The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,183

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $15; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inserted the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1867.

Masses in memory of the late Emperor Maximilian will be celebrated this morning in the Trinity Church, on St. Ferdinand street, in the Third District, and on Friday, 19th inst., at the Cathedral, on Jackson Square, Second District.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The complimentary benefit tendered by some of our citizens to those popular artists, Harry Macarthy and Lottie Estelle, takes place to-night at the National Theatre. They promise "fifteen characters, sixteen songs and seven dances" for the occasion, which will be doubtless be more than usually interesting. The doors open at 7 o'clock and the performances commence at 8 P. M. Prof. O'Reardan and Mr. Charlton's fine orchestra will be on hand.

THE NEW BILL.

There will probably be room for further misunderstanding in regard to the interpretation of the new Reconstruction or explanatory bill. For it does not appear to be as complete as it might have been made. For instance, unless subsequently amended in this respect, there is no long in the bill which gives District Commanders the right to remove civil officers, although it grants them the power to fill vacancies when any occur. Mr. Henry Wilson, who talked so patriotically to the negroes of this city, and whose bill the city officers refused to pay out of the city treasury, offered an amendment which was intended to remove at one sweep all the officers of the Rebel State Government, and to replace them with "loyal" men. This may have been done out of revenge for the refusal of our Treasurer, or members of the Finance Committee, as shown in their refusal to pay those little accounts, but at any rate, the Senate did not agree with the Honorable gentleman in this particular. The majority thought it enough to give the District Commanders the power of removal granted in the bill, for special cases, and refused to adopt the Wilson amendment. In this matter, there may be room for further squabbles and more opinions. It is not probable that the District Commanders will long enjoy the new power conferred upon them without making use of it to remove some obnoxious officers, and such a course may give rise to other quarrels as to the right of the Commanders to make the removals under a proper construction of the bill. So far as we are concerned—and it is highly probable that we do speak for a large majority of our people—we are ready to admit that these District Commanders can do anything they please, and that their power over the rebellious and dangerous people of the excluded States is unlimited. If there was anything likely to give annoyance to the South, not embraced in the bill, an extra session of Congress could soon supply the omission. We concede everything to them, we dispute nothing. Our feelings towards them are very much like those for Adolph Buisley, the daring acrobat. Rather than run the risk of incurring him to further perils, we are quite willing to admit that he can do everything that he says. We had much rather admit that he can do it, for we feel morally certain that though he may be successful for a period of time, the day will come when he will be carried home on a shutter, a mangled mass of humanity. Yet there are those who applaud the very feats which have more sober, sensible portion of the community condemn. These District Commanders may perform some feats perilous to life and order and to Republican institutions, and Congress may applaud them, but the day will come when they will get a fall and be buried beneath the mass of their evil deeds. But a very small portion of the Southern people now wishes to dispute with them about power. The greater portion has earnestly striven to promote Reconstruction and to defend the principles of liberty, but in this our people have been cruelly repulsed and insulted, and now wish to have nothing more to do with the work. Let the Radicals carry it out themselves. We are unable to interpose any obstacles to their false course, and house should have nothing to say about it. We want Reconstruction, and we want peace and quiet; we want liberty and the enjoyment of civil rights, and is it too much for us to see that the Tartars gave in China, the Austrians in Hungary, the Russians in Poland, and even the Red Republicans of France in La Vendée? No other people ever pretended to conquer the personal rights of a nation, if we except the barbarians of Mexico, and we only ask to be treated as kindly as the most despotic governments have treated the people of their conquered provinces. Mr. Wood was very nearly correct, when, in his speech against the new bill, he said: "The people of the South are entirely indifferent as to whether or not you (Congress) allow them to vote. They want bread, they want security to life, liberty and property. They want to be allowed to live in peace. Give them that security, give them rest."

The new bill, as will be seen, gives these District Commanders almost absolute power over life and property in the South, and entire control of the State governments and State treasuries. They have the power to say who shall and who shall not vote, and, in fine, without entering into details, they are absolute satraps, amenable only to the Radical Congress—to which can be applied Lord Coke's saying of a corporation, that it is an irresponsible affair without a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned. A more reckless body legislature never assembled on earth.

