The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS. We call the attention of those of our readers interested in such matters to a resolution, passed recently, by the Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association, of New Orleans, in relation to the transportation of cotton.

The *Crescent* and the *Republican* are both in error about our remark that McClellan was the only Northern general really feared in the South. Had we said that he was the only one worthy of being feared, the *Crescent's* comments would have been appropriate. We simply stated a fact, without arguing the question at all. There are, perhaps, between five and ten thousand men in this city, besides the members of the Washington Artillery Battalion, who will substantiate our remark, and we are willing to leave it to the proprietor and chief editor of the *Crescent*, who knows the fact. During McClellan's occupation of the Chickahominy business in Richmond was completely paralyzed. He was expected in the city every day, and business men were turning their Confederate money into greenbacks as rapidly as possible. McClellan started Confederate money on the road to ruin. After his removal the Southern people breathed freer. They drew a long breath of relief; and from that time, up to the Sunday night that Richmond was evacuated, no one could see any signs of fear. Business went on as usual, and it was a standing joke that "Mass Bob could take care of all such fellows as those." Here again we do not pretend to argue the matter. They may have had even more reason to fear the other generals; but it is certain they did not. As for the *Republican's* comment upon the fact, we must say that it would have some reason if the proprietors of newspapers saw or wrote every item that goes in. It is the last paper from which we expected to get a sly rap for not having served in the Confederate army, and for getting our opinions second-hand; but it happens that the writer *did* serve in the Confederate army and navy from the beginning of the war to the end, and was stationed at Drewry's Bluff for many a long month. If Col. Nixon had written the item he would have known our remark was correct; or to make as bad a bull, he would not have written it at all. The error in both cases is in supposing that we meant to depreciate the services of other Federal generals. Our object was merely to state a fact, and one that can be proven by hundreds now in New Orleans.

It is difficult to imagine where the Northern papers get so many expressions of Southern opinion, so utterly opposed to everything that falls in our way. We cannot doubt that they get these things somewhere—at least, the most of them—but do they not come from the belligerent papers of the North? For instance, is not the South credited with the opinions of Brick Pomeroy, and men of his class? The New York *Times* says that the "Southern papers are now denouncing for incompetence and imbecility in the field," Generals Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson, Chalmers, Hindman and especially Longstreet, because they "have come out in favor of reconstruction under the Military bill." Mr. "Minor Topics" won't you be a little more explicit and tell us just where you find these opinions? We, who live in the South, do not think it fair to be made responsible for everybody's folly; and having seen nothing of the kind ourselves, we are unable to make a defence. Some of these generals have been pretty severely taken to task for their political and legal opinions, but we have yet to hear the first man detract from General Longstreet's military ability. Why, he was our "War-horse." Lee had perfect confidence in him, and we all followed him wherever he wished to go, even through Thoroughfare Gap, and over the bloody field of the Second Manassas. But this does not give him immunity from attacks if he utters stupid political sayings, and gives us bad legal advice. We feel very kindly towards him, and are very sorry that we are not able to follow him in politics as we did in war. As for Hindman and some others—perhaps there is justice in what you say the Southern people say. Perhaps, mind.

Whether or not Congress takes any step towards the construction, or reconstruction of the Louisiana levees, there can be very little doubt that it would be a profitable investment in the end. The planters are not able to repair them as in times past; the Southern States cannot do it, and without some action on the part of the general Government, these disastrous inundations must sweep over the country every year, destroying crops and diminishing revenues. One can feel very little doubt that the Government will ultimately assist in some way; and the sooner it is done, the better for the country at large, as well as for the States bordering on the river.

That blood-thirsty devil, Juarez, stands a very good chance to have his ears warmed yet for the murders he has committed. Generals Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, Castillo and others, shot by the order of the Indian monster, have mourners in all parts of Mexico. We have reasons to believe that thousands will rise up, are rising up, to avenge the deaths of those noblest sons of Mexico. Blood demands blood, and the end is not yet.—*Ranchero*.

Particulars of the Pestilence in Mauritius.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a physician resident in Mauritius, with regard to the pestilence at that place:

"I should tell you that at New Year something was threatening in the form of fever, and in a very few days after, I may say that without exaggeration, everybody had the fever. We have had the driest season I ever saw, and the heat was, for months, excessive—from 90 to 95° constantly. Well, when this awful calamity befel us, I suppose the town of Port Louis contained 80,000 inhabitants; now it is difficult to say how many there are; I can only tell you that everybody was taken ill, and I do not think there is a family that have not had it; in some cases ten or twelve persons all down in the same house, not one was able to give the other a drink. Very many died and petrified, poisoning the atmosphere before they were found out; in other cases the people crawled as best they could to their gardens, scratched holes and put their defunct friends into them, not a person being able to go to make a declaration of the death, many going about day and night to take up the sick in the streets and the dead out of the houses. I saw a case the other day where the last body had been carried out, the house left open, and not a person even to take possession of the furniture. Many families are cleared out entirely; it would appear that the curse of God was on the place. Well, when this commenced, of course, nobody expecting it, nobody was prepared. Government issued rations and other suitable buildings into hospitals; the municipality did the same, but of all other misfortunes we all found ourselves almost without the principal remedy—quinine. The little there was was sold by auction; some fetched the fabulous price of £36 the per ounce; in fact, people seemed to know that they were bidding for their lives. For three months £10 was an ordinary price for one ounce of quinine. I may say that I believe never was a population so struck down in the world before, according to accounts given. Since quinine has arrived (1000 pounds came by the last mail) our state is improving."

WAR STEAMERS FOR MEXICO—A CONTRADICTION.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday announces, without qualification, that "in order to prevent any foreign nation from taking advantage of Maximilian's execution by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the Navy Yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to which the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor. We are authorized to say that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose, nor has the Navy Department knowledge of any facts upon which such a statement could have been predicated.—*National Intelligencer*.

England has long been [illegible] by the [illegible] of the savage who is King of Abyssinia [illegible] has at last come [illegible] to use [illegible] persuasion.

CARLOTTA'S ATTENDANTS—A Terrible Accusation.—The Vienna journals lately reported that one of the ladies in waiting on the Empress Carlotta (Maximilian's widow), had been found hanging in her rooms in the palace at Miramar. A letter from Trieste says that the lady in question, who was really in the service of the Empress in Mexico, did not commit suicide, but that she was taken to Vienna under an escort of police. It appears that there is against her a terrible accusation, as it is pretended that she administered the poison [illegible] [illegible] the judicial inquiry has not [illegible] yet [illegible] to [illegible] judgment founded on facts.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Trumbull declares that the whole legislation on Reconstruction is "wrong," says the Boston Post, and "cannot be sustained for a single moment," if the theory on which Congress has rested it is unsound, namely, that civil governments do not exist in the Southern States. Very well, then; it continues, we accept his statements in full. If there was a regular civil government in each of these States, Congress is a usurper in this business, and "cannot be sustained." Unless there were civil governments in them, how could they be appealed to, as they notoriously were, to vote on an Amendment to the Constitution? There was no act which they could be summoned to perform more grave and fundamental than this. How they could do it if there were no "legitimate civil governments" (to use Mr. Trumbull's own phrase) in operation, it would puzzle the astutest statesman to discover. This very Reconstruction Act was undertaken by Congress, too, on the plea to the country that the people of the South were still rebellious in refusing as a whole to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. How *could* they ratify it, if they were incapacitated from doing so by want of the legal machinery with which alone it may be done? How is slavery constitutionally abolished if the Southern States have all this time been without governments to assist in the work? And more than all, how could the last Congress consistently lay down the condition in the Reconstruction Act itself, that in order to secure restoration to the Union the Southern States should adopt a Constitutional Amendment, under which all those persons shall be excluded from voting for Presidential Electors and Representatives to Congress until July 4th, 1870, who voluntarily adhered to the rebellion, and gave it aid and comfort? Well, indeed, may the *Post* exclaim, there is no end to the inconsistencies of Congress in its dealings with the South since the war. Its whole purpose has been simply to exclude the electoral votes of ten States, which it felt certain Radicalism could never legitimately secure for its candidate for the Presidency. And this inconsistency is carried into the smallest things. What reason is there for example in registering every negro without a question, when many of them did voluntarily give aid and comfort to the Confederates? What reason is there in the Registrars drumming up negroes in the woods, and taking their name and oath while at their work, and in closing their labor before the whites could find them? This has been done in Alabama, and things of like character could be shown everywhere. The *Post* is right. The purpose is solely to get a strong Radical vote for their candidate for the Presidency, in the South, and this will be done by any means, fair or foul, consistent or otherwise. Senator Trumbull [illegible] candid to show the inconsistency of Congress, but it will do no manner of good.

