The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1867.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction, to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground situated on Frenchmen street, between Liberal and Force, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

THE DOLBEAR COLLEGE.—This institution remains open during the summer for ladies, for gentlemen and for lads. Professor Dolbear is assisted by a corps of instructors of competent qualifications. Those who desire to fit themselves for good business situations should lose no time in availing themselves of its benefits. The college is at the corner of Camp and Common streets.

The rumor current in this city that Santa Anna was shot, soon after his reputed capture by the Mexicans, would seem to be borne out by the fact of the execution of Maximilian, as the one was doubtless as criminal as the other in the eyes of the Mexican authorities.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* notices the arrival at that place of fifty barrels of flour, contributed by merchants of Cincinnati to the suffering poor of that section, on whose behalf we take pleasure in making the acknowledgment.

We are in receipt of an invitation to a lunch to be given at the Hope Insurance Office, 21 Camp street, Monday noon.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Quick, sailed at 8 o'clock last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs L S Nasel, Wm Grant, Mrs L C Nasel, servant and child, Jno Harford and mother, Jno. Hoeden, J Sidler, Mrs Childs and 2 children, P E Hopkins, A B Scott, C N L Moss, Mrs Brown and child, Jno H Todd, M Phillip and wife, Wm L Hurse, and 40 in the steerage.

The steamship Kensington, Capt. Hedge, sailed last evening for Boston, full of freight and the following passengers:

Mr Douglas and lady, Capt J G Wilner, Tracy Twichell, Mrs Nichols and 2 children, Miss McLaughlin, Mrs Twichell, C W Fox, Miss Sumner, Miss Palmer, J Cragin, Mrs Stephens and child, and others.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, E. E. Vaill commander, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Lemonier, Mr Frye, Miss N Pattilur, E Fenner, R Donald, S C Hickey, S Hubbs, Mrs S Barr, Miss Whooping, Miss L Ainsworth, Miss K Lockhart, Miss Levy and servant, Miss E Lockhart, Mr Underwood, servant, Miss E Bourgeois, Mrs Lewis or Mr Underwood, Mrs A W Carter, F D Cark, L Parrish, A Rosenburg, Miss Gasquet, Mrs Gray, Mrs Zerega and 2 children, and others.

The British steamship Pantheon, Captain Beeley, sailed last evening for Liverpool direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

L A De Belinas, Mr. John Egger, Miss T Drowel, Miss Mary Drowel, Miss Celie Drowel, Miss Anna Drowel, Miss Louisa Drowel, Jno Lanata, Jas Farney, R W Craven and friend, Margaret Hogan, Mrs Eland and child, Mr Wilson, David Williams, Miss Julia Smith.

The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Marshman, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a fair freight and the following passengers:

Miss M Malone, A V Calvin, A Richard, J Barlow, Capt R S Source, Mr Havard, M Bureers, Mr Sentein, V A Quesada, Jas Solano, Capt J A P Doyle, Mrs C Cacasses and child, Louis Calc, J Blanco.

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, arrived in Paris on the 30th of June, and was duly received by the Emperor Napoleon.

Ismail Pacha, King of Egypt, arrived there on the 16th, and in consequence of the sickness of the Emperor at that time, was received at the Tuileries by the Empress.

Prince Napoleon is again residing in Paris.

It is stated that at the Paris Exposition the Empress Eugenie evidently expected the Sultan of Turkey to take her by the arm, but he did not.

The New York *Herald* thinks that if Juarez had pardoned Maximilian, it would have produced another revolution in Mexico.

MEXICO.

THE FOREIGN LEGION AT MOBILE—REPORTED MURDER OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE CAPITAL.

[From the Mobile Evening News, July 5th.]

The Mexican steamship Tabasco, Capt. Andres Sotelo, arrived at this port yesterday, from Vera Cruz, having on board nearly five hundred of Maximilian's troops, who left that city on the 27th ult. They constitute the Foreign Legion, commanded by Col Soudre.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Major Barbot Cordier, a French staff officer, who politely furnished us with a list of the officers who came over on the Tabasco, together with the particulars of the surrender of Vera Cruz, etc.

The Imperial Commissioner surrendered the town to the Foreign Consuls on the 25th of June. Colonel Soudre, commanding the Foreign Legion, was required to leave the city, but he objected to doing so, as he saw no grounds whatever for the movement. He was satisfied that he could hold the place for six months, having an ample supply of ammunition, with the batteries of artillery, numbering in all about seventy guns. He, however, consented to embark his troops on condition that they should leave the town with all the military honors, and that each member of the Legion should receive a certain amount of money—"an amount," in the words of Major Cordier, "too large with which to die, but too small to live upon." These terms were accepted by the Consuls, and accordingly the troops embarked on the 27th, with all their arms, accoutrements, etc., leaving in the city the rest of the garrison, consisting of about thirteen hundred Mexican troops.

The Foreign Legation represents perhaps a dozen different nations. Of Mexicans there are 46 officers and 50 men; Spaniards 5 officers and 290 men—all belonging to the artillery. Of the rest of the troops, there are 66 infantry, 36 artillery, and 136 cavalry, of which 34 belonged to the Governor's Guard. The following list of officers is furnished us:

La Col Soudre, commander; Capt. Bouchard, 2d commander, Cavalry; Capt. Martin, Infantry; Capt. Kekling, Adjutant Major; Capt. Rapher Artillery; Lt Souparis, Cavalry; Lt. Brisoy, Infantry, (staff officer); Lt. Bonnet, commander of Governor's Guard; Lt. Mondye, Paymaster; Sub Lt. Bollet, Governor's Guard; Sub Lt. Geerin, Cavalry; Sub-Lt. LeCanchois, Infantry; Sub-Lt. Redouset, Artillery; Sub-Lt. Barbot Cordier, staff officer; Capt. Leys, (Belgian,) Paymaster to the 11th Mexican Reg't.

It was rumored in Vera Cruz when the Tabasco left that the English, French, Spanish and foreign ministers to the Court of Maximilian had been murdered by the Liberals, and that Marquez, the Liberal commander in the city of Mexico, had blown his brains out immediately after the fall of the city. Major Cordier informs us further that the rumor made its appearance in Vera Cruz about the 25th of February, and has prevailed there ever since, causing a number of deaths. He wholly discredits the capture of Santa Anna. The Tabasco is anchored in the middle of the river at the foot of Government street. She is owned by a French house in Vera Cruz, and was chartered by the English and Prussian Consuls for the transportation of the Foreign Legion to this port. She goes hence to Havana as soon as she is supplied with provisions and water.

A Political Sketch by Albert Pike.

Here is a knot of the men who shape and control public opinion—the editors of the leading journals, the keen, intellectual lawyers—and [illegible] men among them each vote. Do you wish to know who are the voters. They're ... [illegible] ... whose perched in [illegible] majesty ... The country is partly in male his kingdom is. ... Here is another sovereign—this creature, all animal, with the tongue protruded from the side of his mouth, and the leer of idiocy on his sensual features. He votes. Mellas, Carathers, Hossea, Yerger, Chalmers, Dixon, and hundreds like them, do not.

In the nation none that disfranchises hundreds of statesmen, advocates, editors, merchants, bankers, the men of capital and intellect and influence, the men whom the people have always trusted; and that gives the ignorant, brutal, bestial Ethiopian the power to govern and oppress these men, not to be exercised by themselves, but by a handful of pettifogging "centurions"! It is not fancy that releases them from all obligations of allegiance, makes them foreigners, and ... [illegible] ... there is a country whose government they know only by its oppressions? By doing so, the government arms each with a thousand-fold power of agitation, and imposes upon them, as a duty to seek the ruin of the country, if they cannot otherwise regain the rights of freemen.

FEELING OF REGRET AT THE REPORTED EXECUTION IN WASHINGTON—SECRETARY SEWARD BLAMED FOR HIS MILD HANDLING.—*Washington, July 1, 10:30 P. M.*—The excitement relative to the reported execution of Maximilian has been most intense here the whole day. The general feeling is one of profound regret, both for Mexican statesmen and Maximilian. Much bitterness seems to be felt against Secretary Seward, who is now blamed for not writing a more peremptory letter to the Mexican government, after taking ... [illegible] ... the life of the ex-Emperor should be spared. It is said here that Secretary Stanton has expressed himself very strongly on the subject in private conversations, and has not hesitated to condemn Seward's course. Minister Campbell is also believed to be of the same opinion, and is said to have been surprised at the mild tone of Mr. Seward's dispatches. He (Mr. Campbell) made his own letter to the Mexican government much stronger than Secretary Seward's tame instructions justified.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Emperor Napoleon has promised to pay a visit to the King of Prussia in October.

MR. COLMAN AMERICAN REGRETTING THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.—*Washington, July 2.*—The French ... telegraphed here to-day ... [illegible] ... of the execution ... a reply was made that no additional details had been received.

LITERARY.

"Aunt Margaret's Troubles." A tale of Love, Selfishness and Retribution. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, publishers. Blelock & Co., New Orleans, have it on sale.

