THE DAILY REE
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MORNING, JUNE 28, 1865.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

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The *Picayune* is indebted to Mr. Mathew A. Murphy, of Austin's Battalion of Infantry, for the following:

Louisianians Who Died at Camp Chase.

LIST OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS (LA.) THAT DIED AT CAMP CHASE, OHIO, FROM MARCH, 1864, TO APRIL, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

Miller, T D, citizen, pneumonia, March 16, 1864.
Michael, Joseph H, 1st La Cavalry, variola, March 27, 1864.
Tyler, John, 1st La Cavalry, pneumonia, August 23, 1864.
Brunet, Edward, citizen, chronic diarrhea, October 29, 1864.
Shields, John, 19th La Inf, chronic diarrhea, November 4, 1864.
Pratt, S J, 4th La Inf, congestive chill, Nov. 6, 1864.
Roberts, Martin, 4th La Inf, variola, Nov 22, 1864.
Stephens, Thomas J, 16th La Inf, pneumonia Nov. 24, 1864.
Bevins, R D, 4th La Inf, variola, Nov. 28, 1864.
Lark, James R, 4th La Inf, variola, Nov. 30, 1864.
Lee, Pryor B, 4th La Inf, typhoid fever, December 4, 1864.
Ludlow, Wm J, 16th La Inf, phthisis, December 10, 1864.
Sebobene, Edward, 16th La Inf, pneumonia, December 25, 1864.
Wilson, Jas A, 1st Bat Cav, pneumonia, Jan 12, 1865.
Simon, James C, 19th La Inf, pneumonia, Jan 14, 1865.
Cadderdie, J B, 30th La Infantry, pneumonia, January 15, 1865.
Hundry, J P, 30th La Inf, pneumonia, Jan 29, 1865.
Sisson, John, 16th La Inf, pneumonia Jan 31, 1865.
Kinney, Jas, 7th La Inf, pneumonia, Jan 29, 1865.
Histe, Wm, 11th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 5 1865.
Stephens, P A, 19th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 6, 1865.
Cox, Stephen L, 4th Bat Inf, diar chr, Feb 7, 1865.
Robbin, Geo F, 11th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 7, 1865.
Rathura, John, 4th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 8, 1865.
Ward, Wm W, 13th La Inf, pneumonia Feb 9, 1865.
Houghton, Eng, 19th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 13, 1865.
Martin, C B, 13th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 14, 1865.
Savage, Wm G, 19th La Inf, variola, Feb 18, 1865.
Guillard, M S 4th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 26, 1865.
Dougherty, Rich, 4th La Inf, variola, Feb 21, 1865.
James, George, 19th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 23, 1865.
Sparkman, C J, 4th La Inf, pneumonia, Feb 26, 1865.
Mayhorn, Joseph, 16th La Inf, pneumonia March 20, 1865.
Campbell, John, 4th La Inf, pneumonia, March 2, 1865.
Mills, W A, 12th La Inf, pneumonia, March 5, 1865.
Riney, Patrick, 24 La Inf pneumonia, March 9, 1865.
Dellwoody, Davis, Austin's Bat, from Algiers, variola, March 7, 1865.
Sledg, Mike, 13th La Inf, pneumonia, March 11, 1865.
Jones, A, 13th La Inf, diarrhea chr, March 11, 1865.
Yarbrough, A J, 4th La Inf, erysipelas, March 30, 1865.
Holston, Hiram, 13th La Inf, pneumonia, April 11, 1865.
Herring, Abd, 30th La Inf, pneumonia, April 18, 1865.

The Mission of Mr. Eloin in Europe.

The Paris journal *La France* undertakes to explain the much commented on and variously construed mission of M. Eloin, the Emperor Maximilian's Secretary. M. Eloin's sudden appearance in Europe after a hasty call at Washington, is thus accounted for in *La France* of the 21 June.

The Emperor Maximilian, painfully affected by the slaughter of the brave Belgian officers at Tacambaro, wished to impart the mournful intelligence to his father in law, King Leopold, of a Belgian Regency, and confided this sad office to Mr. Eloin, who is a Belgian by birth and the Private Secretary of the Emperor.

M. Eloin was also charged to go to Washington and to assure President Johnson of the Emperor's sincere desire to maintain, so correspondent with Mexico, friendly relations with the United States.

M Eloin was very successful in the reception accorded him by the head of the American Republic; and we may add that the conversation between them had no other object than the one indicated.

M. Eloin, besides his special mission to King Leopold, is charged by his sovereign, of whom he has the full confidence, to give to the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria and to the King of the Belgians himself, exact information on the actual condition of Mexico.

