THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 75 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
S. Guitard sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
Walton & Deslonde sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

VACANT PROPERTY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT, BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.—Messrs. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, forty-seven valuable lots of ground, on Customhouse, St. Louis, Toulouse and other streets, on long time and easy terms. See advertisement.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets, Second District, household furniture and moveable effects.

Register! Register!

Do not forget that the time for Registration expires at the end of the present month, and that all who do not avail themselves of the opportunity will be unable to cast a vote for the South. It is every man's duty to Register who can do so, and unless our citizens come forward and show their strength at the polls they cannot hope to have anything to do with the government of their city. There are voters enough (if all would Register, and if they fail to do so the blame must rest with them. We hope that all right-minded citizens will Register at once, when they can, do so without trouble or annoyance.

RETURNED.—Mayor Monroe and his Private Secretary, Mr. Overall, returned yesterday evening from Washington. They speak hopefully of the future, and express reasons for a speedy change in the affairs of our city and State governments, as at present administered. They were generally kindly received by the people of the North of all political proclivities.

THE RACES.—Our readers are doubtless aware that the races announced to come off yesterday evening were postponed on account of the weather. The rain fell in showers all day yesterday, rendering the track unfit for racing, even if the people were willing to witness the sport in a drenching rain. The state of the weather, however, precluded all idea of a race, and hence the sport announced was deferred until to-day. This evening, provided the weather is favorable, there will be some interesting racing, and all who can possibly do so should go out to the Metairie. It is hardly probable that the track will be in the best possible condition, but a few hours sun will dry it up tolerably well, and if we have the sunshine during the morning hours, we shall doubtless have very fair sport in the evening. Considering the objects for which these races have been inaugurated—the relief of the sufferers by inundation in our state—we think that our citizens should attend. Let us devote a few hours to amusement this evening, and give a little at the same time to those who have lost their all by the terrible scourge that has half desolated our State. We presume that there will be no doubt about a race to-day, but if again postponed, through unavoidable circumstances, the usual signal will be given. The entries promise fine sport, and we dare say that all who go out to the Metairie will return well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment, to say nothing of the consciousness of having done a charitable act. Let us assist the committee all that we can in their efforts to increase the fund for the relief of these poor people who stand so much in need of succor.

THE RELIGIOUS CONCERT.—The religious concert given at the Cathedral last night, for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow, was largely attended by our people, and we presume that a good sum of money was raised. The music was very fine. Madame Urban was in fine voice and sung beautifully. The other singers, male and female, all did very well, and but for the sacred feeling that pervaded the large audience, in the Cathedral, would have received abundant applause. Messrs Colignon La Hache, Meuier, Prioré, Dubos, took parts as announced. The capacious Cathedral was very well filled both up stairs and down, and the aisles were filled by those who failed to procure seats. The character of this sacred concert seemed to give great satisfaction, and we presume that another of a similar character will be given, provided it proved pecuniarily successful.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Brent, the exquisite songstress, had a fine house for her benefit occasion at the Academy of Music last night, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, a fact which speaks volumes for her great popularity. She was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. Her singing, as usual, was excellent. Mr. Davenport and Mr. Pearson, who voluntarily assisted, acquitted themselves finely, the former, particularly, showing himself to be a finished actor, and being handsomely greeted with rapturous applause. We are pleased to learn that he has engaged to keep the Academy open all summer. Mr. Collins and Miss Sallie Chinstop, we should add, surprised us by the excellence of their roles in the play of "Perfection."

There will be a noon festival to-day, and tonight will be the last but one of the regular season of the Academy.

To morrow night benefit of Mr. Frank Gerard, one of the survivors of the ill fated Evening Star.

Thanks to the steamer National for a Shreveport paper.

The population of the United States, according to the census of the bureau taken last December, was 34,505,882 souls.

Judge Wm. Yerger, A. R. Johnson, and other prominent Southerners of Mississippi, have been invited by colored people of that State to address them, and have consented to do so in Jackson.

