THE DAILY BEE
COMMERCIAL DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

Still Doubtful.

The manner of guarding against all doubts on the question of the constitutional existence of the present State Government, as quasi-officially disclosed and illustrated by the *Picayune*, is not itself free from considerable dubiety. It may be ingenious to ask an explainer to explain his explanation. Perhaps the case in its present stage does not admit of an abrupt and full disclosure, but while yet in maturescence may demand a decent mystery until completely ripe for public deliverance. We strongly incline to this view, as we cannot suppose the subject to be left somewhat muddy and obscure from lack of clarifying ability on the part of our respected contemporary.

Meantime we may be permitted to remark that what that journal has seen proper to impart as to the special authority conferred on Gov. Wells by the President—as to the military status in which he stands towards the civil affairs of the State—is just sufficient to provoke without satisfying a series of important inquiries: it leaves room for no end of surmises which it is impossible at present either to confirm or contradict. Is the existing State Government, or the processes by which it was created, recognized as valid or repudiated as bogus? Is it judged by the theory of Senator Ben Wade and Congressman Winter Davis or by the theory of Gen. Banks and Senator Banks? Is the new Constitution to be maintained or abandoned?

The fact of Gov. Wells being clothed with special, extra-constitutional, or military power seems to be regarded by some as an implied denial of the idea that the present State organization has any validity in itself, or any right to exist except by the express sanction and as the provisional representative of the national Government. Concurrent with this view is the supposition that President Johnson will apply to this State the North Carolina programme, and that Gov. Wells will be his agent in initiating measures for a valid and permanent State organization resting on the loyal votes of every portion of this state.

It is also surmised that the President will only apply part of the North Carolina process to this State; that while he disregards its present civil arrangement as far as to give it a Provisional Governor with powers not possessed by the one civilly elected, he will accept the rest of the civil machinery as available for practical purposes and let the Governor order a general State election under the new Constitution.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RUTH

Provisional Organization of Georgia.—Terrible Ordnance Explosion at Chattanooga.—Case of the British Steamer Mary in the Nassau Admiralty Court.—Civil Trial of Jeff. Davis Resolved On in Cabinet.—Safe Arrival of Breckinridge in Cuba.—Cheering Accounts from the Carolinas.

(To the New Orleans Bee)

Baton Rouge, June 15, 9 P. M.—The steamer Ruth passed down at 2 P. M. to-day bringing New York and Western dates to the 10th.

The Georgia delegation recommends to the President J. Scott of Macon for Provisional Governor and promises to send Joshua Hill to the Senate.

Cincinnati, June 10.—The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says an ordnance building exploded causing fire to houses filled with Government stores. Loss to Government about $150,000. Between fifteen and twenty persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused from sparks from a locomotive.

Camp Dennison, June 10.—The Government bakery was totally destroyed by fire last night—it is supposed accidentally.

New York, June 10.—Advices from Nassau state that the case of the British steamship Mary, better known as Alexandria, was decided in the Nassau Admiralty Court, May 23d. The Mary was seized on suspicion of being intended for a rebel cruizer—a gem of naval construction packed in a case as dry goods and some thells similarly packed was found on board, together with commissions and blanks and other suspicious documents, and it was testified that her fittings were suitable for a ship of war more than for a merchantman. The defense was that the vessel was intended for a blockade runner.

Judge Doyle ruled that the case has not been made out and discharged the "Mary" with costs.

Washington, June 9—We can say on authority that the Government has positively decided that Davis should be tried by the civil authorities. This question was decided in the Cabinet meeting within the week. When the trial will take place has not been decided upon.

State Agencies generally devote themselves to settling soldiers accounts. Thus releasing our brave men from the risk of being swindled by unprincipled sharpers.

Maxwell Field, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 6th District of New York.

Cincinnati, June 10th.—A dispatch to the *Gazette* from Lexington says reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge that he has arrived safe in Cuba. They refuse to tell how he got there.

New York, June 10.—North Carolina advises give cheering accounts of the disposition of the people to return to the Union. The amnesty proclamation were well received. The same may be said of South Carolina which is calling for protection from the depredations of its own people.

