THE DAILY RIG
Thousand Dollars (SUNDAY EDITION) 50
No. 75 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for account of the succession of James Coll, valuable improved real estate, situate on Washington Avenue, Music and St. John the Baptist streets, Third District.

See advertisement.

The United States steamers Trade Wind, Harman Livingston, Wilmington, Vister, United States and two others, names not recollected, of the Wolfert expedition, came in over the Bar at the Southwest Pass on Saturday, 10th inst., took in a supply of water and proceeded to sea at 4 o'clock P. M. same day bound to the westward.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNG SHUEY.—The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, from New York on the 3d inst., having left at 3.30 P. M. in company with the steamship Monterey, arrived yesterday morning.

We are again obliged to Mr. Theo. G. Egar, Purser of the Fung Shuey, for the prompt delivery of our New York files and for other courtesies.

This steamer brings the mails and the following passengers:

E Mack, Mr Anderson, Mrs A Farren, Wm Trowbridge, Wm F Handy, J L Dunnigan, J Mansfield, W L Fall, E Powell and lady, Mr Bergen and 3 children, L S Brush, H Y Knapp, J B F Neeb—son, J Gitsinger, E Fayhand and lady, Mrs Finck, Mr Fensmenet, A Lebanon, Dr. Fox, James Brown and lady, H C Cobweit, U S A., Daniel Driscoll, F Lipscomb, Lieut. McKamey, C Driscoll, H Simon, F Furney, E Taylor, A L Johnson, A Thomas, L Collins, E R Dyer, R Price, Wm Washington.

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

GEN. HERRON'S HEADQUARTERS AT SHREVEPORT.

Ex Governor Allen Gone Into Exile

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

The steamer Anna Perrit arrived yesterday from Shreveport, having left that city on last Tuesday. We are indebted to Capt. Charles Pucher, a paroled officer of Gen. Harry Hays's Brigade, for the appended farewell address of Gov. Henry W. Allen.

As indicated in the address, Gov. Allen had left Shreveport with the avowed purpose of going beyond the boundaries of the United States.

It was understood that his immediate destination was Mexico, and, among other current rumors on Red River, it was reported that he was robbed on the journey by Jayhawkers, or a band of dispersing Confederate soldiers, of everything, even his horse, and sent forward on his road to exile mounted on a mule.

Previous accounts from Red River had not exaggerated the demoralization of the forces of Gen. Kirby Smith in Western Louisiana preliminary to and pending the negotiations for their surrender. The men were disposed to anticipate events and numbers of them acted on their own conclusions without awaiting the time for a formal disbandment, and it is thought that scarcely an organized body of a thousand men would be left for surrender.

The dispersion which took place at Shreveport was attended by a general appropriation of Government property similar to what was witnessed at Hickson, Texas. Horses and mules especially were in demand by the home-going soldiers, who claimed them as commutation for arrears of pay.

General Smith's conduct was regarded as strange. His authority was virtually at an end when he went to Texas. In the order through which Gen. Buckner to General Hays for the latter's troops to march to Texas was disregarded, General Hays saying that, after the dispersion of the Texas army, such a movement would only invite an invasion and devastation of Texas, as well as hitherto unravaged portions of Louisiana, without the possibility of changing the final result.

After taking this position, Gen. Hays dispatched a commission to negotiate for surrender, and this step on his part was followed by the action of Gens. Buckner and Price which led to what purported to be the general surrender of the Trans-Mississippi forces in the name of Kirby Smith.

Gen. Herron had arrived and established his headquarters at Shreveport, where he was apparently welcomed on his hands, as the state of insurrection preceding the Federal occupation had been unpleasant in the extreme.

The following is the address of Gov. Allen:

To the People of Louisiana.

Executive Office, Shreveport La., June 2, 1865

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have thought it my duty to address you a few words in parting from you, perhaps forever. My administration as Governor of Louisiana closes this day. The war is ended, the soldiers are disbanded and gone to their homes, and now there is in Louisiana no opposition whatever to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States. Until order shall be established and society with all its safeguards fully restored, I would advise that you form yourselves into companies and organize for the purpose of protecting your families from outrage and insult, and your property from spoliation. A few bad men can do much mischief and destroy much property. Within a short while the United States authorities will no doubt send you an armed force to any part of the State where you may require it for your protection.