Gustavus Horton, the new Mayor of Mobile in place of Rev J. W. Horton, who received his death wound in this city at the riot in July last.

The colored Bishop Campbell, has been invited by prominent citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, to deliver a public address in that place.

REGISTRATION.—The registrars of voters on Saturday evening shut up shop and closed their books in Alexandria. The registration lasted thirteen days, during which time the most perfect quiet and order reigned, not the least trouble, noise, confusion or annoyance occurred. No troops were sent over, nor were any needed. We predict the same good results at all the precincts where the registrars will open their books.

The full number registered here sums up—white, 290; blacks 1145. This to the uninitiated may appear marvellous, but does not take us by surprise. The blacks have flocked here from every nook and corner of the parish, and fully two-thirds of them have registered here. The whites have remained at home, waiting for the vehicle and Judge Stanbery's opinion, which we are assured will be here some of these days. Let the present ruling, by private instructions, we are satisfied that one-fourth of the whites are debarred the glorious privilege of freedom's boon. At this precinct but one-fifth of those entitled to register under the law have been permitted to do so.—*Alexandria Democrat, 23d.*

Judge Kelly.—What has Transpired.

[From the Mobile Register, May 21.]

It has transpired since Judge Kelly left the city, that he told a Northern gentleman who went to call on him, that he expressed a risk in his mission, and that he had already sent dispatches to his friends at the North and to his family, to fix the responsibility where it has happened if he should fail. Certainly, we have heard of no one ben-doghunself who anticipated a disappointment, and if he expected it, it was his duty to a man either to have foreborne to speak, or to come out and face the presence of a military tribunal to prosecute it. He did neither; and when from accident a careless paste seized the crowd, he took sentiment generations against the possibility of "things" to the effray by a proscription speech. The next day the Mayor of the city walked on him, to say that if he desired to conclude his speech, he would pledge himself personally and officially to his perfect safety. He declined—he was not concerned for himself personally, but "he had a wife and a darling child," whose happiness he could not risk. It is to be regretted that he did not remember that there were a great many other gentlemen in the city of Mobile, who had wives and darling children, just as dear to them, and whose safety was put in peril by his harangue.

Vallandigham will deliver the commencement speech at Oxford University, Mississippi.

Fifty one thousand of the United States troops sent into Texas to preserve order, after the surrender of Gen. Lee, received their discharges and were excluded to remain. The Galveston *News* says, "I never knew one of them to have been prescribed, or molested for his political sentiments, or for having served in the Union army."

The population of Minnesota is believed to be increasing at the rate of 1000 per day.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,139.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

By the newspapers of that city we observe that our fellow citizen, Captain DeHaven, President of the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company," has reached Louisville, Kentucky. We are pleased to know that he has met with uniform and unvarying success, not only in this city, but in every city that he has visited. His plans have been universally approved wherever he has shown and explained them, and he has secured the influence of the chief commercial men of the great West, all of whom, thus far, have heartily approved of the objects and purposes of the company, and have entered into the spirit of the work, like men convinced of a good thing. In other words, by the way, they came forward to assist the Company with their influence and means, we feel assured that they "see some money" in it. This fact not only shows the superior character of the objects sought by the company, and of the plans exhibited by captain DeHaven, but it also shows the desire of those Western men to promote trade with New Orleans in preference to the Atlantic cities. It has long been apparent to even a casual observer, that a vast deal more of the Northwestern trade could be brought to this city by the right kind of effort on the part of our business men. Much that has been diverted through other channels by the active and enterprising men of the East, could be brought again upon the surer route, by the Mississippi to New Orleans. This is without doubt the natural outlet to the enormous trade of this rich and productive region, but its wealth is not going to put itself into our pockets without some effort on our part. For many years there has been no united effort on the part of our business men, nor has there been any encouragement given to Western merchants and traders to seek a market here. On the other hand, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other cities on the Atlantic seaboard, have taken every means in their power to divert this trade in their direction. Influential men have been sent out time and time again, and never without some practical result. While we have been idling in fancied security on account of our natural advantages, the East has been busy in the work of gaining so important and valuable a trade. These efforts have met with much better rewards than are imagined. A great deal of the Western trade has been diverted which should have been ours. To meet this, and to show the men of the West that we appreciate their trade, and can offer them as good a market as they can find in any other city, Capt. DeHaven has gone on his tour in the interests of the "Valley Navigation Company." Thus far, as we have remarked, he has met with uniform success. He has convinced the men of that section that we do care for this trade, and that we are ready to offer inducements for it; he has shown them that it can be transported to our market much better and cheaper than by the route intricate and expensive channels to the East. This is one of the main objects of the company. Another is the construction of a line of steamboats suitable to the river trade, of a size and character superior to anything now afloat.