Gen. Canby's Staff Officers.

An order from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, of yesterday's date, announces the following officers as composing the staff of the Major General Commanding:

Brigadier General Geo L Andrews, Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel C T Christensen, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major E Dee Angas, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Alfred Fredberg, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain J Lovell, Assistant Adj't General.

Captain J G Scott, Assistant Adj't Gen'l.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J Schuyler Crosby (Aide-de-Camp) Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

1st Lieutenant G W Lyon, Adjutant 1st Louisiana Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adj't General.

2d Lieutenant Geo L Wilbur, 1st New Orleans Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adj't General.

Lieutenant Colonel John M Wilson, Assistant Inspector General.

Captain James G Paton, 33d Missouri Volunteers, Assistant Inspector General.

Major De Witt Clinton, Judge Advocate.

Colonel R B Holabird, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Colonel R G Beckwith, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Surgeon R H Alexander, U S Army, Medical Director.

Brevet Major M D McAlester, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

Captain C J Wallen, 2d U S Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry.

Colonel F A Starring, 7th Illinois Volunteers, Provost Marshal General.

Captain S M Eason, Chief Signal Officer.

Captain C T Barret, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Edward Ames, 7th U S Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

FROM NATCHITOCHES, LA.

By an arrival yesterday from Red River we have the Natchitoches *Times* of June 10th.

LETTER FROM GOV. ALLEN.

(From the Natchitoches Times.)

The worthy and efficient officer who filled the Gubernatorial chair of this State, has just relinquished the reins of government to seat in foreign land the safety and protection which his country can afford him no more. He takes leave of the people of Louisiana in a Farewell Address, which breathes the kindest sentiments he has entertained him during his administrative career, and which have made him so dear to his constituents.

The regrets of fellow-citizens will follow him and their good wishes will cheer him wherever the breeze of fortune may waft him.

We have taken a hasty glance at the Farewell Address, his impressive letter, transmitted to us, in which the inhabitants of Natchitoches will be pleased to learn that he carries with him the affection and solicitude of that worthy magistrate. We commend a careful perusal of these interesting papers by our readers.

Executive Office.

Shreveport, La., June 2d 1865.

Louis Dupleix, Esmer Thom.

MY DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find a copy of my farewell address. It will explain itself and needs no comment. I shall leave the State and country in the ardent desire of Government to discharge the obligations I have incurred error, but have received reliable intelligence that I would have the same fate as the Governors of Virginia and Georgia &c. It is to me a source of great regret that I could not see a score of my old and amiable friends and visit your goodly city and mingle once more with so many devoted friends—but to present them my sincere regrets—one of my last acts as their Governor was to send 500 bales of cotton down the river to be exchanged for provisions—I directed one third of the article to be sent to Natchitoches and given to the people free of charge—500 barrels were to have been distributed in the same way to Rapides and Avoyelles and the rest of the cargo to be brought to this place. Why the action was not permitted to be passed you may learn perhaps in future. I do not know. I have done my duty to the last and dead upon all. In better times we may meet again—the better days I pray have it to say I was true to this cause and take by the hand those who have loved me so well and cherish me so by many evidences of affection and respect.

Your friend and Gov. Sr't.

HENRY W. ALLEN.

[From the Natchitoches Times.]

Major General Canby, Chief of Staff.

Sir: By the United States, assigned to the command of the Subdistrict of Soldiers and Louisiana, I issue the following order in the

command of Col. Van Ands, whose bearing has given satisfaction and inspired confidence to our citizens.

* * * *

Our people will now realize that the war is over, and the regular pursuits of industry can be once more resumed. Never were they more urgently needed. The whole State is in vast section of desolation. Not enough food can be raised, it is feared, to supply the wants of the inhabitants, who are in want of everything. All the clothes are worn out, the whole apparatus of household keeping implements is used up, and agricultural implements are in no better condition. Far above these things in importance is the scarcity of food, which we have reason to know is greater than supposed. While the country is in this lamentable condition, the social system of centuries is suddenly changed and industry directed to seek its development in another channel.

