THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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All Advertisements published for any number of insertions will be printed at six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1867.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the first of September next. This is highly satisfactory, for it is a painful fact that a very small proportion of our old voters have yet registered, and we fear that many of them have not yet made up their minds as to the propriety of doing so. We cannot possibly understand how any man, who is not in doubt about his position under the Military law, can hesitate upon this point. It is so manifestly every man's duty to be prepared to vote in case of an emergency that we do not see how there can be a second thought about it. But although a longer time is given no man should delay; for it should be remembered that the political parties count up every man, and derive a strong moral support from numbers. Let every one, then, who feels an interest in his party, go at once and register. Delay can do no good; it may be the means of doing much good if you register at once.

Thanks to purser Philip D. Haines, of the steamship Juanita, for Havana papers.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.—As will be seen by our report elsewhere of the proceedings of the City Council, that body has just discovered that there is a lock upon the wheels of municipal legislation. The opinion of the City Attorney is what has opened their eyes so unexpectedly. The proceedings on the subject will be found of interest to the public, and we hope the difficulties presented will be speedily solved, as considerable disappointment will be the result of such checks upon municipal legislation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The beautiful ballet vaunted "The Italian Brigands," the screaming extravaganza "The Smiths and the Browns, or My Neighbor's Wife," and the laughable pantomime of "Robert Macaire" constitute the new programme for to-night at the Academy. Miss Brent will appear both in comedy and in songs, and the Buislays and Zanfrettas in ballets and pantomimes.

The Riverside Magazine.

From Mr. James A. Gresham, bookseller and stationer, we have received the *Riverside Magazine* for June, containing the following articles: "Terra Nova: or, Coast Life in Newfoundland," "Dory and Dora: an Adventure in one of Last Winter's Snow Storms," "Among the Trees," "Betty's Wish Bone," "Ants," "The Farmer's Boy," "Stories from Shakespeare: the Merchant of Venice: or, the Three Caskets," "The Little Saint," by Paul H. Hayne," "A Kitten Expedition," "The Funny Land of Plack," concluded," "Picture Bob and his Wonderful Cob," "Books for Young People," "The Window Seat, Eleven o'clock in the Morning," "Riddle Me, Riddle Me-Ree." Accompanying these articles are an immense engravings of a high order of merit—both in point of design and execution, by the very best artists and engravers. The frontis piece, illustrating the nursery rhyme—"There was a Little Man, and he had a Little Gun"—by H. L. Stephens, is particularly fine, and superior in many respects to the frontispiece illustrations that have preceded it. The other articles are capitally illustrated by superior wood engravings. The *Riverside* is by all odds the most beautiful periodical issued in this country. It is a magazine that our young people should be proud of. In our early days we had nothing half so fine as this, and we can imagine, from the feelings that we had in youth over "Peter Parley," or similar works, how welcome this must be to the children. While intended for the young, persons of all ages may find entertainment in reading this magazine. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, the publishers, seem determined to make it the best thing of the kind ever issued, and thus far they have fully succeeded. We advise all of our young people to take a peep into this beautiful and entertaining work. It can be had of Mr. Gresham, or at any of the book stores.

FROM HAVANA.—By the steamship Juanita, arrived yesterday we have Havana papers to the 22th inst.

The Sugar market is reported quiet but firm at 7¾ reals for No. 12—further rise in prices expected, the higher grades not having advanced. Exchange—Sterling London at sight 9¾ to 10¾ premium. United States: New York and Boston currency, 60 days' sight, 28¾ to 29¾ and 29¾ discount; sales small lots. Gold bills, 60 days' sight, currency, 1¾ to 2¼ discount.

REGISTERED.—Up to the latest dates the number of voters registered in the various parishes, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate* was as follows:

	Whites.	Colored
East Baton Rouge	771	1447
West Baton Rouge	153	978
Jefferson	39	858
Lafourche	200	1800
Ascension	81	971
Orleans	1,136	12,272
St. Helena	75	283
Terrebonne	52	852
Washington	214	851
St. John	60	550
Assumption	60	550
Concordia	12	43
Iberville	102	1,200
West Feliciana	101	387
West Feliciana	83	387
Natchitoches	3	1,200
Rapides	107	1,200
St. Mary	70	850
Bossier	26	1,200
Avoyelles	21	1,200
Jackson	188	1,200
Tensas	26	1,200
St. Landry	145	1,200

