The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
BUSHROD & LISBY, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1867.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies, Misses and Lads should meet at 9 A. M., to-day, (Wednesday) 27th inst., at Dalbour Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, to organize classes.

KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER.—There are few books that have come to my notice of greater value to business men than "Kellogg's Mercantile Register," the object of which is to supply the public with a convenient, useful and popular work adapted to every-day wants, and for all purposes of business reference, both as a directory and as a compend of miscellaneous information. A glance at some of the contents will show the purpose of the work, and will give some idea of its worth to a business man. There are: "The United States Bankrupt Law;" "Internal Taxation;" "Tariff;" "Weights and Measures of Foreign Countries;" "Metrical System of do;" "Value of Foreign Coins;" "Postage;" "Complete List of Post Offices;" "Laws of the Several States respecting Collection of Debts, Sale of Goods, Fraud, etc., etc;" "Commercial Regulations;" "General Statistics, of Population etc.;" "Prices of Exchange;" "Coal;" "Mineral Resources;" etc., etc. These things will be found in part first, while part second contains directories of thirteen of the principal cities of the United States. The work is compact, convenient for reference and extremely useful. Price $3 per copy. To be had of T. D. Kellogg, 116 Nassau street, New York.

LITERARY.—The 21st Lecraison of "La Causa Perdue" has been received from the office of *La Renaissance*. The number con tains a fine steel engraving of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States. The text is brought down to the 30th chapter.

—From F. F. Gegary, 151 Camp street, we have the July number of "The Catholic World," a splendid monthly magazine, containing a large amount of good reading matter. Got a copy. It will amply repay the cost.

—From James A. Gresham we have "The Land We Love," for July, the most popular Southern magazine now issued. We have already given its list of contents.

For Above Rubies, a new romance by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, the popular English writer. This is one of those admirable modern works of fiction that find thousands of readers in this country. The is said to be one of Mrs. Riddell's best. We shall refer to it again in Sunday's paper. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

—Bisland & Co., Canal street, have received *Littell's Living Age* for 22d June. There are fifteen articles in the number, all good ones. "The Clearings," and "Diurnal worship," are each worth the price of the work.

RIVER NEWS.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the mammouth floating palace Great Republic, from St. Louis, with a good trip of freight and a large number of passengers. She leaves to-morrow evening, at five o'clock, for Cairo and St. Louis. A number of her staterooms have already been engaged. Capt. Donaldson, her commander, has long since established himself in the estimation of the traveling and mercantile community as a commander that thoroughly understands his business and the right man to command so elegant a boat as the Republic. Messrs. C. A. Draves and Sam Barr, Jr., her chief clerks, are men who thoroughly understand the wants of the traveling community and spare no pains to make a trip on the Great Republic an epoch in life never to be forgotten. For speed, comfort or fare the most fastidious could find no cause for complaint.

This morning at ten o'clock the steamer Lafourche, commanded by the popular Capt. W. J. Greathouse, with our old friend, Mr. Leo Bayhi, in the office, leaves for Bayou Sara and all coast landings. No better boat or officers are to be found than the Lafourche and her officers.

This evening at five o'clock Capt Gross, of the Iberville, will back out his fleet and elegant packet for Bayou Sara and all intermediate landings. The reputation of the Iberville and her officers is too well established to require any eulogy from us. Capt. Landry, and Mr. George Wilkinson, her clerk, are gentlemen who never fail to make their guests feel at ease, and the only regrets we have ever heard expressed was that the trip was too short and they deprived of the society of such congenial gentlemen and good fare as the Iberville provides.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.—The following table shows the whites vote of the State in 1860, and the number of white and colored persons registered, as far as heard from, under the operations of the new law:

Parishes.	White Votes, 1860.	White Cor'd. Total 1867.	Total 1867.
Avoyelles	1867	69	1936
Ascension	740	476	1216
Assumption	1140	479	1619
Beauvieux	1110	574	1684
Bossier	1200	1432	2632
Caddo	797	209	1006
Calcasieu	1000	294	1294
Caldwell	430	119	549
Claiborne	1000	381	1381
Catahoula	1135	132	1267
Concordia	1000	46	1046
Carroll	994	122	1116
Cadereil	1000	300	1300
Dekalb	1000	414	1414
East Baton Rouge	1100	640	1740
East Feliciana	1100	1288	2388
Franklin	1000	1037	2037
Iberville	622	250	872
Jefferson	1562	566	2128
Jackson	1562	1035	2597
Lafayette	1000	573	1573
Lafourche	549	642	1191
Livingston	1000	171	1171
Madison	722	435	1157
Morehouse	520	30	550
Natchitoches	1000	1176	2176
Ouachita	856	1315	2171
Pointe Coupee	800	1013	1813
Plaquemine	1000	1540	2540
Rapides	1000	674	1674
Red Riverparish	1774	599	2373
St. Landry	1000	1675	2675
St. Tammany	1000	1740	2740
St. Bernard	1000	1175	2175
St. Helena	641	251	892
St. James	1000	1174	2174
St. John	1000	1640	2640
St. Martin	1000	1734	2734
St. Mary	1000	1178	2178
St. Tammany	1000	1963	2963
Sabine	1000	1178	2178
Terrebonne	1000	1719	2719
Tensas	1000	30	1030
Vermilion	1000	1000	2000
Washington	1000	1000	2000
West Baton Rouge	1000	1000	2000
West Feliciana	1000	1000	2000
Washington	1000	1000	2000
Winn	1000	1000	2000
Total	49,104	48,041	49,647
Orleans	18,956	12,951	14,778
Grand Total	68,062	60,772	64,419

Correspondence of the N. O. Bee.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL, June 22, 1867.

Messrs. Editors—Agreeable to promise I avail myself of the opportunity, through your valuable paper, of informing the public of the advantages of the delightful sea-bathing place as a summer resort for many of the citizens of a sultry crowded city, seeking pleasure, or desiring recreation from the cares of business for a short while and for that class who cannot leave home for any length of time, or any distance from the city, but more especially that class of invalids who are most likely to be benefitted by sea bathing. I can confidently recommend this island, and know of no watering place on the Gulf coast more delightful, and accessible to New Orleans, or combining more advantages, although I admit there are more fashionable places, which, to many personal seeking excitement, are preferable, but even quiet and retirement can be found here when desirable.

I arrived here a week ago on that steamsh and accommodating little steamer St. Nicholas, which left the wharf opposite the Stock Land ing at 5 P. M. Passing through the *Canal of 3* miles in length we entered the Bayou Boeuf, marsh, on both sides of which, for some miles, the lands are exceedingly rich and heavily timbered. *Now*, and at intervals, the eye is relieved by the appearance of an open cleared piece of land covered with a rich and luxuriant growth of corn, among which cane and cotton occasionally a deserted sugar-house and negro quarters are to be seen. But the passage becomes more enlivened and the views more picturesque as we pass into several beautiful bodies of water, designated as *Little Lake* and *Grand Lake*, studded with *white shell banks*, which can be seen a long distance before reaching them. On one of these little islands in the bosom of the lake is a neat mound of *can shells*, called Little Temple, probably a place of worship or sacrifice of the Choctaw Indians, who once held sway in the delightful region. Before leaving Grand Lake the smooth waters are suddenly ruffled by a gust, accompanied with a heavy shower of rain, the first since the delightful morning of her departure *behooved admirably*, preceding on our way *uninterrupted* in face of the wind, and shortly the storm ceased, leaving the atmosphere and rendering the temperature delightful and bracing, especially to us recently from the city, crowded, hot and sultry as I assure you we fully appreciated and relished the luxurious change. The schedule time of the boat is 24 hours, but with the opposition of the passenger more generally it was the case we were two days. Leaving the head of the canal at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, enables the boat to reach her anchorage here by 5 o'clock P. M same day. Last season, in consequence of leaving late in the evening, 2 to 3 o'clock, she had to run all night; now she makes the trip in daylight, decidedly more agreeable to all of the passengers. Considerable changes have taken place here since last season; a commodious and comfortable hotel has been erected with many of the necessary accommodations to make an pleasant stay, such as billiard saloon, dining-saloon and bar-room, (separate) Two new *row* rows of cabins which are now occupied, and a number of others repaired and refitted with new furniture, &c., while other rooms have been erected, so that the present capacity will be sufficient to accommodate many more visitors than last year. Comfortable cottages have been constructed on the beach, which for a very good rent of the grab, an abundance, especially in the way of *ice*, *vegetables*, *milk*, *fruits*, from the mainland, *poultry* and *eggs*. The exciting and delightful sport of fishing among the numerous channels, shallows and islands, and on an occasional trip to the Gulf, affords sport on the part of all concerned with the hook. Several old and highly respectable Creole families have taken quarters here for the season, and I have no doubt more are making to remove here. Here I am.

YOUNG.

FIRE BOARD PUBLICS.

