New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

Later and Important from the North.

VIA THE WEST.

More Particulars of the Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania—Proclamation of President Lincoln Regarding the Re-establishment of State Governments—The Seymour-Blair affair in New York—From Petersburg—Scarcity of Provisions—The Case of Capt. Semmes—Semmes Resisting the Pressure to have his Surrender Demanded.

Gold on the 9th 256—Cotton 165

(From last evening's sales of the Times.)

Southern News.

In the main nature is the same, but Southern papers are at hand, containing Northern dispatches of the 10th, which report the rebel forces within seven miles of Baltimore.

Proclamation of the President.

Washington, July 9 — Whereas, at the last session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of Government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval more than ten days before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration; now therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, declare and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration, prepared to give the final approval to the bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoring, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State Constitution and Governments already installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same, as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am still the same sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted. Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill, as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am ready at all times shall be prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in which cases military Governors will be appointed with directions to proceed according to the bill in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of United States the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Censorship of the Telegraph.

New York, July 9, Noon.—A private Baltimore agent of the Associated Press, states he has nicely tried by send news this morning to New York, which every rebel in town has known since last night. As nothing has been received from Baltimore up to the hour, it is plain the censorship has been revived.

D. H. CRATO
[Herald's Dispatch.]

From Maryland—Rebels Driven to the Mountains.

Frederickstown, Md., July 8 — The enemy continued to press Union cavalry pretty hard yesterday, and finally backed him. Just as the 3d Maryland infantry came to the support they all went and drove the rebels back to the mountains. Our troops fought well, and although they had superior numbers to contend with at first, they held them in check till the infantry supports arrived. Our reinforcements are coming up, and Gen Wallace and Tyler have restored discipline and order, and are personally present.

Occupation of Frederick, Md.

Philadelphia, July 9 — The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Baltimore stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops had fallen back to the Monocacy.

New York, 130 P. M.—Well authenticated rumors have embraced the above.

The Pirate Semmes—An Effort to have him Given up—The Seymour-Dix Ambrogio.

New York, July 9—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to demand the rendition of the pirate denominated the Confederate cruiser Sumter, and that Seward will resist the demand.

The *World's* Washington special says the Government, in order to avoid an issue with Governor Seymour, will quietly remove Gen. Dix to another department.

[Herald's Special.]

From Harrisburg—The Rebels in Pennsylvania Undreetimated—They Levy Contributions on the Citizens, etc., etc.

Harrisburg, July 8 — The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than has been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard. A column of rebels, commanded by Imboden entered Hagerstown at 8 o'clock. A force of rebels of yesterday for Frederick took the Boonesboro road, and those new raiders came in by the way of Williamsport. They are ransacking towns and committing all manner of depredations, have burned several private dwelling-houses, some three-making the $20,000 the inhabitants paid for protection. Imboden insisted upon burning Leeds & Co's warehouse, unless the citizens would pay him $1500 more, which they did. A number arrived from Hancock, and reports a Union force at that point, probably Sumter.

From Petersburg — A Want of Provisions — Rebels Said to Be Up.

New York, July 9 — The *World's* headquarters correspondence, writing on the 7th, says that deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations in Petersburg. In the last ten days the rebels have all over again. From all accounts the army and population is not less than 20,000. The people speak badly of the city, and as the rebel Government has got to feed or get rid of them, the probable end of the siege cannot be long coming. Gen Lytle, from Illinois, on account of his head, has been compelled to resign

Railroad Buildings Fired by the Rebels.

(Tribune Special.)

Harrisburg, July 8 — The telegraph operator, who has been down to Hagerstown, has not yet reached there, reports that the rebels set fire to the C. R. railroad depot, and all other railroad buildings, returns large quantities of hay. Other buildings were set on fire at 11 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Hawley, just from Washington, met Gen Howe just from Sigel's command on his way to Keller's. Gen Howe reports there has not any force been over 5000 rebels on this side of the Potomac, and that it is entirely out of danger. Nothing, however, is known of Sigel as to the forces in the Shenandoah Valley immediately in his front.

A scout just in from Boonesboro to Gen Cohen says that the whole force of rebels are moving at Boonsb ro, composed of infantry and cavalry. The commander is unknown, and the number of the force is not reported. They crossed the Antietam ferry.

New York Markets.

New York, July 9 — Stocks higher. Money plenty at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet. Gold closes at $266.