NEW STEAMER FOR THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE TRADE.—In the Mobile *Register and Journal* of the 25th, we find the following notice of a new steamer which is to be placed on the regular mail line between New Orleans and Mobile:

The Steamer Laura.—This "bran new" and splendid passenger steamer dropped her boat thawser at our wharves yesterday morning. The Laura is commanded by Captain John H. Wilson, and was built at Wilmington, Del., expressly to run in the trade between Mobile and New Orleans, and is one of the Mail Line of 230 feet 4 inches long, with a breadth of beam of 35 feet 4 inches, a depth of hold 11 feet 4 inches, and draws only 7 feet. Her custom measurement is 1064 tons.

The Laura is a first class, low pressure steamer, supplied with all possible accommodations for passengers, and is furnished in the most elegant style. She can "sleep" comfortably over 250 passengers. During the summer she is intended to run between New Orleans and the watering places on the Mississippi Sound. After which she will take her place as a regular packet between the city and New Orleans.

The steamer Laura sailed from Wilmington on the 13th inst., but was compelled to make a harbor at the Delaware breakwater, in consequence of bad weather. She sailed again on the 14th, and made Fortress Monroe, where she remained until the 16th, when she left Hampton Roads. On the 18th she reached San Augustine, Fla., and left on the 21st, and made Key West on the 23d, which place she left on the 23d, and made Mobile Bay on the 25th, and the city on the morning on the 26th, making the running time seven days.

Possession Nowe.

The *Observer*, of the 23d, furnishes the following:

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.—The following timely order from Gen. Seymour is in accordance with similar orders regarding other ports of the South:

HEADQUARTERS, PENSACOLA HARBOR, } Florida, May 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 16.

Quarantine will be enforced in the harbor from and after to day. T. SEYMOUR,

Brevet Major General U. S. Comdg.

HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND.—Rumors of treasure being found have for several days been whispered around, and to-day assume the semblance of truthful reality. It appears that while some negro men were digging a well on Sunday last, on a lot in the upper part of the city, belonging to the estate of Joseph Sierra, deceased, they encountered a brick arch, and breaking through it, found a chest with the key in it, so says that it broke in the attempt to turn it. Attached to a ring on the door of the chest by a wire, was a brass plate so marked as to indicate the amount of the specie deposited. This was copied by one of the negroes who participated in unearthing the chest, and has been dealt out to the lucky fellow by fear concerned. His figures are different in hieroglyphics, but parties who have seen them say that the sum is $240,000.

The finding of the treasure has occasioned some excitement, for not supposed to know of such matters, that the whole thing may be much exaggerated. Such certainly has been the case in the past, and fear of the consequences to have to divide the contents of it are needless to be found. As the matter has created much excitement in the community, we shall endeavor to obtain a detailed account of it. The establishment must date back to the Spanish occupation.

A SMOOTH COME TO GRIEF.—We many moons, several days ago, the arrest of Augustus Kerr, alias Pauline Smith, for passing the wife of Charles Sandrath in Cleveland, belonging here to this city, with her child, and living with her up to the time, and leaving his own wife and children behind. The white slander was tried yesterday in the Court of Criminal Correction on a charge of open and notorious adultery. The stolen wife testified positively against him, and said that he had used very persuasive arguments to induce her to go with him, and had promised to marry her. She was totally unable to resist his fascinations, and yielded to his solicitations. The jury found Kerr guilty of the charge, and he was sentenced to six months in the county jail and a fine of $200. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Commodore Wilkes is a manager of gold mines in North Carolina.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,142.

