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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By H. Spiro & Co., at No. 38 Magazine street, at 10 o'clock a. m., choice Virginia manufactured tobacco, cigars, pipes, snuff, etc., on long credit.

CYPRESS LUMBER AT AUCTION.—Builders and Lumber dealers are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde, who sell a cargo of superior half seasoned cypress unsized lumber, this day, at 12 o'clock, M., on the levee, at the head of Julia street.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer, Wild Wagoner for Baton Rouge papers of the 15th instant.

THE RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.

It was a singular precaution on the part of Judge Underwood, of Virginia, to require bail from a prisoner who has been two years in custody, and the greater portion of the time petitioning for a trial. Of all the prisoners who have ever been brought to the bar, he is the least likely to run away, and yet only Judge Underwood, but the government knows this very well. It is a fact that they would rather have turned about, if possible, and had they known of any way of releasing Mr. Davis—of getting rid of him, in fact, without bringing him to the bar, they would have done so. We do not hesitate to express our opinion that at any time during the present year the prison doors would have been unlocked and relays of horses furnished had the prisoner intimated his intention of trying to escape. Not a soldier would have stood in his way had he walked out of the back door of the fort, nor would there have been an alarm until he was safely across the Canadian frontier. It was precisely because they knew that he would not escape if the prison doors were thrown wide open that such a show of guarding him was made. Mr. Davis has too much respect for his people, too much respect for himself, to abscond to save himself some suffering, and we think that well of him that we believe no bribe could induce him to go out of prison charged with treason, of which crime he is not guilty, even though he were to be drawn and quartered for remaining. Whatever may be said of Mr. Davis we know him to be a gentleman, and no amount of personal suffering could ever induce him to swerve one hair's breadth from the path of duty.

Chosen from eight millions of people as the representative of their united crime, as it is technically called, every one of those millions must feel a part of his suffering, a weight of personal obligation, while each person represented by him is interested in the result of his trial. If he is guilty of treason, then the taint of treason must hang about every man engaged in the war; if he is innocent, then no man is guilty. Mr. Davis feels the responsibility that rests upon him, as the representative of the people who once gave him their allegiance, and will not therefore save himself and leave them under the stigma of treason. This is the rub. A trial of Mr. Davis must result in his acquittal or conviction, and even the most rabid of Radicals hesitate to believe that he can be convicted. They know that he cannot be if a fair trial is granted before the civil bench, and an acquittal removes the charge of treason from the Southern people. An awkward state of affairs, certainly, and one to be avoided if convenient. It might be avoided but for the obstinacy of the prisoner, who persistently refuses to petition for pardon, and only asks for trial—the trial that is due every prisoner, be he of small or great importance.

The long imprisonment of Mr. Davis was utterly without justification. It was a positive wrong. Even Gerrit Smith declares it to be "an insult to the South, a very deep injustice to himself, and no less deep dishonor to the government and the country." Other leading Radicals saw the injustice, and were manly enough to make public their opinions. The government could no longer refuse, and hence he was brought to the bar only to accede a trial, and to give an opportunity of releasing him from captivity. The joke of demanding bail was laughable. Judge Underwood should have demanded bail from the government to guarantee a fair and speedy trial, rather than from a prisoner who has anxiously awaited his trial for two years time. His release, however, is a matter of sincere congratulation to every true-hearted man both North and South; for even those who still bear malice against the illustrious prisoner are, or should be, too patriotic not to desire the deep disgrace of a longer confinement without trial removed from the government.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Remember, the benefit of Treasurer Kittredge takes place to-night, and that the beautiful fountain will be made to flow with iced claret, for the refreshment of the audience. The fountain was put in order yesterday by the well known plumbers, McIntyre & Applegate. Mr. Thos. H. Dryden has volunteered to sing for the occasion. The fairy and comic Chinese pantomime, "Kim-Ka," is to be repeated, and, in addition to the appearance of the entire troupe, Mr. Harry Pearson and Prof Reardon have kindly volunteered their talents for the occasion. Seats will be reserved for ladies in the parquette.

