THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

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

NEW COMMISSION AND AUCTION FIRM—We invite attention to the announcement of Monroe & Noyes, (John T. Monroe, O. J. Noyes), who have established a partnership in general commission and auction business at No. 49 Carondelet street. The new firm combine the character and experience to commend it to the confidence and patronage of the public.

The railroad is now in operation between Mobile and Montgomery, Ala.

Political Paradoxes and Vagaries.

Some curious and interesting illustrations of the mutability of opinion have been recently exhibited by Northern journals and politicians. They would form a valuable contribution to a museum of political paradoxes. In nearly every instance, the late war has been the source from which they have sprung, and to which they are for the most part openly credited on the "*tempora mutantur*" principle in its widest acceptation.

It is well known in what an extremity of opposition to the party in power Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, formerly stood. His universal hostility to the policy of President Lincoln extended contingently to the policy of President Johnson, for both came into the Presidency of the present term by the same votes and on the same platform. It is needless to say that against violent interference with the domestic institutions of States, and especially against President Lincoln's emancipation measure, Mr. Vallandigham vehemently protested. Yet in a recent letter reviewing the political situation, Mr. Vallandigham, as a Democrat and a friend of restored Union, finds cause of joy in the extinction of slavery, declares that in spite of this radical disturbance of their industrial system the Southern States, with two or three possible exceptions, "will become more populous, prosperous and powerful than any other section," and also concludes that there is no present reason why the Democracy should not join earnestly in support of President Johnson to the end of reestablishing peace and prosperity under the Constitution.

Mr. Vallandigham has heretofore too fully proved his political sincerity to permit us to doubt that these are now his candid opinions. Since we must believe them honest, then, they are entitled to respect, and since Mr. Vallandigham is also conceded to be a man of ability they are entitled to no small weight with the people of the South in forming their judgment and shaping their course in regard to public affairs.

But one of the most notable instances of the efforts of Democratic opponents of the war to discover elements of compensation in the result, is afforded by the New York *News*. The compensatory system of the *News* is about as bold and sweeping as could be imagined by any uninspired intellect. It carries the war directly into the centre of Africa, or, rather, carries Africa into the centre of the Abolition camp; and Africa is to be in alliance with the white population of the South, and, armed with the ballot, is to furnish an overwhelming reinforcement to the electoral ranks of the Democratic party. That we do not overstate the case, this language of the *News*, in an article on the prospects of negro-voting, will show:

Swell head Republicanism grown now to bursting under the inflation of its bloody gains, mistakes in counting on the votes of the Southern negroes. Reaction will follow the partial revulsion that may be supposed to have taken place in the sentiment between the black man and the white. That antagonism which the factious leaders of the North hope to hold the Southern negro will give way to the dictates of his interests and his association. The intellectual superiority of his white neighbors will, in the very nature of things, command the vote of the emancipated slave by and by, and anticipate the time when he can, by an independent act of his own mind, grasp the fact that he is of necessity a member of that political brotherhood of labor, the Democracy.

As a partisan, we should look forward to the practical effect of Negro Suffrage as an enormous gain to the volume of the vote of the Democratic party.

There are not wanting plenty of other examples of similar facility in seeking recondite *York Herald* has so long indulged in fantastic vagaries that its mutations can no longer startle. But simply as a matter of political and historical curiosity it is worth while to recur to the opinions uttered by that journal about two years ago. It was on the 6th of June, 1863, that the *Herald* said:

The result of the reaction in the United States will be that the Abolition leaders will be all banished or hanged, and it will be made a penal offense to agitate the question of negro slavery hereafter or blaspheme the handiwork of God by asserting that a black man is equal to a Celt, a Saxon, a Teuton, or any other division of the great Caucasian race.

The same paper of the same date observed that, as the condition of a restored and harmonious Union, "the people of the North must prove their sincerity and good faith by sacrificing the Abolitionists, the cause of all the misfortunes of the Republic." We have not heard of the *Herald* repeating this proposition, or the foregoing prophecy, since the work of actually restoring the Union commenced.

Strange Convergence of Divergences.

New York papers of the 7th note the strange association of names in the following invitation:

Gerrit Smith, Esq., New York—

Dear Sir: The events which with increasing emphasis are inscribing our national history, attract and impress the public mind. We think that information is needed and counsel required. We know that the interest which you have felt in the conflict which is passed, continues to the stages of its participation and close.

Understanding your willingness to communicate with your fellow-citizens on national topics, we would be pleased could you address a public meeting in this city at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of next Thursday, the 8th instant, on the present attitude of the country.