Latest from Mexico by Mail.

From files of the Brownsville *Ranchero* and Rio Grande *Courier* up to the 20th inst., we make the following summary of news, gathered from the columns of their Mexican exchanges:

On the 21st ult., at 6 A. M., the Liberal troops began to enter the city, in admirable order amid the ringing of bells, and by half-past 10 o'clock were in full possession. The population are nothing more than a miserable people in whose streets nothing can be seen but beggars and scenes of misery. Many unfortunate persons have died of hunger. The lowest classes, those unfortunates, are those who have especially suffered during the siege. Since the siege commenced, every species of horror has been displayed, and in consequent of exorbitant prices, all kinds of food, has been beyond the reach of the poor.

A cargo of flour was valued at six hundred dollars, corn one hundred, a *tortilla* one picayune, one egg twenty-five cents, a loaf of bread four dollars, and every thing else in proportion.

All classes have suffered proportionately, and besides this there has been a multitude of prestamos and contributions; one house has had to pay five hundred dollars daily. What rich or populous capital could support this. Commerce was shut off. Bread and meat was the great question during the siege. Eight commercial houses of the City of Mexico loaned Gen. Diaz two hundred thousand dollars without interest, with which to pay troops and expenses of the Government.

Gen. Andarede has been apprehended, and, with Gen. Tavera, is in prison. It is probable that Gen. Andarede may be shot any day.

It is said that Lacunza, Larez and others are secreted in the house of the English Minister, and it is stated that Gen. Diaz has ordered a strong force to capture them. No foreign ministers recognize the Liberal Government, and we cannot concede to them ministerial rights. The persons referred to have taken a conspicuous part in the late war, and by their vote it was determined to maintain the empire, and thereby they have been the cause of shedding much Mexican blood, and even that of Maximilian.

The Belgians, French and Austrians who were in the Imperial service had declared neutrality, believing it would alleviate the aggravated circumstances under which they were found, with arms in their hands, by assuming a position against their Emperor. But the truth is that the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, raised a panic among them, and on the following day they surrendered and were publically disarmed, and are now prisoners subject to the disposition of the Government.

Gen. Corona was sent to suppress the armed neutrality of Gen. Losada in the Alica Mountain.

A publication had been issued in Paris, Mex., depreciating Juarez, and eulogizing Montez, who, however, deprecated, and would not contend with Juarez for the Presidency.

From papers published in the capital, it appeared that 968 persons had been executed in that place during the Imperial domination.

The *Conciencia Publica*, of the city of Mexico, says:

"From this we can calculate the number of unfortunates throughout the republic, when in the capital near one thousand persons were executed for loving their country. We remember of having seen hanging on the limbs of the trees along the road from here to Puebla, in one day in August, 1863, twenty two human bodies. It is certain that some of these unfortunate persons were legally tried, but that they were all executed the day of their capture by guerrillas and thieves. These are the crimes committed by those who came to civilize us."

FILIBUSTERISM.

The *Boletin* of Paz, Upper California, says that the notorious Gaston d'Artois has reappeared upon the stage, and this time with authentic evidence of filibusterism. Two pieces of companies, the greater part Mexicans and some Americans, left San Antonio and marched upon Paz with the pretext of deposing Governor Pedrin and reinstating Navarette, who is considered favorable to annexation. The Governor was informed in time to be ready. Every citizen armed himself the best he could, and when the enemy arrived, the fight commenced and lasted for many hours in the streets. At last the band of Artois was routed and he fled to the mountains, where he displayed the American flag, thinking it would protect him. But Pedrin followed and took him prisoner. Artois was tried by a court martial, and condemned to death, and on the following day the celebrated Artois was to have been shot.

An eye-witness of the Puebla massacre informs the *Ranchero* that not one-half of the persons executed by Diaz was reported, and that the slaughter was second in extent to none of the massacres in the history of Mexico.

The entire Mexican navy, consisting of but two or three vessels, has been destroyed by a storm in the Gulf.

MASS IN SAN LUIS.

A San Luis correspondent of the *Ranchero* writes, under date of July 1st, as follows:

"You have heard of the sixty ladies dressed in mourning calling upon Juarez to save the life of Maximilian and his generals, and of the impolite and ungentlemanly rebuke they met with from him and his Cabinet. But you did not know that as soon as the execution of the Emperor and his generals was known here, all the respectable ladies of this city dressed in full mourning, went to hear a grand mass for the dead in the Cathedral. This great demonstration of feeling in favor of the murdered, created a sensation, as many of these ladies had not been seen on the streets before since the departure of the Imperial authorities.

"We have a band of music playing three times a week on the square, but strange, since the Liberal Governor has arrived here the ladies have ceased walking out as they used to formerly."

STRIPPING CAPTURED SOLDIERS.

The *Ranchero* says:

"An Austrian soldier now in our city, who was taken prisoner at the sale of Queretaro, has furnished us with some interesting and revolting details of that tragical affair. In the first place he states positively that no more than two hundred Austrians and Frenchmen, all told, were at Queretaro at the time of the surrender, besides whom there were about six thousand Mexican soldiers. He declares that he knew the names and faces of every Frenchman and Austrian connected with the Imperial army of Queretaro, and that he cannot be mistaken as to their number.

Regarding the treatment of prisoners, our informant says that the cavalry to which he was attached, sixty-four in number, were marched out in line and ordered to strip themselves. This they did with the exception of taking off their shirts or undershirts. Hats, boots, pantaloons and blouses were removed in public and stacked in heaps before them. At a given signal, the *pelado* soldiery came forward with a yell and picked up the cast-off clothing, took it, to the Liberals in front and distributed it.

After being thus stripped, the Austrians and Frenchmen, to the number of sixty-four, were paraded through the streets of Queretaro in a state of nudity. So much as a fig leaf was not allowed them with which to hide their nakedness.

For six days after their capture, or sale, not a mouthful of food was furnished the foreign prisoners. In consequence a number died, and many more were prostrated.

Our informant says, that but for the Mexican women, they (the Austrians) would have died of starvation. These angels of mercy contrived by every means in their power to relieve the sufferings of those victims of Mexican treachery and absolute brutality.

The sixty-four unfortunate were afterwards marched, in a state nearly naked, to San Luis, where they were when Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were executed.

THE TRANSLATION.

From our [illegible] the names of [illegible] [illegible]

the Governor of Oaxaca. Our correspondent says: "His tenant to the Emperor purchased his pardon from the Supreme Liberal chief, Juarez, but it by no means purchases his ransom from the bloody talons of the Governor of Oaxaca. The proof against him is said to be sufficient to convict, and the prevailing opinion here is that he will be executed, which, God grant, may be true."

The charges against Lopez are of an atrocious character, and whether trumped up or true, are just such as might be expected to be charged against a traitor.—*Ranchero*.

SANTA ANNA.

By a correspondence published in another portion of this paper it will be seen that Santa Anna has not been shot, but is held to await the disposition of the Supreme Government. It is not improbable that a peremptory demand will be made for his release by Admiral Porter on the Susquehanna.—*Courier*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Benito Juarez is a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. The election will probably take place at the end of this month or first week in August.—*Ibid*.

Maximilian's Fate—The Feeling in Europe.

THE NEWS AT THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

[Vienna Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The official announcement has made an immense sensation in the capital. The greatest sorrow is felt for the Emperor's untimely death. It was at first supposed that the contemplated journey of the Emperor and Empress to Paris would no longer be possible. I have, however, been informed that a definite resolution on the subject has not yet been taken. A postponement of the journey will, however, certainly take place. The Imperial family is overwhelmed with grief, and they will for a few weeks dive in complete retirement, which the Emperor will share, so far as the affairs of the State permit. The journey to Paris, consequently, will not take place at the end of this month, as originally intended. It is probable that the visit will be paid at a later period of the year. The diplomatic relations between the Cabinets of Austria and France are not in the least disturbed by the event; on the contrary, they are, and will remain, as cordial as ever.

WHAT AUSTRIA DID TO SAVE MAXIMILIAN'S LIFE.

[From the Vienna Gazette, July 4.]