The Boston *Post* says that the New York *Times*, which should well sigh alone among Republican journals as honest and independent enough to see and critici e the growing defects of its own party, speaks in no gentle tone of the shameless recklessness and lack of statesmanship which the majority of the members of Congress display. How many of them, it asks, are fairly the common sense and intelligence which distinguish us as a nation? What is the standard of an assembly the highest department of which is presided over by an officer who goes about the country trying to kindle the direst antagonisms of the Old World, to propagate the doctrine that labor is an injustice, and to plead for the prejudices and prerogatives of the most dangerous classes in the community? Is such a man fit to preside over the deliberations of an assembly which we are apt to style the most perfect law making body ever devised? The *Times* also asks whether the lower House is a model, where each daily session is opened with a stump speech addressed to the Almighty, followed by wild acclamations from a few unpopulous men, who bring message to cajole or bully the Supreme, and indeed, into following at their heels. Dignity and decorum we are not justified in looking to Congress for. Men do not gather figs from thistles. If we send all the turbulent, noisy, blustering demagogues to Congress upon whom we can lay our hands, we can only expect them to say and do things of which we shall often be very much ashamed.

RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS.—Allan's *Monthly* estimates the present population of Texas at one million of souls. At the beginning of the war it was between six and seven hundred thousand.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Monterey, from New York, which arrived yesterday:

Jno. Cotter, A. Roberts, E. Soniat, Phil. Tonnel, Chas. Dennis, A. Hyland, Patrick Martin, M. Conguer, Wm. Gray, Wm. Dennis, C. Hyated and 10 steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHERMAN.—The steamship Sherman, Capt. Simpson, from New York on the 6th inst., arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is a list of her passengers:

F. Schumacher, J. S. Hanson, U. S. A., W. Simpson.

Speech by Jefferson Davis.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

Mr. Jefferson Davis paid a visit to Lennoxville, where his son is at college, last week. He was received at the Sherbrooke railway station by a large crowd of people, who cheered him heartily when the train arrived. Several persons entered the car to explain to him the object of the cheering, when Mr. Davis presented himself on the platform, and was received with another round of cheering, on the subsiding of which he replied:

"Gentlemen, I thank you most kindly for this hearty British reception, which I take as a manifestation of your sympathy and good will for me in misfortune. It bespeaks the true instincts of your race. I trust you may ever remain as free a people as you are now, and that, under the union of your province, you may grow great and prosperous as you are free. I hope that you will hold fast to your British principles, and that you may ever strive to cultivate a close and affectionate connection with the mother country. Gentlemen, again I thank you."

Mr. Davis then retired within the car. Three cheers more, and one for Mrs Davis, were then given, and the cars moved away towards Lennoxville, where he and family alighted, and were again treated to a hearty reception from the crowd awaiting him.

Several cases of cholera have appeared in Tensas parish.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

The President's Message.

Another Reconstruction Bill from Mr. Stevens.

Port of Tampico Opened for Trade.

Ex-Governor Johnson's Letter to the Citizens of Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

The Pope, France, and the Garibaldians.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, July 16.—A large amount of evidence offered by the defense in the Surratt case was ruled out.

Sergeant Champlin, a Confederate Maryland regiment, testified, contradicting in important respects Dr. McMillen, regarding the ship in which Surratt crossed. It appears from Cameron's evidence that the commissions to which the lives of the St. Albans raiders were elected, were issued.

Evidence showing Surratt's business in Richmond concluded.

Lewis A. Gerlach testified that Weichmann told him he was troubled about his evidence, and that if he had been let alone it would have been different with Mrs. Surratt.

James A. Lafford heard an officer say to Weichmann that unless he swore to more he would hang him.

Theodore Matthews gave testimony regarding Booth's letter similar to that before the Judiciary Committee.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $136,000.

SENATE.—The bill relieving certain deserters passed.

The President sent in a message regarding the Russian treaty, asking an appropriation to carry it out. Also, regarding a convention between the United States and Venezuela providing for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

Senate went into executive session. Afterwards Indian affairs were discussed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Stevens introduced two bills on reconstruction, one entitled "A bill to enable the inhabitants of Southern Territories to form State Governments." Ordered to be printed and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. House adjourned.

The President has notified Colfax that the veto will be sent in on Thursday.

Washington, July 16.—Late Arizona advices report that the Colorado River had flooded the country. Only two buildings in Arizona City remained unimpaired. The quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Yuma was capital swept by the Lower Colorado. The Arizona mail carrier was killed by Indians.

Washington, July 16.—Chas C. Harris presented his credentials, to day, as Minister from the Sandwich Islands.