In this there is nothing to astonish us, since Maximilian is brother of one of the three sovereigns, son-in-law of another, and largely indebted to the third for his crown.

Administering the Amnesty Oath in Louisiana.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

To the Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, of yesterday, in relation to the administering of the amnesty oath, authorized by the President's proclamation of May 29th, 1865.

So far as the action of military officers is concerned, I believe all the proper blanks and the necessary forms, therefor are now being prepared, and will be forwarded as soon as possible, to distributed to the officers authorized to administer the oath, and as the work will be confined to the Officers of the State of Louisiana to administer the amnesty oath under the authority of the State, as well as that of the United States, it is a matter of small labor.

No charge or fee will be demanded by any officer for any work by administering the oath, except such as may be necessary to defray the expenses of printing and stationary. This will be prescribed in the order and will probably be the best *way* of collecting the extortionate charges now made. Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

Transposition of Slaves and Masters in Virginia—Freedom Seems Hard to Work.

(From the New York Express)

The white man of Virginia, has been a slave, now for 60 or 70 years to the negro of Virginia, and not until the A. D. 1865—was this white man emancipated from his real slave master, the negro. This white man thus ought to improve the coming 4th of July—as the anniversary of his Jubilee—for the emancipation, which he has now, in of a good deal more practical importance to him than the emancipation, Patrick Henry, George Washington, and the Lees and Randolphs won for him, in the year 1783.

The white man has toiled on, and toiled on the soil of the greatest State of the Union, with the greatest natural resources in it, all these years, and about all the profits of all this toil have been given to raising negroes in Virginia.—Now, the negro is left to "raise" himself, and if he don't "raise" himself he will certainly die, as sure as Andrew Johnson in Washington can help him. He race will perish from hunger and cold, and starvation, if not with foresight and forethought, as it perishes everywhere, in any but tropical climates, when the white race comes into competition with the improvident black man. The negro is now free to live and be free to die, whereas in Virginia, if he has not been free to live, he has never been free to die, a kind master generally providing him, and caring not, only for him but for wife and children. No Washington bureau can help the negro. No Freedom, only the negro can help himself. It is work or die.

Military orders in Virginia are beginning to teach negroes there, what the *Express* is illustrating, viz—that Freedom is hard work. Brig Gen'l Orders:

"Husbands must labor for the support of their wives and families, sons for their parents, and brothers for younger brothers and sisters.

Neither the free men, women, nor children have any right to remain on the plantations of their former masters, unless employed by him; and whenever the freedman ceases to be a good and faithful laborer and refuses to work, the employer has the right to discharge him and eject his family from the premises, either by the course of law, or by the military authority. The freedman must recognize his responsibility to live with and support his family, he must provide them with a house, food, clothing, and when the power for their comfort, he must be responsible for their conduct, must compel his sons and daughters to perform such work as they are capable of, he is entitled to receive their wages and obliged to provide for their support."

He has now will the freedmen be allowed to run about at night from plantation to plantation, but all are urged to remain quietly at home on the plantations of their employers, and, if necessary for the maintenance of good order, the military force will be used to compel them to do so.

They are forbidden to marauds or steal. The killing of cattle, sheep, &c., by them must be discontinued at once, or guards will be stationed on the plantations, and may be detected will be instantly shot. They are warned that idleness and loitering in cities and towns is fraught with the greatest evil to themselves; if they will be idle they will soon become thieves and vagabonds; if they collect in cities and towns starvation and destruction will be the inevitable result. It is duty by remaining on the plantations and working that they can hope to be happy. They may as well understand first as last that the government will not maintain them in idleness."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Sanitary Report—We are indebted to H Lawrence Sheldon for the reports of deaths in this city for the week ending June 25th:

Total of deaths during that time 127, of whom 67 were males and 55 females, as follows:

Atrophia 2, Apoplexy 1, Bronchitis 1, Catarrh 1, Cholera Infantum 3, Colic 1, Concussion of the brain 1, Congestion of the brains 3, Consumption infantile 7, Debility infantile 1, Delirium tremens 1, Diarrhea, acute, 5, diarrhœa chronic 5, Dropsy 3, Drowned 1, Dysentery, acute, 5, Chronic 2, Enteritis 1, Enteric Colitis 2, Erysipelas 1, Fever, bilious, 1, Congestive 1, Remittent 1, Intermittent 2, Scarlet 1, Typhoid 3, Gastro Enteritis 2, Hemorrhage 1, do from lungs 2, Disease of the heart 2, Hooping Cough 1, Inflammation of bowels 1, Stomach 1, Insanity 1, Marasmus infantile 5, Measles 2, Meningitis 3, Old age 3, Paralysis 1, Pneumonia 4, Premature birth 3, Scald 1, Young dance 1, Smallpox 7, Injury of spine 1, Suicide 1, Stricture 1, Teething 3, Tetanus 1, Tris Nargemina 1, Ulceration 1, Unknown 2 Total 127.