At the latest accounts Capt. DeHaven was still in Louisville, where he had met with a warm reception from the press and from the chief mercantile men. The *Journal* gives a full account of the company, and says that the objects sought have met with the approval of every one connected with the river trade. There is not the shadow of a doubt that all of the business men of the West will enter into the spirit of this company, except, perhaps, the few who have made promises to Eastern men, and that they will give their utmost assistance to promote the trade with our city. They have always preferred this route, but owing to the seeming apathy of our people may have been induced to patronize other routes and other cities, simply because fair promises were made, and good inducements offered by those interested in securing the trade. We congratulate our enthusiastic and energetic townsman on the success of his mission, and think that he deserves the thanks of this community.

"LA CAUSE PERDUE."

We made mention a few days since of Mr. Noblom's excellent translation of Mr. Pollard's "Lost Cause," now being issued in a serial form by M. Emile Lefranc, proprietor and editor of *La Rédemption Louisianaise*, and acknowledged receipt of the first twelve numbers, with the engravings, portraits and plans of battles, accompanying them. We have now before us the 13th number, just issued, containing twelve pages of reading matter, and a fine portrait. The French translation is issued serially in numbers of twelve pages each, and with all of the engravings which are given in the original volume. We have long favored this style of publication, as it is calculated to put good works into the hands of those who would shrink from a bulky volume, and because it renders book-buying remarkably easy. No one feels the small cost per week of these numbers, and when all are issued, the subscriber will have a large book for which he has paid, seemingly, a very small sum. The unique upon our table continues the affair at Cedar Run, gives an account of the Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and brings the operations in the West down to the engagement at Baton Rouge. It begins the 19th chapter of the work. Accompanying it we have an excellent steel engraving of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, done by that superior engraver, George E Perine. This portrait, though not the most life-like that we have seen, is undoubtedly the one that will be handed down by history of this distinguished Confederate general. As we remarked in a previous notice, we do not endorse Mr. Pollard's work, nor do we agree with the opinions. He is too much of a partizan to be a good historian; but with this the translator has nothing to do. The object is to give in French a work that has been extensively read in English, throughout the South (our citizens can subscribe to this work at the office of *La Renaissance*, No. 46 Conti street.

Important Reports from Washington.

We hear of some important statements coming from a gentleman of this city, who returned yesterday from Washington.

These statements, made on the authority, we learn, of an interview with President Johnson and Attorney General Stanbery, are to the effect that the registration of voters has been extended, by orders forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, till the first of September, that there will be no election till the registration is completed, and that the officers who have been deposed will positively be restored to their positions, unless different causes than those heretofore furnished shall be given for their removal. And further, that there is a strong feeling of sympathy for the people of New Orleans among Radicals and Conservatives, and a belief that our citizens have been unfairly dealt with in the representations which have been made to Washington; that all classes are disposed to accord to the people of Louisiana a fair showing in the work of reconstruction, especially as the removals made by Gen Sheridan seem to have been based only on the July riot, and to have had no foundation under the Reconstruction act—the gentleman further states that he was assured that no election would be held till a State Convention is properly called; and that, as the people have evinced a proper disposition to be reconstructed, they shall be encouraged in every possible manner, and that such a Radical revolution in social and political affairs as has been precipitated was never intended, either under the letter or spirit of the law.