HORACE GREELEY, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
E. H. CHAPIN, HENRY WARD BEECHER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
SAM. L. M. BARLOW, HENRY W. BELLOWS,
MIRAM KETCHUM.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith is one of the earliest, most eminent, most candid and consistent of the Northern Abolitionists. The text of his address on this occasion, as stated by a New York daily, was to be: "Neither legal nor moral right to try the rebels for treason. The way to a sure and enduring peace lies, not through perfidy and vengeance, but through justice and love." The subscribers who have combined in a call upon him for a discourse based on these propositions, represent every shade of political opinion, and during the late rebellion were antagonistic in greater or less degree on every question incident to the struggle.

A SPEECH WITHOUT A NEGRO.—It is mentioned in a New York paper as a memorable and almost incredible circumstance that President Johnson, not long since in Washington, made a "speech without a negro." The speech was addressed to Sunday school children.

The journal referred to adds:

This may seem to be a trivial and easy thing; but to one who reflects upon the incessant persistency with which the "negro" is forced upon the attention of every public man at Washington at the one great ever rallying subject of all our thoughts, and cares, and hopes, and fears, it will appear no slight evidence of the entire strength of understanding that the President should be able to shake this "black man of the sea" from his shoulders long enough to talk with children in as kindly, wise, and fatherly a fashion as if no Dutch traders had ever brought the Africans into James river, and with him an Iliad of woes to the western world.

A correspondent, speaking of Gen. Sherman, says he pleased me like him, "if only his whiskers were a little redder and a grape-vine telling to the War Department thrown into the composition of his head."

The United States transport steamship Crescent, D. D. Latham commanding, from New York the 6th the Fortress Monroe and Mobile with the following passengers:

Major Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, Col. Wheeler, Col. Blood, Maj. Graves, Major Fenness, Capt. Weedon, Capt. Finch, Capt. Langdon, Capt. Ryder, Withers, Grives, Hart, Phillips and Hill, Drs. Fulsom, Moroney, McDonald, Ramsom, Lieuts. Poltvier, Scutellier, Mr. Shilly, Reporter of the New York Times.

The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, Captain Hildreth, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Wm Gray, wife, child and servant, Mrs E K Dowling, Miss Robertson, Mrs S G Barton, two children and servant, Mrs Calvert, Miss M. Calvert, Mrs Forsyth and child, Mrs Tanney, John F Watson and lady, Wm B Smith, A de Ronier, A Shiff, M S Dana, H T Sullivan, J A Clifford, E Fenner, John McHugh, wife and child, F Fazzipico, C Munro and daughter, Mrs H Norman, T Henning, Mrs Sandoge and servant, C F Ames, L W Nye, Col C W Drew, Mrs S H Green, Miss E J Green, Gov Fandaly, H G Morgan, W S Mount, O B Bunker, F Van Wagenen, F M Barrin.

Passengers per schooner Gipsey from Havana:

Mrs A M Hernandez, A M Hernandez, J B Ward, Jose De F Hevia, S Moore, J Rucy, H J Rodriguez, J Pitmers, Wm Leayton, Jos Smith, Jos McCoy, Ed Knihn, A Evenich, Ed Loguig, Miss J B Anderson, Miss D Anderson, Mrs J Dejis and 4 children, Mrs J M Pohlhaus, Miss Davis, Mrs Fool, Hy D Aert, H Gonzales, Geo G Phillips, W Thomas, C Knowlton.

The Frank Confession of an ex-Rebel Alabama Journalist.

An editorial in the Mobile *Tribune* of the 11th—the 3d number after the revival by its former editor and proprietor, Mr. E. Bellamy—contains the following:

We have professed much admiration of Jefferson Davis, and see no authentic reason to modify that admiration. We believe that he is a great and good man. His antecedents show this, as when we are told that he approved, or knew anything of the plot, which Booth, the actor, was the chief instrument of, we treat it with disregard. Proven, there will be no reason to doubt. If it be proved, Mr. Davis will have no respect from us.

This, however, is a preface to what, although late, we desire to say. There is every reason to suppose that Mr. Lincoln was a man of high conscientious purposes. The eulogiums which have been passed on him do not weigh the least in this opinion. It is the little quiet acts, the rough and homely stories which he was accustomed to—more than the great nations's necessities, which he could not escape—that have taught us the respect we have for his character.