At the moment of the retreat of the French troops the Emperor of Austria, thinking that the Emperor Maximilian would leave Mexico at the same time as Marshal Bazaine, thought it opportune to consider whether it was not advisable to facilitate Maximilian's return, by reinstating him in all the rights which he had renounced before leaving for Mexico. Nothing, however, was immediately done as—without speaking of other rights legitimately acquired which were in question and which demanded mature examination—the Emperor Maximilian determined to remain in Mexico and continue the struggle with the native forces at his disposal. When the news of his capture arrived here every effort was made to procure the diplomatic intervention of all Europe in his favor. The Ambassador of Austria at Washington had previously received the mission to appeal to the United States for their intervention and diplomatic action in case any danger should menace the Emperor. As is known, Mr. Seward yielded to this application and employed his good offices in this view with Juarez.

When the capitulation of the Emperor Maximilian was known, France, England, Russia, and Prussia charged their Ambassadors at Washington to join their efforts to those of the Austrian representative and endeavor to save the Emperor's life. All the Powers occupied themselves with the matter, and Queen Victoria in particular, added that it was a question of "saving the life of a near relative who was dear to her." A moment of hope was still offered when the reasons which Romero, the representative of Juarez at Washington, used to justify the rigorous measures taken against the captive were known. These were based essentially on the consideration that the Emperor Maximilian would remain always a pretender, that he would continue to assemble around him the turbulent personages of Mexico, and consequently to maintain the country in a permanent state of agitation. Then it was at once decided in a council of the Austrian Imperial family that the Emperor Maximilian should re-enter in all his rights as an Austrian Archduke, and that efforts should be made to obtain from him the most complete renunciation of his rights as Emperor of Mexico, and to furnish the necessary guarantees for the accomplishment and execution of that renunciation.

Instructions to this effect where sent by telegraph to the Austrian Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Seward hastened again to actively employ his good offices. Unhappily, the news which has just been published attests these efforts were fruitless. The question of a ransom was never raised. The Austrian Imperial Court was fully prepared to acquit any such claim. But in such a matter the greatest prudence was required. Above all, it was necessary to avoid awakening any idea of encroachment on the jurisdiction of the Military Court which was sitting; as that would have only aggravated the Emperor's situation. This last consideration prevailed also when there was a question of sending a confidential person to Juarez, and that question was in the end renounced, seeing that, besides the mischief it might do to the Emperor, Juarez himself would have been compromised if it had been discovered.

THE NEWS IN FRANCE—OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From the Paris Moniteur, July 5.]

The report which has been current for several days, and which has excited deep indignation in all minds, is officially confirmed from America. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th of June, upon the order of Juarez, by the wretches (*misérables*) into whose hands he had fallen. This unhappy Prince, who had been recognized four years since by all the European Powers as the legitimate sovereign of Mexico, was unwilling to quit the country upon the departure of the French army. Notwithstanding the perils attaching to his enterprise, he held himself bound in honor to share with those who had devoted themselves to his cause. Placing himself courageously at the head of his partisans, he collected a tolerably numerous army. He took post at Queretaro, in an almost impregnable position. Even in case of reverse he could have retired with his troops by the mountains towards the sea. But he did not reckon upon treason. A man named Lopez, who had contrived to gain his confidence, for a sum of money basely betrayed the Emperor during his slumbers.

The assassination of the Emperor Maximilian will excite a universal sentiment of horror. This infamous act, ordered by Juarez, stamps upon those men who style themselves the Mexican Republic a stigma that can never be effaced; the reprobation of all civilized nations will be the first punishment of a government which has such a chief at its head.

THE CONSEQUENCES—FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

[Paris (July 4) Correspondence of London Post.]

The execution of Maximilian will not improve the relations between France and the United States; *perhaps they never were of late very cordial*. It was believed in Paris that the Washington Cabinet would seriously and earnestly seek to save the life of a Prince and a soldier who, by the chance of war had, heroically fighting, fallen into the hands of his enemies. It was understood that several of the European sovereigns had interceded by the telegraph, as it was known that if the President of the United States told Juarez to save the life of Maximilian, the republican chief, for whose triumph he was indebted entirely to America, would listen to the demand. The French people never approved of the Mexican expedition; but their generosity and chivalry are now addressed, and they will regard the murder of Maximilian, for whom the French army fought, as something more than a calamity. Strange combinations; we have the Mexican debate coming on, and the revelations of M. Thiers on this irritating subject, which, however, will no doubt be delayed. France is identified with Mexico, or rather past Mexican events, by political as well as financial associations, to which may now be added a sentimental sympathy. It is a long, a complicated story, this Mexican expedition; it is an elaborate intrigue, a strange romance, a singular accident. Had not the Emperor Napoleon long since dreamed a dream about that far-off land, and even once thought of going there himself, perhaps the expedition would never have been attempted. Had not Rome drawn attention to church spoliation, Mexico might not have attracted the attention of Europe. Anarchy, outrage and claims were not sufficient causes for founding an empire on the American continent.

THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

[From the London Daily News, July 8.]

Mr. Otway has given notice that he will ask Lord Stanley whether it is the intention of her Majesty's government to recall the British legation from Mexico, on account of the execution of the Archduke Maximilian. As it is several years since President Juarez has seen the face of a British Minister—our envoy having been appointed, not to the head of the national government of Mexico, but to the chief of the foreign adventurer which has just collapsed—to recall our legation would be simply to continue the non-recognition of the government of Juarez. To take this course avowedly because the Mexican government had executed a foreign enemy and an invader, would imply that we only honor with our intercourse those governments of whose character and acts we approve; and inasmuch as we did not recall our envoy on account of the executions which took place pursuant to the decree of October, 1865, it would follow that we are no great objection to them. If an Austrian adventurer had gone to Hungary, waged war against the Austrian government, and ultimately been taken and executed, should we have recalled our ambassador from Vienna?

[Paris, July 8, Correspondence of London Times.]

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

The Count and Countess de Flandre had a mass celebrated the day before yesterday at Notre Dame for the repose of the soul of their brother-in-law, the Emperor Maximilian. Their royal highnesses left Paris yesterday for Brussels.

The *Indépendance Belge* affirms that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of France have written letters of condolence to the Emperor of Austria on account of Maximilian's death. The utmost grief reigns throughout Vienna, and no one ventured to inform the Archduchess Sophia, Maximilian's mother, of the sad news, until Francis Joseph returned from Munich, when he was obliged to be the bearer of intelligence. The same journal states that the sale of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Prize Fight in New York.

Cotton Worm in Texas.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Capture of the Late Maximilian's Chamberlain.

Marquez Not Yet Found.

Discontinuing Rations in Virginia.

Gen. Grant the Choice of a New York Republican Committee for the Next Presidency.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, July 24.—SURRATT'S TRIAL.—The prosecution continues rebutting testimony, intended to re-establish McMillan and St. Marie's character, and breaking down Drs. Bissel and Cameron's. The following transpired: Mr. Bradley said he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that he (Bradley) had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter.

Mr. Hobart said no such offer was ever made to him, and the publication was utterly false, and was made without his knowledge or consent. All that Mr. Bradley had said was that the witness fees would be paid by the defense out of some money that had been contributed for that purpose. No one connected with the defense had ever made a proposition to pay any money for any testimony.

Prize lists for the capture of the Grey Jacket and Wm. Bagley have been made up and are ready for payment.

Internal Revenue receipts, $730,000.

New York, July 24.—At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee, at their rooms in this city, last evening, General Grant was nominated as the choice of the party for the next President, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris states that the mortality during last week in the city, was 153 less than the average of corresponding weeks for the last six years. No signs of the presence of cholera as an epidemic have yet been discovered.

Money unchanged. Gold heavy; closed at 139¾ to 139⅞; Sterling dull, 110¼. Government's quiet, but steady; Stocks active and strong.

Treasury receipts, $3,351,000; payments, $4,464,000.

New York, July 24.—Arrived, Columbia, from Havana the 20th. The Cuban government is taking great precautions against revolutionary movements.

The yellow fever still prevailed, but in a less malignant form.

Sugar firm and active at 8¼ to 8¾ reals.

Advices from Mexico report the arrest of Gen. Negrete, late Maximilian's Chamberlain, Father Fisher and others. Marquez not found.

Reports of the purchase of the island of St. Thomas by the United States are gaining strength.

There is a large emigration to Belize from the United States.

Great financial and commercial depression existed at Jamaica.

New York, July 24.—Stocks strong. Gold 139¾; 5-20's of '62 coupons 111⅛.

Cotton firmer. Sales 900 bales; middling uplands 27 to 27½c. Flour steady. Wheat 3 to 5c lower; mixed Western Corn 99c to $1 01; Mess Pork $23 90; Groceries steady but dull; Freights unchanged.