This charming little book created a sensation in England upon its appearance there, and great inquiries for the author were made on every hand. It was very generally attributed to Miss Anne Thackeray, whose "Story of Elizabeth" and "To Esther" had attracted so much attention. In style "Aunt Margaret's Troubles" is very much like the works of Miss Thackeray, but it was found that the writer was the daughter of another great author—Charles Dickens. This is Miss Dickens' first attempt at story writing, and her success was fully established before her name was connected with the story. It is considered a great thing to get a favorable notice for a book from the *Saturday Review*, and in this Miss Dickens has been specially favored, for that able critical journal speaks of this book in the highest terms. "After wading through the ordinary novels of the season, it says, "after learning to what depths of dullness and folly the human intellect can descend, after wondering at the hideous pictures of vice or inanity which men and women can paint as representatives of human life, it is positive mental refreshment to come across such a book as "Aunt Margaret's Troubles," which for pathos and idyllic tenderness may compete with even the best novels of the day. It is a quiet story of selfishness on the one hand, and of love betrayed on the other, with the retribution sure to follow upon wrong as the moral justice done at the end. It is a charming book and worth half a hundred fictions of the more ambitious and elaborate kind." This is high praise, coming as it does from the *Saturday Review*; yet no one can read the book without feeling that it is merited. We began the work after reading "Not a Hero," the book last published by Messrs. Blelock & Co., and the contrast was so great that we regretted the time thrown away upon the other. There are passages in "Ingenisco" similar to those in this book, and many that remind us in both, of Miss Thackeray's "Elizabeth" and "Village on the Cliff." All of these books are by ladies, and young ladies too, and all but one are of high order. The earnest simplicity of this story; the beautiful pictures of domestic life; the descriptions of scenery and people, and the delineations of character, betray ability strongly marked if not real genius. We have read "Aunt Margaret's Troubles" with more pleasure than we have been able to derive from many of the late novels that have come under our notice.

Every Saturday, for July 6th, has a fine list of contents, and among the articles are some of high merit. The selections are unquestionably good; "Beauty and the Beast," Miss Thackeray's last story, first published in *Cornhill*, is concluded in this number. A paper from *Fraser's* entitled "A Charm of Birds," by Charles Kingsley, is also very good. "Miracles and Special Providences," by Prof. Tyndall, will not please the church people, and may provoke criticism. In an article entitled "The Constitution of the Universe," published in the *Crescent Monthly*, Prof. Tyndall referred to this subject and the article provoked replies from a dozen clergymen, on account of the closing paragraph upon miracles. "Stone Edge, (Cornhill); "False Faces," (London Review); "M. Dumas and the Floor," Translation. "A Flattering Reminiscence," (Family Herald); "Paris in an Exhibition Week," (Fortnightly Review); "Silcote of Silcotes," by Henry Kingsley; and three poems complete the list. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, publishers. For sale at all the book stores.

"Far Above Rubies." A Novel By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, publishers. For sale by Gresham, Camp street.

A book bearing the name of Mrs. Riddell, author of "George Geith," "City and Suburb," "Too Much Alone," "The Race for Wealth," etc., etc., will not be likely to escape the attention of the reading public. "Far Above Rubies," the latest book by this pleasant writer, is a tale of English modern life, of town and country, and abounds in gems of thought that well deserve the name of the work. One can pick out passage after passage to which the phrase "far above rubies" could be aptly applied. The style of the work is exceedingly good, and the easy command of language which marks every page is really striking. Mrs. Riddell excels in dialogue—some of the conversations being as true to life as we can imagine—while her descriptive powers are strongly marked. For pleasant summer reading one could hardly take up a more pleasing book.

Littell's Living Age, for June 29th, contains an article that will be read with great interest in this city. Sometime ago, it was reported that the London *Saturday Review* had spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Charles Gayarré's "Philip II," and great inquiries for a copy of this paper were made. Mr. Gayarré himself failed to procure it, but we now find the article copied into the *Living Age*. This fact adds to the interest which we already feel in that periodical. "By far the most remarkable of the American works at present before us, is one which its author justly describes as being an historical essay rather than a biography, and which is, perhaps, more truly a study of character than of history. * * * it is a work of no ordinary interest," and "Mr. Gayarré's work is likely to enjoy a wider popularity than books of so limited and peculiar a scope commonly attain," are among the words of praise bestowed by the *Saturday Review*. The other articles in this number are all good.

LA CAUSE PERDUE.—The 21th number of the *Lost Cause* has been received. Copies can be procured at the office of *La Renaissance*.

Amnesty in Europe.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S AMNESTY TO HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to Herr Von Komers, the Minister of Justice:

DEAR CHEVALIER VON KOMERS—My heart inclines me, upon the day when I shall assume the crown of St. Stephen, to extend full forgiveness, even in my kingdoms and countries now belonging to the Hungarian Crown, to all those who have committed an offense against me or any members of my Imperial House. It is my desire that this highly important day should bring comfort and joy, as far as possible, into the abodes of even well deserved misfortune, and that, therefore such prisoners as have already endured the greater part of the punishment allotted to their crimes, and are admitted to be improved and not dangerous to society, should receive their freedom and be allowed to return to their families.

I have, therefore, decided upon remitting, in so far as it has not been already suffered, the punishment imposed upon all those persons who, up to the day of my coronation as King of Hungary and the adjacent countries, have been found guilty of high treason or offenses against the Imperial House. And I accordingly decree that no criminal proceedings shall take place for offenses of this character committed before the aforesaid day, and that any proceedings still pending on account thereof at that date shall at once be quashed.

I have further determined entirely to relieve the four hundred and fifty-four civil offenders, named in the list appended, from the remainder of their terms of imprisonment; to commute the sentences of the four subsequently named persons from imprisonment for life to stated periods of incarceration, and to desire my Supreme Court to substitute suitable terms of imprisonment in the cases of the eight criminals mentioned in your special report, upon whom sentence of death has been passed by my tribunals.

You will, therefore, see that this act of grace is carried into effect upon the day of my coronation. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Buda, June 4, 1867.

THE POLISH AMNESTY.—The following Russian ukase, bearing the date of Warsaw, May 31, signed by Count de Bern, has been published:

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased, under date 17th (29th) of May, to order—

1. That all political proceedings relative to the recent insurrection, to the disorders of which it was the cause, which are not yet completed before the tribunals, and also before the preliminary commissions, should be annulled, and the accused should be set at liberty if they shall not have been guilty of ordinary crimes, such as murder, incendiarism, etc.

2. No fresh prosecution shall be commenced on account of participation in the insurrection, and persons who may be suspected of such participation shall not be prosecuted.

3. Those persons, natives of the Kingdom of Poland, who in consequence of the recent political disturbances have been sent to different localities as an administrative measure, may return to the country if their conduct be deemed satisfactory by the local authorities. This permission does not extend to ecclesiastics, whose return shall be dependent upon the personal decision of the Emperor's Lieutenant in Poland.

4. Permission to return to Poland is also granted to persons being natives of the Western Governments, and who, by an administrative act, have been sent away from their residences, if their conduct be certified as satisfactory by the local authorities, and if they sincerely declare their desire to settle in the Kingdom of Poland. This permission does not extend to ecclesiastics, who must obtain a special permission from the Emperor's Lieutenant to return to Poland.

MAXIMILIAN'S TELEGRAM TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The *Liberté* publishes the following telegram from the Emperor Maximilian to his brother, the Emperor of Austria: "I am a prisoner of war, but do not be alarmed. I am treated in a manner which in no way violates the laws and customs of civilized nations."

ACTION OF THE FRENCH SENATE.—At the ... sitting of the Senate, June 18, Baron Dupin ... protest in favor of the ... and international ... in Mexico ... [illegible] ... was received by the Assembly with loud cheers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Case.—The case of Mrs. Ann E. Coffee, of Huntsville, Ala., vs. Henry J. Feltus and J. J. Person & Co., of Louisiana, was yesterday decided by Judge Durell, of the U. S. Circuit Court, giving judgment for plaintiff, represented by Messrs. Race, Foster and Merrick, counsel, for 25 bales of cotton, or $3500 with interest and costs from June 5th, 1867. Defendants contracted with plaintiff to deliver to her order, in New Orleans, free of expense, 25 bales of cotton, as soon as practicable, upon the raising of the blockade.

Coffee Statement.—To Mr. H. F. Lonsdale, coffee broker, 131 Gravier street, we are indebted for his second annual statement since the close of the war. We make the following interesting extracts:

The year closing the 30th June, 1867, shows sales direct for consumption of 984,500 bags in the United States, and an average monthly sale of 82,042 bags, leaving a stock on hand at all ports of 101,500 bags. The market during the past year in this city has ruled as follows: Prime, 19c to 20c, gold duty paid; Fair to Good Fair, 17c to 18c, do; Ordinary and Skimming, 15¼c to 16¼c, do; gold quotation this day being 138⅛. There is now no stock in first hands in this city. Second hands hold about 3000 bags, and selling at from 23 to 25 cents currency, for fair to good fair, no prime in the market.

Depository for Parochial Records.—Governor Flanders has rented the building lately occupied by the Louisiana State Bank, corner of Conti and Royal streets, as a suitable fire proof building for the use of the Register of Conveyances, the Recorder of Mortgages and the custodian of notarial records, in accordance with an act of the Legislature requiring a fire-proof building for the purpose.

