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Overcrowding the Cities.

No phenomenon connected with the emancipation of the slaves in the South has been regarded as more inauspicious than their tendency to flock to cities. Coming with no definite purpose, and with no certainty or even promise of regular employment, they were bound to be to a great extent, directly or indirectly, a burden and a tax upon the industrious and producing classes of the country. On all hands complaints were made against the effects of this influx, and the authorities, civil and military, have generally discouraged the movement, and in some instances compelled freedmen to remain at their old homes and earn their subsistence, and in other instances removed them from points of congregation where they were necessarily idle and consequently vicious.

This policy towards the freed negroes has been commonly regarded as just and considerate. But has it not occurred to any one that it may also be an evil for whites in excess to crowd into cities?

It is certainly cheering to see a city crowded with people, when this condition may be construed as an index to the amount and thrift of its business. But when not to be thus construed, it is an unwholesome fact and a portentous sign.

Wars and civil disorders have always tended to draw inhabitants from the country to a few centres, where quiet and safety were sought in numbers and, if possible, under the shadow of military protection. This process if long continued can only lead to most deplorable results both for city and country.

The industrious classes that abandon the one aid to the useless population of the other. As desolation extends in the country, commerce must decline and industry languish in the city, and impoverishment and beggary overtake its inhabitants. Such scenes have been witnessed ere now in Italy, but in Mexico [illegible] the [illegible] of a population who have found a miserable compensation for anarchy and insecurity in a beggarly and leprous existence within the noisome precincts of cities that are as unprosperous as the surrounding rural districts are unproductive.

We trust that Louisiana, or any other portion of the South, will never present a similar spectacle. But in proportion as New Orleans may contain inhabitants who represent neither wealth, nor commerce, nor labor in city or country, will such a result be approximated in his State. The truth can not be too soon recognized and acted on, that the political, social and commercial salvation of the State and the city alike resides in the rural districts.

Timidity may turn cityward the eyes of some of the whites in country parishes where the blacks are in the majority, but courage and sagacity will assuredly suggest other methods of avoiding present danger and establishing permanent security. Indeed, what is most of all wanted is an abundant population of energetic and thrifty [illegible] in the country. Industry, enterprise and capital should be invited thither from this and other cities, and from all parts of the world. That is the way to ensure social tranquility and stability, and agricultural and commercial prosperity.

The Amnesty Oath—Who Are Required to Take It—Effects of Taking or Not Taking It.

The Clerk of the United States Courts at Memphis, Mr. A. S. Mitchell, has written a letter for public information and advice on the above heads, in which letter he says:

In the execution of my duties as Clerk in this matter, I am daily asked the question "who is required to take the Amnesty Oath?" I answer, every person who has either "directly or *indirectly* participated in the rebellion." There is no person appointed either by law or proclamation, by which any man who has ever yielded allegiance to the rebel States, can be restored to citizenship except by embracing the Amnesty of the government. By the act of rebellion every man in the South forfeited his life and his property to the offended government. This is the universally admitted and inevitable legal conclusion. But the war being over, the government, not desiring to take vengeance, comes forward and proposes, that *on a certain condition* it will pardon the offending citizen and restore him to his rights of property. What is that condition? Simply that the late rebel take the Amnesty Oath.

But what if a person does not take the Amnesty? Only this, that he is living and exercising the rights of citizenship in open defiance of the government; as much so as whilst the war was raging. By refusing to accept the clemency of the government when freely offered, he adds contumacy to crime, and is liable to suits for the confiscation of his property, from which, if [illegible] he may [illegible] escape. It is the [illegible] United States District Attorney to [illegible] the laws for the confiscation of rebel estates. His fees in such suits will very naturally prompt him to a thorough discharge of his duty. Does any one suppose he can stubbornly refuse the pardon of the government, and yet evade the penalties imposed by the law upon treason? If any are so deluding themselves, the appearance of the United States Marshal among them, seizing the estates of the contumacious, will very soon undeceive them, and, much to their sorrow, for when property is thus seized the owners are no longer entitled to relief under the Amnesty.

Whilst it is clear that under the necessary construction of law, all persons in the South, whether citizens or soldiers, who have in any way aided or comforted the rebellion, must accept the President's Amnesty, I frequently find men with oaths of amnesty, and oaths of allegiance, taken before military officers, and I am asked if such oaths are not good. I answer, they are, if taken subsequently to "December 1863." If taken previously to that date, they seem to be expressly cut off and rendered invalid by the terms of the proclamation itself. But I am constrained to add, after making the explanation, that though military oaths, or paroles, may be perfectly good (as many of them are), none of them are evidence before a Civil Court. So that in case of a prosecution for treason or to confiscate property, a man having only a military oath or parole, would be obliged to prove the authenticity of the paper in all its parts.