Do not let any one suppose that the country cannot recuperate—will not rise from its prostration, and once more feel the spring of general prosperity. The soil of Louisiana is too rich for her people to be otherwise than prosperous. No concession or accumulation of misfortunes can long chain her to the car of adversity. We suspect that very few of our readers will congratulate themselves and the country on the abolition of slavery. Men do not change their opinions on cardinal subjects in the twinkling of an eye, but every one knows that the real sufferers in the end will be the negroes, and we almost venture the prediction that if the military orders just issued are enforced, which forbid idleness, and force this lazy race to work as poor white men have to work—we venture to predict that the system of peonage will be found more advantageous than that of slavery.

Meanwhile, let us all unite in restoring the era of good feeling.

JAYHAWKERS.

A party of jayhawkers went last week to the residence of Mr. Luke Radcliff, in the parish of Winn, and burned his cotton gin, together with about 75 bales of cotton. Several of the parties have been already lodged in our jail, subject to the orders of our military authorities.

TROUBLES IN SABINE.

We learn that in the parish of Sabine things in general have a serious aspect. Two companies are in organization, one as guerrillas, the other to preserve order in the parish. It is hoped that the United States forces already sent in that direction will put an end to their new scheme, and restore peace and quietness among the planters.

POST-OFFICE

We learn with pleasure by order of Colonel Van Ands, commanding this Post, our energetic Postmaster has opened the office and will make up mails for all points on the river, we will have to do without inland mails until arrangements can be made for their transportation.

Bishop Andrew to the Methodists of the South.

The following is the letter of the pastoral address, just issued by Bishop Jas. O Andrew, dean of the most eminent ecclesiastic of the Methodistic Episcopal Church South:

Dear Brethren—The events of the last few months have placed both the Church and the country in greatly altered circumstances, and hence it becomes necessary to adapt ourselves to our altered relations. Our hope of obtaining a distinct nationality as a people has been frustrated, and the providence of God seems to have ordained that we shall again be united in civil compact with our former associates of the North. The Stars and Stripes again wave over us as in the former days, and it is now for our professional flag and should be respected accordingly. We have with our very inadequate means fought through a bloody war, but have at length been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and have been compelled to yield. Our armies have fought bravely, and we have lost no honor in the conflict, and now that the struggle is over let us at once, and resolutely, apply ourselves to the peaceful avocations of life. Let the young men of the country now return to their widowed homes, seek to engage the earliest moment possible in some honest business, and by all means avoid all temptations to idleness, and fame.

Let all our paroled soldiers carefully avoid all concert in bushwacking or guerrilla warfare—these are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever seeming apology there might have been for the practice during the war, there can certainly be none now. It becomes us all now to seek, by practical means, to promote the return of peace and good neighborhood among the various sections of the United States. Let us study, as far as practicable, to forget the wrongs which we have suffered, and earnestly address ourselves to the task of reconstructing the governments and restoring peace and unity. The brooding over our altered fortunes, and making them the theme of conversation will tend greatly to increase the bitterness of feeling, and drive from our hearts the feeling of God, without which our religion is a mere rinkling cymbal. There are among us, as various points, Federal soldiers, who, so far as I have learned, deport themselves in a very orderly manner, let us not by any action of ours embarrass them in the discharge of their onerous but let us extend to them all the courtesies of life, invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the services of religion, for, doubtless many of them, before they left their homes, were members of the church and consistent Christians.

Let me entreat you to live with you in the house of God. And finally, if you wish to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty before God, it is your duty to pray earnestly and constantly to God that he may give to our rulers wisdom and integrity that they may be able to bear rule in the fear of God. And now, dear brethren, may God pour out upon us in abundance the fear of His holy name, and the influence of his spirit to guide us aright in all things.

Affectionately, JAS. O. ANDREW,
Bishop M. E. Church South.

Mobile, June 12, 1865.

Gambetta's Last Word of Advice to Freedmen.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, June 8.)

