THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Conti and Basin streets, for account of a succession, household furniture, &c. See advertisement.

Emancipated Whites and Blacks.

Some of the remarks of President Johnson to the South Carolina delegation are extremely pregnant and suggestive. Not the least so is that in which he observed that if the war had emancipated slaves, it had also emancipated a large number of white men. This white emancipation has two phases. One is the liberation, as the President conceives, of the non-slaveholding community from the overshadowing influence of what he calls a "slaveholding monopoly." And it may be remembered that in former years some of the most sincere and thoughtful defenders of the system of negro slavery urged the widest possible diffusion of slave ownership among the masses as the only means of conciliating the democratic spirit of the times, and deprecated its concentration in a few hands as sure to result in its ultimate collapse attended with industrial disaster and political and social calamity. This collapse has occurred; its circumstances are too obvious to need explanatory comment. If the other phase may not appear so simple or accord so readily with certain preconceptions, it is more novel and interesting, and founded in not less philosophical and practical truth.

The same "friction of war" which has emancipated the slaves has emancipated the slave-owners. Of the two classes the slaveowners perhaps have most reason to rejoice over their newly acquired freedom. This liberation is great and multiform. They are liberated from the perpetual and onerous guardianship of the blacks imposed alike by law and public opinion; from the obligation to support their dependents in comfort to the end of life, without regard to the individual ability of those dependents to return an adequate amount of labor, or any labor whatever; from peculiar responsibility for the crimes of their slaves; from moral tic conditions of their slaves; from a haunting sense of the fearful magnitude to which the slave institution, though in hostility to a power-[illegible] world, had attained through the very beneficence of their administration, and of the consequent insecurity of the vast capital identified with its existence. The loss of this capital is the price of that freedom. According to valuations in the last year before the war, the slave owners have had to pay about two thousand millions for their deliverance.

But then at what price has the boon of freedom been bestowed on the slaves. Let us see. Not only the capital invested in slave labor, but all the lands, houses, personal effects, agricultural implements and products, cash funds and stocks, in short the entire property of the slave owners were mortgaged and pledged to the slaves as long as life lasted. Not only this, but failing material resources, the talent, skill, energy, industry of the white master were the inalienable property of his negro slave to the extent of a guarantee therefrom of the requisites of a home and a comfortable subsistence. Which has lost the most, or gained the most, if now in question, time will show.

Meanwhile it is safe to say that in proportion as the slave owner has been liberated the slave, in being freed, has come under a new bondage—a bondage to his own wants and necessities and to exacting responsibilities of which he was before relieved in such a large measure by a guardian and representative. He owes to himself and to his family all the master owed, and more, but without another's capital and enterprise on which to draw for payment. Will he be able to replace these? It is to be hoped that he ultimately will. But that as it may, he is a freeman who owns himself, and owes himself to himself. If the owner and the owned, the debtor and the creditor may find the relation hard, neither can complain, since each is the other, and both one. There is no appeal for either except to the law of freedom, and that in all such cases has the same inexorable decree—"work or starve!"

But these and so long demanded equality before the law for both blacks and whites, it is now evident that they are not willing that the freed negro shall abide by the law along with the whites. They require something more than equality for the Southern blacks, something less than equality for the Southern whites. They are not satisfied for whites and blacks to enjoy a common emancipation. They insist that the whites shall still, as when slavery existed, guarantee the well being of the blacks, but protest against the enforcement of any industrial arrangement necessary to compensate for this guarantee. In a word, they are not content with simple freedom or simple equality for the negroes; they require in addition the slavery, in some form, of the whites.

We trust it is not unreasonable to expect that President Johnson, in consistency with his late and earlier declarations, will do his utmost to maintain the emancipation, in the most liberal sense, of both races against the efforts of sectional bigots who would dominate over both. In so doing, may he succeed in putting down the overweening pretensions of professional agitators who equally menace the plain rights of States and individuals and the interests of restored, tranquil and enduring Union.

TRI-WEEKLY AND DAILY GAZETTE AND COMET, BATON ROUGE—Messrs. J. C. Carroll-ton, T. B. Hatch and G. A. Pike have associated themselves in that old, spicy and popular paper, the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*. They are all practical and expert in every department of the newspaper craft. Mr. Hatch, who has just acceded to the paper, is one of the most veteran members of the Louisiana press, possessed of fine acquirements, extended information, and great versatility, and a gentleman rarely endowed with amiable and attractive qualities. No one is more qualified to refine the tone and illustrate the amenities of the press. The new firm contemplate the immediate triweekly issue of their paper, and as soon as practicable its daily publication.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—The fleet and staunch passenger steamer New Era has entered the trade to the Lafourche trade and will depart on her first trip at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Thibodaux, Pattersonville, Napoleonville, &c. The Era is in command of Captain George T. Adams, a well known steamboatman, and we trust he and his boat will meet with the patronage they deserve. The New Era lies at the foot of Commercial street.

