New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate situate in the Third District and on the right bank of the river Mississippi, opposite this city. See advertisements.

Capt. Tom. Moore, of the steamer Ida Handy, has our acknowledgement of valued newspaper favors.

We are obliged to Mr. John Bird, Clerk of the steamer M. S. Mepham, for acceptable attentions.

LATEST NEW YORK WEEKLIES.—We are favored by Hoole's news agency, 61 Exchange Alley, with *Harper's Weekly* and Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* of June 17th.

Appointments by the Governor.

E. D. Farrar, Judge of the 13th Judicial District, comprising Carroll, Tensas, Madison and Concordia.

John Janney, Sheriff of Concordia.

J. M. Gongs, Assessor of Concordia.

D. D. Miller, Recorder of Concordia.

Police Jurors of Concordia.—J. W. Carr, A. T. Welch, G. W. Green, S. T. Russell, W. H. Thomas, M. M. Zenos, M. A. Scott, J. E. Miller and Henry Toney.

Adolphe Miller, an excellent lawyer has been appointed Judge of the Eight Judicial District, comprising the parishes of Calcasieu, St. Landry, Lafayette and Vermillion.

Arrival of the George Washington.

The U. S. mail steamship George Washington, Capt. C. V. Gager, from New York on the 14th, arrived last evening, with mails, merchandise and passengers, to Alfred Moulton.

DEATH ON THE VOYAGE.

On the 16th inst., Russell Bennett, fireman, died and was buried at sea. The Surgeon's examination pronounced the cause disease of the heart.

Purser J. Magua has our thanks for obliging courtesies.

The following are a list of passengers by the George Washington:

J. M. Kinney, Owen Trainer, Peter Nolan, John Most, J. L. Lane, H. Girl, C. Cayayous, Smith Ross, Warren Watson, A. Hale, F. D. Barlow, W. D. DuBarry, E. E. May, M. N. Merriman, Mrs John Hitchcock, Miss Mabelle L. M. Kinney, Mrs Sidney Canson, Mr. E. Flood, wife and children, S. W. Hill, A. S. Grout, J. Ellis, C. L. Rosenberg, F. F. Wilder, S. Lubman, Q. Sharp, T. Ensign and son, Sergt. Jenkins, H. Subeman, H. W. Vickers, Peter McCan, H. S. Rowland, E. J. Kendall, Mrs Mack, 15.

New York Gold and Cotton Market on the 15th.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

New York, June 15—Gold 35½. Market excited. Cotton 41, dull.

Mobile, June 17.—The cotton received to date in private account amounts to six thousand seven hundred and thirteen bales. There have been but few sales. Low Middling for cotton is 38c. net, deducting Government tax. The market is unsettled and uneasy. Freight dull at 12 and 1½. Little interior trade opening. The produce market generally is stiff. Rains in the country are helping the crops. There are ten feet of water in the Alabama.

Political Abstention.

With no material interval, for the past four years, the community has been directly or indirectly under military rule. In whatever guise the State or the city Government might appear, on practical analysis its essence would be securely found in military authority. This was one of the logical necessities of war. No sensible person thought of complaining of an incident so inevitable that such a complaint would have been almost as wise as to protest against heat attending summer or cold accompanying winter.

If citizens might have complained, it was not for being subjected to military jurisdiction—not for having their political rights suspended—but for being required to acknowledge and to admire a mere similitude of civil government and to exact the character of voters with no real room for option.

But if it may have once been a farce for them to act a political part—if self-respect, common sense, the logic of the situation may have once commanded abstention from politics, there would seem now not less powerful persuasions to a contrary course. Let them heed the signs, and adapt their conduct to the changing situation.

Of the policy of Gov. Wells, acting as an occasional agent of the President, whatever may be its details, candor must testify that its *spirit* is sincerely patriotic, and manfully directed to a speedy organization of civil affairs based on the fidelity of the ballot and the intelligence and virtue of the people.

He has a right to expect all good citizens to assist him. To do this they must become voters they must not voluntarily abstain from politics. To play voter may have been a petty comedy at a former time, but the time is close at hand when to refuse to be a voter may result in dismal tragedy. According to increasing signs, abstention will be hereafter political suicide.

State Cotton Up Red River.