The *Republic* (Richmond) states that the farmers (landholders) of several counties comprising the district of Virginia met at Louisa Court House, and fixed on $5 per month as the price they would pay for negro labor this season—the negro to find himself and pay his own doctor bills.—This will seem inadequate to the Blacks, who are quite aware that they have hitherto been hired out by their masters and that for those masters benefit, at $10 to $25 per month. Yet we would urge every one of them to accept the $5 per month and earn it, provided he can get no more. "Strikes" are almost always blunders—the laborer standing idle at his own cost inevitably growing daily less and less able to resist the demands of capital. Always work for the best price you can get, in the safe rule, and thus qualify yourself for earning and requiring more—The negro who works for $5 per month, and has a young family to support out of the proceeds, will see hard times; but he will not soften them by earning nothing at all. And a free man at work, and thus earning some part of a living, may always hope to do better at the close of his present engagement.

Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal Gen. of the Army of the Potomac, stationed a number of Blacks at Richmond on the 29th ult., and urged all those who had swarmed in from the country to return to it and hire out to the farmers (late planters) for the most they could get. He cautioned those who should remain against idleness, and admonished all that Freedom implied industry and frugality. Rest assured that this gives all over the South, and the Blacks generally hear and heed it. Yet they follow our armies and flock into cities, often impoverishing and starving themselves, only to be snatched away if they remain with their old masters. Some complain of hard usage, and say they cannot trust their masters; but, very generally, they cheerfully accept kind words and fair promises when tendered, and go to work at the low wages offered them.

And the masters, who at first would have no dealings with free negroes, are finding that the negroes are no necessarily to them as they to the negroes, and are getting back those they too hastily rejected. Hence, though anarchy, idleness, and famine, are very prevalent, it is plain that matters are gradually improving, and that the number of the unemployed is diminishing. Marriages among the Blacks hitherto living together without any formality are increasing, and the condition of them bad to better is very general. Very little beside food, and none too much of that, will be grown this year in the South; but next year will see the conditions of the Blacks bravely altered. Meantime, farming-lands, forests, mines, water-power, &c., are for sale dog cheap throughout the South, and those who avail of either may buy them this year as never again.

GO TO WORK.—Our own citizens ought to move instantly to re-establish the business that they have been accustomed to. Let every man begin as we have begun—with his own hands and his own energies. We are sure that there will be no military order in his way. From his early start he may presently find his place, but if he was never used to lacking in enterprise, some other person might step into it, and leave him helpless for all time hereafter.—*Mobile Tribune.*

EARLY COTTON.—The first bloom of the season, received at this office, was on the 5th, from the plantation of Mr. Lucky, in this parish. The second bloom was received on the 10th, from the place of Thos. H. Spain. These are early indications of the coming crop.—*Natchez Cour.*, 13th.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OF U. S. LEGAL TENDERS.—A counterfeit nearly executed counterfeit of the United States legal tender $100 greenback note has been made its appearance, and is likely to cause considerable trouble. The device of that denomination of legal tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly distinguishable, except by an expert, or on the closest examination.

One of these counterfeits was paid out to one of our country officials a few days ago by the Bank of this city, which, we are pleased to learn, from some unknown source, and had not recognized it as a counterfeit. He had receive it as genuine, and paid it over to a well known lawyer, by whom it was also taken without suspicion.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says: "We understand the ordnance select committee have requested in favor of the French gun as the most accurate mountain gun in existence of its projectiles, and that some of the new ordnance are to be rifled to a gaining twist upon their recommendation as soon as they have gained the depth and number of grooves. This new gun will be issued to the navy without dispute and is to be called the Woolwich

The number of troops in Gen. Pemberton and in General [illegible] whose terms expire [illegible] and now assembled at [illegible] Of these [illegible] consists of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell—On the 5th of July last the woman Winnie Forrest was found strangled to death and with a wound on her right temple in the kitchen of the house No. 276 Gravier street. Frank Louis is charged with having committed that murder, and the case was called up yesterday but eventually continued indefinitely.

Pologio Solico and Estevan Sayes, charged with stabbing with intent to kill one Anthony Mercadal, were arraigned and plead not guilty.

Lucien Alibert plead not guilty to the charge of having stabbed G. E. A. Moreau with murderous intent.