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We gave in full in yesterday's edition the opinion of the Attorney General upon the military law, submitting it to our readers without comment, and leaving them to pass judgment upon it. So far as we have had an opportunity of observing, there are various opinions of its merits; a sure sign, we may safely say, that Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the law has not been wholly satisfactory. As for ourselves, we are obliged to confess that it does not meet our expectations. A law should need no explanation, but should carry its own interpretation: an explanation of a law imperfectly framed, and carrying doubt, should be clear beyond a question. In this case the Military law was decidedly incomplete, and its meaning so doubtful that an interpretation of it by the Attorney General was asked for the information of the people. He gives a lengthy opinion upon the meaning of the law, settling one or two points of doubt, deciding in favor of some office holders who were excluded from the registry, and limiting the powers of the Boards of Registration. In other and more important cases the Attorney General says that he cannot yet give his decision, but that supplementary lists will be issued to the States, enumerating the various classes which come under the disfranchising clause of the law. He decides that the Registrars must admit any one who will take the oath prescribed by Congress, thus throwing the responsibility of deciding for himself upon the person registering, and making him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury if he should make a misconstruction of the law in his own case. A certain number of officers are aided by the Attorney General, who enumerates a few offices which do, undoubtedly, come under the meaning of the law. He decides, also, that there must have been some overt act done in aid of the rebellion, to render one liable to disqualification. How many are there who would like to take the responsibility of passing judgment upon their own cases, under these two points, when the Radicals have the power of deciding whether or not he has judged aright—no matter how honestly he may have weighed the matter—and the power of inflicting the punishment for perjury? So far as this is concerned, we fear that the question has more painful doubt about it than it had when the Board of Registrars took upon themselves the responsibility of deciding upon individual cases.

But we cannot help regarding with satisfaction the merited rebuke given to the Registrars for their assumption in deciding the law, and of giving the doubt in favor of the law, when common justice should have directed them to give the benefit of the doubt to the individual applicant. Among the clearer passages of the opinion is the one which defines the class of those who are not excluded from the Registry. The Attorney General says that militia officers are not disqualified. "Such officers," he adds, "as usually pass under the description municipal do not come within the provisions of the act, such as officers of cities, towns, villages and subordinate and municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, or, as is sometimes the case, where the same officers act in both capacities." And while a few persons are stated with sufficient clearness, there are others upon which Mr. Stanbery himself has not yet formed an opinion, and which, we presume, will be enumerated hereafter, perhaps in the military orders that will be issued by the military commanders, based upon this opinion.

In the consideration of Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the law it must be borne in mind that until adopted by the military and promulgated by them in the form of orders, it can have no force whatever. It may be a sufficient guide for the purpose of enabling the various District Commanders to decide cases of doubt, and if so, it will make but little difference to the people whether or not Mr. Stanbery is mistaken. It is very probable that Gen. Sheridan will soon issue an order of this kind, and we hope that it will have merit of announcing its meaning clearly and intelligibly.

Important to Travelers.

Travelers going from New Orleans to New York find it a difficult task to ascertain the exact time in which the journey may be accomplished by the various railroad lines connecting those two cities. The following comparative table, giving accurately the time by each route, for which we are indebted to Mr. Rountree, Agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad lines, will be found valuable to those of our readers who wish to make a trip North during the summer season. They will do well to preserve it for future reference:

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.	MORNING TRAIN.	EVENING TRAIN.
Via M. O. & J. C. R. R., R. & O. R. R.		7:00 A. M.	
Via Jackson, Meridian, Mobile & Ohio R. R.		7:00 A. M.	
Via Southern Route		7:00 A. M.	
Via Cairo and Cincinnati		7:00 A. M.	
Via Cairo and Chicago		7:00 A. M.	

"Passengers taking the evening train from New Orleans rest the second night at Memphis and Humboldt.

By taking the Louisville line, the morning's train from New Orleans is run through as a fast express train to Louisville, reaching New York in 80 hours and 25 minutes, which is by several hours a quicker time than by any other route. According to the preceding table, the advertisements of other routes, representing the time from New Orleans to New York, as being 34 days, are incorrect. By the Louisville line information in regard to the time at intermediate points, travelers are referred to Mr. Rountree, at the ticket office, Carondelet Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel.

A Sharp Rebuke to Wilson—A Southerner Talks to the Negroes.

Wilson did not have it all his own way while traveling through the South. At Montgomery, Alabama, he invited a reply, and got the following from Gen. Clanton, who spoke from the same stand and to the same audience:

"The gentleman from Massachusetts says you ought to identify yourselves with the Radical party at the North, because they have waded through a bloody war of four years to set you free, to give you the right to sit upon juries, ride on railroads, testify as witnesses in courts, and much else. I deny every assertion he has made on these points, and challenge him to the proof. He who says that this war was commenced by the North to set you free and confer on you the rights which you now enjoy, falsifies the history of the country most unintentionally, I hope. The Government, during the late war, again and again declared most solemnly that this war was not commenced or being waged for one moment, or with a view of interfering with our property in slaves in the States.