My country men, we have for four long years waged a war, which we deemed to be just in the sight of high heaven. We have not been the best, the wisest, nor the bravest people in the world, but we have suffered more and borne our sufferings with more fortitude than any people on the face of God's green earth. Now let us show to the world that we too have hearts like men—like men we make peace. Let there be no acts of violence, no heart burnings, no intemperate language, but with manly dignity submit to the inevitable. Let us accept in good faith the result of our arms. Neither let there be any repinings after lost property. Let there be no crimination or recrimination—no murmurs. In will do good. You may do much good. Let your family, first, look out *all* (and oh, how many there are) most begin life anew. Let us put truth of despair, not with a brave heart and willing hand with strong arms and steel hearts adapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us.

It now rests with the United States authorities to make my country more, a contented, prosperous and happy people. They can without fire years restore Louisiana to its original wealth and prosperity, and heal the terrible wounds that have been inflicted upon her. Be great are our recuperative energies—so rich is our soil—so great are our resources of all kinds! Our reliance has it is their power to dry the mourners tears—to make glad the hearts of the poor widow and the orphan—to cause the past to be forgotten—to be forgotten, and to make your devastated lands "to blossom as the rose." If my voice could be heard and heeded in Washington I would say "spare the distracted land—oh spare this afflicted people. In the name of bleeding humanity they have suffered enough!" But we are powerless in this manner, and, as one of the proscribed—I must go into exile—I have stood by you, fought for you and staid with you up to the very last moment, and now leave you with a heavy heart. The sigh trust with which you have honored me is this day returned. I leave the office of Governor with great pain and with the consciousness of having done my duty.

All the officers of State and all employees in the various departments have received their final accounts and made full and complete settlements. I thank them for their uniform kindness to me, and their patriotic devotion to the several duties assigned them. These accounts are in the hands of Col. Jean M. Sandidge. I invite the closest scrutiny not only to these papers, but to all my acts as Governor of Louisiana. My State Stores and Dispensaries and Manufactories have all been conducted in the most economical manner. None can tell the vast amount of good they have done, not only to you, but to the people of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

Fellow citizens, in the darkest hour of my life, I do see some before you as an old man broken down by the storms of state, nor do I come to plead for mercy, as the hands of those who I have fought for for long years. No, no. I come in the pride and vigor of manhood, unbroken, unscared, unemboldened. I have nothing to regret. I look back with unmixed pleasure at my public career, now about to close. As a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, I have done my duty. The soldier's family, the widow and the orphan, the sick and wounded, the poor and needy, have all had my especial care, while the wants of the soldier and the citizen have not been forgotten. I have preserved the peace and the commencement of military power, and have never permitted a bale of cotton in the State to be seized or impressed.

It is partly in consequence of these acts that you have always given me your entire confidence. But few in authority have ever had so many evidences of affection and regard as you have so often shown to me.

Refugees, return to your homes. Repair, improve and plant. Go to work with a hearty good will, and let your actions show that you are able and willing to adapt yourselves to the new order of things. We were as Venice here, where the denizens of an unhappy land could ever meditate with moody brow, and plot the overthrow of the government, and where all shall be dark and desolate—yet, let us be not rather let confidence be restored. It required, let each and every one go forward cheerfully and take the back of the plough that country in which they expect to live to live and there pursue their respective avocations with redoubled energy so good, true and substantial citizens.

I go once more out of the ancient Roman, to lead bank foreign armies against my native land—but rather to shield population, and the crown of martyrdom. I go to seek repose for my shattered limbs. It is my prayer to God that this country may be blessed with perpetual peace, and that real prosperity, general happiness and lasting contentment may settle all who have elected to live under the flag of a common country. If possible forget the past. Look forward to the future. Act with candor and discretion, and you will live to bless him who as parting gives you this last advice.

And now what shall I say in parting, to my fair country-women! Ladies of Louisiana, how so you wish tones of grateful Louisiana. You have always responded most promptly and cheerfully to the calls of patriotism and of duty. You have clothed the soldiers, nursed the sick and wounded, supported up the fainting and smoothed the dying pillow of the warrior patriot. God bless you! God bless you!! I may never forget you! I shall ever cherish you in memory fraught with feelings of gratitude too deep for expression. My country—my life you adore—Farewell—farewell—farewell! Be happy and remembered all for you. Perhaps in happier days when the storms of passion and prejudice shall have passed away, and the sun of reason shall once more be permitted to return—to illuminate our horizon, to cause them by the hand and say to my friends, to the friends of my country, "Farewell, farewell, farewell!"