I am asked sometimes, "What is the effect of taking the Amnesty Oath? what rights does it confer?" I answer, it restores a man to citizenship, and to rights of property, as perfect as he had before the war. It renews the compact between Government and citizen, whereby one promises protection, the other obedience. Without having taken this oath, no man who has been a rebel can safely engage in business. He cannot collect debts. He cannot maintain a suit in any Court in the United States. If his property is taken by soldiers, he cannot file a claim for its recovery. Whereas, if he has taken the President's Amnesty, he has as full a right to compensation, as if there had never been a civil war. The Amnesty Oath, taken by a person entitled to it, restores him to all the rights, privileges and protection that he ever had as a citizen of the United States. Without it he has no political or legal rights whatever. I have said that the Amnesty restores a citizen to all the rights he ever enjoyed. I should except the elective franchise. That is a matter of State ordination.

Letter from Wendell Phillips—His Plan for Excluding Southern States Until they Adopt Negro Suffrage.

The following letter from Wendell Phillips appears in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* this week:

"To the Editor of the Standard—

"Let me call your attention and that of the country to the danger pointed out in the following extract from the letter of an acute and vigilant friend:

"President Johnson is rapidly issuing proclamations for the reorganization of all the rebel States. The governors appointed are old politicians, who know all the ropes. Is it not their design, and will they not be able, before next December to make all their new Constitutions and elect new governors and full Congressional delegations? Then what is to prevent those States from presenting themselves, fully accredited, on the floor of the new Congress, and participating in its organization. They will claim as President Johnson does, that their States have never been out of the Union; that the government declares (as it will) the rebellion suppressed and military occupation withdrawn, and that they now resume their relations with the federal government, which have been only temporarily suspended.

In this claim they will be backed by the whole power of the Administration, and this is the trap to be sprung on us. The clerk of the House, you remember, presides until a new Speaker is elected. If he had firmness enough to refuse to receive the credentials of these rebel members, and to refuse to count their votes, this danger might be averted. But can we count on so much virtue in any politician? We may perhaps baffle this plan in the Senate. That body being always organized, no members can be admitted without the concurrence of the rest. But how long would even the Senate stand up against the action of the House of Representatives and enormous pressure of every other kind?

"I believe that this attempt will be made at the next meeting of Congress. Possibly South Carolina might be kept out, but even that is doubtful. I may exaggerate the importance of this matter, but that the attempt will be made there can be no doubt.

"The importance of these suggestions cannot be overestimated, and every means should be taken to avert this peril. We have been [illegible] the possibility of rallying a majority of the legally elected members of Congress to [illegible] the members from the rebel states out of [illegible] at least till they consent to certain [illegible] ratifying the anti-slavery amendment and other matters. Some sanguine friends believe they can be kept out until they agree to give the negro the right to vote. But, according to this rebel plot, the southern members may enter Congress without agreeing to the anti-slavery amendment or to any other conditions. Once inside the doors, they may take part in all the discussions and votes affecting themselves and their claims, and we [illegible] the anti-slavery amendment itself [illegible] of the House of Representatives. I know nothing about him, but how few men in the nation could be trusted to stand firm in such a trial. The whole North should be roused to guard against this danger. If the rebel states, in their present mood, can, in any way, get into Congress, and wield eighty-four votes there, the mere hopes of any such [illegible] the negro will be [illegible] them [illegible] ever, and the negro almost as defenceless [illegible]."

"Yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS."

Lands Set Apart for Freedmen to be Retained Until Decision of the Courts.—The New York Tribune's Washington [illegible] [illegible] the Freedmen's Bureau [illegible] [illegible] to former rebel owners [illegible] [illegible] of the Courts.

Castor Oil.—C. T. Buddecke, No. 38 Camp street, advertises for sale 10 barrels of St. Louis (Collier Co.'s) castor oil of the finest quality.

Coal for Winter.—Those who would prudently lay in a supply of coal for next winter are referred to the inducements offered by David Stickney, No. 5 Carondelet street.

By Telegraph from the North.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

New York Markets of the 14th.

New York, July 14.—Five-twenties are very active. One million of them was sold on foreign account to-day at 100 1/2.

Exchange less firm at 108 1/2 @ 109.

Gold closed at 141 1/2. Flat.

Cotton quiet at 51 @ 52.

Flour 5c better, quiet. Corn unchanged.

Wheat irregular.

Sugar, Cuba Muscovado, active, 10 1/2 @ 14¾.

Molasses quiet but firm, 70 @ 78, for Porto Rico.

Pork firmer and more active, $27 75 @ $28 75 for new mess.

Whiskey, Western, $2 09.

Call loans four.

THE FORCE IN TEXAS.

New York, July 14.—The hundred thousand troops reported in Texas is believed to be a hoax to influence the gold market.

Not over 20,000 troops are there.

Sensation telegrams from New Orleans are becoming prevalent.

[illegible] OF FLORIDA—CON-[illegible]

New York, July 14.—Judge Marvin is appointed Provisional Governor of Florida.

The confiscation of property of wealthy rebels was commenced in Richmond on Monday by the seizure of the Tredegar Iron Works.

VARIOUS.

