THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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One	$12	$7	$10	$15	$25
Two	20	12	16	20	35
Three	30	20	30	110	175
Four	35	25	40	140	225
Five	40	30	50	160	270
Six	45	35	60	180	300
Seven	50	40	70	200	325
Eight	60	45	80	220	350
Nine	65	50	85	240	375
Ten	70	55	90	260	400
Twelve	80	65	105	350	500
Twelve	85	75	110	360	550
Thirteen	90	80	120	410	630
Fourteen	95	85	125	450	700
Half Col.	150	125	200	650	1000
Thirty	160	135	250	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1867.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company, by notice of the Secretary elsewhere, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Pike, Lapsley & Co., between 10 and 12 o'clock, Monday, 5th of August, to vote upon the late city ordinance, No. 664, for the extension of the road within the limits of the city.

LECTURE ON HONDURAS.—Mr E E Gyrsill is announced to lecture on the subject of "Honduras Immigration," the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in Lyceum Hall. See advertisement for particulars of the announcement.

GIVEN, BROWN & CO.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the card of this cotton factorage and general commission house, successor of the well-known firm of Given, Watts & Co., 186 Common street. Our personal acquaintance with members of the firm, the Messrs. Given, enables us to speak in commendation of them as men who have taken liberal interest in the welfare of our people.

The contest for the agaunceship in the matter of Mr. Barker's estate in bankruptcy is going on with some degree of interest. Col. Soulé is thus far ahead of his competitor, Mr. Conway, but it is possible that there may be other candidates. Mr. John L. Ward's name being mentioned in the connection.

HOTTEST DAY.—Monday, the 22d inst., was probably the hottest day experienced in New Orleans this summer. The mercury in the thermometer stood at 92 degrees in the shade.

The Levee Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*. The proceedings, as reported elsewhere, will be found interesting.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, adopted the ordinance originating in the Assistant Board, which was published at length, in the proceedings of that Board, in our paper of yesterday, looking to the redemption of the city currency.

This ordinance authorizes the City Comptroller to warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of any person or persons, in sums not less than $20, in exchange for city currency; said warrant to bear six per cent. interest from date to maturity, the time of maturity being fixed at twelve months from date of the warrants. After maturity they are to be received, with accrued interest, for all debts and dues to the city. The right is reserved by the ordinance to cancel these warrants, after twelve months or more shall have elapsed, due notice being given, upon payment of the same in currency of the United States. It remains to be seen whether or not the Mayor will approve this ordinance, but as the measure seems to be adapted to the exigencies of the city currency we hope it will meet is sanction.

The quarrel with the Water Works, or with the company, seems to us a very foolish affair. There was never a better managed company than this, nor one that kept a closer watch upon the interests of the people and the city. For nearly forty years it has carried on these works in a satisfactory manner, has given a very large supply of water, has always had enough to extinguish fires and for cleaning the streets, and has kept pace with the growth of the city. Not only has it succeeded the demand for a number of hydrants and plugs, where there were but few, but it has kept pace with the convenience of the citizens. During Gen. Butler's administration, we were kept much cleaner than we now, and with the use of one-half the quantity of water. And yet it is assumed by the company that we are right to complain of the waste. It is a nice thing to deal with a company that has shown itself to be a public servant, but there are some men who would raise a fuss in Paradise.

THEATRICAL.—The Shakspeare Club's third theatrical entertainment at the National Theatre in this city was another rehearsal affair.

Dr. Spalding arrived in New York from New Orleans on the 11th inst.

Harry Pearson, Miss Josephine Zanfretta and others, of the Academy troupe of this city are in New York.

Lotta has purchased a small but handsome residence all furnished, on Amity street, near Sixth Avenue, New York, for which she paid $12,000.

Christine Zavistoski, the popular *danseuse* and pantomimist, is at present in New York. By the failure of the Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, she lately lost $4,000 deposited there, and Dr. Spalding was a loser to the amount of $6,000.

The Receipts of the different places of amusements in San Francisco for the month of May sum up as follows:—Opera House, $15,675; Metropolitan, $13,704; Olympic, 4,947; Bella Union, $2,500. These figures show a falling off from the preceding month.

European Expression on the Death of Maximilian.

AUSTRIAN EXPRESSION AGAINST NAPOLEON.

[From the Independance Belge, July 5.]

