THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,484.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6.

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

A dispatch in one of the Western papers stated that the New York *Herald* has been suppressed by General Hartshuff. General Hartshuff commands at Petersburg, Va., not New York, and the paper referred to is the Petersburg *News*, which was suppressed, after three warnings, by that General for its alleged disloyal sentiments. Roger A. Pryor was its editor.

THE FUNG SHUEY IN THE RIVER.—A dispatch from Southwest Pass announces that the steamer Fung Shuey, from New York on the 23th June, crossed the bar at 9½ P. M. yesterday.

Captain Armstrong and Mr. Ingram, clerk of the steamer 14th May, out of Red River, have our thanks for Shreveport papers to the 2d instant.

MRS DAVIS.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has taken up her residence for the time-being at Savannah, Ga. She is represented as being in a very obedient condition.

AN OLD AND LARGE PAPER AND STATIONERY HOUSE.—Until a recent period Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, conducted one of the oldest and largest paper and stationery establishments in the South.—They supplied at one time with materials nearly the whole metropolitan and country press of Louisiana, of Texas and Mississippi, and to a large extent that of Alabama and Arkansas. It will be observed that the former partnership has been resumed, and that they are launching again out at the same stand on an extensive scale in staple and miscellaneous articles, the latter head including 200 Webster's Spelling Books. The old country as well as city customers of the firm will be glad to renew their former relations with it.

Arrival of the Steamer Mississippi.

The steamer Mississippi, Capt. Kennedy, from New York on the 27th June, arrived last evening. Our Northern files by her are to the evening of the above day. Their news has been anticipated via the West or by telegraph. To the Purser of the Mississippi we are indebted for obliging attentions.

This steamer, with the Merrimack, was recently sold by the Steamship Company of Boston, (Boston and New Orleans line,) to the New York Mail Steamship Company, (Star line.)

On Friday 30th June, Victor Meyer, third cook of the steamer Mississippi, died from hasty and was buried at sea.

July 3d passed steamships Republic, Mariposa and Star of the Union hence for New York.

The following are the names of passengers by the steamer Mississippi:

Mrs. wife, and 5 children; Capt L Pendergast, H Schwartz S M Rush J E Logan, Lieut L Levy, I Levy, H H Marks, W E Woods, R Rau and wife, Gen James Fentress, G Kahn, J W Northrop, James Hamilton, C F Stephenson, A Dunlap Gordon, Miss Bryon, Mrs Maddox, Miss S Dunham, Mrs J Jenkins, John Butler, E J Jamison, J Dougherty, E W Trowbridge, W A George, C F Settle, A C Willard, R W Smith, P Owen, Mrs E Brennan, F H Hart, J P Winthrop, W J Pinney, H Graham, J E Hadden, A F Morris, Mrs J E Kindred, Mrs E M Mitchell and child, Dr E M Mitchell, W Jones, E F Kinsley, W Gurney, Mrs Hackney, F George, J S Boyle, J Seilmaid R M Wormley, E H Gorey, J M Mitchell, R H Jones, J Walton, M Monsen, N M Story, F Ingalls, W Deacon, D M Bennett, Mrs J Deacon, Miss E A Deacon, J C Moore, wife and 3 children, M Smith, D S Austin, J Beverly and 20 in steerage.

Later from the North by Telegraph.

Continued Illness of the President—Civil and Military Collision in Philadelphia—Later from Europe—American Securities Declined—Democratic Campaign in New York Opened in Opposition to Negro Suffrage—Bill in Favor of Immediate Restoration of Southern States—Accident on the Miss. and Tenn. Railroad and Gen. Forrest Seriously Injured—The President's Health Improving—Gold on the 3d 139—Cotton 44.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

New York, July 1.—Gold opened at 141 and stands now at 140 1/2 Market dull.

Cotton dull at 44 to 45.

No business will be transacted until Wednesday.

The war expenses of New York city and county alone are over seventeen millions.

President Johnson continues very ill.

