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

TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Special or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Standard Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1867.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the twentieth of June. 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 scent 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.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas. E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

THE GUERRILATORIAL IMBROGLIO.—Mr. Benj. F. Flanders, the new appointee of Governor under the order of Gen Sheridan, called on Gov. Wells, yesterday morning, at the Mechanics' Institute, communicating his appointment and readiness to assume the Executive office of the State. Gov. Wells declined to vacate the office and handed Mr. Flanders a written protest against a forced expulsion at the hands of Gen. Sheridan. The new appointee then retired, leaving Mr. Wells still holding what is considered nine points in law—possession. About nine o'clock in the afternoon an order from headquarters was received from Gen. Sheridan's Judge Advocate, addressed to Governor Flanders, which at last accounts remained unopened on one of the desks in the Governor's office. Such seems to have been the state of affairs up to the close of the day. Subsequently we learn that an officer drove up in his carriage to the Mechanics' Institute, about six o'clock last evening, inquired for Governor Wells, and left on being informed that the Governor had gone home. Further developments will, doubtless, be very interesting.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a noon as well as night performance at the Academy, the selections for which are the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife," the pantomime of "The Three Brothers," and a screaming and exceedingly amusing farce written by Mr. Harry Macarthy, who appears in it himself in the character of *Tiddy O'Ram*, entitled "Love and Politics." Miss Brent will figure favorably in comedy and song, the exquisite Josie Zanfretta and the inimitable Alex Zanfretta, aided by the Bulolays, will appear in pantomimes surpassing combination in that line—while those excellent artists, Davenport, Pearson, Collins and the pretty and versatile Lottie Estelle, all act in the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife."

The celebrated Zavistowski Troupe, including Misses Christine, Emeline and sweet little Alice will make their routree at the Academy, to the great gratification of the public, on Monday evening.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

We mentioned some seven or eight days ago the action of the St. Louis Board of Underwriters and other companies with regard to the "New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company," and stated that the merchants of that city were taking a great interest in everything that promised to increase the facilities for river navigation. Since General Jeff. Thompson has been in the West he has found the people almost unanimous in favor of increasing the means for trade with New Orleans, and nine out of every ten of the Western merchants and traders have taken a lively interest in the objects and purposes of the company. All classes have come forward to pledge their support, and a large quantity of the stock has been taken in St. Louis. We give below the report of the Committee on Navigation appointed by the Board of Trade to examine into the new company, and we venture to say that our readers will feel gratified at the spirit of this report. It shows the earnest desire of Western men to promote trade by the river and with this city. Thus far the company has met general approval in the West. If the President, Commodore Farragut, meets with as much encouragement in the East as the Secretary has in the West, the stock will stand high in the market. The following is the report:

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE,
May 30, 1867.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, held this day, the plans and object of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company for overcoming the obstructions to navigation existing at the mouth of the Mississippi river, were presented by the Secretary of said Company, Maj. B. F. Thompson, Esq., and the matter referred to the Committee on Navigation. The Chairman of the Committee, Captain Joseph Brown, subsequently filed in my office the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION.

Your Committee to whom was referred the project of Lightering vessels over the Bar at the Balize as proposed by the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company, represented at this Board by Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, beg leave to report:

That the subject is one of the greatest importance to every resident and business man located in the great Mississippi Valley, and not only to them but to all Middle as well as the Western States; and indeed the easy and cheap transit of freight out of the mouth of the Mississippi, is a matter in which the whole civilized world is interested, for the staple of the world is grown on its banks, and the demand for it for agrees of that and the ingress of the commodities in exchange, is a matter of the greatest importance to commerce, both at home and abroad; and if facilities can be increased without adding materially to the cost of transportation, a great point has been gained, and if the means as proposed by the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company can overcome the obstructions in the shape of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, commerce will then have gained a triumph that but few can estimate.

Various means have heretofore been suggested for overcoming the difficulty of shallow water at the mouth of the river, one of which was by dredging, which, if it could be done and kept up by the General Government, is no doubt quite practicable, but hitherto the Government has only neglected the Western and Southern interests in this respect, and we are forced to fall back upon ourselves and accomplish, as best we may, by individual enterprise, that which, in its character, should be purely national, and it is for this reason that the enterprise of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company presents itself in a most favorable light.