Every man—high or low—a few months ago, was an enemy to the South, if he did not fall into the general current of opinion which ran through it. We frankly confess that we have been as good a rebel as can anywhere be found—as bitter a secessionist. We do not, and shall not, make apologies for it. It is on record, and we are not in the least ashamed of it, although it has cost us dear. More than we would now give for any ordinary luxury.

And we tell our readers this because we cannot doubt that the just Historians of our conquerors know that the Southern country is of infinite value to the North, and that for the greatness of this grand part of the country, there is one essential thing—that is, that we shall not be oppressed. Justice—the right of the conqueror to dictate his terms—all this we are ready to submit to; and submit to it the more readily because every one knows that the power is over us and that power can have only one object. If it be thought need—that to placate our people, and bring back their feelings of repentance for the "rebellion," and teach them how to discover in the future the means of plucking from the agitator of to past the comforts which we have sacrificed in our ambitious struggle to erect an independent Confederacy from the United States. We, rebel only in a legally constructive form. The animus was honest, good and estimable. And men thus acting from such honest, conscientious motives—are they not worthy of regard? Will they not make good citizens?

We think that our "Yankee Conquerors" know this, and to their justice—nay, their mercy—we appeal. We shall not sacrifice any of our manhood in making the appeal. If they are true, they will not require it. Rather, they will look with regard to those who, while acknowledging themselves to be conquered, ask of their conquerors the right to be considered honest—to have been moved by a true American impulse—and to expect a proper guarantee that the past shall be forgotten, and that all of us shall be permitted to add to the general glory—that we shall be so used as that we shall have a stimulus to take as much pride in that glory as any man who has fought against our especial dogmas, and who, naturally, may feel some satisfaction in the reflection that he has whipped us out of them.

Cotton in Georgia.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

I hear, on good authority, that the Government has now at its command in the North—North as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for its transportation. As there is, however, included in the above amount more or less cotton that is claimed as the property of loyal residents in Georgia and Alabama, it is possible the round figures I have given may not be realized, though they will not fall short very materially. The cotton secured by the surrender of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith is understood to embrace simply that which was held by those armies for the benefit of the rebel government, and not the property of private residents in those departments.

Tobacco Convention.

[From the Louisville Press, ult.]

In the session of the tobacco grower's meeting yesterday, the plan of a National Convention of those interested in the weed was suggested. It was decided to hold such a Convention to take into consideration the manner of taxing tobacco. The Convention being from all the tobacco growing States, will have great influence with the next Congress, and will be able to make many suggestions in regard to taxing tobacco that will be of good information to that body. The Convention will be held on the second Wednesday in September. The following is the committee to correspond with the tobacco men in the different States, and make arrangements for holding the Convention: L J Bradley, Augusta, Ky; D Spangling, I H Caldwell, J F Flagg, R J Usher, G Spiatt, E S J Round, Jos Clark, Louisville. John T Johnson, W G Morris, Jacob Pfister, Cincinnati; B L Lewis, Mason county, Ky, W E Glover, Dr King, Logan county, Ky, A Reed Allen, Breckinridge county, Ky.

New York and Vicksburg Again United.

[From the Vicksburg Herald, of the 15th.]

Vicksburg and the Empire city are again in close connection by telegraphic communication. The following correspondence explains itself:

Office Daily Herald,
Vicksburg, June 9, 1865.

"To the New York Herald:

"The Vicksburg *Herald* sends greeting, 'Long live the Republic.'"

"IRA A. BATTERTON, Ed. Herald."

[ANSWER.]

NEW YORK, June 10, 1865.

"Editor Vicksburg Herald:

"The Metropolitan Editorial Corps," respond kindly to the greetings of the Vicksburg *Herald*, and send greetings to all Knights of the Quill, on the resumption of *Lightning communication* through all points of a *Reunited* Country!

[Signed] "D. H. CRAIG."

Gossip About the New York Times.

A late New York letter says:

A great deal has been said concerning the retirement of Governor Raymond from the *Times*, and the incoming of Thurlow Weed as manager in chief. There is no truth in it, nor is Mr. Raymond going to Europe—his family have gone and intend remaining abroad for a year. Mr. Weed's only connection with the *Times* is that of an editorial writer, or occasional contributor over his own signature.—Mr. John Swinton, who has been the managing editor since Mr. Wilson's departure, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Morrison, one of the ablest writers on the newspaper press. Governor Raymond retains the active management of the paper, and will not permit his Congressional duties to interfere with it.

Ex-Governor Moore, of Louisiana.—The Purpose of his Coming.