We hope that this information, which comes so reliably that we can hardly question it, will prove correct, and relieve the public of a heavy incubus of suspense and uncertainty.

The steamship Rapidan, Captain Eaton, sails at 5 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

An amendment to the Reform bill of England, to grant female suffrage, has been rejected in the House of Commons by 123 majority.

Ristori, before her departure, made a new contract with J. Grau, for September 15th, in New York.

An editor of the Galveston *News*, writing from New York, says he made the trip through from New Orleans to New York city within four and a half days, and without being over five minutes in making the connections. He went by way of Cairo, on the New Orleans and Jackson, the Mississippi Central, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads.

THE EFFORTS TO SAVE MAXIMILIAN.—It is stated that Secretary Seward has received the answer of President Juarez to the request that the life of Maximilian and other princes of war should be saved. At the State Department, however, where red tape is omnipotent, all efforts to obtain information on the subject have proved abortive.

A. T. Stewart has a brigade of laborers employed tearing down old houses on Ninth avenue, Tenth street, and Fourth avenue, preparatory to erecting his retail store over the whole block from Broadway. The extension of his store upwards full 100 feet, and cost about two and a half million dollars. Stewart's Fifth avenue mansion will cost a million and a half, house boarded and fitty thousand of which will be spent in internal finish.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Mary Doyle.—The case of Mary Doyle, a young Irish woman, charged with manslaughter in the matter of the death of Jane Brown, an old colored woman, who died on the 29th of April last at 286 Perdido, near John son street, in the rear of the Hotel Dieu, in consequence, it is alleged, of accused having committed an assault and battery on the deceased so as to occasion her death, was tried before the First District Court yesterday.—Mary Doyle rented a room of the deceased, who was about sixty years of age, and the affidavit against her is made by the old woman's daughter, a colored woman named Emily Banks. District Attorney Lonsberry appeared for the State, and Walter H. Rogers, Esq., a talented member of our bar and member of the Legislature, for the accused.

Emily Banks testified that Mary and her mother had some angry words about the rent; that accused said some of her clothes were missing, and charged deceased with a knowledge of the fact, which deceased denied; that she was in the adjoining room and came in when the conversation occurred; that accused called deceased a hard name, and struck her with her fist on the breast, when witness sprang between them; that the blow staggered but did not fell the deceased, and that when witness took hold of her she was apparently speechless and insensible; that witness called her husband, who was on the gallery above, to come to her assistance, and that her mother did not speak after she was struck, but did in about twenty minutes.

The husband of Emily Banks testified partially to the same effect. He was not present, as Emily stated, during the quarrel, but heard accused say, her clothes were missing, and heard deceased call her "a liar!" He came when called by Emily, and when he took hold of deceased, she said, "water, water." He took her to his room, some twenty steps off, and laid her on the floor, and that after trying twice to get up, she died.

Dr Nichols, City Physician, testified, that on the 30th of April he was summoned to make a post mortem examination of the body of Jane Brown; that he was engaged in doing so very carefully, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 P. M.; that he examined closely every organ and portion of the body of the deceased, and found no indications whatever of either external or internal violence; that the only imperfection discovered in any of the organs was in the heart, which was slightly ossified in some of the valves, a condition not uncommon with old persons; that in his opinion the said Jane Brown died from the effects of syncope or fainting; and that fainting may have been produced by any kind of excitement, even a "scare crow," for instance; that the blow received might possibly have caused fainting, but that if any good physician had been opportunely called to attend her, her life might have been saved.

Thus ended the testimony, which was about the same that was elicited before Recorder Aiken. The District Attorney submitted the case with a few pertinent remarks upon the evidence and the law applicable. Mr Rogers followed in an eloquent and effective argument in behalf of the accused. The jury retired, and after a few moments returned with an unqualified verdict of acquittal, and Mary was permitted to depart. The case was one of considerable interest.