The Vienna journals, in speaking of the death of Emperor Maximilian, display great hostility towards the Cabinet of the Tuileries. They say it is responsible for all the misfortunes which have befallen the house of Hapsburg. This is a further obstacle to the projects of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Paris, and to the alliance to which the journey, it was said, would lead. According to the imperial Austrian journal, the *Debatte*, the journey is not abandoned, but postponed. The *Debatte* adds: "The visit to Paris—and this must not be forgotten—consists, to all appearance, an important political meaning. It means the binding over of the ties of friendship which have lately been established between Austria and France. The meeting of the two Emperors may lead to consequences of great import from which each of the two countries may derive many advantages. In presence of the serious aspect of the present situation the importance of this meeting cannot be ignored. The visit to Paris or the non fulfillment of that visit may produce grave results."

ANOTHER FRENCH WAR.

[Paris (July 5) Correspondence of the London Globe.]

I find that an impression is beginning to be entertained in well informed quarters that the French government will be under the necessity of engaging in a new war with Mexico to avenge the outrages inflicted on the honor of France. The murder of the Emperor Maximilian is in reality an outrage on the French nation, the murder of Frenchmen is another. France cannot, without loss of prestige and without making her name a by-word on the American continent, submit to such indignities. It is probable, however, that if she avenges the new war she will make no attempt to reconquer Mexico or any portion of the territory, but will content herself with bombarding down Vera Cruz or some other town on the coast.

[From the Paris Monde, July 4.]

Now that the fate of Maximilian is certain, we feel bound to say that before leaving for Queretaro, that monarch entrusted the heads certain papers which will throw light on the causes that produced the fall of the empire during the last period of its existence. We ourselves, we are more than ever convinced that the balls which struck the Emperor have, at the same time, destroyed the independence of Mexico, that focus of anarchy, which will soon absorbed in the great American Union.

The Emperor Napoleon, by hastening the news of Maximilian's death, burst into tears, and the Emperor had to beseech her to bear in mind the solemn occasion in which they were about to make their appearance and not embarrass the ceremonial. They were at the time getting ready for the distribution of prizes at the Exhibition.

THE CATERPILLAR.—Misfortunes never come single. First we had the overflow, and then continued rains, and these worms, which escap the climax, course the caterpillar. There is no doubt but that the enemy of the cotton plant has commenced the work of destruction, for Saturday a gentleman who is overseeing a plantation a short distance below this place, brought into our office a specimen, dark purplish fuzz of a unsightly caterpillar. He thinks that in a few days he will post a green moth in a field of 200 acres, and he heard of another plantation on the river where he has commenced to engage all work on his cotton owing to the presence of this insect of destruction. We hear of in parts so far as many other plantations, that the worst fears be realized, then good-bye cotton crops on Red River. We hope for the best but fear for the south-bound cotton.

The number of accidents on the Fourth of July was very small this year, far below the average. Portland, that blessed month last year, had not the heart to fire a cracker.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,189

The New Orleans Bee.

GARIBALDI.