New York, July 14.—Mr. Ford has been informed that his theatre will not be allowed to be opened for theatricals. He charges that this is a dodge of the Christian Association to depreciate the value of the property, and force Ford to sell cheap.

The question of pardoning Col. Lee, of Philadelphia, is referred to the District Attorney who prosecuted him.

Attorney General Speed is known to have used his influence to have the President reconsider the original determination to pardon him.

It is believed Miss Harris will be acquitted on the charge of the murder of Burroughs, on the ground of temporary insanity.

Rumors of Mexican complications gain ground.

The Test Oath for Federal Office.

The act of Congress under which a special oath of loyalty is required of all persons before occupying any Federal office, was passed two years ago in July. It is from taking this oath as a qualifying condition of practice in the U. S. Courts that certain gentlemen of the legal profession have endeavored to be relieved. To this end they make two principal pleas: 1st, that the oath is in itself unconstitutional; 2d, that, if originally valid, it is now abrogated as to all who take the benefit of the President's amnesty.

The text of the act and the oath is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to other penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

Description of the New York Dry Goods Exchange.

[From the New York Herald, July 8.]

The public has been for a long time familiar with the workings of the Corn Exchange, the Produce Exchange, Stock Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Petroleum Exchange, and other organizations of that nature, for the benefit of those engaged in these particular branches of business in our city. We are now able to add to this list an organization under the title of the New York Dry Goods Exchange. Our leading dry goods merchants have for a long time felt the necessity of an organization of this kind, but none existed until within the last month. A commencement has at last been made, and over one hundred of our leading merchants have recorded their names and paid the necessary fees to enable them to participate in its benefits. A regular fee has been paid for membership, and at a rate which is moderate for the facilities obtained.

Spacious rooms have been provided for their accommodation on the second floor of 49 and 51 Park place, and fitted up in a good style. The room is fifty feet by one hundred. The walls at each end are decorated with portraits or engravings of the leading generals and naval heroes of the war, including Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Vice Admiral Farragut and President Lincoln. A number of tables, about three feet wide and ten feet long, are placed through the centre of the room for the accommodation of those who bring samples of their goods.

A telegraph office has been opened in the rooms—thus affording direct communication with all the principal cities in the Northern States, which will be extended to the Southern States as soon as business there revives and renders it necessary. There is also a bulletin board on which is recorded the price of gold at the Gold Room every fifteen minutes during the day, and a summary of other important news, including the prices of such staples as cotton, wool, &c. It thus meets the wants of the dry goods dealers, including the importers and the wholesale merchants.

It differs in its organization from other exchanges in the fact that it embraces in its membership not only the merchants in this city, but of all other large cities, as well as insurance companies, transportation, steamship and express companies—one of its objects being to furnish a rendezvous for merchants doing business in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, and there meet the New York merchants with their samples, select their goods and transact their business, including insurance and arrangements for transportation, without delay of time and trouble in passing around from store to store. Every facility necessary for the accommodation of the out of town merchants who become members has been provided at the rooms. The gold bulletin enables those merchants who base their operations in purchasing and selling upon the price of gold to conduct their transactions as well as if they were in the Gold Room.

This Exchange was only started about the middle of June; but judging from the success on the subscription books, its success is fully established. Among the names of the members are over one hundred merchants of this city, including many of the oldest and most prosperous houses, whose names figure among the hundreds of thousands in our internal revenue income lists, and are as familiar to the mercantile community of the nation as household words. There are also the names of leading merchants of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Detroit. Since its rules do not exclude foreign houses, it is to be presumed that agents of foreign houses will avail themselves of its benefits and become members, this furnishing in time a great dry goods centre, where facts may be gathered as to the amount of stock of different qualities of goods in the market, as well as numerous other facts and data of great value to the dry goods merchants, to say nothing of the facility offered for the Western and Southern merchants to conclude their purchases and close up their business in the city. The saving of time in this respect to all concerned must be of immense value. It also enables the dealers to ascertain more readily and to keep posted in the prices of different qualities of goods. There is no doubt but that it will prove a valuable aid to the trade.

The Napoleonic Quarrel.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR TO PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* says: "The choice of Prince Lucien Bonaparte as president of the commission of the Universal Exhibition is confirmed. Prince Lucien bears the title of Imperial Highness as son of Lucien Bonaparte and nephew of Napoleon I. He is fifty-two years of age, a senator, and grand cross of the Legion of Honor; often resides in London, and one much considered [illegible] there."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing June 21, says: "Prince Napoleon, [illegible] to leave France, [illegible] the Palais Royal, has had an interview with the Emperor. It was a very short one, and, although [illegible] say the Prince looked pale [illegible] [illegible] the presence of [illegible] [illegible] and there is no chance of his remaining [illegible] functions which he has resigned. He will very soon go to his Swiss estate at Prangins, and it is said that he contemplates a reduction in his household. The offices of first chamberlain [illegible] the Prince, held by Count de Bacciochi [illegible] [illegible] of honor to the Princess Clotilde, [illegible] of which is the Duchess d'Abrantes, [illegible] likely to be suppressed.