Heavy Damages.—A suit for $50,000 damages was upheld in the Fifth District Court yesterday. The claim is based on severe injuries received by a young man named Martinez, who was recently run over by the railroad car.

Torchlight Procession.—There is to be a torchlight procession tonight of the Republican party. We make the announcement for the information of the public.

Charge of Rape.—A government official was arrested yesterday, on complaint of a young quadroon girl, who charges him with having forcibly violated her person. We have heard the name and particulars of the affair, but forego publication, as there seems to be no great foundation for the charge.

Races Postponed.—In consequence of the bad weather yesterday, the races at the Metairie Course, for the benefit of the overflowed, were postponed, and will come off to-day, should the weather prove favorable.

Quarantine Station.—Andre Devalla was arrested yesterday evening, by order of the Chief of Police, charged from information by telegraph with evading the quarantine law, by making his escape from a vessel and coming to the city, in violation of the health ordinances.

Drawing Weapons.—Anderson Harrison, colored, has been arrested, charged with drawing a knife on John Nile, also colored, and threatening to take his life. Under the late orders, we presume he will have to answer before a military commission.

Committed for Trial.—John Snapper, alias Schneider, and John Killeen, alias Smith, were examined before Recorder Aiken yesterday, and committed for trial before the First District Court on charges of burglary and larceny. They are old hands at the business, and the evidence against them this time was positive, both having been arrested while trying to make their escape after being detected.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Edward Lynch, charged with the larceny of $121, stolen from Rene Dubuclet, was arraigned yesterday, and plead guilty. Case continued.

Charles Stewart, charged with stealing $5000 in gold from LeBoys & Ogden, was arraigned. Mr. Lurenburg for the State, and Col. Field for the defence. After the examination of the witnesses and argument of counsel the case was submitted. The jury, after several hours of deliberation, failed to agree, and were discharged.

Mary Doyle, as elsewhere noticed, was tried and acquitted.

Reconstruction Meeting in Baton Rouge.

On Monday evening the Academy Hall was packed with an audience assembled without distinction of color to listen to addresses from several of our most prominent citizens. Major Jno. Dunn called the meeting to order and explained in a few appropriate remarks the object of the meeting. Major A. S. Herron and Colonel J. O Fogin, then addressed the assemblage. The tenor of their remarks was to the effect that the interest of the colored race demanded their political affiliation with the Republican party, and that the future of the people depended upon the absence of Rebellion and a union of all classes in the South, in an attempt to reconstruct the Union. The speakers were listened to with the profoundest attention, and were loudly applauded. The gathering was unanimous in the sentiment that it was necessary to take advantage of the present favorable opportunity, and that the colored people should be prepared to take every legitimate step to secure their political rights. But in regard to these suffrage agitators there was nothing for the colored race to gain in using them as efforts to exclude the whites. They could not do it and should not attempt it. The speakers were earnest and eloquent and the audience quiet, undemonstrative, yet eager and intensely interested. The gentlemen addressing them possessed the confidence of every man white or black in the audience, and every word that dropped from their lips was received by them as entitled to their credence. It is stated that the addresses of Major Herron and Colonel Fogin, will soon be published—*Advocate, 23d.*

The New Mayor of Mobile.

The newly appointed Mayor, G. Horton, was installed on the 22d instant, and at once assumed the duties of his office. We publish below his address to the citizens of Mobile:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, Mobile, Ala., May 22, 1867.

To the Citizens of Mobile:

Called unexpectedly to occupy the position of Chief Magistrate of the city, I deem it a duty to state publicly that, in accepting the trust confided to me, I shall be guided by the grave character of the responsibilities it involves. My inclination and habits incline me to private rather than public life. Besides, the office to which I have been appointed is one which, at the present time, is surrounded with peculiar difficulties. Our community, in its political relations, is in a troublous place, and it will require the utmost care and prudence to bring about a happy solution of the troubles that surround us.