Whatever else men of various opinions may think of Garibaldi, they will now agree that he has been a shorn in the side of several petty Continental rulers, and that he has been used to very good advantage by at least two of the larger rulers. The fact is this arch-schemer has been a mere tool for some years. It was a capital thing for the Emperor of the French to have so good a bogy on the coast of Calabria, to keep the small powers in a state of trepidation; and it was good for Victor Emanuel and Italian unity that the South Italian blood should be kept at fever heat. As for Garibaldi himself opinions have wonderfully changed within a few years, and for some time he has been tottering upon the very verge of popularity, liable to fall at any moment into retirement for life, if not disgrace. For years his life has been one of turmoil and agitation—the life best suited to a restless adventurer without strong ideas or exalted principle, and with very little stability of character. It was not long ago that he was regarded as a hero divine by Republican enthusiasts the world over; not long ago that he was looked upon as the very ideal of a Republican knight-errant, destined to overthrow Kings and thrones, and to bring about a Republican millenium that was to shake the world. There was a time when he was lionized to the utmost, and when noble ladies received him in their saloons in a red shirt and top-boots, typical, it was supposed, of the Republican simplicity of the man. But this time has now well nigh passed. It was found that vanity alone was the ruling trait in this man's character, and that his vanity gratified itself in this assumption of simplicity. It was found, too, that he was not altogether the *preux chevalier* that he had been represented, and that his deeds savored more of the adventurer than of the gallant knight. It was romantic to read of his adventures in Calabria, fighting the battles of liberty, and it was charming to read of his return to his Sabine farm, in imitation of the lofty patriotism of Washington at Mount Vernon. As reflect upon his laurels and, perhaps, to brood over the ingratitude of Kings. It was romantic, also, to read of the red-shirted hero at Caprera, quietly feeding his chickens, while stuffing a stray newspaper correspondent with Garibaldean opinions, which he was requested to print. But Garibaldi left Caprera quite too often. It was pleasant to read of his returning to the plough, like Cincinnatus, but not quite so to hear that he had beaten his ploughshares and pruning hooks into swords in a month's time, and joined a revolt not altogether of Republican character. Unfortunately for the ardent hopes that were placed in him, Garibaldi did not meet the public demand—in other words, did not fill the bill; and his ardent admirers watched him in sorrow as, like Don Quixote, he went about tilting at windmills and shadows, the mere plaything of the Emperors and Kings who were to have been overthrown. In sorrow they saw that he was an adventurer merely, ready to join in any pot-boiling statistic likely to bring him a command, and ready to make a prominent party. The name of Garibaldi was the best and most popular for Italy, and he was ready to join any cause where its banner could appropriately be raised, stipulating solely for extreme license and the privilege of wearing a red-shirt and top boots. But for the great aid given to the Emperor Napoleon, he might have been still ranking in Calabria; but he played into that shrewd monarch's hand so successfully, that his services were soon undesirable. What ever he has been fighting for or under whatever name he has espoused a cause, it is evident enough that he has been of material assistance to the Emperor as well as the King of Italy; and that he has done Republicanism more harm than good. He has been kept in the field so long and so near to one or the other, then invited to make one of his melo dramatic retirements to Caprera.

But the last scheme of this adventurous plotter against governments, seems to have met defeat almost in its inception. It must have sounded heroic to men like the Murphy, who raised the Birmingham riot, to hear Garibaldi announce his intention to attack the Pope, and it probably stirred the hearts of those fanatical bigots who hate every religion but their own. It was a glorious thing to attack the Holy Father in his almost defenseless condition, to sweep through the streets of Rome with his red shirted followers driving before them harmless priests and nuns, still more glorious to rack and pillage the Holy City. The plan does honor to Garibaldi's character, it shows up his assumed hypocrisy in a good light, and it presented the Republicans in good advantage. It was a Garibaldean enterprise, and but for interference would have been carried out in Garibaldean style. The Emperor of the French, however, has kept his faith with the Holy Father, and has promised to protect him against the Red Republican schemer. Before his plan was well formed he was warned to desist, and has now retired to Caprera to recover his disappointment and the loss of notoriety. He was met in no friendly spirit by the new ministry in Florence, who are following the same course as their predecessor sin office; nor would Victor Emanuel break his word with the Emperor Napoleon to give this agitator countenance, however much he might desire a revolt of the Romans against their Pontiff. For a time, then, Rome is safe, and Garibaldi checked in his designs; but it is easy to foresee that the time may come when Napoleon will not be able to lead himself to this good work. At present though we be have the danger averted.

The *Journal* of Rome announces the death of Rev. Father J. B. Marocs, on Saturday, June 1st, after receiving the sacraments of the church. He was at the time of his death Professor of Theology in the University of Rome, and member of the Theological college.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales recently called on the Editor of *Punch*, and asked to discontinue the caricatures of the Queen that had been given, remarking that he considered them disrespectful to his mother. This is certainly very creditable to the Prince, especially as he made no request about himself. He is frequently the subject of a caricature that an American Congressman could hardly bear, and takes these lampoons with the best nature in the world. But it must be confessed that any of us it would be a great deal of difference whether we are the subjects of ridicule, or our mothers. So long as it affected the Queen only Mr. Albert Edward Guelph bore the caricature with patience, but when they became insulting or impertinent to Mrs. Victoria Guelph, his mother, he felt very much, it is to be presumed, like punching the editor's head. The Prince's remonstrance was kindly and courteous, and the editor promised to observe a little more care in amusing the British public at the expense of the highest lady in the land. The Prince got a jolly hit in the *Tomahawk* also, the beggars having illustrated the remark that if the Prince did bet he did better than the previous Prince of Wales, who not only betted but cheated. A cartoon represents Wales as *Hamlet* struggling with John Bull, who, as *Horatio*, is holding him back from pursuing the ghost of George IV., to whom the Prince is saying, "I'll follow thee." The inference, says the *Star*, is obvious. The picture is certainly a sign of the times; for the *Tomahawk* is by no means "a low Radical paper, sir," but a grimly cynical kind of high-tory "jokist." A story of the Prince is also told to illustrate the liberal manner in which he takes his joke. When there was so much talk in England about competitive examinations for the civil and military service, the Prince of Wales was one day talking to his brother, Prince Alfred, and telling him what he would do when he was king. "You'll never be king," said the jolly young sailor; "before you are old enough the crown will go by competitive examination."