His sickness is attributed to fatigue from over exertion in public business.

A sharp contest is now going on between civil and military authorities in Philadelphia, growing out of an attempt of the former to arrest the latter on civil warrant in the Gorsuch case.

Washington, July 3, via *Louisville*, July 4.—The President continues ill from exhaustion by incessant attention to business.

No Cabinet meetings.

Secretary Seward has returned.

Gen. Lee has gone to spend the summer in Cumberland county, Va.

Henry A. Wise has arrived at Norfolk.

New York, July 3, 6 P. M.—Gold 138, tending downward. Five twenties much stronger from foreign demand; 105 offered. No sellers. Cotton 44

Washington, July 3d.—Gen. Halleck has arrived here.

Robert Dodd has been unconditionally released, and is soon expected from Richmond.

Gen. Grant leaves for Albany this evening.

The President is better, but too much indisposed to receive visitors.

Gens Meade and Crawford have arrived in Harrisburg, Pa., en route to Gettysburg.

Cape Race, July 31—Steamer China, from Liverpool on the 24 h, has arrived.

The Persia's advices caused a decline in American securities.

It was expected the Great Eastern, with the cable, would leave Valencia on the 10th, and arrive at Trinity Bay on the 24th. Telegraph tariff from all points to North America to Great Britain will be twenty one pounds for twenty words, and twenty-one shillings for each additional word, the address, date, signatures, all to be counted.

Washington, July 3, (Evening.)—The Government has no rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

Government yesterday paid in gold the July interest on its bonds.

Louisville, July 3.—A magnificent banquet in honor of General Sherman, is progressing here.

The advent of the General has made a gala day for our city.

He will view the camps of his army in the environs to-morrow.

Washington, July 3.—Another protest has been sent to the President against the appointment of Judge Parsons as Provisional Governor of Alabama.

Haynes advised my the rebellion is gaining strength, and that President Grellard had ordered reverses.

New York, June 3.—The Democratic political campaign opens with an address from Chas. Mason, opposing negro suffrage and advocating the immediate restoration of Southern States to the Union.

Andrew Johnson, formally supported the bills of Ford's Theatre, but it was not consummated. It re-opens next week. The President's health is better.

Five-Twenties 105, strong.

European advices to the 24th quote Sherman at 71. Cotton twenty pence.

Sterling Exchange, nine to three-eighths.

By press telegram from Europe, manufactured prices are unchangable. Havannas have declined upon them.

Grenada, Miss., July 4.—An accident occurred at 4 P. M. to-day on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, near Senatobia, seriously injuring H B Forrest, late Lieutenant-General Confederate forces.

Many of the passengers are badly injured, but, fortunately, no one was killed.

The accident was caused by the sinking of the roads.

A plank from the tenderwork caught in a car, tearing up the floor, seats and beams and cut off both of the car.

Gen. Forrest's shoulder blade is fractured.

Grenada, Miss., July 4.—Mr. A. Hotchkiss, German, aged 32 years, white on his way to Memphis, Tenn., was severely wounded, two miles 50 yards, and 12 o'clock turned them and ordered him to halt. He opened his pocket, but the horse being slow, and Steinberg not to chance of escape, drew a pistol and brained him with

They then charged upon him, shot him, robbed him of his coat, hat, boots, pocket book containing one thousand dollars in greenbacks, and notes amounting to eight thousand dollars, leaving him dead on the road.

The assassins are now in Bird Springs, at 10 A. M. on the 1st inst., near a dwelling. Steinberg leaves a wife and four children.

The country is full of such desperadoes.

No excitement here to-day.

The Celebration of the Fourth of July on Tuesday.

The celebration on Tuesday was certainly one of the most generally demonstrative, and yet peaceful and orderly, occasions of the kind which the city has ever witnessed.

It would be impossible, with the space at our command, to relate the incidents of the day in detail, and for the most part quite superfluous, since nearly the whole population seems to have turned out, in spite of the hot sun and sultry air, and must necessarily retain, either as spectators or participators, a restising sense of what occurred.