That the theory of lightering boats or vessels over shallow water by means of rubber or other cushions or floats, is easily practicable, is evident from the fact that the same principle is in use every day in docking vessels and other craft; and the only points to be considered then, are: Will this Company get the apparatus up in such shape as to make it practicable? and will they work it, when completed, in such way as to make it a success? and to answer these it is only necessary to give the names of the enterprising gentlemen engaged in it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH BROWN, Chairman.
WILLIAM B. BAKER, Secretary.

HEAVY CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BUSTARD.—The Montgomery Advertiser contains the following:

"The Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county has issued writs of Scire Facias against Judge Bustard of the following titles:

"John A. Elmore vs. Richard Busteed, Rufus Andrews and Charles A. Moy. Action of trover in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, for conversion of $10,000 in gold coin, and a note for $6336 22.

"Elmore, Keyes & Merriott vs. same parties. Action on the bond for conspiracy to defraud the plaintiffs of their fee, by the manipulation and corrupt abuse of the office of judge.

"Biles, Semple & Goldthwaite. Action the same as in the preceding case.

"The cases will come up for trial before Judge Goldthwaite, at the next term of the Circuit Court."

Bishop Ashley declined the fair cure to a degree that was not anything like what was one circuit in Virginia, where the ladies were considering that all the young preachers and those many over, when they were thinking of thoughts to stay by by matching their dollars unequal and neat, but, to the great surprise, both were and the same young men, and the ladies of August: "I am afraid the women and the blood will get all my preachers!"

Great excitement was caused in Montreal on the Queen's birthday, by the appearance of a Fenian flag on the City Court House. There was a complaint of Fenianism and Fenians, and, but investigation showed that it was the work of a soldiers on the part of the keeper of the premises.

No politics seem have been taken by the working classes of Belfast with regard to the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The employers generally seem disposed to adapt themselves to circumstances, and many have given notice that men will be employed only by the hour.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,151.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

For several months past the Indians on the plains have been threatening war, and have committed many outrages upon the white settlers. Peaceful families have been attacked, and men and women murdered. Trains have been stopped and stages robbed. In every direction the red men are preparing for an attack upon the whites living upon the border; and, despite the many warnings the Government has received, no preparations have been made to meet the threatened outbreak. The force now in the Indian territory is small, and utterly insufficient to cope successfully with the force that the Indians can bring into the field. The whole frontier is now in a blaze of excitement, and bands of roving Indians are out upon the war-path, killing the whites wherever they can find them. Every dispatch brings news of further outrages, one stating that the "plains are black with burned ranches, and green with new made graves."

There have been so many false reports from the West regarding Indian outrages, that people hesitate to believe the present dispatches. Since the "Fort Buford Massacre," a grand hoax, one fears to credit anything from that quarter. But there seems to be no doubt now that the Indians have determined upon war. If taken at once, the movement could be speedily suppressed, but with the small number of troops now in the West, nothing can be done. There must be a Fort Buford affair, indeed, before the Government will appreciate the danger that menaces the border settlers and the troops. If troops are not at hand, it would be easy to get volunteers; and there is no necessity of any further outrages if the proper action is taken.

Important from Mexico—The Captured Family Treated as Prisoners of War—Reported Assassination—Escobedo's Proclamation, etc.

[From the Special Correspondence of the Galveston News, dated Matamoros, May 31.]

The Empire is at an end. Maximilian and his whole army prisoners in the hands of the Liberals.

Notwithstanding all the rumors of massacres and shooting of prisoners, they have until now been all treated as prisoners of war.

Maximilian himself is perfectly well treated, and seems to be perfectly satisfied. He was nursed for several days from an acute dysentery, but is now better, and is expected at San Luis shortly. Very likely he will come down here and cross into the United States.

The following additional news has been received from Queretaro:

Miramon was taken in the streets of the city on the morning of the battle, by a junior officer of Escobedo's command. He tried to escape into a house, but was pursued and caught. Miramon resisted strongly, and the officer was compelled to use his sabre. He shot him, wounding him slightly in the cheek.

Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo in person.

The following are the prisoners in the hands of the Liberals: Maximilian, the Emperor; Miramon, General-in-Chief Imperial Army; Mejia, Castillo, Casanava, Gayon, Moreno, Olvera, Maximo Campos, about 500 chiefs or officers, and more than 3000 men.

We extract the following from a single sheet entitled *The Queretaro Bulletin*, published at Escobedo's headquarters, of the 15th inst.:

Marcelo Escobedo, Chief of Division of the Republic of Mexico, and in Chief of the Army of the North, and commanding the troops operating upon Queretaro:

Soldiers—To your valor, constancy and suffering the Empire owes its indebted for one of its triumphs—the grandest obtained in the long struggle which the nation has had with the invaders and their accomplice. The rebel city of Queretaro, the asylum of the forces of the Empire, after a heroic resistance of two months, worthy of a better cause, has succumbed. Fernando Maximilian, the so-called Emperor, Miramon, Mejia, Castillo and a large number of generals, chiefs and officers, with all the garrison, are our prisoners. I would fail to do my duty as a soldier, and be a traitor to my conscience as a free man and a loyal Mexican, if I remained silent upon the heroic deeds and more heroic sacrifices. With the spirit of the nation and army to defend the independence of his country, without food and often without a single cartridge, you have challenged death, fighting unceasingly against a large number of troops, composed of traitors and foreigners, who were provided with all the elements of war, and perfectly fortified and commanded by the best generals of the old army, who unfortunately failed to do their duty by allying themselves with the invaders, and assisting to the last hour the foreigner, that another foreigner, the Emperor of the French, wished to place upon a throne erected with the bayonets of his soldiers, but which, alas! exists no more; its reets have fled to France, to hide their shame, loaded with the curses of the whole country, and carrying the sad news that more than half their comrades have paid with their blood the caprice of their master.

Companeros in Arms—It is of no importance that substitute men have at the price of their conscience misrepresented your deeds, the truth fal history will place each one in his respective place, and whether the enemies of the republic, nor those who have remained quiet at homes in the cities occupied by the invaders, contemplating their disgrace with indifference, will exalt themselves over those who like you have fought constantly and without rest for the sacred principles of Independence and Liberty.

Soldiers—In the name of the Republic and the Supreme Government, I congratulate you with all the effusion of my soul, and consequent with the prestige which this triumph has been traced to me, we will continue until we have secured peace and order, and with it the future destiny of our country.

Long live the Republic!

Long live the National Independence.

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Headquarters at Queretaro, May 15, 1867.

Escobedo sent 15,000 men of his army to assist Diaz in besieging the capital.

By a course through Tampico we are informed that some of the officers of Gomez had pronounced against him. A battle had commenced when the news of the fall of Queretaro was received. I put an end to the fighting.

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Canales is at Tula and quiet.

[From the Galveston News, June 4.]

A letter from Monterey, in the Brownsville *Ranchero*, says that in fifteen sorties made by the Imperialists, the Liberals were completely routed, and on the 15th orders were given for the general attack. The officer of the day, however, Col. Miguel Lopez, of the Imperial forces, delivered up the Fort of the Cross to the Liberals, which gave them free entry to the city. Lopez received for his infamy three thousand ounces—forty-eight thousand dollars. The Emperor, seeing all lost, surrendered to Escobedo, giving up his sword and a diamond ring. Gens. Mendez and Campos were at the same moment shot. The latter says that Escobedo revelled in butchery, even killing and wounding the surrendered prisoners with his own hand.

The letter says Maximilian will certainly be shot. On the 17th Escobedo left for the City of Mexico with 15,000 men, to renew his successful butcheries. The opinion is expressed that if this course be tolerated by the United States, all foreigners will have to emigrate to Texas to escape the lasso.

The widow of a distinguished Mexican had paid to Juarez the sum of $800,000 as a fine. Some $100,000 in one plate had just reached Monterey from San Luis, to be remitted, as was supposed, to the United States for Mrs. President Juarez. Mrs Escobedo has just bought a house in Monterey for $25,000.