Referring to the above, the New York *Evening Express* says:

He who pelted Abraham Lincoln "the Slave hound of Illinois," now assails Andrew Johnson in like manner. If Johnson, upon the question of reconstruction, holds that no State has gone out of the Union, or could go out of the Union, and he believes that the Southern States Constituted a legal and valid organization, his attitude would be the same as that of Lincoln. Johnson's position is that the States never did go out of the Union, and that the Eight of Suffrage inheres in those entitled to vote by those Constitutions respectively, and legally extended through constitutional amendment.

The negro suffrage agitation is agitating the suffrage question, either pro. The idea that one race of women and children cannot vote, when half-barbarized Southern Africans can be read, or, right off, as voters, to vote them down, shocks all who have any sense of consistency—but this is not all, and the lowest retrograde idea of suffrage prevail. When Sumner had liberalized the suffrage, and with Stevens, declared in favor of a negro and universally earnest proposition to put forth in a morning paper,—doubtless from some huge, ship holders of the National Debt, that more about have just as many votes as they hold $600 of the Debt. This would give some of our Banks 1,600 votes; other great corporations more, and many individuals, 10, 20, 30, 40, or 50 votes and so on.

The New York Tribune, in reply to Phillips, insists that President Johnson's view is one that, a true man may honestly, conscientiously hold, and hold "without being a hypocrite, a demagogue, or a tool of the Slave power."

And (a side) we think few considerate persons will deny that it is greatly desirable if the political equilibrium in the states of the freedmen can be achieved through the several States rather than over them—that it would be more simple, more dignified, more real, if the accomplished. In fact, we should prefer waiting a year or two, or accepting a limited enfranchisement, to a full recognition of the equal rights of man by virtue only of a Presidential edict, an order from the War Department, or even an act of Congress.

The Tribune deserves any reconstruction of the revolted States which does not accord the right of suffrage to the freedmen as "a proper result of the war, and a necessary "practical fruit of the North," whereby all the blood and treasure intended to upheld the Union will have been squandered—*say*, "utterly." And be ing "a proper consideration for the National Debt as a legitimate and justifiable counteraction of the policy to which it stands opposed."

There may be others who concur with Mr. Phillips that it would now be wise and well for Abolitionists to denounce and oppose the Federal Administration, and put all the power and prestige of the Government against them, in the interest of Negro Suffrage. They, of course, deem this the right way to achieve that end. We differ from them, but regard it as sure to defeat its present achievement, and likely to render it forever unachievable.

The New York Times denounces Mr. Phillips's alternative of negro suffrage or repudiation, saying:

When Mr. Phillips says that if the Government and the people do not accept his doctrine he will sun secession and join a party of secession, he does his doctrine the very worst injury possible.

The same paper, replying to his protest against President Johnson's plan of restoring civil governments in the rebel States, remarks:

If the Southern may say who shall vote in one State, he may also say who shall vote in every other. We do not believe the several States are prepared to decide this vital question. Massachusetts will decide it for herself, and we will permit the Freedmen or Congress to decide for her, who shall and who shall not vote within her borders.

The same rule will be applied to Virginia and to Georgia. It may appear, as to Massachusetts the Union, they shall consist of a question affecting themselves; and if they do not decide it the Union will not be dissolved. The question of negro suffrage is not a question affecting the Union, but it affects the welfare of the South, and they are in the Union—that they have been one of the United States ever since the Revolution—and will and will, and must, be treated by the country as the loyal States.

The day will come, we trust, when every man, black or white, in the whole country, fit to exercise the right of voting, will possess and enjoy that right. But we require of foreigners who come to our shores some years of instruction and preparation before they are admitted to its enjoyment. The same reasons which make this wise, would also require a similar probation from those who have but just escaped from the ignorance and degradation of slavery.

Touching Wendell Phillips's repudiation idea the New York *Herald* says:

Wendell Phillips is a fanatic on the negro suffrage question, as he was, before the final abolition, on the slavery question. He is full of vagaries and crotchets, which amount to nothing, but in threatening the repudiation of the national debt he touches a question full of mischief and danger. There are the elements in the North to-day of which a pretty strong repudiation party could be formed, and may we not reasonably predict that upon this question, with their return to the political contests of the Union, the people of every Southern State, if brought to the test, will go for repudiation? The debts of the bogus Southern confederacy, hardly less than three thousand millions in rebel scrip, are repudiated, and they will say, why not make a clean thing of it, and repudiate the debt on the Union side? Hence this threat of Wendell Phillips to agitate the repudiation of the national debt unless the emancipated blacks have the right of suffrage is full of mischief; and hence the wisdom of providing in some honest way for the extinguishment of this debt as soon as possible, with all the burdens of taxation, high prices and political corruptions attached to it.