For Washington.—Gov. B. F. Flanders left yesterday evening for Washington City for the purpose, among others, of settling his business with the Government as Treasury Agent, having resigned the position, and for the object of securing the aid of Congress in the reconstruction of our levees. He is accompanied by the State Auditor, Mr Peralta, who goes on for the purpose of procuring a large amount of bonds of the State, captured by the Government and subsequently forwarded to Washington, by Gen. Canby for disposition.

Examination for Rape.—Ammey Brunington, the negro charged with recently committing a rape on a little white girl fourteen years of age, was examined before Recorder Vennard, yesterday morning, and the accused committed for trial before the First District Court. The evidence with the girl's statement and the circumstances was quite conclusive that the fiend carried her into a hay loft, threatened her with a knife, the edge of which he made her feel to assure her of his deliberate villainy, then gagged her mouth with a wad of paper, and repeatedly ravished her person in a brutal manner, injuring her so severely that she was crippled for some time afterwards. The victim of his brutal ity, Elizabeth Killeen, is a poor girl, and was engaged in selling eggs in the Fourth District.

U. S. District Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—After reading the minute of this Court for the previous day, the District Attorney, Mr. S. H. Torrey, yesterday addressed the Court, announcing the death at Washington City, on the 5th instant, of its presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had been communicated by telegraph. Mr. Torrey accompanied this announcement with a brief eulogy upon the deceased Judge, and moved the Court to adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory.

Judge John A. Campbell, long the associate of Judge Wayne on the Supreme Bench and of course familiar with the strongly marked traits of his character, seconded the motion of the District Attorney, in an address uttered with much solemnity and pathos, in which the distinguished speaker seemed scarcely able to restrain the starting tear. We regret that a copy of his remarks promised us reached us too late for insertion.

The Alleged Kidnapping Case.—The case of Mrs. Welsh, the prisoner, and Morris R Smith, charged with the abduction of Ophelia Leonard, an octoroon girl 18 years of age, daughter of Lydia Leonard, for purposes of prostitution, was concluded before U. S. Commissioner Shannon yesterday, who sent it before the U. S. District Court. Smith is under bonds and Mrs. Welsh in jail. The testimony has been given already to the public, as far as relevant, and it is somewhat pointed against the accused. The girl's complaint is that she was decoyed to Mrs. Welsh's, locked in by her, and ravished by Smith, while under the influence of some stupefying drug.

The Execution of Maximilian.

[From the New York Tribune.]

If it be true, as our dispatches affirm, that Maximilian has been shot, then the Liberals of Mexico have stained with unnecessary cruelty the young Republic so gloriously established. Gloriously, we say, for the persistent courage of the Mexican Republicans in the attempt to overthrow the Empire has not many parallels. The Mexicans were divided, and in the early part of the war the Republicans were merely rebels, insurgents, the remnant of a State thrown against the borders of America, and prepared at any moment to escape to our territory. With what energy and trustfulness, with what unpausing vigor the little Republic fought the French, the Belgians, the Austrians, and even domestic enemies like Ortega and Santa Anna, the history of the last few years will tell. Juarez has shown what perseverance combined with courage may do, for Juarez, after all, was the leading spirit in the war. He was the ablest of the Mexican chiefs, and his triumphs have been worthy of his cause.

We trust we do not speak offensively of Mexico when we say that but for the United States the triumph might have been doubtful America was always with Juarez. Resolutions of sympathy were popular in our legislative assemblies. Napoleon was regarded as an intruder, and the popular feeling demanded his expulsion. When Austria proposed to reinforce Maximilian, the Government directed our Minister to protest and withdraw. Austria, with Prussia menacing her, and Sadowa looming up, desisted. When Ortega attempted to cross the Rio Grande and oppose Juarez, he was arrested by General Sheridan. The moral sentiment of America was so earnest, and the demands of our Government so pressing, that Napoleon was compelled to evacuate so hastily as to suffer what was virtually a humiliation. Juarez and his Republic thus owe much to America; therefore, more than any other ally, Mexico owes her freedom. As allies, we ventured to implore Mexico to be generous in her triumph. This voice has not been heeded. Perhaps, owing to Mr. Seward's circumlocution, it was never heard. This remains to be known. Certain it is that in spite of the prayer of the American nation for the life of Maximilian, he has been executed.

We regard this execution as a disaster to Mexico. Whatever may be said of his imperial enterprise, Maximilian was a liberal and enlightened prince. When Austria made him Viceroy of her Italian provinces, he was so generous toward conquered Lombardy and Venice that he was recalled. In Mexico such a rule as was permitted to him showed a progressive statesmanship. He was an accomplished gentleman. The end of his life shows that he was a brave and self-denying soldier. To take such a man, a prisoner, in broad day and shoot him, merely because he had been unfortunate in war, is a blunder. To do so in defiance of the civilized world is a crime. To America it is an insult. We merely ask the poor boon of this helpless, unfortunate young man's life, and it is denied. We gave Mexico national triumph, and in return she spurns even our counsels of mercy.

We feel this more keenly because of our treatment of Jefferson Davis. We had a class of people here who insisted that war was not complete until we had hanged a man—a poor old man of sixty. Like the cannibals of Africa, the only fruits of their victory were the wasted bodies of their enemies. The clamor was so loud that even wise men bowed their heads and joined in it. At one time it was feared that our triumphant and glorious wars would be dishonored by a gallows. But the better sense of the people prevailed, and the leader of one of the greatest rebellions in history was set free. How much nobler in the eyes of the world will America appear with Davis free than Mexico with this dead body of an amiable and unfortunate prince. Is Davis living any more dangerous than Maximilian dead? Is America weaker than Mexico because of this magnanimity? Rather does not Maximilian's name receive a glory from the circumstances of his death which Davis may have reason to envy? The worst we can do with a traitor is to make a martyr of him; and Maximilian, bereft of crown, scepter, kingdom, army, navy, even of his wife and his native heritage—driven from his capital, conquered and betrayed, could wish nothing more than the chance to show the world that he could die like a soldier and a prince. Mexico has gained nothing by this execution. Maximilian would have gone into obscurity. She has made him a hero. Juarez, we see, states that the clamor for the execution of Maximilian was so great he could not resist it. The statesman who governs the clamor is a coward. If Juarez permitted this act against his better judgment, we have no assurance that he may not be again controlled in great emergencies.

It is not pleasant to speak thus of Juarez or of a nation with which we are in sympathy. But Mexico to-day has lost one-half of the moral value of her triumph by shooting the Austrian prince. At the same time we may also see that so much as Mexico has lost we have gained by our own generosity and magnanimity in the case of Jefferson Davis.

CONFEDERATE NUMBERS IN THE WAR.—An abstract of the returns of the Confederate armies shows that the greatest number of soldiers of all arms and ranks on the rolls at any one time was 559,000; the greatest number present for duty at any one time was 300,000, and then only for a brief period, besides a few thousand guerrillas and bushwhackers. At only three periods did Lee's army number 100,000 present for duty. When McClellan with 117,000 men feared to advance toward Manassas, supposing the enemy had 150,000 men their actual force was less than 40,000.

When McClellan reached the peninsula and was held in check at Yorktown by Magruder with what he supposed to be the whole rebel army, Magruder had barely 15,000. When he reached the Chickahominy with over 100,000 men, and feared to advance because he estimated the enemy's force at over 200,000, they had but 47,000, which was increased in May to 67,000. When Meade reached the Rappahannock after Gettysburg with 80,000 men, Lee had but 35,000. This was when Halleck was directing operations, and he forbade the offensive. In October, when Meade had 70,000 and Lee 45,000 Meade was driven back within sight of Washington.

There are many other figures in these returns which will be found more interesting, historically, than gratifying, to military pride. In spite of our preponderance of numbers the rebels generally managed to be strongest at the point of attack. Our triumph was not achieved by military genius in the commanders, but by the patient endurance and most lavish sacrifice of the men, and by an expenditure of means as if the national resources had no limit.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE WORM.—The Jasper *Newsboy*, of the 22d ult., says that the worm has made its appearance in such numbers in that county as to endanger the crops of a cotton crop. It is feared an old planter may be would not give fifty cents an acre for all the cotton in the county. Many planters are ploughing up the "middles" and planting corn.—*Galveston News, 2d.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Washington.

A Witness in Behalf of Surratt.

Large Exports of Specie.

New York Bank Statement.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

34,000 French Troops to be Disarmed.

The Courts of Europe in Mourning for Maximilian.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, July 6.—An actor by the name of Matthews, who before the Judiciary Committee, on Monday last, and testified in effect as follows: On the day of the assassination, Matthews met Booth on horseback, who gave him a letter, requesting Matthews to leave it at the Intelligencer office in the morning. If Booth had left town Matthews had received the letter given him honorably and in a secret manner. That night, during the excitement caused by the assassination, Matthews remembered the letter, and read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerot and Harold. The statement was that they had tried to abduct the President—had failed, and resolved that they would sacrifice three or four lives in defence of their country, and remove by death the President, whom they considered the cause of the country's troubles. Having read the letter, Matthews became terrified and burned it. Matthews will testify in behalf of Surratt.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $788,000. Securities held for National Bank circulation and deposits, $379,000,000.

National Bank circulation, $298,675,000. Internal Revenue receipts for the week, $8,351,000.