We understand that ex-Governor T. Overton Moore, of this State, has been arrested, and arrived in this city last night. We hear, moreover, that he will be sent to Fort Pulaski, Ga.

JOE SHELBY GOES TO JOHN MAXIMILIAN.—Joe Shelby, with 500 of his guerrillas, we are informed on first rate authority, has gone to Mexico to join Maximilian. Shelby's guerrillas have been a terror to the people of Arkansas and Missouri for the past three years, and we wish the "Emperor" joy of his new troops.—*New Orleans Times, last evening.*

Sketches of the City of Mexico.

We find the following sketches in a correspondence from the city of Mexico, dated the 27th ult.:

THE PRESENCE OF A MILITARY FORCE

is continually seen and felt, but not to the injury of any individual. No city in the world is more peacefully governed than Mexico has been since the French occupation. The machinery of city government goes on as before, under the old municipal system, who have the entire management and direction of the city funds and account for them to no higher power. All city taxes are levied and the proceeds disposed of by them for public purposes without interference. Rows, "drunks" and fights are unknown in Mexico. After 9 o'clock the streets are nearly deserted, everybody being at home and probably in bed by that time. The streets are tolerably well lighted with oil lamps, which, however, will soon give place to gas, under the recently formed contract. Lanterns are placed on the pavement at the intersection of all the streets, and a municipal watchman, in uniform, divides the care of the city during the night with the sentinels, who keep in constant communication until daylight.

EXTREMES OF WEALTH AND POVERTY.

Like some European cities, Mexico presents the extremes of wealth and poverty. Beggary is reduced to a system. Many incorrigible offenders are known to the police as having for years imposed upon the sympathies of strangers by drugging their own children (for those hired from others for the purpose) and passing them off for diseased or dying. Attempts have been made to stop this, but ineffectually. Then the lame, blind and the deformed, in every stage of disgusting loathesomeness, are continually thrust in your path, clamorous for charity, which is defined to be most pleasure taken, usually in the name of all the most sacred persons in heaven and on earth. The blind are offered around by children, who stand at the doorways and beg for them by the hour, going through the calendar of holy individuals whom they invoke to bless the giver of the smallest coin. Deformed creatures, too horrible to contemplate, are carried in chairs and placed under one's window until exercised with a few pieces of copper money.

In the dense throng threading the streets these helpless creatures form a feature memorable for their very hideousness. There are several large and splendid hospitals, but lately they have been fuller than usual. Benefits for the relief of the poor occasionally take place at the theatres and bull fights, and both the Emperor and Empress have made frequent and large donations. This squalor and deformity is generally the result of disease contracted by vice.

WEALTH'S SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Turning to the other extreme of society, Mexico contains enormous wealth, which is lavished in all the means of comfort and luxury known to civilized life. Houses, whose forbidding exterior of stone and plaster, with grated, prison like windows, little indicate the elegance within, are adorned with all that art and wealth can supply. Silver plate, silver and two United States at fabulous expense. Costly carpets, curtains, mirrors, chandeliers, pianos, statuary, paintings, libraries, and all that goes to complete a sumptuously furnished mansion are displayed, oftener with reckless profusion than in conformity with good taste, and all propriety is lost in the calculating American a valuable market in our nearest neighbor, if we have the sense to keep in good terms and make our friendly relationship more intimate. The private equipages in the streets are a special means of exhibiting wealth and taste. Most of them, with very rare exceptions, are those of belonging to wealthy families are imported from Europe, though a few are made in the United States. Some of these are elaborately ornamented with silver, as are also the harness.