FOR THE OLD SOUTH.—The A. Cobb this afternoon [illegible] for Leesville, Pleasant Grove and intermediate points, with a cargo and passengers. [illegible] Captain Dunn, who is a popular officer, will have charge of the boat.

T. D. [illegible] this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Bayou Teche points, T. D. Hill, Williams, master, has charge of the boat and his away to Shreveport and all intermediate landings.

The well known Captain W. H. Oldham is commander while Messrs. James Bell and J. J. Compere have charge of the office. We recommend the Hine and her officers to our travelling and shipping readers. She leaves positively at 5 P. M.

We are obliged to Mr. Thos H. LeBlanc, Clerk of the steamer Cherokee, [illegible] papers of the 27th.

From Shreveport.

By the steamer Capitol, out of Red River, we have the Shreveport *News* of the 24th inst., from which we take what follows:

TRADE IN SHREVEPORT.

During the week a little more activity has been visible in the way of business, on our streets. Store after store is fast springing up in every direction, and the cry is still, "more stores wanted." Many persons arriving here with goods have been compelled to go in search of some other locality, for the want of store room. We are sorry to see the lack of store buildings, yet we predict that somebody is bound to break, as the market is, in our opinion, overstocked, and there is but little money in the country, while holders of cotton will not dispose of it at present rates unless by compulsion.

THE CROPS—TROUBLE WITH FIELD HANDS.

We have heard of several places, large plantations, where the hands have all left. Some have engaged other hands, and may partially save their crop; but much will still be lost—Many of the freedmen seem to think that they have already done enough work, and for the balance of their time they will live at ease. It is probable that we are now at the worst stage of the new system of labor, and that we may look for some improvement.

Weather very warm. No rains since last issue. Crop looking very fine.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ITEMS.

River falling very rapidly at this point, and all the way to Alexandria. Rising above. We may have the "June rise," this year; if so, through navigation will continue until August.

The steamer Emma, with a cargo of ice, sunk within a few miles of this city, the forepart of the week. The owners of boats raising their crafts should employ none but Red River pilots from and to the mouth of the river.

The steamer Capitol will ply regularly between this place and Alexandria, during the low water season.

Shreveport Prices Current.

We give the quotations as far as we can arrive at them. Our market, as regards prices, has not, as yet, settled down to any thing like uniform prices:

Cotton—Middling, 10 to 14c per pound.
Sugar—11 to 16c per pound.
Molasses—60 to 80c per gal.
Flour—$12 to 14 per barrel.
Bacon—15c to 20c per pound.
Coffee—38c to 50c per pound.
Whisky—Rectified, $3 to—Texas $2 to—per gal.
Candles 35c to—per pound.
Corn—50c to—per bushel.
Bagging—30c, 2—per yard.
Rope—9c to—per pound.
Hides—8c to—per pound.
Wool—
Potatoes—$6 to—per barrel.
Corn Meal, $2 to—per gal.

Alleged Interview Between Booth and Davis.

DAVIS DISCREDITS AND DISAPPROVES THE PLOT.

The following statement is made to the Cincinnati *Commercial* by a correspondent at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The writer asserts that he was a clerk in the Richmond War Department, and the facts which he states transpired in his presence. We make the following extract:

My duties in the War Department were light they consisting principally in indorsing, in red ink, and filing in appropriate places, all papers belonging to the Confederate secret service. And I must here state that no documents were ever received, from parties in the North, with reference to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Many were, however, received, from parties in the South, offering to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln, for certain sums of money. Such propositions, however, never received the least attention, but were universally passed over, without official notice; and none of them were ever replied to. And, from a conversation at which I was present, which occurred in the latter part of February last, in the War Department office, between President Davis, Secretary Benjamin and Mr. Breckinridge, on the one part, and two strangers, together with a man named and introduced as Booth, on the other part, I am satisfied that neither Davis nor Breckinridge were in favor of the least personal injury being done to Mr. Lincoln, but, on the contrary, strenuously opposed any movement in that direction.