It has come to be acknowledged that the stories told of the Prince's cruelty to his wife—his neglect, etc., are untrue, and that he is really an estimable young man, though fond of dancing and of a good time generally. Say what they may of him, he is rapidly winning the hearts of the British people.

TEXAS NEWS.

From the Indianola *Bulletin*, of the 18th, we get the following:

KEEP AWAY.—The city is stilly desolated with the yellow fever, and all business is at a standstill, or almost so. Yet we notice almost every day that wagons from the interior will venture in and discharge and receive freights.

YELLOW FEVER AT LAVACCA.—From all indications and informants we learn that the yellow fever has found its way there. Five cases of sickness have been reported to us, and if the fever should take hold, there the fatality will be great in consequence of the late rains and filthy mud in the streets of the town. To be on the safe side, we would advise all people to keep away from Indianola and Lavaca until the sickness has entirely left the bay.

QUARANTINE.—A strong quarantine has been established at Victoria, which interdicts any communication whatever between that place and Indianola, under the penality of $100 fine, and imprisonment until paid on any person impeding upon the rules and laws.

TAX ASS FOR TEXAS.—Quite a demonstration was made on the night of Monday, the 15th. One of the infamous members who deserted his relatives, when stricken with disease, and refused, with his yellow visage, to deter of the infidel, to attend or send help, was taken from his house and treated with a coat of tar and feathers. Quite a number were present, and then demonstrated their decision by carrying tarrant, and hooting on a the vessel the accompaniment of a loud march.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Levee Convention.—SECOND DAY.—The Convention met at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday. Col. Pugh, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Minor, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with General Sheridan, reported that he and Messrs Pugh, Bailey and Oglesby had waited upon the General, the conference was upon the whole very satisfactory, the General had received the committee with courtesy and politeness. The sale of the levee bonds issued under act of the last Legislature was discussed, and the General was anxious to have Gov. Flanders sign these bonds on his return, he had left New York for New Orleans Monday, there was a possibility that General Sheridan would endorse these bonds, and if, they could easily be negotiated. The General would probably reinstate the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed by him, and was anxious to have the Convention cooperate with this Board, which, he had no doubt, would pay special attention to the rebuilding of Grand Levee and the Hicker Levee.

On motion, the report was adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The resolution introduced by Mr McCollum, to divide the State into four levee districts, and to lay a tax on each, the proceeds of said tax to be expended in the district in which collected, was called up and caused considerable discussion.

Mr. Gibson offered this resolution—The city of New Orleans would not contribute anything under such a system, although it would be benefitted equally as well as the levee districts. Should Gen. Sheridan endorse the Levee Bonds they could easily negotiate, and there would be no need of immediate taxation.

Mr. Van Winkle doubted whether the Levee Bonds, payable in forty years, no matter by whom signed, during this political excitement, could be so easily disposed of. Capitalists might consider them a safe investment. He hoped that they would, but he doubted it. He saw no other relief but by direct taxation, and hoped the State would be divided before the Convention adjourned. He thought the district he represented could raise $300,000. The planters had either to raise the money or leave. Mr McCollum would like to see the bonds sold, but suppose capitalists refuse to touch them; were we to go home and fold our arms and do nothing. If nothing was done to meet this emergency the Convention might as well not have met.

Mr. Gibson resumed his argument. It was folly to distrust the State, and expend the labor in such district, when collected; he was not ashamed to say that New Orleans paid the bulk of the State, and to her honor be it said, she voted for levees, and were we now to throw away her assistance.

After some further discussion, the resolution was withdrawn by Mr. McCollum.

