The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1867.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sales, at auction, to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street. Said sales comprise

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on St. Bernard street, between Urquhart and Girod, Third District.

2. A lot of ground, situated on Josephine street, between Chippewa and Fulton, Fourth District.

For particulars see advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the third floor of store No. 49 Carondelet street, movables. See advertisement.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet in our office, yesterday, Captain Harry Linden Flash, the well-known poet, who will spend a day or two in our city before taking a trip to the Middle and Northern States. Though a very good poet, and one whose war songs rang through the country during the revolution, a good soldier and a writer, Capt. Flash is also a very good merchant, and for the past two years has been closely confined to his mercantile house on the Strand, Galveston, Texas. Capt. Flash leaves for New York on Monday, to spend the not summer in a cooler and more refreshing climate. We commend him to the kindly attentions of our editorial brethren of the North.

We are obliged to Mr. H. Miller, dealer in photographs, &c., for photograph pictures of Maximilian and Carlotta, copies of which may be procured at his stand, No. 7 St. Charles street. These pictures just now possess peculiar interest to the admirers of the accomplished, but unfortunate Emperor, and his beautiful, devoted and accomplished wife.

LITERARY.

"The Roua Pass, or Englishmen in the Highlands." By Erick Mackenzie. Loring, Publisher, Boston. Bielock & Co., New Orleans.

The readers and admirers of "The Initials," that charming story by the Baroness Tautphœus—and who that has read it has not admired it—will certainly be pleased with "The Roua Pass," for it is a tale of the same kind, and, "without bearing any trace of imitation," says the London *Sunday Review*, and "probably, therefore, when we say that it is a tale of the same character and attaining the same degree of excellence as the 'Initials,' we shall give our readers a better clue to the pleasure they may expect in reading it, than if we were to fill columns in analyzing and eulogizing its contents. As we have often remarked, the *Saturday Review* is by all odds the best critical paper in the English language. Nor should we go too far were we to say that it is *par excellence* the first periodical of this kind in the world. In England an author is made provided he can gain the good opinion of this paper and an order from Modie, of the circulating libraries, the latter generally following closely upon the latter. A book which receives as high praise as that which is quoted, from the *Saturday Review*, is nearly certain of Modie's first class order of 5000 copies, enough in itself to establish the financial success of any work. When the "Roua Pass" was first published in London it had an immense sale, and won the good opinion of nearly every critic of the day. Its descriptions of highland scenery reminds one of Scott, while the domestic pictures of Scottish life, contrasted with that of the English, can only be likened to the domestic pictures given us by the charming Baroness. The characters Glenbeurough, Macpherson of Pitee, Esmé, Norah, Marchmount, Harold, the McNeills, and of the English Colonel and his wife who played propriety in the Highlands, are all vividly portrayed, and made to stand almost life like before us. The scene of the main affairs of the book lies in the beautiful pictures of Scottish scenery which are given here and there, and which fall pleasantly upon the reader's fancy. There is none of that intense, long-drawn and sensational excitement in this story, but it is quietly, sensibly and pleasantly told, as if the author were relating it to a bevy of blooming girls grouped around some familiar fireside. We do not know a more pleasant book for these hot summer days than this Messrs. Bielock & Co. have furnished us, and if our readers wish something refreshing let them take a peep into "The Roua Pass; or, Englishmen in the Highlands." If this will not do, there is Dr. Hayes' Arctic Journey, with snow in summer, mammoth bears, open Polar sea, icebergs and Esquimaux.

Saturday, for July 13th—No. 80—has been received from the publishers, Messrs Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, and a very interesting number it is. The table of contents is particularly rich and enticing: "Voila," "Lieut. Castaneuz," (Sixpenny Magazine), "Why Did He Do It," (Cornhill Magazine), "Sions Edge," (Cornhill), "The Dead Tom Maxwell Did," (Once a Week), "An Awkward Mistake," (Belgravia), "Donky Power," (Saturday Review), "Silcote of Silcotes," (Macmullan), "The Supply of Ivory," People's Magazine), "Feelings," (London Review), Foreign Notes, and "Song of Margaret," a sweet poem, by Jean Ingelow. A splendid table of articles.