Official advices have been received of the opening of the port of Tampico, for trade, by decree from Juarez.

New York, July 16.—Money continues superabundant. It is impossible to find temporary employment for all the capital seeking it on Wall street. Rates unchanged. Gold closed firm at 140¼. Sterling a fraction lower, but closed firm. Government a quiet and fairly Stocks a little lower, but no pressure to sell. Treasury receipts, $2331,000. Payments, $1,094,000.

New York, July 16.—Stocks dull. Gold 140¼. Cotton unchanged, sales 900 bales. Flour dull. State $7 to $12 50. Southern $9 50 to $17 50. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn number 2, 1c to $1 80; white $1 20 to $1 25. Corn scarce, mixed Western $1 05 to $1 07. Pork $22 62. Groceries and Naval Stores quiet.

Annapolis, July 16.—Ex-Gov. Johnson has written a letter in which he advises the people of Georgia not to accept the terms made the Military Reconstruction Acts. After reviewing the situation and terms proposed for the reconstruction of the Southern States, he says:

"I will never advise my fellow-citizens to accept the poisoned chalice offered to our lips, nor will I advise my fellow citizens to do so. I permit myself to take in view a time of events, should register, and I make use of every man in Georgia who can will do so, with the view of defeating the scheme for our degradation and the overthrow of Republican Government.

Richmond, July 16.—A. Wolf, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, has been discharged by the Hustings Court, he having on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.

Buffalo, Monday, July 16.—Arrived gunboat Peoria, six days from St. Thomas. W. I. No fever on board.

Savannah, July 16.—Cotton inactive, 29 bales. Middling 23c. Receipts 88 bales.

Augusta, July 16.—Cotton more active and firmer. Sales 225 bales. Middling 23 to 23½c. Receipts 1,000 bales.

Mobile, July 16.—Cotton sales 650 bales, factors claim full rates. Market closed firm. Low Middlings 23½c.

Cleveland, July 16.—Cotton market some what improved. Sales 20 bales: Middling 23c.

Cincinnati, January 16.—Flour and Wheat steady. Corn dull, 72c. in bulk. Prime white, packed, held at 76c. Oats scarce and firmer, 38c in bulk. Cotton middling 23c. Whisky steady, 30c in bond. Pork $23. Bulk shoulders 16c, sides 17c. Bacon firm—shoulders 17½c, Hams sides 18c; clear ribbed 19½c, clear sides 18c. Common Hams 13½ to 15c. Sugar-cured 20 to 21c. Lard dull 19½c.

Louisville, July 16.—Tobacco brisk and higher—Common to medium 11 to 12½c. Cotton very dull. Flour, new Double Extra active, $13 to $13 50; Superfine $7 50 to $9. Wheat active and firmer, 5 to 6c higher. Prime new $2 10 to $2 16. Corn 2 to 3c better, 85 to 85c. Oats higher, 50 to 50½c. Provisions buyers. Pork firm, $23 75. Bacon higher, 15½ to 16c for Clear Sides. Lard firm, 13½c for Prime Steam, 15 to 16c for Shoulders. 16½c for plain Hams, 19½c to 20c for Sugar-cured Hams. Lard 12½ to 13c for Prime Leaf.

Baltimore, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and firm, stock of Rio 29,000 bags. Flour and Wheat steady. White Corn $1 10 to $1 20; yellow $1 20. Provisions very firm; prices advanced. Bacon shoulders 17½ to 18c, ribbed sides 18½c, bulk shoulders 16½, sides 17½c. Mess Pork $24. Stock of all kinds very light.

Southwest Pass, July 16, 6 P. M.—Clear and calm. Barometer 29.70.

Went to sea—Hanna Pisano and schooner Henry Travers. On the bar, schooner Village Belle. Nothing in sight.

London, July 16, noon—Consols 91¼. Illinois 73. No 12 Dutch standard Sugar 23s 6d.

Liverpool, July 16, noon—Cotton firm; sales 8000 bales middling uplands at 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d. Corn 30s. Pork 72s 6d. Bacon 62s 6d.

Liverpool, July 16, 5 P. M.—Cotton unchanged; sales reached 10,000 bales. Manchester advices are not favorable.

London, July 16.—The Reform bill was read in the House of Lords without a division. The second reading is assigned for Monday next.