Mr. Minor offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee of three members to confer with the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by General Sheridan. Adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee—Messrs. Van Winkle, Gibson and Williams.

By Mr. Minor—Resolution authorizing the President to convene this Convention when ever he may consider it necessary. Adopted.

By Mr. Gibson—Resolution of thanks to Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel for stationery. Adopted.

By Mr. Van Winkle—Resolution recommending that the parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. James, St. John, Ascension, Lafourche and Terrebonne constitute a levee district, and that a tax of $300,000 be levied in that district. After some discussion the resolution was, with the consent of Mr. Van Winkle, laid on the table subject to call.

By Mr. Gibson—Resolution inviting Mr. Craig to address the Convention, on the subject of Levees. Mr. Gibson stated that Mr Craig had the good fortune to represent both river and was at the head of an influential organization.

Mr. Craig then proceeded to address the Convention at some length, giving practical views and as the interest of both rivers are identical we should fight together for bread and meat, and when the great Convention was called that the black man as well as the white.

At the conclusion of the remarks Mr. Craig was warmly applauded.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening. Present—Aldermen Stith, in the chair, and Messrs. Whitney, Clark, Smith, McKnight, White and Woodley.

A communication was received from the City Surveyor, stating that the leaks in the roof of the Fruit and Vegetable Market have been repaired, and that in the skylight over the yard between the fish and vegetable stands there are over four hundred panes of glass broken, which will cost $100 to replace if not attended to. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

The following resolutions of the Lower Board were taken up:

A resolution confirming the contract with W. H. Hannon, to furnish the city 100,000 bar rels of shells at 45 cents per barrel. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution providing for the payment of $8,000 to John Henry, as a compromise for filling up certain flatboats, and to John Marie Saax the sum of $6,000 on similar conditions. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract with David Moore, for making the necessary repairs and alterations to Engine House No. 18, at the sum of $3390. Concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to make the necessary repairs to Engine House No. 14, at the sum of $3798. Concurred in.

Mr Clark from the Finance Committee reported the ordinance for the redemption of the city currency, which originated in the Assistant Board, and which was published in our issue of yesterday. This ordinance authorizes Controller to warrant on the Treasurer to issue warrants in sums not less than $50, in exchange for city currency, to bear six per cent. interest. The ordinance was adopted.

The protests of Timothy J. White and David Crowley, were referred to the Streets and Landings Committee on motion of Mr. White.

A resolution annulling the contract with David Crowley for cleaning and repairing the unpaved streets of the Ninth Ward, and authorizing the Controller to re-sell the same, was adopted.

Also, a resolution annulling a similar contract with T. J. White for the Seventh Ward, and authorizing the Controller to sell the same.

Resolution authorizing David Moore to make the necessary repairs to Engine House No. 23, at the sum of $3746, and Engine House No. 24, at the sum of $2400, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clark the Board then went into secret session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Moore in the chair.

According to previous determination, the unfinished business of the last meeting was taken up, after some delay occasioned in securing a quorum.

A resolution to contract with John F. Rost to dig certain draining canals in the rear of the city was concurred in finally. Mr. Kaiser stating, however, at next meeting he would move a reconsideration.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, from Lafayette to Esplanade street, was adopted.

A preamble and resolution to appoint Commissioners to Washington to seek the aid of the Government in rebuilding the levees, was laid over, the matter having been anticipated by other action.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution to employ Mr. Bermudez (at present Assistant City Attorney) to collect old taxes and judgments for the city, was called up and referred to Finance Committee.

A number of resolutions to sell contracts for paving, etc., the streets of the city, were referred.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board of Health was to have held its regular weekly meeting last night, but no quorum being present the Board adjourned without transacting any business. From the President, Dr. S. A. Smith, we learned, however, that since the last mortuary report 4 cases of yellow fever and 12 cases of cholera had been reported.

Of the yellow fever cases, one was near the Stockaded Fort, in Jackson City, other treated and recovering; two were in the Fourth District, one of which was fatal and the other under treatment; the fourth case was on board the bark Florence Falconer, that arrived several weeks since from Havana. These men died Monday evening.

Of the cholera cases, five were in the First District; three of these, at the workhouse, had resulted fatally; one in the District was convalescing, and the fifth had died. Three cases were reported in the Second District, and four in the Third, three of which resulted fatally. No cholera was reported in the Fourth District.