It is understood that Governor Wells has authorized the Sheriff of Rapides parish to seize all cotton belonging to the State, or in which the State is interested, and after making an inventory of it, to deliver it to the commander of the nearest military post, and report the entire transaction to the Governor's office. We presume that the reference to cotton is wide the State is in any way interested was intended to include whatever cotton might be found held as the property of the Louisiana State Bank, of which the State is a heavy depositor and creditor. But what cotton the State, as represented by Gov. Wells, may directly own up Red River is not easy to conjecture. The administration of Governor Hahn in Western Louisiana, considerable quantities of cotton were purchased in the name of the State, and in a large measure with the assumed credit of the State currency. The export of cotton thus procured in exchange for needed supplies, was one of the measures which most advanced his popularity with civilians and soldiers within the limits of his jurisdiction. That some of this cotton remained up the Red River at the time of his departure into exile is implied in the letter he then wrote to the editor of the Natchitoches *Times*, and in which he intimated that the people of Natchitoches were deprived of the benefits of the shipment of certain cotton through the interference of the military.

But how much of it may be left up Red River or elsewhere, there is no present means of knowing. A more important question as regards the finances of this State is, whether Gov. Wells may have the ultimate disposition of such cotton as the property of Louisiana, or whether it will fall to the United States as legitimate prize of war. Gov. Wells may undoubtedly resume all properties relinquished by Gov. Hahn which originally belonged to the State, for the forcible and illegal dispossession of four years could, of course, operate no forfeiture of title or right of possession by transfer or otherwise. Archives, treasure, trust funds, deposits, securities, in whatever circumstances found, may be claimed by Gov. Wells without question of his warrant to do so. But that acquisitions made in the name of the State by authorities not recognized as having any legal existence may now be regarded as portion of the assets of the State and appropriated as such by the present State Government, is a proposition that is likely to be disputed with Gov. Wells if he proceeds to act definitively upon it. We trust, however, that the National Government, waiving technicalities, will concede to its liberal construction of the redescendation of the State's business and the existing and impending burden upon its people.

A Speech of Gen. Sherman in the West.

Gen. Sherman, responding to an enthusiastic welcome extended to him when present at the Sanitary Fair in Chicago, made the following brief and characteristic speech:

I thank you, sir, for the kind welcome you have given me to-day, and to the gentleman who read the poem I also tender my thanks. I can hardly hope that my votes will reach you recess, and, if there, who we near me can only hear the few words I propose to address to you, that is all that I can. I am not a man of words, and deeds can only be rendered by others, not by the actors themselves, for we are not the scenes remote, we see not what occurs behind us, but simply the limited space in front of our eyes. I have been far away from you, but my feelings have been here quite as much as though my body had been within the limits of Chicago. My sphere of action lay away off in the south. I had with me your brothers and your sons, and I never want better backers in anything. (Applause, long continued, and voices "Hurrah for Sherman." "Don't they do it," &c.) I can recall, among those backers, men of Chicago armed with stronger arguments than mere words or letters armed with the twenty-pounder and the twelve-pounder, which speak, in language which cannot be mistaken, the only voice with which men arrayed in arms against me are to be addressed, and the only means man can use when reason loses its sway to continue.

Now all is passed! Now all is peace from here to the gulf, and you, gentlemen, know better than I can tell what your duties have become. Instead of destroying, you must build up. Instead of menacing, you must encourage. Prolonged applause.) Instead of destroying, you must add more wealth to assist us in building up a land so diversified as ours. You can not expect the people of Louisiana to feel as you do, nor those who live in the Carolinas. (Cheers.) All parties have their prejudices, and you must, and should, respect them as they respect yours. With that simple sentiment there is no danger of our not being able to enjoy home, instituted during our late time, and we can leave the future to our children. (Long continued applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the manifestation of kindness, and assure you I reciprocate the feeling. I [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1865.

Later from the North via the River.

Arrival of the M. S. Mepham and Ida Handy.

The steamer M. S. Mepham, Capt Thomasson, arrived yesterday with Western papers of the 12th and Memphis papers of the 14th, and the Ida Handy, Capt. Moore, arrived with Western papers of the 13th.

Reorganization in North Carolina—Proposed Military Governments for Certain Southern States—Petitions for Extension of the Amnesty—Instructions for Provisional Governors.

New York, June 13.—The New York *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent writing on the 8th says: Gov. Holden has entered into a formal discharge of his duties as Provisional Executive. A proclamation will soon be issued suggesting the convening a State Convention. Gen. Schofield has issued an order to the officers and soldiers of his command to assist the Executive in the discharge of his duties.