Reading 96¼, New York 95¼, Erie 114, U. S. 6s 81, 5-20s 101, 10-40s, registered, 104, coupons 104, one year certificates 94¾

Cotton firm, at 165

Flour dull and 25 lower. Extra State $11 25 to $11 50, round hoop Ohio $11 to $12. Wheat dull and nominal at 2 to 3c lower. Chicago Spring $2 30 to $2 34. Milwaukee Club $2 35 to $2 39. Winter red $2 58 to $2 65.

Corn steady at 83 to 85c.

Mess pork quiet and firm at $31.

Pork dull at $42. Mess at $46 25 to $46 75. Lard quiet at 20 to 21c

Whisky favors buyers at 73 to 75c. Western closing at outside rates.

Extracts from Late Southern Papers.

(From last evening's Picayune Extra.)

Letter from North Mississippi.

(From the Mobile Register, 8th July.)

Tupelo, Miss., July 4, 1864.

The military authorities here have thought proper to place an interdiction upon correspondence for the press, so far as to order that no communications shall be sent by mail or telegraph, touching upon the operations, movement, numbers and positions of our forces, without being submitted for approval to the Commanding General." Consequently, as I do not care to be troubled with troubling our distinguished commander with every communication I do not propose to touch upon any of the subjects embraced in the order, which certainly confines correspondence for publication to a very restricted and unsatisfying basis. To illustrate: Instead of saying, for the purpose of observing the value of our troops, that Gen. Forrest with 1,800 men whipped 10,000 Yankees, I must simply state that he whipped the enemy, if indeed I should not stop short of so much information. So, that, not to mention Forrest's name at all, but leave the enemy under the delusion that they were fighting a myth, and that our redoubtable chieftain, we doubt they know, was whooping Hope in Minnesota, or that I dig not proceed to doubt the prosperity of the cards, Yarnell I shall attempt to obey, and am not without hopes of being able to make my communications reasonably interesting to your readers, albeit I shall be slow to submit them to the hope of making them a little more so.

The enemy continue in heavy force, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, at Moscow and La Grange, said to be mostly mounted and well armed. They seem heavily so far as heavy, and are supposed to be gradually extending the Memphis and Charleston Railroad towards Grand Junction. Indeed, I am not without apprehension that they aim to occupy Corinth. Should I tell you that this they will hardly be permitted to do, although the Memphis Bulletin has propounded for a friend, he thinks, that many 20,000 men, to be subdivided to 20,000 cavalry, for the purpose of whipping out Forrest and reinforcing Gen. Sherman. They evacuate Corinth on account of the necessity of drawing the troops from the railroad for the purposes of sherman's expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, and they will rebuild the railroad and reoccupy the place if possible, as an almost indispensable base for operations from the quarter in question with Sherman. Two Yankee deserters, who came in for lines yesterday, report that two cavalry hats 50,000 men, each as they are, at Memphis. Of course, it is reasonable to state that we will not make battle with the odds we had against us at Tishamingo Creek, as this railroad to suppose they will fight us more tenaciously than ever, in order to repair that disaster, if possible. If they did not, Buford corps from Johnston or Kirby Smith before, it is no reason why such troops may not have been then on route and quite at hand at the time, but of this it will not do for me to speak. We have a good Quartermaster, in whose freight and energy we may confidently rely, and that, perhaps, is information enough to satisfy the public, and quite enough for the enemy if it seems to be inspired by the late order, correspondents for papers and not notes, deserters, imprudent scouts and foolish talking citizens, not to mention the historians, for a year to come.

Gen. Forrest's answer to Washburne, by flag of truce, has not yet transpired, as far as I am up rised, but there can be no difficulty in construing it. Its purport, I think, will be "Send many brave troops," our Spencer chief is reported to have said, "who have won too many victories, killed, wounded and captured too many prisoners, white and black, to care what flag you fight under. I simply wish to know when no quarter is our cry, and no prisoners to be held accountable, and that I will know not only as regards the future, but the past. Your whites, as well as the poor black wretches, forced to serve your purposes, must practice the same law and suffer the same penalty while acting outside the pale of civilized warfare."

County Bonds for the Soldiers.