The gentleman above referred to as being called Booth was brought into the War Office in company with the other two strangers, by President Davis and Secretary Benjamin. My Booth was introduced to Mr. Breckinridge by Secretary Benjamin. The other two men were not introduced, and took seats at the further end of the room, without taking part in the conversation that ensued, except that, when they retired, they said, "Good bye, gentlemen," to those remaining.

Booth commenced by saying that a plan was formed by parties in the Northern States and Canada, friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that they [illegible] that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the Government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated solely by a desire to render the Confederacy a service, by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words as near as I can now remember. Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in His own good time, would give them the victory, without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave Lincoln's punishment, for his own great crime, to the providence of a just God and an outraged people. Benjamin said nothing. Booth then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were, "He must die!" After Booth and his friends were gone, Davis said, "Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and their assassination plot is mere fudge." Breckinridge and Benjamin laughed, and the latter said, "I think so." The matter received no more attention, and all agreed with Mr. Davis, that the plot was mere "fudge." I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so dread a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement of facts. Truly, yours,

JOHN B. VAN DIER.

English Trade Returns.

[From Mitchell's Maritime Register, London June 3.]

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending April 30 have just been issued, from which we gather that the total declared value of exports for the month of the present year was 12,071,1111, against 13,225,039l in 1864, and 11,897,177l in 1863. Amongst the principal changes in the exports there is again an increase in firearms, but a decrease in gunpowder. Of beer and ale there has been an increase. There has also been an increase in coal and coke, as well as in cotton manufactures, the figures of the latter being 157,060,457 yards, against 143,554,640 yards in 1864. Linen yarns have decreased, but linen manufactures show an improvement from 10,100,632 yards to 16,[illegible]3,271 yards. The exportation of machinery has increased, but iron and steel has decreased. Silk manufactures have declined in value from 1[illegible] to 98,644l, and British spirits have declined from 559,779 gallons to 113,871 gallons. Of tea there was imported during the month of this year 35,334,977 lbs; in 1864 the importation was [illegible],185,836 lbs. There has been a considerable increase in tobacco, but a decrease in wine.

With regard to the Shipping Trade, it appears that in the month of April last 2,564 vessels, 638,238 tonnage, employed in the Foreign Trade, were entered inwards, and 4,128 vessels, 1,081,918 tonnage, cleared outwards, to the corresponding month of 1864 the numbers were respectively 1,117 vessels, [illegible] tonnage, and 1,074 vessels, of [illegible] tonnage. In the Coasting Trade [illegible] vessels, 1,[illegible] tonnage, and 19,195 vessels, 1,[illegible] tonnage, cleared outwards. In the month of April, 1865, the numbers were respectively [illegible] vessels, 2,271,710 tonnage, and [illegible] vessels, [illegible] tonnage.

[From the Liverpool Shipping Gazette, June 2.]

[illegible] Sumpter, Thomas Gray, master, [illegible] Charleston, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., consignees, [illegible] the ship left Charleston on the 8th ultimo, [illegible] Sumpter—part of officers, marines, seamen, and yellow-fever convalescents. The intelligence will be received with much regret by the President. In a recent conversation with a prominent political gentleman, Mr. Johnson remarked that there was no rebel, whose hanging seemed to him so imperatively demanded by public justice, as Judah P. Benjamin.

Frightful accounts continue to be received of the ravages of small-pox in Jamaica. The mortality among the laboring classes [illegible] interior districts the people have been driving live rotten sheep; while about Morant Bay [illegible] have been seen exposed on the way, there being no place prepared for their reception by the [illegible]

[illegible] "Invigorating Carriage Spring" in the [illegible] of the chastity of Cincinnati [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Steamboats Leaving This Day.

LOUISVILLE—Lady Gay, Williamson.....4 P. M.
RED RIVER—T. D. Hine, Oldham.....5 P. M.
BATON ROUGE—Menson, Sanderson.....10 A. M.
BAYOU LAFOURCHE—New Era, Keene.....5 P. M.

Pontchartrain Railroad:

MOBILE—Sumpter, Flanegan.....5 P. M. cars
BILOXI—Meggie, ——.....9½ A. M. cars

Report of the Alarm and Police Telegraph for the last six Months.—In the month of January, 1861, there were 12 actual fires, 3 chimney fires, one needless alarm, and no false alarms.

February—6 actual fires no chimney, 2 false alarms.

March—6 actual fires, no chimney, 1 false alarm.

April—6 actual fires, 2 chimneys, 1 needless and 2 false alarms.

May—6 actual fires, 1 chimney, 2 needless and no false alarms.

June—2 actual fires, no chimney or false.

There were 4 general alarms rang during the whole six months.