The *Times'* Washington special says that a strong feeling is finding expression among many leading men in favor of the policy of appointing military Governors for South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and keeping them under strict military control until the people more thoroughly return to their avocations, and the labor status of freedmen are properly adjusted with their late masters. The efforts of delegations from these States are not meeting with much encouragement. There are several prominent Generals, with fine executive abilities, and cool heads, who can now be spared to settle the disturbed affairs in those States.

The *Herald's* special says the executive is crowded with applications and petitions for the discharge of prisoners of war, and to extend the benefits of the amnesty proclamation. These applications are useless and will not be granted.

The instructions for Provisional Governors are to be determined upon at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

GOV. PIERPONT AND THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—HE IS SUSPECTED TO FAVOR EX REBELS.

Washington, June 12.—The Alexandria *Journal* says Gov. Pierpont has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday next, and that for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to members of that body which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria, representing the loyal element as contra-distinguished from the late rebel Legislature at Richmond. The *Journal* is alarmed for fear the call is made with a view of removing the disability imposed on those who have been identified with the rebellion, and restore to them the elective franchise and right to again hold office. There is no certainty, however, that such is the object.

Owing to the alleged appointment by the Governor of several ex-rebels to important positions in violation of the Constitution, several meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria to devise means for self-protection. Saturday they perfected their organization and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which affirms in strong terms the right of colored men to vote.

CAMPBELL AND HUNTER IN FORT PULASKI.

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says The relief Secretary of War, Judge Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter, have been taken to Fort Pulaski for confinement.

COTTON — PURCHASING AGENCIES TO BE CURTAILED.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The President will soon issue a proclamation putting an end to the purchase by government Agents of products of the late insurrectionary States, thus removing the 25 per cent tax and leaving the products to be only taxed under the general laws, as in other States.

COURTESY IN PRONUNCIATION OF DAVIS AND SENATOR FOR THE HAMPTON ROAD NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, June 11th.—The *Herald's* Richmond letter says: At the time of the Hampton Roads Peace Conference, the first obstacle in the way of adjustment was the introduction by Davis, contrary to the wishes of Benjamin, of the words, "This can comprise no further proposition for negotiation with a view to the restoration of peace."

The proposition as originally drawn up by Benjamin contained the words, "With a view to the restoration of peace to our country," but the last words were stricken out by Davis, and the words, "both countries" substituted. This instructions to the commissioners embodied this idea, as the sole basis upon which they were to proceed.

The Commissioners used all the influence in their power to induce Davis to modify his instructions so as not to foreclose all hopes of adjustment, but he was inflexible, and by his determination to make independence the indispensable condition of peace by the negotiation.

The same letter says: The people of Virginia manifest total indifference respecting the fate of Davis.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

New York, June 12th.—The *Tribune's* Richmond and Petersburg letter says the freedmen negroes are subjected to in that vicinity, and shewing that the poor people are treated by our authorities far more than they were by the slave owner and slave driving authorities both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from Richmond negroes for protection is published. They have to get a white person to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the negro bull pen.

The rebel Mayor has been reinstated, and he has reappointed his rebel policemen, who were notorious and infamous negro hunters, who now occupy Government quarters, instead of inoffensive negroes, dragging them out and imprisoning them.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS, &C., INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

New York, June 11th.—The *Herald's* Richmond and Petersburg dispatches, and that [illegible] progress is being made in the work of reestablishing the civil government throughout Virginia, under auspices of Governor Pierpont. The military authorities as fast as practicable and politic, are turning over the State property to the charge of the new State Administration, and in better condition than when it fell into their hands. Delegates from the principal cities of every county in the State have visited Governor Pierpont, and unanimously expressed their desire to renew their allegiance to the national government and to co-operate with him in the same policy of State government as he may deem best for the welfare of all the people. State charitable, and other public institutions, have been again put in proper conditions.

Professor Mailleport, the engineer, who removed the rocks at Hell Gate, East river, has been for some time engaged in removing sunken vessels and other obstructions placed in the James river by the rebels, by blowing them up, and has been very successful, having cleared the channel sufficient for the purpose of navigating all the way up to Richmond.

It is said that Professor Mailleport thinks the Dutch Gap canal will ultimately be of great advantage to James river shipping.