Leading members say that Congress will not take up the question of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river until the States are reconstructed under the acts of Congress.

Galveston, July 6.—The Republican Union party of Texas, in convention at Houston, closed its sessions last evening, after adopting a series of resolutions—embracing the principles of the National Republican party. The San Antonio *Express* and Austin *Republican* were endorsed as representing the principles of the party. Resolutions supporting the Civil Rights bill and all reconstruction measures of Congress, and thanks to the Commanding Generals in the Fifth Military District, and declaring that State offices should be reconstructed were unanimously passed. The proceedings were characterized by moderation and dignity. The following named persons were appointed State Central Committee: At Austin—J. L. Haynes, Chairman, A. H. Longley, Wm Alexander, Ed Wilkinson and Henry Dickenson.

There were three cases of yellow fever in the Military Hospital and two in the City Hospital, two deaths so far. People are leaving the city fast.

Hon. Claiborne Hubbard, a prominent Texas politician, was killed on Friday night, at Columbus, by a man named Speers, in a bar room fight. Speers was afterwards killed by Federal guard while making arrest. Hubbard has been a member of both the United States and Confederate States Congress and was elected under Hamilton regime.

Charleston, July 6.—Cotton dull with declining tendency, quotations nominal, sales 51 bales. Receipts 300 bales.

Richmond, July 6.—A colored caucus held in the upper wards of this city last night, decided on running a colored candidate for Mayor, and a Council ticket with two whites and three colored.

The *Enquirer* and *Examiner* newspapers have been fused, and will be published by a joint company, among whom are Hon Jas Lyon, Judge Ould, Raliegh T. Daniel, and other prominent citizens.

Augusta, July 6.—Demand for Cotton very light, sales 105 bales Middling at 22 to 23c. Receipts 3 bales.

New York, July 6.—The Bank statement of Monday will show an increase in loans of $4,000,000; in specie $3,000,000; in deposits $5,000,000; in legal tenders $1,000,000. Gold closed at 138.

The Assistant Treasurer reported during the week $7,000,000 of Aug... 7 30's. Custom house receipts for the week over $1,500,000. A large amount of gold is going into the city treasury in exchange for gold notes. $5,700,000 gold interest paid.

New York, July 6.—The *Evening Express* money article says: "Money is quiet and still largely in excess of the demand. Railway market opened easy but afterwards improved. Governments less active but steady. Specie exported to day $1,580,000."

Glasgow, July 6.—The steamship Columbia touched here to day.

Mobile, July 6.—Registration in the fifth, sixth and eighth wards for the week were 781 whites and 1334 blacks.

Savannah, July 6.—Cotton quiet and easy; sales 20 bales; Low Middling 21 to 21½c; receipts 111 bales.

Savannah, July 6.—151 whites and 129 colored registered to day. Total so far 816 whites and 1073 blacks.

Wilmington, July 6.—Cotton nominal at 22c. Turpentine weak at 50½c. Rosin steady at $2 60 to $7 50. Tar firm at $3 62½.

Wilmington, July 6.—Accounts from the agricultural districts are more encouraging, especially on uplands.

Mobile, July 6.—Cotton market closed firm—low middlings 21½c. Sales 150 bales; receipts 30 bales.

New York, July 6.—Cotton firm and quiet. Sales 950 bales—middling uplands 26 to 26½c. Flour more steady—State $6 50 to $10 50. Southern $9 25 to $15. Wheat firmer. Corn dull. Pork firmer. Lard drooping. Naval Stores quiet. Groceries quiet but firm. Freights unchanged.

Baltimore, July 6.—Coffee dull and unchanged. Cotton steady—middling uplands 25½c. Sugar firm—fair to good refining 11¾ to 12c; grocery grades down ¼c. Flour scarce—prices irregular. Corn less active—2 to 3c lower; white "timber" yellow $1 05 to $1 07. Western mixed dull. Provisions firm. Mess Pork not quoted. Lard quiet. Whisky unchanged.

Paris, July 6.—It is reported that Napoleon has concluded to disarm 34,000 men of the French army immediately.

London, July 6—Evening.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, July 6—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Corn 37s. Turpentine 30s. Tallow 43s 9d.

Louisville, July 6.—Sales 309 hhds leaf Tobacco; lugs to selections $3 to $18 50. Superfine Flour $8; new fancy $14. Prime new white Wheat $2. Corn 93c, delivered. Oats 78 to 80c. Mess Pork $20 75. Bacon Shoulders 9¾c. Packed Clear Sides 13c. Sugar-cured Hams 17c. Lard 11½c in tierces. Whisky nominal, 30c in bond.

Louisville, July 6.—River falling slowly, 4 feet 4 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Flour unchanged; family $11 50 to $12; fancy $12 50 to $14. Wheat dull; new $2 25. Corn 83 to 85c. Prime sacked Oats scarce at 70 to 71c, only. Rye scarce at $1 20. Cotton dull and nominal—22½ to 23c for middlings. Whisky steady. Mess Pork $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 8¾c; Sides 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾ to 9¾c. Ribbed Sides 11¾c. Clear Sides 12½c—¼c higher is generally asked. Sugar-cured Hams 18c; common 17c. Lard dull at 12¼c for prime in keg. Sugar firm—15¾c for raw, and 17¼c for hard refined.

St. Louis, July 6.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Hemp active and easier—$1 35 to $1 40. Flour unchanged. Wheat stiffer—$2 10 to $2 20. Prime new Corn firmer—83 to 90c. Oats higher—71 to 74c. Rye flat. Provisions active and buoyant. Pork $22. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾ to 9¾c. Clear Sides 12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams 17c. Bulk Meats higher.

Paris, July 5, evening.—The *Moniteur* of today has an article expressing detestation of the murder of Maximilian. In the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-day speeches were made denouncing the execution as a crime against civilization. Orders have been sent out suspending from their functions all French Consuls in the Mexican Republic. All festivities in this city have ceased, and preparations for the forthcoming fetes have been abandoned, out of respect for the memory of ill-fated Maximilian.

Dublin, July 5.—A Fenian leader, alleged to be Gen. Halpin, formerly Secretary of one of the Fenian organizations in America, has been arrested in the streets of Cork.

Paris, July 5.—The French Government has granted a concession to the new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay a submarine cable from Brest to some point on the American coast.

London, July 5.—All the courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of Maximilian. The recall of the British delegation from the city of Mexico and a suspension of all diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Government of Mexico are seriously proposed.

London, July 6—Evening.—Ismail Pacha, Sovereign of Egypt, arrived in London to-day from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers, in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was escorted by a grand procession, in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley Secretary of Foreign Affairs, took a conspicuous part. There was also a large body of troops in attendance and formed an escort to the King of Egypt, who is the guest of Earl Dudley.

Southwest Pass, July 6, 6 P. M.—Fine weather. Barometer 29.90. Wind S. E., light. Went up to tow, schooner Village Bell. Went to sea, steamship W. G. Hewes.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Atlanta, Ga., July 5.—It is learned at headquarters here that the statement in the Savannah papers that the Board of Registration received instructions to register all who would take the oath is wholly untrue. The law and the printed instructions of Gen. Pope are the only instructions to Boards of Registration.

Southwest Pass, July 6.—Fine weather. Barometer 29.95. Wind east southeast—light. One ship on the bar, bound in. Went to sea last night, steamship Philadelphia.

Washington, July 6.—Total registration in Alexandria, 2073. Black majority 200. Challenged 196. Rejected 3—all white.

New York, July 6.—The brig Cora M. Goodrich from Savannah for Buenos Ayres put into Holmes' Hole in distress, with cargo shifted and nearly all hands sick.

London, July 6, noon.—Consols 94⅛; bonds 75; No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar 35s 6d.

Liverpool, July 6, noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 8000 bales Middling Uplands at 10¼d.; Middling Orleans 11d.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet; prices unchanged. Turpentine 32s. Tallow 44s. Common rosin 6s 9d; fine do. 12s.

London, July 6.—The Government has released the convicted Fenian Condon through the influence of Minister Adams.

Washington, July 6.—The Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, reports to the State Department under date of June 8, the prevalence of the yellow fever as a malignant epidemic.

One quarter of the cases are fatal. The disease is mostly confined to unacclimated persons. Papers have been filed in the Attorney General's office, looking to the removal of F. J. Herron, U. S. Marshal for Louisiana.

New York, July 6.—Stocks strong. Money 6 per cent. Gold 138⅛. Sterling 110⅛ to 110¼; Five twenties of '62 coupons, 111⅛; of '64 108¼; of '65 108⅛, new issue 107⅛. Ten-forties 102⅛; 7 30s, 107 to 107⅛.

Wilmington, July 6.—The prosecution in the Surratt case closed to day. Bradley, jr., made the opening speech for the defence. He reviewed the testimony of the prosecution to show the prisoners presence here on the 14th of April, and said that he could prove that most of the witnesses were either infamous or mistaken. He would prove that Surratt was not within 400 miles of Washington on the day of the assassination, and further that it was neither Booth, Surratt nor Atzerodt who were in front of the theatre that night, but that he would produce the three men referred to on the stand, and that he would produce the man who looked into Lincoln's carriage, and the man who called the time, as well as the individual described as "the villainous looking man." In closing his remarks Bradley said that he would also produce the original agreement between the assassins, with their genuine signatures attached, and that neither the names of Mrs Surratt, John H Surratt would appear upon that paper.

