The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1867.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The directors of this road, we are pleased to notice as an evidence of its prosperity, yesterday declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 6th inst. at the office of the company.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the announcement that the beautiful and elegant steamer Laura will make an excursion on the 4th inst. to Mandeville and Lewisburg, leaving the Lake end on the arrival of the 6½ A. M. train of the Pontchartrain cars, and returning at an early hour in the evening. No noon trip of the Laura on that day.

We were pleased to meet yesterday our old confrere, Stephen Gay, so long connected with the editorial department of the *Bulletin* before the war, and more recently with that of the Louisville *Journal*. We are glad to find him looking well.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Perry, of Barnard Hotel, at Mississippi City, for an invitation to attend a soiree to be given at the hotel on the Fourth of July.

THANKS.—Thanks to Messrs. Geo. L. Kenna & Bro. for very complimentary invitations to participate in the excursions of their line of steamers between the city and Carrollton.

Also, to the officers of the steamer Quitman, for favors.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LOUISIANIAN.—The *Plaster's Banner* of Franklin, La., of the 29th inst. contains a lengthy obituary notice of Judge John Moore, of St. Mary parish, whose death occurred some weeks since. Judge Moore was a man of high public standing in this State, having held many positions of trust and confidence before the people. He served in the Legislature as representative of St. Landry for nine years, and in 1825 to 1834, inclusive, was a member of that body at the time of the adoption of the present Civil Code. In 1840 he was elected as representative in Congress, from the District in which he resided, and served for two terms. He also represented the parishes of St. Martin and Vermilion in the State Senate for some years, and was elected a member of the State Convention of 1861.

Judge Moore was of the Whig school of politics and an energetic member of that party. His public as well as private life was eminently pure and exemplary. He passed away at a ripe old age, being in his 78th year. Judge Moore was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia.

These particulars we take from the obituary notice above referred to.

River News.

NEW ORLEANS AND BAYOU SARA PACKET CO.—Since the organization of the above company they have acquired an enviable reputation for the promptness of their employés in the transaction of their business. The courtesy of all the officers connected with this line is proverbial. To those of our readers who desire a pleasant trip up the coast we can safely say that they will find no better boat, or more pleasant officers than the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Company furnish.

The Nina Simmons, Capt. Troxler, of the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Co's line, arrived on Sunday evening, and left again last evening for Bayou Sara.

The Lafourche, Capt. Greathouse, of the same line, arrived last evening, and returns on to-morrow, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for Bayou Sara and all way points.

The elegant steamer Iberville, Capt. Dyer, Capt. Landry and Mr. George Wilkinson clerks, will arrive this afternoon, and leave again for Bayou Sara at her usual time, 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. She is a magnificent boat, and her officers are gentlemen of the old school. The announcement of her departure is sufficient to fill her cabin with passengers.

Mr. Bush, clerk of the steamer Spray, from Cincinnati, has placed us under obligations to him for Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

Capt. Grant, appointed by the military authorities a member of the City Council of Mobile, declines to serve, doubting the legality of his appointment under the Military Bill.

HANGED.—Wm. Phillips King, the alleged chief of the band of marauders who sometime since robbed a railroad train near Franklin, Ky., together with Abe Owens, as alleged accomplice and murderer of Harvey King, a brother of the chief, were executed on the 25th inst. They protested their innocence to the last. Six thousand persons witnessed the execution.

The Nashville *Banner's* report thus speaks of the execution:

The fatal moment having arrived, King and Owens shook hands with those around them, and with each other, still declaring their innocence. The white caps were drawn over their heads, but they still maintained their firmness and encouraged each other. "Hold up your head, Billy," said Owens, but this injunction was unnecessary, for King was standing straight as an arrow. They only requested the Sheriff to see that they should not fall too far.

Owens being the least among the ladies as the Sheriff bade good-bye to the prisoners, and notified them that the time had come for him to perform his last sad duty, and one lady prayed fervently. The band, at the request of the doomed men, struck up the Dead March.

Sheriff Bogan appeared cool and collected, terrible as was his duty. After adjusting the ropes, "I will count five," said he, "now be ready. One, two, three, four, five," the trap door fell with a loud slam, and Wm. P. King and Abraham Owens were rapidly passing to eternity.