SUPPRESSED MEXICAN NEWS.

Washington, June 11—Official news from Acapulco, dated May 9, embraces the following intelligence which was suppressed in dispatches sent through French channels from Havana.

Gen. Negrete with a part of the 1st division of the central National army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambaro, in the State of Michoacan, on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, with their ammunition, etc. A few days before the Belgians had captured a train with supplies sent from Morelia to Cosiaco and defeated the French forces at Purnandeo, Celiaa and Huapero, all in the State of Nicoacan.

General Ortega, Commander-in-Chief of the center, had taken the field.

RESCISSION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS BY THE BETHERLANDS.

Washington, June 11—The Department of State yesterday received a letter from the King of Netherlands, in response to the appeal made by the government of the United States some time ago, he rescinded the concession of the belligerent rights of the rebels in a most becoming manner. It is understood the appeal was made simultaneously by us to all maritime powers, by which belligerent rights had been granted to the insurgents.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Washington, June 11 — So few witnesses were in attendance to-day that the Military Commission engaged in trying the assassins was in session only about ten hours.

It is not believed the government has much further evidence in respect to the persons on trial. It is known that some proofs of an important character will be introduced showing the complicity of the rebellion with an affair within the Federal lines last summer, which is believed to be much more, and about which there has been a great deal of speculation.

GOV. SMITH, OF VA. PAROLED—GEN. TERRY GOES TO RICHMOND.?

New York, June 13—The *Tribune's* special says then Terry has gone to Richmond to take Halleck's position.

Washington, June 13—Gov. Smith of Virginia, has arrestered and been paroled.

DISCHARGE OF UNPAROLED PRISONERS.

Washington, June 11.—The *Star* of this evening says that the work of releasing all who come under the amnesty claims of the President's proclamation, is progressing with as great rapidity as that in a fortnight all will probably have been set at liberty. The instructions are to release those first who are sick and most need the change, and then to release the others in the order in which they have undergone imprisonment; those longest confined being released first as a priority. It is necessary to prepare a record for each man which creates some delay, though it is confidently anticipated that all will have been discharged during the next fortnight.

The following general order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, has been heretofore been published:

It is of interest to all persons who are prisoners of war:

War Department, Adj't Ge
Washington, Ja

The prisoners of war at the several depots in the North will be discharged under the following regulations and restrictions:

1. All enlisted men of the rebel army, and petty officers and seamen of the rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

2. Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except [illegible] have graduated at the United States Military Academy, or have served in the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

3. Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except [illegible] have graduated at the United States Military Academy, or have served in the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

4. The several commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared for, beginning with those who have been longest in prison and from the most remote points of the country, and certified rolls will be forwarded daily to the Commissary General of Prisons of those discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered. But notice will be given that all who desire will be permitted to take the oath of amnesty after their release, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State respecting the amnesty.

5. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes by rail or by steamboat.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Washington, June 11.—The public may be surprised to learn the number of letters which are now being received at the Dead Letter office, since the opening of the new Law. The public should remember the old law allowing letters not prepaid, to be sent forward according to address, has been repealed, that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the Dead Letter office.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS RELEASED.

Washington, June 11.—Since the release of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, no prominent rebel officials have been imprisoned. Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has been released, and ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, who has delivered himself up, is also allowed to go on parole. Letcher and Vance are still in the Old Capitol. It is said they will soon be out on parole. Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, it is said, has also been sent South to be paroled.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS IN THE D. C.

Washington, June 12th.—The June term of the Circuit Court of this District commences one week from to-day, and it is now quite certain that it will not end without the trial of Jeff Davis on an indictment already found. All sort of events preparations for his trial are going forward, but whether with the approval of the Government or not is unknown. It is believed to have been definitely determined not to try him by Military Commission.

COLLECTOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

Cairo, June 12.—Judge Demogy, Collector of the port of New Orleans, left to-day on the steamer Mepham, to attend to his official duties at that place.

A NAVAL CANARD.

New York, June 12.—The statement in the New York papers that a fleet of fifty vessels of war has been dispatched from this country to a first-class canard. Only three vessels are to be sent abroad, and only one of them is a frigate, the Colorado.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN MISSOURI—The election on the new Radical Constitution in Missouri is very close and doubtful. The St. Louis *Republican*, (conservative) of the 13th, says:

Our figures on the home vote make the majority against the Constitution 3,501. There are reported soldiers' returns of the vote which will reduce this majority, but even then the majority against the Constitution will still leave a balance *against* of 1,150. On the whole, it is a pretty close contest, and the majority cannot be large either way.

