The New Orleans Bee.

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Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Forty	150	300	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1867.

FROM MOBILE TO LOUISVILLE.—The cars now run through from Mobile to Louisville, a distance of about seven hundred miles, in thirty six hours.

We are indebted to Hon. Lawrence S. Trimble, member of Congress from Kentucky, for a copy of the *National Intelligencer*, containing his manly speech and protest against the proceedings in the House in opposition to the admission of the Kentucky representatives.

The London *Commercial* appears in mourning for the late Emperor Maximilian.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.—Ex Senator B. H. Hill delivered a speech at Atlanta on the 16th inst. He takes decided grounds against reconstructing under the military bills, and advises the people to reject the proposed terms.

Thanks to purser Caro, of the steamship Harlan, for a copy of manifest and Texas papers.

HOMICIDE IN MISSISSIPPI.—Adam Wild was killed by Dr. W. R. Beall, in Magnolia, Miss., on Friday. A jury of inquest returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Thanks to Mr. C. G. Holle, the popular news dealer, 61 Exchange Alley, for *Godey's Ladies' Book* and *Peck's Sunday Monthly* for August, and various illustrated papers.

"SUPERIOR NUMBERS."

The *National Intelligencer*, in an article on Secretary Stanton, as severe as any to be found in its dignified columns, says: "A personal visit from the Secretary of War, under cover of a dark, rainy night, and a direct order, compelled McDowell to fall back from his position in Fredericksburg, and allow Stonewall Jackson to fall upon McClellan's unprotected right wing, and, by dint of a superior rebel force, to drive him to Harrison's Landing." Capital. The idea of calling General Jackson a dilapidated corpse, a "superior force" is extremely good. In one sense it did prove a superior force, for, with less than one third the number against him, the old hero made the Stonewall corps a superior force of Coal Harbor. It is a good joke now to talk about the Confederates having a superior force anywhere, after the developments made by the New York *Tribune* regarding the strength of the *rebel* armies. As to the general proposition we agree perfectly. The defeat was undoubtedly owing to Stanton's meddlesome interference with the commanding general's plans and we are ready to admit further, that the war would have ended a year and a half or two years earlier had McClellan been retained in command. He was the only one of all the Federal generals that the South really feared. The rest were the subjects of common jest.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The New York *Times* professes to be startled by the intelligence which it receives from the South regarding the colored voters. It has just learned that in Lynchburg, Virginia, more negroes than whites have registered, and that the blacks will be able to carry the elections that way if nader the terms of the Military Bill. Its foreign correspondent also says that the negroes have a large majority, and that from the figures the whites are making no of the fact. We can add an item for Louisiana. In this State the negroes not only outnumber the whites, but they will probably have a majority of the Radical Union party, composed of negroes and radicals can be counted on, and hence they will not only carry the State, but they will elect every State and Municipal officer, in state entirely and fully with them to any whether or not a single white man shall be elected to office. They may elect three Southern Radicals or they may not; they can take it "all and 'all' or they can go it alone. The Radicals think they have the negro in a string grips, and that they can make him vote as they wish; but unless we are greatly mistaken some of our shrewd colored men will be seeking nominations themselves. At any rate it is whispered that they intend to say "check" when the time comes, and that they will open the eyes of a few Union white statesmen. We continue the wishes given the matter up—it is no use entering against the terms of this bill—and we now looking forward to the election of some sensible Southern negroes as a relief for present troubles.

It will be seen by a telegram in another column that there is very little hope of European intervention in Mexico in consequence of Maximilian's execution. The source from which this comes leads us to regard it as semi-official. The *Oel* is a light, fashionable, society journal, published only about three months in the year, during the height of the season when they wide along wotten wow, you see, but it is remarkably correct in the statement of political facts. It is edited by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, formerly Lord Palmerston's private secretary, the Hon. Mrs. Norton and others in equally high life. From the positions of its editors and writers the *Oel* has become a very great favorite with the Ministry, some gets a little chatty like the magpie, gossipy as a rook, or funny as a sand martin, it is generally unwise as—as an owl. Perhaps it is not quite so much of an oracle now as when the good Lord Pam was alive, but it still manages to give out such sybiline leaves as this with which there can be no disputing. But it does not say that other complications may not arise—and for instance the Italian Question—or that about poor Monsieur Dano, his Majesty's Minister to the Court of Maximilian—to furnish a casus belli. The truth is, the whole world is looking very hard at the United States, and this may be a more critical moment in the fortunes of this country than we now imagine. Unless the Government does take some steps in this matter we fear that Americans will find society fully as pleasant at home as abroad. Paris correspondents already write of a growing coolness in all parts of Europe that is a strong contrast to the previous cordiality.