The neck of Owens was broken, and only a few convulsive twitches followed his fall. The struggle with King was terrible, and he appeared to be slowly strangling. His whole body was convulsed, and he seemed trying to jump from his bonds. In five minutes, however, all was over, and both the bodies were motionless. The trap were sprung at precisely 2 o'clock, and as soon as the bodies were pronounced dead they were removed for burial.

ADMIRAL TUCKER, OF THE PERUVIAN NAVY.—Private advices received in this city from Callao go to confirm the report that Admiral Tucker, formerly of the rebel navy, has tendered his resignation as an officer in the Peruvian navy. Nothing of an official character, however, in the way of confirmation of the statement has been received yet at the Navy Department.

Who is President of the United States?

[From the Express.]

Certainly not Andrew Johnson. Because, *First*, The July session of Congress is convened, not by the President, in the White House at Washington, but by Thaddeus Stevens, in Pennsylvania. The Constitution says the President "may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses—or one of them," but as the convening in this case is at the instance of Stevens, a good many people naturally enough, are concluding that *he* must be President of the United States.

Second. Others think it must be Secretary Stanton, seeing that it is to *him*, and not to Andrew Johnson that some of the Southern Caliphs have sent their edicts, rescripts and communications. Thus, to-day, the telegraph tells us, that Secretary Stanton has refused to receive the resignation of Governor Sharkey. Andrew Johnson is not permitted to have any voice in the matter.

Third, Possibly, however, both of these claims of persons may be mistaken. The *Express* inclines to the conviction that General Sheridan is President, and that he is not, nevertheless, that he is invested with supreme power would have dated to write such a letter as he did the other day to General Hancock concerning the President and the President's orders.

It may be, though, that instead of being but one President, as prescribed by the Constitution, we have now three or four—the one having the least power and the least respect paid to him being the one who occupies the chair in which Washington sat.

MAXIMILIAN'S FALL.—In political circles the removal of the Emperor Maximilian to the City of Mexico has been regarded as a final point that the career of the unfortunate prince has reached. It is supposed that the enforced return of Maximilian will be conducted from the capital to the City of Mexico because it may be the embarkation for the United States or for Europe.

The Austrian Government has called for a report from Maximilian's representative at Washington, but we are not aware that the Government has responded to the call. The Government is besides quite a considerable distance in the presence of the interest which Austria may have must feel that the Emperor Maximilian's life and liberty are safe.

La Liberté, of Paris, believes that the proposed journey of the Emperor Prussia Joseph to Paris has become very problematical, in consequence of the events which have recently occurred in Mexico. There is no doubt that the Apostolic Majesty takes the warmest interest in his nearest brother, and that he will make every effort to rescue him from the rancour of the Liberal party; but at the present moment M. is almost certain that Maximilian will return in safety to Europe, owing to the growing favorable reaction of the Conservative party in the United States. As the American Ambassador in Paris, whilst must have the best information about the journey in question, the preparations of the Emperor of Mexico have not been suspended for a single moment.—*Memorial Diplomatique.*

APPEALS FOR MAXIMILIAN'S LIFE.—Paris, June 25.—Victor Hugo has just addressed a powerful appeal to President Johnson on behalf of Maximilian, beseeching the most pathetic manner that the most noble of the foreign princes will be spared the enmity of the republic.—*Herald's Paris Letter.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Washington.

Official Confirmation of the Execution of Maximilian.

Fall of City of Mexico.

Death of Rear Admiral Pearson.

The Surratt Trial.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Easier.

Washington, July 1.—An extract from dispatch received at the Navy Department, dated Vera Cruz, 25th ult., signed F. A. Roe, commander, says "Maximilian was shot on the 19th. Have begged for his corpse for the Austrian Captain, but was refused. Vera Cruz holds out, Mexico fell on the 20th. Diaz orders on account of the foreign legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of surrender."

Welchman's evidence concluded. The following occurred during the cross-examination. The witness remembered a remark made at the table on the morning after the assassination. "The death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a nigger in the army." Question—Who said that? Ans. Annah Surratt. Question—Did you tell that at the assassination trial? Ans. I did not. Question—Why did you not? Ans. Because I have been much sympathy for the poor girl. Question—Why did you tell it now then? Ans. Because you drew it out of me and because I have been limited room and persecuted for the last two years on account of these people.

Dr. McMillan, Surgeon of the ship by which Surratt escaped from Canada, on the stand—He stated that Surratt expressed fears of detectives, and made miraculous statements of trips to Richmond and other cities, but so far there is nothing implicating him with the assassination in McMillan's testimony, which is not concluded.