New York, July 24.—A prize fight took place this morning on the Hackensack road, between Phil McConnell and Stephen Donnelly. After 22 rounds Donnelly was declared the victor.

The Scotia takes out $1,500,000 in specie.

The *Express'* financial article says the money market is still unchanged, the supply exceeding the demand.

Border States bonds higher and more in demand.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Persia, with European dates to the 14th inst., arrived. The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen. Everything passed off quietly. In Belfast 30,000 people passed in procession without molestation. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Derry, died suddenly on the 12th.

Richmond, July 24.—Gen. Brown has issued an order discontinuing the issuing of rations to the destitute authorized by the Congressional appropriation fund, after August 20th.

Gov. Pierpont spoke to a large audience in Danville last night.

The Whig has accounts of Republican meetings in Pennsylvania and Smythe counties, for sending delegates to the Richmond Convention.

The Magistrates of the Hustings Court sent their reply to Gen. Schofield's communication to-day. Its tenor has not been made public.

Charleston, July 24.—Cotton market steady. Sales 57 bales middlings 25¼ to 26c. Receipts 250 bales. Weather continues fine for crops.

Mobile, July 24.—Sales of Cotton, 350 bales; receipts 46 bales; low middlings 22½c, inside quotation; market closed firm. Weather clear and warm.

Vicksburg, July 24.—Passed down—Continental at 2 A. M., Great Republic at 8 A. M. Up—John Kilgour at 4 P. M. River falling.

St. Louis, July 24.—Tobacco steady. Cotton nominal. Flour 25c lower; XX $10 50 to $12, choice and fancy $12 50 to $16 25. Wheat heavy and 5c lower; spring $1 60, prime fall $2 15 to $2 20. Corn heavy and lower at $1 10 to $1 18 for choice to fancy white, yellow 94c to $1. Oats dull and lower at 95c to $1. Provisions active and excited. Pork $24 50 to $25. Bacon: shoulders 13c, ribbed sides 14¾c, clear 15¾ to 16c. Sugar-cured hams 19½ to 20¼c. Lard 12¼c for choice kettle, tierces. Whisky nominal at $2 to $2 05.

Savannah, July 24.—W. C. Willey, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died last night.

Cotton quiet; easier; sales 110 bales middlings at 25 to 25½c; receipts 217 bales.

Louisville, July 24.—Sales of 199 hhds Tobacco; lugs $3 25 to $5 75; common to medium leaf $6 to $18 75; selections $20 20 to $21 75; Owen county cutting leaf $23 to $30; advance fully sustained. Superfine Flour $7; A No. 1, new, $11 75. Wheat $1 75 for prime new. Corn, delivered, $1 05 to $1 07. Oats dull; 85 to 90c in bulk. Groceries active at full rates. Mess Pork $25. Bacon Shoulders 13c. Clear Sides 16¼ to 16½c. Lard in tierces 12½ to 12¾c. Raw Whisky in bond: 30c.

Louisville, July 24.—River stationary—3 feet 9 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Flour drooping—family $9 75 to $10 50. Wheat firmer—$2 10 to $2 25 for white Kentucky. Corn dull and prices unchanged. Oats firm—No. 1 83c. Cotton dull—middlings 25c. Whisky 30c in bond. Pork in good request at $25. Bulk Meats firm—shoulders 12c; sides 14c. Bacon active, large demand for future delivery—shoulders 13c; rib sides 14c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c—large orders from the South and East. Hams firmer—common 19c; sugar-cured 20 to 23c. Lard unchanged—12½c.

Baltimore, July 24.—Cotton firmer; stock light; low middling 24 to 24½c. Rio Coffee—market favors buyers. Flour steady. Red Wheat firmer—prices unchanged. Corn scarce and unchanged. Provisions closed advancing. Mess Pork $25 to $25 50. Whisky—no sales.

Galveston, July 24.—All the leading cotton factors agree that the worm has already made its appearance. It is not the true cotton worm but the grass worm. It generally comes before the more destructive worm. Fifteen days of hot, dry weather will kill the eggs and all fear of the cotton worm will then be over. The freedmen in many places have not worked well and the crops are grassy. These are in the most danger of the eggs developing into worms. All accounts agree that the crop will be at least equal to that of last year—180,000 bales. Most estimates place it at 210,000 or 220,000 bales.

A quantity of war material has accumulated at San Antonio, *en route* for Chihuahua, Mexico.

Raphael Aldretto, the owner, alleges that government intends to distribute it among the citizens for Indian defense, despite the suspicions of filibustering intentions.

The city is healthy.

Augusta, July 25.—Cotton active, closed less firm but prices unchanged. Sales 200 bales; middlings 24 to 24½.

Weather indicates rain. Thermometer 96.

Liverpool, July 24.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 10 ¾d; middling Orleans 10⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales.

London, July 24, Evening.—Consols and Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, July 24, Evening.—Cotton and Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar easier, but not quotably lower.

Southwest Pass, July 24—6 P. M.—Arrived: steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Galveston, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Went to sea, steamship Clinton and St. Louis. Nothing in sight.

[Eastern Dispatches.]

Vienna, July 24.—Great [illegible] are being made for the reception of the Sultan.

If all the plans are carried out the reception and festivities during the Sultan's stay here, will excel in grandeur and magnificence, anything he has met with either in France or England.

Paris, July 24.—The Imperial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

Liverpool, July 24.—Cotton market quiet; sales 15,000 bales; breadstuffs, provisions and produce unchanged.

Paris, July 23.—The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian Railroad loan on the Paris market.

Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city. United States Minister Dix gave a fete to-day in honor of the Admiral. Large numbers of American ladies and gentlemen were present.

London, July 24—Noon.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 72¾.

Frankfort, July 24.—Bonds 76¾.

New York, July 24.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 27 to 27¼. Flour rather more active and steady; sales 7400 bbls.; Southern $9 30 to $16 75.

Wheat very dull; 2 to 3c. lower. Corn a shade firmer; sales 56,000 bushels; mixed Western 98c. to $1. Oats 1c. better. Beef quiet; Pork heavy. Sales 500 bbls new mess at $23 90. Naval stores drooping. Turpentine 57 to 58. Whisky quiet.

Stocks strong. Money 5 to 6 per cent. Gold 149¾. Sterling 110¼ to 110½. 5-20s, new issue, 108¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fall from a Third Story Window.—A man named Joseph Francoit Tuesday night at 12 o'clock fell from the third story window of a house at No. 121 Exchange Alley. He had seated himself in the window to get fresh air, when he went asleep and fell. He was very seriously injured, and Corporal Brunet had him conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. It is a wonder that he was not instantly killed by so great a fall.

Stabbing Case.—A difficulty occurred Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock, on St. Andrew street, between John Hagent and Mike Hues, in which the latter was stabbed and dangerously wounded. Hagent was arrested and also a man named P. Carrahar, who is charged with being an accessory before the fact.

Court Items.—Josephine Taylor, colored, was arraigned before Assistant Recorder Stith, charged with violently assaulting Dora Craig on Basin street and sent before the First District Court. Bail $250.

Tim Martin and Wm. Muer were arraigned on a charge of having stolen a gold watch valued at $150, from Wm. Norman, in April last, in the parish of Catahoula. The case was fixed for the 2d proximo. Bail $500.

Alexander Williams was required to furnish bonds in $1000, to answer on the 29th a charge of breaking into the house of Jas. Elliott, 190 Baronne street, at 4 A. M., on the 24th, with intent to steal.

W. G. Rowe was required to give bonds in $250 to answer on the 29th a charge of embezzling $125 from S. M. Whelply, the proceeds of a lot of pictures entrusted to him for sale.

John A. Rose, who is also charged by Whelply with embezzlement, was required to give bonds in $300.

Police Items.—M. Harris was arrested on Canal street for running a wagon without a license, and assaulting officer N. Johnson, who arrested him.

W. H. Williams was to answer for violently assaulting Ann Williams on Claiborne street.

D. James was arrested, charged by J. Walliche with obtaining goods by false pretences.

Wm. Broderick was arrested on Canal street, charged by Martin Veil with larceny.

Chas. Williams was taken up on Toulouse street, charged by Henry Branotte with a similar offence.

A man named Halbert Frigett came to the Second District Station sick and destitute. He was sent to the hospital. Also, another man named George Fitzgerald.