Congress has authorized the issue of 7-30 only bonds, each representing one hundred dollars, says the Columbus *South Carolinian*, a act which each private's heir shall be entitled to receive on the 1st of October next, provided he had been at his post in the army from the 1st of April last up to that period. These "bounty bonds" are to bear interest at six per cent., and, considering the condition of their security, they will have a certain honorary character over and above their pecuniary value. A special additional tax of one per cent, besides the other Confederate taxes, is also imposed to guarantee the bonds, and in the case of this Confederacy securing its independence — of which we have no reasonable doubt — they will be real value for the amount on their face, and produce six dollars annually in gold. It is to be hoped that the solution, whose good conduct shall have earned for it certificates will prize it at more than its money rate, as a high attestation of his faithful services to his country during the present struggle, and perhaps a legacy. Speculators, brokers and money-changers will, of course, endeavor to buy the securities for a trifle, as they do with the notes, tempted by a small sum in hand, should be so unwise as to part with them. Many extortioners would make a fortune, and thousands of soldiers would lose, not only a deferred pay, but what would be deeply valued by their children after them, but also a substantial fund which is to produce each year interest on the principal. Let the true patriotic friend in Confederate paper at no very distant day hands will have been hardly earned. Let those who have not, be ashamed.

Tom Hall, of the Second Louisiana, was brought up for horse-stealing. The Judge thought that Regiment ought to be sent to the front to relieve this community from horse-thieves.

The celebrated Mr. Crumb testified that he stole a horse and took it to W. J. Davis. Evidence was introduced by Mr. Manderson to disprove an alibi. The Judge took this case under advisement, but discharged J. Batterton charged with having bought another horse from Mr. Crumb.

The cases of Ant Pero, charged with passing counterfeit money, and having ammunition with him, and Wm. Thewith and Jas. Hall, charged with enticing and that of two colored men, Forty-seventh Indiana, charged with having stolen plate, pistols and $500 in their possession, were taken under advisement.

Charge of Rape — Nicholas Finnegan, a sailor residing on Tchoupitoulas street was brought yesterday on a charge of having assaulted and violated the person of a young German girl about 10 years of age named Kate Kullus. The offence, it is charged was committed on Sunday week ult. The warrant was commenced yesterday before Recorder Veuhard.

Judgment in the Blackmail Case — The judgement in the case was rendered by Judge Warmoth as follows:

Wilson and Blackburn are charged with levying Blackmail upon Mr Silliman The amount charged is fifty dollars. These men went to him as officers of the detective force, and arrested him for a pretended offence, and extorted fifty dollars from him for his release."

The account committed an offence in the street. Mr Silliman was guilty of no offence They had no warrant nor authority for his arrest. This act of itself is reprehensible and should have been punished.

The testimony of Mr. Silliman in the case is, in the opinion of the Court, true His testimony, — the manner in which it was detailed — the simplicity and candor of his statements are facts which [illegible] Mr. Silliman is either mistaken or the two witnesses for the defence who swore that Wilson was with them, are mistaken about the day and hour. The offence charged might have been committed on another day, or he might have been with them on the occasion on which he [illegible] But that the offence was committed, and that too by the defendants, is clear to the mind of the Court

This evil has grown to an alarming extent. It is always so when the roots of society are torn up by civil war. It is the duty of the Courts, by all and every legal means, to correct, so far as in their power, this abuse of power.

The Defendants will be confined in the Parish Prison for one year each.

First District Recorder's Court.—Judge H. T. Vennard—The colored woman Amelia Johnson was required to pay a fine of $10 for a violation of ordinance No. 95 relating to a certain species of vagrants.

Wm Jackson has a namesake who charges him with having appropriated $6 50 and a coat from the Rose, No. 2 Canal street. Both parties are colored. The case was fixed for Saturday next.

Robert Caldwell, who violated the Mayor's order and sold silk after nine o'clock a m., had an ammunition and was fined $5.

Mrs. Fall has the choice of a residence in the Workhouse for 30 days or to pay a fine of $10 because she disturbed the peace when abusing Mrs Dawlan. Kate Kennedy was sent down for 30 days without alternative.

Louisa Bowlan, a dark female with a dress of many colors, who abused a lady, was put under peace bonds and fined $10. Thos Allwell, for furious driving on Girod street had to pay $5.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont Presiding.—Aug. Weiter, who had two carriages running and paid only license for one, had to pay a fine of $30. Mary Jackson, for insults toward Capt. Smith while on his way to arrest Mrs. Williams, for abusive Miss Logan, were fined $5 each.

The colored girl Rosalia made two fires with the linen and property of Mr. J. Windeck and was sent to work for a term of 1 months. Wm. Gordon and Miss D. R. colored vagrants, went down for 30 days each.