Washington, July 1.—Greeley was before the Judiciary Committee to-day, and left for home. His evidence, it is stated, did not strengthen the impeachment scheme.

Internal Revenue receipts to day, $2,014,000.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, is sick.

5-20 Bonds bearing date August 15, 1864, will be converted into 5-20's.

Washington July 1.—The following occurs in Dr. McMillen's evidence.—Upon nearing the coast of Ireland Surratt called me to the cabin and while and remarked that he saw foreign land at last, and putting his hand upon his pistol in his pocket he said, "I am safe." He also attempted to entice me to go ashore. Andrew Johnson was also mentioned. He said officer attempted to entice him to go ashore. I told him if he did he would be dealt with little mercy in England. He replied that he knew that but he would do it nevertheless, for he would sooner be hung by an English jury than a Yankee one, and if he went to the United States again he knew he would be swung.

Washington, July 1.—About thirty members of Congress have arrived. A quorum at noon, Wednesday, not yet regarded as absolutely certain.

Diplomatic circles are intensely excited over Maximilian's execution, which is universally condemned.

New York, July 1.—Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent. on call loans, and 6 to 7 per cent. on prime discounts. The sub Treasury paid to-day $2,250,000 in gold and $500,000 in public due bills, nearly all. Stocks closed steady and firm, all offered was taken, and the steady upward movement noticed in the afternoon. Southern securities were firmer. Treasury receipts, $1,233,000; payments $5,103,000.

New York, July 1.—Flour dull—State $7 to $11; Southern $7 to $15 50. Wheat dull. Corn dull—new mixed 1 cent lower, sold at $1 12. Pork firm at $20 to to $21. Lard dull. Cotton dull—sales 900 bales. Middling Uplands 29½c. Freights firm.

Boston, July 1.—Two men charged with making counterfeit fractional five-cent pieces, need pending resulting arrest, but no body was hurt.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 1.—Rear Admiral Geo. F. Pearson died to-day, aged 56 years.

Augusta, July 1.—Cotton market dull; sales 58 bales; Middlings 26c.

Richmond, July 1.—The first lot of new Wheat was received here to-day.

A meeting was held to-night and addressed by prominent citizens. All were urged to register and assured that their rights are not affected by the Reconstruction Constitution.

The remains of General A. P. Hill were brought to the city to-day and interred in Holly Wood Cemetery.

Savannah, July 1.—Cotton market quiet; sales 127 bales; Low Middling 22½c; receipts 286 bales.

Savannah, July 1.—53 whites and 211 blacks registered to-day.

Wilmington, July 1.—No sales of Cotton to-day. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 47c. Rosin steady at $2 90 to $3 50.

Mobile, July 1.—During June 75 vessels arrived at this port, being the largest number that has arrived in any month for the past two years all secured cargoes.

Charleston, July 1.—Cotton dull. Middling 24½ to 25c, sales 90 bales; receipts 410.

Mobile, July 1.—Cotton sales 300 bales. Market closed quiet—middling 23 to 23½—but little offering. Receipts 201 bales.

Mobile, July 1.—Five freedmen appointed on the police force were sworn in by Mayor Horton this morning.

Louisville, July 1.—No sales of Tobacco reported. New Wheat received $2 to $2 12. Corn 88 to 90c, shelled and delivered. Oats 74 to 75c, in bulk. Mess Pork $21 25. Bacon—shoulders 9½, clear sides, packed, 12½c. Hams advanced 1c. Lard 11½c. Whisky in bond 30c. Kentucky Bagging 23½ to 24c.

Louisville, July 1.—River rising. 4 feet 11 inches in the canal by the mark. Emerald up for New Orleans. Thermometer 95. Barometer falling.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Flour dull and a shade lower, family $12 to $13. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull at 74 to 75c. No. 1 Oats dull at 55c. Rye $1 15. Cotton dull at 23 to 23½c for Middlings. Whisky steady. Pork firm at $21 to $21 50. Bulk Meats in demand at 8 to 9c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; ribbed sides 11¾c; clear ribbed sides 12c; clear sides 12¾c. Hams—common 14c, canvassed sugar cured 17c. Lard dull and nominal.

