THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements have the rest of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square. First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	38	50	90	125
Three	28	50	70	110	175
Four	36	67	90	140	225
Five	44	80	105	170	275
Six	54	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	260	470	700
Sixteen	130	200	300	500	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1867

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the corner of Derbigny and Bayou Road, a drug store, also, a lot of furniture.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As time goes steadily on, bringing nearer and nearer the period of another Presidential election, the excitement usually attendant upon such periods gradually increases, and it has already become a frequent question, who is to be the man? The question is now exciting great comment in the North, and speculation is rife everywhere. But very few names have yet been mentioned in connection with the nomination, and none that have been brought forward seem to have much chance—or no one seems to show any better claim than the others. The newspapers are extremely cautious. It is as easy to name the winner of the Goodwood or Derby, as to designate in the present scarcity of great men and statesmen, the Presidential nominee of either party. Of one thing we may be pretty sure—that Gen. Grant will be nominated by one party provided the other does not select him; but in that case he is not likely to accept. The *Herald* comes out for him as the Republican candidate; but the *Herald* knows that this is a safe game, for he is still a popular hero in the North, and if he fails to get the nomination it will do no harm to have suggested him. It has an air of patriotism, also, particularly becoming in that paper. If he should get the Republican nomination he might accept, for there can be very little doubt that the nominee of that party will be the next President. On the other hand, it would be folly in him to give up his present position for the extremely slim chance of Democratic election. Despite the assevarations and earnest protestations against the charge that their party is destroyed made by the Democratic newspapers, we can hardly doubt that its vitality is gone though its organization be still maintained. It will not be able to make a very strong fight in the Presidential election, for with an army so powerful as this military law, the Republicans will have everything their own way. For this they have been working for the past year and a half, using the power and purse of the Government to perfect their plans. They have stocked the cards, and we can see nothing to prevent them from carrying every State in or out of the Union if they choose to do so. They do anything that they wish to do, and why should they not carry out this gigantic scheme?

In the South the matter is fixed beyond a doubt. The negro vote will sweep everything from Virginia to Texas; for the blacks can be managed for this occasion very easily. Whether or not they will be so strongly Radical after this election, remains to be seen. A great deal depends, it is to be supposed, upon the way they are treated by their allies. If the Radicals are willing to divide the offices with the Africans, and fulfill the promises that they make to gain their vote, then it may be kept, perhaps, and the Radical party firmly established in the South. If it should prove as we suspect, that these white Radicals are themselves unwilling to see the negroes hold office, and that their sole object is to get the colored vote for themselves, then may we see a scattering of this powerful party in this section. But for the Presidential election they are safe. Every negro will vote once, at least, for the Radical candidates, and once elected they can afford to let the future take care of itself.

But the question now is, for whom will this Radical vote be cast? Thus far Grant is the only man who has been brought forward as a candidate, and there is some trouble in his case. He smokes too much and says too little, or does not say enough and thinks too much—something is the matter, and he seems to have bring out the requisite enthusiasm. Ben Wade was a prominent man, but, for all his learning in Mother Goose and his familiarity with Proteus Y Nasby, the people are not inclined to forgive his agrarian speech in Kansas. There is Chase, and Stanton and by no means the least—Sheridan. Of all the military men he stands the best chance, but it is the prevailing opinion that no military man will stand the ghost of a chance. There are several others who are now looking sharp for the Radical nomination, but no one man seems to take the popular taste. Grant was first brought forward, but there are three objections here: one given above; the second is, that he is a military man; the third, that it rarely occurs that the first man brought into the arena carry off the prizes. Since the matter is reduced to an almost absolute certainty so far as we are concerned, the Southern people can look on without the feverish excitement of actual participants, and can have the satisfaction of knowing what the result will be without waiting for the long contest, the moment the Radical Convention names its man.