"Mr. Lincoln urged us to return to the Union and accept the offer of emancipation. Governments being founded for the purpose of most cordially and give slavery its protection in the States. We were threatened with emancipation if we did not come back. In one hand the Government offered us union and slavery; and in the other was 'rebellion and emancipation.' Having gone to war on principle, the South chose the latter. No man knows this better than the honorable Senator. Nor will he or Gen Swayne, who is on the stand, deny the assertion I can now going to make, that we could have gone back in the Union and held you as our slaves to-day. You are not indebted to the North or the South for your freedom, but to God. Instead of sinning us, you ought to remember that this rebellion, which you are responsible for as mortal eye can devise the purposes of the Supreme Being.

"The Southern people do not envy you your freedom. They would not remove you to bondage if they could. They have you well bound at heart. I did not fire a gun for slavery. More than half the Southern people never owned a slave. Hardee, Clebarne, and many others, signed a position, long before the war closed, for your freedom, and offered you an opportunity to volunteer and accept your wish. Slavery in the South is achieving Southern independence.

"Wilson's party is in power, and he is here asking to keep them so. He is here to foster a political alliance with you and what few whites can be induced to join him. They want office; they want spoils, and they want to retain power. It is quite pleasant and profitable to be a Radical. It is a heaven they love you better than I can for telling you so, and I am sure you believe me, and all like him, at home or from abroad."

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The whole amount received by the Treasurer of the New York Southern Relief Association since its organization has been $193,800, of which $150,000 have been expended.

A Cincinnati coal, weighing one hundred and nineteen pounds, was shot in Long Island Sound recently.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Late from Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenians.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Commercial News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, May 28.—An Omaha dispatch reports a fight near Pine Bluff, between the white men who are engaged in cutting railroad ties and the Indians. One of the former and six of the latter killed.

General Joseph E. Johnston was in this city to-day and left for Baltimore.

The President and Generals Grant and Thomas had a prolonged interview to-day. The Cabinet session afterwards continued until two o'clock.

The President's nominee for Assistan Minister having been rejected by the Senate, he appointed John Hay *chargé d'affaires*.

The Revenue receipts to-day were $130,000.

New York, May 28.—Cotton firm and in good demand. Sales 1900 bales, at 27c. for Middling Uplands. Flour heavy; State $10 to $12 50; Southern $12 90 to $17 60. Corn active; Western mixed $1 25 to $1 30 for new, and $1 35 for old. Provisions quiet. Groceries dull and unchanged. Freights dull and drooping. Stocks rather heavy. Gold 136⅞. 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 109.

New York, May 28.—Money active, call loans 6 per cent. with increased transactions. Discounts 6@7 per cent. Gold lower, closing at 36⅝. Shipments of specie to Europe by to-morrow's steamer will be light. Sterling Exchange firmer; Sight 110¾ to 110⅞. Government sales dull and heavy.

Richmond, May 28.—The Mayor to-day closed the investigation of the recent riot, and sent on for indictment two colored men and two white firemen.

Augusta, May 28.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 137 bales; receipts 46; Middlings 23¼c.

Savannah, May 28.—Cotton market firm; sales 150 bales; receipts 30; Middlings 25c, and holders asking an advance.

Charleston, May 28.—Cotton quiet; Middlings 24 to 25c.; sales 46 bales; receipts 120.

Baltimore, May 28.—Cotton quiet; low grades of Uplands 25 to 25½c. Coffee dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; prime white $1 15 to $1 16. Provisions steady and firm.

Mobile, May 28.—Cotton market closed firm; Middlings 23¼c.; sales 800 bales; receipts 50 bales.

Vicksburg, May 28.—Passed down, the Leonidas, at 1, and the Magenta, at 7 P. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, May 28.—6 P. M. cloudy Wind southeast, light. Barometer 29.75. Arrived steamboat Helen Clinton, and merchant schooners Lillie, Henry Travers, Fanny Elder, and Ben Willis. Went to sea, barkentine Clara Jane; schooners Lillie, and Fanny Elder. Nothing in sight.

Louisville, May 28.—Sales of 193 hhds of leaf Tobacco; logs $2 50 to $5; selections $11 75. Sugar firmer at 19 cents to $10 50. Coffee dull at $2 60 for red wash; Shelled Corn $1 to $1 05. Ear bulk 83c. Oats bulk 81c. Rio Coffee 24c. to 25c. Mess Pork $22 25. Bacon Shoulders 9¼c. Clear Sides 12¾c. Lard in tierces 12¾c. Flour Whisky free, $2 20. River rising 4 feet, with 9¾ feet water in the canal by the mark.