Late declarations of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, place him about as far advanced on the suffrage question as Mr. Phillips. In a speech at Boston on the 1st inst., he declared that without negro suffrage "there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local governments, and weakness for the Union involving, of course, the national credit."

And previously, in a letter to the freedmen of North Carolina, he wrote:

& As you do me the honor to ask me the proper stand for you to make, I have no hesitation in replying that you must insist on all the rights and privileges of a citizen. They belong to you: they are yours, and whoever undertakes to rob you of them is an usurper and an impostor.

[From the New York Commercial, June 3d.]

New York and Vera Cruz Connected by Steam.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan will leave this port on her first voyage to the Gulf on the 15th of the current month, to be followed, a fortnight after, by the steamer Vera Cruz.

These vessels are new ships of the first class, of 1,500 tons burden, and 750 horse power, built expressly for the Company, by Messrs. Lawrence and Foulkes, their engines and machinery being furnished by Mr. George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, at the piers of which establishment they are now lying.

It is the purpose of the Company to run a semi-monthly line between New York and Vera Cruz, with accommodations on each trip for 150 first class or 500 second class passengers, and storage for 1,200 tons of freight. They will stop at Havana going and coming; and as the liberal commercial policy adopted by the Emperor Maximilian promises to result in a rapid development of intercourse between Mexico and the United States, we have no doubt that the results of the enterprise will speedily vindicate the sagacity of the projectors and the shareholders. These comprise some of the best-known and wealthiest merchants, shipowners, machinists and ship-builders of New York.

Exceptions to the Amnesty.

The fourteen exceptions to the General Amnesty of President Johnson, which are made to depend upon the personal pardon of the Executive, some have supposed to include about half the people of the South, but this is believed to be immensely exaggerated. The N. Y. *World*, with the best data it can draw from, says:

There were probably in 1860 a hundred and fifty thousand men in the rebellious States worth over $20,000. The most of these being slaveholders devoted the bulk of their means to the common cause and have lost it. Those who kept Confederate money are destitute of all but land, and those who kept stocks find they depreciated almost to worthlessness; a few took mortgages on real estate and hold them It is impossible that there are 14,000 men in the South, or that part of it subjugated, eighty thousand men worth $20,000. Of these we may set two-thirds as advocates of the rebellion.

The whole South has turned out during the war but one million two hundred thousand soldiers. The mass of these have been at times wilderness and again re-enlisted. There have been about six hundred brigadiers, major, and lieutenant generals. Of the total ranking as colonel, two-thirds are dead or exiled.

The following table is believed to present a good estimate:

TOTAL OF THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRESIDENTS AMNESTY.

Persons above the rank of colonel	600
Raiders from Canada	2,000
Privateersmen	2,500
Rebel officers with assets $20,000	6,000
Foreign agents of rebel government	150
Confederate judges	50
Disloyal journalists	50
Confederate congressmen	100
Civil army officers	150
Persons who have resigned seats in Congress or Governor of rebel states	19
Northern men in rebel employ	100
Rebels in the Northern States not included	50,000
In the Northern prisons at the current time	22,000
Those who have taken the oath and broken it	50,000
The total exceptions will come under two hundred thousand men, and may not reach a hundred and fifty thousand	

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Benjamin Wood announces he withdrawal from the editorial conduct of the *Daily News*,—and another article indicates that he is succeeded by John Mitchell, recently of Richmond, Va. It is rather a curious illustration of the shifting scenes of the times we live in, to see the Editor of the most bitter, unvenomed and relentless rebel sheet in the South, journal in New York City, succeed to the Editorship of a journal in New York, *Times*, 3d.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

One Negro Stabbing Another.—At about seven o'clock yesterday morning, a difficulty occurred on the Levee, at the foot of Poydras street, between two colored men, whereon one of them, William King, was severely wounded by his opponent, Thornton Andrews, by cutting with a knife, inflicted by stabbing the man in the back near the spine, his right hand is severely cut, and the little finger almost severed. The wounds were dressed and the man then sent to his home, No. 110 St. James street—King was arrested and held for trial. The murderous instrument used in the affray, is an ugly looking long bowie knife, and some of the bloody garments are in the keeping of the police, to be brought in evidence at the examination of the case.