St. Louis, July 1.—Tobacco steady. Cotton quiet—23 to 23¾c for middlings. Hemp unchanged. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Corn $1 to 98c. Oats easier, 76 to 80c. Rye inactive, $1 02 to $1 08. Mess Pork $21 50. Bacon—Clear Sides 12¾ to 13c; Clear Ribbed Sides 11¾c; Shoulders 9¼c.

San Francisco, June 30.—The steamer Montana sailed to-day with $1,272,000 in specie, reserved $1,100,000 for New York.

Indian depredations in Idaho continue.

Baltimore, July 1.—Flour unchanged—market favors buyers. New white Wheat $2 25 to $2 30. White Corn $1 to $1 05. Inferior 90c, yellow $1 06 to $1 08. Oats 84 to 86c. Whisky and Provisions unchanged. Sugar firm.

London, July 1.—Evening.—Consols 94¼ to 94¾.

Liverpool, July 1.—Evening.—Cotton closed easier, but prices are unchanged—middling uplands 11d; middling Orleans 11¾d. Sales 10,000 bales.

Southwest Pass, July 1.—Arrived, steamship Raleigh, from New York 22d, to J. Connolly & Co. Went up in tow, ship Kerenge. Weather very stormy.

Southwest Pass June 29.—To the Austrian Ambassador, Washington, D. C.: "I have just come in to telegraph you of the condemnation and execution of Maximilian. President Juarez refuses to deliver up his body.

(Signed) GROELLER, Capt. Aust. Navy

Previous Dispatches.

Southwest Pass, July 1.—Fine weather; cloudy; wind S.W. fresh. Barometer 29.75.

Arrived, steamship Mariposa, Quick from New York, 22d, to Wm. Crossley & Co. Left Lillian, Wakeforth, from Sabine Pass, to D. McCord; ship Kearsage, Stevens, from Calcutta, 120 days; gunny bags, to master.

Arrived, ship Ocean Bird, Hall, from Liverpool, 31 58 west; brig H. F. Eaton.

Went up in tow, bark Regina and sch Clesa.

Arrived, bark Sherwood, Cochenour, from Demerara, Baldeaux, 57 days, jeaners cargo and two passengers, to C. Cavaroc & Co.; schr. H. Travers, Richards, Uulla, six days; fruit, to master.

Spanish brig Vergeanes, Brunett, Havana, seven days, in ballast to Puig Bros.

Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New York, 22d, to A. Moulton.

Steamship Agnes, Bourne, Indianola, freight and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamer Brazilian, Armand, Nautilla, seven days, fruit to master.

Went to sea, Steamship Tioga, ship Abbotsford, steamer Gen. Sherman, bark Reme, and schooners Ocean Scud and Constance; steamships Gen. Washington, Harlan, Meinleer and Mouton.

Left in Tow: Bark Florence Chipman ship Guiding Star.

At the bar waiting wind: Bark Florence Chipman and ship Guiding Star.

Went up in tow, bark Cadahouse, schooners Brazos and Alma, brig Vergeanes and schooner Callaghine.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell reports that Monday, 24th ult., at 1:30 P. M., ten miles south of Capt Lookout, exchanged signals with Star of the Union, bound for Philadelphia.

At 5:30 P. M., off Indian river, Florida, passed the British bark Jane Ring, of St. John, N. B., at anchor. On 27th, at 3:30 P. M., twelve miles east of Sombrero light, signalized United States steamer Estrella, bound east.

Washington, July 1.—The Sultan of Turkey arrived in Paris yesterday.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Custer, with a small cavalry force, was overpowered by Indians, and Custer killed.

Greeley is before the Judiciary Committee to-day. An active session of the Cabinet is being held to-day.

The Republicans hold a caucus to-morrow night.

Whether the President or heads of departments will send messages or reports to Congress unless specially called for.

Official Note from General Cerona—He Confirms the News About Maximilian's Abdication.

The following account of the taking of Queretaro is from the pen of General Corona, and confirms the report about Maximilian's abdication.

QUERETARO, May 15, 1867.

Senor Don Antonio Gomez Cuervo, Guadalajara:

ESTEEMED FRIEND—This city was occupied by our forces this morning. We secured it with but very little fighting, and Maximilian, Mejia, Miramon (wounded in the face), Castillo, Casanova, and others, Generals and officers, and others whose names I do not recollect, fell into our hands, as also the whole garrison, artillery, ammunition, arms and provisions. The assassin of Colonel José Maria Gonzalez, Luciano Hurtado, was left dead on the field.