City money continues to improve, and there is no difficulty in using all but the twenty dollar notes. They are still under the ban of the speculators, and we saw a broker buying them yesterday at 15 per cent. discount. The poor fellow who sold them had three which he had tried in vain to use, and there was nothing for it but a loss of nine dollars. Notes of smaller denomination pass readily anywhere.

The steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager commanding, from New York 13th inst., with assorted merchandise and the following passengers:

For New Orleans—Mrs Washington and daughter, T E Hall S A Forbes, J B Cochran, F Leblanc, Mrs Lebeter, Mrs Fitzhew and child, Mary H Offut, H Wright, Miss Roberts, Mrs Gentry, Miss Mellen, Stewart, C M Deed, J D O'Harra and 16 steerage.

The steamship Harlan, Capt. Lewis, from Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Mr Schefler, J W Pierce, Mrs Crabtree and two children, M Ryan, Mr Fosley, T Cordy, Mr McKnight.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Reindeer, Capt. McGrath, from Corpus Christi:

Mrs King daughter and son, and two others.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* argues that Gen. Sheridan can rebuild the levees.

COTTON CROP.—An intelligent correspondent from a large cotton growing county writes: "I was delighted to see your comment on the circular of Goodbee, Cummings & Co. It is evident they are endeavoring some interest that has one fibre running through their products.

"It is a fact that nobody doubts that there is not a much labor engaged in the cultivation of cotton this year as last, and that the crop has been *seriously* shortened thereby, and that the plant is two weeks at least behind an ordinary season, to say nothing of the serious damage done by the late rains. The crop last year, including 1,000,000 bales of linters, only 1,663,000, and therefore some thousands of bales this year will come."—*Mississippi Claims.*

It is estimated at Grant's headquarters, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that the pay of the Indian war will be $1,000,000 per week.

THE KENTUCKY REPRESENTATIVES.

The National *Intelligencer*, of the 15th, contains the answer of the Hon. Lawrence S. Trimble to the charges preferred against him, and upon which the House of Representatives based their action in refusing to permit him to take his seat. The whole affair can be explained in a few words; though a Conservative Union man, Mr. Trimble is not a Radical. His opponent, who received over 8000 votes less than Mr. Trimble, is a Radical, and a man of no character. Were we to say that he is a thoroughly bad and unscrupulous man, it would come nearer the truth. We presume that any defence on the part of the Southern press will do Mr. Trimble more harm than good, so far as his contest is concerned, but it will show him, to say the least, that he has the sympathy of those who still respect the Constitution, and love fair-play in all things. The more we examine this case the better convinced are we that Congress has committed a gross outrage. It has acted upon evidence that would not be admitted in any court, and has proceeded in a manner which shows a strong personal or party animus against the legal Representative of a District of the loyal State of Kentucky. Without a thorough and careful investigation the Hon. Mr. Trimble was arraigned, tried and convicted, solely on *ex parte* statement. The facts of the case are simply as follows: Mr. Trimble enters upon the political campaign with a great deal of spirit and nice tact, and succeeds in beating his Radical opponent by 8007 votes. He presents himself at Washington for the purpose of taking his seat, but a string of charges have been preferred against him, and he finds himself convicted in advance of trial and before his defence has been heard. It is not strange that, in a district which cast 11,500, the Radical candidate who received 1780 votes only, should endeavor to find some excuse for his shameful defeat; but it is strange that Congress should listen to this man in preference to the man who brought so good evidence of popularity as Mr. Trimble, who received 9787 votes. G. G. Symes, the Radical, pretends to cast at the election on the Second, one of Mr. Trimble's having been disloyal during the war; of his intimating Union men; of illegal voting; of defranchised Confederates assisting in the election, and of the election having been held contrary to law. These charges are selected *en masse*, and taken at random from the protest entered by Mr. Trimble. He denies every charge—denies having been disloyal; denies having traded with the Confederates after trade was forbidden by the President's proclamation in 1861; denies that disfranchised Confederates voted for him, or that a single vote was cast for him in Christian county, as charged by Syme under the head of the latter charge mentioned above. Further, it seems to us that Mr. Trimble succeeds in showing up his Radical enemy in no enviable light, and the impression that his remarks leave upon us is, that Syme is an unprincipled rascal, who is now acting under direction of the Radical head-centre. It seems to us that Mr. Trimble's protest must carry conviction to every honest mind. He states his case clearly and without any attempt at equivocation, and meets the charges against him boldly, and with the air of an innocent man. But all this will do him no good before the tribunal at which he is arraigned; the Court will is that he should be convicted and he will be as certainly as was Mr. Surratt or the Emperor Maximilian. A snap judement must be expected from all such drumhead courts, and it would be akin to folly to look for fairness or justice. Mr. Trimble was an honest and consistent Union man during the entire war, and at a time when his opponent was shouting for "Jeff. Davis and the Confederacy," and Kentucky was, and is, a loyal State. This is the reward of unionism and loyalty to the Constitution; Syme will probably get the reward of a turn coat and a Radical. Was there ever a higher premium on falsehood and reality? Were we inclined to be sick we should take odds against Mr. Trimble's regaining or getting his seat, notwithstanding that he has right on his side. When pitted against Radicalism it does not always prevail.