H. Thompson, alias Petrie, Peter Early, alias Flynn, John Philip, Frank L. Cross and Richard Joyce, were arrested under the wharf at the head of Ursulines street, charged with being suspicious characters.

August Morrison was arrested on Elysian Fields street, charged by Owen Sullivan with assault with intent to kill.

Thomas Gleason violently assailed Michael McMullen, and John Barrough attacked Salvio DeRoss, for which both have to answer.

Officer Sheldon accuses Miss J. Johnson with being on First street at 1 A. M., "unable to give an account of herself."

The American Emigrants in Brazil.

[Special Correspondence of the Herald.]

Rio Janeiro, May 31, 1867.—You have doubtless before this been apprised of the sufferings and privations being experienced by the emigrants from the United States to this country, but a brief telegram cannot sufficiently narrate the facts as they actually exist. I send you a truthful account of the condition of our unfortunate countrymen who came here in the hope of bettering their condition.

The contract under which the emigrants come to the Brazils is this:—The Brazilian government furnishes them transportation for themselves and for all articles of household furniture, agricultural implements, etc., board and lodging upon arrival for twenty days (no more), transportation to any province in the Brazils where they may choose to settle, giving them five years in which to repay the obligation, the emigrant agreeing on his part to take land and cultivate the same, or, in case he chooses to follow any other occupation, he agrees to repay the obligation in one year, giving security for the same.

Emigration to the Brazils from the United States has averaged three hundred per month, men, women and children, for the last six months, and of this number some few have prospects of eventually doing well here, while others are suffering for the necessaries of life, and are, in fact, perfectly destitute. Brazil is a good country to emigrate from, but a very poor country to immigrate to. Those who expect to do well in this country are parties who have means, mostly persons from the Southern States, who converted their plantations into money. Those who came from New York and the Northern States have no money, and are entirely dependent upon the generosity of the government, and consequently are compelled to take such of the government lands as are assigned to them.

The emigration scheme was a very poorly organized one. Proper arrangements were not made for the reception of emigrants; and those who are in the city, and those located in the provinces of St. Catherines, Rio Grande do Sul, and other provinces south of Rio Janeiro, are actually suffering. The lands assigned to them are a mere wilderness; in some cases never traversed before by the foot of man. They have no implements with which to clear this land, no shelter for themselves and families, nothing to eat except the spontaneous growth of the country, and no implements with which to cultivate and till any they clear; no means to plant, and in case they do produce anything, have no means of transportation by which to market their productions; and, above all this, they have no money with which to procure the necessaries of life, the emigrants generally are a class of people too lazy to work in their own country (and a man that cannot succeed in the United States can succeed nowhere, there being no country in the world offering advantages to equal it), and by their laziness bad become reduced to poverty. They have come to the Brazils thinking they could live here without work, or at least make a great deal of money by expending a very little labor. Alas! they have awakened to the sad reality that they have deserted their native country for a wilderness fit only for the negroes and reptiles belonging to it.

Those who had trades—mechanics—came here anticipating plenty of employment at eight and ten mil reis (four and five dollars, American gold,) per day; but upon arriving here found it almost impossible to obtain employment at any price, and in no case to exceed two or three mil reis per day, and then they have had everything to contend with, and have been actually driven from their employment by the native Brazilians and Portuguese among whom they were. The Brazilians and Portuguese of the laboring class have a great hatred for Americans, and will not tolerate them. I have known a party of twenty Brazilians and Portuguese mechanics to attack a party of five Americans, and brutally beat them with sledge hammers, iron bars, etc., the Americans being obliged to run for their lives; and this brutality occurred simply because they were Americans. The laboring class of Portuguese are a mean and treacherous people; there is no act too low or mean for them to perform.

There are a few American and English business houses here. I will say for the gentlemen conducting these houses that they have done all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate emigrants, and have repeatedly made up subscriptions and sent them back to the States; but the number has become so great now that they are powerless to aid or assist them. I appeal to you, the all powerful voice of the American people, to call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the destitution of the unfortunate Americans here, and to recommend them to make some provision for their return to the United States, which they earnestly desire to do; and if they will not do this let them, at least, stop further emigration.

The emigration agents misrepresent the country in every respect and encourage emigration in every possible manner, regardless of the consequences, they being paid a percentage on the number of emigrants obtained. The United States Consul here told me three months ago he intended to address a long and explicit communication to the Secretary of State at Washington representing the situation of the emigrants here, and recommending that something be done for them. If he has done so, the Honorable Secretary, while swinging around the circle, has not found time to give it his attention, or has considered it unworthy of notice.

The climate here is very unhealthy for foreigners, especially if they expose themselves to the sun. It is generally very hot, except in rainy weather, when it is damp and disagreeable, causing a great deal of fever and ague. Very little attention is paid to a sick person here and it he be a poor one none at all, the natives believing, in their ignorance, that if it is intended for him to recover he will do so without their aid, and if he is to die their efforts are thrown away. The physicians are prejudiced against quinine and morphine and seldom use it, and then only when the patient insists upon it.

I will say no more. If through your journal something is done for the emigrants now here, I hope at least this will be a warning to those contemplating a removal to this country without means. To those having capital to invest I will say, however, there are at the present time fine opportunities at Para and up the Amazon river. From a personal examination I know the valley of the Amazon will very easily produce almost everything. This river has never been opened to trade and commerce, but by a decree of the Emperor Don Pedro II., it is to be formally opened to free trade and commerce to the whole world on the 7th of September next.

The Surratt trial becomes more and more interesting as it progresses. The defence has already convicted some of the Government witnesses of deliberate perjury, and proved that Surratt was in Elmira, New York, on the 14th of April, the day on which a dozen witnesses swore they saw him in Washington. The letter of our Washington correspondent contains an abstract of the testimony for the defence, which shows plainly and beyond question the falsity of several essential points. Should the character of the defence be sustained throughout, the charge will be that Surratt will be acquitted. It will then be his turn to prosecute, and we trust he will not fail to make good use of his opportunity.—*New York Metropolitan Record*.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1867.

The general market has exhibited rather less animation, and with the exception of an upward feeling in Oats and Pork, none of the leading articles have undergone any change requiring special notice. The movement in Cotton has been exceedingly light, being controlled as well by scant supplies as by the marked disparity between the views of buyers and sellers, and consequently the day's transactions have been quite restricted, comprising barely 650 bales at prices within the range of previous quotations, the market closing with a tendency to greater regularity.

Inactivity and dullness were the prevailing features in Coin. Gold opened this morning at 139¾ to 140, against 139⅞ at New York, and without exhibiting any irregularity whatever, closed steady at the opening rates. The offerings were limited, and as the demand was barely moderate, only a trifling business has been done, including $4000, $5000 and $6000 at 139⅞, $4000 mixed gold at 139½, $10,000 at 139⅞, and $14,000 at the same. A gold check in New York for $6000 sold at par. The movement in silver was inconsiderable, comprising $400 in American halves at 133, $500 do at 132½, and $13,000 in Mexican coin at 2¾ per cent. premium for gold.

We have nothing of moment to report in Foreign Exchange, the movement in which has continued restricted throughout. The offerings were small, especially commercial bills,—the latter owing to the limited movement in Cotton on foreign account—and as the demand was little better than nominal, the business transacted was barely moderate, embracing the following bills to banks and bankers: £2500 A1 Sterling at 151⅛, £1600 bankers' at 153⅞, £1200 bank at 154, and £1000 do. for direct remittance at 154⅛. In Francs we notice sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3.67½, and 20,000 do. at 5.15 for gold. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 149½ to 150, for bill of lading bills, 151½ to 152½, for A1 to first class and 151 for bank, and Francs at 3.67½ to 3.72½ for A1 commercial, and 3.65 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no variation requiring special notice. The Banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium, the former being the rate for round amounts. The demand for remittance purposes was restricted. The supply of Commercial was fair, and the sales were liberal, comprising $5000, $8000, $2000 and $30,000 Boston and New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, $30,000 bank check at the same, $20,000 at 5 16, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at ¼, $20,000 one day's at ¼, $25,000 thirty days' at ¾ per cent. discount, $1500 do at 1, $1500 seventy days' at 2¼, and $4500 eighty days' at the same rate. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium.

There was no movement in stocks, buyers being unwilling to operate unless at heavy concessions, which holders still refuse to grant.

City Bonds were dull, no sales being reported. The Consolidated are still quoted at 86 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.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 24 to 25c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. There was no quotable decline in City notes, but the general tendency was downward. The market, however, closed too unsettled to admit of definite quotations, which are accordingly omitted.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1867.