Trusting, then, to the good will and forbearance of the people, and the cordial co-operation of the Boards of Common Council and Aldermen in all matters that justly, as a public weal, I enter upon the important trust assigned me, with the fervent desire that the city may retrieve its past misfortunes, and become permanently prosperous and happy.

G. HORTON, *Mayor.*

Protest of Mayor Withers on Vacating his Office.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, Mobile, Ala., May 22d, 1867.

Brevet Brig. Gen. O. L. Shepherd, Colonel 15th Infantry, Commanding, etc., etc.

General—The order of Major General John Pope, commanding the Third Military District, "on the recommendation of General Swayne, not being me from the office of the Mayor, is received. I submit to the argument of the bayonet, and vacate the office. Without deprecating my own estimate of the office, the sacrifices undergone, seems trifle insignificance, compared with the reflection this order casts on me.

When a paroled prisoner of war I was elected to the office of Mayor. Military authorities interposed and prevented my entering on the discharge of its duties, until I had obtained from the President of the United States the removal of the objections interposed, by a full pardon for my participation in the late war. My oath to support the Constitution and true allegiance best to the Government of the United States, was then and there filed in the Secretary of State's office, and I was relieved under the broad seal of the Government from "all pains, penalties and liabilities," growing out of such participation. To qualify myself for the office of Mayor, I took an oath faithfully to discharge its duties in accordance with the law. During my continuance in the office, I have worn no mask, have shunned no responsibility, have feared no investigation. Now, without trial, and without any known accusation, this order carries with it the imputation that I have been untrue to the letter or spirit of my voluntarily taken obligation to the Government, or else faithless in the discharge of the duties of Mayor. Against this reflection, I, the impeached, do most earnestly, but respectfully, enter this my solemn protest.

Thanking you, General, for the uniform courtesy and consideration you have ever extended to me in all our official intercourse, and assuring you of my desire to continue the kindliness of our personal relations.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. M. WITHERS.

BREKKENRIDGE.—A gentlemanly agent of a certain city, was soliciting fares from the passengers of a way full boat one morning. All passed by except one fat old lady who sat near the door, and she seemed so far repelled on the floor. When her time came to pay she raised her head and then exclaimed the blushing youth: "I allaws, when I travels, carry my money in my stockin', for you see, nothing can get at that, and I'd thank you, young man, just to reach it for me, as I'm so fastened in that I can't get to it." The youth looked at the other passengers, some of whom were laughing at his plight; one or two young ladies among them left the market, and he took a sudden retreat, muttering something about not charging old ladies, &c. His cash was short that morning the fare of one passenger.—*Lex. Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Interview of Officials.

Writ of Error in Confiscation Case.

Mr. Greeley Censured for Bailing Mr. Davis.

Suicide of the Bank President, Parkman.

FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Dundenburg Ordered to France.

Town Bombarded for the Murder of an American Crew.

The Southern Heart Touched—What Hope and Severity Says of Richmond.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows from Richmond to that paper:

The general good effect produced by the release of Mr. Davis has been heightened by the speeches made at the African church by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Smith. Neither of these gentlemen disguised their position upon any of the great questions of the day. On the contrary, they announced them distinctly and manfully, but at the same time the spirit of kindliness which pervaded their remarks was so manifest, their bearing was so dignified and conciliatory, their advice to all classes of the community was so wise and practical, that they carried the audience (white and black) with them by storm. When Gerrit Smith, in his speech, asked the blacks "why could they not love the whites," and the blacks shouted almost to a man, "we do love them"—a reply which drew out applause from the whites, which applause was responded to by the blacks—we believe that the real feeling of the majority of the two races towards each other was faithfully exhibited. I say this with full knowledge of the large number of blacks who were present at the late meeting—of the numerous secret organizations of colored men in this city, and of the drillings of some of their numbers in this neighborhood. That there are plenty of evil disposed persons among them, and that a good many have become demented with the idea of confiscation, is unfortunately too true, but that the mass of them desire only peace and quiet, and will remain patient and law abiding, if left to their natural inclinations, I do not doubt. Why cannot the intermediders desist from endeavoring to control races who are mutually dependent on each other, and the desire to live in peace?