Latest by Mail.

(From Chicago Times, 18th.)

NEW YORK, July 18.

SANTA ANNA

The *Herald's* Havana letter says: "During Santa Anna's presence at Vera Cruz he held two interviews with the Commissary Bureau Gen. Tolodoi and Gen. Perez Gomez. Santa Anna informed the imperialist authorities that he returned to Mexico with the concurrence of the United States, and he exhibited a written document covering fifteen foolscap pages, signed by President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and bearing their official seals, to return to Mexico and establish himself as President or dictator, that the United States would recognize him as the constitutional head of government, furnish him with loans to the amount of $200,000 per month and whatever arms and munitions of war he might require, in addition to granting him permission to recruit troops in the United States. He informants declared emphatically, and of their own knowledge, that the document was genuine.

WAR THREATENED.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "France, Austria and Prussia will make war on Mexico in the event of a refusal by the Liberal Government to deliver up the body of Maximilian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The letter of instruction from Minister Mejia to Gen. Escobedo is published, informing him of the intentions of the government in relation to the prisoners, and intimating that the law would justify punishment upon identification, but that a more complete justification of the proceeding would be furnished by granting the prisoners a trial.

"The letter of Gen. Prim, the Spanish revolutionary publicist, acknowledging that he first suggested the plan of French intervention in Mexico.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AT HAVANA.

Some radical Cubans at Havana celebrated the execution of Maximilian by a dinner. Toasts to the Monroe doctrine were drunk.

It is understood that the Cuban government will forbid all newspaper discussion on Mexican affairs.

A MONUMENT FOR MAXIMILIAN.

The Captain of the Mexican steamer at Havana, says the Havana Times, to erect a monument over the remains of Maximilian.

REPORTED DEATH OF SANTA ANNA.

New Orleans, July 18.—Officers of the United States steamer Tuscas and Delphine, from Tampico, report the death of Santa Anna.

TROOPS AT TAMPICO.

Gen. Paron has about 700 men at Tampico, and Gomez and Canales had about 400 and were recruiting.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF DESERTERS.

Both houses to-day finally passed the following bill, which is represented as being of mutual interest to Ohio:

Be it enacted, &c. That no soldier or sailor shall be taken to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 12th day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, did quit his command or refuse to serve after said date; nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor of his pay, bounty, remission of other allowances, but this act shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship, in consequence of his desertion.

A CLAIM RELATIVE TO WALDUSIA

A claim of over $300,000 has been laid before Congress by the heirs of one Captain Perkins, who is alleged to have spent that amount for the Russian Government in the territory which our Government has lately purchased. The claimants ask that amount to be withheld from the appropriation to be made to pay for Waldrussia.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day was $83,000,000, of which amount about $21,000,000 was in gold certificates.