Louisville, May 28.—The side and front walls of a brick building on Market street fell in to-day, burying Mr. Dillard's family. One taken out dead, two severely bruised and the other slightly injured.

St. Louis, May 28.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton quiet at 25c. Groceries generally dull and unsettled; Spring XX $11 80 to $13. Spring superfine and low extra almost unsaleable. Wet dull at $2 50. Corn lower at $1 04 to $1 10. Oats 91 to 94c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon Clear Sides 13¾ to 14c. Whisky very dull at $2 05 for free.

Cincinnati, May 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged; family to fancy $14 to $16. Corn firm, 85 to 90c. for No. 2. Oats irregular; No. 1 76 to 77c. Cotton steady at 24c for Middlings. Whisky dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged and dull. Lard 12¾c. Groceries unchanged.

Southampton, May 28.—The steamer Hammonia has arrived.

Londonderry, May 28.—The steamer Limerick has arrived.

Montreal, May 28.—Jefferson Davis remains so secluded that no one has seen him to recognize him in the streets.

Fenian rumors from the borders officially declared unfounded.

San Francisco, May 25.—The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived.

Mazatlan, May 17.—The American settlers are leaving Mazatlan and Frosida, the cotton crop having failed for the past three years.

Advices from the liberal headquarters, May 1st, say if Maximilian is captured Juarez dare not save him.

Tuesday, May 28.—Evening.—Consols 93¾ @ five-twenties 72¾.

Liverpool, May 28.—Evening.—Cotton continues quiet and unchanged. Uplands 11d. Orleans 11⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales.

Manchester advices favorable. Corn declined 3d. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard weaker, closing at 49s. 6d. Turpentine declined—34s. Rosin steady. Common 7s. 3d.; fine 13s. Tallow 45s. 6d.

Cork, May 28.—O'Brien, convicted of treason and sentenced to death, will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Paris, May 28.—The Bavarian Government has officially denied that Prussia is strengthening her fortifications or increasing armaments at Rastadt.

London, May 28.—At the close of the session to-night, all the sections of the reform bill had passed the House of Commons, except the amendment providing for re-distribution of seats. In the House of Lords the bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland passed.

Frankfort, May 28.—Bonds 77⅞.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 28.—6 A. M.—Fine weather. Barometer 29.70.

1 A. M.—No change in the weather.

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, Indianola, via Galveston, passed up at 7 A. M. to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Went up in tow: brig Caroline. Arrived down: barkentine Ocean Eagle, brig Etta M. Tucker, and schooner Louisa Crockett.

Went to sea: Schooner Louisa Crockett and brig Etta Tucker.

Washington, May 28.—Col. A. K. Long, of the President's household, was before the Judiciary Committee on Saturday. Credited reports of his evidence falsify detective Baker's allusion to a case "too horrible for the public ear."

New York, May 28.—Steamship Scotia arrived from Europe, with dates to the 19th. The cattle plague had broken out in London.

London, May 28—8 P. M.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 72⅝.

Liverpool, May 28.—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; prices unchanged. Estimated sales 10,000 bales.

New York, May 28.—Flour 10 to 20c. lower. Wheat 2 to 3c. lower. Corn 2 to 3c. better. Pork $23 25 to $23 30. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 27c. Freights dull. Stocks dull, but quite strong in prices. Money 6 per cent.

Gold 137. Sterling, sixty days, 109⅛. 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 109¼.

DEATH OF JOHN M. PARHAM.—On the 16th of last month John M. Parham, President of the First National Bank of this city, offered, through the city papers, a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of $160,000, said to have been stolen the day before, from the bank. On the following day Mr. Parham went to Washington on behalf of the Government, took possession of the bank and its deposits, and placed the President under military guard. The next morning Parham escaped from his residence, where he was under guard, and took the Cahaba road on horseback.