A boy drowned. — The Coroner, yesterday evening, was notified that the body of a drowned boy was found at the Ferry landing and awaits the legal inquests.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, July 18th 1864.

Mr Abell rose to a question of priviledge she had received a communication from an official which although marked "Confidential" was of so extraordinary a character that she felt called upon to lay it before the Convention. The interference of this official was a breach of priviledge; but as there was much of the matter to be made for Dr Dostie he should not take further notice of his "Confidential" Circular than to ask that the Secretary read it. which was accordingly done as follows

[CONFIDENTIAL]

NEW ORLEANS, July 15th, 1864.

E Abell, Esq.—Dear Sir: I entertain so strong an aversion to the incorporation into the organic law of the words "white," "black," and "color," that I am induced in this confidential note (accompanied by a proposed "rider,") to ask you to consider the propriety of altering the language of certain portions of the new Constitution, so as to harmonize with the principles contained in the proposed "rider." Many members of the Convention have had the kindness to say to the Governor and myself, that they will do what they can to expunge the obnoxious words from the Militia and Educational Bills, before the question of final adoption as a whole comes up.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. P. DOSTIE,

Mr Thomas presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the salary of the Adjutant General at $3000 per annum until otherwise fixed by law.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Balch and adopted, allowing J. N. Carrigan five hundred dollars, for furnishing books and documents to the Convention during its session.

The President laid before the Convention an explanatory letter from Mr. J. T. Paine documenting his resignation to the Convention, declining on his resignation being accepted. The motion to accept was put and rejected.

A resolution allowing those members who went to the Baltimore Convention to receive their per diem was adopted.

The Committee on Form and Amendments submitted a lengthy report and accompanied it with a private form of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention and arranged by the Committee. That report was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A resolution endorsing the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice-President was adopted by 60 yeas against 39 nays.

Mr. Thorpe presented a lengthy ordinance to redistrict the State into Congressional Districts, which was on motion ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and the Convention adjourned until that time.

One of the Florida Captures.

We read in the New York *Herald* of the 7th:

We learn from a private source that one of the vessels recently captured and destroyed by the pirate Florida was the brig William C. Clark.

This vessel was from Machias and was bound to Matanzas, with a cargo of Scottish account. A letter from her captain, dated Bermuda, June 19, states that his vessel was captured June 17, when in latitude 30 and longitude 69.

The pirates took out her nautical instruments, her light sails, together with what provisions they wanted, and then set fire to her. The crew were allowed ten fifteen minutes to pack up their clothes.

IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.—We copy the following important dispatch from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th:

We have late intelligence from the front, says the Nashville *Union* of yesterday which we deem entirely reliable, to the effect that the whole rebel army is across the Chattahoochee. Over 2000 prisoners were taken by General Sherman between Marietta and the river, the greatest portion of which were from Cheatham's division, which was acting as rear guard. Whether or not our forces have crossed the Chattahoochee is unknown."

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The officers of the packet Grey Eagle have our thanks for a Natchez *Courier* of the 15th.

Cole Saunders & Co., Army News Agents and Stationers, 59 Camp street, have our thanks for New York files of the 7th inst. These gentlemen are vigilant, enterprising, and accommodating, and will doubtless reap the abundant success they deserve.

EXPRESS MATTER PER STEAMER FOUR SISTERS.—Persons having occasion to remit northward by express, would do well to refer to the notice elsewhere from J. J. McKeever, Manager of the Commercial Express Company. By the new steamship Fong Shuey (Good Luck) to leave on the 21st the Express is prepared to forward every description of merchandise, packages, valuables, and money, to all Northern cities and Canada. Collection of bills, notes, &c., will also be attended to. The Company's office is 81 and 83 Common street.

From Havana, Mexico and St. Domingo.

Arrival and Reception of Maximilian at the City of Mexico—More French Military Success in the Interior—The French Minister Presents his Credentials and is Received—A Widespread Movement in Vera Cruz—Suppression of Papers in Havana—Northern Papers Suppressed—Mildness of Spanish Rule in St. Domingo.