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It was Col. Miguel Lopez who commanded at Chapultepec as Governor of the castle, and afterwards Colonel of the Empress Regiment of Cavalry. He acted as escort to the Emperor. He was the bosom friend of Maximilian; a man that had been loaded with favors by that Prince. Maximilian was godfather to the traitor's first child. He was made to Marshal Bazaine, and had by his previous gallantry won a decoration of the Legion of Honor—all to conclude with an act of treason and infamy. His price was one thousand ounces, or sixteen thousand dollars. That was enough, but Christ was sold cheaper.

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Irrespective of the wishes of the Government of the United States, Maximilian and his generals will be shot, as the news from Juarez and his fellow feelings of Juarez and his party to all foreigners are that all should be shot down like dogs.

The Lake Providence *Record*, of the 29th ult., says:

The water is steadily rising, and the river is once more within its banks. Our little town, which has been submerged for the last two months, is now about clear of water, and will be dry in a few days. We notice that some of the families who had to move are again in their homes, and we have no doubt that those of our merchants who have been deprived of their good storehouses will move into them as soon as possible.

The census shows the aforesaid causes of 2280 persons in the Parish of Sabine in the United States. In the Western States, population is three times as numerous preponderance of the male children, 10,000; Wisconsin, 6,000; and so on. In the Angelica Equal Rights Association the following resolutions, single question and work, they should work with the executive committee of the next anniversary. In the Western States, elsewhere in New England there is the same, and a considerable number of members of a certain and separate sect, which is unknown in the Western States.

A young lady in Detroit was struck a fatal blow in the temple by a cooper's mallet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Home for Disabled Soldiers—In July of last year, several warm-hearted gentlemen seized the existing necessity of erecting a home for disabled soldiers, gathered strength in the project by forming an association for the express purpose of forming a durable and comfortable hospital, in which mutilated soldiers might find a permanent home and surgical relief. Through various means quite a large sum of money was obtained, and has been wisely, judiciously applied, and at No 319 Carondelet Walk (Old Basin) is now in complete operation the Southern Hospital, under the supervision of a well known and competent Board of Directors, working under a charter. "It is chiefly designed to render proper medical and surgical aid to such soldiers of the late Confederate army as may require assistance," at the same time its advantages are extended to disabled soldiers from all parts of the world. The hospital building is three stories high, well adapted to the purpose sought, and has an excellent garden attached, which supplies a portion of vegetables needed. The ward rooms are systematically arranged; almost luxurious in appointments. Forty-two patients are at present in them, thirty-nine have been discharged, while only two men have died in the institution. Most of those who have been discharged were served with artificial limbs and a renewed lease on life. In cases where the men were unable to pay transportation home funds were furnished. They now are able to liken the Southern Hospital Association of New Orleans. To obtain admission it is first necessary to obtain a certificate from the President, John B. Hood, the Secretary or the Surgeon. Visitors can obtain entrance on Tuesdays and Fridays, after 11 o'clock A. M. The place is worthy of a visit from all who take an interest in the institution. All appearances indicate that the Hospital is in charge of masterly hands and conducted on liberal principles. The conductors are evidently devoted to their humane marks, while the buildings and surroundings in their fresh beauty bear a healthy and charitable influence. The location is excellent; is out of the general highway, and is a worthy monument of a worthy object. Contributions are still received by any of the directors. Donations from abroad should be directed to Mr. M. J. Newman, in this city.

Public School Examinations—Mr. Wm O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools, announces that annual examinations thereof will take place as follows:

At Hancock, Macarthy and Washington Schools, June 17; at Pontchartrain, Chalmette and DeSoto Schools, June 18; at Bienville and Fillmore, LaBreton and Bayou Bridge Schools, June 19; at St. Phillip, Barracks, St. Ann and Bayou Road Schools, June 20; at Claiborne, Bienville, Robertson and Rampart Schools, June 21; at Fisk, Madison, Marshall and Franklin Schools, June 24; at Paulding, Jefferson, Webster and Clio Schools, June 25; at Jackson, (Boys' and Girls') and Magnolia, (Boys' and Girls') Schools, June 26; at Laurel, Mel'onondge and Live Oak (Boys' and Girls') Schools, June 27; and on June 28th at the High Schools.