PROCEEDINGS AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The first exercises appointed by the programme commenced at 10 A. M. in the spacious and appropriately decorated hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Philippa street, between Canal and Common. The celebration here was organized by the Committee charged with that duty by Acting Mayor Burke. The hall was plentifully provided with chairs which were soon filled with a large and intelligent assemblage. Many came with their families, and ladies occupied a wide space in front of the platform.

There were not wanting a number of army and navy uniforms to variegate the scene, but its civilian and citizen aspects were obviously predominant. The enthusiasm of the audience were exhibited in spontaneous manifestations, but rather in close, and earnest attention and where appropriate, pointed applause. They formed in short a spectacle alike respectable and enthusiastic.

According to the order of exercises announced by Mr. Burke, the Rev. Mr. Bartlet offered a prayer, the Hon. J. N. Ten read the Declaration, and William Read Mills delivered an oration on the subject of American liberty. The orator was frequently and warmly applauded. The oration was followed as it was preceded by spirited music, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Appended is the text of the oration which, though rather long, is not diffuse, and abounds in reflections that may at this time profitably be pondered.

American Liberty.

Fellow Citizens:

If ever the natal day of our country became forgotten, it was because the blessings and prosperity would stagnate from the Revolution of '76, through greed, and become as commonplace, that its benefits were not appreciated. Could we throw ourselves back to the first decade immediately succeeding the peace of 1783 and impregnate ourselves with the feelings of those who, worn out with long seven years of toil, suffering, and danger, at last breathed peace, which insured their freedom; or could we imagine their depth of feeling when still later, in 1787, they saw their great frame work of government modeled and cemented by George Washington, President of the Convention, and Deputy from Virginia, and his colleagues, all illustrious representatives of the twelve colonies; or when, later still, their labors had been ratified by the people, and the Constitution of the United States became a living form of Government, we could readily understand the intense welfare made, to them, the day we celebrate, one of extreme joy and elation.

To them peace was no more than it became to their descendants. The Constitution secured to them no greater rights of protection than it has done ever since. The Union when that Constitution consolidated, and, God be praised, preserved, was not intended to ensure alone their happiness. But, like all acquisitions, that peace, Constitution and Union gave them more joy, by them more appreciated because the work of their own hands, the fruit of their own labor their own reward of their perseverance, courage, and wisdom. Hence the Fourth of July was to them a holiday, for it was the day on which they had received their freedom, and pledged their lives and sacred honor to that declaration which ensured them that Constitution and Union.

No wonder, then, it was a day of rejoicing; that the celebration was general, universal; that fervid and patriotic feelings made old men young and gave children an appreciative exaltation beyond their years.

But, although to-day is as it may as seem, was it strange that the succeeding generation, though supplying to a much greater degree the benefits appeared to appreciate it the less; that gradually a change—and like many other changes, for the worse—was visible in the manner of its keeping, until at last it was scarcely regarded as worthy of remembrance. The reason for this is obvious. The American people, previous to the recent bloody trial, were in the enjoyment of a prosperity arising in a great measure from inheritance, and not from their own efforts. Reposing in blessings in childhood, profiting by it in early manhood, without effort, without fear of being deprived of it, they gradually became thoughtless as to whom and to what causes they were indebted for it. They forgot that all that is valuable and worthy of preservation in the history of a people comes not as the air we breathe, entirely and solely the bounty of a beneficent Providence, but in the consequence, if not the reward, of pain, toil, deprivation, and patient suffering. It is the message, then, that to-day we, with humility, and yet with thankfulness, welcome the Fourth of July, and, as the Fathers of the Republic did, unite together with earnestness in its celebration; for by trouble and difficulty, by war, which we have suffered, has a precious inheritance been preserved to us.