Mules seem to be in general demand for carriage animals, though a fine span of English or American horses now and then adds a touch of ribbons held by riveted coachmen, while behind sits the footman in all the splendor of red, green and yellow. In the afternoon, all go to the Paseo de Bucarelli, the Paseo de la Viga, along the calle de la Piatero and the Alameda. At the last named place, which is a very pretty spot, with trees handsomely laid out with flowers, circle and large shade trees, the fashionable world of Mexico resort for morning drives and equestrian exercise, and here may be seen some of the famous Mexican riding in all the grace and love of display, for nowhere does the Mexican gentleman feel so proud as on his horse, covered with his splendid silver mounted saddle and gaily ornamented scraps. On a fine morning a multitude of horsemen are curveting along the romantic drives, now plunging into half hidden among the foliage, passing out of sight behind the fountains, and wheeling into sight again, all in a spontaneous fashion, but yet owing to the perfect control of their animals, never coming in contact. Among the crowd are seen the dashing uniforms of French and Austrian officers, displaying their heavy horses at a jogging pace, holding on to the reins with both hands, their elbows spread, feet pointed out at right angles from the stirrups, and presenting in all respects a ludicrous picture compared to the elegant horsemanship displayed around them. When one of these warriors (mostly effeminate looking gentlemen, with pale mexicans quietly make room, and appear not to notice the contrast) chooses to lancel off the road, he seen beneath the ample *sombrero*, though doubtless the scene affords the rest food for fun in some more fitting place, where the rules of politeness would not be violated by a hearty laugh.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thieving Children.—Eugene is a young lad, not fully imbued with proper principles on the property question, and on a visit to the museum he saw a boy who was a lesson sent down for five days. Mrs. Morris and her children were pilfering cotton on the levee, and therefore sent down for ten days. In the case of Kate Thompson, a small black girl, who had stolen money from the drawer of H. Winter, Recorder Venner had those parents called up to know what is her duty to teach her children that they must respect the rights of others.

Fighting.—Nich. Dick and Tom Washington had a fight on the Levee, which after they were sent to the workhouse for ten days.

A Bloody Deed.— Officer Logan arrested yesterday morning one Pat. Sherman, who shortly after midnight had stabbed one Jno. Reilly on Celeste street, between Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets. The prisoner was arraigned before Recorder Venner and remanded without bail to await the result of his bloody deed.

Recorder Woolfley—His Honor's patience was tried yesterday and he made an example of a charivary case. An old gentleman who had taken to himself a young wife, was annoyed with a series of charivaries for nearly a forty of them, but one of the accused was fined $10. A recreant witness was fined $5 for contempt.

Peter Reilly and Ann Sullivan were fined $5 for disturbing the peace. Mrs. Williamson was fined $10 for a drunk, and Emily Farragut, a small palatoe thief, was workhoused for thirty days.

The New Political Party—At No. 49 Union street last night a meeting was held for the purpose of carrying into effect the project of "Universal suffrage." Hon. Th. J. Durant presided and committees were appointed for the several Districts of the city for the furtherance of the object of the party.

Stabbing—Colored Robert Evans was arrested yesterday and held to answer for stabbing Marie Francis at the New Basin.

The Broom—The strict orders of the Chief of Police have shut up some of the snake shows and the pursuit of the tiger and elephant appears to be progressing.

(From the New York Post.)

"In Medio Tutissimus Ibis."

The other day—it was a Sunday—soon after the assassination of our Martyr President, there were found suspended near a certain pulpit two flags draped in mourning. This at old Tappan Town, in the county of Rockland, in the the ancient orthodox church of that place; not twenty rods from the old "Seventy-six House," where Andre was confined, tried and sentenced, and not half a mile from where he was executed, buried, and, long after, exhumed.

"Dem vings mean coon down," said one of the not over-loyal members of the congregation. "No business in church; no bobtails ought to go into dat church."

"It is not politics," said a loyal overhearer, "it is a token of grief and respect for our dead President."

"It's bollicks all der same," was the reply; "gun' coon down."

"Let 'em be, dis time," said a brother Dutchman, in political accord with the objector; "Beat' le Killed, too!"

"Ts ha?" said the old copperhead; "den let der vings stand."

The accounts received from the French wine producing districts state that vegetation, favored by magnificent weather, was so promising as the wine-growers could desire. Fifteen days more, however, would have to elapse before the vines are out of danger.

On the 14th of April, Orsini, Charlotte Corday, Ravaillac and Booth committed their crimes; and William III., Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Washington, President Lincoln, and other, have all died on a Saturday.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We are indebted to Adams Express Co. for the Montgomery *Mail* of the 12th.

Our latest mail dates from New York via the river are of the 7th.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Ruth for polite attentions.

The Star of the Union, from New Orleans, arrived at New York on the 10th.

It is understood that Mr. Shackleford, President of the Jackson Railroad, will make an immediate request for it from General Canby, and that, having the assurance of the necessary funds from citizens of New Orleans, he will proceed to open the road at the earliest possible day.

Additional via the River.

By the steamers Ruth and Mississippi, from St. Louis, arrived this morning, we have Western papers, including Cairo dates of the 11th.

We append the following:

Messrs. Hall and Stump, clerks of the steamer Mississippi, have our acknowledgment of courtesies.

Disastrous Fire at Nashville—Eight or Ten Millions of Government Property Destroyed.