Leaves—"La Cause Perdue." The 25th *Iteration of "La Cause Perdue"* M. Jules Noblom's translation has been received, and in typographical appearance seems to excel its predecessors. Chapter XXXV of the original work is reached in this number, treating of General Hood's campaign of Tennessee.

Inaugural Address, delivered to the University of St. Andrews, February 1st, 1867. By John Stewart Mill, Rector of the University. Messrs. Bielock & Co. have sent us a copy of this fine address, and we have read it with both pleasure and profit. Mr. Mill has the gift of eloquence and knows how to use the English language as well as any writer of the day. The rhetorical beauty and excellence of this noble address, or address, is striking, and one reads it feeling that it is a model of elegance in style. It is a small pamphlet, cheap, and for sale by Bielock & Co. Published by Littell & Gay, Boston.

Littell's Living Age for July 6th, has been received from the publishers, Littell & Gay, Boston. The greater portion of this number is taken up by a story by that charming poet, Jean Ingelow, entitled "Laura Richmond," and by "American literature," embracing reviews of some twenty books recently published in this country, and copied from the *Saturday Review*. "Dicphus of the Body," (Good Words,). "The Feminine Element in the Modern Spirit," (Spectator,). "War Luther Mad," (British Med. Journal,). "The Rigor of Law," (Blackwood.) "Edgar Quinet's Revolution," (Spectator.) "The Decline of British Skill," (London Review,), and "Jean Ingelow, the Poet," by M. L. Alcott, in the *Queen*, completes the list of prose articles. The poetry is better than usual. By examining the list of contents of the two selectic periodicals noticed in this column, it will be noticed that the two are different in style, *Every Saturday* giving the lighter, readable, gossippy articles from foreign periodicals, while the *Living Age* deals more in political and social articles with book reviews. It always has some good story, however, generally issued afterwards in book form.

LAFOURCHE PARISH.—Up to Thursday morning, the number of voters registered in this parish, amounted to 2795, of which 1556 were colored, and 1239 white.

The steamship General Grant, Capt. Holmes, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a large cargo consisting in part of 1726 bales of cotton and $23,800 in specie. The following is a list of her passengers:

Wm Madden, H C Hugenin, J H Cliner, F J Spear, J H Baker, with one servant, M J Hunt and servant, G S Mandeville, E W Stephens and wife, Robert Roberts, Jas C Beaumont, M J North and wife, F Gallipot, P B Miller, O Jones, S Jones, M S Black, Mrs J Gaston, Mrs Bergstedt, Mrs M Dye, Mrs Noyes, Mrs D Hall, Jas F Nugent, wife, child and servant, Mrs E W Hall and child, Mrs Sweeney, Mr and Mrs Randall Hunt, Mrs Cusick and child, T Wakefield, J A Snyder, Mrs M A Pope and child, T Wakefield, J A Snyder, T Sewell, J C Downing, Miss A Flood, Mrs E Gumpertz, Lawrence Keane, and 30 in the steerage.

A Georgia planter writes that wheat and corn in his part of the State are "doing finely, but unfortunately too much attention has been given to cotton, and he adds that the recent heavy rains have started up grass to such an extent that planters are somewhat sickened. The crop, however, it is thought will exceed the last by half a million bales.

Holland is said to be negotiating for the sale of her colony of Dutch Guiana to England, but England holds off on account of its being a free colony i. e. constant drain to the Dutch treasury, and a in the market for a purchaser.

Mr. de Bodisco, son of the late Russian Minister, is to be married Miss Charlotte E. Barton, of Georgetown, D. C.

At Salt Lake, cotton yarn, spun from Utah cotton, sells for 20 cents a pound more than yarn from the States.

CITY NOTES.