LITERARY.—From James A. Gresham, Camp street, we have the *Riverside* magazine for August, a truly splendid number of this elegant periodical. The external appearance of the "Riverside," the typography, the engravings are superb, and nothing equal has appeared in this country. It is a rare treat to the young people, and should become very popular with them. The frontispiece, "As I was going to St Ives," is exceedingly good, and should make the little ones sparkle with joy. There are nine illustrated articles in this number out of the fifteen, the drawing being from some of our best artists, like H. L. Stephens, Champney, Ward, Courtland, Hoppin, Bassett, Herrick, Kuntze, etc. The stories and sketches are all very good. Our boys and girls should certainly get a copy of the *Riverside*.

From the same we have "Universal Suffrage. Female Suffrage." By a Republican,—(not a Radical,)—an small pamphlet of 116 pages. The object of this essay is to show some reasons why the suffrage should be qualified and not unqualified and universal.

Louisiana Intelligence.

All the topics are now about caterpillars and our rain. Some planters are yet hopeful that some change in the atmosphere will cause the disappearance of this terrible enemy, but it is doubtful, indeed.

The caterpillars are all over the parish of Rapides. The *Louisiana Democrat* of the 17th, says: "At present they are webbing up and will only commence their work of destruction in about a week."

The *Opelousas Courier* informs us also of the presence of the army worm in the fields. In this parish, the worm was seen in large force every corner of the parish, even on the back creeks, far in the interior. The same thing is observed in Sabine parish.—*Natchitoches Times.*

The *Pioneer of Assumption*, says Mr. Charles Steinman, of Napoleonville, has succeeded in manufacturing rum from the sweet potatoes. One barrel of sweet potatoes will give six gallons of rum, which can be sold at a profit of $1 50 per gallon. Mr. Steinman has also invented a cotton caterpillar exterminator, which has been successfully tried on the plantation of Col. Wm. B. Mazilly.

The Monroe (Ouachita parish) *Intelligencer*, of the 24th, says:

The planters are in better humor this week; it is generally believed by them that the worm seen in their fields is the grass worm. We are not a farmer, yet we will say to those who are, be not deluded.

The river opposite this place has fallen about eight feet, and is receding at the rate of seven inches per day. At Camden a fall of about 36 feet had taken place, and falling. Navigation to this point is undoubtedly closed.

MAXIMILIAN.—Although the indignation against Mexico which prevails in Europe will have no immediate political consequence it is not void of political importance. It reconciles all the great powers of the world to the sharpness of Mexico by the United States. It has caused a universal verdict to be pronounced against that convulsed country that it is unfit to be a member of the community of nations. If we should seize her to-morrow, or next year, or five years hence, no voice of protest would be raised in any quarter of the world. It is recently will be without waiting for the long contest, the moment the Radical Convention names its man.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,192

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Approaching Election.—The following order has been issued:

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, A. A. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
New Orleans, La., July 22, 1867.

Circular No. 3.

Commissioners of election will be required by law to take the same oath of office taken by the Registrars, which may be subscribed to before any Registrar of voters or Justice of the Peace, and filed with the Chairman of the Board. One of the three Commissioners, appointed to serve at each poll, will be a colored citizen.

Supervising officers will examine and inspect all the books and records pertaining to the different Boards and Registrars under them—including the poll books—and see that they are properly made out and cared for. It may be necessary to include in the poll books, in some of the country parishes, the names of all the persons registered in the said parish, owing to the fact that it may be impossible to decide as to the precincts to which some of the colored citizens registered belong.

On the 31st day of July, supervising officers will forward a report of the total number of persons registered to date, this must be done with as little delay as possible.

JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Major 10th Cavalry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., A. A. Inspector General.

The Rosa Arson Case.—This case was partially examined yesterday before Acting Recorder Stith. Mary Robinson, the young woman who says she occupied the same room with the accused, Dr. E. A. Rosey, druggist, 181 Rampart street, and other witnesses, testified to about the same statements we reported at the time. The case was continued till 2 o'clock Monday.