Jno. Kennedy and Pat. Lally, were charged with having had in their possession 22 sacks of oats, stolen from the Government; Jno. Ball is charged by Jno. Barbe with larceny; M. C. Fogg, accused of embezzling $50, the property of James Danby; Wm. Wright, accused of feloniously entering the premises of T. F. Elliston, and cutting a police officer; Jno. Quilton and James Howard charged with having stolen Government oats, were all arraigned and plead "not guilty."

Police Cases.—Mrs Ramon was sent to the workhouse for 30 days to keep her sober and the city quiet. Dick Burke was fined $5 for interfering with the police and Mary Murphy was provided with a house to keep her from begging in the streets.

Nancy Mayfield, Jno Stewart and Wm. Kennedy were arrested fighting and fined $10 each with a view of the Parish Prison.

James Kerwin who is friendless and moneyless and homeless was provided with board and lodging for five days.

Co. Scott gave Mary Scott a trashing at the corner of Front Levee and Poydras street.

Peace bonds and a fine of $10 was the sentence in the case.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durel.—The libel of the U. S. against the household effects of F. H. Black was yesterday dismissed, it having been proven, that Mr. Black has departed the land of the living.

The property was ordered to be restored to claimants.

In the case of the U. S vs. one lot of ground, the property of J. C. Poote the libel was dismissed, is not proven.

In the cases of the U. S vs. property of E. D. Fenner and Th. B. Lee, judgment of default was ordered to be set aside and leave granted to file answers in the case to be tried on its merits.

Meaning.—Clara Henderson was before Recorder Woolley yesterday, on the examination of the charge preferred against her by Nina Ternuce, of the corner of Union and Love streets. She is charged with having feloniously possessed herself of a ring, the property of prosecutrix, valued at $12, on the 15th of last month. Judge Abell will ventilate the case before a jury. Bail, $200.

Orders of the Chief of Police, June 15, 1865. —Order No. 1—The Lieutenant of Police will have the orders, relative to Police Appointments, read to the men three times a week.

Order No. 2—Lieut. Kayne will notify the occupants of houses Nos. 117 and 121 Burgundy street, to close immediately and to vacate the premises within 24 hours.

[Signed] J. BURKE,
Acting Chief of Police.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant-General S. B. Buckner, and Major-General Harry T. Hays, C. S. A., were among the passengers of the steamer Ida May, arrived yesterday from Shreveport. The names of other paroled prisoners brought in the same steamer, the most of whom are of Louisiana, will be found on our French side.

Mr. J. Burke, Acting Chief of Police, requires that applications for places on the police shall have the signatures of at least ten property-holders or tax-payers, and that every application shall be inserted three times in a city paper, call on citizens having any valid objection to his appointment to make the same known over their signatures to the Mayor or Chief of Police. The present police force can retain their places only by complying with the same requirements within ten days.

Bishop Alex. Gregg, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has addressed a pastoral to his Diocese of Texas, directing the clergy to resume the Liturgy as it stood before the war. Hereafter they are, in the prayer for "all in civil authority," to insert "the President of the United States," and in that for Congress when in session, to say, "as for the people of the United States in general so especially for their Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled." The course of Bishop Gregg, in rendering a formal adhesion to the existing order of things is generally pursued by the Bishops of the same Church throughout the South.

Appointments by Governor Wells.

Jesse R. Jones, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Tammany, St. Helena, Washington and Livingston.

D. W. C. Campbell, appointed Member Board of Assessors, vice N. S. Torrey, relieved.

Ed. Bercier, Esq., appointed President of Board.

A Southern Version of the Capture of Davis.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

Lieut. Elsan, of Co. K, 34th Texas Cavalry, was with Mr. Davis when he was captured, and has kindly recounted to us the details of the affair. From his narrative we derive the following:

Col. Johnson were en route to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. Davis and family were traveling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. Davis's intention to take one children to England and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they hoped to protract the struggle.

Lieut. Elsan was one of the guard of Mrs. Davis's party. They were in Wilcox county, Georgia, May 7th, when the President joined them. They traveled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on horseback.