The attempt on the part of some of our citizens to depreciate the value of the money issued by the corporation is both foolish and criminal. Looking at it in the simplest light, and without arguing the question of its value, it must be seen that any great depreciation of city notes is ruinous to all classes. It is too evident to need demonstration, however, that the heaviest loss must fall upon the poor—the class the least able to lose. *Noblesse oblige* is not confined to Princes, for if they have obligations to perform to those beneath them, it is no less true of the man of wealth and the poor around him. Every right thinking, Christian man must feel that it is a sacred duty devolving upon him to relieve the burthens of the poor as far as he is able. What, then, can be thought of the man who will deliberately add to those burthens for the sake of private speculation, or to gratify the personal spite! Our citizens know very well that the notes issued by the corporation of New Orleans are as good as any paper money now in circulation, and that the property and good faith of the city is pledged to their redemption. There is no reason, therefore, in these sporadic attempts at depreciation, and every merchant in the city should feel bound to sustain the city credit against any such foolish and damaging attacks. In times past a large quantity of money has been issued by the city, and even by districts or wards, and every dollar of it was honorably and fairly redeemed. Once the lower town, containing less than 30,000 inhabitants, issued a sum of money proportionally larger than that out today, and yet it was all redeemed, and there was never a complaint of injustice to any man. In proportion to the number of inhabitants now in this city and the value of its property, the sum of money in circulation is not large; and there is no earthly reason why it should be one half per cent. below the National currency. Perhaps we are hardly correct in making so broad a statement, for the fears of a change in city officers do give some ground for alarm and distrust; but that is suspicion merely, and perchance it may never happen. There is no evidence of dishonesty on the part of any one connected with the Treasury or the issue of money, and nothing, that we can see, except a rascally attempt on the part of a few men, who have no permanent interest in the city, to cause a feeling of distrust. We are glad to see that our old, and true, and loyal citizens, are determined to put down a scheme so utterly unprincipled and villainous, and that many of them advertise to take city notes at par, while others are refusing the money, unless bribed to take it by a large per centage. If any dealer refuses to take this money except at a loss because it is below the price of greenbacks, the loser should insist upon greenbacks in change, which he has a right to do, having paid the full price in price. This would soon stop the game. It is only to make a loss, fifteen or twenty cents out of the poor laborer that this money is refused. The poor must remember that this depreciation cannot last many days, and they should mark well who speculated upon their necessities, and who tried to assist in removing the trouble, and thereafter help those who helped them. It is certainly a very serious matter, and we sincerely hope that the good sense of our citizens may prevail, and put an end to this oppressive speculation.

Congress.

THE MURDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Sumner called up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for all information in his possession touching recent events in Mexico.

Mr. Williams was glad that resolution had been offered. He thought our relations with Mexico were not what they ought to be, and that the country ought to watch carefully the management of our Mexican affairs.

Mr. Howard inquired the information Mr. Sumner expected to get by this resolution—according to the newspaper reports the adventurer, Maximilian, had been executed lately. Did Mr. Sumner expect to get particulars of that affair?

Mr Sumner said he expected to get the particulars of the arrest, trial and execution of Maximilian, he hoped also to get the proceedings in the case of Santa Anna, who so arrest and execution might possibly raise a question of international law.

Mr Howard was glad that the facts in connection with Maximilian would be forthcoming under this resolution. He entertained the belief that if the truth was fully communicated it would have a very beneficial effect in correcting a sort of childish sentimentalism, if he might be allowed that expression, on the subject of the execution, or, in other words, the just punishment of a man who, according to his Mr Howard's idea, was the most arrant felon of the present day.

The resolution of Mr. Sumner was adopted.

Mr. Chandler said he wished to offer a resolution. He saw by the news from Europe that France and Austria had suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico, and had gone into mourning for the death of Maximilian.

Mr. Chandler's resolutions were then read. They recite in full in a preamble the decree of Maximilian issued October 3, 1865, and assert that whereas certain Mexican officers therein named and under that command other Mexican officers and men were inhumanly murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered as prisoners of war, in violation of every law and usage of civilized warfare and direct the Committee on Foreign Relations to examine into and report upon the fact herein stated at the earliest practical moment.

Mr Chandler was about to address the Senate on the above, when Mr. Sumner objecting, it went over.

Mr Chandler—Very well, I can say what I have to say to morrow.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN REFUSED FOR THE PRESENT.

The resolution of the House tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Sheridan, came up, and Mr. Pomeroy raised the point that the Senate could not consider it under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. Tipton moved to suspend the resolution of Friday to allow the passage all these resolutions of thanks.

