

The Grant Parish Prisoners.

Second Trial—Sixth Day.

The long array of witnesses filed into the Court House this morning, glided into the witness room, seated themselves and were happy.

If the United States Marshal, whose duty it is to attend to matters in general in the court, would conceive the idea that an addition to the number of the reporters and counsel, would be an acceptable favor, there is no one would contend that he was mistaken; and if he could by any means summon energy enough to carry out the idea, he would be looked upon as a benefactor.

Court opened at 9 o'clock, and business commenced with the examination of the witnesses.

He was in the fight, was in the Court-House, was taken prisoner, and told the same old story.

He made an addition to the authorized statement by saying that Wm. Irwin shot Shack White. He was one of a batch that was taken out to be killed. He said that one of the white men raised his gun, let fly, and struck witness and another man, all with one shot. Witness "dropped" dead, but the other man cried out, and continued to cry out, and to shut him up, they plugged him six times, and he croaked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—He was not familiar enough with history to stand searching interrogations. As long as Beckwith had him in hand, and gave him leading questions, he told a pretty straight tale, but in Mr. Ellis's hands he lost the thread and lied right straight through.

He started out by saying that he went up to Colfax three weeks before the fight; changed his mind; said he did not know how long it was; said he had not asserted that he had been there three weeks; thought a little; compromised the matter, and said it was two weeks.

He then got patriotic, and said the reason he went to Colfax was because when he registered he swore to protect the United States, he then thought it was because some one was going to hang the officers the people had elected, and then he thought it was to protect himself, and then he thought it was because Jesse McKinney was killed and he was frightened. He was sure of this, because he did not go to Colfax until Jesse was killed.

It will be remembered that McKinney was killed on the 3d and the fight took place on the 13th, and yet this witness first stated that he went to Colfax two weeks before the fight.

He saw Mr. Hadnot at Pete Bolan's store, when he (witness) was leaving Colfax to go home.

Witness had been to Colfax to buy some cloth, and had started home, but returned to Colfax to get some thread he had forgotten, and it was on his way back again that he saw Hadnot's party. He did not speak to him; he did not say a word; did not see a pistol on Mr. Hadnot; he did not know whether or not Mr. Hadnot and his party went to Colfax.

On the last trial witness stated that he met the Hadnot party on his return to Colfax; that Mr. Hadnot spoke to him, and said that he (Hadnot) had been to Colfax. He said, further, that Mr. Hadnot had a brace of pistols around his waist.

The cross-examination was continued. He said that when he passed Pete Bolan's store the men were all inside; there was no one on the gallery; he thought differently after a while, and said that Mr. Hadnot was on the gallery.

He afterwards changed his mind again, gave an accurate description of the arms borne by each man in the party, and said that he saw them because, when the men got to Pete Bolan's they had not dismounted. Mr. Ellis called his attention to the fact that he had stated that the men were in the store.

Witness recollected then that he had said so, and stuck to it, and run the men with their guns in the store; he had not stopped, he had ridden right on.

The man continued on the same style, until Beckwith got tired, somewhat disgusted in fact, and made an appeal to the Court. He said the defense was using his witness for their own.

The Court sustained the objection, and instructed counsel to confine themselves to matters brought out by the examination.

Cross-examination resumed—When the negroes were in the Court-House the white men never stopped firing until all the negroes were out of the building.

All other witnesses that have testified on the subject said that there was a call to surrender, and that firing on both sides ceased for some time.

He was asked by Mr. Ellis, how many heads the negroes had? Witness replied three hundred, as far as I know.

Mr. Ellis—Did you swear at the last trial that there was only ninety? Judge Woods—What is your object in asking that question?

Mr. Ellis—To test the credibility of the witness. Judge Woods—You cannot do that; you have made this witness your own, and you cannot impeach him. You have examined him in chief on matters not developed in the cross-examination, and by doing so you have admitted that he is worthy of belief, you cannot do this, and when he makes a statement you do not like, you cannot disapprove it.

Mr. Ellis—May it please your Honor, I do not see that this is examination in chief, the horses were part of the armament and part of the battle.

Judge Woods—That is very true, and I do not say otherwise, what I do say is that you have already made the witness your own.

Mr. Ellis—If your honor would locate wherein we have made the witness our own I would be pleased.

Judge Woods—Well, sir, in one instance, you questioned him about the meeting with Hadnot.