Forbidden Sport—Charles Kelley stretched a dangerous alligator across the banquette near the Poydras market, snapping with his wide jaws at the people; he was taken in.

Cut his Throat—A man named Joe Hellgarten cut his throat yesterday about 2 o'clock P. M. at the corner of Piety and Love streets. When last heard from he was in a critical condition. The act shows very little piety and no love at all.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers from Mobile yesterday by the steamer Clyde were the following paroled prisoners: Major Gen. S. G. French; Lt. Col. D. C. Jenkins, Adj. Gen. of Cavalry, Capt. Vinnet, Engineer Corps; Lt. E. Legendre, Pointe Coupée Artillery; Dr. W. H. Hawkins, Surgeon, Manigault's Brigade; Mr. Boisson; all included in the surrender of Gen. Dickison. By the same steamer came Major John T. Bibley, Inspector Field Transportation, surrendered by Gen. Taylor.

Italian Consul for Tennessee.

The Italian Government has accredited as its Commercial Agent in Tennessee, Mr Jo. Augustine Signalgo, who has been furnished with his letter of Exequatur from his Excellency President Johnson, acknowledging him as such By reason of his appointment Mr. Signalgo returns to this city to take up his permanent residence here as Delegate Consul of the kingdom of Italy for the State of Tennessee. We extend to him, as an old *confrere* of the press, a welcome among us again, and hope that he may find it to his advantage to remain in this city in the future. *Memphis Argus*, 6th.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The deathrolls in New York during the past week were 386—a decrease of fifteen from the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of sixty-two as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 185 were children under five years of age. Among the total diseases were consumption, 54; infantile convulsions, 31; small pox, 24; scarlet fever, 11; diphteria, 8; typhus fever, 9; whooping cough, 7.—*New York Sun, 31st ult.*

Miscellaneous.

A foreigner, speaking of the House of Commons, says: "So difficult is it for anything to be heard inside its gorgeous walls, that the honorable members are obliged to be continually calling out, 'Hear! hear! hear!'"

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May Heaven shower down upon you from yours truly John Smith."

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later and later every day, said: "I suppose it will end at last in not dining till to-morrow."

"What are you about?" inquired a lunatic of a cook who was industriously stripping the feathers from a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," was the cool reply. The cook looked [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

REOPENING OF THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Notice is elsewhere given by Mr. C. W. Buaffer, Register of Voters, that his office will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. at 9 A. M.

FLOUR, PORK, WHISKY, &c.—A large lot of flour, choice extra, superfine, &c., also mess pork, rump, prime mess and jowls, together with raw whisky and claret wine, are for sale at B. P. Ethell's, 105 Poydras street.

CIVIL RECONGANIZATION OF THE STATE AT LARGE—A very important proclamation by Gov. Wells appears in our paper this morning. Without here extending comments upon it, we would earnestly commend it to the consideration of citizens, especially of those to whom it directly appeals for action in the country parishes. We may take for granted that all classes of our population interested in the welfare of Louisiana will join us in congratulation on the prospect thus held out of an early civil organization throughout the State upon a regular and permanent basis.

Proclamation of Gov. Wells for the Organization of Civil Government in the Country Parishes.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, } New Orleans, June 10th, 1865. }

To the People of the Parishes of Saint Tammany, Washington, Saint Helena, Livingston, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, St. Martin, Concordia, Madison, Carroll, Franklin, St. Mary, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Texas, Vermilion, St. Landry, Lafayette, Calcasieu, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Sabine, Caddo, Ouachita, De Soto, Rapides, Morehouse, Union, Jackson, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Bossier, Bienville and Winn.