THE SPLIT AMONG THE MORMON.—With regard to the defection among the Mormon leaders, which was reported some days ago by telegraph, we find the following further particulars in the Salt Lake *Vidette*, the anti-Mormon paper:

Pratt, one of the denounced apostles, is said to be on his way here from England, determined to advance his views to the saints on things temporal and spiritual; and Young rebellously charged his followers not to listen to any apostates, and particularly to him. Where Hyde and Lyman are, we are not advised, but suppose them to be in the southern part of the territory. The people were cautioned to have nothing to do with the Gentiles or apostates. Twenty three men Lyman, Pratt and Hyde are said to be among the ablest and most intelligent of the Mormon leaders, and have done wonders in building up the Mormon Church; and their defection at the time is ominous of a change in that church; and bodes no good to the one man power in Utah. Young is so completely ruled in all matters relating to this world and the next. Outside speculations account for this change of heart in various ways, some saying that the Brigham Young, Jr. was chosen to succeed Brigham Young, Sr., over the apostles, is promulgated.

If Brigham would only now abolish polygamy in Utah, he would head off those able apostates, who are determined to make mischief in the ranks this summer, and do "dirt." He can do it just as well as not, and it would recommend him to the American people, and the civilized world, more than any act of his life, or anything else in his ability to perform.

RAILROAD BEGINNING. We see with pleasure that the engineers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad are still surveying the route of this line in our immediate neighborhood. We are informed that laborers will be placed on the work soon. This will, we hope, at at rest all the doubts and misgivings of the many friends of our South who have repeatedly all along expressed their fears that it would end in nothing. This road *will* come to something, in twelve months from now its trains will begin to a large and fourfold depot on the Bay of St. Louis, full of bustle and excitement, bringing commerce, prosperity, enterprise and population in its wake.—*Bay St. Louis Gazette.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Levee Convention.—There was a meeting yesterday at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, of planters and other citizens representing the overflowed parishes of Louisiana, for the purpose of devising means for the reconstruction of the levees of the State: the call, if we are correctly advised, having been made at the suggestion of the people of Iberville parish, in accordance with an article published in the Iberville *South*.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. Tobias Gibson, of Terrebonne, who nominated Col. W. W. Pugh, of Assumption, President, who was confirmed by acclamation. Col. G. W. R. Bailey, Chief Engineer of the Opelousas Railroad, was appointed Secretary.

The roll was called and the following parishes found to be represented: Assumption, Point Coupee, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Orleans. Not represented—Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, St James, St John Baptiste, St. Charles and Jefferson.

Col. Van Winkle offered a resolution that the numbers of representation of the parishes and rules of the House of Representatives of Louisiana govern the proceedings. Adopted.

A resolution to abolish the rules in credentials so as to admit as full representation as possible, and allowing the reporters of the press conveniences for reporting the proceedings was adopted.

A motion made by Mr. Claiborne to appoint a committee of two from each parish as a Committee of Reference and Consultation was adopted.

Mr. Gibson moved that the Convention be resolved into a District Convention only, it appearing that only the one levee district embracing the parishes below the mouth of Red River was represented. Referred to the Committee on Reference.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee of Consultation and Reference: Messrs. F. L. Claiborne, S Van Winkle, W. W. Pugh, J. C. Tolec, V. J. Ivy, Jno. Lyall, Louis Bush, P. G. Theriot, T. Gibson, W. J. Minor, And. McCollam, A. V. Walker, J. M. Ducros, E Lawrence, E. L. Nimmo, P. G. Burbank and G. W. R. Bailey (of Orleans).

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 7½ p. m., in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Evening Session.—Col. Pugh in the Chair, and Mr. Bailey Secretary.

Col. Claiborne, of the Special Committee to whom was referred the motion of Mr Gibson noticed above, reported that inasmuch as only one levee district is represented, that the Convention be resolved into a district instead of a general convention; that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Legislature and ascertain what co-operation is to procure accurate data, etc., from the Auditor. Report and resolutions accordingly adopted.

Col. Bush offered resolutions to divide the State into four levee districts, and recommending a special tax for levee purposes, to be imposed on each district for its own use.

Mr Gibson preferred using the bonds to imposing a tax, unless it was ascertained that the bonds could not be used.