Mr. Ellis—May it please your Honor, that matter was brought out in the cross-examination. The District Attorney questioned him about the matter, and the witness stated that he had seen Mr. Hadnot, and even told how many men he had with him.

Judge Woods—I think you are mistaken. Mr. Ellis wanted the testimony read as taken by the short-hand reporters.

Judge Woods put a stop to the matter; said it was plain enough the defense had made the witness their own and could not impeach him.

The Raid After Bertin.

The following statements of Mr. Avegno and Capt. McCann, relative to an affair which occurred on the late raid after Bertin, will be read with interest. We give both sides of the question.

John N. Avegno says that about half-past 10 o'clock, on the night of the 22d of May, as he was walking quietly on Carondelet Walk, near Basin street, in the Second District of this city, he was suddenly approached by a person, who leveled a pistol at affiant, and ordered him to stop.

Affiant then retreated to the corner and took refuge from those advancing. He further states that he repeatedly called for the police for help, whereupon Capt. McCann, Sergeant Gray and another officer pretended to come to affiant's assistance, and ordered him to keep quiet, and further, that he, affiant, did not know what was going on. Mr. Avegno further says that the officers were abusive, and arrested him on a charge of disturbing the peace.

This arrest was made with unnecessary violence, and affiant was treated as a common criminal. He further says he pointed out the officer who leveled a pistol at him, but Capt. McCann refused to arrest him. He further charges that Capt. McCann feloniously arrested him whilst he was claiming the protection of the police, and charges Capt. McCann, Sergeant Gray, and another officer, with conspiracy and an attempt to assassinate him, and further he charges them with brutal conduct.

Statement of Capt. McCann. On Friday, May 23d, about 2:30 P. M., I received information as to the whereabouts of Bertin and Bordelais, who had lately escaped from the Penitentiary. The parties from whom I received the information I told to call at my office at 6 P. M. They did call. I then made a detail of Sergeants Gray, McCann, Malone, four privates and myself.

We then proceeded to Palmyra street, between Tonti and Rochelave streets, to the house of one Bertrand, where Bordelais had been employed as a painter.

We found the information was correct. I then found a boy in bed in this house who had taken a note from Bordelais to a woman residing at the corner of St. Claude and St. Peter streets. I then started to the above place with the detail and boy; arriving at Congo Square, I asked the proprietor of the coffee-house at that corner to furnish me with a lantern to search the premises, which he did. Before going up-stairs I stationed an officer at each corner, with instructions to permit no one to leave the buildings whom they did not know, until I came down stairs.

Whilst searching the rooms up stairs I heard a noise on the street, and thinking they had succeeded in arresting the parties we were in search of, I hurried down stairs with my force. To my great astonishment, I found one of my officers had detained a man who gave his name as Avegno, who was very much excited. The officer reported to me that he, Mr. Avegno, came out of the bakery adjoining the building we were searching.

Finding Mr. Avegno very much excited I told him to keep quiet and allow me a chance to say a few words in quiet to him, and that I would satisfy him that the officer was correct in halting him, which he refused. I then told him to keep quiet, or I would be compelled to arrest him on the charge of disturbing the peace. He continued his noise on the street, and was arrested by Sergeant Gray.

Mr. Avegno had a tumbler in each hand in the coffee-house at the corner of St. Claude and St. Peter streets, which the proprietor took from him. I then again asked him to let me say a few words to him, and I would convince him that the officer was correct in what he did, which he refused, and still continued his noise. I then told him that he could to-morrow (meaning the next day) go to the Police Board, the Grand Jury, or to a—, as he thought best, that my name was McCann, Captain of the Police.

He then told me he didn't give a— for me. I then called my detail of men into the square when he was arrested by Sergeant Gray. The noise and interruption caused by Mr. Avegno tended much towards obstructing the objects of our expedition, for the reason that the house we were searching was occupied by the mistress of Bertin, W. McCANN, 224 Melpomene street, corner White.

Second Magistrate's Court.

Capt. Fremaux Acquitted.

Yesterday, at 12 M., Capt. Fremaux appeared before Judge Stas, for examination on a charge of forcibly violating the person of Mrs. Shannon, in his private room at the Parish Prison. Mrs. Shannon is a convict, and now serving a term in prison for robbery. Strenuous efforts have been made for executive clemency in her favor, and it is well known that Capt. Fremaux refused to sign a petition favoring her pardon.