New York, July 6.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 26 to 26½c. Flour easier. Corn declined 1 to 2c.

Maximilian.

POINTS IN HIS CAREER IN MEXICO.

Our dispatches this morning announce the condemnation and death of Maximilian, on the 19th ult. The following is a brief synopsis of the event which led to this tragic end:

It was exactly three years before the fall of Queretaro that Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz. The original object of the first English, French and Spanish expedition against Mexico was to blockade the Mexican ports, and require the customs revenue for the satisfaction of outstanding claims. The expedition was preceded by a body of troops from Spain, which, on the 17th December, 1861, landed at Vera Cruz without resistance, and being reinforced by other troops of the allies to 25,000 men soon held the chief towns in the most populous States. Negotiations, however, took place by which England and Spain withdrew their forces from the country, while France continued single-handed to prosecute military operations. In October, 1863, Maximilian replied to a Mexican deputation asking him to accept the crown of Mexico, that he would do so if it were tendered to him by the hands of the Mexican nation. Six months after, a second Mexican deputation repaired to the palace of Maximilian in Austria, and announced to him that an imperial crown had been conferred upon him by a vote of the Mexican notables, ratified by an immense majority of the people. Maximilian made a speech in reply, announcing that, in fulfillment of the promise he had made six months before, he would accept the crown which the nation tendered to him. On the same day a convention between France and Mexico was signed by their representatives, and on the 13th of June following, Maximilian, with the consort, the Empress Carlotta, entered the gates of the Mexican capital, amidst the enthusiastic welcome of the people. The only discontent from the new order of things, was the faction, headed by the so-called constitutional President, Juarez, who promptly rejected friendly overtures which were made to him by Maximilian, informing the Emperor that the offer of the Empire to him at Miramar, so far from being the voice of the nation, was "a ridiculous farce, unworthy to be seriously considered." If it was a "farce" the moral lesson of theatrical performances are reversed, and the farce preceded the tragedy. The Emperor at once made propositions to organize a Mexican army of one hundred thousand men, besides an auxiliary force of fifteen thousand Europeans. The Imperialists were generally successful in battle, but their victories were barren of practical results, and were purchased at an expense, up to 1866, of $135,000,000, and a loss to the French army of eleven thousand men. The financial necessities of Maximilian's government helped to produce his downfall, which event was hastened by the desertion of the French Emperor, but for whose influence and promises, Maximilian would never have gone to Mexico.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY IN TENNESSEE—MORE USURPATION BY BROWNLOW—THE KILLING PROCESS.—*Nashville*, July 1.—Judge Gaut, Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee, recently addressed a circular to the county clerks requesting them to appoint officers to hold the election, assuming that the law giving them the power had not been repealed. Governor Brownlow issues a proclamation this morning, declaring that the County Courts have no authority to act as requested. Their appointees have the elections, and conferred upon the Commissioners of Registration. He denounces the circular as seditious, wicked, and revolutionary, and warns the county clerks against acting on its advice, as they will lay themselves liable to punishment. He concluded by ordering General Cooper to dispose of the militia under his command, so as to enforce the franchise law in its letter and spirit.

The political canvass in Tennessee is becoming animated and exciting. A merchant named Eite was killed at Fayetteville yesterday. Politics were the cause.

The Austrian and French Consuls at New Orleans have received official information, which is considered reliable, confirming the reported execution of Maximilian. A general feeling of regret at the death of one who was but a few days ago considered in personal antagonism to the favorite principles of our Government appears to prevail among those in authority at Washington. Secretary Seward is blamed, bitterly for the mildness of his tone in requesting, and not demanding, that the life of the unfortunate Prince should be spared. Secretary Stanton, it is said, expressing condemnation of this course in very strong terms.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.—*Berlin*, July 1.—The *Bourse Gazette*, of this evening, says a distinct understanding was arrived at in Paris between the Prussian and French Governments in regard to North Schleswig, and that Flensburg, Dippel and Alsen are to continue Prussian territory.

The same paper says negotiations are still pending for the restoration of King George, of Hanover. Prussia makes it a *sine qua non* that he shall publicly abdicate.

Dublin, July 2.—Many Fenians were recently found drilling at Wicklow, and were arrested.

THE LUXEMBOURG AFFAIR.—In the House of Lords, on June 21, Earl Russell eulogized the conduct of Lord Stanley in the Luxembourg affair. Earl Derby thanked him and stated that England hesitated to take part in the conference until it became evident that her reputation was necessary to prevent war. Lord Clarendon also expressed his approval of Lord Stanley's policy.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on section 19 of the Reform bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the section rejected by 272 against 234.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Czar Alexander entered the capital at noon to day. There was an immense popular demonstration. At 1 P. M., his Majesty attended *Te Deum* in the Kazan church, which was filled with the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and city functionaries. His Majesty afterwards received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps at the Winter palace. Senator Doolittle, of the United States, was presented to the Czar.

NOT A SINGLE LIFE LOST.—*London*, June 29, Noon.—Additional intelligence relative to the loss of the United States steam sloop-of-war Sacramento has been received. The crew escaped to the shore in the small boats, and not a single life was lost.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The commissioners of the Russo-American telegraph are here. Their prospects are good.

MINISTER CAMPBELL.—If our dispatches are correct, Mr. Campbell, ex-Minister to Mexico, did not go there, because he had peremptory orders from Mr. Seward to remain in New Orleans. Of course, this exonerates Mr. Campbell, for what man would not prefer to stay in New Orleans, paid $1000 a month for doing nothing, to attending to his business at the headquarters of Juarez? It is plain that somebody has terribly blundered, and Congress should look into this management of our Mexican relations. If Mr. Seward had shown half the energy in sending a minister to Mexico that he did in removing Mr. Motley, sending Gen. King to Rome, or Mr. Doolittle to Russia, he would have better sustained his reputation as a statesman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MORE FEDERAL TROOPS NEEDED.—It is becoming more and more evident every day that Brownlow is so distributing his militia as to take possession of the ballot-box, and make the August election in this State a mocking farce or a bloody tragedy. The people of Tennessee have never asked anything but a free ballot, and this they are entitled to. Since the Federal government is extending over us a quasi-military government, it is quite clear that a few more of its troops could be well employed to secure the freedom of elections in this State.—*Nashville Union.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1867.

The general market has been attended with little activity, with no change of a reportable nature to be noticed in any of the leading departments of trade. The movement in Cotton has been on a restricted scale, the meagre character of the offerings, and the wide difference existing between the views of buyers and sellers preventing consummation of any heavy transactions. Sales the other week light, aggregating at the close barely 1000 bales at irregular but easier prices, the market closing rather unsettled but with a tendency to greater weakness.

We have again to report a dull and inactive Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139 to 139⅛, against 139⅛ at New York, but subsequently eased off, then reacted, and closed steady at about the opening rate. The cash offerings were limited throughout, and as there was a general disinclination on the part of buyers to operate, only a moderate business having been transacted, comprising $1000 and $5000 at 139, $1500, 4000, $4500, $5000 and $12,000 at 139⅛, $3000 at 139⅜, $7000 at the same, and $4000 at 139⅛. In Silver we notice sales of $1500 in American halves at 132, and $1000 do. at 133. There were no sales of Mexican dollars reported, the counter rates for which were 142 to 142½.

We have again to report an inactive Foreign Exchange market. The offerings were quite restricted, especially commercial bills, and as most holders demanded rates materially in advance of the views of dealers, only a limited business has been done, including the following bills to banks and bankers: £2000 bill of lading Sterling at 149¼, £1000 A1 at 150⅛, £1600 bankers' at 152⅝, and £1000 bank at 153. The sales of France included 50,000 and 50,000 A1 commercial at 3 75; 75,000 do at the same; 100,000 at 3 78¾, and 25,000 bankers' at 3.68¾. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 148 to 149 for bill of lading bills; 149⅛ to 151 and 151⅛ for A1 to first class, and 152⅛ to 153 for bank; and France at 3 77½ to 3 75 for A1 commercial, and 3 70 to 3.67½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The Banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, at which they drew to a moderate extent. The supply of commercial was restricted, and the sales inconsiderable, embracing: $20,000 Bank at ⅛ per cent premium; $5000, $15 000, $16,000, $20,000 and $30,000 New York sight at 5-16; $20,000 and $40,000 at ¼; $10,000 Government check at par, and $5000 thirty days' at ¾ per cent. discount. The closing rates for commercial sight were ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. premium.

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

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, held this day, a semi annual dividend of 6 per cent., or three dollars per share, was declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on or after the 15th instant. The dividend declared by this institution on the 1st January, was 8 per cent., which added to the present one makes an amount dividend of 14 per cent on the capital, invested, or seven dollars per share. This is a flattering testimony of the financial ability of Mr W. G. Robinson, the esteemed President, and argues well as to the fidelity with which he has discharged the sacred and responsible duties appertaining to his office.