After traveling twenty miles he learned that a band of jayhawkers had been organized to plunder the party left behind of their train.—Anxiety for the safety of his family induced him to remain till they came up, which they did on the evening on the 9th.

They traveled in company on the 9th, and all camped together that night. Mean while the Fourth Michigan Cavalry had been on their track. On the night of the 9th, this regiment surprised two scouts who had been left in the rear to watch for pursuit, but who had been overcome by fatigue and fallen asleep. The pursuers rode all night, and at daybreak on the morning of the 10th, surrounded the camp and captured the whole party without firing a gun.

On the surprise, Mr. Davis threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. Davis threw a veil over her head. She had got but a few steps when a cavalryman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out: "I know you, you old scoundrel. I have seen you before, surrender." He is said to have lived in Richmond since the war began. As he stoped Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck begged him to spare his life. Col. Pritchard, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt.

From this time the party was treated with marked politeness. They were taken to Macon, Mrs. Davis being allowed all her transportation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded.

Lieutenant Elson says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about eleven thousand dollars. Of this Mr. Davis had two thousand dollars, her own private funds, Mr. Davis about fourteen hundred, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge Reagan and the balance of the party.

The London Times on the Feminus.

Now that America is once more at liberty for foreign enterprises, we may be excused if we call to the attention of the world at large that mysterious organization of which we have been so often reminded during the last four years. It is not pleasant to be informed on respectable authority that almost every Irishman in the United States has joined a society pledged to annex Canada and to liberate Ireland at the same time. Another sore with the government at Washington, or the slightest tiff with our imperial neighbor. Since the organization is proclaimed to be so secret, and to have proved a valuable auxiliary to the Federal cause, we might venture to ask a few questions as to a movement which boasts to be a preparation for war with this country.

* * * *

We address ourselves to the New York *Herald*, and as we have done it the justice to assume its ignorance of the matter, we claim the same candor in return. The real fact is at once interesting and important. The Irish Fenians have derived from their Phoenician ancestors the secret of invisibility. Fern seed is said to possess this virtue, but, as with many other charms, the question is how to use it. The classical reader will remember that it was on Carthaginian, that is, Phoenician soil, that a lady met Æneas, and kindly conveyed him and his followers out of his sight, invisible, to the very all the seniors of the Queen and her court. On a pressure of the Queen and her court. On a previous occasion his life, we believe, had been saved in much the same convenient manner by Venus. The New York *Herald* underrates the number, probably from distrusting the power of some organization to conceal so great a force. We only adding a cipher. There are 650,000. Whether they rub the charm on the soles of their feet or take it in their whisky, they become immediately invisible to their next neighbors and their own mothers and brothers. Their arms are equally invisible, as are the [illegible] which they [illegible] and [illegible] Fenians ordered some of the [illegible] several directions to intercept [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

—BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, 1865.

The commercial week closed to-day with increased animation in nearly every branch of trade. In our leading staple, in particular, the demand is quite brisk, and has so far pressed upon the supply as to enable holders to make a slight recovery from the previous decline, caused by the not addition to the nominal stock during the week of more than 5000 bales. From this, however, is to be deducted the amount on shipboard, as well as that under seizure, and the Stock Banks receipts and other lots which will not be pleased on the market for some time even if they are not shipped on owners' account. We have had no intelligence from New York either by private or press telegrams for several days, but there were rumors on the subject today which may have had some influence in stimulating the cotton movement.

The Gold market opened quiet at 135@135¼, and closed at the same figure, showing no variation from last evening. The sales and quotations were $2000, at small coin, at 135¼, $3000 at 135, and $12,000, in three lots, $5000, $3500, $1500 and $1700 at 135¾. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver, but American half-dollars are quoted at 124@124¼ for round lots, and Mexican dollars at the figures for gold.