Death of Judge R. B. Jones.—Judge Jones, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, charged together with his brother, Dr. Jones, with the murder of C. W. Stauffer, in Natchitoches, last month, died of cholera last Saturday night in the city, having been removed from prison to a private house on account of his illness. His brother died in prison of the same disease a few days before. Both were men of families. The death of two brothers under such circumstances is as painful as it is remarkable.

Suit for Heavy Damages.—Mark Hoyt has sued U. S. Marshal Herron and his securities, Messrs Michael Hahn, John H. Carter Thos. P. May and Robert Watson, for $100,000 damages, and $120 damages per day for alleged illegal seizure and detention of 347 hogsheads of sugar, 365 barrels of molasses, 175 acres of sugar cane, and stock and implements of a plantation; said Herron, it is further alleged, having fraudulently disposed of a portion of the property in question. The suit is brought in the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.

Attempted Suicide.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Otto Young attempted to put an end to his existence by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol, at his residence, 217 Canal street. His physician pronounces his wound critical.

Sudden Death.—Capt. Henry Myatt, warden of the City Workhouse, died quite suddenly last night, of yellow fever. About 11 o'clock he laid down, apparently well, to take a nap. When his family went to awake him, about 1 o'clock, they found him cold. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a native of Manchester, England, but was a member of the 14th Louisiana regiment of infantry. He was 33 years old.

Death from Effects of Wounds.—David Conners, who was shot in the breast on the 14th inst, by J. Bisbee, on Royal street, died from the effects of the wound yesterday at the Hotel Dieu. Elmore, it will be remembered, was a special agent in the employ of the City Railroad Co., and had claimed the right to be arrested for making a disturbance in a car. Conners interfered, and Elmore, who is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor, shot him. Conners kept a distillery in this city.

It is said that the curious inclinations in Brown County, Indiana, are decidedly in favor of secure gold mines. Boys and girls now walking from twelve five dollars a day panning along the streams of that county, from which it is presumed there are hopes to endow colleges.

Miss Augusta J. Evans has received the degree of Mistress of English Literature from the Baltimore Female College.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Cholera Decreasing in Memphis.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, July 13.—The prosecution continued rebutting evidence to-day, but nothing worthy of note elicited.

The Judiciary Committee adjourned to-day until October.

Washington, July 23.—The *Star*, of to-day, has the following:

"An alteration occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel, this morning, between Gen. Frisbie, a Louisiana Planter, and Mr. J. B. Sullivan, Naval Officer at New Orleans. It seems that Gen. Frisbie had given information to Secretary McCulloch of alleged fraud in the New Orleans Custom house and the Secretary had ordered an investigation. Mr. Sullivan came here a few days ago in reference to the matter, and meeting Gen. Frisbie this morning called him a liar, accompanying the same with a slap in the face. The assault was resented by the General, who struck Mr. Sullivan several times before they could be separated."

Wilmington, July 23.—Accounts from the grain crops are more encouraging—from the cotton crop not so favorable.

The Boards of Registration for the State, so far announced, are composed generally of obscure persons. The time for commencement of registration is not yet fixed.

A Military Commission convened this morning to try three citizens of Robinson County, charged with assaulting a Bureau officer.

The train going West on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, last night, ran over and killed two women, near Timmonsville, S. C.

Savannah, July 23.—The cotton crop is somewhat damaged by late heavy rains and ball worms. Prospects still fair for a two-thirds crop. The rice crop is reported badly damaged.

Cotton is in fair demand, but little doing. Sight stocks middlings 25 to 25½. Receipts 220 bales.

Augusta, July 23.—Accounts from the coast are unfavorable to the Sea Island cotton.

The Board of Registration in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of negroes, notify their employers of the presence of the Board for registration. In every instance where the order is not complied with by employers, they will have the extent of the law enforced by a military commission.

New York, July 23—Gold 139¾. 5-20's of '65, new issue, 109¾; 10-40's, 103½. Money unchanged; 3 to 4 on Governments, 3 to 5 on stocks.

Shipments of specie to morrow will probably exceed a million and three quarters.

Governments closed steady. Stocks slightly declined under the disposition to realize profit.