THE FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL.—We are indebted to the Chairman of the Firemen's Association, Col. I. N. Marks, for invitations to the "Three Days Festival of the Fire Department, to be given at the Fair Grounds, in behalf of the Widows and Orphans, on the 17th, 18th and 19th instants. All should contribute to this noble work of charity.

The body of the pilot of the steamer Fashion, Thos. H. Montague, has been recovered. His last words as he stood at his post on the sinking and burning vessel were: "I'll hold her till she strikes."

MASS MEETING.—A very large gathering of the freedmen took place at Courthouse square in this city on Saturday last. A stand was erected, from which several speakers, colored as well as white, harangued the crowd. Some of the speakers were from New Orleans. The speeches, with the exception of that delivered by Lewis Thomas, of this city, were, for the most part, intensely radical and were received with rapturous applause.

As a political demonstration, it was quiet and orderly, if we except certain marks of disapprobation manifested at the dissenting and conservative policy advocated by Colonel Thomas. The Colonel we learn, has been ruled out of the Radical Club. He has, however, many friends old adherents too, who are, we are told, will go with him in the formation of a Conservative Republican organization.—*Baton Rouge Gazette, 14th.*

Startling Reports in New York.

The New York *Times* of the 9th inst., says

We publish in another column a report, accompanied by details of a conspiracy alleged to be in active progress, for a renewal on a formidable scale of the riots which proved so disastrous in the city in 1863. The alleged provocation now is the execution of the Excise Law, and the persons engaged in this movement are said to be those most directly affected by that law. We deem it proper to say that this information comes to us directly from the police authorities of the city, and its publication is authorized by them, as the best means of preventing the execution of designs which they know to exist. If there is any such conspiracy on foot as is here alleged, those who are concerned in it will do well to reflect on the causes and consequences of the riots of 1863, and to bear in mind that the public authorities are far more thoroughly prepared now than they were then to suppress, with whatever force may be required, any attempt to overthrow or even resist the enforcement of the laws. Yet that attempt cost those who made it over a thousand lives!

The following, on the same subject, is from the New York *World*:

THE POLICE INSTIGATING A RIOT.

The police authorities announce that they are now ferreting out, by means of employed spy-raisins and spies, the secret meetings which certain citizens are said to be holding for the purpose of preparing for a public protest against the Excise Law. The police also profess to anticipate a serious riot. This anticipation is only another phrase for an eager anxiety on the part of the police for a riot. We therefore warn the citizens of our citizens, that the least sign of anything looking like a serious breach of the peace in any large assemblage will be the signal for the appearance of the very disorder they pretend to deprecate. The quietest and peaceable demonstration at the action of a corrupt and tyrannical government upon the police will be seized by the police rulers of the city as a pretext for the opportunity to make a display in "putting down the disturbance" they will enlist on their side, temporarily at least, the sympathy and support of the property owners and solid men of the city. If such an occasion does not come, it will be created. Our citizens cannot be too careful in avoiding whatever may be the pretension and the real warrant for riveting upon them the outrageous power which the police claim to derive from a corrupt and venal Legislature. It is to be remembered that the suggestions and pretences of riots are in every instance the tools of Kennedy and, should there be disorder, it will only serve to rivet the chains the Albany junta have forged for us.—*New York World.*

The wonderful French cannon, the construction of which it is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it is said, forty or fifty times a minute. It carries with accuracy 3000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can easily lift it.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,132.

REGISTRATION.