We can appreciate the benignity of peace, for we, with anguish of body and mind, have experienced the horrors of war. *We* can well admire and be proud of the Constitution of our fathers, for we now know—what they only fervently hoped—that that Constitution not only possessed the form of a good government, but all the elements of strength and permanency; and we can mutually pledge to each other "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, to the Federal Union," for we know that it has been attested by the strongest proof that "it must and shall be preserved."

Rome, the Constitution, and the Union! O, fellow citizens, how feeble is the speech of man to express the emotion which those words inspire.

Rome?

"Thou source and soul of social life;
Oh! first of human blessings, and supreme;
Fair Peace, how lovely, how antigenic dear!
By whom arise to the cincture zone of man
Love grows its fair in sunny command,
And unsuspicious Likes
Blends to the man circles wire gives us thee.

The Constitution of our Fathers! How deeply loved by all who calmly study it! How countless its benefits to our people, when by these obeyed!

The Union! Union by peace and through the Constitution—not by war, not without the Constitution; the Union of a common brotherhood in peacefulness, imbued with the integrity of the Constitution, working out in love and harmony a common destiny.

By commencing with hearts alone can we realize our love for them, can we be made to feel the blessings which they have given us, and from which all greater blessings, if we are willing, are yet to flow to us.

Hence being the circumstances under which we celebrate this day, it is fitting for us to revert to the early existence of our national life; some more calmly to examine that we may still better understand the work, of which this day is an anniversary.

And, first, what was the work? However various it may be said to have been, the main object aimed at, the great end accomplished was the assuring and perpetuation of American liberty.

To say that previous to July 1776, liberty had not been enjoyed by the people of the thirteen colonies, would be erroneous. Indeed, previous to the year of 1763, the colonies had enjoyed liberties which would have been highly prized by the people of most nations. They had separate charters, by duly adapted in a great degree to their municipal wants, but containing provisions in perfect accord with the liberty of conscience, the right of free thought and speech. The organization of their general legislatures, a species of representative character. Indeed, and is not been for the encroachments through royal prerogative and the assumed absolute power of Parliament, upon these limited chartered rights, the colonies for a time, at least, would have remained dependencies of the mother country.

The liberty which the colonists enjoyed, educated, and prepared them for the greater liberty which Providence had in keeping for them. Who would be loyal to any, than the liberty they had enjoyed? Who, but that liberty, has been the great objection to a government in which sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people. But through the trials of the American revolution, through the struggles of the American people, that only government which was free and equal, but did not free the negro. It remained for the late war to do that; and to carry out their purposes fully, there must be not only freedom but suffrage. He argued at length to prove the freed negroes entitled to suffrage, asserting that the public good required that they should possess equal political rights, the sooner the better. Without that, he thought there was danger of the late rebels ruling the South with the ballot as they had formerly ruled it with the bullet.

General Banks denounced the establishment of the Empire in Mexico, as opposed to American ideas and interests, and declared that the eagle, if not beside flag on the Rio Grande border-must be and will be driven away.

General Banks was loudly applauded at the end and throughout his speech. Judge Hand followed in a speech, and with a benediction from the Rev. Dr. Goss the ceremonies dispersed.

There were regular orgies of artillery outside the building, and parades music filled the intervals of the exercises.

From Galveston.

Our latest from Galveston is to the 1st July. Parke's *Bulletin* of that day contains a bando order by Gen. Granger subjecting to rigid quarantine regulations.

III. All vessels arriving before November 1st, 1865, from any port of Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, South America, North of Latitude twenty degrees South, or from any foreign port within any be subject to yearly visitation of a medical officer, or to while police force may pull at the time, and all vessels within any touch or stop at any of the before mentioned ports, as well as all vessels arriving from ports within the United States within the space and ranging over or following those limits in an manner, will be subject to rigid quarantine regulations.

IV. Vessels leaving ports in Texas exempted by military forces, will receive from the Medical Attending Officer, a proper bill of health or facilities their entrance into other ports.

Good Competitors, says the *Night's* (Galveston) *Bulletin*, can find steady employment at that office.

Passengers by the steamer Cheeseboro, from Matchez:

Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.