Last night G-neral Escobedo ordered the attack to be made, and has informed me that at eleven o'clock he would attack the Convent de la Cruz At four o'clock this morning he sent me word that that point had been occupied and in whole the garrison made prisoners. The event was also announced by ringing the bells of that church. When the ringing began, some companies of cavalry sallied forth and took the direction of the Campana Height. I at once ordered General Rocha to push forward some of his forces against the Cosas Blancas, and Generals Regules and Rivera, with their cavalry, to move towards the Alameda. From both these points troops were noticed at various times to meet each other, and after firing they burst out into loud cries for the Republic This made me advance with the troops from Simalon, Jimenez, Regules, and Rivera, and I was at the gate (*garita*) de Celaya At that moment General Cortina joined me. He had been advancing with his troops to the Hacienda de la Cruz, when a messenger from Maximilian presented himself to me, and stated that he wished to speak to the Commander in Chief. I replied that the General was not there, and that he should return and so inform his superior; that until General Escobedo arrived I would not stop firing, provided Maximilian would do likewise Both sides agreed to this.

However, when I noticed that some bodies of troops were moving down from the Campana towards my line of battle I moved my troops to them, but without manifesting any other sign of hostility. All the cases Maximilian accompanied by Generals Mejia and Castillo, together with some other officers whose names I do not know, presented themselves to me. Maximilian stated that he was not the real Emperor, as he had placed his abdication in the hands of Minister Lacunza when leaving the city of Mexico; that if we spared his life he would leave the country.

As it was not my business to settle such a point Leo informed him, adding that, until the arrival of General Escobedo, he (Maximilian) was safe in my company, as well as those who accompanied him. Shortly after Gen. Escobedo arrived, and I handed them over to him.

Orders received orders to take up my quarters in the city, so as to keep down all disorder.

Offering you my goodness to make known this news to the inhabitants of your State. I join you in your rejoicings over the happy termination of our campaign, that gives to our most sacred cause its friend,

RAMON CORONA.

PASSING AWAY.—Those recollects that speak most painfully of the fearful ravages of the yellow fever in this city during the months of August, September and October, 1853, will not soon forget. We have one in point, referred to us by a gentleman whose wife was one of the many who were numbered with the dead during that fearful season. Between the months of August and October there died over one hundred and eighty-three slaves, who were liberated by the Government, and were allowed to hire themselves out. Of these same slaves, so late in point in time, so late in point of history, and so recently in the minds of many, but forty-two are found still living. Of the one hundred and eighty-three, but forty-two are known to be alive. Such is the mercy of the republic.—*Natchez Democrat.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Durell.—W. R. Whitaker, late assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, was arraigned yesterday before this Court, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, charging him with embezzling public monies to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000.) Mr. Whitaker, it will be remembered, is connected with Mr. T. P. May and the First National Bank clique, and this money has disappeared through their operations, as is understood, to be admitted by the accused.

The District Attorney, in opposing a motion of Mr. J. S. Whitaker, counsel for the prisoner, that he be permitted to renew his bond for $25,000 to answer this indictment in November next, on the ground that the amount of the bond was not proportioned to the sum of money alleged to have been embezzled, stated that the bond was fixed at the sum of $100,000, to which Mr. Whitaker demurred on the ground of excessiveness and inability, and as in itself prejudicing the public mind against the accused.

The Court viewed it differently, and thought that the bond fixing the bail at a sufficient figure, the accused would be favored thereby. The bond was then fixed at ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars, and if the accused be unable to furnish such security, an application to reduce the bond would be entertained.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Durell.—In this Court yesterday, came up for trial before a jury—the issue between the parties having been ordered by the Court to be tried in that way—the application of George Soule and others, creditors of Jacob Barker, vs. Jacob Barker, praying that he be adjudged a bankrupt and compelled to surrender his property for the benefit of all his creditors In the meantime, however—that is, since the filing of the creditors' petition—Jacob Barker himself had presented a petition to the Court, praying that he be permitted to surrender his property in accordance with the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, and be adjudged a bankrupt. An order was also prayed for by him that the proceedings be referred to Mr. A. J. Hamilton, Register in Bankruptcy, to be carried out in pursuance of the law. This order was granted by the Court after Mr. W. H. Mills, counsel for the creditors, had been heard in opposition hereto. The ground of the opposition, we understood, to be that the granting of the motion made on the part of Mr. Barker, would be to render unnecessary the trial of the issue raised by the petition of the creditors. Randell Hunt, Esq., and Judge H. M. Spofford, of counsel for Mr. Barker, then filed a peremptory exception to the petition of Soule and others, setting forth the action which had just been taken by the Court in granting Mr. Barker's application to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, and requesting that the power of the creditors having been granted and their object achieved, viz., to bring his effects into Court, prayed that the suit of Soule and others be dismissed.