Paris, July 16.—In response to an appeal from the Pope for assistance against the Garibaldians, Napoleon has notified the Garibaldian leaders that the defenses of Rome would be composed of the restored batteries of France.

London, July 16.—Minister Adams, with other members of the Diplomatic Corps, waited on the Sultan to-day. A delegation of the principal Americans now in London also had an audience.

The reform bill finally passed the House.

Florence, July 16.—Reports received here from Rome represent that the Papal government is much alarmed by the Garibaldians. The Papal Nuncio has applied to France for protection of the Holy See.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southern Pass, July 16.—Clear and warm, wind, northwest by north; barometer, 29.80.

Arrived: Spanish steamer Maria Nelo, two days and a half from Havana, in ballast, to Philip Bros. Reported off the bar, Acting Master Birkwistle, U. S. N., commanding, two days and ten hours from Tampico.

This vessel was seized by the U. S. authorities, and awaits orders from the Treasury Department.

Steamship St. Louis, Chasseron, Boston, 6th instant, merchandise and passengers, to Cropper, Nickerson & Co.

Last night: Steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

By the steamship Marie, arrived this morning, we have Havana dates of the 12th inst. From the *Boletin Comercial* of the 12th we have the following market report:

Sugars—No 12, 8¼ to 8¾ reals. Exchange on London, 13¼ to 14 premium; on Hamburg, 43¼ to 43¾ premium; on Paris, 1¼ to 1¼ premium; on New York, 25½ to 26 discount.

Cleared for New Orleans—Spanish bark Olimpia, Pons, in ballast.

Loading for New Orleans—American brig Amanda Guion, Capt. Ashby.

The officers of the steamship Mexico, two days and a half from Tampico, report that Comos has issued a proclamation declaring Tamaulipas a sovereign State, and that Gomez and Santander Cardoso are raising troops with which to capture Tampico.

They utterly ignore Juarez, and will proclaim either for themselves or Ortega.

That Santa Anna was taken out of the American steamer Virginia, is true, but the Mexican officer placed his sword under the American flag, and caused the general to walk under it instead of on it as before reported.

Quarantine Station, July 16.—Remaining at Quarantine, American brig Rosina, Bordeaux; American brig Wenona, Havana; Spanish brig Virgenes, Havana; American brig Sir Robert Peel, Hamburg; brig Olivia, British schooner Belize, from Campeachy.

Arrived yesterday—British schooner Helena, Cardenas, Capt. Agnew, 15 days out, with cargo of molasses to Trufant & Co. Steamship W. G. Hewes arrived at 1 A. M., discharged hides and proceeded to the city.

London, July 15.—A man named Solburia, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, was recently arrested at the request of the Portuguese Government.

The American Minister demands his release and return to Paris in a Portuguese man-of-war.

Washington, July 16.—Gen. Grant has official advices from Cuatar, dated July 6.

New York, July 16.—Raymond says he never applied for the Andrian mission and would not accept if confirmed.

Stocks steady; money 5 to 6; gold 140¼; sterling, time, 110¼; sight 110¾; 5-20's, '62 coupons, 111½.

Flour 10 to 25c lower. Wheat 2 to 3c lower. Corn steady. Mess Pork dropping at $22 75. Lard firm at 12 to 13½c. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 26½c.

Washington, July 16.—The Council at Vera Cruz, under date of June 28, writes the State Department that the city of Vera Cruz and Castle San Juan de Ulloa are in quiet possession of the Mexican National General Benavides.

The Imperial Chief and foreign troops have embarked and left the country.

Detroit, July 16.—The Supreme Court has decided that telegraph companies are not common carriers, and therefore not holding their blanks build in law, whether the sender of a dispatch reads them or not.

A cable dispatch from the lower court where a telegraph company was sue in damages for an error against which the leading decisions liability.

The Czar and the Prussian Poor Kings and Rib.

Not even Kings and Princes, it would seem, are all rich or liberal. The following from a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* exhibits this, by a marked contrast of potentates:

"The multitude is and lively great of Paris is still teeming with anecdotes of the Czar, and his munificence. It is said he has 1,000 francs in Paris, and was obliged, like a mere humble traveler, to apply to a Greek banker for a small sum to pay his hotel bill. The Czar left Cour to have credit with a Greek banker, and not be obliged to pawn his watch and pistols. The Queen's share is about 500,000 francs. On the other hand, the King of Prussia is said to have bought very little, given but sparingly, and allowed the Prince Royal only 50 francs for his pocket money. Yet, in spite of the doubled prices would scarcely be enough for a newspaper correspondent—who is expected to go to Longchamp, to the Bois, to the Hotel de Ville in knee breeches and silk stockings. Figaro says it is likely there is no higher percentage coming than 10 Czar, or we should be reduced to letting down our prices."