New York, July 23—Cotton very heavy, sales 1800 bales at one cent lower for middling lands. Flour 15 to 20c lower; mixed to good Southern $9.50 to $10.90, fancy extra Southern $11 to $13. Wheat 2 to 3c lower, with any legal tender, Georgia, $2 65 to $2 72, white Virginia $2 80. Corn heavy and 1 to 2c lower, mixed Western 86c to $1. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $28 50 to $28 90. Sugar firmer; Porto Rico 13 to 13½c, Muscovado 11½ to 12½c. Freights firm. Cotton per steam to Liverpool 5d.

Mobile, July 23.—Cotton—Middling lands 25½ to 26c. Receipts, 90 bales. Sales 125 bales, receipts for two days 122 bales.

Louisville, July 23—Tobacco higher—lugs $3 25 to $5, common to medium leaf $6 to $18, selections $20 sales 104 hds. Flour—superfine $7, No. 1 new $12. Wheat—prime new $1 75. Corn, delivered, $1 07. Oats, in bulk, 60c. Mess Pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 12½ to 13c, sides 15 to 16c. Lard—tierces advanced, lard, in tierces, 12½c. Whisky, in bond—raw 90c, new copper distilled 75c.

Louisville, July 23—Flour stationary—3 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, July 23.—Flour dull and lower, extra $9 to $9 50; family $9 75 to $10. Wheat was dull, sales 2,000 bushels, prime new Ohio at $2 05. Corn heavier, sales 20,000 bushels, middlings nominally 95c. Whisky steady, 90c in bond. Mess pork active, $28 90 to $29—Bulk meats easier and lighter, shoulders 12c, sides 15c. Bacon advanced, shoulders 13c; sides 15c, clear sides 16c. Lard dull and unchanged—12½c for prime. Hams unchanged—sugar cured 19c, sugar cured 20c. Sugar firm. Coffee steady.

St. Louis, July 23.—Tobacco—good grades steady, unchanged. Cotton very dull. Flour steady, choice extra $10 50, XX $10 50 to $12 40; choice and fancy $13 to $15. Wheat steady, spring $1 60. Corn—choice firm, lower grades dull, prime range 75c to $1 18. Oats $1 to $1 06 for old, 95c for new. Provisions excited and higher. Pork held $25. Bacon shoulders 12½c, clear sides 15½ to 16c. Lard—sugar cured hams 19 to 20c. Lard and Whisky no sales.

Augusta, July 23.—Cotton advancing—offerings light; sales 127 bales; middlings 24 to 24½c.

London, July 23, 2 P. M.—Consols 94 ¼ to 95. Bonds 72 11 16.

Berlin, July 23.—Count Bismarck's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of the probability of war.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—By an Imperial decree Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the Provinces of the Russian Empire.

London, July 23, Evening.—Consols closed at 94¼. Bonds 72 11 16.

Liverpool, July 23, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Sales, 10,000 bales; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾d.

London, July 23—Midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night a motion was made for the Purse of the Government for the second reading of the reform bill. Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Gray and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Colonel Fairlie, or Farrell, arrested in this city on the 15th inst, on a charge of complicity with the Fenians, is now undergoing examination at Dublin.

Paris, July 23.—evening.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the ordinary budget propositions were adopted.

London, July 23.—evening.—The latest advices from Japan report that the rioters of that country oppose opening the port of Osaka to foreigners.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Pass-a-l'Outre, July 23—Arrived inside this morning, brig Boratan, twelve days from Havana, with 700 hogsheads sugar to Puig Bros.

Washington, July 23—The President is considering the propriety of calling the District Commanders together to establish uniform rules of action on the reconstruction act.

Mr. Plumb, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, is informally performing the Minister's duties.

Philadelphia, July 23.—The United States steamship Iroquois, Captain Commander Manahan arrived here from Europe, via Nassau.

London, July 23—Noon.—Consols, 94 7-16 Bonds, 72¼.

Liverpool, July 23—Noon.—Bonds, 76¾.

Liverpool, July 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 8000 bales. Weather unfavorable for crops.

New York, July 23.—Stocks strong. Money 5 to 6 per cent. Gold 139¾. 5-20's, '62 coupons, 111¾.

Flour 10 to 20c. lower. Wheat 2 to 3c. lower. Corn 1c. lower. Pork $23 75 to $24. Lard quiet at 12 to 13c.

Whisky dull. Cotton quiet and firmer: Low Middling 25c—sales of 1800 bales.