Mr Grimes said he was not prepared to vote on these resolutions. A few years ago the highest compliment that could be paid to an officer was a resolution of thanks. It was now proposed to pay this compliment and lose it on newspaper report merely. If these commanding officers were to be thanked, he did not see why the Governors of Territories should not be thanked also.

The question was then put whether the Senate could under the resolution of Friday take the legality of Holland's bill, which due to the presence of its bondholder neighbor. The affair has roused intense indignation in Holland, and has been made the subject of interpellations in the States General. The French press make significant comments on the growing arrogancy of the court at Berlin.

DISSATISFACTION WITH LORD STANLEY'S EXPLANATION OF THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

Berlin, June 25—Evening.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* of this evening publishes an article, in which it combats the explanations given by Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, in reference to the Luxembourg guarantee, and declares that an appeal can indubitably be made to the guarantee on the occasion of any violation of the treaty. It adds:

"We believe that Lord Stanley endeavored in the House of Commons to represent in as favorable a light as possible the violation of the principle of non intervention which was committed in undertaking the guarantee. This fact can alone explain the statement of the English Minister that in the last resort of the House of Commons, through its right of withholding supplies, was the judge as to whether war should be made or not. It is well known that the British Crown has the right of declaring war, and the Parliament, finding itself confronted by a fait accompli, is merely bound to prosecute it from feelings of patriotism. From this point of view the statements made by Lord Derby and Lord Stanley are not clear, but it is impossible for us to look upon them as serious measures to be a limitation of the treaty obligations, inasmuch as they have been undertaken in a general and extended sense."

THE MILITARY MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.—The repeated offers of his head to Queen Victoria have not reconciled the Private Peoples to the persistent refusal of the black Emperor to release the British officer fellow subjects whom he has so long and so unjustly held in bondage. The visit of the King of Egypt to London seems to have excited considerable alarm, and it has been known that Ismail Pasha was willing to join in any expedition which Great Britain might sanction to bring the insolent Negus to his senses. In such an expedition Egyptian soldiers would naturally be more serviceable than British. If Egypt does not furnish the main body of the expedition, it is all but certain to form a powerful contingent. It is a good opportunity for the newly made King to extend his authority in the direction of the Upper Nile. Great Britain cannot do a wiser thing than initiate the example of the First Napoleon, and make the expedition a military as well as military. Much yet remains to be explained regarding that land of the sun. As a result, the prisoners might be liberated, the kingdom of Egypt extended, the imperial Sambo captured and brought to London, and a large amount of fresh information made to our scientific knowledge.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GREAT EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The fifth general assembly of the Evangelical Alliance of Christians in all parts of the world, to be held at Amsterdam, in Holland, from the eighth to the twenty-eighth of the coming August. The Executive Committee in Holland have issued a circular, in which they call on their brethren in all countries, of all churches and communities that adhere to the great Scriptural truths, to accept their invitation to be present at the conference, and lend their weight to its deliberations in favor of Christianity at large and the confirmation of the peaceful, fraternal relations in Europe and elsewhere, which have succeeded the strifes that prevented the grand conference of the alliance last year. Hospitality is promised, as far as possible, to those coming from abroad. A great hall, capable of accommodating from 1400 to 1600 persons besides *parterre d'honneur*, where *table d'hôte* is to be arranged for the members, and many capacious rooms for committee meetings, the whole surrounded by gardens, in the pleasantest quarter of Amsterdam—is the place where the conferences are to be held. Dr. C. H. Spurgeon, of London; Charles Sewell, of Liverpool; Dr. Kogel, of Berlin; Grandpierre, of Paris, and others are to lead or assist in the services.—*N. Y. World.*

Mr. Arsene Houssaye, an impertinent French gentleman, asserts that woman is the fourth theological virtue and the eighth mortal sin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trial of Surratt.

The Reconstruction Bill.

Decision of the Michigan Supreme Court.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, July 13—Miss Olivia Jenkins examined—she is a niece of Mrs. Surratt—slept with her and was with her during most of the time. heard none of the jocund remarks to which Weichman swears—on the night of the 14th Mrs. Surratt showed no unusual excitement.