The Northern papers have at length found the excuse they have long sought, and now have it in their power to make the Southern people responsible for anything that may happen at the next elections. Remarking upon the great difference between the number of white and black voters that have registered thus far, the New York *Times* says "that the result "will be to hand over the convention and the entire work of reorganization to the negroes, who are very likely to be tempted to abuse the power they will wield. For this evil, if it occur, the white folks of New Orleans must blame themselves—not Congress or the Radicals." We have expected this for some time, and thought that it would be seized upon the moment that the figures were published, showing that of all who are now registered four-fifths are negroes. To this plea no answer can be made. It is undoubtedly true that there are white men enough in this city who could qualify under the present interpretation of the law, to outnumber the blacks, and by a large majority. At this time the small number of whites registered can be attributed to but one thing—an indifference or apathy, and one need go no farther for an excuse. We supposed at first that this apathy was caused by the too sweeping operation of the military interpretation of the disfranchising clause, but since the more liberal construction there has been but little appreciable difference. Again we fancied that it might be owing to a dislike on the part of our white citizens to go into a crowd like that usually assembled at the registration offices, but since there has been no crowd only a few more have come forward. We are obliged to conclude, therefore, that a majority of our citizens do not care how the elections go, and that they are determined not to avail themselves of the only chance open to them. This is extremely unwise, but we have said all that we could to show the necessity of an opposite course. Better far to be defeated after an honest effort than to stand by idle and see the State reorganized by the man who will be elected by negro votes. If the negroes themselves were to be elected—negroes who have been born and reared in Louisiana it would not be so bad; but we know that the negroes will be made the tools of men who have no interest in the well-being of the State. Our citizens have yet time to relieve themselves of this charge. There are enough of them to outnumber the blacks if all will come forward, and unless they do, they, as well as those careless men who have labored hard for the State and the people, will have to bear the cons of what ever may be done by the coming convention. "It is your own fault," say the Radicals, "you had men enough, but not availing yourselves of the chance don't put the blame upon us." Let every man take this upon himself, and assist in removing this charge by registering promptly.

The Georgia Injunction Case.

CONDENSED ARGUMENT OF JUDGE BLACK.

The following brief summary of the points presented by the counsel of the State of Georgia, was prepared and filed by the Hon. J. S. Black in a manner so lucid and clear and vigorous, and so seemingly perfectly impregnable.

The State of Georgia vs. Stanton, Grant and Pope—The points given below have all been discussed elaborately and ably, but it is thought advisable to reiterate them in a condensed form for the convenience of the attorney general and the judges.

1. We admit that this court has no authority to control the action of the legislative or executive departments, or to require either of them by any direct mandate, to keep within the limits of the law. No damage far or near seem to the judges that an act of Congress has passed which violates the Constitution, such an act does not consist of itself afford any ground of appeal to this court.

2. We do not, therefore, complain that Congress has passed an unconstitutional act; but we complain that the defendants in this bill have done and threatened to do certain things injurious to the plaintiff. If the defendants have not done those things, and disclaim the intention imputed to them, we will have no case.

3. When the party to a case justifies himself under an act of Congress or an executive order, it becomes necessary for the court to pass upon the constitutional validity of the legislative act or upon the legal effect of the order in question, otherwise the court cannot administer justice between the parties. In doing this the court is not exercising political power, but simply performing its own plain duty, which is entirely judicial.

4. That the decision of the court upon a question so raised may sometimes have a great moral influence on the exercise of power by the political departments is most true

But the parties in court are not to be denied their proper measure of justice merely because the incidental effect of a just decision may be to promote the cause of public freedom. John Hampden a right to a legal decision in the case he was not, in the slightest degree, impaired by the fact that such a decision would have saved the liberties of England. This court decided Milligan's case, although the order to discharge him involved a general declaration that federal officers could not hang their political opponents without a legal trial, and thus greatly curtailed the executive power.

5. But in order to give the court jurisdiction, there must be a real case between the parties properly in the forum, and the question must arise in the regular course of the cause, so that the rights of the parties cannot be ascertained without deciding it.

6. In this case the State of Georgia brings her bill setting forth certain wrongs done, or threatened to be done, against her by the defendants. The defendants avow their intention to do what is charged, but they assert their right to do it because Congress has passed an act commanding it to be done. The reply is, if the act is wholly null and void, because it is unwarranted and forbidden by the Constitution. What kind of a decree is required for the purpose of legal justice to these parties depends upon the question whether the claim of the defendants to overturn the government of Georgia be legally and constitutionally set, and that again depends on the constitutional authority of Congress to pass the act which permits it. If, therefore, the court shall decline to decide the point of constitutional law, it must be either because the State of Georgia is incapable of bringing a case before it, or because her rights are in no danger of being violated by the defendants, or else because the rights which she asserts ought not to be protected by judicial authority.