(From the special correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Havana, July 2, 1864.—We have at last accounts of the journey of Maximilian from Orizaba, where our former account has left them, to Mexico. By the Hayti, whose arrival I announced in my last, we learned that on the 10th their majesties left Orizaba at 8 A. M. for Palmar, where they passed the night. At 8.30 the vanguard of the escort arrived at Acuzco, and at 10.30 their imperial majesties arrived. A grand ball was given at Orizaba. Accordingly the *Gratulo*, the Government of Mexico's intended presumptive Maximilian with the portraits of their four magistrates in power on the arrival of Carlota and to the Empress a painting of Our Lady of Guadalupe. The brat [illegible] frames of silver, and the latter of gold. Maximilian is to another account, rep ried to have arrived at Amozoque at 11.30 A. M. were to be and to have breakfasted there. Here they were obliged to leave their carriages and cross the mountains on horseback to Puente Colorado, where the commissions from Puebla received them.

The *Diario's* letter from Vera Cruz, June 9, says, "Yesterday's [illegible] destined their journey to Ano rico where they passed the night, to enter Puebla to-day. At Agua, say 15 that at 7 P. M. on the 11th they arrived in the suburbs at Puebla, and on a country seat of the bishop of the diocese on Sunday, and at 10 a. m. they made their solemn entry into Puebla. At 12 m. they went to the parade and review at Puebla. On the 8th they started toward Mexico. Again we read, in the Vera Cruz *Diario* of the 12th that their Majesties will start from Guadalupe at 5 A. M. and they entered Mexico with a salute of 101 guns on the 27th, arrived the Spanish minister Barrio de Acosta from Vera Cruz and Sonal. By her we have papers from Mexico to the 18th and from Vera Cruz to the 23d, but there is little to learn from them except the fact that the French have driven the Juarists from Orizaba, and that the city is now re-occupied, as an imperial residence.

The Marquis de Montholon arrived on the 16th to be the Emperor's chamberlain, and one or two more distinguished Frenchmen have arrived, with the object of being presented at court.

The Marquis de Montholon presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico on the 17th, and was duly received. He made a long speech and Maximilian made another, both of which were full of the thanks and congratulations to the Emperor for having up hastened to a throne at home but a throne in Mexico.

The mayor of Mexico have been presented — said to be grand affairs, of gold and silver, and could have been brought by Maximilian for the purpose. The would seem to us kind, to us the last task they are extraordinary [illegible] with an eagle and the other with an imperial shadow.

The *Estrella* of the 18th telegraph received from Queretaro says, Col Garnier of the 7th has found and defeated the enemy [illegible] to say that Gen Garnier pursues Rico to Celaya, who is fleeing toward Piedra Gorda. The enemy has left behind him his baggage, and we have only had few wounded.

Letters from San Luis, of the 30th, say the Viduarri's son, together with General Quiroga, have come from Tamaulipas. Nuevo Leon, and are organizing a force in favor of Maximilian's friend Vidaurri. They had already 400 men.

From Santo Domingo we have both our files and a verbal. The Spanish steamer Matanzas arrived on the 30th from Monte Christ, which place she left on the 26th, with sick. The *Diario* reports that up to that date nothing new had taken place in the Haytian quarter.

Here little has taken place of interest. The *Siglo* still continues "suspended." Very strong measures have been taken to put an end to politics in Spain, and among them no more party writing, censor, entitled, "The Censor of a Moment."

The extinct name is *Rato*, which means *a moment*. Its writers are full of wit and humor among others, "A moment is justified in celebrate a century [illegible]

The Spanish Government has decided to [illegible] Cuba, for whenever anything appears in them disagreeable to parties in power there [illegible] delivery is suspended. The papers from the United States are being suppressed also, on account of the Peruvian question, and the public is to be kept in ignorance of any [illegible] on the subject. The *Diario* has some caution on foreign terms against every member of our government, and the Spanish Government does not are all corrupt; they are all liars etc. The news given by the Federals in regard to the war has been more or [illegible] credit. L. con. Seward, Blaidon, etc., he says these letters are [illegible] propagators of falsehoods.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Havana, July 2, 1864.—By the Hayti we have papers from the 24th of May to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to June 5th.

The Emperor Maximilian and wife arrived in the City of Mexico, and had to have had a grand and enthusiastic reception, but the same thing was said on the arrival at Vera Cruz, and in the town where a ball and French affair that was. Of course, 101 guns were fired, *Te Deum* performed at the Cathedral, the *Domine Salvum fa Imperatorem* chanted by the Archbishop of Salamanca, and a grand ball given followed up the occasion.

The gossers up of the ball, remembering the lack of ladies at the reception at Vera Cruz, determined that there should be a full attendance of the fair sex on the present occasion, and consequently threatened and coaxed all those in every section of the town to go, and in this way only were they enabled to get up a dance. However, the only ladies mentioned as being present are Mrs. Almonte, Mrs. Almonte, Mrs. Gen. Manneson, Mrs. Adalt, Mrs Herrera, and Miss Stone.