Mr. Greeley left town this morning, and Mr. Smith has gone to Charleston to visit a relative. Mr. Greeley expressed himself, in conversation, greatly impressed with the facilities presented by Richmond for a great manufacturing city, and with the value and cheapness of the surrounding lands. He says there ought to be a population here of half a million.

Bishop McGill, the able and esteemed Catholic Bishop of this diocese, leaves to-morrow morning for Rome. In his absence, Rev Dr Becker, formerly of your city, will have charge of the Cathedral here, and the Vicar General, Rev Dr Halmy, of Petersburg, will transact the official business of the diocese.

Legal Proceedings to Compel the Registration of Certain Voters.

An application was made to the Supreme Court of this district several days ago for a man damus to compel the judges of election to place the names of certain citizens on the registry of voters. The Court to-day, through Judge Cline, Fisher and Wingfield, delivered separate opinions, all arriving at the same result, viz. That the mandamus could not be issued after the expiration of the two days allowed by law for the correction of the poll lists. The particular circumstances of the four or five cases present ed were discussed including that of Dr. Boyd, who had heretofore been convicted on two indictments of aiding and assisting the escape of slaves, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for fourteen years, but who, after serving eighteen months of the term, was pardoned by President Lincoln. Dr. Boyd, on being denied by the Judge the privilege of having his name registered, on the ground that he had been convicted of an infamous offence, produced his pardon, but this was not considered by them sufficient evidence of his right to vote. Judge Cline, delivering his opinion to decide against the pardon restored Dr. Boyd to the possession of his civil rights, but Judge Fisher held that the effect of pardon would but permit him to vote if the offence of which he had been convicted was infamous. The statute under which he was convicted was not in the nature of a penal law of disfranchisement, and therefore did not apply in this case, but the offence was not known at common law as an infamous crime, which applied only to convictions of treason or against the law of God. So Dr Boyd was entitled to have his name registered. Nevertheless, however, could apply until after the expiration of the two days allowed by law for the correction of the poll lists. This subject derives additional importance from the fact that but comparatively few white voters presented themselves for registration in the first and second Wards where the blacks are numerous, owing to the default of white citizens, and the continued impediments offered to the registration of Republicans. The subjects were interrogated throughout, and the demand was for a few buyers, who needed small lots to fill up unexecuted orders; the business transacted was of an unimportant character; sales of barrels, 1500 bales, seven brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated a firmer tendency, the low priced descriptions were higher rates, while the better qualities on account of their scarcity, commanded figures decidedly higher as compared with the lower grades. With the above remarks we quote nominally as follows: Ordinary 23 to 25c; Ordinary to Good Ordinary 25 to 27c; Low Middling 28 to 29c; and Middling 30c to—adding the unprecedented rather unsettled, but with a tendency to greater ease. The sales for the past three days comprised 3000 bales, and the receipts for the week of 10,800 bales, against 20,110 bales last week and 19,000 the week before. The receipts for the year are 1,000,000 bales, against 2,000,000 bales last year. The receipts of cotton at the ports for the week ending this evening, comprised 161 shares. We quote stocks nominally as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $5 to $6 50; Louisiana State Bank at $29 to $30; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank ($50 paid) at $56 to $57; Citizens' Bank ($50 paid) at $56 to $58; Union Bank at $61 to $62; Citizens' Bank at $155 to $158; Bank of New Orleans at $98 to $101; Southern Bank at $95 to $96; Merchants' Bank at $24 to $25; Crescent City Bank at $28 to $29; Bank of America at $16 to $17; First National Bank at — to —; City National Bank at $90 to $95; Louisiana National Bank at $100 to $107; New Orleans City Railroad Company at $35 to $100; St. Charles Street Railroad Company ($150 paid) at $90 to $92; Crescent City Railroad Company at $139 to $140; Carrollton Railroad $75; at $41 to $44; Pontchartrain Railroad at $90 to $95; Opelousas Railroad at $5 to $5 50; Jackson Railroad at $7 to $7 50; Levee Steam Cotton Press at $79 to $80; Commercial Water Works at $61 to $62; Gas Light Company at $152 50 to $153; Union Insurance Company at $79 to $75; Hope Insurance Company at $65 to $70; Germania Insurance Company at $38 to $40; and National Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