7. But the State has an undoubted right to sue in her own courts or in the Federal courts. This is not denied, and needs no argument to support it. By the common law, every corporation, public or private, from the king downward, can bring a suit for a proper cause of action.

8. The defendants avow their intention to take the government of the State of Georgia entirely into their own hands, to nullify her laws, to control the election of her officers, to deprive her people of the right to be tried by their own courts and juries, to break up her whole social organization, to destroy her existence, and reduce her and all her people to a state of complete slavery. It is not possible to conceive how a greater wrong or a more grievous injury can be committed against any large body of persons. Nor is it pretended that these things are to be done in consequence of any valid law. The Constitution makes Georgia one State, and the act of Congress which requires her to be mutilated is an attempt to repeal the Constitution. The counsel for the defendants will admit that the act of Congress is unconstitutional, and if that be true, it is of no more force than if the place occupied in the statute book were a blank. The defendants are, therefore, guilty of a great injury against Georgia, and are contending it without the show or color of legal excuse.

9. Has not the State, in her corporate capacity, a right to invoke judicial protection against such wrongs? She is the trustee of her people, who created this corporation, which they call a government, and placed in the hands of their officers and electors, to be preserved and administered for their use. All the great interests of the society which lives under it are concerned in its preservation. As a trustee of the rights invaded, the State, surely, may take the necessary measures to save them from violation.

10. But the counsel in forcible resistance? Certainly not: judicial tribunals are made for the very purpose of dispensing with force, and, therefore, the resort must be had to them. A private corporation may come into court and demand judicial protection for the rights placed under its guardianship. If Messrs. Pope, Grant and Stanton would propose to seize the franchises of a railroad corporation by lawless force and run it themselves, until the stockholders would consent to let the business be done contrary to the charter, by a general vote of all the persons who live within ten miles of the line, the world, surely, be a case for injunction at the suit of the company.

Are not the franchises of a public corporation of greater value than any that can be held by a mere trading company? When the King of England assailed the rights of the city of London, he admitted, and so did the most servile of his ministers, that the corporation had a right to defend itself in court. Its rights and its wrongs were accordingly made the subject of judicial investigation and decision. No one appeared in that case to say that the court was without jurisdiction because great political interests were hanging on the question.

If the propositions be true, the State of Georgia is a proper party in this court, complaining of an attempted infraction of her rights. No defense has yet been suggested by the defendant's counsel, no denial of the facts, no assertion that they are justified by legal authority. Was an injunction ever denied in such a case?

The motion of the attorney-general to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction cannot be entertained, unless our views be wholly wrong; and if that motion be refused, we are entitled upon the showing made, to a preliminary injunction.

For the State of Georgia:
J. S. BLACK.

NEGRO KILLED.—A negro was killed by a youth named Lane, on Shelly Island last week. An inquest was held over his body, and the verdict was that the man came to his death by a gun shot wound in the left side, causing instant death, the gun being discharged by Wm. Lane.

We are informed that the parties had been fighting for some time, and the negro being well pleased by Lane, told him to get off, and he would no longer trouble him. Lane accordingly opened shooting him, and walked off, followed by his companion. He had placed up a long distance when the negro ran to the hand with a gun, the intent to split Lane quietly went to his house followed by the negro, who continued cursing Lane. When he entered his room the negro left the house, and went to his cabin. He armed himself with a hatchet and Lane followed, with nothing towards the other. When the negro fell, the gun was discharged by Lane, killing the negro instantly.—*Morris Intelligencer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mississippi Injunction Dismissed.

The Court Equally Divided About Jurisdiction of the Case.

Case of Texas vs. White.