Witnesses from Surrattsville testified that Mrs. Surratt came there on the 14th to get money due her. Evidence that she was passed by a person in the neighborhood to whom she owed money escaped.

Register of a hotel at Canandaigua, with the name of John Harrison registered on the 15th, was produced in court. The defense insisted, but the prosecution objected, that the register should go to the jury. The Court reserved its decision and adjourned.

The following is the text of the Reconstruction bill as it passed both Houses.

He it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—

That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 24 day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of this act, supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal state governments, and if continued were continued subject to all respects to that military control of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the control of the General of the army of the United States, to define the qualifications of persons to be registered to vote for delegates to any convention of said district, and to prescribe the time and place at which such persons may be registered, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the public peace and security shall require it to be, and to appoint officers to register such persons, and to make all needful rules and regulations for the performance of the duties of such officers, and to appoint officers to fill all such offices as may be created by this act or by the amendatory act of March 23, 1867, or by the amendment of some other person to perform the duties, and to fill the offices created by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec 3. That the General of the army of the United States is empowered with all the powers of a military commander under this and the act to which it is an amendment.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, that the 4th article of the act to which this is a supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

A huge mass of correspondence between the administration, Grant and District Commanders, has been made public, but as the issues involved are already decided by the bill passed to night, it is not thought worth while to burden the wires with it. The correspondence shows that Grant is strongly inclined toward the views of the military commanders of the rebel States in the matter of registration, and the functions of civil officers, and says without reserve that he would like to see a law enacted, provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, to be a military officer in command of the district, or the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such officer, when requested by any district commander, or aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who are disloyal in their official character to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is a supplementary.

Sec 2. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled, an act supplementary to an act entitled, An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 23, 1867, and to facilitate restoration passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to administer the oath to persons applying to be registered, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such persons are entitled to be registered under this act, and the oath required by said act shall be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto, and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the board to register any applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as here matter provided, he board shall be returned with the reasons for his rejection or striking out, signed by the president of such board, or in case of such refusal or such striking from the list provided that no person shall be disqualified to be registered or to vote for delegates to any such convention, and no person shall be disqualified to be a member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the board to register any applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as here matter provided, he board shall be returned with the reasons for his rejection or striking out, signed by the president of such board, or in case of such refusal or such striking from the list provided that no person shall be disqualified to be registered or to vote for delegates to any such convention, and no person shall be disqualified to be a member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the board to register any applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as here

Sec 6. That the true intent and meaning of this act is that no test oath supplementary act is, among others, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who held any judicial or military office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he has held such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or who gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive or judicial officer" in the oath of office mentioned shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or of the United States, and that section 2 of the act to which this is a supplementary act, shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it necessary to remove any member of any board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Sec 9. That all members of such boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so called State or municipal authority, or by any person claiming to be the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no district commander or member of board of registration or any officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound by any decision or opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

New York, July 13.—Several failures have occurred in the dry goods trade. The reported failure of Tracy, Irwin & Co. is unfounded.

The schooner Bergen, from Charleston for Boston, loaded with cotton and resin, was burned at sea. The crew narrowly escaped in a boat, and were picked up and brought here by the schooner Sylvan, Captain Blanchard.

Savannah, July 13.—Cotton in fair demand. Sales 236 bales—middlings 23c. Receipts 271 bales.

Charleston, July 13.—Cotton nominal. Sales 7 bales. Receipts 95 bales.

Mobile, July 13.—Two hundred and sixty-six white, and 1423 colored, registered in the 7th Ward this week. Total number registered in the city, 5814.

George H. Hilliard, flour inspector, shot himself to day.

Mobile, July 13—Cotton—sales 450 bales; prices irregular; better grades very scarce; low middlings 21 to 21½c; receipts for two days 99 bales.

Mobile, July 13—The steamer Red Gauntlet sailed this morning for Brazil.

Louisville, July 13—Sales of 177 bbls Tobacco; prices advanced; lugs $3 25 to $5 25; common to medium leaf $5 75 to $16 75. Flour firm; choice nominally unchanged. Corn—No. 2 White Wheat $1 75 to $2. Corn delivered $1. Oats in bulk 85c. Mess Pork $23. Bacon Shoulders 10½c. Packed Clear Sides 11½c. Sugar cured Hams 19c. Lard 11½c. Whisky in bond 39c.