COTTON—The movement to-day has been characterized by extreme dullness. The offering supply was light and mostly of an undesirable character, and as factors, generally, demanded figures in advance of the limits of buyers, the latter held aloof throughout, preferring to defer the execution of their orders, and await the effect of further developments. Under these circumstances the day's transactions have been quite restricted, aggregating at the close barely 650 bales—including 450 by one party—six brokers participating in the business. Prices within the range of limited sales effected, being in the principal portion of limited sales effected, being within the range of last evening's quotations, which are as follows:—Inferior 21 to 22c; Good Ordinary 23 to 23½c, Low Middling 24½ to 25c, and Middling nominal at 25 to —. The rapid depletion of the stock, coupled with the heavy falling off in receipts, continues to exert a buoyant influence on prices.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,062
Received to-day	27
Received previously	757,163—757,190
Additional bales made from re-baled, loose, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,325—770,511
	872,56[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	838,241
Stock on hand and on shipboard	34,3[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market continued quiet. The offerings were limited, and as buyers and sellers remained apart in their views, with an apparent unwillingness to yield, no business of moment was transacted. In the absence of sales we report the market firm at previous quotations, which we repeat as follows:

LIGHT.			HEAVY.		
	Inferior	and Trashy		Inferior	and Trashy
Lugs	4	@ 4½	Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Lugs	4¾	@ 5½	Good Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inf. to Com. Leaf	5¾	@ 8	Inf. to Com. Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	8½	@ 9½	Medium Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair Leaf	10	@ 11	Fair Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Leaf	11½	@ 15	Fine	14	@ 16
Choice Selections	16	@ 18	Choice Selections	17	@ 21

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and inactive. There was very little vessel tonnage offering, while shipments to foreign ports discovered a marked falling off. The sales are as follows: 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ⅜c 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 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco, by sail to Liverpool ½ to 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By mail to Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There has been little or no enquiry for Louisiana Sugar to-day. The stock is light and the business is confined to retail transactions. We quote 13¾c for Fair, 15 to 16c for Strictly Prime, 16¾c for Yellow Clarified and 17c per lb for White. There is no Louisiana Molasses. In Cuba Sugar we note a good enquiry for Choice grades, the stock of which is limited. Other descriptions are in light supply and fair demand. Prices are firm, and we quote 13c for No. 13 and 14c per lb for Fully Fair to Prime. The stock of Cuba Molasses is large, but there is only a limited demand. We quote 48 to 52c per gallon, according to size of lots.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Pauline Carroll, from St. Louis, is the only arrival since yesterday.

FLOUR—We have to notice only a moderate degree of activity in this market. The stock is light but the demand is principally in a jobbing way for the supply of the city trade. Sales today 1122 bbls, of which 125 on its merits, 100 Treble Extra, 300 Choice, 75 do, 100 Treble Extra, 100 Superfine on private terms, 122 on its merits at $11, 150 Treble Extra at $17, 50 Choice and 100 do. in lots, at $18 50 per bbl. We quote $10 75 for Superfine, $11 25 to $11 50 for Single Extra, and $12 per bbl for Double Extra.

CORN—The market is firm with a light stock and only a moderate demand. Sales to-day 2850 sacks, in lots, of which 200, 400 Yellow Mixed, 600, 200, 300 Mixed at $1 25, 200, 250 White Mixed at $1 40, 100 do. at $1 42½, 300, 200 and 200 White at $1 45 per bushel.

OATS—There are none in first hands. They are selling in small retail lots at $1 15 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is quiet and prices are unsettled. Sales to day 200 sacks Choice new, in two lots, at $2, and 310 sacks Ordinary, in Several lots, at $1 85 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is firmer, without, however, any quotable change in rates. There is little or no choice Hay in market. The supply of other descriptions is good, but there is only a moderate local demand, and we continue to quote $14 to $18 for Inferior, $20 to $22 for Fair, $24 to $26 for Prime, and $28 per ton for Choice.

PORK—We note sales of 50 bbls at $26 25 and 50 at $26 37½ per bushel. There has been only a moderate enquiry but holders are very firm, and they are now asking $26 25 to $26 50 per bbl for round lots. Mess is jobbing from store at $26 50 to $27 per bbl.

BACON—Is in good jobbing demand. The stock of Shoulders is very light, while that of Ribbed Sides is exhausted. Clear Sides are in moderate supply and fair request, and holders have obtained an advance of ¼ to ½c per lb. The sales to-day comprise 5 casks Shoulders, in two lots, at 14c, 25 do. at 14⅛c, 17 casks Clear Sides at 16¼c, 25 do. at 18⅛c, 10, 20 do. at 16½c, 10 tierces Choice Sugar-cured Hams at 23c per lb. We quote Sugar-cured Hams at 18 to 23c, according to quality.

LARD—The stock of Prime in tierces is exhausted, while that in kegs is in request. The market is quiet but firmer, and holders are asking 14¼c per lb in kegs. They are jobbing at 14½c.

GREEN MEATS—Dry salted Shoulders are quoted at 11½c per lb.

BUTTER—The stock of Butter is large and the demand small. We quote 25 to 30c per lb for good Northern, and 15 to 20c per lb for new Western.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for the better grades, the stock of which is light. The poor qualities, however, are plenty and dull. We quote 14 to 15c for Choice Western, and 16c per lb. for Northern.

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

STAR CANDLES—Are in light stock and fair demand at 16c for 12 oz; 17c for 13 oz; 18c for 14 oz, and 20c for full weight.

COAL OIL—The stock in case is fair, while that in barrels is light. There is only a moderate jobbing demand at 46 to 48c in bbls, and 63½ to 65c in cans.

NAVAL STORES—Are in light supply and good demand. We note sales of 75 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 32½c per gallon, 500 bbls White Rosin at $4 25, 100 Common at $2 per bbl. We quote $3 75 to $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for Choice No. 2 and $3 25 per bbl for No. 3, Choice.

WHISKY—The stock of Western is large while that of Louisiana is light. There is, however, only a retail demand for either. We quote Western, in bond, at 32 to 35c per gallon, and Louisiana at 25 to 30c.

VINEGAR—Cider is selling at 22½ to 25c, Cincinnati Grape at 25 to 27½c, and French White Wine at 75c per gallon.

COFFEE—The stock is light and the demand small. We quote Common to Fair Rio at 22½ to 24c per lb.

RICE—Louisiana is in light supply and good demand at 9½ to 10c per lb. There is no Carolina Rice in the market, and no India in first hands. We quote the latter at 10½ to 11c per lb.

WOOL—Is in fair supply and good demand. We quote 27 to 30c for washed [illegible] [illegible], 19 to 21c for Louisiana [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mexico, and 25 to 28c per lb [illegible] Merino.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing in bbls at $24 to $27 and 25 to 30c per dozen in boxes. Chickens $8 to $9 per dozen. Turkeys $24 to $30. Geese $9 to $10. Potatoes, small, $3 75 to $4 per bbl. Onions $6 50 to $7. Apples $4 to $6; Apples in boxes $2 50 to $4. Cabbages $18 to $25 per 100.

DRIED APPLES—Are selling in lots at 5 to 6¼c per lb.

SALT—The stock is light but with only a moderate demand. We quote Coarse from store at $2 25 to $2 35 per sack, and $2 15 for round lots, from warehouse; fine from store at $2 30 to $2 50, and $2 20 for round lots from warehouse.

INDIA BAGGING—A lot of 25 bales were sold at 27c per yard. It is retailing at 26c, in rolls and 28c in bales.

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

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.

COW PEAS—Are dull at $4 per bushel.

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

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 24, 1867.

Arrived Yesterday: 96 Texas Beeves and 93 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 170 Texas Beeves, 200 Calves and Yearlings, 92 Hogs and 9 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale: 736 Texas Beeves, 1237 Calves and Yearlings, 39 Hogs, 787 Sheep and 38 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, Choice, ℔ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	35 00 @ 50 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @ 20 —
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	— @ —
Hogs	7 @ 8
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	3 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50 @ 3 00
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50 @ 2 00
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	5 00 @ 12 00
Calves, ℔ head	4 — @ 10 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 25, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lillian, Westendorf, for Sabine Pass. D McCoard

Steamer Henry Ames Crawford, for St Louis. Master

Bark Cadichonne, (French) Demeuran, for Bordeaux. W Oldenbow

Schr G W Dill, Holden, for Pensacola. Master

Schr Cora, Fauria, for Pensacola. FCR Pierce

Schr Florida, Adams, for Pensacola. Z M Pike

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frances, Hopkins, from Mobile.