Fire—About 11½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the third story of the Quitman Exchange, No. 29 Canal street, communicating to the rear of the third stories of No. 31, a drug store, occupied by Mr. Goldman, and No. 33, occupied as a shoe shop by Mr. Hassel. The flames were soon subdued, with a damage altogether mostly by water of about $2000 or $3000. The losses, we learn, were probably covered by insurance.

Fire Engine No. 1 of Volunteer Fire Company blew out its cylinder head, but fortunately without injuring any one. The pipeman of Eagle Fire Company No. 7, however, had his arm broken, and was otherwise severely, but not dangerously, injured by falling down the stairs, or through a hatchway of one of the burning buildings. We did not ascertain his name. The fire is supposed to have resulted from carelessness.

After Mr. Barlow—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Jacob Barlow, the veteran but unfortunate tanner, proprietor of the Bank of Commerce, of this city, which has recently so signally failed, was attacked by several men, doubtless depositors in his bank, at the corner of Second and Magazine streets. One of them insisted on his signing a check in their favor for $100. The officer at first commence as a free man and a loyal Mexican, if I remained silent upon the heroic deeds and more heroic sacrifices. With the spirit of the nation and army to defend the independence of his country, without food and often without a single cartridge, you have challenged death, fighting unceasingly against a large number of troops, composed of traitors and foreigners, who were provided with all the elements of war, and perfectly fortified and commanded by the best generals of the old army, who unfortunately failed to do their duty by allying themselves with the invaders, and assisting to the last hour the foreigner, that another foreigner, the Emperor of the French, wished to place upon a throne erected with the bayonets of his soldiers, but which, alas! exists no more; its reets have fled to France, to hide their shame, loaded with the curses of the whole country, and carrying the sad news that more than half their comrades have paid with their blood the caprice of their master.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech by Governor Orr.

Important Order of Gen. Sickles.

The Relief Commission.

FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Kill the Czar.

Amnesty in Austria.

Cotton Quiet.

Suffering in Carolina.

Appeal to the President.

Market Reports.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 7.—National Revenue receipts $665,000.

New York, June 7.—A specialcable dispatch says a cowardly attempt was made to assassinate the Czar, while driving back from a grand review, with the Emperor Napoleon, through the Bois de Boulogne.

A young man fired a pistol at the Czar, but it was overloaded and exploded, wounding the hand of the assassin. Bystanders threw up the arm of the wretch as he fired, and he was instantly cut down by the escort and made prisoner, severely wounded. He is supposed to be a Pole, for just previous to the attempt cries of "Vive la Pologne" were heard. A thousand rumors are in circulation, but no further facts are positively known.

Augusta, June 7.—Governor Orr addressed the citizens of Anderson District, S. C., to day. After reviewing various plans presented since the war, for reconstruction, he earnestly insisted upon the acceptance of the plan of reconstruction now proposed as the only means of preventing the administration of the affairs of the country passing exclusively into the hands of ignorant and consequently barbarising and tyrannical men, and as the only hope of making this country even tolerable.

He then stated, from the census of 1860, the great preponderance of colored over white voters in the State, and the utter inability of the whites to defeat the convention or protect themselves in the future so long as made with the colored people.

There are 60,000 colored voters in the State and only 55,000 white voters, perhaps, but there are not now as many colored voters as in 1860, but it is sure that the proportionate decrease has been greater with the whites than the blacks since the end of the war.

Gov. Orr insisted upon the cultivation of the most friendly relations between the races, and the formation of an alliance with the two great political parties of the nation.

Charleston, June 7.—General Sickles has issued another order, which the least came to his substance.