GOVERNMENT DISCOURTESIES—ASTROPHISTICISM.—We understand the secretary of the Treasury has decided that proof that a deputy United States Marshal has charged a discriminating fee for administering oaths, would be ground for the removal of the discriminating individual as a Government dependent.

No appropriations by the last Congress for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes fell short up, on the books of the Treasury, at $31,151,261 66.—*National Intelligencer.*

SANTA ANNA CAPTURED BY THE LIBERALS.

He is Sentenced to be Hanged.—New York, June 26.—The steamship Virginia has arrived at Havana with the following startling details, guaranteed by the movements of Gen. Santa Anna, who, it will be remembered, left this city three or four weeks ago, in the Virginia, for Vera Cruz, ostensibly for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a revolutionary party in Mexico.

The Virginia touched at Vera Cruz on the 6th instant, but was immediately compelled to re-embark.

The Virginia then left for Sisal, but on arriving there was surrounded by the Liberal gunboats, and Santa Anna was forcibly removed from the ship by the Liberals and taken on shore. He was then subjected to a summary trial before a court-martial, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th instant.—*Tel. to Nat. Intel.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Surratt's Trial.

The President's Tour.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

News from Europe.

Commercial News.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 25.—The Court was occupied to-day in hearing evidence regarding the death of Booth, whose diary was produced. Col. Conger was on the stand and testified that the diary was in the same condition as when he saw it five weeks ago before the Judiciary Committee, and as when taken from Booth.

The Court of Claims rendered judgment against the United States in fourteen cotton claim cases, involving $110,000, under the law of restitution to loyal owners, and holds twelve other cases under advisement.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $659,000.

Boston, June 25.—At 10 o'clock this morning the President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster Gen. Randall, Surgeon Norris, Col. Wm G. Moore, and others of the party, were escorted to the depot by several members of the Governor's staff and a committee of the municipal authorities. Thousands of persons of both sexes were observers of the scene. Loud and repeated hussas by the multitude greeted the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The Secretary of State immediately afterwards received similar honors, and they acknowledged the compliment by bowing with heads uncovered. Again there were hussas, and, with music of bands, they entered the depot. Seats had been provided in the hall of the House of Representatives, to which they were escorted. In these seats the Governor and the principal officers of the State, and leading citizens, were present. Soon afterward the company rose and entered the hall. Gov. Bullock, addressing the distinguished visitor, said:

Mr President—It is a real pleasure to have the opportunity of welcoming you in this hall in the presence of Legislature. We are pleased with the administration of Federal and State Governments, and to present you to our fellow-citizens. We are in a hurry longer, to observe more thoroughly our objects of social history, our institutions and our people We regard the visit of the President of the United States as an augury of the perpetuity, peace and stability of our Union. [Applause.] The President renders an important service to the whole country by taking this occasion for assigning some kind of a disturbance from other causes. Reflection, therefore, has confirmed our earlier opinion that the primary cause of this riot is to be found in the Ref rm agitation. But this statement, as well as that made by the press reporter, needs some qualification. We say that the riot grew out of the license given to the lower classes in the discussion and agitation of Reform. he says that it was an "Anti-Popery riot." There is some truth in both; but in this method of putting them, erroneous impressions are conveyed. Hence we should say that in discussing the question of Reform the speakers made use of incendiary language, stirring up the people to deeds of violence, and inciting them to seek a pretext for displaying their power. And even this may need explanation, for the real place have much to do with making a speech incendiary. It may be right for a man to oppose the sale of beer and other intoxicating liquors, yet highly improper and injudicious to do so when the assembled crowd may be incited to attacks upon the publicans. The Liberal leaders may have a perfect right to harangue the multitude upon the question of Reform and of the Fenian suppression of the Irish press; but they have not that right when a body of men may be stirred up by their remarks to attacks upon the opposite party. The Reform speeches made in London last week were unquestionably incendiary, for they led the members of the Reform league to attack a Tory meeting in *St. James' Hall*, to disperse it by force, and to raise the red republican flag upon the speaker's stand. Circumstances of time and place may make almost any violent speech incendiary, and we should not hesitate to wager that this was the case in Birmingham, and an incendiary Reform speech the primary cause of the riot. At any rate, the affair of Hyde Park, the disturbance in St James' Hall, the general uneasiness throughout England caused by this Reform agitation gives too good reason to fear that outbreaks may occur at any of the great Reform assemblies.