Six Months' Workhouse.—David Whitcomb and colored Louisa and Abram—all found loitering about as contrabands in the Third District—were sent to the workhouse for six months; Rosanna Harris and Malvina, charged with having stolen $15, were sent to the same institution for a like term.

Recorder Woolfley's Court—Second District—Louisa Blondeau was compelled to give $100 pence bonds on the charge of Marie Fernandez, who complains that she insulted and abused her.

Margaret Comley got off with a fine of $5, on the charge of having violated City ordinance 1095.

First District Court.—Ellen Johnson is prosecuted by Ann Flagg, who accuses her of having stolen from her, two months ago, one ring, one bracelet and one pair of earrings, valued at $60. Bail, $250.

Recorder Veunard's Court—John Haulon and Hugh Degan, in a drunken practical joke, carried off a decanter full of whisky from the coffeehouse on the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets. They were caught and Hanlon was sent down for ten days. The other was fined $10.

August Schneider and H. Borea, for disturbing the peace of Poydras market, were fined $5 each.

John P. Fisher, who insulted ladies on Magazine street, was sent down to mend his manners during a term of five days.

Other small cases were disposed of as usual.

Drowned.—Wm Castello, a lad 13 years old, residing on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Tchalmine streets, fell from the wharf at the head of Richard street on the 27th inst. His body was recovered and Dr. Fisher held an Inquest. Verdict accordingly.

Coroner Hire reports that he held the following inquests June 28, 1865:

Joseph, son of Harriett, and Joseph Silvest, colored, age 2 days, resided at No. 413 Franklin street. Verdict, died suddenly at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, of convulsions.

Celestine Picnde was confined with a still born female child at 12 o'clock M. yesterday, at No. 162 Roman street. Certificate given.

Lost his Gold Watch.—Geo. Paxmore is of the 13th Wisconsin veteran volunteers and was on a hard furlough on Tuesday. Passing with a comrade the private dwelling of Lizzie Norton, it occurred to the veteran to pay her his compliments. The woman however got frightened and left both men in possession of the premises. When she returned with help she found Paxmore asleep in her rocking chair which he however soon was compelled to arouse. He then complained that he had been robbed of a gold watch, and accused the unhospitable Lizzie Norton with the theft. The case was dismissed after a hearing by Recorder Woolfley.

To be Properly Trained.—Sophie Moreau, a young girl, who had before been brought up as in danger of becoming a pest to society, had again run off, this time from the protection of her own brother, who solicited that she be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. The wish was complied with.

The Attempt at Murder.—The case of Tom Manson, who came near breaking Mich. Whalan's skull with a billet of wood, when the latter was asleep in the Jackson Railroad cars, came up yesterday. The witnesses are employed on the road. The case was fixed therefore for July 5th, in an evening session.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.—E. Murphy is charged with having passed counterfeit 50 cents postal currency. The case was continued to July 5th. Bail $1000.

The Consequences of Trespass.—There was a great deal of mist and smoke about the charge against Mrs. Mahen, charged with having pushed a negro boy off the banket before her house and disturbed the peace. It was shown during the examination that the whole resulted from the trespass of the boy and a fuss he had with the lady's servant girl who slapped his face. Mr. Madison Day urged to the Court that the lady had been outraged in her rights by the negro [illegible] and disturbers of the peace. Accused was discharged. The black boy was eventually let go with the warning to sit at his own doorsteps and not on that of others to invite the ire of white servant girls by trespass.

Fire and Accident.—Sergent McGuire reports that a fire broke out at half past one o'clock in a house of Mr. Gilmore, on Prytania street, between Second and Third streets, occupied by Mr. Noblom. The fire originated under the kitchen which was completely destroyed and part of the main building slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Accident.—Joseph Kaiser of Engine Company No. 23 was accidentally run over by one of the fire machines when hurrying to assist to quench the fire. It is feared that he is severely injured.

Revelation of English Life in City and Country.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:

The London correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* has just favored his countrymen with a sketch of life in our metropolis, as proved by the perusal of the London newspapers for a single week. First, there is a woman burned alive in the midst of her drunken and stupefied companions at the close of a love orgie in a villainous house in Westminster. Next, there are two wives nearly murdered by brutal husbands, (one of whom attempts his own life), and a furious assault by a man on his mistress. Another woman is seen one evening with a man in a boat on the Thames—the man reappears alone; some days afterwards the corpse of the woman is found on the back of the river. Then there is the confession of Constance Kent as to the road murder. Two clergymen of the English church abuse the confidence inspired by their sacred character to tempt the virtue of the females of their flock; one is a vicar in the diocese of Norwich and the other a popular London preacher. A civil court has investigated a charge of seduction which surpasses in resolution, cowardice, and cold-blooded villainy anything in even that abominable story the "Farmer of Inglewood Forest." In one of the Police courts a woman shrieks to the fact that she brought to justice a lover upon whom she wished to be revenged. A Lancashire manufacturer, churchwarden of his parish, director of several public companies, and ex-mayor of his borough, dots his throat in a boat, and flings himself into the water, to escape the penalties of embezzlement and forgery. Nor is a touch of the grotesque wanting. A farmer runs away with a curate's daughter; his neighbors celebrate the exploit by options libellous in his honor. A giddy young fellow writes to a lady asking an interview, in order that he may learn her feelings towards him. Two lady's brothers keep the appointment in her stead, compel the Lovelace, and have to pay £200 for the joke. Such is the strange mixture of our daily life. No longer may we expect the brave Englishman to utter those [illegible] which attribute to the people of Great Britain the virtues of a people [illegible] Perhaps the revelations of English life which are made from week to week in parliament and elsewhere, and which are reproduced and commented upon by the press, may [illegible] the Continent, and the Continent may [illegible] to be on guard against the contagion of such examples. But [illegible] we have seen, [illegible] the Continent [illegible] only through a newspaper.

EXPORTS FOR THE PARDON OF JEFF. DAVIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON PARDON.

New York, June 26—The steamer Scotland, from Eastern ports, has arrived.

The *Herald's* special says efforts are making by Alabama Unionists for the pardon of Walker, the first rebel Secretary of War.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, declines to sign any more recommendations for pardon, because the proper attention to their cases has been given to his recommendations. He has recommended the pardon of such men as Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works.

The President [illegible] Union cause will be [illegible] release of [illegible] the Con[illegible] much exer[illegible]

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Ben. Stickney, from St. Louis, Captain Jos. A. Aiken and Wm. M. Tompkins, Jr., Clerk, for copies of the latest Western papers.

The Jackson Railroad was turned over by the Military to the officers of the Company on Monday. They expect soon to have it in running order to Ocyka.

Col. J. O. Nixon, formerly editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, has re-established himself in this city at 141 Gravier street, and expects to re-establish his paper about the first of next October.

For some three days past a rumor was current that Gen. Banks had been, or would be appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana. The *True Delta* this morning says that the reported appointment of a Provisional Governor of this State was confirmed yesterday through private sources.

THE OATH WITHOUT CHARGE.—It is understood that the Mayor will to-day commence administering the Amnesty oath without fee to the applicants entitled to it.

PERSONAL.—General Sheridan and Staff arrived this morning on the United States Dispatch steamer Heroine from Texas.

General Braxton Bragg, of the late Confederate States Army, arrived in the city from Mobile, yesterday.

STAGE OF WATER IN RED RIVER.—From the log of the steamer General Hodges of the stage of water on the principal bar in Red River:

June 24—Reuben's bar 1 foot; Graffe's bar 5 1½ feet; Brazeal's bar 5 feet scant.

June 25—Le Compte bar 5 feet large; Cat Off bar 8 1½ feet; Sam Hyman's lower bar 6 feet large; do do upper bar 6 1½; Grand Ecore bar 6 feet large.

June 26—Calpouns' upper bar 8 feet; do lower bar 8 1½ feet; Baloch's rocks 8 feet; Upper Falls, mark twain; Lower do, half do, and falling fast.

ARRIVAL FROM BAGDAD.—The Mexican steamship C. Castro, Capt. [illegible] arrived at this port yesterday morning from Bagdad (Mexico) with the following passengers:

Mrs Dryfuss, Mrs August and 2 children, Mr August and boy—Machin, Walker, E Lorlain, G Murray, Malsouria, J Putnam, E T West, Marks, Wilkoll, wife, children and servant, Fisher, F Elcanjee, A Gravent, Mrs Miller, Clerk, Brandt, E Cohen, F Wenann, Blanchard, Capt. Martin, Dunbar, S Spelman, Dubarty, Moses, Somial, T Bouvre, Chaillot, H Scurry, D Dilzell, [illegible]man, H Konchels, Mr Alexander, wife and child, W H Block, M Simnott, Chs Schulmes, A W Gregg, M Weil, T Smith, J Smith, J Reed, S Lutope, Chs Muller, M Weil.

Additional by Telegraph from the North.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Marine News—Additional from Europe—The French and English Armor Plated Fleets to Exchange Visits—Brougham Opposed to Hanging Rebels—Napoleon Promises to Reinstate Maximilian if he goes back to Austria.