TRIAL OF LEE NOT PROBABLE.

Washington, June 11—Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, had an interview with Attorney General Speed, today, on the indictment found in his Court against General Lee. It is the prevailing impression here that no trial will be had under that indictment, nor will any arrest be made.

European News.

Father Point, June 11—The following is a summary of the city of London news, by telegraph from the Portevian, which sailed from Liverpool May 31, for New York:

The Atlantic Cable was completed on the 27th. At a banquet given to the contractors, all parties seemed satisfied with the great result already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the ultimate being a great success.

The *Owl* says: The Canadian Delegates have established a complete mission with the Imperial Government, as to the fortification of Quebec and Montreal.

They believe the proposed confederation will be carried out.

The journals continue discussing the fate of Jeff. Davis.

The *Daily News* hopes mercy will be extended, but thinks he deserves punishment, not because the principle the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years.

The *Times* says: After the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the Government may be affected by the personal view of the President.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the Alabama depredations. Lord Palmerston said communications had taken place for claims lately made, and were of the same kind as those formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or Lincoln. He said an impression prevailed since Johnson's accession, that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly, and that impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr. Seward said no fresh demands had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the great unpardonable act in the present delicate crisis on Mexican question was the Prince glorifying in the Modena doctrine, to feeling persuaded the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of a third war.

Meloni, chief of the Cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris, and had since gone to Brazil.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

The *World's* Florence correspondent says—A reconciliation has taken place between the Pope and Victor Emanuel, and that the latter will be now crowned Emperor of the Romans by the Pope.

FROM HAVANA, MEXICO, &C.

New York, June 12—The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 7th, and the order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo had been received from Spain.

The news from Mexico is not important.

The *Era Nouvello* does not think American emigration would be dangerous to the interest of the Empire.

Apostate Mucio Neglia had left for Europe.

The entertainment to the officers of our iron clad fleet passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The authorities visited the monitor and expressed great satisfaction.

STILL LATER.

New York, June 13—Later European advices represent cotton as fluctuating.

La Patrie denies the statement that France is about to send a hundred thousand men to reinforce Maximilian.

M de Moustolon had an interview with President Johnson, as reported by the French papers, in which he says he was unable to open relations with the President or any of his Cabinet.

The French Government had prohibited the two-sous subscriptions to present Mrs. Lincoln with a medal. The police in the provinces seized the subscriptions.

Napoleon is expected to return about the 5th.

Latest advices from Paris state that Mr. Bigelow, the United States Minister, had given the French government most positive assurance that the Washington Cabinet will finally respect and cause to be respected, the strictest neutrality regarding Mexico, now that it had passed under the protection of France.

Martial law has been abolished in Hungary.

Liverpool Markets, June 2—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales, including 21,500 to speculators, and 23,500 to exporters. The market is buoyant and prices 1d to 1½d higher for American and Egyptian and ¼d to ½d higher for other descriptions. Sale Friday estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing excited with an upward tendency.

London, June 2—Consols closed at 89⅞ to 90 ex dividend; I. C. Share, 70⅞, Erie, 50 1/2; U. S. 20s, 67 to 67 1/2.

The bullion in the bank of England has increased 589,000 pounds.

The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been reduced to 3 1/2, Erie, 50 1/2.

The Bombay bank failures are not confirmed fully.

Cheer & Co., Liverpool and East Indian merchants, failed. Their liabilities are £400,000.

Sugar quiet; coffee quiet and firm; tea inactive and steady, rice quiet and steady.

Correspondence Between the French Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The following is the text of the correspondence, heretofore referred to, between the Emperor and his cousin Napoleon Jerome:

MONSIEUR AND DEAR COUSIN—I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving you, during my absence, with the Empress and my son, as Vice President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and hoped that your presence, your conduct and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family; but the political programme which you place under the egis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my Government. To judgement which I cannot admit, you and sentiments of hatred which belong no longer to our day.

To apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time, it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power, and, besides, are we really capable—pigmies as we are—of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of Napoleon? As in sending before a colossal statue, we are unable to view its whole aspect, we only see the side which [illegible] the direction [illegible] attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin.