Gen. Swayne offered a reward of $1500 for his apprehension, and on the 19th he was captured in Wilcox county, brought back to Selma, and the following day lodged in the county jail at Cahaba, where he has remained until yesterday evening about ten set. At this hour the inmates of the jail were assembled in the hall to hear the jailor released. Upon the opening of the door, Parham rushed out and made for the Alabama river, about seventy-five yards distant. The jailor fired as soon as he ran, and soon afterwards was seen in full. Parham, seeing himself he ran into the river and struck out as a swimmer. The steamer Gertrude was lying about 200 yards from the shore. Parham and his movements were distinctly seen by a party of ladies and gentlemen aboard. He succeeded in reaching within hailing distance of the boat, and efforts were being made to rescue him. Reaching the wheel of the boat, which was not in motion, he paused for a moment, rolled and turned, and sank under the boat. Nothing about the affair, and as worked upon the fugitive's mind that he determined to test it for himself. Going out, gave word that he was going up the river, took his despatches sack, as usual, and went on board the Gunchita steamer. There he saw the young man watching his departure, and the company is made to settle the bill. The husband went up to the Stock Landing and secretly returned. He disguised himself and went on board the boat, but was not before his house; but two days passed without discovering anything. The lady had been much with a Mr. Hardee, and only before last, was prepared to visit her again, to spend the night, when the young man came in. She warned him to leave, pledging her reputation and his own danger. He foolishly, and with foolhardiness, resisted her persuasions, and said that he must stay a short time and then he would go. The blinds were closed in the parlor and the gas burning. The husband waited a short time, and seeing a bright light in his chamber, thought to catch the pair in this room. In collusion with the next door neighbors, he gained access to the window of the chamber and entered. Finding no one there, he crept down stairs in his stocking feet, and entered the parlor. There he saw the two sitting upon the sofa eating bon-bons and chatting together. The husband grew furious, and using many expletives said that he was the young man who had passing through his wife's clothes. She sprang up and caught him by the sleeve, saying that he should not shoot the young man, and detained him for a moment until the latter had reached the yard. The gate being locked, and not being able to open it before another pistol shot struck him, the young man retreated to make an outbuilding while the wife unlocked the gate and then endeavored to restrain her husband. Instead of being let off, he was now outgeneraled by the young man, and will take it dead more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methusalah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a side road, and then come back to me in the position which you purposed, and which I do serve if I deserve any reproach whatever.

"Will I care for it that you make love a square meal up fight, and record your judgments by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, how many vote against me, for I know that the latter will be counted and added to, for three years have passed. Understand once for all, the 'I will have you, and defy you, and I defy' position to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow the Government, he was my enemy. From the hour in which he laid down his arms he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as he was in heart opposed to the national unity the Federal authority, or to the assertion of the equal rights of all men, which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power, but whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion, so soon as I shall feel convinced that the act was committed in the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the republic; and that I shall demand the recall of all who have been exiled for participation in the rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly purified that its safety will not be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain,

Yours, "HORACE GREELEY."

Money Value of Human Life.

More than a year ago a poor woman and her child met their death, in this city, by suffocation in a basement house, from which their landlord had endeavored to eject them by closing the chimney connected with their apartment. Suit was brought against the landlord, and the case has recently been settled by assessing damages at $2,000. Such instances of appraising human life at a cash value are by no means rare. The jury in the case must have thought the accused guilty. An English friend consuming the remarks about the affair, and so worked upon the Englishman's mind that he determined to test it for himself. Going out, gave word that he was going up the river, took his despatch sack, as usual, and went on board the Gunchita steamer. There he saw the young man watching his departure, and the company is made to settle the bill. The husband went up to the Stock Landing and secretly returned. He disguised himself and went on board the boat, but was not before his house; but two days passed without discovering anything. The lady had been much with a Mr. Hardee, and only before last, was prepared to visit her again, to spend the night, when the young man came in. She warned him to leave, pledging her reputation and his own danger. He foolishly, and with foolhardiness, resisted her persuasions, and said that he must stay a short time and then he would go. The blinds were closed in the parlor and the gas burning. The husband waited a short time, and seeing a bright light in his chamber, thought to catch the pair in this room. In collusion with the next door neighbors, he gained access to the window of the chamber and entered. Finding no one there, he crept down stairs in his stocking feet, and entered the parlor. There he saw the two sitting upon the sofa eating bon-bons and chatting together. The husband grew furious, and using many expletives said that he was the young man who had passing through his wife's clothes. She sprang up and caught him by the sleeve, saying that he should not shoot the young man, and detained him for a moment until the latter had reached the yard. The gate being locked, and not being able to open it before another pistol shot struck him, the young man retreated to make an outbuilding while the wife unlocked the gate and then endeavored to restrain her husband. Instead of being let off, he was now outgeneraled by the young man, and will take it dead more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methusalah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a side road, and then come back to me in the position which you purposed, and which I do serve if I deserve any reproach whatever.