Nashville, June 9.—At about two P. M. today, the extensive building used for the storage of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as the Taylor depot, was discovered to be on fire and from the nature of the materials it is supposed to have caught from sparks falling into it from the building from a locomotive which was on the track which runs lengthwise of the building.

Captain W. H. Wainright, in charge of the Quartermasters' building, had three inch jets of water upon the fire before the arrival of the fire department, who promptly responded to the alarm of the fire, but could not stay the progress of the flames, until half of the building was entirely destroyed. The other half was saved by cutting of contiguous stores, and saved from destruction by the exertions of the fire department.

The estimated loss to the Government is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed, with their contents. So great was the heat that iron supposed to be fireproof in the fire was impossible. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of Government property at the great fire to-day is estimated to be between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. Within the walls were stores sufficient to supply an army of eighty thousand men two years. The quantity of stores consumed was valued at upwards of $1,000,000. The buildings are the largest in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 deep. Portmanteau the buildings were separated by a fire wall, which was suggested and built by General A. H. Donaldson, and the largest part (two hundred feet front) was by this precaution saved from destruction.

Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it was the work of incendiary, others, an accident. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter.

The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could get to work on it.

IMPORTANT CONFISCATION SUIT IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., June 9—Upon the faith of a decision made in the U. S. District Court in New York city, Hon. L. Walker, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, has commenced proceedings in the U. S. District Court for this District to confiscate and condemn 1,756 shares of the stock of the Great Western railroad company, under the act of July 7th, 1862. This stock is alleged to be the property of a very distinguished rebel in the State of Georgia. The debt of this company is $100,000, bearing 8 and 10 per cent interest, mostly the latter.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Boston, June 10—The steamer Admiral Dupont from New York to Fortress Monroe was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst., by the British ship Saxdamona. She sunk in half hidden among the foliage, passing out of sight behind the foustaine, and wheeling into sight again, all in a spontaneous fashion, but yet owing to the perfect control of their animals, never coming in contact. Among the crowd are seen the dashing uniforms of French and Austrian officers displaying their heavy horses at a jogging pace, holding on to the reins with both hands, their elbows spread, feet pointed out at right angles from the stirrups, and presenting in all respects a ludicrous picture compared to the elegant horsemanship displayed around them. When one of these warriors (mostly effeminate looking gentlemen, with pale mexicans quietly make room, and appear not to notice the contrast) chooses to lancel off the road, he seen beneath the ample *sombrero*, though doubtless the scene affords the rest food for fun in some more fitting place, where the rules of politeness would not be violated by a hearty laugh.

MRS. LINCOLN AND THE LATE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.

(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)

Springfield, June 9.—Mrs. Lincoln has writ ten a letter to the National Monument Association, notifying them that unless the monument were erected over the President's remains at Oak Ridge and a deed given to her of the lot on which it was to be placed, she would accept a proposition for the removal of the remains to Washington.

ITALIAN VICE-CONSUL AT MEMPHIS.

Mr. J. Augustine Signolgo, lately of the *News*, or of the late *News* of this city, has taken up his residence in Memphis as delegate Consul of Italy for the State of Tennessee. He has been furnished by President Johnson, with his letter of Exequatur, acknowledging himself as such. He has opened an office.

GEN. LEE INDICTED AT NORFOLK.

New York, June 10.—The certainty that Gen. Lee and others have been indicted for treason without bail, causes great excitement in Washington.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Results thus far look favorable to the opponents of the new Radical Constitution. The St. Louis *Democrat*, the Radical organ, almost admits defeat in its loud charges of election frauds. On the 10th it says:

The additions in the list of to-day reduce the former majority. We have now 19,122 for the Constitution and 24,182 against, leaving a difference still to overcome of 5,060. The returns on which these figures are based are in numerous instances indefinite and incomplete, and extensive Radical districts remain to be heard from.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

New York, June 10—The steamers Helvetia and City of Baltimore sailed for Europe to-day with seventeen hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 9, P. M.—Flour unchanged and quiet; fair local demand for the higher grades, at $6 50 for superior, can be bought at $6 75. Wheat unchanged: prime red $1 40; common, steady. Oats declined to 55c, under a better supply.

Whisky dull at $2.

Provisions firm, and prices of mess pork and lard tending upward; mess pork sold at $21 50 at the close, and lard was in fair demand at 17 to 17 1/4, but holders asked from 1/2 to 3/4c higher; nothing was done in consequence—Bulk meats firm at 11 to 12 and 15 3/4. Bacon quiet; shoulders at 12c; sides at 14s, and clear sides at 16c; sugar-cured hams advanced to 21 to 22c, with a good demand. Butter dull at 18 to 20c.

