Their avowed idea is, that the negroes of the South may thus be made to govern the Democrats of the North.

We regret to see that U. S. Senator Sherman of Ohio, is lending his name and his logic to this passion, doubtless because he deems it the only way to keep the party in perpetual power. We have a speech from him, in which (without naming) he takes emphatic ground against Andrew Johnson's North Carolina, and now Mississippi, Platform of Reconstruction.

"I conclude, reasons the Senator, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military government, *to be decided by the national authorities* until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In regard of the Southern States I would leave their under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future that the negroes should have a share in reconstruction, as they have borne their share in fighting. Negro voting may not suit our national prejudices of caste. "They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down the rebellion."

"We have not seen this "yielding." They never struck a blow until a Northern white soldier first struck for them. They seemed enough content still we came along and effected their liberation. But, the idea is confessed, that we millions of white Northern people should assume suffrage with the ignorant docile, and easily led" caste,—to the exclusion even of our own women and children.

The Republican leaders of the North believe they can only maintain by Federal power by dividing it with the negroes of the South.

Fortunately the President has put his foot down, and just, so put it down, in Mississippi. We see now what he means, viz,—that, this is a Government of States, as well as a Federal Government, and the regulation of the rights of suffrage is with the Sovereignties within the Federal Government for the States. Senator Sherman and other chiefs to enter into opposition against the President upon this, and, under Chief Justice Chase, they are now forming a Party against him.

Pulpit Politics and Negro Suffrage in New Hampshire.

The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed against the minister of the society, the Rev. J. L. Hatch, yesterday, June 11, on account of his unwillingness, in his sermon, advocated the rights of the freedmen, to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday. The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall—the largest in the city—and there the reverend gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving audience. The closing of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet—*Boston Traveller, June 12*.

Among the Protestants, about the only denomination that does not more or less preach politics in the pulpit on the Sabbath are the Quakers, and they only because they do not preach at all, but keep still. The only real safety, therefore, a Protestant can feel on a Sunday, from politics, is in a Quaker meeting. The Episcopalians kept aloof for a long while—but their Priests are also running in. The Roman Catholics, doubtless exercising certain political influence through their Priests—but never from the pulpit, that we hear of—and hence their church is powerfully increasing, and not alone from emigration. The Episcopalians also wonderfully increased, as long as they left Sabbath Politics to the Presbyterians, and Congregationalists. This Sunday newspaper *schism*, of the six days work of Editors, has not the merit of even originality or novelty.—[*New York Express*.

THREATENED SECESSION FROM TENNESSEE.—Some of the negro suffrage men threaten to exclude Tennessee from the Union, because of her negro laws, and to keep her out of the Senate and House. Can they? Has not Tennessee now as strong a right to a representation in Congress as Massachusetts? If Massachusetts should choose to secede from Tennessee, does not she put herself out of the Union, while Tennessee remains in? The State of Mississippi is about to be reorganized, and soon, to be in the Union. Governor Sharkey, it is certain, will let in no negro suffrage. Is Mississippi, then, to be seceded from, by Massachusetts? Or, if Massachusetts is followed by other States—will not the States left in the Union, and recognized by President Johnson, be the Union—while Massachusetts and her followers will put herself out in that "cold" she has been threatened with from the West—at times?—*New York Express*.

THE STANDING ARMY.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, sums up the following, as the number of men, we are to have in this army:

Under the proposed arrangements, the total strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 35,000; regular cavalry, 11,000; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; Veteran Reserve corps, 25,000; total, 177,000 men.

RAILROAD CONNECTION FROM OHIO TO NEW ORLEANS.—The following are the links in the chain of railroad formerly extending from New Orleans to the Ohio river, and which will soon be once more in working order:

	miles.
Cairo to Columbus via steamboat	20
Columbus to Jackson (Tenn.) via rail	157
Jackson to Grand Junction	17
Grand Junction to Canton	189
Canton to New Orleans	206
Aggregate	579

All this is rail but twenty miles.

No Foreign War.

The New York *World* of the 17th remarks: "We have at length semi-official assurances from Washington that no new demand has been made upon England with reference to the Alabama claim. The claim for damage has been made from time to time during the past three years, but no more emphasis has been recently given it than when first preferred.

"On this ground, we may say, that the people of the United States and their Government have made up their minds to stop English for the present. War has no longer any attractions for us. Whatever we may say about the Monroe doctrine, or the Alabama depredations, we do not propose to go to war with either England or France if we can decently escape a conflict. After the waste of the civil war is repaired, and our finances have got into working order, we may have a little fight with England or France to keep our hand in; but just now the universal Yankee nation is intent upon peace, and nothing but a great provocation would provoke it into a fight.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

HEAD OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, June 26, 1865.

The general market exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day, but the improvement in our leading staples was much more marked than of late. Prices changed to a very limited extent, the tendency in some instances being in favor of the buyer, the remainder in favor of the seller. Good Orleans Sugar