Brig Osprey, (British) Oulton, 14 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar, previously reported at Quarantine Station—Alsiera.

—STEAMBOATS—

Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis.

Leonidas Greenlee, from Cincinnati.

Thomas Powell, Ruis, from South-West Pass.

Monsoon, Kouns, from Shreveport.

Alex. Redwich, from Fort Jackson.

Nina Simmes, Truxler, from Bayou Sara.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, July 18th—Arrived from New Orleans, via Havana, steamship Raleigh, Marshman.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Marta, (Spanish) Nelo, from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros.

Brig Hope, Borstan, 12 days from Havana, to Puig Bros—Cargo, 500 bxs sugar F. Troisgros.

Schr Belize, (British) [illegible], from Tampico, to master.

EXPORTS.

SABINE PASS—Per steamship Lillian—8 bbls flour 13 do meal and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Hy Ames—Sundry mdse.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Cadichonne—70,056 staves, 550 ib [illegible].

PENSACOLA—Per schr G W Dill—Sundry mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Cora—52 bbls flour and sundries.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Florida—68 bbls flour 50 bbls pork 36 bales hay 425 sks corn.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—41 bales cotton to Puig Bros—9 do 65 bbls flour Butt Flash & Lyons—sundries to order—Total, 50 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Leonidas—1 bbl furniture Allen, Wayne & co—6 do Francis & Bro—20 do F Hendricks—20 do J Kohner—do J Somers—10 do C C Sampson—500 bxs starch 35 bxs cheese 20 firkins butter J J Adams—15 do 9 pkgs mdse Barrett, Ward & co—32 casks whisky Blanchin & Giraud—50 half bbls beer H Blaese & co—13 pkgs castings Barrett & Weiman—50 bxs starch 1 Blou in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible — remainder of receipts list, small type]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—2 bales cotton A Levi—1 do wool Well & Levy—2 do J L Couret—sundries to order.

SOUTHWEST PASS—Per steamer Thos Powell—Sundries to order.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Aloe—Sundries to order.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Monsoon—Sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

July 24—2 sacks cotton W Fellowes, jr—1296 feet lumber E Sargen—189 head cattle McQuoid, Mehle & co—sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

July 24—6000 feet lumber Grant & co—4500 do Eager, Ellerman & co—8000 do Baker & Thompson—4500 do Z M Pike—sundries to order.

Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1867.

The following resolution was passed in the Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association, of New Orleans, this day:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi river, and its tributaries, will charge twenty-five per cent. extra freight on all Cotton not iron-tied and fully covered with bagging, having no lint exposed.

aug25 2m C. T. REEDER, Secretary.

HONDURAS IMMIGRATION.

Both Sides of the Subject to be Presented.

A LECTURE—BY E. R. OVERALL, ESQ.,

PORTRAYING Pioneer Life in the Colony of British Honduras, with an account of the Gubernatorial tour to Point Icacos, Seven Hills, All Pines, etc.

The Lyceum Hall is named as the place where the Lecture will be delivered, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31st, at 8 o'clock the time, and ONE DOLLAR the price of admission.

Tickets to be had at Blackmar's and Grunewald's music stores, and on application to the Librarian, at the City Hall. jy24 td

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th of August prox., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of City Ordinance No. 664 (new series) entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and granting to said Company additional rights and privileges for the extension, use and maintenance of its railroads and depots within the limits of the city of New Orleans."

By order of the President. WM. J. CARTER, Secretary. jy24 tf

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

106 Common Street, New Orleans. jy20 6m

Cypress Lumber.

500,000 feet of perfectly seasoned Yazoo CYPRESS LUMBER, in sizes of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches, landing at Reading Press, head of Thalia street. For sale in lots by JNO. F. PAUL. jy23 3t 262 Magazine street.

Crescent Hotel, AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. HOLMES & SADDLER, Proprietors. jel7 2m

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, President. my20 ly

JUDICIAL SALES.

A. Rochereau & Co., Agents, vs. Mrs. R. Robinson et als.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 19,956.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered July 22, 1867, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my warehouse, No. 28 Jefferson street, in the Second District of this city—The Furniture, and Fancy and Millinery Goods taken from store No. 278 Camp street, as per inventory, which can be seen in my office.

And on the same day, at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 278 Camp street—Store Fixtures.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash, on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. jy25 29 aug1 3 6

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

The undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the loop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O. jy21

To Let,

THE splendid FAMILY RESIDENCE No. 84 Esplanade street, between Chartres and Levee streets. Apply on the premises, or at No. 37 Chartres street. jy25 St

To Rent,

By the Month or on a Lease of one year from 1st of August,

A COTTAGE HOUSE, situated corner of St. John the Baptist and Bagatelle streets, Third District, containing three rooms; together with kitchen and a large garden. Apply to MARTIN DRUHAN, 59 Commerce street. jy25 5

DR. KUNEMANN

HAS transferred his office from No. 135 St. Louis to No. 156 Canal street, near Baronne. jy— 1m

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1867. Just received per steamship Star of the Union—White Flat Dutch TURNIP, Red Top, Large Globe, Large Norfolk, Purple Top Yellow RUTA BAGA. For sale in quantities to suit the purchasers, at the Seed Store of R. HAFNER, 106 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. jy21 3m

Grocery Store for Sale.

ON account of departure. GROCERIES. For terms, apply to F. AVET & CAMBON, 30 and 31 Old Levee street. jy25 St

For Sale,

THE LARGE AND SPLENDID PANORAMA MUSEUM, in a wagon which has attracted public attention for the past few days. Also, the TWO HORSES attached thereto, and every article belonging to the wagon. Apply on Ursulines street, No. 259, between Villere and Robertson streets. jy24 6t

Succession of Louis Amable Charbonnet.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the above succession to present their claims for examination, within the next thirty days, at the office of JAMES D. AUGUSTIN, Attorney for the Administrator, No. 25 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street. jy19 1w

Notice.

AT the request of many citizens of New Orleans, and with the approval of the Council, the following persons have consented to act as a Committee to receive subscriptions to aid the soldiers of the late Imperial Army of Mexico to return to their respective homes.

COMMITTEE:
BERNARD AVEGNO,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
GLENDY BURKE,
VICTOR E. LACOUTEGUY,
JOHN C. BLOHM, President of the German Society.

Donations will be received, also, at this office. jy19 tf

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—Office, No. 69 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, July 18th, 1867.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the 1st of March, 1867, and the 14th June, 1867, the Secretary and Treasurer are now prepared to issue the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Coupons past due on the first Mortgage Bonds.

G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary and Treasurer. jy 18 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 Lady Clerks begin WEDNESDAY, the 24th. All should enter their names before. Special arrangements for Clerks during closing of stores.

je23 2pm RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NEW ORLEANS, June 28th, 1867.

ON and after July 10th prox. the local Fare will be seven cents per mile. A discount of two cents per mile will be allowed parties purchasing Tickets before entering Cars. The Ticket Office will be opened at Stations half an hour previous to departure of trains.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Superintendent.

ED. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. je27 to jy31

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 passages. RISLEY'S BUCHU contains nothing of the nature of Nux Vomica or Strichnine, and is warranted safe as well as sure in all cases. Sold wholesale and retail by,

JAMES SYME, jy3 1m Wholesale Druggist, 139 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 136 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, 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 fruit, 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 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. mar17 3m

MARIPOSA

Door, Sash, Blind and Moulding Factory.

67 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee.

THIS establishment is reopened, and is now turning out work at TWENTY PER CENT. less than the old price list. je23 1m

N. O. O. and G. W. Railroad in Connection with the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company.

FREIGHT FOR LANDINGS ON BAYOU TECHE.

AT all times, when opposition lines are in operation between New Orleans and points on Bayou Teche, a deduction of 25 PER CENT will be made on the regular through freight tariff of this Line, as reduced, amended and adopted on the 1st of July, 1867; and at no time will the regular rates be exceeded.

A. B. SEGER, Pres't Railroad Co.
T. TUPPER, Pres't A. M. Trans. Co.
jy16 tf

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

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUE,

(BRANCH OF THE STORE NO. 82 ST. CHARLES STREET,)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. 11 3m

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company, NEW ORLEANS, June 26th, 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. R. BROWN, Treasurer. je27 1m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON,

[illegible] Camp Street [illegible] 61

Would remind his old patrons and the public that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Allen A. [illegible], Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.