City Bonds were inactive, no sales being reported. The Consolidated are quoted at 80 to 88, and the Railroad issues at 76 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad change issues at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds at 54 to 55. The following sales of Stocks and Uncurrent Money were made by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers: 180 shares Crescent City Railroad, in different lots, were ranging from $17 to $131, and $607 Bank of Louisiana notes at 41½c per dollar.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41c to 43c per dollar, and State notes at 80 to 81c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City notes at 5 to 7½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a continuance of the previous dullness, and as nothing transpired calculated to stimulate operations, the movement has continued dull and depressed throughout. The offering supply was light, and generally of an undesirable character, and as most holders evinced a decided unwillingness to yield to the extent demanded by buyers, the latter mostly retired from the market, the increased stagnation prevailing at New York and Liverpool, inducing the belief that most advantageous purchases can be effected in the early part of next week. Under these circumstances the day's transactions were limited, aggregating at the close barely 1000 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated continued irregularity, and, in the whole, greater weakness, the market, however, closing so completely unsettled that we are again obliged to pretermit quotations. The rapidly depreciating character of the stock, coupled with the heavy falling off in receipts causes factors to hold out for higher prices.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,..
Received to-day	145
Received previously	71..3—751.6 ..
Additional bales made from wrecked, seized, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,323—766,729
	866,411
Cleared to-day	C 44
Cleared previously	814,371—814,715
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

TOBACCO—The movement to-day has been of a restricted character, although full previous prices have been maintained. The day's business has been confined to 52 hhds, of which 31 hhds Lugs at 4c per lb Good Refused at 14½c. The market closed firm at the subjoined quotations.

	LIGHT. Inferior and Lugs	Trashy	HEAVY. Inferior and Lugs	Trashy
Good Lugs	4 @ 4½		Good Lugs	4¾ @ 5
Low Leaf	[illegible]		Inf. to Good Leaf	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	[illegible]		Medium Leaf	[illegible]
Fair Leaf	11 @ 13		Fair Leaf	12 @ 13
Fine Leaf	14 @ 15		Fine	14 @ 16
Choice Selections	16 @ 18		Choice Selections	17 @ 20

FREIGHTS—We have no change to report under this heading. The rates are as follows: 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Liverpool, and 3½c to Philadelphia, by steamer to New York and Boston 45c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco, by sail to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been no receipts from the coast since yesterday. Louisiana Sugar is in fair request, but the stock is very light and transactions are consequently of a retail character. We quote 13¼c for Fair, 14½c for Low Yellow Clarified; 14½ for Prime to Choice, 15¼ to 15¾c for Choice Yellow Clarified, and 16 to 16½c per lb for White. The market is bare of Louisiana Molasses. The stock of Cuba Sugar is light, with a good inquiry, but owing to advices of an advance in Cuba, added to light receipts, holders are refusing to sell unless at considerable advance. To day there were sales of 110 boxes, No. 12 to 13, at 12¾ to 13c, and 50 do. at 13 to 13¼ per lb. Yesterday, not reported, 11 hhds Good Fair Cuba Sugar sold at 13¼c per lb. The supply of Cuba Molasses is large, but there is little or no demand, it is quoted at 47½ to 52c per gallon. Prime Porto Rico Sugar is held at 14 to 14¼c per lb.

FLOUR—There is considerable inquiry, but the stock is very light, and the sales to day were confined to only 920 bbls, of which 50 and 50 Superfine at $10 75, 100 old Single Extra, in several lots, at $10 75 to $11; 200 Double Extra at $11 75, 50 do at $12; 50 do, fresh, at $12 50; 200 Treble Extra at $14 75 per bbl; 100 fresh, Double Extra, on the landing, and 120 Treble Extra on private terms. Superfine is retailing at $11 per bbl.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm, with a very light stock in store and on the landing which is held at stiff prices. The sales comprise of 7200 sacks, of which 5000 Yellow Mixed and White Mixed, in store, at $1 10; 1000 Ordinary Yellow Mixed at $1 05; 100 Mixed at $1 12½, 800 and 300 White at $1 25 per bushel. There have been resales of White at $1 30 per bushel.

OATS—Are scarce with a fair demand at firm prices. Sales to-day 2200 sacks, in lots, of which 1400, from store, at 82c, and 300 and 500 sacks, in lots, on the landing, at 85c per bushel.

BRAN—Is dull and drooping. We note sales of 700 sacks, of which 150 shorts at $1 40; 150 do. at $1 50; 200 Prime at $2 10, and 200 do at $2 20.

HAY—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair demand for the local trade. Yesterday, not reported, 200 bales Good Fair sold at $24 per ton. It is selling in lots of 30 to 50 bales at $14 to $18 for Inferior; $20 to $22 for Fair; $24 to $26 for Prime, and $27 to $28 per ton for Choice.

PORK—The market is firm, with light supplies and a good inquiry. There were sales today of 400 bbls, in lots of 50 to 100 bbls, at $23 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $24 to $24 25 per bbl.

BACON—Some 20 casks clear Sides, sold in lots at 13¼c per lb. The stock of Shoulders is very light, while that of Sides is ample. The demand continues fair for Choice. Shoulders are held at 10¾ to 10½; Ribbed Sides at 12 to 12¾; Clear Sides at 13¼ to 13½c and Sugar-cured Hams at 16 to 18¼c.

LARD—The market continues quiet and we have heard of no sales excepting one lot of 20 kegs Prime at 14c per lb. Prime in tierces is quoted at 12½ to 13c per lb.

GREEN MEATS—We quote Dry-salted Shoulders, in lots from store, at 9½c per lb.

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. Demand light at 14 to 15c. for Choice Western, and 16c per lb. for Northern.

TALLOW—Is held at 9½ to 10c for country rendered, and 10½c per lb for city rendered.

WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified and $1 40 to $1 75 for Louisiana.

STAR CANDLES—Stock light. Demand moderate at 16c per lb for 12 oz; 17c for 13 oz; 18c for 14 oz, and 20c for full weight.

RICE—Louisiana is in light supply and good demand at 9½ to 12c per lb. There is no Carolina Rice in market and no India in first hands. We quote the latter at 10½ to 11c per lb.

HIDES—Stock light, demand fair at 15 to 16c for dry, 9½ to 10c for green.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is selling at $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

WOOL—Is in moderate supply and good demand for shipment. We quote 28 to 34c for washed, 10c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ¼ to ⅜ Merino, and 28c per lb for ⅜ to ¾ Merino.

COAL OIL—The stock in cans is fair, while that in barrels is light. There is only a moderate jobbing demand at 46 to 48c in bbls, and 62½ to 65c in cans.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing at $15 to $18 per bbl, 16 to 18c per dozen, in boxes; Chickens $9 50 to $10 per dozen; Geese $6 to $10, and Turkeys $26 to $30; new Apples $6 to $10 per bbl; $5 to $6 per box; Onions $5 50 to $6; Potatoes $6 to $6 50.

DRIED APPLES—Are selling in lots at 6 to 7½c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote Lard Oil at $1 25½ per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 46 47½c per gallon. Rosin—No. 1 at $3 50 to $4 25; No. 2 at $3 25 to $3 50, and No. 3 at $3 per bbl.

BEANS—Are in fair supply and demand at $13 to $14 for Western, and $15 to $16 per bbl for Northern.

INDIA BAGGING—Is selling in round lots, at 26c per yard. It is retailing at 27c.

COW PEAS—Are dull at $4 per bushel.

MALT—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

HOPS—Are in small supply and demand at 65 to 70c per lb.

VINEGAR—Cider is selling at 23c; Cincinnati Grape at 28c per gallon. French White Wine Vinegar is held at 75c per gallon.

COFFEE—There is a fair demand with more liberal receipts from coastwise ports. There is no Prime Rio in dealers' hands. We quote Low Fair to Good Fair 16 to 17¼c, gold, and 22 to 25c, currency, per lb. It is retailing at 1c per lb higher.

SALT—Is in light supply and demand at $2 15 for Liverpool Fine from warehouse, $2 25 to $2 35 from store. Coarse is held at $2 10 from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 30 from store. Turks Island fetches 90c per bushel in bulk, $2 per bag in warehouse, and $2 25 to $2 35 in store.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10½ to 11c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 7, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—255 Texas Beeves, and 81 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—181 Texas Beeves, 142 Calves and Yearlings, 31 Hogs and 2 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—766 Texas Beeves, 1810 Calves and Yearlings, 297 Hogs, 2310 Sheep and 7 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	— @ —	
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ 10	
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ —	
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	45 00 @ 55 00	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	30 00 @ 40 00	
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @ 20 00	
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	7 @ 8	
Hogs	6 @ 7	
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	5 00 @ 6 00	
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50 @ 3 50	
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50 @ 2 00	
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	75 00 @ 100 00	
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 60 00	
Yearlings, ℔ head	8 00 @ 15 00	
Calves ℔ head	5 — @ 10 00	
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —	
Goats ℔ head	— @ —	

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 7, 1867.

Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Press by hoisting their signal numbers (Rodgers's or Maryatt's Code) on arrival within five miles of the S. W. Pass bar; by this means their arrival will be reported several hours in advance of the time it now requires to ascertain their names. The Telegraph Station of the Associated Press at the S. W. Pass is provided with signal books and can receive communications by means of signal flags.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pantheon, (British) Beeley, for Liverpool—J H Ashbridge & Decau
Steamship Kensington, Hedge, for Boston—Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Florida, O'Leary, for Apalachicola—Pooyk Hobbs
Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, for New York via Havana—Jas Connolly & co
Steamship Mariposa, Quick, for New York—Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vaill, for New York—A Moulton
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile—Master
Steamer Ruth, Carter, for St Louis—Master
Ship Lancashire, (British) Dryden, for Liverpool—J O Lingham & co
Brig Linda, Sala, for Barcelona—Puig Bros
Brig Protens, Mahoney, for Pensacola, in ballast—Thorndike & Norton
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, for Pensacola—Master
Schr Catharine, Archer, for Tampa, in ballast—Master
Schr Annie E Martin, Nichols, for Philadelphia, in ballast—Master
Ship United States, McLellan, for Bilboa City, (S A) in ballast—Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frances, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Schr Pauline, Hansen, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Schr Breeze Armand, from Nautla, (Mexico) to Wm ... & Orleans Fruit ...
Schr Anna Whitmore, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Ajax, Redfern, from Fort Jackson.
Thomas Powell, Kurz, from South-West Pass.

MEMORANDA.

By a dispatch to A. Moulton, Esq., agent of Cromwell Line we learn that steamship George Washington arrived at New York, arrived on the afternoon of the 6th inst. (yesterday.)

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, June 29th—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship General Meade, Sampson; schrs Isaac Morse, Bradford, and Wide World, Hildreth, both for Galveston.

Boston, June 29—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Ontario, Snow.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Bordeaux, June 15—Sailed from Royon, bark France and Mexique, Ducasse, for New Orleans.

Barcelona, June 15—Arrived from New Orleans, bark ... Gravina.

Cronstadt, June 12—Arrived, from New Orleans, ship Joanna Loring, Loring.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Breeze, from Nautla—24 passengers.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Aberdeen ... from ...
Schr Village Belle, Hunter, 5 days from Utilla, to Thiele, Seiler & co.
Schr Etna, Johnson, 7 days from Tampico, to S Fernandez & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Pisano, (British) Thornham, from Matamoras, to E F Woodhouse.
Brig Veregnoses (Spanish) Burbett, 7 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros.
Schr Atlas, (Mexican) Alferez 15 days from Campeachy to S Fernandez & ... passengers.
Schr Sarah ... (British) Hanson, 7 days from Havana, to W Goldenlew.
Schr Catharine, ...
Schr Annie E Martin, Nicholson, 13 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to C Yorke & co.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—21 tons old iron; 59,000 feet lumber to J W Labouisse.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Raleigh—For New York—... For Havana—... kegs lard 200 sks bran 2 9 bales hay 130 bbls tallow and ...
NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—160 bales cotton 30 d wood 50 bales moss 57 bbls molasses 267 hhds ...
NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—612 bales cotton 13 do wool 10 hhds tobacco 25 9 sks corn ...
LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Pantheon—1,84 bales cotton 149 hhds ... 2000 staves $29,99 in specie.
BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—174 bales cotton 175 hides and sundries.
APALACHICOLA—Per steamer to Florida—230 bbls flour 34 bbls pork 17 casks bacon, 90 sks corn 16 bbls whisky 111 do bran.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ruth—20 pkgs mdse.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—400 sks corn 50 bales hay 7 bbls sugar.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Lancashire—3593 bales cotton 34 hhds tobacco.
BARCELONA—Per brig Linda—375 bales cotton.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—21 sks corn 10 bales hay 5 sks corn 61 bbls lime.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—7 bales cotton to Bott, Flash & Lyons—... 1 roll leather Hogan & Patton—sundries to order.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Pauline—Lumber to order.
NAUTILLA—Per schr Breeze—Fruit to order.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Anna—16,000 feet lumber to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Ajax—Sundries to order.
SOUTHWEST PASS—Per steamer Thos Powell—Sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

July 6—20 hhds L Terrebonne—3700 feet lumber Bro & Morey—4900 do E Sigur—sundries to order.

DIED.

At his residence, on Saturday, July 6th, at 11 o'clock A. M., HUGH ROBINSON, a native of County Down, Ireland, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and for the last twenty-two years a resident of this city.

The funeral will take place THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from his residence, on the Gentilly Road, opposite Nelson street.

Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

Young Men's Seventh Ward Club
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PARTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MEETING of this Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at half past seven o'clock, at the corner of Esplanade and Prieur streets. The young men of the ward who have not registered as members are respectfully invited to attend.
FRANCIS A. MADER, President.
A. F. LYND, Secretary. jy7 1t

Absinthe Swisse.

D'EDOUARD PERNOD, Neuchatel.

THE further importation of this article in packages of less than thirty gallons being prohibited, the undersigned have made arrangements for a full supply by direct importation in casks of this celebrated article, and will furnish it pure to the trade by the case or demijohns of one, two, three or five gallons.
G. W. DUNBAR & SON, 12 and 14 St. Louis street.

N. B.—We hold ourselves responsible for the genuineness and purity of all ABSINTHE bearing our trade mark, together with that of the house of Edouard Pernod. jy7 1t

Notice.

THE French ship CADICHONE, Demenran, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo opposite Ursulines street. Consignees are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee, otherwise the same will be stored at their risk and expense. C. CAVAROC & CO., No. 5 Exchange Place. jy6 3t

NEITHER the Captain nor consignees of the French ship CADICHONNE will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.
C. CAVAROC & CO., No. 5 Exchange Place. jy6 3t

P. MARES, & CO.,
In Liquidation, No. 43 Royal Street.

ANNOUNCE to their clients and the public in general, that they will soon be ready to resume their former business as before, with their numerous clients.
P. MARES & CO.
New Orleans, July 5 1867. jy6 3t

Ink.

WE have some very fine INK, for marking boxes and goods.
Single Gallon ... 75 cts.
By the Quantity MUCH LESS.
Send for some and try it.
jy4 3t KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company, New Orleans, June 19th, 1867.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. O. Gas-Light Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of July proximo.
W. S. BROWN, Treasurer. je20 1m

Risley's
Concentrated Compound Extract of Buchu

Contains the well-known virtues of BUCHU LEAVES, properly combined with other plants to increase its efficacy, and is becoming the universal remedy with physicians as well as invalids, for the treatment and cure of Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Pain and Weakness in the Back and Loins, and other complaints resulting from disorders of the kidneys and urinary organs. RISLEY'S BUCHU ... Venice or ... and is warranted ... sure in all cases ... JAMES STEIN ... jy6 1m Wholesale Druggist, 28 Canal street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Christopher Joynt.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,274.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by L. F. Barrett, curator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court,
jy7 12 16 P. R. O'ROURKE, Clerk.

MR. EDITOR OF THE BEE:

In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, we found therein an advertisement by a lady calling herself Henriette Flimsly y Pintado, who pretends to have legal rights to lands bequeathed by the late Sebastian Pintado, and informs the public that she will receive proposals, &c., &c.

Will you please allow me, Mr. Editor, to state, through your paper, to that lady and to the public generally, that Mr. Vicente Sebastian Pintado was married only once, and that his sole heirs are Ma. Teresa Estella Valderas, his legitimate wife, who is yet alive, and four sons, Vicente Tranquilino, Fernando Eligio, Eudaldo Gregorio, and Nicolas Augusto Pintado, all residents of the Parish of Assumption.
Yours, respectfully,
VICENTE T. PINTADO.
Assumption, June 11, 1867. je16 1m

Public School Vacations.

TEACHERS or Pupils who wish to learn an elegant style of Penmanship in a few easy Lessons, or who wish to learn Book-keeping, Mathematics or Languages, can do so at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets. Special hours and apartments for Ladies, Misses, and also for Lads. Classes begin WEDNESDAY, the 26th. All should enter their names before. Special arrangements for Clerks during closing of stores.
je21 2plm RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,
AUCTIONEER.
No. 33 Bienville street.

WILL attend to the sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c.

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., New Orleans, July 1st, 1867.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Company's office, on and after the 8th inst.
N. B.—The Internal Revenue tax will be paid by the Company.
WM. J. CARTER, Secretary. jy2 3d

EXPOSITION, PARIS, France, June 26, 1867.

Messrs. Peck Bros., 100 Canal street, New Orleans, agents Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

We take great pleasure in informing you that the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE has again taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM, having received the only Gold Medal awarded Sewing Machines.
W. ... jy9 1f

DR. KUNEMANN

HAS transferred his office from No. 165 St. Louis to No. 26 Canal street, near Baronne. je25 1m

Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, New Orleans, June 25th, 1867.

AT a meeting of this Board the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the REBATE OF TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. on premiums NOW ALLOWED IN LIEU OF SCRIP, be reduced to FIFTEEN PER CENT., to take effect on and after the First day of July, 1867.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary. je27 1m

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, New Orleans, June 29th, 1867.

ON and after July 10th proximo, the local Fare will be seventy-five per centum and a cent of two cents per mile ... to persons purchasing tickets before entering Cars. The Ticket office will be opened at Stations ... previous to departure of trains.
... WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ED WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. je27 1f

New Orleans Canal and Banking Comp'y, New Orleans, June 21, 1867.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent was declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday of July next.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. je25 2w

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 132 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage to any part of the city in time for the different railroads, steamships or steamboats.

Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.

Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.

Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their freight, game parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.