Groceries steady. Coffee 28 to 32c. Sugar 13 to 17c.

St. Louis, June 9, P. M.—Tobacco—Market unchanged, and sales 37 hhds, including 13 green and damaged logs from $3 80 to 4 90; 2 factory do at $5 10 to $6 00; 3 planters' do from $6 75 to 7 20; 11 common leaf from $3 25 to 12 50; 3 medium do from $13 75 to 16 75, and 5 common manufacturing leaf from $17 to 21 75; also, 2 boxes at $6 75 to 8 per 100 pounds.

Flour—The market was inactive, and double extras were rather easier for buyers. Spring superfine and extra were quite dull. Sales of 150 bbls Government double extra at $6 20 to 7 (inspected and delivered); 900 do fall single extra at $6 25 (inspected and delivered).

Corn—Market firmer for prime lots of mixed and yellow; but white remained about as yesterday. Sales of 168 sks white at 83c delivered; 236 do do at 77c; 750 do white, part in second-hand sacks, at 73 to 75c; 450 do yellow at 68 to 70c; 800 do do, part in second-hand sacks, at 63 to 65c.

Oats—Owing to small offering prices advanced, with sales of 1600 bus at 50c and 235 do, part in second hand sacks, at 45c.

Rye—Market firmer for good to fine; demand for spring at 70 to 75c. Rye whiskey, with sales of 80 and 125 bbls at 50c.

Provisions—The market is very dull, and we hear of no important transactions. The reaction in pork at the East is felt here, and we quote the market dull at $25. We quote clear sides at 15 to 17c, country and city; sugar-cured hams at 19 to 21c, country and city; shoulders from 11 3/4 to 14c; lard at 16 to 17c.

Whisky—The market is quiet, and the only sale was 18 bbls at $2 07.

Hides—Flint 10c; dry salted 8c, and green salted 5c ⅌ lb, and market inactive.

Hay—Market steady, and sales 420 bales tight pressed timothy at $30; 100 do do at $29; 400 tons do, to arrive during the month, at $29; 445 do loose pressed at $28, and 50 do prairie at $21 per ton.

Potatoes—The stock has become reduced, and prices have advanced, with sales of 100 bbls choice peachblows and nesham ocks from store at $3 25; 144 do peachblows and jukes at $1 per bushel. 232 do Northern mixed at 90c, 50 do at 80c, and 74 bbls at $2 25 per barrel.

White Beans—Market dull for the quantities offering. Prime choice would bring $1 50 to 1 75. A lot of 19 sks common was sold at $1 10 per bushel.

Dried Fruit—We quote good to choice from $2 to 2 25, common to fair at $1 to 1 75 per bush. Common are extremely dull and the demand is not brisk for any quality.

Butter and Eggs—Sale of five tubs of fresh Western butter at 18c, pkge extra. Sale of a small lot of eggs at 18c, shipper's count, including packages.

Tallow—Market quiet and unchanged at 9 1/2 to 10c.

Seeds—Sales of 60 sacks and 5 casks Hungarian at $1 50 per bushel. Prime flax is steady at $1 70.

Wool—Market steady at 32 to 36c for unwashed, 41 to 45c for fleece-washed, and 55 to 60c for tub washed, sales of 25 sacks unwashed at 34c, and 5 do tub-washed at 60c.

Bran—Sales of 100 sks at 80c, and 50 do at $1 per 100 lbs, including sacks.

Groceries—There was a fair business at our last quotations. Louisiana sugar is steady at 13 to 16c. Porto Rico at 16 to 17c. Muscovado at 11 to 12c. Hanna's New Orleans syrup at 92 85, and 92 1/2c for a prime. Ballard's syrup sugar New York syrup at 70 to 80c. Muscovado rebolled molasses at 50 to 60c, rice, in bags, at 12 1/2c, North Carolina, in barrels, at 15c.

Beef Cattle—Matson & Rogers report receipts yesterday of 340 head, and market without quotable change, sales yesterday at 10c for fair to good, weighing 1,200 pounds at 9 1/2c.

Hogs—We have no change to note. Received at the Broadway yards yesterday 152 head, sales 100 head, in lots, at 7 to 8c gross.

Sheep—Receipts small, and market quiet, with sales yesterday at the Broadway yards of 72 head at $1 10, 62 do at $4 75, and 31 do at $5 25 per head.