"A pamphlet, entitled 'Forty Days of Regency,' will appear to-morrow, and it is likely to make some stir. Its object is to glorify Prince Napoleon and establish a similarity between him and the Duke de Morny [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

Negro Suffrage South and North.

From the N. Y. Times, 8th.

The Philadelphia *Press* characterizes it as a "stupendous delusion to expect Congress and the Executive to do that for the emancipated freedmen of the South, which the independent States of the North have failed or refused to do for the better trained and more experienced free colored men in their section." In the main, we believe this is true. Still it is evident that negro suffrage in the Southern States is pressed upon public favor by many considerations which do not affect it at the North.

A large portion of our people fear that in the political reorganization of the South, the power will fall again into the hands of those who were foremost in the rebellion; and they seek a remedy for this in giving the suffrage to the enfranchised slaves. They assume that these slaves would naturally vote with the anti-slavery men of the North—that they would constitute an offset to the vote of those who were recently rebels, and that their admission to the ballot-box would, therefore, afford a safeguard against the return of the Southern States into rebel hands. Whether right or wrong, this is the motive which leads very many Northern men to advocate negro suffrage at the South; and this reason does not apply at the North.

But even if it were necessary to offset the vote of Southern whites, we do not feel assured that it could be done by conferring the suffrage upon the enfranchised slaves. Everything in their past history, everything in their character, and everything in their future necessities, renders it probable, to say the least, that their votes would be mainly influenced by those upon whom they must be dependent, and with whom their relations will be the closest. It is so in every other community,—why should it not be so in the Southern States? It seems not at all unlikely that the admission of the negroes *en masse* to the ballot-box would simply add just so much to the very power we seek to diminish. That those most closely allied with that power think so, is sufficiently proved by the advocacy of negro suffrage in the *Daily News*.

The duty of all good citizens, North and South, who would promote the welfare of the negro race, is to prepare them by education for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to secure their admission to those rights in each State, just as fast as they are qualified to discharge them wisely and safely, and no faster. Thousands and tens of thousands among them are qualified already, but of the great mass of those who have but just received their freedom, this cannot be said.

Rumored Purpose to Remove the Mexican Capital from the City of Mexico.

A late correspondent regarding Mexican affairs says:

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico are in consternation. Rumors which cannot be traced to any source, will, however, persist in flowing through the city, affirming that the seat of government is to be removed to some other more eligible site. It is said that Puebla has found favor in the royal eyes; the air is purer, the landscape more smiling, and, not least, it is considered more loyal. Certainly, its position is superior. A journal of the capital, in opposing the change, is obliged to allow that Mexico City is situated in a swampy valley, but contends that a corporation inclined to do its duty could keep it in a healthy, clean condition.

Imperial Forces in the Department of Matamoros.

A French journal published at Vera Cruz computes the strength of Maximilian's forces operating in the Department of Matamoros, New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas at about ten thousand, including the following commands:

Mejia's division	3,000
Foreign Legion	700
Light battalion d'Afrique, marching on Ciudad Victoria	[illegible]
General Bittencourt's brigade	400
General Jeanningros's column	3,000
Captain Ray's column	700

These forces, it is rumored, will soon be increased by the arrival of six or eight thousand Austrian and French troops.

Proposed Introduction of Africans into the Tierra Caliente.

It is said that a proposition has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Manufactures [Fomento] to introduce 100,000 laborers from the coast of Africa, in order to cultivate the Southern district, [Tierra Caliente]. The proposer says, if this course is not adopted, those lands must be abandoned, for the white man cannot support the heat of the climate. He estimates the consequent increase of national wealth at fifty millions of dollars annually. The measure is recommended by the Committee of Colonization, but opposed by a member who sees in the introduction and amalgamation of the Africans race a social calamity.

The Obi Superstition in Hayti.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, referring to affairs in Hayti, writes on the 3d instant:

In Jacmel a recent incident had shown how deep rooted are the practices of *obi* amongst the more ignorant.

Quite an excitement was caused by an old man, who, representing himself as a sorcerer, played upon the credulities of a few people, promising them riches, etc., if they did what he required of them, one of his requirements being to drink the blood of a man. There were not found wanting some hard-hearted and cruel enough to believe him, and kill an innocent old man and drink his blood.

The deed was discovered and almost all the parties concerned in this diablerie, except the promoter, have been arrested by the police, who are in active pursuit of the sorcerer.

A similar frightful act of superstition occurred a year or so ago, when several of the criminals paid for their crimes with their lives, for Geffrards will show no quarter to such wretches.

The Louisiana Free Bank Securities Sent to Washington in Military Custody.

It will be remembered that upon the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department to Gen. Canby, the State and city bonds belonging to the free banks, and deposited with the State Auditor as securities for their circulation, were delivered into military custody along with the archives of the State which had been removed to Shreveport. It was supposed that these bonds would be restored to the keeping of the State Auditor who would occupy as custodian thereof the relation to the free banks contemplated by the act under which they were created. This expectation, however, was not soon to be realized, and from the following notice from Major Gen. Sheridan to Mr. Julian Neville, State Auditor, which has been kindly communicated to us by the latter as information of interest to the public, such a disposition of the securities in question would seem indefinitely postponed:

Headquarters, Military Division of the South West.
New Orleans, July 15, 1865.