Louisville, July 13.—River 4 feet 1 inch in the canal.

St. Louis, July 13.—Tobacco inactive; prices unchanged. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour firm and quiet; XX $10 50 to $13 25; choice $11 to $11 75; family $15 to $16. Corn 85c to $1 02. Oats firm at 80 to 81c. Provisions tending upwards. Pork $22 75 to $23 25. Bacon Shoulders 10 to 10½c. Clear Sides 13 to 13½c. Clear Ribbed Sides 12c. Sugar cured Hams 18½ to 19c.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Flour dull; prices unchanged; new family $12 50 to $13. Wheat quiet and lower at $2 25 to $2 40. Corn 75 to 76c. Oats scarce and firmer at 80c. Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings 23 to 23½c. Whisky firm at 35c. Pork firm at $23 Bulk Meats buoyant at 9½c to 10½c. Bacon Shoulders 10½c. Ribbed Sides 12c. Clear Ribbed Sides 13c. Clear Sides 13½c. Hams higher; common 17½c; sugar-cured 20 to 21c. Lard 12½c. Demand from the South very large and pressing for Bacon and barreled Pork. Sugar firm at 12 to 13½c for raw; refined 17½ to 18c. Coffee firm.

Paris, July 13.—The French Government, bearing nothing from its Mexican Minister since the capture of the city of Mexico, is about to send a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to protect him, or to resent indignities offered him.

Florence, July 13.—It is stated that the Garibaldians are massing the city of Viterbo

Liverpool, July 13—Noon.—Cotton quiet; prices unchanged; middling uplands 10½d; middling Orleans 10½d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market inactive.

London, July 13—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Illinois 73¾.

London, July 13—The Reform bill passes to its third reading on Monday next.

Vienna, July 13—Austria has dispatched Archduke Ferdinand to Mexico, for the body of Maximilian

Cephalonia, July 13—The Colorado and other vessels of the American European squadron are in sight off the port.

Paris, July 13—M Rouher officially informs the Corps Legislatif that the American Government refuses to give up fraudulent bankrupts

[Previous Dispatches.]

Richmond, July 12—The convention at the White Sulphur Springs to devise means for the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad for the Ohio river, adjourned yesterday after a two days session.

Ohio, Kentucky, eleven counties of West Virginia, and nine of Virginia, were represented by two hundred delegates. Governor Pierpont presided. Several capitalists from New York and Philadelphia were present.

The Governor of West Virginia Pierpont made a speech predicting that if the building of the road was persevered in, the Federal Government would aid it, and lay a double track for the use of the Government.

The committee reported resolutions, one of them declaring that five millions should be given to the work, and that the road be made a military road.

During the debate Mr. Williams, of Green Bay, offered resolutions that five thousand acres of land to building the road, and another gentleman offered to become one of a hundred to subscribe five thousand dollars each.

A telegram to the *Dispatch* says the committee resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Meetings of citizens were held in Rappahannock county and Danville, yesterday, at which the Republican platform was adopted, and delegates elected to the August Convention at Richmond.

H n Thomas S Flournoy and Hon William M Ivey say, both as members of Congress participated in the latter meeting. The *Whig* has sidetrack of various other meetings of similar character in the State.

New York, July 13—Two Mexican filibustering expeditions here, and one in Buffalo, are filling up rapidly

Washington, July 13.—Further accounts of the fight with the Indians show that six cavalry men were killed, and the Indians driven into the fort

Another enlisted officer was captured, tortured and mutilated

Thirteen negro soldiers have died of cholera at Fort Harker.

St. Paul, July 12—In consequence of a bad freak yellow jacket mining stock is generally lower.

The Yellow Jacket sold to day at $800, a decline of $200 within a few days.

Washington, July 13.—The Elmira celebrities for the last week in Washington, in the shape of Sarratt's presence in the store of the following facts:

On the 12th, one of the partners left for New York and returned on the 14th.