Of these were White 82, Blacks 35, Mulattoes 10.

Continued Cases.—Lawrence Toussaint and Jacob Lentz, arrested on Louisa street by officer Jacobson on a charge of robbery, were admitted to bail by Recorder Woolley in the sum of $500.

Jno Perkins and Diana Smith reside at No 37 Enterprise street, and are charged on the affidavit of Lieut. Christie, on information, with having stolen property in their possession, which was delivered off from the premises of Mr. Packwood on Bacchus street, on or about the 12th day of April last. The property in this case is alleged to be a calico dress, valued at $15, etc. The case was fixed for July 5th prox inst. Bail $250.

Christopher Allen was charged with having stolen from the house of Mrs Sophie a calico dress valued at $11. The case was continued and the stolen property ordered to be brought into Court.

The Garote—Comfortable uneasiness is felt by our citizens on the reports of the revival of the practice of the garote by gangs of robbing ruffians. The last case reported is that of Mr. Gueringer, an estimed gentleman and foreman of the gallant Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. The atrocious act occurred on Barrack street, where he was assailed by the ruffians, who robbed him of his watch and his money and on retreating fired at him with a pavoiler.

Inquest—Ch. Picotte, aged 33 years, a native of Louisiana, died yesterday from a rupture of the stomach, caused by a severe attack of vomiting. The Coroner's verdict was accordingly.

Domestic Broils—Harry Smith was arrested on the complaint of his wife who charged him with having taken $100 from her and was about to leave for St. Louis. When the case came up before Recorder Veazeyl it happened that the wife had enlisted down at the sight of her handsome husband and felt no inclination to prosecute although members of the neighborhood were full of law to show that Smith could be made to suffer the penalty for a felony and that a laudable conference to be convicted of rape on his wife. Recorder Veazeyl manifestated the case with his peculiar tact, and the parties left Court reunited, and loving as ever, and not a bit the wiser on the point.

Another case was that of Mrs. Softy who called on Recorder Veazeyl refusing for the soft spot to get him to release her husband who had frequently been up for having been drunk and was at last sent to the Work Regulation the Recorder caught the case of her husband, as he never had a clean shirt on. The woman insisted that if he was of no use to her she would not care for the rubbish. The position was then made that he should be released if he would keep a clean shirt on him. He was in the habit of lying down on the floor but she had promised and obtained her husband.

Small Cases—Morris Jackson was fined $10 by Recorder Woolley, for so-king fists in his market, in contravention to the market ordinances.

Mary Louisa, and other colored women, were arraigned before Recorder Woolley on the charge of having violated City Ordinance No 1095, on Burgundy street. The prosecutor in each case was fined $5 for its infamous conduct.

Colored Henrietta, arrested as a vagrant on Peace street, was sent to Dr. Egloff's Hospital.

Sent before the First District Court.—Recorder Veazeyl sent Jose Keating before the First District Court for trial after an examination yesterday. He was in state of intoxication on Camp street, where he was arrested by officers Lacey and Williams, for beating and illtreating a colored man and charged with assault and battery. Yesterday Court, he having spent a part of whose valued at $3 from a store on Esplanade street. Bail $250.

FROM THE TUESDAY EVENING EDITION.

Mr. M. W. Belizzovier, Clerk of the steamer Lady Gay, has obliged us with acceptable news paper favors.

GENERAL AND SENATOR SHERMAN.—Senator Sherman has taken decided ground in favor of negro suffrage. Still, he is a Northern General, though rejoicing over the downfall of slavery, does not believe that the emancipated bondsmen are yet capable of voting intelligently.

From Galveston, Texas.

We have *Flake's Daily Bulletin*, Galveston, of the 21th:

GENS. SHERIDAN AND GRANGER GONE TO SEA

Major General Sheridan and Granger left on the night of the 221 in the steamer Heroine on an inspecting tour for Brazos Santiago and intermediate points. They are expected to return in a few days.

FUGITIVES FROM THE TEXAS CAPITAL.

The Bulletin has a communication which enumerates the following ex official fugitives from Austin:

Ex-Governor Ed. Clark, Lieutenant Governor with Gen. Houston, then first secession Governor; Ex-Governor Murrah, last secession incumbent, fled with Gen. Shelby; George M. Flournoy, who made the first secession and the last war speech; District Judge A. M Terrell, Simms, Elliot, Roberts, keeper of the Penitentiary; Speed, Provost Marshal, and many assistants. The correspondent, evidently in a spiteful spirit, adds that with their flight all the money disappeared from the State Treasury.