Kate Shannon on the stand. Mr. Brown, attorney for prosecution, arose and stated that he had no connection with the case, having, since yesterday, thrown it up upon grounds best known to himself.

Judge Braughu resisted upon legal grounds any postponement, and the case proceeded.

Kate Shannon, notwithstanding the fact that she had made four affidavits against Capt. Fremaux for rape, refused to testify, showing an evident desire to back down. The Judge then warned her that her refusing to make a case was perjury, and were she not already a convict, would recommit her for contempt.

Attorney for defense then read affidavits. Mrs. Shannon agreed that she had made those affidavits, but refused to speak further.

Attorney for defense declined to further increase the troubles of this poor woman, but thought that his client had some rights. Mrs. Shannon then proceeded with her story. The details of an affair of this kind are necessarily indelicate, and we spare our readers this fabrication of falsehoods.

Capt. Fremaux's defense was clear in every particular, he proving a complete alibi upon each and all of the occasions specified. At the close of the evidence, Judge Braughu made a short summary of the case. Judge Stas then honorably discharged the prisoner, stating that in every way both his character and honor were vindicated, and the applause of the many present showed how the feeling of the public stands.

Capt. Fremaux has nobly borne this severe test, and now, with a reputation untarnished and unshaken, he can hold up his head with the best of his fellowmen.

Creole Chickens and Eggs at J. K. Renard & Co.'s, corner Camp and Julia streets.

Boston merchants are much distressed by the announcement that the Cunard Steamship Company has decided to withdraw the line of steamers which has made that city a terminus. Unless the company's present intention is altered, all the steamers will sail from New York, and Boston will become only a port of call.

Morrison's Hams at J. K. Renard & Co.'s, corner Camp and Julia streets.

There is a growing impression that the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana cannot be held by any man, but that it will have to be sent to the Cabinet.

The Tenth Ward Election To-Day—Trouble Brewing.

There was a large crowd of negroes assembled around the polls, on First, near St. Dennis street. This is the place where the riot occurred the other night, and fears are entertained that there will be another episode. The police, it is said, are on hand to assist one faction.

(By Telegraph.) Vicksburg, May 23.—To Geo. D. Hite: Leave here with 650 bales cotton, 1000 sacks, will arrive on time. Leave Tuesday, as usual, for Vicksburg, Greenville, White and Arkansas Rivers, Helena and all Board Landings. WM. CAMPBELL, Captain Steamer Katie.

Action of the Senate Deplorable. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Many colored, and the white people generally, not within official circles, deplore the action of the Senate this morning as destructive of public schools throughout the South.

The Faithful at The Polls.

The faithful held a "lection" yesterday throughout the city, all in accordance with the programme laid down by the late Parish Convention, for delegates to the Parish Central Committee.

There was a general understanding in the rank and file of the faithful that somebody was to be voted for, for some position, what was not generally understood, and indeed, not cared for.

There was a grand rally in all the wards at all the polls, and the delegate that treated the most got the most votes. Opposition was high, money was free, and a general drunk of the faithful was the consequence, and it resulted in quantities of knock downs and plenty of "cussing."

At the Second Ward poll only was there a serious difficulty, where there was a stabbing affray, though at the Third, for a time, matters in general looked squally, and there was every indication that a man named Keller should "have a head put on him."

A visit to all the polls last night by the BULLETIN reporters disclosed the fact that everything was quiet, and the counting of the votes was progressing in a very orderly manner.

GENERAL M. E. CONFERENCE.

(By Telegraph.) LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, a Committee on Fraternal Relations, which the Northern branch reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought to guard against all misapprehensions, to declare that the organizations are not involved in the fraternity, in their view of the subject.

The reasons for a separate existence of the two branches of Methodists are such as to make a corporate union undesirable and impracticable. The causes which led to a division in 1844 have not disappeared.

Referring to the changed condition of the African race, the report says: Many of them have been drawn away from us by appliances that we were not prepared to counteract, but a remnant remained and at their request we have set off colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies.

We have turned over to them titles and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have purchased a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan, we could not force them to do so.

The report then gives the details of an effort made by the Southern branch in 1846 to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive commissioners; also the renewal of efforts made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Conference of 1872, brought us their fraternal greetings."

"We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquility and fellowship to our alienated communities upon a permanent basis and alike honorable to all."