The Czar, as his final act of Imperial munificently gave a million of traits to the hospitals of Paris, and stated that the rich one should be "Hôpital Rothschild."

A good man may be as generous and liberal as the Czar, and yet be free from the taint of whim and other diversions, but it has the best reason, from intimate friends of Alexander II., for believing that he is the exception of his character and the parody of the life.

Reconstruction.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to day a mass of papers, letters, etc., relative to the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Among the letters published are the following, the order issued by Secretary Stanton, on May 22, is addressed to Gen Grant, stating upon him the necessity of preventing outrages by the Rebel Southern people, which was promulgated by Gen Grant to all District Commanders. On June 23, Gen. Grant sent the following order to Major Gen Ord:

General—A copy of your final instructions to Boards of Registration, dated June 19, 1867, is received. I see no material dissent from the views contained in paragraph 1. Your views as to the duties of Registers to register all who are entitled but who do not apply, I think, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. The oath is prescribed by law, and it is the duty of the Board to see, as far as lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this, Registers are authorized to administer oaths and examine witnesses. This law, however, makes District Commanders their own interpreters of the law, subject to the review of the Board, in my opinion, the Attorney General of myself can do no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. If the Board differ from the views expressed, the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the District Commanders—prevails.

Very respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT, General.

The Reign of Terror in Mexico.

Our readers will find in the letters of our Mexican correspondent, a more reliable account than has yet been given of the tragic events that transpired within the Republic between the months of April and June.

The recital more than confirms what has been alleged of it a universal thirst for blood among those who call themselves the Liberals of Mexico. Several distinguished men are marked out for especial persecution, or for instant death. The nuns and companions of religious houses generally are threatened with the fate of the Austrians, the high and low, are forbidden to appear in their professional attire in the streets. Capitulates, on which terms, if any, were made by the Imperial Government, while it lasted, are compelled to pay as much more to the present dominant faction. Failing to meet this, they are turned out naked and penniless.

Foreigners are condemned to a treatment to which there is no parallel in our time. French and Austrians are shot, and Austrians are treated with the same insolence. All the Consulates, including our own, have been forcibly entered and robbed, and the Austrian one has been sacked to date. Our flag has been trampled upon in sight of the "Liberal" headquarters. The cry is for "blood, blood, blood." "Nothing," says the correspondent, writing from the capital of Mexico, under date of the 20th, "nothing but executions, imprisonments, and exactions have been the fruits of the Liberal victory, which has saved upon Mexico, by the destruction of the Empire, and over which so many prophesying prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred Austrians, officers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city and not an evening passes but some one is murdered in broken but what the cloing of miles is heard at the different public places or squares.

Whenever we hear from reports at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. Not a day passes but some one is murdered, but death, and blood, blood, are demanded by the so-called Liberal Government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain, no foreigner can live here. The feeling against us is bitter, and we must, as well as others, have been begun in earnest. All the consulates and foreign legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of all the respective ministers and ministers. Leave the country, we don't want you here," are the greetings given to all foreign residents. That is the feeling of the Juarez party, whose testimony will defy impeachment. We commend the report to the thoughtful attention of the American people.—N. Y. *Times*.

THE COTTON WORM.—We are pleased to learn that the cotton worm is having trouble in the southern portion of St. Martin, is inner river. The crops in that parish are very promising.—*Planters' Banner*, 13th.

OCACHITA PARISH.—The mean whites, just as we expected, in some of the hill parishes, are threatening to be troublesome to the planters, in the hope of riding into power upon the shoulders of these credulous and deluded creatures. It matters not to the leaders, if blood and rapine should may be, they fancy they will go through unhurt. And this shows how foolish, as well as mean, these demagogues. The first breath of adversity will sweep them from the platform down, in spite of all the oath bound clubs in existence. They are treading on a thin crust and feeding the flames roaring underneath.—*Telegraph*.