Nowhere in England have we heard of a single incident going to show any unhappy relations between Catholics and Protestants; but we do find troubles from another sectarian or controversial source, and this we set down as the secondary cause of the present riot. It is well known that there has been much agitation about Ritualism. It is also known that it has spread over the country with great rapidity, and that it now bids fair to divide the English church establishment. The use of vestments, of burning candles on the altar; the belief in the Real Presence; the use of the crucifix, especially for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a revolutionary party in Mexico.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Chartres Street Arms Case.—The case of A. Da Rosbe, J. G Becker, F. Dubos and E. Davies, charged with firing their store, No. 136 Chartres street, was concluded before Recorder Glatinel yesterday. We give the following abstract:

C. F. Trenel sworn: Entered the store No. 136 Chartres street, at 9 o'clock, June 13th, in company with the Chief of Police, for the purpose of taking an inventory—saw the preparations that had been made to set fire to the store—the principal part of the goods was scattered on the counter—the shelves were filled with paper boxes, many of them empty. Witness took the inventory, together with Mr. Lefour. There were 249 boxes—the goods in the boxes were worth about $500—the goods altogether in the store were estimated at $6811—the prices at which witness and Lefour estimated the goods were taken from the invoices found—the goods were all in good order—there were about $1200 worth of clocks, cloth and silk, out of season. In estimating the invoice price of these goods the drayage, storage, etc., were not considered—the goods were estimated at the price at which they could have been bought in a wholesale house—the difference between wholesale and retail prices of such goods is about 25 per cent., allowing 10 per cent. for expenses and 15 per cent. profit.

Police Officer Connors testified that, under instructions from the Aid to the Chief of Police, he took board in the Orleans Hotel, nearly opposite Darrell' store, for the purpose of watching the same—that, on the evening of the 11th, Lee, in closing the store, gave the signal agreed upon to let witness know that the store had been set afire

Insurance policies were introduced, showing that the goods in the store of Davies were insured for $6000 in the Home Insurance Company of New Orleans, $2000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company of New Orleans, $3000 in the Crescent Insurance Company, a policy of $2000 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, was refused by the agent in New Orleans, on the ground that the goods had already been insured for their full value.

The testimony for the prosecution being closed, and none being offered for defense, Lieut. Gov. Voorhies, for the prosecution, who resumed up the evidence. Judge Cotton and Pierre Soulé closed the case for the defense. Hon. T. G. Hunt, who had carefully reviewed the testimony, and the case was submitted.

The result was that the accused were all committed for trial before the First District Court. Bail fixed at $10,000 each, but not furnished at last accounts.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Messrs Clark, Bell, Bowman, Cagger, White, Woolley, Withers, Selph, McCloky and McKnight.

A message was received from the Mayor withdrawing his signature to the right of way on Dauphin, Dumaine, Bayou St. John and other streets, on account of the low rate of compensation to the city. The ordinance was passed in.

A communication was received from Controller Mohan, requesting that one of the sol. ed. clerks of the fire dep ts be compelled to make returns. Referred.

A communication was received from the Sixth Ward Democratic Committee, informing the Board that Col. Jas. Graham had been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the Sixth ward. Filed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that notes were issued by the Treasurer and Controller without any legal authority, and requesting the Council to declare invalid such issue. Mr Clark denounced the message as a tissue of falsehoods.

Mr. Cagger moved the previous question on the adoption of the message, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bowman, Cagger, White, Woolley, Withers, Selph, McCloky and McKnight—9.

Nays—Messrs. Clark and Bell—2.

So the message was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance to change the name of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, running along Esplanade from Dauphin to Elysian Fields and back to Canal through Bayou Road. Referred.

Mr. Bell offered a resolution calling the attention of the Mayor to the necessity of enforcing the broad ordinance, No. 3730, which was adopted.

Resolutions were concurred in to pay E C. Palmer $135 for drayage, and $2500 to A. D. Goff, for completing furnished the suffering in the city in 1854. Also, a resolution relative to the claim of John McDonough for 170 argons of land, and one to pay Captain Kimball for clearing the boat in 1866 to transport supplies, etc.

Resolution was adopted to sell a contract for laying the Nicholson pavement on Royal street.

After some other business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

Important Legal Principle Developed—Judge Hyams, in the Fifth District Court, rendered a decision a few days ago, based on the brief of J. S. Dinsmore, Esq., one of the most-practiced civil cases lawfully forward and presented by the counsel of Sowary Miller, developing the slumbering legal principle that the State as a sovereignty, as well as its individual subjects, is responsible, in damages, for the act of non-performance of mortgages. The decision is important and interesting, and we hope to be able to say one else—some think more so. His poetry

"A cow needs no record presented by his hand.
As if it were given by the fairest of the land."