The Dr Rocha Arson Case.—The case of Da Rocha, Becker, Dubos and Davies, charged with arson, committed last month on Chartres street, came up before the First District Court yesterday, on application for reduction of bail. Judge Fellowes, temporarily presiding in the absence of Judge Howe, reduced the bail of all but Da Rocha to $2500 each.

The Steamer Harlan's Stolen Spoons.—George Riley was arraigned before Acting Recorder Stith, charged by A. C. Hutchinson with stealing 28 silver spoons and other articles from the steamship Harlan, of the Morgan line. The spoons were found at No. 280 Gravier street, where the accused resides. The case was continued till the 22d prox.

Illinois Horse Thief.—Yesterday special officer Houlihan, armed with a search warrant, found in a house corner of Levee and Ursulines street, and at the corner of Prieur and Dryades streets, two trunks belonging to Jacob Cohen, alias Francis Kaiser, the two Illinois men whose arrest has been reported. The trunks contained about $200 worth of stolen goods. The accused are charged with having stolen two horses and a wagon belonging to a pedler, near Peoria, Illinois.

Fatal Effects of Rape.—Elizabeth Killeen, aged fourteen years, the white girl who was recently so brutally ravished by a huge negroman, Ammey Brunington, in a stable in the Fourth District, corner of St. Charles and Third streets, has since died of the effects of the injuries she received, and was buried yesterday. She was engaged in peddling eggs when the negro decoyed her into the stable and effected his diabolical purpose. She died at home, corner of Annunciation and St. Mary's street. The negro in question was arrested and doubtless he will be indicted for rape and murder.

Fraud.—C. H. Sweeting was arrested yesterday morning, charged by Mr J. M. Starkweather with a breach of trust and embezzlement. It is stated that Mr. Starkweather entrusted the accused with $1000 in city currency to be exchanged for greenbacks, and that he never reappeared to give an account of the money. When he was arrested he was considerably under the influence of liquor. Sweeting was formerly Harbormaster.

Burglary.—The room occupied by Capt. Schaer, No. 229 Burgundy street, was entered by a burglar before daylight yesterday morning, and robbed of a sum of money and a pocket-book containing some very valuable papers. Capt S. knew nothing of his loss until he looked for his pantaloons, when he found that they had been carried off and left in the yard.

Shooting Accident.—Corporal Surantine reports that about 6 o'clock last evening a horse, attached to a buggy containing two unknown men and a boy, Charles Ramie, about 14 years old, while passing along the side of the Canal Carondelet, opposite First street, became unmanageable, and dashed with the cart and all into the canal. The men and horse were saved, but the boy was unfortunately drowned before assistance could reach him. The Coroner was notified.

Various Items.—Jacob Ongler and Penebas Latter were arraigned before Assistant Recorder Stith, charged with the Jacob L. Dreyfus and other fugitives from justice from the State of Illinois. Both were remanded to await a requisition from that State.

P. Maguire was arraigned, charged by Mrs. Ann Keegan, who resides at No 60 Melpomene street, charged with paying a $5 note in imperfect money with intent to defraud. Maguire keeps a stall in Dryades Market. He was required to give bonds in $250 to answer on the 6th prox.

W. W. Walker was arraigned, charged by Jerome Woods, a negro deputy of the present Street Commissioner, with making an assault and battery at the corner of Locust and Euphrosine streets, and threatening to shoot him with a revolver. The case was fixed for the 1st prox. Bail $250.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

AFFECTING PARTICULARS.

TOUCHING LETTER TO CARLOTTA.

The New York *Herald* translates from the *Epoca*, of the 20th of June, a graphic account of the affecting circumstances of the execution of Maximilian. We give a few extracts:

When notified that he must appear before a court martial he protested in writing demanding trial by the assembly of notables who had called him to the throne.