An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident that a large majority inclined the sentiments expressed in the report, but were in favor of not fraternal relations with the reference to old difficulties with the two bodies.

The report was finally recommended.

HIBERNIAN FESTIVAL.—Sunday next will be the second day of this festival at the fair grounds, and will no doubt attract a great crowd of people. Last Sunday our Hibernian friends made a grand success of it and every one present was highly delighted with the entertainment and loud in praise of the treatment they received at the hands of the managers. There will be a trial of fire engines, horse racing, trotting matches, foot races, dancing, etc., in fact, the programme is most attractive one.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with them as they go.

MESSES. SMITH & MCKENNA.—Among the many well known firms in this city there is no house so well known as that of the Messrs. Smith & McKenna. It is known and appreciated throughout the South and country. Their immense establishment, filled with the products of different times, and the most perfect of places, at one in mind of both a merchant and a customer. Read their advertisement, in which will be found an enumeration of some of the principal articles they have for sale, of which they are offering at the lowest market prices.

"Dirt at die" is under discussion by a German savant.—Exchange. We had rather back a French savant than a German savant against that subject any day.

THE LOUISIANA REMEDY.—This remedy for throat and lung complaints, known as Smith's Pulmonic Syrup, has grown into great favor and reputation throughout the South. It will be used in all cases of throat, chest, and lung troubles, and is a most valuable remedy. It is a most valuable remedy, and is a most valuable remedy.

A vessel has recently been launched to be called Brigoli. She must be a bark of note.

Splendid jewelry, watches, etc., at Zimmerman's, 101 Canal street. We are employed in repairing watches, making jewelry, and repairing watches.

Look out for the California Baking Powder, at J. Smith & Co., No. 39 Natchez street, sole agents.

The four corporate banks not specified in this table have not made public statements on 1st of May, or since.

Choicest Gunpowder Tea at J. K. Renard & Co.'s, corner Camp and Julia streets.

Available Banking Capital of New Orleans.

Table with columns: Name of Bank, Capital, and Other details. Includes entries for First National Bank, Second National Bank, etc.

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WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, near Hartford, Conn.

The steel feature of the tariff, as telegraphed last night, disappears from the perfected tariff bill.

House Military affairs occupied the main part of the day. The bill passed making Montgomery, Ala., a port of entry with a deputy collector at \$1500 per annum.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Congressman David B. McEllish, of New York, is dead. On duty—He worried himself to his bier over national finances.

Vessel Ashore. HALIFAX, May 23.—H. B. M.'s ship Niobe, which sailed Monday night for New Foundland, is reported ashore at Miguelan.

Embarkment of the Bridal Party. NEW YORK, May 23.—The Sartoris-Grant bridal party made a graceful and successful embarkment to-day. There were some touching scenes and many tears in the offing, but Old Ocean did not seem to care.

A Conductor Arrested. NEW YORK, May 23.—On complaint of the Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Wm. Banker, a conductor, who has been employed by the road for twenty years, was to-day arraigned on a charge of embezzling \$50,000 during his term of employment. The prisoner was held in \$10,000 bail for trial.

Arkansas Revived. LITTLE ROCK, May 23.—The House, by a vote of 47 to 9, adopted resolutions declaring that Senators Dorsey and Clayton obtained their seats in the United States Senate by bribery and corruption, and in case they do not resign in ten days request the Senate to investigate their election, and expel them. M. L. Stephenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

H. Clayton, a brother of Senator Clayton, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, also resigned. The House passed a joint resolution to adjourn Thursday next.

Mail Robber Identified. GALVESTON, May 23.—A News special from Breunlin, of the 23d, says: "Deputy Sheriff W. P. Moran has had the mail robber identified. He is the one who stood guard over the stage passengers, while the other did the robbing. Moran will get the reward of \$2333."

AND THE CRY IS "STILL THEY COME."—Overwithstanding the dull season, a lively interest is shown in the coming of the new crop of cotton. It is expected to reach the market at 170 and 180. The great success that attended the enterprising proprietor, Mr. J. J. Martin, at his late store on Dryades street has followed him to his new location.

At his handsome and well appointed establishment several gas plants may be seen growing in the native soil. The stock offered for sale is of the best quality, as complete as any on the American continent. Mr. Martin's great tea depot is undoubtedly the leading tea establishment of the Southern States.