Old and New—Raphael Semmes on the American Flag.

The following speech was delivered by Admiral Raphael Semmes, at a presentation of colors to the steamboat Commercial, at Memphis, recently:

I do not know whether the thought has struck others as oddly as it has struck myself, that I should be standing here, amid this gay throng, about to present the stars and stripes to one of the enrolled vessels of the United States to restore, as it were, the star-spangled banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship, from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused to descend. But such are some of the revolutions of history. To the unthinking multitude I have indeed been a great sinner and a great rebel; but to the more thoughtful I have been only a patriot. Paradoxical as the expression may appear to my hearers, I have been at war against the restitutions of my country. I have enjoyed a large share of the confidence of the people of the old Confederate States; and I have always considered the Constitution of the United States as the only safe and true fashion which would have arisen from the ashes of revolution, followed by two contending armies, that Congress would, in the end, have reorganized it by wholesome and judicious amendments, and adopted the old flag also The two—the Constitution and the flag—had always been united in the mind and heart of every true American, and it was difficult to separate them.

When the war was one for the old Constitution, it followed, logically, that we were only arrayed against the old flag, been one. I had ceased to represent that Constitution. To a stern sense of duty I held in my hand what was no longer, in our judgment, the stars and stripes of the revolution of 1776, or of the war of 1812, what we conceived to be a new and strange ensign that had been unknown to our fathers. Such was the case, indeed, with the ensigns of other countries, and to-day the State Department received information from two different channels, that the Emperor Maximilian had not only hoisted the Mexican ensign over his palace, but had, in the efforts heretofore made, prohibited the greatest willingness in furthering their object. It may be added that the intelligence of the downfall of Maximilian and the Mexican flag had not yet reached Washington.

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Hemphill Important Despatch to the Lieutenant-General.

Chief Clerk Chase delivered an important decision in Raleigh on the 19th inst., in the case brought before Judge Brooks, concerned, to the effect that the duties of the late Confederate States, duly paid deeds due from citizens to the late Bank of Confederate receivers, are not thereby discharged from the debt. The result is that all such debts are collectable, and the parties who voluntarily paid, or who were forced to pay over to receivers, will have this remedy at law. The decision is important, and we hound for funds the unlawfully received.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RUSSIAN TREATY.—The ratifications of the

treaty lately concluded between the United States and Russia were exchanged yesterday morning at the State Department. The Secretary of the Treasury will at once prepare instructions regulating trade, &c., in the ports of the territory ceded by Russia to this country. The Secretary of the Department of the Government will also proceed promptly to extend the operation of our laws over the new territory.—*National Intelligencer.*

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The case of Vincenzo and Pascale Gregco, two Sicilian brothers, charged with the murder of an-other Sicilian, Vincenzo Lamonce, on the morning of the 27th of December last, came the Vacation docket, Second District, was put on trial yesterday, H. Castellanos, Esq., for the defence.

At a late hour, the case being submitted, the jury had not agreed to a verdict.

Suicide by a Negro.—A negro man named George Allen was arrested on Monday, charged with being insane and a vagrant. He was locked up in a cell in the Second District station, and yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his shirt to one of the bars. He had taken all of his clothes off. On opening the door of his cell to prevent his purpose, he suddenly ran out, and made his way up St. Peter street to the Levee, pursued by the officers. A number of colored men on the Levee were called on to stop him, but evidently thinking that he was a fugitive from justice, refused to do so, and the man reached the river, plunged headlong into it and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

How to Commit Suicide—Yesterday a man attempted to destroy his life about a week ago by cutting his throat with a razor at his mother's residence, No. 236 Ursulines street. This attempt was frustrated, however, and by timely medical aid his life was preserved.

Fine for Drunken Carriginis—The following decision has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 17, 1867.

SIR—The Department has had under consideration the following question: "Is the usual fee of $2 50 for a consular certificate to an invoice of imported goods a proper dutiable charge?"

The question arises under act of July 28, 1866, (section nine,) which contains the following statutory rule for determining the dutiable value of merchandise.

I have carefully considered the question, and am of opinion that said fee is not a proper dutiable charge; it is a charge imposed by Government upon the party required to secure entry of goods at the United States custom-house, and in no way adds to the value of the goods.