Rosin, common, $3 62½; strained $3 75 to $3 87½.

England and the United States.

EARL RUSSELL CRIES "PECCAVI PECCAVI."

At the banquet given to Mr. Garrison, Earl Russell remarked that whenever differences of race, religion, or institutions, shall be swept away, England and the United States, having the same ancestry, the same religion, the same institutions, the same love of freedom, ought to be perpetual friends. (Cheers.) He acknowledged having been at fault in thinking when the Southern States secessioned to establish their independence, and at the same time perpetuate slavery, that the North ought at once, not only to have destroyed their bulwarks of slavery, but decreed its abolition. Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America led him into that error, but he was confirmed by the statements of those who represented the United States in this country (Mr. Adams), in frequent conversations upon the subject, that he had not overrated the feeling of the North. Mr. Lincoln, who was not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. (Cheers.) After painting how much more difficult abolition was in America than in the West Indies, on account of slavery being bound up with all the political and social relations of the South, he congratulated the assembled company on the noble and his government, his lordship expressed the hope that the memories of eighty years ago had become extinct, marking that the Englishmen aided to the adoration of Washington, as the man of purest patriotism among all the great men of modern times, and rejoiced in much at the free institutions of the United States of America as the Americans themselves. (Cheers.) He concluded by the drinking of the two countries would be healing, and the influence of Roger, that him. Conners kept a distillery in this city.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation throughout. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was decidedly limited, and the movement in Western Produce was rather restricted, attended with continued firmness in Oats and Hay, an upward tending in Corn, and an additional advance in Pork. Tobacco continued quiet and firm; operations in Cotton, notwithstanding limited supplies, and enhanced views on the part of holders, were characterized by increased vitality, the sales at the close aggregating fully 1200 bales, at rather unsettled but stiff prices, the market closing at our quotations, with a strong tendency to outside figures. The sales for the past three days embrace 3600 bales, against 3650 during the corresponding period last week.

Continued firmness have characterized the movement in Coin. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139¾ to 140, against 139¾ at New York, and without exhibiting any variation whatever, closed steadily at the opening rates. The Coin offerings were limited throughout, and as the demand was of a trifling character, a barely moderate business has been done, including $5000 at 139¾, $7000 at 139⅞, and $4000 at 140. The following gold checks on New York were sold: $10,000 at ½ per cent premium, and $15,000 at ¼. The sales of silver included $1300 in American halves at 132, $4500 do. at the same, and 500 Mexican dollars at 112½, and 2000 do. at 113½.

The transactions in Foreign Exchange were exceedingly light, being confined to a few small bills which were intended for direct remittance. The existing scarcity in Sterling, commercial bills especially, is doubtless, attributable to the limited business done in Cotton in foreign account, and from present indications it appears that probably the movement in this department will continue restricted until the renewal of the fall trade. The negotiations to day have been confined to £100 bank at 153½, and a few bank bills at 154. In Francs we notice a sale of 10,000 bankers at 5.16¼. In the absence of sales we quote sterling nominally as follows: 149 to 150 for bill of lading bills, 151½ to 152½ for 44 to first class, and 154 for bank while France rules at 5.22½ to 5.20 for 44 Commercial and 5.15 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium, the former being the rate for round amounts, the latter the demand was moderate. The supply of commercial was restricted and the sales limited, including $5000, $15,000 and $25,000 bank and bankers' checks on New York at ½ per cent premium, $8000, $10,000 and $14,000 at ¾, $3000, $8000 and $10,000 at ⅞, $25,000 at the same, and $5000 ten days at ¾ per cent discount. Rates for commercial were ½ to ¾ per cent premium for sight, ¾ for one day's, par to ¼ per cent discount for ten days, ¼ to ½ for thirty days, and 1¼ to 1½ for a sixty days.

The Stock market was inactive, only one sale being reported, viz: 50 shares Union Bank at $60.

City Bonds were dull and inanimate, no sales transpiring throughout the day. The quotations are still quoted at 78 to 80 for old, and the Railroad issue at 76 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana Bixes are quoted at 50 to 60. Jackson Railroad first mortgage issues at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad charge issues at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 50 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $2000 City Treasury notes, small, at 91½c, per dollar, and $5000 do. large, at 92. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 70 to 75c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 75 to 77c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered in exchange. The City Treasury are rather weak, but too unsettled to admit definite