The matter was laid on the table subject to call.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till one o'clock to-day.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board held a called meeting last evening. Mr. Moore in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor stating his objections to the purchase by the city of the St Louis Hotel, under the resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to enter into negotiations for the purchase.

After some discussion, this communication was returned to the Mayor with the explanation that the resolution has not yet passed the lower Board.

The Mayor also returned without his signature, the resolution instructing the Street Commissioner not to perform any work on streets the cleaning and repairing of which had been let out by contract. Referred to the Joint Committee of Streets and Landings and Finance.

The Finance Committee reported the following ordinance:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained, etc. That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the Treasurer, in favor of any person or persons, and assignees of not less than fifty dollars, in exchange for currency, said warrants to bear six per cent. interest from date of maturity.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Treasurer shall countersign said warrants and keep a register of the same, said warrants after one year from date shall be received, with accrued interest, for all debts and dues to the city.

SEC. 3. The Common Council reserves the right, after due notice, and at any time in twelve months or more after the pendency of the same, to cancel the warrants so provided for in Sec. 1 of the ordinance, by payment by the city of said warrants in currency of the United States.

SEC. 4 Be it further ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

After some discussion this ordinance was finally adopted, by a vote of 7 yeas to 1 nay. Messrs. Higginbotham and Prados voting nay.

An ordinance to sell the right of way for a street railroad, from Dauphine and Bienville, on Esplanade, Chartres, Frenchmen, Liberal and Elysian Fields, and up Chartres, Esplanade, Burgundy and Canal streets, to place of beginning, was adopted.

Resolutions expostulating with John Heatre, contractor, for paying him $500 in full for all claims for filling Bienville, Claiborne, Marais streets; and allowing John Marie Sans, for cleaning streets, at $500, were unanimously adopted.

A resolution to contract with C. C Bier, for repairing the railing around Lafayette Square, at $780, was referred back to the Finance Committee.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to have the platform removed from Lafayette Square was adopted.

Other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

Sunday at the Lake.—If you want to enjoy a ride to the Lake, get a fine horse and buggy and go out some Sunday afternoon. You will see wonders. Stop at Gus Richards' half way house and you will get the best of liquors, and in bathing at the Lake and Pontchartrain. "Pierre Technist's description of the wonders and delights of the bath, especially if the revellating lips of Jupiter have rippled the bosom of Nereus, till Amphitrite is disposed to stretch her arms around the sea girt promontories of the sybarites of Madisonville, and lie embraced in the briny waters, and come out glowing with their exhilerating influences.

Dredge Boat Launched.—The dredge boat May Ranney, intended for use in dredging the New Orleans Canal, was launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. Howes and Drinkwater. She is admirably constructed for the purpose, her machinery being made by the well known foundry of Leslie & Co. She will doubtless be capable of uprooting the stumps and other obstructions to be met with in excavating our swamps with ease, and will be used by the lessee, Gen. Taylor, in widening and deepening the New Canal.

Cholera and Yellow Fever.—During the week ending on Sunday morning the following cases of cholera and yellow fever have resulted fatally, as officially reported by the Secretary of the Board of Health:

Cholera—John O'Connor, aged 22 years and a native of New Orleans, died on the 20th, at the corner of Marigny and Chartres streets.

Samuel Wilson, 70 years old, of Louisiana, at 480 Victory street, on the 17th inst.

Wm. Hancker, 8 years old, at the corner of Marigny and Celestine streets, on the 16th inst.

Edward Hancker, 6 years old at the same house, on the 16th.

Louis Dupuis, 18 years old at the corner of Elysian Fields and Prosper streets, on the 15th.

Daniel Sullivan, 37 years old, of Ireland, at the Charity Hospital, on the 15th.

John Alfred, 21 years old, from Mexico, at the City Work House, on the 15th.

Eliza Connolley, colored, 56 years old, on Marigny street on the 17th.

Alphonse Pierpont Castellanos, aged 24, native of Spain, died on the 17th inst., at 223 Ursulines street.

G. Romeke, aged 58, native of Germany, died on the 20th inst., on Toledano street.

Robbery.—The Lapine Coffeehouse, opposite the City Park, was burglariously entered a few nights since, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, and robbed of $200 in currency, and a trunk containing clothing valued at about $50, all of which belonged to John Heltse, bakeeper in the house. No clue has been obtained as to who committed the robbery.