I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations on your being restored to the protection of the flag of our country, the symbol of law, order and freedom, and which now waves in majestic power over an undivided nation. Our once wealthy and fertile State, now bankrupt and desolate from the ravages of intestine war, resumes her natural relations (which have been temporarily disrupted) within the glorious Union of the States, united by the bonds of universal freedom and ties that can never be dissevered. It is not my purpose to rake up the ashes of the past, by enquiring who has erred and who has not erred in the fearful struggle the nation has passed through. Whatever may have been the causes of the outbreak, and however bitter may have been the feelings engendered in the hearts of some, it is better that all such matters be buried out of sight forever. It is not the past, but the present and future, we have to deal with. Great and responsible duties rests upon every citizen of Louisiana, manfully to aid and assist in the re-establishment of civil government. In that connection it is a most cheering sign to see the spirit of submission to the laws, and willingness to acquiesce in the result, manifested by those so recently engaged in hostility to the Government. Even the soldiers return to their homes, wiser and better men, frankly owning their error of their experiment, and all expressing a desire to atone for the errors of the past, by cheerful obedience to the Government, and glad again to enjoy its beneficent rule. You my friends and fellow-citizens, for I esteem it a privilege to call you so, must follow in the footsteps of so good an example. You must go to work to organize civil government in your respective parishes. Your courts, Clerks of Courts, and Police Jurors, will have to be appointed provisionally, until elections can be held to fill these offices as provided by law. You must confer among yourselves, and select men of integrity and capacity to fill these positions. I will act on your recommendations by appointing the persons named by you, if they are such as prescribed character, and have taken the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, or that of the 29th May, 1865 This will be pre-requisite in all cases, the original or certified copy of which oath, must be transmitted with the application for appointment. It is also my intention to organize the Judiciary throughout the State by appointing provisionally Judges of the District Courts and District Attorneys, as soon as practicable. The former class of officers are made appointive by the Executive under the new Constitution for a term of six years, and I invite recommendations from you as to who shall fill those offices, as also District Attorneys.

I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of your acting promptly and with unanimity in the matters herein brought to your notice. If you neglect to avail yourselves of the opportunities offered you, I shall be compelled to make appointments to office for your section, from the best information in my possession and you cannot blame me, if they are not acceptable to you. Important elections will be held this fall. Members of Congress and a legislature will be elected. This proper chance is open to you, an election for Governor and other state officers, according to the new Constitution, will take place at the same time.

While the population of that portion of the State which has been so fearfully scourged, is not in a condition to enjoy the protection of the strong arm of the General Government, sooner than other sections (and for which they are not entitled to any merit of their own) in order to hasten the restoration of civil government in the State, have adopted a new Constitution and elected a Legislature, which has passed laws, yet I feel authorized to say, that it was with no intention of forfeiting or denying your rights to participate in the making of the fundamental, as well as all other laws.

In conclusion, I assure you that no one is more anxious to have the whole State represented in all general elections, and particularly for the office of Governor, than myself.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

Additional by the Ben Stickney.

ARREST OF GOV. MAGRATH, S. C., AFTER HIS ABDICATION — ESCAPE OF WADE HAMPTON.—AFFAIRS AT THE S. C. CAPITOL.

New York, June 4 — The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor Magrath, of South-Carolina, at Columbia, on the 27th ult., for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and would soon be sent North for trial. He surrendered himself quietly to Lieut Beck, who was sent to arrest him.

Wade Hampton escaped, and his whereabouts is unknown.

Before the arrest of Magrath he issued a proclamation suspending his own functions as Executive of the State, stating the war is over and that it is in the duty of the people to forbear opposition which is hopeless, and reconcile themselves to that submission which the Government of the United States shall impose, and they cannot resist. He urges them to resume their peaceful pursuits, and says he is ready to meet charges against him at any time and place.

Columbia is garrisoned by the 25th Ohio regiment. Citizens were taking the oath of allegiance in crowds. The other towns in the interior of the State have been properly garrisoned.

Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Dennison, and party, have visited Charleston and Savannah in the Santiago de Cuba.

A large number of Dahigren's vessels will soon be sent North.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS. — CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF DISTILLED LIQUORS.

Chicago, June 4—Commissioner Lewis' letter to the Collector here declares it is the intention of the Government to seize all wines manufactured in distilleries which have committed frauds, whether they have been purchased in good faith by innocent parties or not.

The point he makes is, that under the law, the right of property is forfeited, and rests in the Government the moment a fraud is committed, and although the fraud may not have been detected until after the sale, the right of the Government relates back to the time, and will follow the property through the hands of as many innocent purchasers as may handle it.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

General Grant has modified his invitation to be present at a great meeting to be held in New York on Wednesday evening next. Generals Thomas and Logan have also been invited and will probably be present.

At the meeting in New York, General Grant will go to West Point and thence to Chicago, to be present at the opening of the Great Northwestern Fair.

New York, June 4—A special to the Times, dated Washington 4, says: A committee of three gentlemen from New York, consisting of Hiram Ketch 7, Andrew Jay 8 Fulton and Martin Thachen, arrived here this morning for the purpose of inviting Generals Grant, Thomas and Logan to be present at the great meeting at the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday night. The Committee had an interview with General Grant to-day, and he has declined positively to be present at the meeting.