Galveston Ship News.

ARRIVED, 23 JUNE.

Steamer Sophine, from N. O to Indianola, landed 41 paroled Confederate soldiers, 30 of them of Terry's Rangers.

Brig G. W. Batto, from N. O. Cargo coal.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Gen Sedgwick, for Mobile,
Steamer Blooming Star, Capt. McKeege, for New Orleans on the 25 h June.

News from the North via the Rivers.

By the arrival of the Lady Gay, Capt. Williamson, from St Louis, we have Western papers as late as the evening of the 23d at Cairo.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Washington, June 22—The most important expression of President Lincoln on the question of negro suffrage has just been given to the public, in a letter which he wrote to Governor Hahn of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 13, 1864.

HON. MR. HAHN—My Dear Sir:

I congratulate you in having fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. So now you are about to have a Convention, which, among other thing, will define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

PARTICULARS OF THE SOLDIERS' RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

New York, June 22.—In the morning however, expresses considerably his dislike for Jeff. Davis, and for that matter so does Postmaster General Reagan who is kept in an adjoining cell.

New York, June 19.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A. H. Stephens, in his lengthy argument on the reasons and causes which caused him to join the rebel Confederacy, says he always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was educated to believe in the right of secession, from whence sprung his conviction, and he was strengthened in these convictions by the last annual message of Buchanan and the opinion of Attorney Gen eral Black.

He was also confirmed in his views by the able and honest efforts of the New York *Tribune*. He claims to have exerted all his faculties to their utmost to prevent secession and that he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Confederacy, only because it was tendered unanimously, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American Constitutional liberty as possible. He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederate States as much as possible like that of the United States; in this he claims he succeeded, all the honor in regard to the freedom and safe guards of liberty were his work.

The same special says that the stories about Mr. Stephens harsh treatment and filthy health are all other distinguished prisoner, and his health is as good as usual.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 28, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Francis S Cutting, Tyson, for Mobile, G W Hynson & co
Bark Chattanooga, Higgins, for Matamoros, to bolset, master
Sch Wapella, Harden, for New York, master
Sch Ida (Mexican) Fernandez, for Vera Cruz, Jos Kelly
Steamer Eleanora Carroll, Boardman, for Mobile, Master
Steamer Clara Dickson, Franey, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship C Castro, Arnet, 4 days from Matamoros, to master—34 distinct 39
Sch Leonard, Sanguinette, from Coast, to master—24 distinct
Sch Dodge, Jones, from Pascagoula, to master—Old Basin
Sch Abbott, Gaynoy, from Pascagoula to master—New Basin
Sch Maria Bethuse, Galatas, from Pascagoula, to master—Old Basin
Steamer Eleanora Carrel Boardman, from Mobile
Steamboat Clara, Jones, from Bonnet Carre

STEAMBOATS—

Lady Gay, Williamson, from Cairo
R Van Pant Allen, from St Louis
New Era, Kuns, from Shreveport
Hunt Dell, Kear, from Shreveport
Warnock, Fitcher, from Lower Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Hattie Morrison, Ferry, from Philadelphia
Bark Penelope, Peters, from Philadelphia
Sch J W Wilder, Lagasse, from Cienfuegos—Molasses to J Ayer
Sch Guadalupe, from Matamoros
Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana
Sch Salvador, ——, from Havana
Sch Mary Graham, ——, from Matamoros—19 passengers
Sch Abner Godfrey, from Philadelphia
Sch Ben Judd, ——, from Matanzas
Sch Lilly, ——, from Matamoros
Sch Rosalie, ——, from Matamoros
Sloop El Cid, ——, from Ma amoros

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship C Castro, from Matamoros—31 passengers

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per ship Francis S Cutting—1pc bbls flour 40 coils rope 30 bales bagging
NEW YORK—Per schr Wapella—271 bales cotton 27 cedar logs 6 spars mules
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Dart—236 bbls flour and sundries
MOBILE—Per steamer Eleanora Carroll—Sundry merchandise
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Clara Dickson—Sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Eleanor Carroll—6 bales cotton Lee & Phillips 1 do do O Bentley & co—10 do B G Roddenbery & co—14 do O Bentley & co—10 do B W Huntington—75 bales osnaburgs G B Dallas—4 cases to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per sch Leonard—11,000 feet lumber order
PASCAGOULA—Per sch Dodge—1,000 feet lumber
PASCAGOULA—Per sch Alclopa—23,000 feet lumber
PASCAGOULA—Per sch Maria Bethuse—8,000 feet lumber
MOBILE—Per steamer Lady Gay—25 pkgs mdse 2 do merchandise 2 do do 1 do do 1 do do 1