To Julian Neville, Auditor of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Sir—I have respectfully to notify you that in a telegraphic communication received from the Lieutenant General, I am directed to place the Louisiana State, and New Orleans City Bonds, now in my hands, with the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, until further notice.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Later from the North via the River.

By the arrival of the steamers Henry Von Phul and Ben. Stickney, we have Western papers to the evening of the 11th at Cairo—the last date by the Stickney.

Yellow Fever at Wilmington, N. C.

New York, July 8.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent states that yellow fever prevails at Wilmington, N. C., and that strict quarantine is enforced in Hampton Roads on all vessels coming from there.

Probable Trial of Jeff. Davis by Military Commission.

The World special says it is now regarded as quite certain that a special military commission will be instituted in a short time for the trial of Jefferson Davis, on a charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Discoveries of additional evidence involving Davis, is said to be the cause of the transfer of his cause from civil to military tribunal. In this connection, it may be added, that Prof McCullough, rebel inventor of a way for overcoming certain difficulties, supposed to refer to rebel plots to burn certain cities, as alluded to in the late conspiratory trial, was brought here to-day and placed in prison.

Letter from Jeff Davis to Chas O'Conner, Intercepted.

The Tribune says: It is stated that Jeff. Davis has written a letter to Charles O'Conner, one of his counsel, which has been intercepted by the authorities, probably on account of some expressions it may contain. It is further understood that an application from O'Conner for an interview with Davis, has been denied.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Satisfactory Assurance of Our Friend[illegible]—Fall in American Securities—English and French Parliaments—Foreign Markets—2,000,000 Bales American Cotton Expected—German Emigrants and Military Service.

Father Point, July 9.—The [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] via Londonderry [illegible] [illegible].

The London Owl says: We are happy to state the British Government are greatly assured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

United States Government bonds and railroad bonds to give way from the lowest point, however, there has been a slight reaction; 5 20's closing at 70 1/2 to 71c, a fall of 3 per cent; I C and Erie both declined about $2.00, the former being last quoted at 83 to 84, and the latter at 53 to 53 1/2c.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

The Corps Legislatif passed the extraordinary budget by a vote of 247 ayes to 10 nays.

Bourse heavy.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon the 26th.

The Paraguayan forces have reached Belle Vista and Corientes. The Brazilians retired. Great sickness prevails among them.

Manchester market dull, with a downward tendency.

Liverpool, June 30.—Cotton—Sales of the week 60,000 bales. Market opening buoyant with considerable advance on all qualities, but closing flat with much of the improvement partially lost. The advance of the week reached 1/4 to 1/2d on American, with a decline of 1 to 1 1/2d on Egyptian, while the other descriptions are unchanged. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing prime with a falling advance. Quotations—Orleans middling 20 1/4d; middling Texas 20 1/4; upland 19 3/4d. Stock in port by actual count—303,000 bales, being 32,000 above the estimate, including 23,000 American.

London, June 30.—Consols closed at 90 1/4 for money.

American Stocks—I C 84 1/2; Erie 53; U. S. 5-20s 72.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £111,900.

London, June 30.—The ministerial crisis still continues at Vienna.

No other political news of importance.

London Money Market—Money active, rates unchanged.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester, the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South, with but little prospect of speedily obtaining it.

Parliament will be dissolved July 6th.

Electioneering for Parliament was growing warmer. A serious riot is reported at Nottingham, and the military are said to have been called out.

It is stated that Mr. Jacobson is the new Bishop of Chester.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the American Minister in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties or at any rate binding promises, that German emigrants, who have been collected in the United States before acquitting themselves of military service in Germany, shall not be held responsible for the omission, and be conscripted after their return.

There was a ministerial crisis at Vienna; the Cabinet had resigned. Count Mensdorff was Provisional President of the Council.

There was a rumor current but not confirmed, that the Bank of Bombay had suspended.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. WELLS.

Members of the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy—Michael Ryan, of the parish of Rapides; Henry Boyce, of the parish of Rapides; W L Sandford of the parish of Rapides; Gervais Baillio, of the parish Rapides; Smith Gordon, of the parish of Rapides; S A Smith, of the parish of Rapides; Louis Texada, of the parish of Rapides; Meredith Calhoun, of the parish of Rapides; Bartholomew Egan, of the parish of Bienville; J G Taliaferro, of the parish of Catahoula.

PARISH OF CALDWELL.

Police Jurors—Richard King, James S Ray, F W Stroud, J A Boyd, W E Coates, L Coze, W Coting, J D Blanks, J O Odom, J R Yager, D Farland.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Police Jurors—Felix P. Poché, L B Bourgeois, Lorien Malus, E Landry, J K Gandet, John B Ory, E Legendre, C Raymondet.