The Court decided that the right of the creditors made answer and enquired of the Court, [what was going to be done with the petition he had filed for Barker.

The Court decided it would be useless to take up its time and that of the jury with an issue, which the granting Mr. Barker's application had rendered nugatory. He, however, overruled the exception taken by the defendant Barker], and there being now no question but that of costs, the parties to the controversy agreed that these should come out of Barker's estate, and thus ended the proceedings before the U. S District Court in the suit of Geo. Soule and others against Jacob Barker, and the exception to oppose his discharge in the usual way before the Register, on the ground of fraud, as they had already alleged, if they thought fit so to do.

From Havana.—There were 376 cases of yellow fever on the Island of Cuba in May, fifty-four of which resulted fatally, being about fifty more than during the same month last year.

Registration Extended.—Gen Sheridan has extended the period of registration indefinitely in language following:

"The President of the United States having expressed his opinion that the time given for registration of the State of Louisiana is not long enough, that time is hereby extended until further orders."

City Mortalities.—There were 107 deaths in the New Orleans for the week ending Sunday morning, the 30th of June, of which number three deaths were of yellow fever, officially reported to and by the Board of Health as follows:—Sunday, 2; Monday, 1; Tuesday, 0; Wednesday, 0; Thursday, 0; Friday, 0; Saturday, 0.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Leavenworth Bulletin says:

Mr. Dougherty, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, died at the Charity Hospital, June 27, and on the 29th of July, 1866, the rate was reduced to five per cent. The act of March 3, 1867, provided that no tax shall be imposed upon the redeeming or re-ginning of cotton or other materials, or upon or except the several processes of dyeing, printing and bleaching from taxation, but merely insure the imposition of the tax to be collected from the raw value added to cloths and other articles by dyeing, printing or bleaching is to be included and taxed in the value of the original sales value of the goods, whether they are dyed, printed or bleached, before any sale of them is made, and as increased value upon the dyeing &c. is imposed upon the redyeing or reprinting of them.

The tax upon the increased value of cotton and other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component material, or the component material of chief value, when dyed, printed or bleached, is to be assessed, as to the same rate as that imposed upon the original or brown goods, viz: at the rate of two and one-half per cent.

The act of March 2, 1867, relieves all affidavits from stamps taxes but the certificate of the clerk of a court or of any other person concerning the official character of the person who signs the jurat.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ITALY.—*Florence*, June 25.—The feeling prevailing just now in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter.

On Monday, the festival of St. John, the patron saint of the city of Florence, the people refused to join the ecclesiastics in its observance; for the reason that the people of free Italy two weeks ago.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Senator Wilson's Bill.—The Finance Committee will not do any report adversely to the payment of $62,05, the amount of Senator Wilson's bill for overtime hire and other expenses charged to the city on account of Senator Wilson's recent visit to New Orleans.

What the Term "Legitimate" Means.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Wm T. Otto, has just rendered a decision on the ridiculy which the legitimacy of a child is to be determined by the administration of the pension laws The Commissioner of Pensions held that the term "legitimate child" employed in the pension law, was to be construed literally, as it was used in the common law as to reputation, and that by the common law all antenuptial children were illegitimate. Acting Secretary Otto differently on a case arising under the second section of the Pension act of July 25th, 1866, which provides "that the pensions of widows of deceased soldiers and sailors having children by such deceased soldiers or sailor, be increased at the rate of two dollars per month for each child of such soldier or sailor, under the age of sixteen years. An act of the New Hampshire Legislature, approved July 3d, 1867, declares that "where parents of children, born before marriage, after wards intermarry and recognize such children as their own, and child is by such intermarry legally with other children under the statute of distribution, and shall be deemed legitimate." The child thus legitimated by the marriage, and recognition by the parents, is the case in which it is used in the pension laws, and there has as much entitled to adoption as if born in lawful wedlock. A child was born in New Hampshire on August 18th, 1861, of a woman then sole and unmarried, who married in that State on November 28th, 1861. The Commissioner decided that her marriage recognised the child. The husband enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment and perished in the military service of the United States, and on the line of his widow was pensioned and on the taking effect of the act above quoted, she applied for an increase on account of the child The Secretary decided that the child thus legitimated by the law of the place of its birth, and of the domicil of its parents was entitled to a pension, in the event of its surviving its mother, as if it had been born in lawful wedlock, and that the father was entitled to the increase of pension which she claimed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 1st, 1867.