Bankruptcy Forms, etc., Promulgated.

Jefferson Davis in New York.

France Purchases the Ram Dunderburg.

Political Meeting in Mobile.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 16.—Elliott C. Condon, of New York, appointed Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

Official advices at Headquarters contradict the reported capture of the steamer Miner, and the massacre of the passengers and crew.

Custom House receipts from the first to the 11th May, were $5,117,000.

In the Supreme Court to-day in the case of the State of Texas versus White and others, to prevent the sale of certain Texas Indemnity Bonds fraudulently obtained, an injunction was granted with leave to defendants to move for a dissolution of the injunction at the next term of the court.

The Mississippi injunction bill, amended, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This action closes the injunction proceedings now before the Court. The Court was equally divided on the question of jurisdiction.

After promulgating certain rules, forms and proceedings in bankruptcy, the Court adjourned to December.

Washington, May 16.—Land office reports from Mississippi shows the entry of one hundred and fifty-six farms, covering eight thousand nine hundred acres, during the month of April. John W. Stokes has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department.

The steamer Swanana was at Halifax April 20th. All well on board.

The French Government has purchased the iron clad ram Dunderburg from the United States, for three million francs.

Revenue receipts to-day, $295,000.

A circular from Gen. Howard states that reports show an increase of insurgent acts among negroes. James H. S. Schaffner, money-order messenger in the controller's office, was arrested to-day, charged with forgery. He is also charged with larceny of $12,000 from the First National Bank of Jersey city, and a lot of stolen bonds from the Controller's office.

Washington, May 17.—The negro Schurman has given bail in $10,000. He was appointed Confidential Messenger by Mr Chase in the currency Controller's office on its inauguration, and had access to blank forms, which he is charged with abstracting and filling up for a long time. Packages of blanks have been short, one or two notes twenty dollars far at times seem to the judges that an act of Congress has passed which violates the Constitution, such an act does not consist of itself afford any ground of appeal to this court.

2. We do not, therefore, complain that Congress has passed an unconstitutional act; but we complain that the defendants in this bill have done and threatened to do certain things injurious to the plaintiff. If the defendants have not done those things, and disclaim the intention imputed to them, we will have no case.

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For the State of Georgia:
J. S. BLACK,

To the Freedmen of New Orleans—Bureau Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., May 15, 1867.—Rumors having reached these headquarters that fears of disturbances are anticipated, therefore as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and as your friend, I deem it my duty to address and advise you.

You have been brought from a condition of slavery to freedom by the Government of the United States. You have been given the right of participating in the election of State and Federal officers. You have the same political status as loyal white citizens

The United States Government, if necessary, will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong doing.

Your enemies are watching you, and will be only too delighted to see you commit some excess or outrage. The eyes of your friends in the North, who fought for your freedom, are also fixed upon you, and I counsel you not to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess. Be patient. Submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will gain friends. If you are ambitious, if you are disrespectful to lawful authority, if you are the guilty cause of bloodshed, the people of the whole North will turn against you, and you may lose those rights which it cost the country so much to gain for you.

I have, however, confidence in your discretion and good sense, and am sure you will consider no man your friend who attempts to incite you to deeds of violence

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Colonel 20th United States Infantry, Brevet Major General United States Army, Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana.

Address of Senator Wilson.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, addressed an audiance of about 2000 persons last night in Lafayette square. There was a large proportion of whites, and not a small sprinkling of the "unreconstructed" present. The meeting was orderly, and the speaker, who was for long Radical in life views and advice as Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, was listened to with patient attention for over an hour. Mr Wilson's speech was very similar in subject and spirit to the address, as reported, delivered in Richmond and other places. We have only room for a brief notice of a few of the features of his lengthy remarks

In advising his colored hearers, he said: Congress gave you the ballot, in order that you might do what Congress could not do for you, your equality before the law. He hoped every body would register. The desire was to get at the true expression of your sentiments through the ballot, and Congress would do what it has promised, give you representation. He wanted all to register. (Cries, 'They won't let us,' from several voices)