[illegible] will arrive in New York on Wednesday morning when he will [illegible] West Point.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT'S ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

War Department, Adj't General's Office, } Washington, June 2, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 118:

Soldiers of the Army of the United States—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.

Your marching, duration, resolution and brilliancy of the results dim the lustre of the world's greatest achievements, and will be the patriot precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence.

Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duties of American citizens to achieve the glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves the praise of your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions.

Tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their families.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

SEIZURE OF COTTON AT MEMPHIS.

We learn that all cotton coming to this port by way of the river is seized upon arrival, and turned over to Mr. Ellery, to be held by him until such time as the parties bringing it here can prove that it was raised by free labor or purchased in good faith prior to July 29, 1864, and that the late so-called Southern Confederacy had no claim therein. Some two thousand bales were seized yesterday, but the greater portion was afterward released, the necessary proof having been furnished.—*Memphis Argus 6th.*

TROUBLES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, June 4.—The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher, the Assistant Secretary, is now notorious. The latter is leaving, in a very impartial manner, the huge contracts which the retired Secretary left just before leaving, and is demanding that they be re-established on the principles of equity and honesty. Against this rough criticism, Mr. Usher protests in behalf of his clients, making the fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department is consequently considerably agitated just now and some resignations are expected.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

The extent of the reduction in the active force of the navy may be realized from the fact that the number of vessels employed on the Atlantic coast blockade will be reduced from about 600 of all kinds to ninety. The rest of the Gulf squadron will be reduced to twenty, and the Mississippi squadron to fifteen vessels.

REDUCTION OF GEN. PRICE'S MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 5th thus refers to the contemplated return of Gen. Price to his home in Missouri:

General Sterling Price and staff are represented by the Jefferson City papers of Saturday as contemplating a return to Missouri. It is suggested that they are merely waiting to learn the fate of the New Constitution, before they decide upon their course. It is also reported that, in case of the defeat of the Constitution, the event will be celebrated in the city by a grand reception to the distinguished soldier, and, as many of the anti-Constitutionalists fondly believe, future Governor of Missouri.—We have not heard of any such intention and probable and committee of reception, should the affair come off.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE REG. } *Saturday Evening, June 10, 1865.* }

COTTON.—The market continued depressed to-day, but owing to the sale of the large lot (451 bales) the business reached 400 bales. Prices were if anything, still more in favor of buyers, but without requiring any change in our quotations of 25 to 30c. for Ordinary, 32 to 33 for Good Ordinary, and 34 to 35 for Low Middling. The lot of 451 bales was classified Low Middling, good style, and was offered at 35½c, but previously held at higher figures.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been sales during the past two or three days, not mentioned, of about 80 hds Louisiana Sugar at 12 1/2c. ⅌ lb for Common, 14 1/2c for Fully Fair, and 16c for Yellow Clarified. Also 120 bbls Louisiana Molasses, chiefly Fair, and were also sales to the Government of 500 bbls Cuba Sugar, said to be at very low price. Molasses, 75 tierces and 600 bbls Mobile, on order, for private terms understood to be very low.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The inquiry continues brisk. There is an active demand for the country and prices are rolling firmly with a tendency in favor of sellers. The Stock of Flour is fair, but that of other produce is light. We quote Superfine Flour at 14 1/2 ⅌ bbl, Extra Flour in lots of 100, 150 and 200 barrels, at $6 37 1/2 @ $6 62 1/2 for Fine, $7 30, $7 32 1/2 and $7 37 1/2 for Superfine, $7 50 for Fine Superfine, $7 75 for Choice Superfine, $8 40 @ $8 50 for Low Extra, $9 50 for Good Extra, $10 50 for Choice Extra, and $11 50 per barrel for Family Flour, according to brand. Corn in family use, 130 bales unexpected Western Hay in lots at $30 per ton, 250 sacks Oats at 62c per bushel, 1,000 sacks Cowpeas, white at $1 15 and 434 prime White at $1 05 per bushel. Mess Pork is selling in a retail way at $26 @ $26 50 per barrel. Green shoulders common at 16 1/2c. ⅌ lb, 100 cases Bacon Shoulders sold in two equal lots at 14c ⅌ lb an advance of 1c, similar lots also sold at the same price and 50 rolls India Bagging at 22 1/2c per yard.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 12, 1865.