Col. Garnier is reported to have defeated Ramon Gallardo at the Cerro de San Gregorio, and that the latter is said to have fled to the Piedra Gorda, and to have 10 men killed while Garnier had only 3 killed and wounded.

Gen. Douai, on the 25th of May, reports that he has captured 200 horses belonging to the adherents of Juarez in San Antonio.

From Santo Domingo, the steamers have arrived, with sick on board, but bringing no news.

The steamer Maria, eight days from Monte Christi, with 120 sick soldiers and one officer.

The steamer Matanzo left Monte Christi on the 26th, and arrived here on the 30th. She reports there was no news

There has been an immense exodus lately of the Havanenos to the United States and Europe. All the steamers leaving are crowded with passengers.

Additional European News by the Asia.

The Danish War and the British Ministry—The Cabinet a Unit and Pledged to a Vigorous Policy—Naval and Military Preparations—The Spanish American Question—Spain to Hold the Chincha Islands till Full Satisfaction is Given.

The London *Star* says that Denmark decidedly rejected with indignation England's last proposition in the interests of peace, and consistore that the absolute England from acting as armed champion of Denmark.

A semi-official British paper announces that England has declared that on the renewal of hostilities she will place herself with her fleet at the side of Denmark.

The Austro-Prussian squadron left Ankoven on the 26th of June, and it was believed their destination was Bremerhaven.

A Vienna telegram says that at a final meeting of the Conference, on the 25th of June, Austria and Prussia will still be willing to accept of an armistice for not less than two months.

It is reported from Schleswig that the German troops had commenced moving northward, to take up positions.

It is also reported that immediate attacks will be made on Fuenn and Alsen when the armistice is over.

The Oldenburg claim to the duchies was being pressed in the German Diet against that of Augustenburg.

The Danish government has officially announced that if hostilities recommence the blockade will be extended to the ports of Germany, for a fair of bread or a pound of meat, has paid the overplus toward the support of the war, in the shape of indirect taxation. He may designate that fact by whatever name which pleases him, he may call it a rise in gold, or a depreciation of the currency, but the fact is just this The sum which he has paid in excess of his proportion of the indirect tax for carrying on the war.

This indirect taxation, which takes the palpable shape of an increase of prices, is the most unfair and unequal possible. The man who owns a million of dollars in property, or who has an income of a hundred thousand, eats not wears little more than the man who owns or earns a hundredth part of that sum, and consequently he pays scarcely more in the way of indirect taxation.

The *Times* concludes its article thus: "A direct tax sufficient in amounts to bring currency up and to bring prices down, is the one financial measure needed."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body found drowned at the head of N. L. ris street From appearances it was thought that deceased, while engaged in some boat when in the act of putting on his stockings. One sock was full on the foot, the other only partly. He wore a woolen overshoe shirt, white and with blue stripes, had brown hair, reddish goatee, and had a ring over a scare on the left leg. Deceased was between 30 and 40 years of age, and five feet 8 inches high The body had been in the water several days when discovered.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth.—John Carter, of the 1st Indiana, was found offering old Confederate money. He had in his pocket a watch worth about $40 for a batch of $3000 of those notes. He was sent to his regiment, and the money confiscated.

A woman who harbored drunken soldiers, and was charged with having robbed one of them, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. And a soldier, who accepted an invitation to a supper in a restaurant from a woman and then had no money to pay for the refreshments he received, was required to take off his coat and fast, and was in that condition, sent to his regiment.

Tom Hall, of the Second Louisiana, was brought up for horse stealing. The Judge thought that Regiment ought to be sent to the front to relieve this community from horse-thieves.

The celebrated Mr. Crumb testified that he stole a horse and took it to W. J. Davis. Evidence was introduced by Mr. Manderson to disprove an alibi. The Judge took this case under advisement, but discharged J. Batterton charged with having bought another horse from Mr. Crumb.

The cases of Ant Pero, charged with passing counterfeit money, and having ammunition with him, and Wm. Thewith and Jas. Hall, charged with enticing and that of two colored men, Forty-seventh Indiana, charged with having stolen plate, pistols and $500 in their possession, were taken under advisement.