Justices of the Peace—A H Bourgeois, A Druilhet, A M Gandet, Désiré Le Blanc, E Camille Miré.

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

Wm G Randolph, Constable Second Ward.

CITY OF BATON ROUGE.

Jordan Holt, Mayor, provisionally, until an election is held.

Arrest of Emerson, of Tennessee, for Incendiary Speeches.

[From the Cairo Times, 11th.]

Lieut. Col. Dabney, Commandant of the Post of Columbus, on Thursday last, arrested Emerson Etheridge in Weakley county, Tenn., on the charge of making treasonable and incendiary speeches against the Government of the United States and authorities of the State of Tennessee. It is said that Etheridge has been doing a great deal of mischief lately in attempting to fire the heart of the citizens of his State against the constituted authorities. In a late speech made at Trenton, Tenn., to the negroes, he told them that they were no more free now than before the breaking of the rebellion, the Proclamation of the President of the United States and the action of the State authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. He has openly denounced Andy Johnson as a thief, Gov. Brownlow as an usurper, and the members of the State Legislature as willing instruments of despots, &c., until at last "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and he is now in a fair way to feel the power of the government which he has been so free in maligning. He is now under arrest in Columbia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dying.—A man about 22 years of age, a native of Prussia, named Ch. Regins, was found by officer Marquez in a dying condition on Basin street and taken to the hospital.

Stabbed by a Negro Soldier.—A man named Ed. Howard, was taken to the Charity Hospital near 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, severely wounded in the abdomen. He belonged to the steamship Ashland and complains that he was stabbed by a negro soldier while passing up Tchoupitoulas street after midnight.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 15, 1865.

A reference to our commercial report will show that there has been some movement in flour partly for government account, and that prices have improved. We learn that private telegrams from St. Louis, under date of the 13, report an advance in that market and moreover, instruct agents here not to sell until further orders. This also may have had some influence in stimulating the demand. Sugar and Molasses were again at a stand-still, but after opening dull and drooping, the movement in our leading staple was resumed with increased spirit, and fully 2250 bales changed hands at stiffer prices, the slight declines of yesterday having been fully recovered. This favorable reaction was caused by a receipt of private telegrams quoting middling, at New York yesterday, at the advanced rate of 50c. This would show an improvement of 4c, which had much to distrust the correctness of the report; but, it was accepted by others, who acted on it accordingly.

The Gold market opened at 146 @ 146¼, but the demand becoming quite spirited, buyers soon found themselves unable to supply their wants under 147 @ 147¼ and 147½. The market then relapsed and closed at 146 @ 147 against 146 @ 146¼, last evening. The movement was on quite a liberal scale, the sales and resales including $1000, $1500 and $2000 at 146; $1000, $2000, $2600 and $5000 at 146¼; $1800, $3000 and $5000 at 146¾; $1000, $2000, two lots of $2500, $3000, $6000, $8500 and $9000, $11,000 at 147; two lots of $2500, $3000, $27,000 and $35,000 (in all $69,000) at 147¼; and $2000, $4000 and $4500 at 147½. The telegrams referred to above quoted the New York market at 143¾. The movement was partly to execute new orders, but also to a considerable extent, to fulfill previous contracts. Any tendency to a rise was checked by the expectation that there might be a considerable amount in the Guiding Star, coming up the river. We heard of no further sales of silver since the American half-dollars noticed in our last report at 133. Mexican dollars are nominal or taken by dealers at an unusual discount from the rate for gold.

We heard of very few operations in Foreign Exchange. The only sales of Sterling reported were a first class private bill for a round amount at 1.9, and a Bank bill for £2000, rate not stated. We quote Sterling at 147 to 150 for private bills and 151 to 153 for Bank, and Francs at 3 72½ to 3 85 for the former and 3 67½ to 3 70 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and easier, the Banks and dealers checking on New York at ¾ to 1 per cent discount, mostly the latter, but meeting only a limited demand, while outdoors the sales included a moderate sum of New York sight at 1¼, 1¾ and 1/2 discount; the handsome amount of $160,000 one day's sight at 1 1/2 and a smaller sum, about $10,000, at 1¾; $21,000 "five days," in two sums, at 1¾ and $10,000 at 2; and some one day's sight on Philadelphia at 1¾.

We heard of no further sales of Stocks since the City Railroad noticed in our last report. Some Bank of New Orleans shares were offered at $15, and might, perhaps, have been bought at a point or so less, but found no buyers, unless at figures which would not be accepted. At auction, $10,560 Home Insurance Scrip ($3,970 for 1859 and $6,590 for 1860) sold at 37c per dollar, and $5,640 Crescent for 1859, '60, '62 and '63, at 41.