Slavery has been a greater curse to the country, he said, than to the slaves themselves; it had made labor dishonorable. He would say to the black men: You are free, can never be civil rights. The white man's property is your hands for you to carry out the work. We want rather a white man's or black man's party? If you succeed alone, do so and be right in the minority. At the same time we want no war of race, for a black man is good as a white man, and a white man is as good as a black man, and he who pointed elements of discord between the races is the friend of neither, but the enemy of both. You have more rights than your colored brothers of the North have. We have given you the ballot that you may change the law and the Constitution for your benefit. We want you to help us to fight the battle North against the mean men of the North, and I tell you a mean Yankee is the meanest white man on the sun. You were for the country all the time, as many a Yankee soldier can testify.

You are hopeful, and liberty came to them you win the contest consequently. Be patient, obey the laws, and by no lawless conduct of yours undertake to right the wrong. There is no law that can legislate an idea into any people man's partner in New Orleans, nor can one be legislated into mine There is no such legislation possible, despite all the talk you hear about social equality. He would warn them to keep clear of whisky. (Laughter)

And I would tell them to get money; get its influence, and to use a dollar as far as any Yankee. Your old owners have land, and it is cheap (fat money and buy it, and so one can go into your cabin and take you and your wife and children and sell them So get houses If you can't get them here, go to the country There are too many of you crowding the cities. You must settle homes for yourselves.

To the poor white men he would say that they had better be at work than longing around bar-rooms, discussing whether a large white man is as good as an industrious black man.

Mr Wilson was followed by a colored speaker, Bishop Campbell, of Ohio, according to introduction to the audience, who spoke with sensible moderation. He said he was for the freedom of the slaves was to be desired, even by the whites, as something for the general good

There was no display of banners and processions.

First District Court—Judge Hunt.—John Page, charged with trespass, or malicious tearing down the fence and inclosure of a lot of ground on Toledano street, between Camp and Magazine streets, belonging to G. W. Smith, was yesterday released by *nol pros*.

Joseph Robert, colored, was tried and acquitted of a charge of having maliciously set fire to a residence, No. 4 Carondelet street, between Hurgundy and Rampart streets, on the 9th of February last. The house was occupied by Mrs. A. A. Howard, who it was remembered, was charged with having bribed the negro to fire the premises, a suspicion resting only on the negro's unpromising antecedents. The Grand Jury ignored the charge as far as Mrs Howard was concerned altogether, and the negro, having been acquitted, Mrs. Howard, who has always borne a high character in the community, this stands honorably acquitted of the gravest offence which had been charged against her.

SENATOR WILSON ON CONFISCATION.—We have heard a good deal during some time past about the confiscation of the property and bonds of Southerners, and over certain high officials, intimidating them to do certain things and to abstain from doing certain things. The last we hear of this sword of Damocles is through our special telegram from Charleston, published yesterday, and comes from the distinguished Senator Wilson, who is stumping the South. Mr. Wilson, in the second speech at Charleston, on Friday night last, told the white people that if they exercised the control the negroes on the levee at the foot of Meeting street. The hundreds who had refused to work could to prevent others from doing so, commencing with the stevedores, continuing the gangway of the steamer Henry Atkins, and subsequently the staging of the Clara Doleon, Olive Branch and other steamers in the order of their position at the wharf, and causing the hands employed to cease their labors. Finally Senator Wilson interfered with the hands of Moses Shepherd, a colored contraband, who, with Mooney undertook to restrain them, and charged them to disperse. This only caused them to attack Shepherd, who ran aboard the Clara Doleon for protection. They then threatened to injure the boat if he was not produced. Police officers Delaney and McGuire, who undertook to interfere, were both knocked down, the first with a heavy stick and the latter with a brick, neither, however, dangerously injured. Sergeant Stewart and policeman Mooney, Tarrow, Webb, and others, finally started off with twenty-five or thirty volunteers to take him to the police station, while Captain Dean, of the steamboat Messenger, and an officer of the police jumped into a cab and went for Mayor Heath.