Charge of Rape — Nicholas Finnegan, a sailor residing on Tchoupitoulas street was brought yesterday on a charge of having assaulted and violated the person of a young German girl about 10 years of age named Kate Kullus. The offence, it is charged was committed on Sunday week ult. The warrant was commenced yesterday before Recorder Veuhard.

Judgment in the Blackmail Case — The judgement in the case was rendered by Judge Warmoth as follows:

Wilson and Blackburn are charged with levying Blackmail upon Mr Silliman The amount charged is fifty dollars. These men went to him as officers of the detective force, and arrested him for a pretended offence, and extorted fifty dollars from him for his release."

The account committed an offence in the street. Mr Silliman was guilty of no offence They had no warrant nor authority for his arrest. This act of itself is reprehensible and should have been punished.

The testimony of Mr. Silliman in the case is, in the opinion of the Court, true His testimony, — the manner in which it was detailed — the simplicity and candor of his statements are facts which [illegible] Mr. Silliman is either mistaken or the two witnesses for the defence who swore that Wilson was with them, are mistaken about the day and hour. The offence charged might have been committed on another day, or he might have been with them on the occasion on which he [illegible] But that the offence was committed, and that too by the defendants, is clear to the mind of the Court

This evil has grown to an alarming extent. It is always so when the roots of society are torn up by civil war. It is the duty of the Courts, by all and every legal means, to correct, so far as in their power, this abuse of power.

The Defendants will be confined in the Parish Prison for one year each.

First District Recorder's Court.—Judge H. T. Vennard—The colored woman Amelia Johnson was required to pay a fine of $10 for a violation of ordinance No. 95 relating to a certain species of vagrants.

Wm Jackson has a namesake who charges him with having appropriated $6 50 and a coat from the Rose, No. 2 Canal street. Both parties are colored. The case was fixed for Saturday next.

Robert Caldwell, who violated the Mayor's order and sold silk after nine o'clock a m., had an ammunition and was fined $5.

Mrs. Fall has the choice of a residence in the Workhouse for 30 days or to pay a fine of $10 because she disturbed the peace when abusing Mrs Dawlan. Kate Kennedy was sent down for 30 days without alternative.

Louisa Bowlan, a dark female with a dress of many colors, who abused a lady, was put under peace bonds and fined $10. Thos Allwell, for furious driving on Girod street had to pay $5.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont Presiding.—Aug. Weiter, who had two carriages running and paid only license for one, had to pay a fine of $30. Mary Jackson, for insults toward Capt. Smith while on his way to arrest Mrs. Williams, for abusive Miss Logan, were fined $5 each.

The colored girl Rosalia made two fires with the linen and property of Mr. J. Windeck and was sent to work for a term of 1 months. Wm. Gordon and Miss D. R. colored vagrants, went down for 30 days each.

A boy drowned. — The Coroner, yesterday evening, was notified that the body of a drowned boy was found at the Ferry landing and awaits the legal inquests.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, July 18th 1864.

Mr Abell rose to a question of priviledge she had received a communication from an official which although marked "Confidential" was of so extraordinary a character that she felt called upon to lay it before the Convention. The interference of this official was a breach of priviledge; but as there was much of the matter to be made for Dr Dostie he should not take further notice of his "Confidential" Circular than to ask that the Secretary read it. which was accordingly done as follows

[CONFIDENTIAL]

NEW ORLEANS, July 15th, 1864.

E Abell, Esq.—Dear Sir: I entertain so strong an aversion to the incorporation into the organic law of the words "white," "black," and "color," that I am induced in this confidential note (accompanied by a proposed "rider,") to ask you to consider the propriety of altering the language of certain portions of the new Constitution, so as to harmonize with the principles contained in the proposed "rider." Many members of the Convention have had the kindness to say to the Governor and myself, that they will do what they can to expunge the obnoxious words from the Militia and Educational Bills, before the question of final adoption as a whole comes up.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. P. DOSTIE,

Mr Thomas presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the salary of the Adjutant General at $3000 per annum until otherwise fixed by law.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Balch and adopted, allowing J. N. Carrigan five hundred dollars, for furnishing books and documents to the Convention during its session.

The President laid before the Convention an explanatory letter from Mr. J. T. Paine documenting his resignation to the Convention, declining on his resignation being accepted. The motion to accept was put and rejected.

A resolution allowing those members who went to the Baltimore Convention to receive their per diem was adopted.

The Committee on Form and Amendments submitted a lengthy report and accompanied it with a private form of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention and arranged by the Committee. That report was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A resolution endorsing the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice-President was adopted by 60 yeas against 39 nays.