Foreign Exchange continued firm at previous rates, in Sterling we noticed sales of a first class private bill for £3000 at 147¾, another at 148, a small amount of second class at 144¾, a Bank bill, past due, for £2000, from second hands, at 150, two small Bank bills, direct, at 151 1/2 and 152, and one for £2500 at 152 1/2. There were also some Bank Drafts sold at 377 1/2. Sterling may be quoted at 144@148 for private bills, and 150@152 1/2 for Bank, and France at 380@390 for the former and 375@377 1/2 for the latter.

In Stocks we heard of a sale of 27 Shares City Rail Road price not reported. There were transfers in the Company of 50 Shares on Saturday and 50 on Monday, which have not been reported. The last reported was 10 shares on Saturday which brought $142 00 but $145 00 has since been offered and refused. Nothing has been reported in Gas Light. On Tuesday it could have been bought at $120 00, Bidders now show at $117 50. City Bonds are quoted at 78 1/2@79 for Consolidated and 69 1/2@70 for the Rail Road issues. The sales of Canal Bonds amounted to $175 and $1000 Crescent for 1901 at 35 and 37½ per dollar. At Auction, for the succession of T. L. McGill $400 Louisiana Mutual Insurance, at interest and dividends, sold at 97 per dollar, and 10 Shares Jackson Rail Road at $1 30 per share.

We are still without any apparent increase in the supply of Domestic Exchange from the movement in Cotton, and rates are without variation. The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at par, but met only a limited counter demand. Out doors, some one day's sight on New York was passed at ¼ discount, $10,000 at 1/2, and $15,000 ten days at ¾.

The Bank note market was quiet, and less favored for some on the list. Early in the day $1500 Louisiana State Bank bills sold at 57½, but they were subsequently unsettled by a report that the Bank of Louisiana had been attached by the State of Louisiana to cover the latter's deposits. At the time we received our late enquiries in the Bank, the Cashier, who is Secretary of the Liquidating Commissioners, was out aware of any such seizure, and did not apprehend it, but at a subsequent hour the report was confirmed, and the Bank must be regarded as reliable authority. We learn that there are two more boat loads of the Banks Cotton on the way down from Shreveport. We also noticed sales of $10,000 Bank of Louisiana bills of the advanced rate of 42c. Giving our inside quotes to represent the buying rates for small sums. We quote Bank of Louisiana notes at 38@42, Merchants' at 40@42c, Bank of New Orleans at 50@55, Louisiana State Bank at 55@57½, Citizens' Bank at 55@57½, Union Bank at 67@70, and Crescent City Bank at 70 to 75c per dollar. Round amounts command extra figures down from 5 to 50 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 exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, June 15, 1865.

COTTON.—The Market opened this morning at still easier prices, but as the demand was not pressing and there was only a moderate amount offering, it soon assumed more firmness, and the sales in the latter part of the day showed a perceptible improvement; the entire business reported, however, is small, and mostly taken by five buyers as follows: 113, 121, 105, 350, 41, and a small lot at Auction. The 41 bales were from the Red River country at 32c, and classed barely Good Ordinary, part carelessly packed. The week's sales sum up 5300 bales, against receipts of 1,917. Yesterday there were further sales of 177 bales, and they reported, which swelled the day's business to 600 bales. We now quote Ordinary at 20 @ 25c, Good Ordinary at 30c, Low Middling at 28@31 and Middling at 33@34.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is very little Sugar or Molasses in first hands on sale. The demand continues active, however, and the only sales of Sugar to-day were 35 barrels Raw Sugar at 12½c, 10 Hds Common to Good Fermenting Cuba at 12½@13c, and 5 Hds Fair Cuba at 13c per lb. We have not heard of a sale of Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—We have no change to notice in the condition of the produce market. The brisk inquiry and good demand for such articles as are wanted in the country still prevails, and the sales to-day comprise 700 barrels Superfine Flour on private terms, 50 choice Smoreflue at $7 87½, 250 low Extra at $8 50@9 00 do at $8 62 1/2 and 100 Good Extra at $9 10 per barrel, 500 sacks Bran at $17 50 per ton, 50 Shorts, and 700 coils Bale Rope at 11c per lb.