During his absence Surratt visited the store to have clothing made, but the tailor did not have the kind of material wanted.

Surratt is regarded as a thoroughly established

Lancaster, Pa., July 13—The boilers of the cotton mill at Columbia blew up, killing one man and injuring over a square—the engineer was killed and the superintendent's legs and one arm broken.

Several women were scalded A considerable portion of the factory is in ruins.

New York, July 13—Flour advanced 20c, on higher prices at the West. Wheat firm, very quiet. Corn dull and prices nominally unchanged. Pork unsettled, $23 10 to $23 50. Lard steady, 13¼ to 13¾c.

Cotton dull, middling uplands 26 to 26½c. Stocks strong. Money—5 to 6 per cent. Gold 139½. Sterling unchanged. 5 20's of 62, with coupons 114.

French newspaper editors are generally considered very lucky fellows. But they are well paid for their services. Of the *Figaro* he is given four thousand dollars a year, and no indemnity from loss of twenty thousand dollars is also provided. He is not bound to write a single line, for in Paris every one, ride, even if he has to deprive himself of the necessaries of life to pay the expenses. Much too, but little should be the number of his pieces, editor Gaspe is the greater part of his time in smoking cigars and in talking; and if he writes at all it is only whoever that time passed the qualifications required by law. He also have not already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to register or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Sec 7. That the boards of registration named, act, shall be constituted to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it necessary to remove any member of any board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board

Sec 9. That all members of such boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so called State or municipal authority, or by any person claiming to be the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no district commander or member of board of registration or any officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound by any decision or opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

The general market has been quiet, and with the exception of a less firm feeling in Flour, we have no material variations to report in any of the leading departments of trade. The movement in Cotton has been quiet, and with the unfavorable character of the supplies offering as by the continued disparity between the quotations of middling and ordinary qualities the sales have been rather light, being confined to 1050 bales at prices showing in some instances a decline of ¼c per lb, the market closing somewhat unsettled, but with a tendency downward

The Corn market, still ruling firm, has continued to advance, the sales of Western mixed being at 85c to 90c, against 120c at New York, but later advices being less favorable it seems, and a decided reaction from $1 to $1 10 to 1 15 The fresh offerings were limited, and as the majority of dealers were evidently averse to operating, sales were made at $1 to $1 05 for Western mixed, and $1 05 to $1 10 for Southern mixed, at 120c, $1 05 at 123, $1 00 at 125, $1 05 at the same, $1 00 at 127½, and $1 00 at 130c. Deliver so at $1 00 to $1 05 and $1 00 at 115c. Deliver so at $1 00 to $1 05 and $1 00 at 122, and very Mexican dollars at 112.

Increased stringency is characterized the money market, and a decided change. There were few desirable bills on sale and as dealers at present confine their attention almost exclusively to the best class of paper, the operations effected have been generally light, being limited to the following bills to banks and bankers: Drawn At 11 days, $1,000 first class at 1½, $1,000 at the same, $1,000 bankers at 1½%, $1,000 bank at 1½ and $1,000, for direct remittance at 1½. Drawn At 30 days, $1,000 bankers at 2, $1,000 bankers at 2½, $1,000 bank at 2½ and $1,000 for direct remittance at 2½. Drawn At 60 days, $1,000 bankers at 3, $1,000 bankers at 3½%. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 108½ to 110½ for bill of lading bills, 109 to 110 for bankers' bills, 109½ to 110½ for bank, and French at 5 37½ to 5 37½ for At commercial, and 5 35 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium, mostly at the latter rate, and the Southern at ¼ to ½ discount. The supply of commercial was less liberal, and as the demand was not quite so active, rates ruled lower. There have been offerings of the following bills: $20,000 New York sight at ½ per cent premium $15,000 and $20,000 at 7 16, $10,000 at 7 32, $10,000 at $10,000 at $ $10,000 and $ $ at ¼ $25,000 at 5 16, and $18,000, thirty days, at ½ per cent discount. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¼ to ⅜ and ½ to ⅝.

Stocks were dull and inactive. There was a fair demand for some in the list, but the views of sellers ruled so much higher as to cause the limits of buyers on sales were effected.