In the meantime it required the utmost restraint on the part of the officers to protect Shepherd from the fury of the crowd on the way to the station on Lafayette Square. Officers Stewart and Mooney were both injured with missiles and Shepherd received a severe rabbit. Barrow and Webb ran on ahead with Shepherd, and running into a store on Front street and coming out in the rear, succeeded in evading the crowd for a while, the rioters keeping on hoping to win them on Poydras street, and renewing their attack with all sorts of missiles. Shepherd, however, was gotten safely to the station, and, after the formation of a large force of Police, Mayor Heath, Recorder Abern and the Chief of Police succeeded in quelling the riot and restoring the peace. The negroes were then released. The negro contractor employed in discharging the Red river steamer Atkins was also set upon and chased by the mob, who failed to overtake him.

Mayor Heath visited the scene on the levee, in company with the Chief of Police, Colonel Adams. The Mayor, taking an elevated position on a lot of grain piled in sacks, addressed the negroes, giving them good advice and counsel, which, he stated, was many further prolonged demonstrations. Some of the negroes seemed seized with his remarks, but the majority evinced great disrespect and indifference, crying "Get down you d——— rebel son of a b——h" and other vindictive remarks. The Chief of Police informed the Mayor that if they persisted means would have to be taken to control them. At this, about one hundred and fifty of the most determined of them, armed with clubs and stones, started off in a body towards the Cotton Basin, where it was understood a preconcerted arrangement had been made for a strike for higher wages among the stevedores at that place.

They marched out Julia street in a very noisy and tumultuous manner, stopping the non participants along the route to return to their work. As they passed Gen. Mower's headquarters, corner of Julia and Carondelet street, the General, in uniform, ordered them to halt, but they only hurried by the faster, till the General had them stopped by a squad of cavalry. He told them that they were evidently bent on mischief, and warned them that the consequences of their course would be most serious—even intimating, we learn, that a little grape and canister might be necessary.

This had the desired effect, and the negroes quietly moved off and dispersed, and about the same time there remaining in the levee also retired, and before 12 o'clock M. everything was comparatively quiet, the soldiers being engaged in patrolling the streets in squads.

The dispositions of the civil and military authorities were alike prompt and efficient.

We learn that officer Dryden was also slightly hurt.

There were six or eight negroes arrested as leaders in the affair, some of whom gave their names as Albert Wilson, Ed. Bowman, Ed. La Caffe, and Jacob Miller.

The boom stevedores, Moses Shepherd, after being chased returned to the levee, got his hands together, and finished discharging the Clara Doleon, for which he received about $150 with which to pay the men. As this amount was insufficient, he promised to be another session, which, however, was happily prevented by the address of officer Myers, who said he would take charge of the money from Shepherd which he did, and see that it was fairly distributed.

So they followed him in rash, about 100 strong, to Lafayette Square, creating by their appearance some apprehension in the mind of the Lieutenant of the troops in the Square at the time, and causing that officer to bring his own men into line, with instructions to load their guns at will for the emergency. The object of Myers was, however, duly explained, and an officer from General Sheridan's headquarters was finally sent for and distributed the money among the claimants.

So ended the disturbances of the day.

We append the address of General Mower, alluded to in the first part of our report:

Liverpool, May 16, noon.—Cotton quieter, and a shade easier. Sales 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

P. M.—Cotton this afternoon is more active, and the sales, it is estimated, will reach 15,000 bales.

Brazil, May 8.—The Government has ordered free passage for Texas emigrants, wrecked off the coast of Cuba, and will replace implements and tools lost by the disaster.

Previously to the Conference, Bismarck is reported to have said, Prussia would destroy Luxembourg fortress if France would raise Mex.

Southwest Pass, May 16, 6 A. M.—Very fine weather, with light breeze from S. S. E. Barometer 29.70.

11 A. M.—Weather overcast and heavy, with the appearance of a storm. Wind S. S. E. Barometer 29.70. A steady rain set in at 11:30 A. M. 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.62. Weather fine.