Arrived since Monday last: 224 Beeves, 224 Hogs and 130 Veal. Amount of stock sold: 32 Beeves, 18 Hogs, 18 Sheep, 12 Milch Cows and 23 Veal. Stock on hand: 192 Beeves, 206 Hogs, 112 Sheep, 67 Milch Cows and 344 Veal.

Beef Cattle, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net... 00 — 9 — 22
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net... 00 — 9 — 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality... 00 — 9 — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head... 00 — 9 — 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head... 00 — 9 — 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head... 00 — 9 — 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head... 00 — 10 — 00
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head... 00 — 9 — 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head... 00 — 0 — 00
Veal, ⅌ head... 00 — 9 — 00
Southern Calves, ⅌ head... 00 — 00 — 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 12, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, from New York. 3d inst., to J. Monlton—3d district.

Lugger R W Robinson, Malcomb, from McCall's Falls, to master—3d district.

Lugger St Jose, Farrar, from Point a la Hache, to master—3d district.

Lugger Anection, Sagas, from Bince Settlement, to master—3d district.

Lugger Sea Gull, Jacobs, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—3d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Anna Perrit, Pace, from Shreveport.
Maria Denning, Shible, from St Louis
Leila, White, from Shreveport.
Texas, Wood, from Shreveport.
W R Carter, Holcraft, from Louisville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig H Worsland, ——, from Ardenas
Schr Rosalie, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Althea, Godfrey, from Philadelphia
Schr Gilliam, ——, from Havana
Schr Ellen, ——, from Aux Cayes
Schr Planet, ——, from Matamoros—1 passenger

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr W B Hyer, ——, from Havana
Schr Gipsey, ——, from Havana

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—Adams Express—J T Adams—F Anthony—Fred Ave E Co—F V Benthusen & co—J A Fuller & co—J Booth —D Bloss—De Bloss & Smith—S Frank—S B Benedict —J Bach—J L Bach & co—J A Brassington—Blelock & co—Barnett & Bogel—Boelich & Seymour—E H Burbank—Thos S Burbank—S de Boosch—J Campiglio—H Clostermann—Boyle—J H Carter—Col Baumgarten & Co—Thos Dunzizer—F Duclos & Co—J Rogers —W Dauphin—Duncan & co—Geo Kline—F G Fyer—Dufaite & co—Fisher & Koss—Folger & co—S Feldman —C Godchaux—S W Kyle—J Hatt & Co—S C Hickey —H H Hadden—J C Holmes—John Harlan—E Kemp —Lichtenstein Bros—Alfred Moulton—F F Moran—Meyer Weiss & co—F Leah & co—Lots & Marie—L Lehman—Von Norton & co—S N Moody & co—Reinfan —Barnett & Bogel—Boelich & Seymour—E H Burbank—Thos S Burbank—S de Boosch—J Campiglio—H Clostermann—Boyle—J H Carter—Col Baumgarten & Co—Thos Dunzizer—F Duclos & Co—J Rogers —W Dauphin—Duncan & co—Geo Kline—F G Fyer—Dufaite & co—Fisher & Koss—Folger & co—S Feldman —C Godchaux—S W Kyle—J Hatt & Co—S C Hickey —H H Hadden—J C Holmes—John Harlan—E Kemp —Lichtenstein Bros—Alfred Moulton—F F Moran—Meyer Weiss & co—F Leah & co—Lots & Marie—L Lehman—Von Norton & co—S N Moody & co—Reinfan —B S Farrar—Reed & Hunt—Rice Bros & co—Rosenberg & Wolff—E Roger & co—Schneider & Zuberbier—Smith & McKenzie—E S Stevens—H Stumberg & co—S Symon—C E Spencer—H S Southerlin—A Polwarth—P Schwarz—Taylor & Kemp—W L Wakefield—J J Wentzing—J F Tassinari—Wood, Witters & co—Woodruff Butler & co—E Powell—Wallace & co—order and others.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fung Shuey—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

McCALL'S FLATS—Per lugger R W Robinson—83 bbls potatoes 1 bl Onions.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger St Jose—31 bbls potatoes 1 B Onions—No do to order.

BIRAN'S SETTLEMENT—Per lugger America—60 bbls potatoes to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Gull—90 bbls potatoes to order.

BIRAN'S PORT—Per steamer Lafourche—3 bales cotton H J Fox pk co—50 dry hides Lapeyre & Ferre

BIRAN'S PORT—Per steamer Tensas—1 bale cotton E Cousteaux—20 do H J Fosip