You will herewith disregard it altogether in computing the dutiable value of imported merchandise. I am, very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GEN. P. J. HERRON.—The rumor that charges had been laid before the President against this gentleman, the newly appointed Marshal of Louisiana, and his removal demanded thereon, is, we are authorized to say, untrue.—*National Intelligencer.*

New Father Rupert has been made mitred Abbot in Minnesota. He is the third mitred Abbot in the United States.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867.

The general market has exhibited very little animation to-day, outdoor operations almost entirely suspended by the sanitary and inclemency of the weather. The demand for paper was limited, and of a very inferior character, retail principally, and Western Produce evinced considerably less than its usual vitality, although a fair demand for the most of its leading articles is marked at prices. Sterling exchange is quoted as wholesome at 31¾@ per gallon. It is selling in lots of 5 to 25 bbls at 42½ to 45c, and retailing at 47½ to 50.

CORN FED—Are dull at $1 per bushel.

LARD OIL—Is selling at $1 15 per gallon.

MALT—Is very dull at $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.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet but firm. There is very little discharged business to report, but not much offering for shipment. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Philadelphia, Steam for Boston 1¼c per lb, Steam for Liverpool ¾d per lb for Cotton, and 15-32 to 8-16 for Tobacco. Sail for Liverpool 42s 6d for Tobacco.

Custom House.

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR, June 26 1867

Arrived yesterday—413 Texas Beeves, and 16 Calves and Yearlings.

Arrived to-day—Beeves, 45 Calves and Yearlings, 36 Hogs 24 Sheep and 2 Mules Cows.

Arrived to-day—Beeves, 126 Calves and Yearlings, 20 Hogs, 1845 Sheep, and 1 Mule Cows.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1867.

☞ Masters of vessels will oblige a favor by reporting to the Harbor Master, at the Office of the Board of Marine Underwriters, the time of their arrival at the Bar or Balize, and the time of their departure from the same, in order that the Harbor Master may be enabled to report the same to the Board of Underwriters, and the Associated Press at the N. O. Telegraph Station. Also, the names of vessels and the nature of their cargoes, and any other communications by masters.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Webster, for Pensacola.
Steamship Wm G Brown, Tripp, for Galveston and Indianola.
Steamship Morgan Lawless for Brashear City, to tow.
Steamer Sarah Stone, for Mobile.
Steamer Transfer, Kelly, for Morgan City.
Brig Queen Belle, Morton, for Havana.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

☞ No arrivals from sea yesterday.

ARRIVED TODAY.

Steamship Donaldson from St Louis.
Steamer Hanna, from Osceola via Memphis.
Steamer Lizzie, Webster, from Pensacola.
Steamer Transfer, Kelly, from Washington.
Steamer Wm G Brown, from Galveston.
Steamer Powell, Kelly from Bayou West Fork.

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, June 25—Arrived barks Leonard Weeks, Wyler, from Matanzas; Ida A, Boyle, Bayles, from St Marks; 2 s.

Boston, June 25—Arrived, brig Loulou Crockett, Crockett, from New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, June 5—Arrived from New Orleans ships Louis and Gertrude, Pendleton; Nevada, Hopkins, Rosalie Lizzie, from Pensacola; Old Point Lizzie, Shop Waverly, Bonner, from Liverpool to New Orleans.

Greenock, June 6—Arrived from Pensacola, bark Catalina.

Matanzas, June 16—Arrived from New Orleans, bark Clifton, Stallings.

Cienfuegos, June 11—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Mary A Reed, Reed.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Sabina, (Spanish) Or ozmo, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to E Kenaday Bros.

Bark Aberdeen, ——, from Matanzas, in ballast, to Fay Bros.

Brig Lucia, (Spanish) Daunl, 8 days from Havana, in ballast, to Fay Bros.

Schr United States, ——, 14 days from Orizoco River, via Mc Dermott, in ballast.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Ludde, (Spanish) 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Fay Bros.

Schr Ida E Martin, Nickolson, 15 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to E A Yorke & co.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—40 bbls flour 20 bbls pork 6 casks bacon 20 sacks corn 20 do oats 20 do bran 20 do meal 20 do potatoes 20 do onions 20 do beans 20 do peas 20 do hay 20 do shorts 20 do middlings 20 do feed 20 do corn meal 20 do chops 20 do rye 20 do barley 20 do oil cake 20 do cotton seed meal 20 do cotton seed 20 do cotton seed hulls 20 do cotton seed chops 20 do cotton seed feed 20 do cotton seed oil cake 20 do cotton seed oil meal