The trial was postponed and a message sent to the President, with the letter of protest and the documents that had been captured. Juarez's answer was received on May 30. It was a refusal of the demand, grounded on this incontestable fact, that the assembly of notables had not been convoked by the head of the republic; but, the President animated by a praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety to the Emperor on condition of the latter taking an oath never again to tread on Mexican soil, and of his signing at the same time his own downfall. On his own account, Maximilian said in a loud voice that he would accept with pleasure this double condition, if the officers and soldiers captured along with him were also set free. At that time he was ignorant of what had become of del Castillo and Avellano. Even this requirement was acceded to, but it gave rise to conferences and negotiations that could not fail to be unnecessarily

Meantime a council of war was held on the morning of July 1, presided over by General Corona, and composed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruiz and Negrete, with two colonels. The three prisoners were brought before the council of war, and were asked if they had any counsel. Mejia and Miramon chose one for each both. We have not been able to get any details of the defense, which lasted only about an hour. The prisoners were found guilty, and their condemnation, which was sent forward to San Luis Potosi that very day, was not returned confirmed until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was all along inclined to clemency, but our Minister at Washington, Senor Romero, had carried the day and secured the order for his execution, although full stress was laid upon the fact of the prisoners having had voted in favor of the principle.

As soon as General Corona got possession of the necessary document the three prisoners were informed of their doom, but they manifested no surprise. Indeed, by this time they had learned what had befallen some of their comrades.

At one time Maximilian asked for some writing materials, these were got with some difficulty, and he sat up in the middle of night. He wrote two letters, the first in German, to the Archduchess Sophia, his mother; the other to his wife. He got a priest to deliver to the bishop, requesting him to see that they be delivered. He gave him also a lock of hair which the wife of one of his guards requested permission to cut off herself. Before giving the lock of hair he kissed it, folded it up carefully and then slipped it into one envelope already sealed for his wife.

About four o'clock Maximilian wished mass to be said, which was done by the bishop, after Mejia had been awakened. All then received communion together.

After mass the Emperor remained a long time kneeling on the hard stones—for they had no *prie dieu*—with his eyes towards the ground and his head resting on his hand in a pensive attitude. It is not known for certain whether he was praying or weeping. Miramon was pale and downcast, Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We must bear in mind, however, that he was an Indian, and that he deemed it a glory to die with his sovereign.

* * *

Each of the three coffins was borne by four Indians, and the three black crosses, with the prisoners' name, were borne along the rear. Captain Gonzales at this point made a sign to Maximilian to step out into the street. He obeyed, advancing very courageously as he said, in his broken Spanish, *Vamos sus d'la libertad* (Let us advance to our freedom.)

When they had reached the top of the height of la Campana, Maximilian looked fixedly toward the rising sun; then drawing from his pocket his watch, touched its spring and produced a miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. He brought the image to his lips, kissed it, and then, handing it by the chain to Father Fischer, said: "Carry this souvenir to Europe for my dear wife; and should she ever be able to understand you, tell her that my eyes were closed with her likeness, which I will bear with me to heaven!" The point which the cortege had reached is near the wall of the cemetery. The bells of the churches were tolling, and the immediate witnesses of the scene were few, as the crowd had been kept back by the soldiery.

* * * The Bishop, advancing to Maximilian, said: "Sire, in my person, bestow upon all Mexico the kiss of reconciliation. Let your Majesty forgive all at this supreme moment." The Emperor, agitated to the utmost, allowed the good Bishop to embrace him amid the most profound silence. All of a sudden raising his voice, he cried out, "Tell Lopez I forgive him his treason. Tell all Mexico that I forgive her his crime."

He then shook hands with the Abbé Fischer, who could not utter a word from emotion, and when he had not utter a word from emotion, and when they fell on his knees at the Emperor's feet and shed copious tears while he kissed first and then pressed his royal hand. Many besides the abbé were shedding tears also. The Emperor gently withdrew his hands, and raising fair and pale with a cool and apparently tranquil smile to the officer in command of the firing party, *A la disposicion de usted.* (At your disposal, Sir.)

APPREHENDED EXECUTIONS.