New York, June 24.—The following steamers sailed to-day:

Alhambra for Charleston, Ellen Parry for Newbern, Geo. Cromwell for New Orleans, and the Nevada for Savannah.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool the 14th, has arrived.

The French and English armor plated fleets are to make a tour around each other's coasts, and be at Plymouth by the middle of July.

Brougham, at a meeting of the fishmongers, said: "We shall earnestly call on the United States Government not to hang those whom they recently treated as warriors."

The French ports are closed to Confederate vessels.

The horse Gladiator won the grand prize.

Napoleon agrees to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights if he returns from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates.

Liverpool—Cotton firm at last week's quotations.

PAYNE SENTENCED TO BE SHOT—HIS SENTENCE COMMUTED.

New York, June 26.—Dick Turner is chained to the wall in his dungeon.

The conspirator Payne who attempted to kill Seward was ordered to be shot by the Military Commission. The sentence was commuted to five years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

CATH[illegible] continue to degenerate publishing Jeff. Davis.

Advices to the 14th report 5 20's at 68 1/2.

Parties who were prominent in the rebellion, who desire to take the oath of allegiance for the purpose of making special application for pardon, will, in future, it is understood, be required to take the oath in the districts where they reside, instead of going to Washington, as some have been doing heretofore, to subscribe to the oath.

CARRINGTON RETAKEN — THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

Buffalo, June 26.—Carrington, the murderer, and an accomplice have been retaken.

Panama advices to the 16th, announce the wreck of the steamer Golden Rule from New York to Greytown on the 30th of May, on Roccand Reef. She had six hundred and twenty passengers and a full crew, all of whom were saved and landed on the Island of Old Providence. The Golden Rule exploded one of her flues, afterwards collided with a ferry boat, preventing her putting to sea till the 22d. During the heavy rain on the 20th, she struck a rock and stuck fast. The U. S. steamers Huntsville and Georgia brought the passengers away and forwarded them to San Francisco per the Ariel.

A COURT-MARTIAL DEMANDED BY GENERAL HURLBUT.

Washington, June 26—General Hurlbut has demanded a court martial to investigate charges made by the Commissioners sent to look into affairs of Department of the Gulf, which will involve the whole history of that department under previous commanders.

MORE OF THE REMARKS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE S. C. DELEGATION.

Those who owned lands have capital to employ help, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they think they can exercise greater control over freedmen than Southern men, who have been raised where the institution of slavery prevailed. Not he did not want large slaveholders to control negro votes against white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own personal power. He was for the emancipation of white as well as black men. The question as to whether black men shall be organized on our Constitution will be settled as we go along.

He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the Government carried out and sustained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted, by saying we want to get back to the same position as you describe, as we are without law. No courts are opened. You have the power to assist us.

The President replied that the Government cannot go on unless based on the rights of the people of the South. They must have a constitution, and amend the Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this may be done in good faith with the conservatives, or legislatures may adopt the proper amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and annulates slavery throughout.

One of the delegates said we are now assessed for civil rights, we are have had more than enough of military authority.

The President, continuing, said at the Essex meeting he (Mr. Holmes) was present, and he was asked if he thought Congress would admit the representatives of the South, and he replied that they would, if they were loyal men. He (the President) had the right to expect that the South would do what was right, and he was certain that they would, if they could be protected. The only way to do this was through a constitution.

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The President [illegible] Union cause will be [illegible] release of [illegible] the Con[illegible] much exer[illegible]

J. D. Doty, Governor of Utah, is dead.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Ould, late rebel commissioner, and Major Carrington, one of his assistants, has been released from Libby Prison.

A Successful Amputation at the Hip Joint.

(From the Philadelphia North American, June 16.)