Paragraph first requires Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals to report to Colonel Hibbets, Provost Marshal General of the district, names, duties, salary, &c., of all officers under the authority by whom appointed. Second—Reports to be made of the commission of all offences, of arrests, &c. Third—Reports to be made of escapes, prisoners, the attending circumstances, and also of the recapture of escaped prisoners. Fourth—Sheriffs are required to report the condition of jails. Fifth—Civil officers in charge of a jail, prison, or workhouse are to make monthly reports to the Provost Marshal General. Sixth—All officers, civil and military, are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, and any restrictions, or refusal to obey such lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General, will subject the defender to trial by a military commission. Seventh—Requires duplicate reports to be sent to post commanders. Eighth—This order does not relieve civil officers from the discharge of the duties now required of them. Ninth—Requires the same compensation for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General. Tenth—Requests all persons having business with the Provost Marshal of the peace, to make complaint at once to the Chief of Police. Eleventh—Imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety days, fees or charges of court, attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

Charleston, June 7.—Cotton declined ¼ to ½ Middling 25½ to 26c; sales 750 bales. Receipts 485; for the week 1750; exports of the week 1590; stock 47,50 bales.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active—90 to 95c. Bulk Oats 78c. Mess Pork $22 25. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾, packed. Ginseng, in new, 90 to 95c. Cotton Seed Hulls, free, $2 19. River falling, 7 feet 10 inches in the canal.

Arrived—Steamship Charles, from New Orleans.

Cincinnati, June 7.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat firm; No. 1 Winter Red $2 40. Corn dull; unsettled 70 to 71c in elevator. Oats dull; heavy 60a. No. 1 Rye very dull. Whisky dull; 30c in bond. Cotton dull—nominal. Pork dull—$22 25. Bulk Meats firm—7½c for Shoulders; 12c for Ribbed. Bacon firm. Shoulders 9c. Ribbed Sides 12½. Clear Ribbed 12¾c. Clear 12½c. Lard dull—12½c for city. Cheese dull—unchanged.

Augusta, June 7.—Cotton dull. Sales 53 bales. Middling 24c.

Savannah, June 7.—Cotton opened dull and heavy. Small business transacted. Middling 25c. Receipts 575 bales. For the week 2054 bales. Exports 3556 bales. Stock on hand 14,378 bales.

St. Louis, June 7.—Tobacco heavy; medium grades lower. Cotton very dull. Flour dull and declining; Single Extra $10 @ $11; Double Extra $13; Choice and Fancy $16 to $16 50. Wheat drooping and prices unsettled. Corn 88c. Pork dull and lower at $21 12½ to $21 50. Oats firmer at 57 to 58c. Provisions and Lard unchanged.

Mobile, June 7.—Cotton sales 690 bales; fair demand; Middling 25½ to 26c; receipts 223 bales; sales of the week 3350 bales; receipts 1117; exports 11,600; stock 82,411.

Baltimore, June 7.—Cotton quiet; Middlings 27 to 27½c. Coffee dull, ruling in favor of buyers. Flour—Demand limited; superfine Howard street $10 50. Corn declined 2 to 3c; white $1 02 to $1 05; mixed Western $1. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Paris, Evening, June 7.—Lord Bloomfield, British Ambassador to Austria, will be present at the crowning of Francis Joseph, King of Hungary, which will take place in Pesth, next 8th inst. All powers having diplomatic relations with Austria will be represented, except America.

London, June 7—Evening.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 7.—Cotton closed quiet. Middling Uplands 11¾. Middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 10,000 bales.

Manchester advices not favorable. Goods yarns all heavy. Breadstuffs quiet, with downward tendency. Corn 37s 6d. Provisions unchanged. Lard advanced to 50s.

The Emperor has made known his intention of proclaiming universal amnesty to all subjects of Austria, who are imprisoned or who have rendered themselves liable to punishment by reason of political offences committed prior to the coronation.

Sentinel Pass, June 7—6 P. M.—Flue weather. Wind light, S E. Barometer 29.60.

Arrived: brig Ocean Belle, Morton, 7 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar. The captain reports no sickness in Cuba. Bark Wapella, Capt. Orr, returned in distress, with rudder broken gone and rudder completely disabled. The captain thinks the damage was done on the Bar. She is leaking considerably also.

Went to sea: steamships F C Harris and St. Louis, and ship Thomas Freeman.

Went up in tow: bark Wapella and brig Ocean Belle.