FREIGHTS.—There is a considerable Cotton offering to go forward and the steamers for New York obtain their complement readily at 1¾@c ₰ lb. By sailing vessels freights are dull. There is very little Western produce to go forward—30c per barrel is asked for Flour.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 11,810 bales Cotton, 2 Hds Tobacco, 780 barrels Pork, 79 barrels of Lard, 1081 barrels and tierces Beef, 635 sacks Bacon, 11,928 barrels Flour, 180 barrels Whisky, 1814 coils Rope, 6 hhds Sugar, 150 barrels Molasses, 2,418 sacks Oats, 10,553 sacks Corn, 8,571 bales Hay, 1,916 sacks Bran, and 10,500 barrels Coal.

The imports comprise 206 sacks Coffee and 780 hhds, of tierces and 438 boxes Sugar.

The exports comprise 2718 bales Cotton, 115 hhds Tobacco, 2 hhds Sugar, 5 barrels Molasses, 10,110 barrels Flour, and 100 sacks Corn.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 16, 1865.

Arrived yesterday. 0 Hogs and 6 Milch Cows. Amount stock sold 90 Beeves, 60 Hogs, 9 Milchcows and 60 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 165 Beeves, 1114 Hogs, 559 Sheep, 60 Milchcows and 144 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ lb net...	00 — 12 — 17
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₰ lb net...	00 — 09 — 11
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₰ lb net...	00 — 07 — 08
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ head.....	00 — 00 — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₰ head.....	00 — 00 — —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₰ head.....	00 — 00 — —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₰ head.....	00 — 00 — —
Hogs, ₰ lb gross.....	00 — 09 — 10
Sheep, ₰ head, gross.....	4 00 — 5 00 — —
Milch Cows, ₰ head.....	45 00 — 60 00 — —
Veal, ₰ head.....	00 00 — 20 00 — —
Buckl—a Calves, ₰ head.....	00 00 — 15 00 — —

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 16, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Wm L Barrouhs, Norton, for New York, Master
Schr Anita (Mex), Titus, for Mobile, in ballast, Master
Schr Ida May, Kelsey, for Mobile, Master
Steamer Lady Gay, Williamson, for St Louis, Master
Steamer Emperor, Kelsey, for Cincinnati, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Surprise, Castineau, from Pascagoula, to master—Old Basin
Schr Orleans Coleman, Cooper, from Bayou Vincent, to master—Old Basin

—STEAMBOATS—

Pauline, Writer, from Shreveport
Henry Ames, Tina C Crawford, from St Louis

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Joe Baker, Nickerson, from Galveston
Brig Sarah, Peters, from Cardenas
Schr Oriental, ——, from Matamoros—Cargo: 88 bales cotton—16 passengers
Schr Mint, ——, from Matamoros—Cargo: 16 bales cotton 25 coils rope—16 passengers
Schr Antonette, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Kate, ——, from Matamoros
Schr San Juan, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Hyacinth, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Lilly, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Harriet Wood, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Friends, ——, from Brazos
Schr Rosalie, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Althea, Godfrey, from Philadelphia
Schr Gilmer, ——, from Havana
Schr Flash, ——, from Matamoros—21 passengers
Schr San Futnam, Sherret, 4 days from Rustan Island, Master
Schr Red Jacket, Kelsey, Pilot to T Shaller, jr
Schr Excelsior, ——, 7 days from Matamoros—11 passengers
Schr Flying Scud, ——, from Clearfuegos
Ship El Cid, ——, from Matamoros

SAILED.

Schr W D S Ryne, ——, from Nevada
Schr Gipsey, ——, from Havana

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr Wm L Burroughs—179,561 feet lumber 10,833 empty bbls
MOBILE—Per steamer Admiral—10 coils rope 10 rolls bagging 60 cases oil 3 bags butter

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Henry Ames—240 coils rope 60 bales hay 1 bundle bolts 1000 pcs 4 hoops 2 bundles 2 boxes 1 bag—300 sacks corn 2 bundles 2 boxes 1 bag—200 sacks corn 2 bundles 2 boxes 1 bag—300 sacks corn 2 bundles 2 boxes 1 bag—300 sacks corn 2 bundles 2 boxes 1 bag—300