The cause of the death of the Archduchess Matilde, of Austria, alluded to the heir of the Italian throne, has transpired. She was smoking a cigarette in her parlor, and when some one came in she hastily threw it behind her, and her dress, which was of light material, caught fire, and she was burned to death. She was only eighteen, and very much beloved by the people.

On the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow, the engineer on the train, in passing over the bridge, has to slow down to clear the track of alligators, as the track is the only thing above water for them to rest on for nearly miles beyond Tigerville. The train has run over several alligators since the water went down.

PLANTATION SOLD.—We learn that the plantation of Mr. Charles Weeks, located just above that of F. D. Richardson, Esq., on Bayou Teche, has just been sold, with the crop, mules, stock, farming utensils, etc., to a gentleman from New Orleans, for $32,000 cash.

REPORTED CHARGE.—A few cases of a disease like cholera have appeared along the Teche. It is an unusual thing for this disease to break out in wet weather, and the fact that only two or three cases have appeared, is a strong argument indicative that it must be something else. One case was cured by the use of concentrated lye.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—From all quarters of this great State we learn that the corn crop was never better. The cotton crop is not so favorable, but the green corn, cattle and hog crops are very promising. In many of the eastern counties corn will not bring over fifty cents per bushel. Good for Texas.—*Shreveport Southwestern*.

Several Southern sympathizers of Galena, Ill., who were arrested during the war for "treasonable utterances" and confined in Fort Lafayette, have sued the United States Marshal for damages to the amount of $100,000 for false imprisonment, and the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The case, it is said, will go to the United States Court.

E. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., Esq., editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, and Mrs. Hattie Moore Barnard, of Hancock, Ala., were married in that place last Tuesday.

Statistics show the alarming number of 70,000 paupers in Georgia.

Facts Relative to the Executive of the Reconstruction Acts.

[From Chicago Times, 15th.]

In a reply to a resolution of July 3, calling for copies of all instructions, orders and correspondence relating to or connected with the execution and administration of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states and the act supplementary thereto," the Secretary of War to day sent to the House a mass of papers containing the information requested.

It appears that on May 22 a circular was transmitted to the several District Commanders, signed by Secretary Stanton and addressed to Gen Grant. It is as follows:

CIRCULAR—INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY COMMANDERS.

GENERAL.—Recent occurrences in some of the military districts indicate the necessity of greater vigilance on the part of Military Commanders to be prepared for the prevention and prompt suppression of riots and breaches of the public peace, especially in towns and cities, and they should have their forces on hand and so posted on all occasions where disturbances may be apprehended, as to promptly check, and, if possible, to prevent outbreaks and violence endangering public or individual safety.

You will, therefore, call the attention of the Commanders of the Military Districts, as directed, to this subject, and they are requested to issue such preliminary orders as may be found necessary for the purpose indicated.

Gen. Grant's indorsement of this order is as follows:

"The above conveys all the instructions deemed necessary, and will be acted on by the District Commanders, they making special requisitions upon other authorities for troops to prevent the occurrence of mobs or other unlawful violence."

The papers embrace a large amount of correspondence, orders, etc., most of which have already been published. We give such of them as have not yet met the public eye:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. SHERIDAN, JUNE 7.

Gen'l—I saw a dispatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for you in connection with Governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story.

U. S. GRANT, General.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JUNE 8.

Gen. Flanders has assumed the duties of his office. He is a man of integrity and ability, and I know feel as though I were relieved of half my labors. I am very anxious, and I feel, as the people of the whole State feel, that we have gotten of an impending revolution. Nothing will answer here but a bold and strong course, and in taking it I am supported unanimously by every class and party.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

GEN SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JUNE 7.

The result of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant spirit on the part of the military commanders, and by impeding and rendering helpless the civil officers acting under his appointment. For instance, the Sheriff of Orleans Parish, and the City Council that $1,250,000 of illegal money has been issued by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Legislature refuses to provide for the expenses of the late session, and the City Attorney refuses to carry out an injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which this opinion will create, will, at no distant day, be understood. Every civil officer in the State will adjust his justice according to his own views. Many of the Parishes have no courts, and if they were constitutional, will throw every judgment in the way of its execution, and had we gone to worse than anarchy, the responsibility of all this would be settled by permitting me to go on in my last course, which was endorsed by all the people except those in office, and some of whom are office holders in desire to be such.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

GEN SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JUNE 28.