Milch Cows—Market steady at $35 to $50 per head, according to quality.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 10.—There was less speculative activity in the stock list to-day, and prices were irregular. Gold fell away from yesterday every thing closed, but they were quite close to same which represented the close of the days business. The market was with but little change.

[SECOND EDITION.]

New York, June 9—Gold 135 Cotton 1 cent lower, 46c for middling.

New York, June 10—Cotton 46c. Gold 135 1/4.

Government Sale of Cotton—Over 8000 Bales Sold.

New York, June 7.—Simon Draper, the United States Cotton Agent, yesterday sold, at public auction, in the Exchange Sale-room 2,780 bales of cotton seized by the Government from disloyal parties at the South; 2000 of the bales were composed entirely of Sea Island cotton, and the rest of short staple.

The sale was well attended, and the bidding very spirited at times. The cotton was sold on condition that payment was made in gold coin, or certificates of gold coin, to be issued by the Assistant Treasurer, and that it would be exempt from Government tax. The following was the result:

Quality.	Bales.	Price ⅌ lb	Quality.	Bales.	Price ⅌ lb.
Middling	100	35c	Good ordinary	100	32c
Do	100	36	Do	100	33
Do	100	37	Do	100	34
Strict Middl.	50	34½	Ordinary	50	30½
Do	50	32	Do	50	30½
Do	50	31½	Do	50	30½
Do	50	31½	Do	50	30½
Do	50	31½	Do	50	30½
Do	50	30½	Do	50	30½
Do	50	30½	Do	50	30½
Do	100	30	Do	50	30½
Do	100	30	Do	50	30½
Do	100	30	Do	50	30½
Do	100	30	Sea Island.	50	61
Do	50	29½	Do	50	61
Do	50	29½	Do	50	60
Do	100	29	Do	50	60
Do	100	29	Do	50	60
Low Middl.	50	28½	Do	50	60
Do	50	28½	Do	50	60
Do	50	28	Do	50	60
Do	50	28	Do	50	60
Good Ord'y	100	27½	Do	50	60
Do	100	27½	Do	50	60
Do	50	27½	Do	50	60
Do	50	27½	Do	50	60
Do	100	27½	Do	50	60

The sum realized from this sale is estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars.

The only 1,000 bales of Mobile cotton, captured by the Government, will be sold by Mr. Draper at the Exchange salesroom, the sale commencing at 1 P. M.

A POSER.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, is an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Burton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenger, on the stand, and cudgeled him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven hells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah yes! a moon——"

"Yes, a *full moon*."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a quarter."

"Then how do you know there was a moon?"

"The nautical almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner'n any lawyer'n this world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"

"Bunnacle lamp aboard the Challenge."

"Ah you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What in the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me sharp?"

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?"

"Why you're joking."

"No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shant."

"Ah, you refuse, do you?"

"Yes—I can't."

"Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question."

"Yes, 'tis the *simplest* question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no *latitude* in the Equator.

That shot floored Rufus!

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, June 16, 1865.

COTTON.—The movement was continued today with a fair degree of spirit and the sales comprised upwards of 300 bales, including 400 by on party, about the same by a second, and 103 bales by a third, mostly a full prices, and in some cases at figures showing a further improvement, the market however closing with less buoyancy or more in favor of buyers. We quote Ordinary at 31 a 34c, Good Ordinary at 32 a 29, Low Middling at 30 a 31, Middling at 33 a 34.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Rainy weather has prevented the usual out of door business to-day, and the sales were confined to 50 barrels Superfine Flour on private terms, 100 choice Superfine at $7 87½, and 200 Good Extra at $9 50 per barrel, and 255 coils Bale Rope at 14c per pound.

STATEMENT OF COTTON
FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVEN 15th, JUNE, 15 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	4,675
Arrived during the week	11,819
Arrived previously	67,182—9111
	83,566
Exported during the week	2712
Exported previously	62,509
	65,221
Stock on hand and on shipboard	17,360

E. S. KEEP,
Nos. 77 and 79 Poydras Street,
HAS IN STORE AND LANDING
2000 bbls. FLOUR, Choice, Superfine and Extra
2 cases SADDLE SHOULDERS,
21 do Dry Salted do
24 tierces Choice Sugar-cured HAMS,
50 do do Canvassed do
50 bbls. White BEANS.
200 Sabins and bags New May SUTTERS.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

OFFICE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, 1865.

Rainy weather interrupted out-door operations to-day, but the demand for our leading staple continued firm, and from 900 to 1000 bales changed hands at full pr