Drowned Herself.—Sergeant Packard, of the Third District Police, reports that an unknown white man, supposed to belong to the ship Georgia, Sunday night, about 8½ o'clock, jumped into the river at the head of Eughien street, and drowned himself.

Run Over.—A man named Peter Monvoisin, was accidentally run over on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, by a street car, at the corner of Esplanade and Miro streets, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his residence, corner of Barracks and Tonti streets.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named James Coyle, officer Harron reports, attempted to commit suicide Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, by jumping into the river. Officer Harron rescued him and had him locked up for safe-keeping.

Fraud.—Henry Barrett was arraigned yesterday, before acting Recorder Stith, on a charge of obtaining fourteen and a half dollars sovereigns, equal to $100 in greenbacks, from Emily DeJean by fraudulent representations, the money belonging to Alfred Marchand, No. 15 St. Charles street. The case was tried for the 25th inst.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MEAGHER.—*New York*, July 18.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati special says: "A passenger from Fort Benton explains how Gen. Meagher was drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel, on the afternoon of the 16 inst., with an Indian, who had insulted him. The excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious, and at 10 o'clock in the evening he left the fort in a fit of temporary insanity. His body at last accounts had not been recovered."

A letter from Dr. Macgowan gives an interesting account of the projected New East India telegraph project, in which we have:

According to the customs returns the constantly increasing. The mercantile depression to which I have referred is in the foreign trade. Coastal intercommunication is now maintained almost wholly by native vessels, which are largely owned by native Chinese merchants, who having eagerly embraced the system of facilities for trade, and having also readily availed themselves of the advantages of insurance, will be no less prompt to include telegraphy among the appliances of domestic commerce. The obstacles to telegraphy in China from popular superstition have been greatly overrated. It is true that the notions of Fung Shuey (good luck) necessarily will be disturbed by your poles and wires, but the instinct of the people are amenable to reason; fans and fireworks, which they use for similar superstitious purposes, have been generally supposed.

Thirty-three slave ships, having on board 1263 slaves, were captured on the coast of Africa, by the British fleet during the year 1866.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Minister to go to Mexico.

Surrat Trial.

Greeley's Nomination Considered a Joke.

Bishop Loring and Party all Safe.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Body to be Delivered Up.

Large Fire in Memphis.

New Order from Gen. Pope.

Speech of Montgomery Blair in Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Freshets on the Upper Mississippi.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, July 22.—SURRATT TRIAL.—Rev. Charles Boucher, with whom Surratt was boarding when he left for the stage, Evidence that Surratt knew nothing of his mother's danger was ruled out on motion of the prosecution. Father Boucher's testimony was also ruled out. Rev. Dr. McMillan's truthfulness was impeached by the testimony of Mr. Boucher put him out of court. Witnesses when they testified to the contrary, represented with Mr. Boucher, that the scene of abortion, Defense closed, and prosecution commenced rebutting. They hope to close their evidence in two days.

It was known to-day that President Johnson is conferring with Secretary Seward. He said no impediment could cause him to support a bailer of Jefferson Davis.

The Treasury now holds $117,000,000 in treasury, whereof $21,000,000 are in gold certificates.

Washington, July 22.—Internal Revenue receipts $965,000.

Washington, July 22.—Official advices, received here, say Maximilian's body is coming there for delivery to the Austrians.

The *Tribune* considers it very strong a nomination to Austria a place on the part of Seward.

J. Tomeny, of Tenn., arrested here for stealing valuable papers from a Quartermaster has been bound over for trial.

Washington, July 22.—A dispatch from Gen. A. J. Smith, announces the safe arrivals of a train at Fort Harker, with Bishop Loring and party, and refugees from the Western Cities of Chartity, previously reported massacred.

Wilmington, July 22.—The weather generally, since the late heavy rains, has been favorable to crops, though in some localities are now threatened with drought.

Cotton nominal, 25c for middlings. The people of the State have received no definite information in regard to the registration. Great apathy exists regarding it.

Washington, July 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to Collectors of Customs to report to the Department the number of passengers vessels are allowed to carry.

It is said Seward intends sending no Minister to Mexico.