City Bonds were in fair demand, sales were being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated are still quoted at 80 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 76 to 80, according to the expense. Louisiana Stocks are quoted at 58 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73; Jackson Railroad, change issue, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 54 to 56.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $2000 City Scrip at 65c per dollar, and $4000 State notes at 83. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 45c per dollar, and State Treasury at 80 to 85c. Banks generally pay the inside figures for the small amounts offered at their counters, many retail dealers refusing them to take them at par. City Treasury notes rate at 5 to 6 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

There was little business transacted at the night session of the Board, on Thursday evening, comprising $3,200 in State Treasury notes at 83c per dollar.

COAL OIL—Is jobbing at 48 to 50c in barrels, and 65 to 50c in cases.

STAR CANDLES—The market is dull. They are retailing at 16½c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17½c for 13 oz, 19 to 19½c for 14 oz, and 22 to 23½c for full weight.

LARD OIL—Is selling at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon.

INDIA BAGGING—Only a retail business is doing at 26c per yard. It is quoted in large lots at 25½c.

BALE ROPE—Round lots are held at 10½ to 11c. It is retailing at 11 to 12½ per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling from 10 to 11c per lb.

SALT—The stock is light; the demand is good. Some 67 tons Liverpool Rock Salt was received last week, a portion of which is retailing at 3c per lb. Coarse, from warehouse, is held at $2, and $2 10 to $2 15 from store. Fine, from warehouse, $2 05, and $2 30 from store. There are some 400 bushels Turk's Island on hand, which are held at 60c per bushel.

RICE—A lot of 61 casks Carolina, all in first hands, sold at 12c per lb. We now quote Carolina 12½ to 13c per lb; Louisiana, 9 to 11½c; India 10 to 10½c. At wholesale, India is held at 10c, currency, duty paid, and 4½c, gold, in bond.

FREIGHTS—The freight market, coastwise and for Liverpool, is dull, but for Havre it is quite brisk. The rates are ⅝c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 1c for Boston. Steam for New York and Boston 15c per sack for Corn; 50 to 55c per bbl for Flour, and $1 for Pork. Steam for Liverpool and Sail for Liverpool 17 32 to 9 16d for Cotton. Havre 1¼c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 25, 1867.

Arrived during the past week—426 Texas Beeves, 643 Cattle and Yearlings, 251 Hogs, and 1658 Sheep.
Sold—1020 Texas Beeves, 17 Calves and Yearlings, 324 Hogs, and 1658 Sheep.
Beef Cattle—Quality good. Market active.
Beef Cattle—Quality good. Market active.
Cows and Calves—Quality good. Market active.
Sheep—Quality good. Market active.
Hogs—Quality good. Market active.

Texas Cattle (Gray)	$ head	— @ —
Western Beeves, 1st quality	$ head	— @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality	$ head	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality	$ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	$ head	30 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	$ head	25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	$ head	15 00 @ 20 00
Western Hogs	$ head	— @ —
Sheep, 1st quality	$ head	5 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, 2d quality	$ head	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, 3d quality	$ head	3 00 @ 4 00
Milch Cows, 1st quality	$ head	50 00 @ 60 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality	$ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, 3d quality	$ head	— @ —
Texas Cows with Calves	per head	45 00 @ 50 00
Calves	$ head	10 00 @ 15 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 25, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New York, 5 bales cotton, 1 bale sundries, 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 box, 1 bale, 1 package, 1 bale, 1 package, 1 box, 1 package, 1 package, 1 package