(Signed) NAPOLEON JEROME.

Palais Royal, May 27, 1865.

New York Markets.

New York, June 12—There was a lively market on railroad shares at the Stock Exchange and every thing was very strong with an upward movement in prices. There was a large demand for stocks throughout the session, and many of the Bears were covering their contracts.

Governments were dull, partially in consequence of the disappointment of the general expectation that the steamer Peruvian would report a still further advance in London.

State bonds were firmer, but there was very little done.

Railroad bonds and bank shares were steady, with light offerings.

New York, June 13.—Cotton firm, 42 to 43. Gold unsettled at 42⅝.

Coal and miscellaneous shares were all higher.

Gold was active at the advance. Gold is scarce, and the decrease in the rate of interest in England has had no effect upon the market here. The return of more bonds from Europe tends to stiffen the price. There are considerable remittances to be made on account of 5-20's sent here for sale.

The supply of money is increasing.

Petroleum stocks heavy and lower.

Gold after call 142¾.

Cotton—Fair inquiry, and under the last news from Europe, prices had advanced fully 2c per pound: sales 41 to 42c for middling, closing firm at 42c.

Flour—Opened dull and drooping and closed a shade firmer, with more inquiry for exports: $5.5c to $5.8J for super state.

Coffee—Dull.

Sugar—Quiet, 10¾ to 11c for Cuba muscovado, and 11 to 11⅛ for P R, and 150 boxes Havana at 11¼ to 11 1/2c.

Molasses—Dull.

Petroleum—Quiet; 31 to 31 1/2c for crude, 50 to 51 for refined in bond, and 70 to 71 for do free.

Pork—Opened heavy and lower, closing with more firmness: $27 75 to 28 00 for new mess, closing at $28.

Lard—Heavy at 15 1/2 to 19 1/2.

Butter—Quiet at 29 to 36c for Ohio, and 22 to 26c for State.

Cheese—Quiet at 8 to 13c.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 12, P. M.—Flour and Wheat—Unchanged. Not much done.

Corn—Steady.

Oats—Dull and not saleable to any extent at over 55c.

Whisky—Quiet at $2.

Provisions—Firm but quiet. Sales of city mess pork at $26. Prime steam rendered lard, 18c; kettle rendered cannot be bought below 19c.

Bulk Meats—Firm but quiet, 11¼ to 12½c.

Bacon—Dull.

Sugar Cured Hams—Firm at 21 to 22c.

Butter—Dull at 18 to 36c.

St. Louis, June 12—P. M.—Tobacco—Market firm, and full prices were obtained on common and medium leaf. Sales of 70 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $3 20 to $4 90, 16 hhds factory lugs at from $1 30 to $5 70, 8 hhds primo lugs do at from $6 to $6 50, 18 hhds common shipping leaf at from $8 50 to $13 50, 18 hhds medium do at from $14 to $16 25, 5 hhds common manufacturing at from $4 50 to $5 50, 5 hhds medium do at from $23 50 to $30 25, 1 hhd good do at $28 75, and 1 hhd fine do at $50, 6 boxes at $1 80 to $40 per 100 lbs.

Lead—Sales 100 pigs soft Missouri at 8c, and 279 pigs Phœnix mines, hard, at 7½c per lb.

Flour—The market was very quiet. Sales comprised 200 bbls fall superfine, delivered at $5 40 and 50, 200 bbls single extra, inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $6 25, 200 bbls double extra, same conditions, at $6 30, 40 bbls family extra, on the same, at $6 50, 40 do do at $7, and 100 bbls do do choice, delivered, at $7 25 per bbl.

Oats—Receipts were only 798 sacks, and the market was steady with limited transactions, sales comprising 555 sacks, in lots, to new sks, at 50 and 51c; 355 sacks in lots, at 52c; 76 sacks at 53c, and 20,000 bushels, to arrive within thirty days, sellers' option, in new sacks, at 50c per bushel.

Corn—Receipts were 10,120 sacks, and the market was firm, with sales of 615 sacks rejected, mixed and yellow, in new and second-hand sacks, at 70c; 5,000 bushels, 18 days' delivery, at 70c, and yellow, subject to Government inspection, at 70c; 562 sacks yellow, on private terms; 500 do prime yellow and white, at 85; 11 do white at 80c per bushel.