Washington, July 22.—A 15 cent note, with a likeness of Gen. Grant, is about to be issued.

Washington, July 22.—Gen. Pope throws the blame of the Fort Phantom massacre on the Commissioners.

The first shot came from the Conservatives, but the exact cause of the conflicting as to which party fired the first volley.

Washington, July 22.—The Judiciary Committee will examine Chaplain Eddy relative to the conduct of the Chaplain Marie Sans, for clearing streets, at $500, were unanimously adopted.

A resolution to contract with C. C Bier, for repairing the railing around Lafayette Square, at $780, was referred back to the Finance Committee.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to have the platform removed from Lafayette Square was adopted.

Other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

Sunday at the Lake.—If you want to enjoy a ride to the Lake, get a fine horse and buggy and go out some Sunday afternoon. You will see wonders. Stop at Gus Richards' half way house and you will get the best of liquors, and in bathing at the Lake and Pontchartrain. "Pierre Technist's description of the wonders and delights of the bath, especially if the revellating lips of Jupiter have rippled the bosom of Nereus, till Amphitrite is disposed to stretch her arms around the sea girt promontories of the sybarites of Madisonville, and lie embraced in the briny waters, and come out glowing with their exhilerating influences.

Dredge Boat Launched.—The dredge boat May Ranney, intended for use in dredging the New Orleans Canal, was launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. Howes and Drinkwater. She is admirably constructed for the purpose, her machinery being made by the well known foundry of Leslie & Co. She will doubtless be capable of uprooting the stumps and other obstructions to be met with in excavating our swamps with ease, and will be used by the lessee, Gen. Taylor, in widening and deepening the New Canal.

Cholera and Yellow Fever.—During the week ending on Sunday morning the following cases of cholera and yellow fever have resulted fatally, as officially reported by the Secretary of the Board of Health:

Cholera—John O'Connor, aged 22 years and a native of New Orleans, died on the 20th, at the corner of Marigny and Chartres streets.

Samuel Wilson, 70 years old, of Louisiana, at 480 Victory street, on the 17th inst.

Wm. Hancker, 8 years old, at the corner of Marigny and Celestine streets, on the 16th inst.

Edward Hancker, 6 years old at the same house, on the 16th.

Louis Dupuis, 18 years old at the corner of Elysian Fields and Prosper streets, on the 15th.

Daniel Sullivan, 37 years old, of Ireland, at the Charity Hospital, on the 15th.

John Alfred, 21 years old, from Mexico, at the City Work House, on the 15th.

Eliza Connolley, colored, 56 years old, on Marigny street on the 17th.

Alphonse Pierpont Castellanos, aged 24, native of Spain, died on the 17th inst., at 223 Ursulines street.

G. Romeke, aged 58, native of Germany, died on the 20th inst., on Toledano street.

Robbery.—The Lapine Coffeehouse, opposite the City Park, was burglariously entered a few nights since, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, and robbed of $200 in currency, and a trunk containing clothing valued at about $50, all of which belonged to John Heltse, bakeeper in the house. No clue has been obtained as to who committed the robbery.

Drowned Herself.—Sergeant Packard, of the Third District Police, reports that an unknown white man, supposed to belong to the ship Georgia, Sunday night, about 8½ o'clock, jumped into the river at the head of Eughien street, and drowned himself.

Run Over.—A man named Peter Monvoisin, was accidentally run over on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, by a street car, at the corner of Esplanade and Miro streets, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his residence, corner of Barracks and Tonti streets.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named James Coyle, officer Harron reports, attempted to commit suicide Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, by jumping into the river. Officer Harron rescued him and had him locked up for safe-keeping.

Fraud.—Henry Barrett was arraigned yesterday, before acting Recorder Stith, on a charge of obtaining fourteen and a half dollars sovereigns, equal to $100 in greenbacks, from Emily DeJean by fraudulent representations, the money belonging to Alfred Marchand, No. 15 St. Charles street. The case was tried for the 25th inst.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MEAGHER.—*New York*, July 18.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati special says: "A passenger from Fort Benton explains how Gen. Meagher was drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel, on the afternoon of the 16 inst., with an Indian, who had insulted him. The excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious, and at 10 o'clock in the evening he left the fort in a fit of temporary insanity. His body at last accounts had not been recovered."