To quarter a human being alive appears to be a desperate operation, and yet it is successfully performed. We yesterday saw an adult female upon whom amputation at the hip joint had been performed by Professor Pancoast about seven weeks ago. The first operation of the kind successfully done in this country was done by Dr. Washington J. Dorsey. At that time, when it was understood among the faculty that he intended performing the operation, he was assured that if the patient died under the knife he should be prosecuted for manslaughter. He performed his task, disjointing one of the limbs at the thigh. There is no sawing of the bone. It is a literal quartering of the patient while alive. Dr. Pancoast performed the same perilous operation upon a man with a frightful tumor upon his limb. It was done while the Japanese embassy was in the city, and the two native surgeons accompanying it witnessed the remarkable feat. The high caste oriental never manifested emotion. These surgeons, therefore, evinced no surprise, but that they experienced it is scarcely to be doubted. Professor Pancoast, as we have above mentioned, took off the limb of a woman, at the hip joint, just as a fowl is carved at the table, about seven weeks ago. The patient has entirely recovered, and very shortly will be in as vigorous bodily health as she ever was. The reaction is of course very great, and without the wisest care the patient would sink. Such is the pride of a surgeon in capital operations like these, that a patient stands as good a chance to recover as from the effects of a minor operation. The man whose limb was thus amputated while the Japanese were here did not lose a night's rest after the task was performed. Professor Pancoast attended him in person, directed the course of stimulants to be employed, and four weeks time saw his patient moving about in room. If we are not mistaken, this operation is in France regarded as so perilous that surgeons are prohibited from making it.

The Maid of Saragossa and the Worth of Fame.

The 29th of May was kept in Spain as the anniversary of the death of this famous heroine of whom so many poets have sung somewhat in the dark, and whose feature painters, artistic, have adorned so many albums and books of beauty. In commenting upon her great services to her country, one of the Madrid journals gives a [illegible] illustration of the mutability of history.

The maid of Saragossa, we are informed has been described by Spanish writers of credit and painted by Spanish painters as a damsel of the lower classes, wearing the picturesque *saya corta* and brilliant petticoat of that order of Spanish women; it has been asserted that she died in 1832, and that she died *insane* at a hospital in Saragossa.

So far are all these assertions from the truth, that the heroine belonged to the upper middle classes; dressed as ladies of condition commonly dress all over the civilized world; never went mad, and died, not in 1832 in the hospital at Saragossa, but in her own house at Genta, in the year 1857, and in the complete possession of all her faculties.

What, indeed, is the worth of fame if such extraordinary blunders can pass current with her own countrymen and contemporaries about the most popular heroine whom the age has produced, among a people notoriously gallant chivalric, and enthusiastic?

At this rate, we may expect to find General Sherman described in Massachusetts, beside the end of the century, as an Englishman of small stature, with but one eye, and General Butler remembered as a stout negro, the Toussaint of Louisiana, who ended his career by dying gloriously in the trenches of Fort Fisher.

We are sorry to be obliged to add, in references to the "Maid of Saragossa," that this descriptive phrase, by which she is commonly known, is just as inaccurate as the particulars of her appearance and history above recited. The proper name of the city for which she so heroically fought is not Saragossa, but Zaragoza, and she was so far from being a mere maid of the maiden moon, that she was married no less than *three* times! It is bad enough to know that the "Maid of Athens" expired as "Mrs Black;" but a triply-wedded "Maid of Saragossa" is still worse to contemplate.

The heroine began her matrimonial campaign with a captain of artillery; continued them with a captain of infantry, and finally died in the fostering arms of her third spouse, a surgeon in the army.

These are the facts; but what is the use of reciting them? A well-established popular falsehood is harder to be overthrown than a dynasty; and popular tradition will doubtless insist upon applying to the Spanish heroine the epitaph which Margaret of Flanders wrote for herself. Being caught by a storm in her boat off Biscay, and in a private to whom she had married, both of her previous nuptials having been annulled ere they were consummated, that indomitable young lady had the spirit to entertain herself with composing the following couplet:

"Cloth Margarita, empty Comelette,
Qui fut mais fille mariée."

It is satisfactory to know that one accurate portrait of this much-misunderstood lady exists. It is not in Spain, however, but in England, having been painted at Gibraltar in 1809, at the request of an English general, and presented to George III.

Demise of a Singular Personage.

The English naturalist, Waterton, died on the 26th of May, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, from the effects of a fall while crossing a bridge on his large estate. "Squire Waterton," as he was familiarly called, though, perhaps, not generally known, of late years in this country, enjoyed an extensive reputation through England and the Continent. Possessed of family rank and a large fortune by inheritance, he excelled in the athletic sports of his time, and following the bent of his mind, turned his attention almost wholly to natural history after completing his collegiate studies at Stonyhurst.

He made repeated visits to South America, and took a tour of observation through the United States for the sole purpose of examining the habits and characteristics of American birds and animals. As the result of his travels and investigations, he gave to the public "Wanderings in South America," "Essays on Natural History," and contributed numerous articles to the English magazines on his favorite topic. Brave, lively, and fond of excitement, he used to meet with numerous adventures and mishaps. Upon one occasion, while bathing in a South American river, an alligator suddenly made his appearance near him. Instead of attempting to escape, he boldly leaped upon the animal's back, and was carried in safety nearly to the opposite shore. He was very much opposed to the forms and customs of society, believing that the utmost simplicity in style and dress was most compatible with man's happiness.