Arrived in—Steamship Kensington, Hodges, from Boston, to Cropey, Nickerson & Co. At the bar—Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, from Bordeaux, March 5th. Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Brazos, Indianola and Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co., passed up at 6:30 A. M. Went up in tow—Bark Julia, schooner Whole Sound and ship Guiding Star. At anchor outside—Ship Narragansett. Went to sea—Steamship Star of the Union; schooners Carlton, Grimshal, Othello, Ralph, and steamship Lilian.

[Previous Dispatches.]

San Francisco, May 15.—The Supreme Court decision in the De Hara case caused great rejoicing. The citizens fired two hundred guns and lighted bonfires.

St. Louis, May 16.—The Steamboatmen's Convention passed a resolution that the navigation laws should be modified to suit inland navigation; that to avoid explosion, boilers should be constructed only of double hammered charcoal iron and steel; and that when means or owners of a boat equip and man the same according to law, the said boat or owners should not be held liable for damages arising from the acts of any licensed officers.

Resolutions also prescribe rules for measurement of steamers, and appointment of a committee to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Galveston, May 16.—The steamship Morgan arrived early this morning.

A mass meeting of the Republican Union party, last evening, on the public square, was attended by a 1000 or 1200 people—three quarters colored.

It was interrupted by a riot, after addresses by Hanscacker, the President, Col. J. Sancie and Judge Baldwin. A negro named Pascal followed drawing offensive comparisons between the lillies and negro race.

A United States soldier cried out "that's a lie." A row ensued, fifty pistol shots were fired into the air, and the general stampede took place, leaving only half a dozen leaders and reporters on the stand. Afterwards order was restored and moderate and temperate addresses were made by Mr. Wiley White, and several colored speakers.

The shooting was chiefly by blacks. Casualties: one negro minus his thumb, and a white man shot in the shoulder.

Resolutions endorsing Gen Griffin and thanking him for Circular No 15, were received with shouts of applause and adopted.

Arrived—steamship Tybee.

New York, May 16.—Mr Davis and family arrived at midnight, and leave to day for Canada.

The steamer Palmyra, from New Orleans for Boston, arrived here short of coal.

Washington, May 16.—Logan, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 78 majority.

Washington, May 16.—It is expected that Stanberry's opinion on the Reconstruction acts will be ready for promulgation this week. All points have been decided and approved by the President and Cabinet, the utmost pains have been taken to render clear the meaning of the various provisions of the acts.

Preparation of the document has involved an examination of the laws of Southern States, in order to understand what clauses are affected, and to frame a guide by which the law may be carried into effect with the least possible embarrassment.

New York, May 16.—Gold 137¾. Sterling 60 days 109¾ to 110; sight 110¾. 5-20's 1862, coupons 104¾ to 105¼. Virginia 6's, 61 to 62. Missouri 6's, 86.

Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 2c lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork firm, new Mess $23 18 to $23 20. Lard quiet. Whisky firm.

Cotton very firm at 29¼ to 29c for Middling Uplands. Sales 2000 bales.

Dobson & Ralston's liquor house was burned this morning. Loss and insurance on building and stock $20,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Risk of Negroes Among Themselves.—Day before yesterday, as will be seen by an address from Gen. Mower, to the freedmen of this city, published in another column, it was anticipated that there would be trouble among the negroes on the anticipation by the way, which we regret to say has so far realized yesterday as to materially disturb the public peace. Some the admirable precautionary and cooperative steps taken by the civil and military authorities.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, negro stevedores scattered in squads, as is customary with them, seeking employment or going to work on the wharves, which they generally under standing, into a crowd of five or six hundred on the levee, between Canal and Girod streets, and soon after having been organized, the Grand Jury ignored the charge as far as Mrs Howard was concerned altogether, and the negro, having been acquitted, Mrs. Howard, who has always borne a high character in the community, this stands honorably acquitted of the gravest offence which had been charged against her.

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