Mr. Thorpe presented a lengthy ordinance to redistrict the State into Congressional Districts, which was on motion ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and the Convention adjourned until that time.

One of the Florida Captures.

We read in the New York *Herald* of the 7th:

We learn from a private source that one of the vessels recently captured and destroyed by the pirate Florida was the brig William C. Clark.

This vessel was from Machias and was bound to Matanzas, with a cargo of Scottish account. A letter from her captain, dated Bermuda, June 19, states that his vessel was captured June 17, when in latitude 30 and longitude 69.

The pirates took out her nautical instruments, her light sails, together with what provisions they wanted, and then set fire to her. The crew were allowed ten fifteen minutes to pack up their clothes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1864.

COTTON — The market was inquiry to-day, but with a limit d supply of ring and the week's sales of receipts, the business is so far as reported were about 2,000 bales, in two lots, prices not stated. The market is now closed for Fiscal quotations, but the prices are nominally 160 to 165 cents for middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES — The few small lots of fering or held at much high prices as to prevent their sale. The Custom House reports only eight hhds of sugar and 5 bbls of molasses.

TOBACCO — We notice no sale to-day of white good new, classified at 4a 5c P lb. Last week (at reporter's desk) good refined sold at 7c P lb. For fine shorts we hear of no transactions for not less than two months.

It is reported from Selma that the General Taylor troops had commenced moving northward, to take up positions.

It is also reported that immediate attacks will be made on Fuenn and Alsen when the armistice is over.

The Oldenburg claim to the duchies was being pressed in the German Diet against that of Augustenburg.

The Danish government has officially announced that if hostilities recommence the blockade will be extended to the ports of Germany, immediately re-established, but that neutral ships will be permitted to enter the ports unless they have received notice of the re-establishment of the blockade.

The London *Herald* contends that the failure of the Conference ought unquestionably to involve the immediate recognition of the British ministry.

THE LATEST NEWS.

London, June 28, 1864 — The Conference closed yesterday. Nothing has transpired as to the result of its deliberations.

A Cabinet Council was immediately after the adjournment of the Conference, and the policy of the government will, it is said, be announced to-morrow.

The London *Globe* says that the ministry are perfectly united on the Dano-Germ n question.

London, June 28 — Noon.—The Conference met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, all the representatives were present. It is not known what result was arrived at.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says that orders have been issued to prepare and hold in readiness for immediate use the necessary warlike equipments for thirty thousand troops.

The London *Globe* says that the decision of the government, which Lord Palmerston will announce on Monday evening, will be that of the united Cabinet, and the globe may rest assured that the decision will not be a timorous one or one unmindful of the national honor and interests.

It is reported that a great meeting of the conservatives is to be held at Lord Salisbury's on Monday, to consider the expediency of offering to support the ministry.

The Conference, which met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, sat till a quarter past four o'clock and then broke up not to meet again.

Scene from Natchez.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th has the following:

THE FIVER

The water opposite Natchez, still continues to recede slowly.

THE POST OF NATCHEZ.

Brig Gen Mason Brayman, has assumed the command at the Post Col Fertar, his Commandant, has been placed in charge of Fort St. Peters. Col Wallace, 4th Illinois cavalry remaining Command at Vicksburg.

REPAIRS AT SHREVEPORT.

We are indebted to Captain Montgomery for a late Shreveport paper. Everything appears quiet in that quarter, and the only considerable activity in that section is the preparations to accept the Confederate soldiers for bursting and destroying crops in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill.

FIGHTING ON GEN. SLOCUM'S LINE.

The affair of General Slocum, near Jackson, last week was of more importance than appeared in the Vicksburg papers. In accordance with orders from Gen. Sherman, a reconnoissance was made along Slocum's line

On Saturday, General Slocum made another advance, and we trust we shall be able to give a still better account of his achievements

Major Gen. W. Hunting, Superintendent and Provost Marshal of Freedmen, District of Natchez, died at Vidalia, Louisiana, Monday morning.

The Tax on Incomes.

The following is the circular copy of the joint resolution concerning a special tax on incomes, as approved by the President of the United States:

Resolved, etc., That in addition to an income duty already imposed by law, there shall be assessed, collected, on the first day of October, 1864, a special income duty upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time herein named for levying, assessing and collecting such duty of all persons residing within the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, at the rate of five cents on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars, and the same shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected, except as to