Holders of Bank notes were quite startled about noon by a current rumor, having apparently reliable foundation, that a special order would shortly be issued to the effect that the Bonds belonging to the Free Banks, deposited with the State Auditor, should be seized and forwarded to Washington city. The general impression in financial circles was that having been originally deposited in trust for the benefit of the note holders, whatever disposition might be made of these securities it would not be to their prejudice; but, at the same time it might have a very depressing influence on the market value of the notes. Hence there was a pretty general desire to realize, even at material concessions from previous rates, and there may have been sales which escaped our observation. The only transactions reported, however, showed but little variation, the sales including a lot of Merchants' Bank bills at 61c ꝑ dollar, $600 at 65, and $4,500 at 66 1/2, $4,000 Bank of New Orleans at 68, $1,200 at 70, and some at 67 1/2 and 69; some Bank of Louisiana at 39, and $700 Louisiana State Bank at 59 1/2.

We also heard of a sale of $5000 State [illegible] yesterday, at 60c, [illegible] several small sums of merchants' were picked up at 63 and 63 1/2. At auction $2500 Merchants were sold at 65 1/2c, and subsequently resold at 67. Before the [illegible] of the report referred to above the [illegible] [illegible] follows: Louisiana at 39, [illegible] [illegible] Union Bank at 71 to 73, and Crescent City at [illegible] to 80. The bonds rated [illegible] [illegible] Banks. [illegible] City Treasury notes rate at [illegible] per cent [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, July 15, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with continued depression, caused by the absence of Exchange and the want of freight room, but at about noon, under the influence of private telegrams from New York quoting middling at the advanced rate of 56, the movement was renewed, and quite an active demand ensued, resulting in sales of 2250 bales, embracing 800 to one party, and 450, 280, 200, 150, 100, 90, 40 and about 150, to others. As the demand was developed prices stiffened and the falling off of yesterday was fully recovered. We now quote ordinary at 32 to 34c, good ordinary at 38 to 40, low middling at 42 to 43, and middling at 46 to 47. Strict good ordinary to barely low middling sold at 41.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a fair supply offering, but there is no demand and we have not a sale to report to-day. The purchases of Sugar reported yesterday, were for shipment to St. Louis. We quote Common Louisiana Sugar at 11½ @ 12c; Fair at 12 @ 13c; Fully Fair at 13 @ 14c, and Prime at 14½ @ 15c ꝑ lb. Old Louisiana Molasses at 70c ꝑ gallon, new at 75 @ 80c, and refinery reboiled at 65c ꝑ gallon.

FLOUR.—The Government having come to the market to the extent of 2000 or 3000 barrels, prices have stiffened, and some sales show an advance. The sales yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, comprise 4000 bbls, to the trade and to the Government, of which 150 bbls Good Fine at $6 75, 150 Low Superfine at $7 12½, 200 do at $7 25, 1300 bbls on private terms, 400 Superfine at $7 75, 100 Low Extra at $8 62½, 1200 Low Extra at $8 75, 100 Fair Extra at $9, and 200 Choice do at $10 ꝑ bbl. The sales to the Government are to be deliverable by the seller, at cost, including all the incidental expenses, of about 25c ꝑ bbl.

CORN.—The market is very nearly bare. There was a good demand to day for the trade and for gulf ports, at very full prices, the sales comprising 300 sacks Yellow at $1 35, 500 Yellow, 1000 White and White Mixed and 300 White at $1 40 ꝑ bushel.

OATS.—The stock of Oats is light. There were sales of 300 sacks at 70c ꝑ bush.

BRAN.—200 sks sold at $1 35 ꝑ bush.

HAY.—The sales to day comprise 481 bales Western at $32 50 and 400 bales Prime and do at $33 50 @ 34 ꝑ ton.

ONIONS.—A lot of 40 bbls Western sold at $13 ꝑ bbl.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at $2 10 ꝑ gal.

BALE ROPE.—100 coils sold at 13¾c ꝑ lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—A lot of 20 bales sold at 26 ꝑ yard.

COFFEE.—There were sales to day of 26 bags Rio at 31c and 15 do at 33c ꝑ lb. Subsequently 31c was offered and refused.

FREIGHTS.—There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward, and unengaged tonnage by sailing vessels is being refused. They are taking Cotton at 1c ꝑ lb for New York and $3 50 ꝑ bale for Boston. By the regular mail steamers for New York, 2½c ꝑ lb is obtained readily.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 17 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 17, 1865

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

P. MALLARD,
UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
56 ..... Royal Street 56

[illegible]

Coal, Coal, Coal.

BEST of PITTSBURG for family use; also ANTHRACITE. Now is the time to purchase Coal for Winter. Orders taken at lowest market price for CASH by DAVID STICKNEY, No. 5 Carondelet street.

Coal, Coal.

10 bbls COLLIER Co's St. Louis, first quality [illegible] and for sale by [illegible] BUDDECKE.

One Dollar Saved is One Made.

NOTICE TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

200 [illegible]

House for Sale or Groceries.

FOR SALE, [illegible]

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE members of the above Association are hereby notified that the GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on MONDAY, [illegible]

By order of President. A. [illegible] MARCHAND, Secy.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, 1st April, 1865, [illegible]

Sundries! Sundries! Sundries!