I am in receipt of a communication from the Attorney General, dated June 20, in which, in reference to registration "I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology of the paper, dated June 19, is not such as is known, and I ask for information whether I am to regard it as an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

GEN GRANT TO GEN. SHERIDAN, JUNE 28.

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. Enforce your construction of the Military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of Attorney General does not bind officers of the District Commanders in language or manner expressing it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, Gen.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN SHERIDAN, JUNE 29.

I think it advisable for you to extend the term for registration in Louisiana until July 10 throughout the State. The President will have returned by that time, and will decide as to the further extension.

C. S. GRANT, Gen.

Gen Sheridan to Gen. Grant, June 29:

I did not intend to be understood that I intended to make a change in the Board of Registration in this State, except in the parish of Orleans, until July 10, and after the receipt of your letter of June 21, the question was submitted to the Board, and I cannot refrain from particularly referring to the importance of the Military Commander of the commanding officer of the Virginia when the latter proposed to prevent Santa Anna's removal from his vessel by forcibly preventing the use of the gangway or passageway. Captain Dahlen remarking that forcible possession of Santa Anna could not be effected except by trampling upon the American flag, the Mexican officer replied, "We shall not trample upon or insult that flag, but will pass him under it." Accordingly, the gangway was removed of his men, he directed them to raise up the stairs and stripes, and while the banner was in this position Santa Anna was carried out on board of the Liberal war sloop. This was intended as a complimentary and medicinal act on their part, and must certainly give him a reputation for shrewdness which we are not inclined usually to attribute to Mexicans.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—About 6½ o'clock last evening Lieut. Geo. H. Hilliard committed suicide at his residence on Claiborne, between Monroe and Eslava street. The deceased was labouring under pecuniary embarrassments which is thought to have been the cause of his taking so rash a step. He was complaining to his wife of his condition, when he suddenly arose and left her. He went into his room and taking a pistol, placed the muzzle to his right temple and fired, the ball passing through the brain and producing instant death. Justice Leonie held an inquest on the body, but as yet we have not learned the verdict. The deceased leaves a widow and six children.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register*.

The Mission of the Susquehanna.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna was despatched by the Government on Saturday last for a port in Central America. It is now understood that the Susquehanna takes a pecuniary demand upon the Juarez Government of Mexico for the outrages committed on the Consulate at Santa Anna. No authentic advices of the actual execution of Santa Anna have been received by this Government, and the report that it is alleged to have been shot while attempting to escape from an American merchant vessel, the Virginia, under the protect of the American flag, is regarded as improbable. It will prove to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginia was not at the time in Mexican waters, but was proceeding through the marine lagoon beyond the Mexican shore. Of course, the seizure of Santa Anna under such circumstances is regarded as piracy.

It is well be doubted whether Juarez, if his Government should be still in existence upon the arrival of the Susquehanna and the demand made, will have the power to comply with it. His numerous subordinate chiefs are by this time, probably, at variance with the Government of Juarez, of which 200 Cavalry, 150 Infantry, 100 Double Extra at $11 75; 200 Choice Extra, in lots, at $18 50; 50 do at $19 per barrel; 100 Superfine, 300; 75, on the ice merits, all on private terms.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm, with a light stock and a fair demand. The stock of White is almost exhausted, and sellers have obtained an advance of 5c per bushel. The sales to-day comprise 5027 sacks, of which 300 Yellow Mixed at $1 02; 2000 White Mixed at $1 30; 600 White Mixed at $1 22½; 1300 do, in two lots, at $1 37½; 527 White and 300 Prime White at $1 40 per bushel.

OATS—Are in very light stock and a fair demand. Sales to-day 815 sacks, in lots, at 92 to 92½c per bushel.

BRAN—The market is dull at $2 10 to $2 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—We quote sales of 325 bales, in lots, at $27 50 to $28 per ton. The market is quiet with a fair demand for the local trade. We quote $14 to $18 for Inferior; $20 to $22 for Prime; $24 to $26 for Prime and $27 to $28 per ton for Choice.

PORK—There have been sales of 200 bbls Mess, in two lots, on the landing, at $21 75 per bbl. The market is firm with a fair enquiry. There is retailing from store in lots of 10 to 20 bbl is at $25 25 to $25 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is in good jobbing demand. The supply of Clear Sides is ample, while that of Ribbed Sides and Shoulders is very light. We note sales of 10 casks Shoulders, on the landing, at 16c, to arrive, at 12c per lb. Yesterday, not reported, 20 casks Clear Sides sold in one lot at 14½c per lb. We quote in a jobbing way 15½ for Ribbed Sides; 14½ to 15c for Clear Sides and 18 to 23c per lb for sugar-cured Hams, as in quality.