The general market has exhibited very little animation to-day, operations in most department of trade being interrupted by the heavy rain-storm which prevailed throughout the day. There was a trifling business doing in Sugar and Molasses, retail principally, and only a moderate movement in Western Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., with a better feeling in Pork, and continued firmness in Corn and Oats. The demand for our leading staple was exceedingly tight, there being but 1,000 hhds. on the market, aggregate business of the close comprised barely 350 bales. The dark and unfavorable appearance of the weather and crops rather had a depressing effect upon the Liverpool advices operated quite prejudicially as to the latter.

The movements in Cotton has been of a restricted character, and have ruled in sympathy with the course of the New York market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 138 to 138¼, against 138¼ to 138½ at the close of last week. Exchange was less favorable it closed off, then recovered, and closed steady at the opening rates. The cash offerings were light throughout, and the limited sales reflected being generally confined to small parcels, principally to retail purchasers within the range of previous quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 19 to 20¼c, Good Ordinary 21¼c, Low Middling 24c, and Middling 28c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	.....	bales 102,023
Received to-day	.....	277
Received previously	74,904—75,081	
Additional bales marks, numbers, &c.	.....	866,166
In use and damaged Cotton, package, samples, &c	13,723—754,161	
Cleared to-day	3,079	
Cleared previously	87,946—811,056	
Stock on hand	.....	54,987

TOBACCO.—Outdoors operations being almost entirely suspended by the uninsemitting inclemency of the weather, there was no business to be heard of transacted in Tobacco. In the absence of actual sales we continue to repeat previous quotations, as follows:

	Inferior and Trashy	Heavy. Inferior and Trashy
Leaf	7 @ 8	Good Leaf	7 @ 8
Good Leaf	8 @ 9	Good Leaf	8 @ 9
Fair Leaf	10½ @ 12½	Fair	10½ @ 12½
Good Leaf	13 @ 15	Good Leaf	13 @ 15
Choice Selections	16 @ 18	Choice Selections	16 @ 18

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report under this head. The offerings were limited, and available quality continues scarce. The rates are as follows: Is per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and 4c for Philadelphia; by steamer to Liverpool, ¼d per lb for Cotton; by sail for Cork, for orders, 9s per bbl for Flour, $1 25 for pork, and $10 to $11 per bbl for Molasses. Steam to Liverpool ¼d per lb for Cotton. Steam to Havre 1½c per lb for Cotton. Sail for Havre 1½c per lb for Cotton. Steam to Liverpool 50c per hhd for Tobacco.

STEAM AND MOLASSES.—There have been no engagements from the coast since Saturday There was some little inquiry for Louisiana Sugar, but the stock is very light and there is, in consequence, only a retail business doing at 9 to 10c per lb. We quote Prime at 10¾ to 11¼c, Yellow Clarified at 14¼ to 15c, and White at 15½ to 16c per lb. Molasses is no Louisiana. Molasses in market. The supply of Cuba Sugar is nothing but the inquiry is limited. On Saturday, not reported, there were sales of 60 hhds and 65 boxes at private terms, said to be full prices. The stock of Cuba Molasses is large, but there is little or no demand except for shipment. We quote 60 to 62c per gallon for Cuba Muscovado. Sugar is retailing at 11 to 11¾c per lb.

FLOUR.—The choice grades of Extra and Superfine are scarce and in demand, while other are dull and neglected. The market is very quiet and there were sales to-day of only 900 bbls, of which 300 were Double Extra at $10 10, 100 superfine at $9 50, and 500 at $10 to $10 75. 100 Single Extra, in lots, at $11 25 to 100 Extra at $11. 50 Treble Extra at $12 50. 75 Choice Extra at $13. 60's, and 70 and 40 do. at $10 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is quiet but firm. There is little or no stock on the landing. Sales to-day 3,50 sacks, of which 2,000 were at $1 10, 1,000 at 1 08, and 500 White at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS.—Are scarce, with a fair demand, at 80c per bushel.