100 [illegible]

CUBA PRODUCE

IN BOND AND IN STORE

867 [illegible]

U. S. Direct Taxation.

Seventh, Eight and Ninth Wards

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX COMMISSION, [illegible]

THE TAX ROLL [illegible]

NOTICE.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE public is hereby [illegible]

Wanted.

A first class CUTTER [illegible]

Dyspepsy, Heartburn, &c. &c.
RADICAL CURE.

DR. I. ELLALEMA'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

NOTICE.
ANTOINE DUBUC,
Secretary of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans,
Office, No. 50 St. Anthony street,

[illegible]

Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery.

[illegible]

J. BONNOT & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

OUR friends and the public are respectfully informed [illegible]

[illegible] GIRAUD.

July 1st, 1865.

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. A. HALL & CO. SALES.

[illegible]

Cotton! Cotton!! Cotton!!!

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,

[illegible]

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Landed Property in the 3d District.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

BY BOUDOUSQUIE & FORTIER.

[illegible]

BY J. H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.

[illegible]

ST. H. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.

[illegible]

Dessert Wines and Old Cognac Brandy.

[illegible]

Property for Sale.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, ROGERS & BIDWELL ..... Proprietors.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 13, 14 and 15.

Last Three Days of the Season, with an Entire Change of Programme.

Friday Evening, July 14,
BENEFIT OF A. M. HERNANDEZ,

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

THE DANCING MASTER.

OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER OF BOURBON AND TOULOUSE STS.

Grand Closing Concert.

[illegible]

St. Charles Hotel
KEPT BY
A. MOUISSET.

NEW IBERIA, (LA.)

Louis Bush
Attorney at Law, Thibodaux, La.

Dr. P. P. Durel,
OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS,

[illegible]

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
No. 26 St. Charles Street,

ALBERT VOORHIES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
46 ..... Exchange Alley 46

Sabatez, Bros & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
IMPORTERS OF MANILA AND SISAL ROPES

DIVINATION!

PREDICTIONS!

[illegible]

NOTARY PUBLIC.

12 ..... Carondelet Street 12

Boudousquie & Fortier,

No. 22 COMMERCIAL ALLEY.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

[illegible]

ATOCHA & HOWE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
14 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

[illegible]

D. ARGOTE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, No. 122 Exchange Alley, New Orleans

[illegible]

Removal.

DR. S. C. MAQUIN has removed from No. [illegible] to No. 160 Burgundy street, [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

New Orleans, July 1, 1865.

Seed Rooms for the Culture of Rice and Orange Trees.

[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co.

"STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS."

FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

MORNING STAR, [illegible]
EVENING STAR, [illegible]
GUIDING STAR, [illegible]
RISING STAR, [illegible]

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS

MISSISSIPPI, [illegible]
MARIPOSA, [illegible]
MONTEREY, [illegible]

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
GUIDING STAR

[illegible]

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $60; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $50.

[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible]

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... do. [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK ..... do. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.

WASHINGTON ..... [illegible]
LAFAYETTE ..... [illegible]
EUROPE ..... [illegible]
FRANCE ..... [illegible]
NAPOLEON III ..... [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, [illegible]

New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line

[illegible]

For Lewisburg, Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington.

[illegible]

For Montgomery Direct.

[illegible]

Freight for Alabama River.

[illegible]

STEAMER ALGERINE,
FOR LOWER COAST

[illegible]

For Havana.

[illegible]

196 ..... Gravier Street 196

NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

John M. G. Parker & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BROKERS,

General Agency for Lands and Real Estate.

—BRANCH HOUSE:—

No. 22 Commerce and 6 St. Michael Street, MOBILE, ALA.

Auguste Montreuil,
STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE
BROKER.
No. 20 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

OCTAVE DE ARMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
146 ..... Royal street 146

P. A. ROY
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]

J. B. Walton, Auctioneer,
No. 17 CARONDELET STREET, [illegible]

[illegible]

A. PITOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 22 Commercial Alley.

[illegible]

AVIS AUX VOTANTS.

Bureau du Registre, salle No 6 de l'Hôtel de Ville.

[illegible]

Emprunt 7-30
DES ETATS UNIS
Troisième Serie.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Emprunt 7-30.

Bons 5-20 des Etats Unis

Portant six pour cent d'intérêt en or.

[illegible]

L'intérêt à 7 30 pour cent s'élève à

Un cent par jour sur un billet de	$50.
Deux cents par jour sur un billet de	100
Dix cents par jour sur un billet de	500
Vingt cents par jour sur un billet de	1 000
Une piastre par jour sur un billet de	5 000

[illegible]

JAY COOKE,

[illegible]

TAXE DIRECTE DES ETATS UNIS

[illegible]

St. Louis Restaurant,
KEPT BY HENRY DASTRE,

[illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 196 Canal Street,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

[illegible]

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Warehouse No. 26 and 28 Commerce St.

[illegible]

STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Depot of French Patent Medicines, Ointments, &c.

[illegible]

Found.

[illegible]