DANGER OF BEING TOO SOCIAL.—Mr. Rousseau, of Dakota Territory, while traveling to New York, with several thousand dollars in his belt to buy goods, got acquainted with the railroad cars with a fascinating young man, styling himself Charles Warner, a dry goods agent, and this hasty acquaintance ended by Rousseau being drugged and robbed. The nice young man was very hospitable and took Rousseau to the house of his sister, as he said, and would not permit him to run into hotel expenses.

Rousseau remembered nothing more that happened till he was picked up in the street by a policeman. Moral—Be careful about making the acquaintance of nice young men in the cars.

CHEAP VESTS.—Messrs. Pierson & Hewes, 13 and 15 Camp street, are selling job lots of linen and white duck vests at \$1.25 a pair, just half the usual price. Give them a call.

The subject of woman suffrage is expected to engage the attention of the British Parliament at an early date, and a lively debate is anticipated. What awakens most interest in the subject at present is the circumstance that the bill to be considered soon after the recess was not offered by Mr. Jacob Bright or Prof. Passmore, or any of the other well known champions of the cause, but by Mr. Forsyth, who is a prominent member of the Conservative party. Though the bill is not such a measure as would satisfy the friends of women's rights, merely investing certain unmarried and widowed women, owners of real estate, with the privilege of voting, it is nevertheless regarded in England as involving the great principle in contention, and its adoption would be an important step towards the consummation of the reform.

PIANOS AT WELLEN'S.—Only think of getting a piano at \$4 a month, and yet this is the special offer which is made by Welles's great music house, Nos. 79 and 80 Baronne street. Those of its many friends who have music in their souls will be pleased to learn that piano and church organs are sold on accommodation terms, music and strings cheap, and that piano and organs are repaired and tuned by hand at Philip Welles's, where the best of everything in the instrumental line is kept constantly on hand.

The diplomatic reputation earned by Gen. James Watson Webb during his residence in Brazil was not very brilliant, but it will have an additional cloud from the statement made in Congress last Saturday from the records of the State Department. When Brazil was at war with Paraguay, and therefore unable to resist, Gen. Webb bullied it into paying a doubtful claim, and remitted to Washington \$5000 as the amount received. The claim has since been decided in just, and the State Department made ready to refund it to Brazil when it was confronted with the evidence that Gen. Webb had been paid over \$14,000 instead of the \$5000 he had remitted. The General declined giving any explanation, and he is now out of the country and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, like many other gentlemen who have irregularities in money transactions they do not care to be troubled with.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The attention of the trade is particularly directed to the advertisement of Messrs. C. H. Lawrence & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Front street, who have just arrived with choice New York and Western butter, in skins, half and quarter skins, and tubs. Also a full supply of choice New England butter.

It is complained that the negroes in the overworked districts are refusing to work as long as rations are distributed by the government. They have acted precisely in this way three years ago when the Colorado valley was overflowed, and flocked in great numbers to the points where provisions were supplied. In some cases they refused to work at even two dollars per day. Finally the planters, perceiving that what remained of their crops would be lost unless the laborers went to work, petitioned that no more supplies be sent. This course had the desired effect. It will have to be reported to again.—St. Louis Republican.

EAST PASCAGOULA.—The White House at this noted watering place will open on the 1st of June.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(By Telegraph.) LONDON. LONDON, May 23.—The Times correspondent at Paris thinks that the new Ministry will fall if it attempts to go beyond mere administration, and states that President MacMahon, yesterday morning, threatened to resign.

There was special Paris dispatch reports that all hopes of passing the Constitutional laws have been abandoned. The appointment of Gen. Cessey to the premiership causes a sensation.

Dispatches from Santander represent that the Carlist raid in that vicinity, is a formidable movement. Some 1500 of the insurgents are within five leagues of the town. They give no quarter.

PARIS. PARIS, May 23.—The papers generally think that the ministry is more of a business one than representative of any distinct political programme.

PARIS, May 23.—The majority of the Assembly appears resolved to support the new Ministry.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Clovis Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President MacMahon to-day. Speeches were exchanged, the friendliest assurances were exchanged.

The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next, to enable the Ministry to arrange the order of business with the Constitution Committee.

Collisions. WINNIPEG, Ontario, May 23.—Two boats, containing thirteen raftmen, collided and capsized. Seven men were drowned.