Provisions—Sale of 3000 lbs country clear sides, loose, at 16c per lb.

Whisky—Sales of 100 barrels prime kettle rendered at 17c, and 5 tierces manufacturing at 1c 1/2c per lb.

Hay—Market lower for prairie, with sales of 250 bales prairie at $20, and 100 bales do at $19, 227 bales loose pressed timothy, in lots, at $25, 75 bales prime do at $26, 221 bales tight pressed do, in lots, at $27, and 52 bales do, delivered, at $30 per ton.

Hides—Buyers continue to pay 9c for flint, 7c for dry salt, and 5c for green salt.

Hemp—Market steady, with sales to-day of 11 bales fine undressed at $123, and 32 bales do choice at $125 per ton.

Bagging—Sale 1,000 pieces at 22 1/2c, and 22 pieces at 21c per yard.

Rope—Sales of 250 coils at 12 1/2c per pound.

Cattle—There is nothing new in the market. Beeves continue scarce, and are pretty firm. We have no sales to report. Prices range at from 5 to 7 1/2c per pound gross.

Hogs—There is no change in prices. Good hogs are nearly out, and are worth 9c per pound.

Sheep—All kinds of sheep are in demand at full prices. Mutton sheep are worth $3 to $5 a head.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidents—The body of a colored man was found floating dead under the wheels of the steamer Western Metropolis at the head of Union street. The body of another colored man was found floating dead in the foot of Fourth street. The Coroner was notified.

Striking—A soiree and picnic at the Parfaite Union Lodge which came off on Saturday night is spoken of, as a perfect success. It was given by the Knights of Pythias.

Dangerously Stabbed—William Dawling was dangerously stabbed on St. Peter street, between Galvez and Johnson, by John Miller. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

Improvements—The acting Chief of Police, Laem, Burke, was crowned with laurels yesterday in consequence of the success of his enterprise to keep crowds from obstructing the sidewalks and protecting ladies returning from church from the uncalled for impertinent glances all illbehaved chaps.

Another good move was that by the Mayor who endeavors to find employment for idlers and contraband in the workhouse. Recorder Vennard, whenever applications by proper parties were made, released such prisoners from confinement to provide them thereby with responsible employers.

THE 25 PER CENT. TAX ON COTTON EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, Mr. O. H. Clark, announces that on and after the date of the 17th that the 25 per cent. tax on cotton from the east side of the Mississippi river is revoked.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—The meeting in Lafayette Square was one of unusual importance as regards public affairs in this State. A report of its proceedings is given in another column.

Horace Greeley's Protest against the Clamor for Blood.

Replying to the objections urged by a *Tribune* subscriber to its lenient sentiments towards the rebel leaders, Mr. Greeley says:

The civilized world has long since determined and agreed that, while to kill men in order to overcome a rebellion is perfectly justifiable, to execute them as rebels after their revolt has been utterly suppressed, is of very dubious policy and questionable humanity. Austria killed many thousands of Hungarians in putting down the uprising under Kossuth, and no one demurred; she hung thirteen only of the military leaders surrendered unconditionally by Gorgey, at Vilagos, and all Christendom cried shame upon her. Suppose these had been surrendered under a capitulation like that of Lee, or Johnston, or Dick Taylor, or Kirby Smith, and she had proceeded thereafter to try, convict, sentence and hang them, she would have been execrated as perjured and infamous to the end of time. To this effect the verdict of history is emphatic and overwhelming. (See what it says of the execution of Marshal Ney under the Bourbons in 1815. Yet he was precisely such a forsworn traitor as Robert E. Lee, and not half so well shielded by terms of capitulation.)

If we could see how the hanging of a score or so of those rebel chiefs, who are not protected by a military capitulation would benefit either the blacks or the poor whites of the South, we might be reconciled to it; for we regard the enfranchisement and elevation of a race as of more consequence than any dozen lives. But it seems to us that hanging men in cold blood for no other crime than defeated, broken-down rebellion, is calculated to embitter them in the memory of their followers, to embitter the late rebels against the Union, its supporters, and its sway, and to prompt them to wreak their hate and vengeance on that class of Unionists who are still exposed to their wrath—that is, the just emancipated blacks. In our judgment, the hanging of six rebels, merely as rebels, will cause the death by privation, famine or violence, of many thousands of freedmen, and interpose a formidable barrier to the elevation of their status to citizenship and a voice in the work of their respective States (for reasons, for other reasons,) we are intensely opposed to it.