General Corona sent for the Bishop of Queretaro, and demanded the two letters which Maximilian had given him. The one for the Archduchess Sophia was left untouched, as she is the mother of the condemned Emperor, and could contain nothing dangerous. The letter to the Empress Carlotta, for grave reasons of State that are quite justifiable, was opened, and a copy was taken by General Corona's secretary. It was written in French. The following is a translation:

MY BELOVED CARLOTTA—If God permit that your health get better and you should read these new lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you not only my heart but my good fortune. Why did I not give heed to your voice? No many outward events! Alas! so many sudden blows have shattered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance—not an agony—to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a King vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join me, I shall bless his Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon us. Adieu, adieu! Your poor

MAX.

News by Mail.

The President has pocketed the bill providing for negro juries by way of negro equality in the District of Columbia.

MAKING READY FOR WAR.

Paris, July 20.—The Emperor Napoleon still continues to buy large numbers of horses for the use of the French army, and the military workshops in France are overtasked with work.

EFFECT OF NAPOLEON'S PREPARATIONS.

Frankfort, July 20.—The remarkable degree of activity noticed in the French military workshops and the continued purchase of horses for the use of the French army have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears that war is approaching are openly expressed.

The market for all kinds of government and other securities is extremely flat. United States 5-20 bonds are quoted at 76¾.

RUSSIA NOT PLEASED.

Paris, July 20.—Late Russian journals received here evince the utmost dissatisfaction at the verdict in the case of Borozinski, and the clemency of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs at the ports below mentioned from July 7 to 13 inclusive:

New York	$2,078,910 17
Boston	190,700 00
Philadelphia	231,364 34
Baltimore	173,841 62
New Orleans	94,472 06
Total	$2,769,288 18

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been estimated that the number of Catholics in the United States in 1850 was 1,500,000, in 1860 it was 3,500,000, in 1866 it was 4,500,000, and in 1867 it is 4,800,000 or nearly one fifth of the entire population. Seventy five years ago the United States did not have a single Catholic Bishop. The first bishopric was established in Baltimore in 1790, and Archbishops, 29 Bishops, 61 Vicars, 3833 priests, 72 seminaries, 1400 schools, 3000 churches, besides other institutions, and property estimated at $67,000,000.

FREAKS OF A RIVER.

On the night of the 5th instant the water in the Missouri river made a grand rush across the narrow neck of land at Peru, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, thereby shortening the river nearly twenty miles. Hamburg and Sidney Letchers, which are located in this bend, were left several miles in the river. This is not an uncommon freak of the "Big Muddy."

THE MAXIMILIAN PAPERS.

We observe that private papers of Maximilian are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Duc d'Aumale, on London, and will soon be published. They will throw a flood of light upon the secret history of the intervention.

In addition to the papers above mentioned it appears that we had to have a defense of the shooting of Maximilian from the pens of some of the ablest of the Mexican statesmen. These are documents which cannot fail to be of value, and we look for them with considerable interest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gerrit Smith on Our Duty to the South.

A LETTER TO THADDEUS STEVENS.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS:

DEAR SIR: You are reported in the New York *Tribune* as having recently said on the floor of Congress:

"I is now told by one of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country (I mean Gerrit Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel debt."

Of course, you do not mean that this is really so. My friends represent my position to be that Government lend or give money to the South, to help her to an upward start from the depths of her poverty and desolation. I hope you were able to contend from the letter of this proposition your figure of speech is for you, not me, to explain. I am truly sorry that I ever gave cause to hold up to ridicule so reasonable proposition. You are too old, and too intellectual, to be making such concessions to passion and prejudice. There is no reason why the North should be glad to help the South.

First, the South is poor—very poor, and the North is rich—very rich. Second, the North is largely responsible for the poverty of the South. Our fathers united with the fathers of the South in making this a third class of slaves, and to our own day the North has gone with the South in upholding and extending slavery. Until the break came out of this war, every Congress was for slavery.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise was the work of the North as much as of the South. So, too, was the enactment of that inferual fugitive slave act, which even the good Abraham Lincoln was compelled by the power of sentiment of the North, as well as of the South, to enforce so rigorously. With imperatively few exceptions, our Northern divines, political and religious, and our Northern political and religious parties were on the side of slavery. The conscience of the North was emphatically in the interest of slavery.