LARD—The market is firm with a light stock and a fair demand. A lot of 50 tierces sold at 13c per lb. We quote 14c per lb for round lots in kegs. It is jobbing at 13½c in tierces and 14½c in kegs.

GREEN MEAT—A lot of 10 casks dry salted Shoulders were sold from the landing at 11½c per lb., currency.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for both Choice Northern and Western, which are in light supply; the poor grades, however, are plenty and dull. We quote 25 to 30c per lb. for good Northern, and 15 to 18c per lb. for new Western.

CHEESE—The stock is large but consists mostly of the poorer qualities. We quote it light at 14 to 15c. for Choice Western, and 16c per lb. for Northern.

COFFEE—The stock is light and the demand small. We quote Common to Fair Rio at 24½ to 26c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote Lard oil at $1 12½ per gallon.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation, and few of the leading articles have undergone any change requiring special notice. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was confined to jobbers, principally. Corn, Flour and Oats being in light supply, realized full previous prices, the extreme scarcity of White Corn enabling holders to establish an advance of 5c per bushel. There was nothing of moment done in Tobacco, while the movement in our leading staple has been of a more liberal character, resulting in sales of 1540 bales, at prices generally ¼c per lb higher, the market closing rather unsettled, but with a tendency to increased firmness. The sales for the past three days comprise 3620 bales, against 2200 during the corresponding period last week.

Increased buoyancy has attended the market in Coin. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139¾, against 139¾ at New York, but later dispatches being more favorable, it gradually improved, and closed firm at 140. The cash offering were rather restricted, and as the speculative demand was quite limited, with only a moderate demand for custom-house purposes, the business transacted has been of a trifling character, embracing: $5000 and $10,000 at 139¾, $1200, $3000, $1000, $1500 and $7000 at 140, $9000 at the same, and $2000 at 140¼. In Silver we notice sales of $500 in American coin at 133, $1200 do at the same, 800 Mexican dollars at 142 and 700 do at 143.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been light, but rates have stiffened in agreement with the improvement in Coin. The offerings were rather restricted, especially favorite sight natures, and as dealers confined themselves almost exclusively to this class of Sterling, the day's business has been confined to the following negotiations to Banks and bankers: £1500 A 1 at 151¼, £6000 first class at 152¼ and £4000 do at 152¾. In France we notice sales of 20,000 Commercial at 5.77½, 30,000 A 1 at 5.70 and 50,000 bankers' at 5.67½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 149 to 150 for bills of lading bills, 151 to 152 for A 1 to first class, and 153 to 153½ for Bank; and France at 5.72½ for A 1 Commercial and 5.67½ to 5.65 for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no alteration. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, at which they drew to a moderate extent. The supply of Commercial was less liberal, and the sales rather restricted, including the following: $5000, $10,000 and $20,000 New York and Boston sight; at 7-16 per cent. premium, $3000, $6000, $10,000 and $40,000 at ⅜, $4000 and $10,000 at ¾, $30,000 at the same, and $8000 ten days at ⅝. The closing rates for Commercial were ⅜ to ½ and ⅝ to ¾ per cent. premium for sight, ½ for one day's, par to ¼ per cent. discount for ten to twenty days, ¼ to ½ for thirty days and 1 to 1¼ for sixty days.

The Stock market continued inactive, no sales being reported throughout the day.

City Bonds were dull and nominal. No sales have transpired since our last issue. The Consolidated are still quoted at 86 to 89. And the Railroad issues are 1 to 2 according to the coupons. Louisiana Stocks are quoted at 5 to 10. Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds, at 74 to 75. Jackson, Clinton and Vicksburg, 75 to 77. Jackson, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 54 to 55.

We have nothing of moment to report in Uncurrent Money. Some city notes, small issue, changed hands at 50@7 per cent discount, while the bills of large denomination, the $20's excepted, ½ to ¼ per cent. Gold or Silver, are quoted at 11 to 15c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 70 to 80c. The inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counter.

The interruption to the business of the old private banking houses of Mr. Julien, which was alluded to in our last market report, but which has been freely noticed in the local news columns, was caused solely by the alarming illness of Mr. Julien, who died on Sa