OFFICE, No. 19 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1867.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending July 8th, 1867		$157,683 27
Viz:		
Fire Premiums	$73,365 19	
Marine Premiums	39,031 65	
River Premiums	45,286 43	—$157,683 27
Less Return Premiums		698 21
		$156,985 06
Losses paid, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$22,687 42	
Marine Risks	26,970 13	
River Risks	18,251 88	
	$67,909 43	
Rebate	34,225 30	
Reinsurance	2,817 57	
Taxes	2,704 46	
Expenses, Discount, etc.	25,736 61	— 143,392 37
		$13,592 69

—ASSETS—

Capital Stock Notes	$300,000 00
Bills Receivable, secured by mortgage	5,000 00
Premiums in course of collection	17,240 62
Bill Receivable payable on demand	36,500 00
Valette Dry Dock Co. Stock	1,000 00
Office Furniture and fixtures	2,691 37
Cash	24,160 70
	$386,592 69

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

E. RIGNEY, President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1867. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—

E. Rigney, H. H. Stanley,
George W. Maynor, A. B. Hitchcock,
T. M. Simmons, James Byrnes,
W. H. H. Witherell, B. J. West,
T. Prudhomme, C. M. Soria,
B. L. Marx, F. Newman,
Alexander Marks, J. P. Eggleston,
W. R. Greene, A. D. Grieff,
John H. Keep, C. E. Slayback,
N. H. Thomas.

E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jy12 1m

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		$935,910 49
On River Risks		300,333 05
On Marine Risks		339,231 32
Total Premiums		$1,635,479 86
Less Premiums unearned on 31st May, 1867	$224,182	
Return Premiums	25,955	29—250,137 29
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1867		$1,385,342 57
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$511,223 69	
On River Risks	199,719 63	
On Marine Risks	276,417 60	
	$789,370 92	
Taxes	11,890 65	
Reinsurance, expenses, profit and loss, less interest	83,202 44	— 883,555 [illegible]
Net profits		$296,816 64

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$159,617 67
Notes secured by mortgage	51,600 00
Notes secured by pledge	101,000 00
Cash on hand	74,750 52
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks	140,730 00
Bills Receivable	113,795 [illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Stock of Valette Dry Dock	15,000 00
Levee Steam Press	3,600 00
Gas Light Company	4,000 00
Marine Dry Dock	2,000 00
Merchants' Exchange	2,000 00
Lightering and Wrecking Company	1,000 00
State Bonds	20,000 00
Total	$1,008,446 63
Less—	
Unclaimed interest and interest, payable in July next, on all outstanding Scrips	$25,264 13
Thirty per cent. curtailment on Scrip of 1858, payable in July	59,560 50
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1867	224,182 00 — 378,994 62
	$1,027,451 91

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 6th day of June, 1867. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th 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, the certificates of which will be issued on and after the 1st of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY PER CENT. CURTAILMENT ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1858, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, David McCoard,
P. Maspero, Pierre Poutz, S. Z. Relf,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, Chs. Briggs,
E. Dupessier, M. Frig. jy7 tf

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

The Railroad FERRYBOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, except SUNDAYS, at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 7 A. 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 DAILY, except SUNDAYS, at 6:20 A. M., arriving at Algiers at 12:30 P. M., and on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, arriving at Algiers at 3 P. M. On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, a passenger train will leave Brashear on the arrival of the steamship from Galveston. This train will stop for passengers at Way Stations, when the conductor is notified or when signaled.

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 foot of St. Ann street. Freight delivered before 3:30 P. M., will be forwarded the same day.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent. jy11 tf

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		5½ o'clock A. M. steam train	
6½	..	5¾	..
7½	..	8	..
9	..	9	..
10½	..	11	..
12	M	1¾	P M
2	P M	2¼	..
3	..	3½	..
4	..	4½	..
5	..	5½	..
6	..	6½	..
7	..	7½	..
8	..	8½	..
9	..	10	horse cars

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 9 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 10c. each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent. nov17 tf

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. HARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS, 43 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. may18 6m

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 33 Bienville Street.

WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c. jy2 tf

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

86 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay, Hugh Macdonald. [illegible]

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.

[illegible], their terms are far below the lowest market [illegible] and the same as auction prices.

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. [illegible]

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, NEW ORLEANS, June 28th, 1867.

THE Company have removed their office to the "New Marble Building," No. 120 Common street. [illegible] CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, by John Bossech to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] LEON GODCHAUX.

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, 3500 tons......Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 3000 tons......VanSice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......— Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons......— Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons......Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons......Hudson, Commander

The steamship

MARIPOSA,

Quick, Commander,

will leave on SATURDAY, August 3d, at 8 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

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, 33 Carondelet street, N. O.

Or GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

decl ly

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......— 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, $160; Second Cabin, $100 including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin......$[illegible]
Second cabin......$[illegible]

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......Saturday, 20th July.

Cabin passage, $100, gold, steerage, $[illegible] 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. Vail
GEO. WASHINGTON......Capt. E. V. Gager
GEN. GRANT......Capt. E. W. Holmes
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. Sampson

GEO. WASHINGTON,

E. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, July 28th, 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

ALFRED MOULTON, 6 Carondelet street. my4 ly

For Texas.

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

PASSENGERS take the ferry boat opposite Jackson Square on Sundays and Thursdays at 6 A. M., and trains leaving the Algiers Depot at 6:30, arriving at Berwick Bay at 12:30 P. M. and connecting with the fine Steamship MORGAN, Capt. Lowe, on SUNDAYS, THURSDAYS.

Close connections both ways with Railroad trains between Galveston and Houston and Houston and Millican.

Tickets to be had, and staterooms secured until 4 P. M. every day (Sundays excepted) at the office of the Opelousas Railroad Company, No. 69 Canal street, or at the ferry landing on the morning of departure.

C. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent. jy11 tf

Fourth of July Excursion Packet.

Steamer Fannie Gilbert,

FOUR TRIPS

Leaves City at 9 A. M. | Leaves Carrollton, 10 A. M.
12 M. | 1 P. M.
3 P. M. | 4 P. M.
5 P. M. | 6 P. M.

The GILBERT will make special trips on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week to Hathaway's Canal, connecting with the steamer Sue Nowlan for Grand Isle water place, leaving the city at 7 o'clock A. M. Trips to start on Saturday, [illegible]. These special trips will continue on THURSDAYS [illegible] the 18th inst., and continue until further notice [illegible].

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

Passage......$1 50

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Capt. J. Blakeslee, master, will hereafter leave DAILY, (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M., from Milneburg, at Pontchartrain Railroad for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 8 A. M., and Bay St. Louis at 10 o'clock, A. M. PUNCTUALLY. The above trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA. jy6 tf

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA will leave every SUNDAY from May 1st the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the 6 A. M. train, for Mandeville and Madisonville, and return on the same day.

Time of Departure during the Week

MONDAY and THURSDAY at 12 o'clock M. from TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P. M. train. Returning the Laura will leave COVINGTON—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M. MADISONVILLE—On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock A. M. She will arrive at the Lake end in time for the return of the half-past seven o'clock A. M. train, unless prevented by bad weather or low water. This boat leaves every MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for Covington.

L. FRIGERIO, Jr., No. 28 Chartres st. je2—3m

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

33......Royal Street......33

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN,)

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING

By the Month and by the Week

PLANTERS will always find rooms for the accommodation.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties [illegible].

Mr. Forget continues his old [illegible].

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions 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.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall. nov16 tf ep

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street near LOPEZ'S.

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

J. A. CASADAVANT.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

BLANCAND & GUITET

No. 49 Old Levee.

New Stock for the Season Just Opened. oc26 tf

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COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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McCOMBIE & CHILD,

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J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER

ELKIN & CO.,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

3....CARONDELET STREET....3

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.

Just received:

FANCY CANTON MATTING, WHITE and CHECK.

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

—ALSO—

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 6 to 18 feet.

Table OIL CLOTH.

WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.

CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c. my10 3m

CARPETING.

Floor Oil Cloth, [illegible], Druggets, [illegible] received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and [illegible] [illegible] Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth of all qualities; Window Shades, new styles of all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, [illegible], Hair Cloth; Damasks, [illegible], Lace Curtains, [illegible] [illegible] &c. [illegible] [illegible] & Co.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets......$5,000,000

Chartered in 1820.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Never Litigated a claim."

PAYS PROMPTLY.

[illegible] & FITZGERALD, Agents.

[illegible] No. 3 Carondelet street.