BRAN.—Continues dull, with only a jobbing demand at $2 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—There is a fair demand for local trade. The market is firmer. We quote $18 to $18 for Inferior, $19 to $20 for Choice, $21 to $22 for Prime, and $25 per ton for Choice.

PORK.—We note a better inquiry to-day, which resulted in sales of some 150 bbls, of which 100 bbls were at $20 50 to $20 75 for Mess, 50 do. at $22½ and 200 bbls over weight Mess at $23 60 per bbl. Full weight Mess is retailing at $23 75 per bbl.

BACON.—We note quite a brisk jobbing demand. There were sales to-day of 25 tierces Sugar cured Hams, in two lots, at 17½c, 70 do. in small lots, at 18c, 10 casks of Clear Sides at 13½c, and 20 casks Shoulders, in lots, at 10½ to 10¾c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 10¾c, Ribbed Sides at 12c. Clear Sides at 13½c. Sugar cured Hams at 18 to 19c per lb.

LARD.—Is dull and we have heard of no sales. Prime, in tierces, is quoted at 12¼ to 12¾, and 13 to 13¼c per lb, in kegs. It is retailing at 13c in tierces and 13½c per lb in kegs.

GREEN MEATS.—Dry-salted Shoulders are selling in lots, from store at 9c per lb.

BUTTER.—We note a sale of 100 firkins New Western at 18c per lb. It is plenty and dull at 25 to 30c for Choice Northern and 15 to 20c for Western.

CHEESE.—The supply is large, with only a light demand. We quote 12½ to 13c for Factory, 14c per lb. We quote Western at 10 to 12c, Choice Northern at 16c per lb.

COAL OIL.—The stock in case is fair, while that in barrels is light. There is only a moderate demand. We quote at 16 to 18c in bbls, and 19½ to 60c in cans.

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

SEAD CANDLES.—The stock is light with a moderate demand. 100 boxes 7's are sold at 13½c per lb. We quote 16's for 13 oz.; 18c for 11 oz., and full weight 20c per lb.

SUNDRIES.—Eggs are selling on the landing at $14 to $15 per bbl. 13 to 14c per dozen, in boxes. Chickens $2 to $3 per dozen. Onions $6 per bbl. Potatoes $4 to $5 per bbl. Cabbages $3 per 100. Old new Onions $3 to $5 50, new Potatoes $5 50 to $7, old $5 to $5 50 per bbl.

DRIED APPLES.—Are quoted at 8 to 9c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is selling at 45c per gallon. Rosin at $3 25 to $3 50 for No. 2 at $3 25 to $3 50, and No. 3 at $3 per bbl.

RAGS.—Are in fair supply and demand at $1 10 to $1 15 for Western, and 9½ to 10½ per lbl for Northern.

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

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

RICE.—There is no Carolina Rice in market and few lots in first hands. We quote India at 10½ to 11c and Louisiana at 9½ to 10c per lb.

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

COAL MEAL.—Is dull. Kiln-dried is selling at $14 to $14 50 per bbl.

WOOL.—Is in moderate supply and good demand for shipment. We quote 26 to 34c for washed, 20 to 25c for Burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 22c for 4/4 to ¾ Merino, and 28c per lb for ⅝ to ⅞ Merino.

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.

COFFEE.—The demand is fair. There is none in first hands, and a stock in second hands of 6000 sacks Rio. It is selling in lots at 15½c per lb. Sold, for Low to Prime, at 25 to 25c currency. Sales of 300 sacks at 1c per lb Rio, 22c currency. Sales of 300 sacks at 1c per lb Rio, 22c currency. Sales of 300 sacks at 1c per lb Rio, 22c currency. Sales of 300 sacks at 1c per lb Rio, 22c currency.

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

IRON.—Is retailing at 25c per yard in rolls, 27c in bales—at wholesale 23½c

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10¼ to 11c per lb.

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1867.

Stock this Day.

	Total.
INDIA BAGGING	5,000 bales.
KENTUCKY do	200 pieces.
GUNNY do	788 bales.
ROPE (Manilla, 8,107; hemp, 304; sisal, 200)	10,611 coils
PORK (Mess,