The Telegraph Station caught fire this morning, and would have been destroyed but for the timely assistance of Mr. T. B. Newman, shipping master, and boat's crew, who happened to come with dispatches. We beg to express our thanks to him publicly for his exertions.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 6—The Presidential party to-day attended commencement exercises at the University. They were escorted hither by a procession, including schools and officers of the institution and the Governor of North Carolina.

Before the war the average number of pupils was five hundred, but is now not more than one hundred.

A ball given to-night to the graduating class was attended by a portion of the Presidential party.

The President and his friends leave here on Friday, and return to Washington on Saturday afternoon.

Raleigh, N. C., June 7—The University exercises at Chapel Hill being over, the Presidential party left there this morning on their return trip.

They were everywhere received with marked hospitality and respect, but the public demonstrations were calm compared with those at the North.

All express themselves pleased with the excursion. Major Gen. Sickles and staff, and Gov. Worth, accompanied the party back to Raleigh.

Quarantine Station, June 7.—Passed up last night—British ship Belgravia, Arkney, from Liverpool, with general cargo to Lingham & Co. Consignee street, forty-eight days to the bar.

In quarantine—British bark Orion, Palmer, Rio, 26 days, with sugar and coffee. Spanish bark Victoria, from Matanzas, in ballast, 7 days, to Barnes, Bragg Chanico, Havana, 7 days, in ballast.

Southeast Pass, June 7.—Fine weather, with light Westerly airs. Barometer 29.90. Arrived—French bark Lee Bon Fils, Prival, Bordeaux, April 12th, with wines, etc., to Marquan & Laborde.

Arrived inside—ship Mayflower. Went up in tow last night—Spanish brig Chacino. Went to sea from anchorage outside—ship Hunters and ship Sidney and steamer Village Belle.

Outside—brig Ocean Belle, Harrard, and a bark coming in tow to the bar from the eastward.

The ship Belgravia struck on the middle ground in towing up yesterday. The lightin-lines hears from it west by north half north.

The Mississippi River Improvement Fund, which grounded on it some time ago, has been partially destroyed by the steamer Crescent, running foul of her moorings.

The Crescent sustained considerable damage in striking it. If the Lighthouse Board would do its duty it would put a guard can buoy on it, so the pilots inform us. Where is the Lighthouse Inspector and his gunnison?

London, June 7—Noon—Bullion in the Bank of England gained £357,000 in money past week and steady. Consols 94¼. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 7—Noon.—The Brokers Circular reports sales of the week 95,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export.

Stock 853,000 bales, including 653,000 American. Recent receipts have been unusually large, for the week having 140,000 bales.

The market to-day opens quiet, probable sales 8000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾, Middling Orleans 11¾.

London, June 7—2 P. M.—Consols advanced ¼. Others unchanged.

Liverpool, June 7—2 P. M.—Cotton easier. Provisions and Produce unchanged. Corn declined 1s 6d.

The ship Cerne, from Bordeaux for New York, which put into Fayal leaky, has been unloaded.

Drowned.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, aged 4 years, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Mississippi River, in the District. A suitable reward to the finder by his father, 112 Louisa street. jun7 2t

Empty Coal Oil Barrels.

WE will pay 67 25 each for EMPTY COAL OIL BARRELS, delivered at our warehouse in order, 116 Magazine street.
KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.
June 7 6t

For Rent.

FROM July 1st, 1867, a Two-story HOUSE, No. 755 St. Louis street, corner of Bourbon, containing 8 rooms, 2 halls, 2 cisterns and well water. Gas fixtures complete. Apply on the premises. jun7 6t

Notice to Tax Payers.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

ALL parties with whom City Assessor's Notices for the Assessment of Real Estate, have left the same at the Assessor's Office, Room No. 1, City Hall, are requested to call at the back, otherwise the Assessment will be made by the Assessor according to law.

R. F. HARPER,
Secretary Board.

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 187½ CANAL STREET.
VICTOR BOUTREUX,
(FORMERLY OF THE STORE NO 28 ST. CHARLES STREET.)
MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, LADIES' FELT HATS, Boys' and Children, at REDUCED PRICES. Canal street