"Will I care for it that you make love a square meal up fight, and record your judgments by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, how many vote against me, for I know that the latter will be counted and added to, for three years have passed. Understand once for all, the 'I will have you, and defy you, and I defy' position to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow the Government, he was my enemy. From the hour in which he laid down his arms he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as he was in heart opposed to the national unity the Federal authority, or to the assertion of the equal rights of all men, which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power, but whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion, so soon as I shall feel convinced that the act was committed in the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the republic; and that I shall demand the recall of all who have been exiled for participation in the rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly purified that its safety will not be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain,

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Yours, "HORACE GREELEY."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1867.

The movement in the general market to-day has been quiet and devoid of stagnation. Sugar and Molasses were inactive, and Groceries generally. Coffee exhibited barely moderate animation, attended with little change of a quotable character in any of its leading descriptions. While operations in Cotton were, especially, light, the sales of the day attaining only 1700 bales at previous prices, there was a shading of asking for quotations. The sales for the past three days amount to 5650 bales, against 5700 bales during the corresponding period last week.

The Coin market, although quiet, has exhibited a stiffening feeling throughout. Gold opened this morning, nominally, at 136, against 136¾ at New York, subsequently improved, and closed firm at 136⅛ to 136⅜. There was no session of the Board of Brokers at 12 M. In the open market the supply of small gold, and so few dealers were willing to pay the rates demanded by holders, the business transacted was the least limited, including: $1000, $1000; and $16,400 at 136⅜; $8000 at 136⅜; $10,000 at 136⅛; $5000 at 136⅜; $5000 at 136⅛, and $12,000 at the same. In Silver we notice sales of $4200 in American half's at 128½, and 2000 Mexican dollars at 2¾ per cent. premium for Silver.

There was more activity observable in the Foreign Exchange market. The offerings were more liberal, and the demand fair, the negotiations including the following bills to banks and bankers: £4000 bill of lading Sterling at 145¾, £5000 at 145¾, £3000 clear at 146⅛, £2000 and £4000 at 146⅜, £1000 and £3000 at 146⅝, £1000 at 147, £2000 at 148⅛, £2000, first class, at 148, £2500 at the same, and £1000 bankers' at 149¼. In France we note sales of 35,000 Al at 5.23¾, and 300,000 bankers' at 5.21¼. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 145 to 145⅜ for bill of lading bills, 146 to 146 for A1 to first class, and 148⅛ to 149¼ for bank; and France at 5.17½ to 5.21 commercial, and 5.20 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has been attended with a material improvement. In the early part of the day the shocking rate on New York was par, but toward the close the bank's demanded ¼ to ½ per cent premium. The counter demand was fair throughout. The supply of commercial was restricted and the negotiations limited, leading confined to the following bills: $22,000 Mobile sight at ¾ per cent discount, $50,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, $30,000 at ⅛, $15,000 at par, $20,000 at ⅛ premium, and $30,000 bank sight at ¼ per cent premium. The closing rates for commercial were par to ¼ per cent premium for sight, par for one days', ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount for seven days', ¼ to ⅜ for ten days', and 1⅛ to 1¼ for thirty days', and 1⅛ to 1¾ for sixty days'.

There was no movement whatever observable in Stocks, buyers being unwilling to come forward unless induced thereto by concessions from factors. There were no sales at the Board, and none that were reported at the Brokers' call.

City Bonds were dull and inactive throughout. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired at the open market. The Consolidated are still quoted at 80 to 90, and the Railroad issues at 78 to 80, according to the security. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 73 to 74; and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 54 to 55.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 83 to 83½. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury warrants are at 3 to 5 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

There was no session reported at the night session of the Board last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1867.

COTTON.—Another day of inactivity and dullness. The usual enquiry was noticeable throughout, but the great disparity between the views of buyers and sellers, as well as the continued impediments to the negotiation of sterling Exchange prevented the consummation of any business of importance. Hence the day's sales have been light, aggregating barely 1700 bales, eleven brokers participating in the business. The purchases were generally intended for the filling up of unexecuted orders, and not created no material alteration excepting as to the middling description, the figures realized for which appear in the subjoined table of the day's quotation, and, in accordance therewith, we modify and quote as follows: Ordinary 20 to 21c, Good Ordinary 23 to 23½c, Low Middling 24½