In accordance with these views he labored assiduously to make a stole of his son. "Do not avail yourself," he used to say to him, "of an artificial fire to keep warm, but follow the example of the beasts in the field. They have no artificial covering, no ranges or stoves to warm their apartments, but run about in the open air, and exercising their limbs thus begat a natural warmth when the weather is cool and uncomfortable. Why do you wear a hat, my son?" he would say.

"The blade of the air do not thur. Expose yourself to the sun and and storms; harden your muscles, and develop your body; do not die compose yourself by following the customs of those around you; if you come to a river, plunge in and swim across, and not take a circuitous course to reach a bridge because your acquaintances do." So far did he push his peculiar views that he used to encourage his son to roam about his estate, in boyhood, in nearly a nude state.

Such devotion to his pursuits, of course made him a most eminent naturalist, and long and skillful practice rendered him the first bird-stuffer in the world. Like his ancestors before him he was a Catholic, and using that his son was drawing near, he sent to the Pope for spiritual advice and consolation. The Pope sent his blessing in reply, by telegraph, just before his death.

A deputation from Scotland, representing a number of some million of shillings, has arrived in Manchester with a proposition to convert to Southern lands an amount of capital equivalent of the industrial classes, who will emigrate as soon as encouraged to do so.

There is a Methodist preacher and wag whose name is thus entitled by a contemporary: "Let every reasonably idiot the wide spaces of America, but there are times when the thunder of his pathos lifts the overhanging lids with a roar that moves your soul to depths unsounded by few other men!"

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, having invested in confederate cotton bonds, writes to that journal for information in regard to the probability of their redemption by the American government. The *News* assures its correspondent that he "sat in the position of a creditor whose debtor had died leaving no executor and no assets."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1865.

The market continued quiet to-day, but there was little or no abatement in the demand for our leading staple, which ruled at very full prices, particularly for the better qualities, and notwithstanding comparatively light supplies. Was sold to the extent of 1000 bales, making an aggregate of 4,500 bales for the three days ending this evening. It is understood that a considerable part of the recent business has been for shipment to Liverpool and Havre either to go direct or via New York. Buyers for New York and the Northern manufacturers are also in the market, and a limited amount has been to speculators. The schooner up for Liverpool lacks only about 200 bales of her complement of 1000. At the close of business no later intelligence has been received from New York.

The Gold market opened with sales at 139¼ per dollar, but subsequently evinced more buoyancy and closed at 139¾ to 140, against 139 to 140 last evening. The sales and results included two lots of $2500 each, $3500, $5700, $4000 and $9000 at 139¾; $4000 and about $10,000 at 139¾; and two lots of $10,000 each at 140. Last evening, after the close of business, $7000 sold at 139. There has been some demand recently for the purchase of Cotton up Red River. We have nothing further to report in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 127½ to 129 and Mexican dollars at 139 to 140.

Foreign Exchange was quiet at about previous rates. The sales of Sterling included no unexceptionable private bill at 110. The Banks asked 151. Private bills may be quoted at 146 to 150. One of the Banks drew for France to a moderate extent at 367½. Private bills are quoted at 375 to 385, but some parties would not draw under 370.

The supply of Domestic Exchange showed some little increase, but not to the extent that might be anticipated from the cotton movement. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at ¼ discount, and met with a moderate counter demand. We also heard of ½ having been accepted for about $30,000. Out-doors, $30,000 New York Sight was passed at ½@¾ discount, a Western National Bank Check on New York for $30,000 at ¾, $27,000 one day's Sight on New York at ¾, $40,00 at ¾, $15,000 ten days' at ½ and a round sum at 1, and $10,000 Mobile three days', with a city endorser, at 1. When the Banks check for Gold, payable in Gold, top charge 1¾ premium.

We heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 165 Shares Union Bank, reported in our last report, and any further transactions in Insurance Scrip, and nothing was reported in City Bonds.

The Bank note market continued quiet, but the sales included $3000 Merchants' Bank bills at 70, and $2900 Louisiana State Bank, in two lots, at 61 and 65.

We quote Bank of Louisiana at 42½@47½, Merchants' at 65@70, Bank of New Orleans at 70@79, Louisiana State Bank at 60@65, Union at 80@90, and Crescent City at the same.

Round amounts command outside figures down from 1 to 3c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes; which command ¾@1¼ per cent premium over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium for ex