A letter from Dr. Macgowan gives an interesting account of the projected New East India telegraph project, in which we have:

According to the customs returns the constantly increasing. The mercantile depression to which I have referred is in the foreign trade. Coastal intercommunication is now maintained almost wholly by native vessels, which are largely owned by native Chinese merchants, who having eagerly embraced the system of facilities for trade, and having also readily availed themselves of the advantages of insurance, will be no less prompt to include telegraphy among the appliances of domestic commerce. The obstacles to telegraphy in China from popular superstition have been greatly overrated. It is true that the notions of Fung Shuey (good luck) necessarily will be disturbed by your poles and wires, but the instinct of the people are amenable to reason; fans and fireworks, which they use for similar superstitious purposes, have been generally supposed.

Memphis, July 22.—An incendiary fire at the Navy Yard destroyed among other things 300 bales of cotton. Loss $100,000.

Vicksburg, July 22.—Down—Pauline Carroll at 8 a. m. River falling.

San Francisco, July 22.—The United States steamer Lincoln sailed for Alaska to-day. She conveys a Government surveying party to make a topographical survey of the coast and adjacent islands, under the supervision of George Davidson. Capt W. A. Howard will proceed by the Lincoln to Sitka, to organize the affairs of the Revenue Department.

The Irish civil organizations of San Francisco have determined to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas Francis Meagher. Platts Hall has been engaged for the purpose of holding the funeral ceremonies. Many Catholic clergymen will assist. It is the desire of the Irishmen of California to obtain his body and have it interred at Waterford by the side of his kindred.

Professor Whitney of the State Geological Corps has returned from a visit to Washington and Oregon. He accoded Mount Hood, took careful barometrical observations and found the height not to exceed 12,400 feet.

Liverpool, July 22.—The bark Tangent, from Boston, was abandoned at sea water-logged.

London, July 22, Noon.—Consols 94 1-16. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 22, Noon.—Cotton firmer, sales 12,000 bales.

London, July 22.—The Cretans are about preparing a squadron of fire ships to destroy the Turkish fleet supporting Omar Pacha.

The Austrian Reichsrath adopted resolutions in favor of the political equality of religious faith.

London, July 22, Evening.—Cotton closed firm, middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales.

Paris, July 22.—A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt passed both Houses and is now a law.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Galveston, July 20.—We have a week's later dates from Mexico, but no important news.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* confirms the report of the army of observation under Cortina, and publishes an extract of a letter said to have been written by Juarez, in which he says that by every means in his power he should make the country Mexican, and as all property in the hands of foreigners was made to Mexicans, the country should take it, and should have the power to hunt them from the country. "My motto," said he, "is death to all strangers." There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union—besides the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging their own heads instead of begging for the Austrian's.

Up to the 18th inst Marquez and O'Horan had not been found. Some of the adherents of the empire were supposed to be secreted in the house of the English Minister. Diaz ordered their capture.

The foreign representatives do not recognize the Liberal Government.

Seven hundred Austrian prisoners were sent to Puebla.

Four colonels and twelve more generals had been shot at Queretaro, amongst them Olaro and Castillo.

Juarez has issued an order for the convocation of Congress, to elect a new President.

Ortega is in prison at Monterey.

Southern Pacific, July 22.—Fine, clear weather. Wind easterly. Barometer 29.60.

Arrived—steamship Lillian, Westendorff, Salome Pass, merchandise and passengers to D McGeard; steamship I. C. Harris, Lockwood, Galveston, merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Loside at anchor—ship Belgravia. Went up—steamer cutter Wilderness. Nothing in sight.

Quarantine Station, July 22.—Remaining in Quarantine—steamship Maria, brig Osprey, from Havana. Went up in tow yesterday evening—brig Wenona and schooner Helena.

Washington, July 22.—The Republican Congressional Committee's circular says they have 20,000 Southern loyal names to which does not appear on the rebel rolls.

The report says only money is needed to carry the Southern States at elections provided for by Congress.

New York, July 22.—The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brings $1,116,000 in specie.

Bagota is quiet. Mosquera is still a prisoner.

The Bolivian Legislature refuses to acknowledge any other power than Mosquera.

The political discord in Chili continues.

The cholera is decreasing in Buenos Ayres, and has