This Line is represented by Messengers on all its trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.
may11 3m

MARIPOSA
Door, Sash, Blind and Moulding Factory.
67 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee.

THIS establishment is prepared, and is now turning out work at TWENTY PER CENT. less than the old price list. je25 1m

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

S. ANDERSON,
61 ... Camp Street ... 61

Would remind his old patrons and the public that he remains at home this summer, and will give his personal attention to all who may favor him with a call, and will guarantee the best work that can be done in this city in all styles known to the art, and at prices to suit the times.
S. ANDERSON, 61 Camp street. je22 1f

Succession of Sylvestre Nerestant Kabanes.

THE creditors of this estate are notified to make themselves known to the undersigned, and present an account of their claims, and the persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately.
MANUEL ELLIOT, Administrator, Exchange Alley, No. 60. je29 3tawtod

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, June 29th, 1867.

THE Company have removed their office to the "New Marble Building," No. 220 Common street.
CHAS BRIGGS, President. je30 3m

Crescent Hotel,
AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The proprietors will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Passengers will please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Wharf." je14 2m

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets ... $5,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1820.

"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."

PAYS PROMPTLY.
KING & FITZGERALD, Agents, No. 2 Carondelet street. my9 1y

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified, by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President. my 26 1y

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. may19 3m

20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20

C. JAUBERT & CO.

OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.

As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh24 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of Internal Revenue of this District the balance of the annual list, namely: the Income List for the year 1867 and the same is now due and payable to me at my office in the Custom House; and unless the same is paid prior to the 15th day of July, 1867, the penalties imposed by the law upon delinquent tax payers will be rigidly enforced.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Collector. je28 3t

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
139 .... GRAVIER STREET 139
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very extensive stock now in store and arriving ... [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Premiums received during the year ending on 31st May, 1867, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks		$985,910 49
On River Risks		209,898 05
On Marine Risks		239,731 32
Total Premiums		$1,435,479 86
Less Premiums unearned on 31st May, 1867	$234 182	
Return Premiums	35,995 29—250,177 29	
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1867		$1,185,302 57
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$311,226 99	
On River Risks	190,719 43	
On Marine Risks	278,677 00	
	$780,570 92	
Taxes	51,650 57	
Reinsurance, expenses, profit and loss, less interest	93,302 44—	925,523 93
Net profits		$259,818 64
The Company have the following assets:		
Real Estate		$150,617 97
Notes secured by mortgage		5 1,960 18
Notes secured by pledge		108,007 40
Cash on hand		74,750 32
Premiums in course of collection		95,629 88
City Bonds		54,630 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks		147,735 00
Bills Receivable		113,891 74
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		36,7.5 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock		15,000 00
Levee Steam Press		6,000 00
Gas Light Company		5,000 00
Marine Dry Dock		2,950 00
Merchants' Exchange		1,000 00
Lightering and Wrecking Company		1,000 00
State Bonds		1,500 00
Total		$1,406,416 45
Less—		
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next, on all outstanding Scrips	$95,364 12	
Thirty per cent. curtailment on Scrip of 1859, payable in July	59,548 50	
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1867	224,182 00—	378,994 62
		$1,027,421 83

The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th June, 1867 it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of twenty per cent on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY PER CENT CURTAILMENT ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1859, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, David M Coard, P. Maspero, Pierre Poutz, S. Z. Relf, L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, Geo. Bagby, E. Dupasseur, M. P. ... jy7 1f

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

THE ... FERRYBOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson square, EVERY DAY at 2:30 P. M., connecting with the DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 3 P. M.

The Ferryboat will leave the same place at 6 A. M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS for the train leaving Algiers at 6:30 A. M., and connecting with the TEXAS STEAMSHIPS at BERWICKS BAY. This train will stop for passengers at Way Stations.

A passenger train will leave Brashear EVERY DAY at 6:20 A. M., arriving at Algiers at 12:20 P. M. On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, a passenger train will leave Brashear on the arrival of the steamships from Galveston.

THROUGH TICKETS, by Steamboats and Stages, to all points on Bayou Teche, to New Iberia, and to St Martinsville, Vermilionville, Grand Coteau, Opelousas and Washington, to be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Canal street, or at the Ferry Landing Ticket Office, for half an hour previous to departure.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road and for landings on the Teche will be received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the depot, St. Ann street. Freight delivered at the depot ... will be forwarded the same day.

... payable at the time of shipment, and ... freight on delivery.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

Important!------Important!!
TO BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, ... 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.

Sir—We the undersigned having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters and the public, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton, put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction, and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

SAML BOYD & CO., Shippers' and Levee Cotton Presses and Independence Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.
STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.
C. N. CHASE, Virginia Press.
C. N. PASTEUR, Proprietor Cooper's Press.
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Press.
GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Pelican Press.
R. M. PASTEUR, Fireproof Cotton Press.

Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers, at the lowest prices.
WM A. BELL & CO., Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, No. 45 Natchez street, New Orleans. je1 3m

CARPETING,
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor and ... Oil Cloth of all qualities; Window Shades new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloths, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc., Cordines, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.
By A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st. mar10

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock, at Col Fernier's Academy, No. 134 Hospital street.
C. E. GIRARDEY, President.
ALEX. A. KER, Secretary. je8 1f

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows

FROM CITY END		FROM LAKE END	
4 o'clock A. M. horse cars	st'm train	5½ o'clock A. M. st'm train	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M., in lieu of Horse Cars.

An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 1 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15c each way.
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent. nov7 1f

St. Louis Restaurant,
Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street,
—KEPT BY—
HENRY BARTHE.

MR. HENRY BARTHE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open on SATURDAY NEXT, the new Saloons and Private Rooms he has had fitted up above his Restaurant. Nothing has been spared to make these Saloons large and well ventilated—the same connecting with a spacious balcony—and the furniture being in keeping with the enlarged establishment, customers and connoisseurs will enjoy all the comfort they can desire, and will be offered the most delicate dishes and choice wines.

The Restaurant is kept open until midnight. my31 5m

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.

10,000 FEET of choice black Walnut LUMBER, suitable for counters, for sale, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment. Also a large lot of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.
For sale by ALEX. McCONNELL, 184 Carondelet street. je13 1y

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

50 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay, Hugh Macdonald. ...

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party, STATE OF LOUISIANA, Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary. my24 2ptf

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, (old and recent) Gleets, Ulcerations, Exema, Eruptions, Pimples, ... and all Diseases arising from impoverished blood ... have been most successfully treated for ... Sure cure of Itching in twelve days ...
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. feb1 tf

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 187½ CANAL STREET.
VICTOR BOUTROUX.
(BRANCH OF THE STORE NO. 38 ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES. Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. ...

Lost or Mislaid,

A PROMISSORY NOTE, by John Breaux to his order, and by him indorsed, for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated August 25th, 1866, bearing interest at 8 per cent. from maturity, and payable one year after date, at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in this city; signed as ... F. Bouroy, a notary public of this city, substituting Adolphe Boudousquié, another ...

The public are cautioned not to negotiate this note, as the payment has been stopped.
New Orleans, June 27th, 1867. LEON GODCHAUX. je28 1mod

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships,

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons ... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ... Va. Sice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2500 tons ... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ... Vansice, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons ... Bloom, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons ... Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons ... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons ... Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons ... Hudson, Commander

Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 32 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. MARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y. dec6 1y

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... 29th June
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... 13th July
EUROPE ... Lemarie ... 27th July
ST LAURENT ... Bocande ... 10th August

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin ... $135
Second cabin ... $85
Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Extra steamers to Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ ... Hilliard ... Sat. Jay, 20th July.
Cabin passage, $100, gold, steerage $.. currency, including wine.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street. dec23

For New York Direct.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. CROMWELL ... Capt. E. E. Vaill.
GEO. WASHINGTON ... Capt. E. V. Gager.
GEN. GRANT ... Capt. E. W. Holmes.
GEN. MEADE ... Capt. A. W. Sampson.

The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vaill, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY July 7th, at 8 A. M.

Freight for Bremen taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for same.

For freight or passage apply to
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Attractive Sunday Excursion.

THE ... OCTER ... Sunday ... [illegible] ... FARE FIVE CENTS each way ... [illegible]

Fourth of July Excursion Packet.

Steamer Fannie Gilbert, FOUR TRIPS ... [illegible] ... TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS ... [illegible]

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BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

THE elegant fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, ... Bakeless, master, will ... Pontchartrain Railroad train ... DAILY ... Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY, Saturdays excepted ... For further information apply to ... je2 1f

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA ... will leave ... from Milneburg ... Returning ... MONDAY and THURSDAY ... TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY ... COVINGTON—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at ... MADISONVILLE—On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS ... every MONDAY and THURSDAY for Covington.
L. FRIGERIO, Jr. ... je2 3m

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INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS take the ferry boat opposite Jackson Square ... Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ... Berwick's Bay ... steamships ...

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KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
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FURNISHED ROOMS BOARDING

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Repasts for Weddings and other Parties at ...
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—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A description of SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS, Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.

General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
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—OF—
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INJECTION AND PILLS.

For the cure of GONORRHEA ... guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. ap23 1f

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. ...

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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

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Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, wholesale or retail.

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