The following Insurance Stocks were sold at auction: Mechanics' Fire, 100 shares, sold at $80 for 50 at 50 per dollar, $10 for 100, at 50, and $20 for 31 at 50c. Crescents, $600 for 50, at 50, $1,000 for 100 at 50, $1,000 for 100 at 50, $1,000 for 100 at 50, and 50 at 70c. Citizens, $250 for 50 at 50c. New Orleans, $50 for 50 at 50, and 50 at 74c, and $ and $60 for 50 at 50 per dollar.

There were no sales reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at par, to buyer, in the Railroad Bonds, the interest being to the coupon. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 61, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, second mortgage issues, at 70 to 72; and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 50 to 55.

There was nothing of importance reported in Commercial Matters. Some City notes sold late in the evening at 85c per dollar, showing an improvement when compared with the sales reported earlier in the day. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 11 to 15c, Bank of Commerce and State Treasury notes at 70 to 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 13, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a quiet feeling, and the sales were small until at later hour the demand assumed more animation, and despite the undesirable character of the offerings, and the unsatisfactory tone of the buyers, the sellers, the movement has resulted in the transaction of a fair liberal business, comprising at the close 1050 bales, as per the following quotations on the business. Prices indicated no material alteration, although in some instances, in order to realize, sellers have been willing to give a shade more to accept the per lb. below the ruling rates. Referring to the above remarks we repeat nominally as follows: Ordinary 20½ to 21c, Low Middling 21½ to 22½c, and Middling 25 to 26c, the latter description in consequence of the extreme scarcity, still commanding rates disproportionately high as compared with the other grades. The failure of the Liverpool advices, also, contributed not a little to restrict operations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,062
Net receipts to date	476
Receipts yesterday	354,424—751,201
Additional receipts to date	1,050
Sales, burnt and damaged Cotton	13,923—763,274
Stock, compressed, &c	170,366
Cleared to-day	1,908
Cleared previously	819,798—822,706
Stock on hand and on shipboard	107,568

TOBACCO—The movement in this department of business has been limited. The demand has not the extreme views of holders in connection with the trifling character of the offerings prevented the commencement of a fair business. The master was given to officer J. Case, an expert detective, who on Sunday morning arrested the thieves, and recovered the property. One is rather autumnal, the other young and interesting, and both the pictures of injured innocence. The Chatelaine's pocket-book was given place for pickpockets, detective Case being quartered there.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New York ladies have adopted the French fashion of washing in wine, which is said to have a peculiarly softening effect upon the skin. The Paris ladies, however, use two or three bottles of "green seal" every morning while performing her ablutions.

Punch publishes a vastly funny picture of a midnight scene in a street in London, the characters being a perplexed policeman, a polite and a bashful group of drunken young men promiscuously heaped upon each other. Says the cabby: "Ere's a go, p'liceman! What shall I do? I was ordered to drive those 'ere sents as is been a drivin', you see, to their 'spectable homes 'cross the Ferry. Answer Square, banothes' for the Halbany, and Mr. Thompson—29, Hoxford—I've all carefully sorted 'em I started, an' now they've been an' gone an' mixed themselves up, an' I don't know which is wich!"

The reform bill is still being discussed in the English Parliament. The latest phase of it is a general expression of alarm by the English members that the Ministry may try to decrease their representations and increase that of Scotland. The London *Times* says that the country at large should be informed by what process that "considerable increase in the number of Scotch representatives," promised to Lord Russell and other members in Downing street, is to be obtained.

Another editorial (sleeping car) excursion is projected, to go to Chicago and back. About 500 guests are to be invited, to include all the "spirits of the press" of any note in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

England's disinclination, of late years, to interfere in affairs on the continent of Europe, is explained in a new way by the Paris *Pays*. That journal states, that formerly England considered herself perfectly safe in her sea-girt isle, and, in consequence, put herself prominently forward, not being afraid of reprisals. But at present, when a landing can be effected on her shores with mathematical precision, by means of iron-cased steamers, she thinks the most prudent course is to change her policy, and prevent such a catastrophe by the maintenance of neutrality.

An African alligator, seven feet long, has been brought to Liverpool on a steamship. It made the voyage