The worst ideas are more completely within the mental grasp of Mr. Smith, we will express it [illegible] social and political [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Mass Meeting Last Night.—Lafayette Square was crowded in response to the published call for a meeting of the citizens to welcome back Governor Wells, and to render an expression of their approval of the late course of the respected Chief Magistrate of Louisiana.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Bienvenu, who explained the object of the meeting and nominated Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows President and a very long list of Vice Presidents.

In the interim, the President addressed the assembly. In his remarks he alluded to the history of the past two years, and the prospect of the organization of the State Government being properly carried out by Gov. Wells, who already had shown his object by his vigorous steps to purify the ballot-box, etc. During the last two years such enormous frauds had been practiced upon the people of this State, as could not be found in the history of any other State within this century. Mr. Fellows said, "Give me the control of the registry of voters, and I can make the Devil superior in the earth there as Governor of this State."

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor at the City Hall, and to escort him to the meeting, and was composed of the following gentlemen:

FIRST DISTRICT.

George Ruleff, William Henderson, Alfred Kearny, Cuthbert Bullitt, J Barker.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. Miltenberger, John Gauche, Placide Forstall.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge Duryland, Ed. Montegut, Aug. Viavant, C. Schmidt.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Geo. S. Lacy, J. Cole, E Conery.

JEFFERSON.

Wm. Mithoff, B. Fortier, John S. Burke.

ALGIERS.

A. Fortier, John Brownlee, N. Bienvenu, E Lawrence.

Gov. Wells, then introduced by Mr. Bullitt, was received with a complimentary address by the President, who assured him of the public approval and support in the steps he was taking for the reorganization of the State Government.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Gov. Wells who, in a pertinent speech, expressed his gratitude for the flattering reception which, he said, he did not consider so much as a personal demonstration, but as a tribute to principles which he represented. The Governor spoke of his intercourse with the present Chief Magistrate of the Union during his stay at Washington. President Johnson was anxious to see civil government properly restored in all the States. Government, consisting of the consent of the people; hence the necessity of maintaining the purity of the ballot-box, as the only medium through which the people could be truly heard. He was satisfied that he could not be suspected of personal motives in his present course, as he would not again be an aspirant for office. Reconstruction was now, and, and always had remains a conservative Democrat, and that party of radical Abolitionists who urge the utmost severity in their own interest, and continue by their own excesses and corruptions, and the heavy war-debt which remain an incubus on the nation for half a century would be the people. In conclusion he said:

The question of negro suffrage the Governor said should be fairly acted upon and decided by the people. It is for them to determine whether, after redeeming the country from the red man, they would give it up to the black man.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That we welcome among us our distinguished fellow citizen, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State, and extend to him our thanks, cordial and heartfelt, for the interest he has manifested in the welfare of the people of this State, as exhibited by his recent burned journey to the national capital, and by his active zeal, his return, in removing from office the rebel and disloyal corrupt and vassal officials, in the correction of abuses, in purifying the ballot—the only palladium of our liberties and in generally preparing the way by which the people of Louisiana can safely and harmoniously take part in the restoration of civil government, and return to their proper place in the sisterhood of the nation. We pledge him our countenance and support in all his endeavors to restore to Louisiana a loyal and constitutional State government.

1. *Resolved*, That in the policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as exhibited in his administration of the affairs of the nation, and in the proclamations of amnesty and for the restoration of civil government in Virginia and North Carolina, and in his pledged support of the Governor of Louisiana, we see a return to peace and prosperity, and that good feeling which should ever exist among citizens of a common country, and to him we pledge our hearty and active support.

3. *Resolved*, That our gratitude is due, we cordially express it, to Major General E. R. S. Canby, and to Major General S. A. Hurlbut, for the interest which both have taken in the welfare of our State, and the high toned civilian and military courtesy with which they have discharged the responsible and arduous duties of their respective commands.

Col. A. P. Field was then called for, and in his speech, he was explained that the doctrine of the Radical Black Republican Party, that the former Rebel States are conquered territories, and must be treated as such, is false. This is pronounced absurd and preposterous. A reorganization of the civil government in all its branches was all that was required. The Union is the state of that party, including the desire to fasten negro suffrage on the South, was not the sense of the Northern people, as they had just shown in the special elections for