In the light of such facts, it surely cannot be denied that the North made herself largely responsible for American slavery. Hitherto we have spoken of the poverty and desolation of the South as the work of the war, and, hence, to the same degree that the North is responsible for slavery, is she responsible for the war, and for its ruinous results to the South.

You call my sympathy with the South, and my desire to help the South, to help her quickly humanity. I call it simple honesty. It my brother and I join in getting each other drunk, and he falls down and breaks his leg in coming down my house, and I in self defence demolish his, I am not to disown his claim upon my sympathy. I am to feel that honesty requires me to help him rebuild.

Would to God that Congress were as just and wise as, at this very session, it is foolish! Millions of dollars to the Confederate States—to each of them so much of it as would be proportionate to her population and to which she has suffered from the ravages of the war; the share falling to each State to be distributed throughout her territory in loans upon adequate security (this, by providing for the Loyalists, the worth for her, would win the heart of the South, and would thus produce a true and lasting peace between them. And this would be a good thing to the nation, if only in a financial point of view, many times fifty millions of dollars. Gold would no longer bear among us a premium of 40 per cent, and our Government would no longer have to pay 7 per cent. nor much more than half 7 per cent. interest on its bonds.

Very respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro', July 15, 1867.

Important to Planters.

[Correspondence Natchitoches Times.]

BAYOU NICHOLAS, June 28th.

Friend Dupleix—In my communication to you a few days ago, I stated that, if my plan for the destruction of cotton caterpillars would be earnestly adopted by the planters, I strongly believed that we would save our crops from their ravages. As the Army Worm has already made its appearance, I hasten to forward the publication of my plan.

Caterpillars generally make their appearance late in June or early in July, in such small numbers and restricted localities, probably not a dozen in a large cotton field, that planters scarcely ever notice them. Let all planters make a different search for these first invaders. Every farmer with a few hands could, early in the morning, take a bucket of water, ride about the field and examine closely the infested localities. When the worms become more numerous and their devoted appetites, fifteen or twenty balls in the search in the morning, in the evening late and in cloudy weather.

Caterpillars are then seen on the upper surface of the cotton leaves. The moths are also then perceived flying about to deposit their eggs. Let all wage an exterminating warfare upon these destructive devastators of our crops. Spare not the moth, the worm and the chrysalis. The pupa are easily found folded up in the leaf. Advise the laborers to look for and destroy them while working the cotton; in destroying one moth or caterpillar early in the season you prevent the production of millions. Let no suppose that but a small will say 500 eggs, not an exaggerated number; these 500 eggs will yield about 250 female worms which will at the same rate breeding least six thousand caterpillars which will at the third generation multiply to the number of a million. It is a well known fact to all close observers that it is generally at their third appearance or generation that the army worms are in sufficient quantity to destroy the crops in a few days. About three weeks elapse between their different period of breeding—we can expect them in devastating numbers before the month of September—every moth or caterpillar destroyed now is equivalent to killing at least a million at one blow at their third appearance.

Think of this planters and be encouraged to make an earnest effort to save your crops entirely or at least greatly retard the devastation of caterpillars—little time or work would be spent in the endeavor to save thousands of dollars—and benefit not only yourselves but the whole country. We are certain of the destruction of our crops and of the loss of the whole year's labor unless we make an attempt to check the ravages of the army worm—Destroy their first and second vanguards and you will not have to dread the dazzlating invasion by their grand army. They will be two greatly reduced to make a very formidable attack, until too late in the season to do much harm. Friend Dupleix, urge the trial of this plan—I am fully convinced that it will prove greatly beneficial. It certainly cannot injure.

Fires kindled in different parts of the field at dark would destroy a great number of moths.

CANEFRAIN.

The Princess Salm-Salm, who is said to have offered the keeper of Maximilian $500,000 to secure the Emperor's escape, lived in this city in the humblest circumstances just after the close of our war with Mexico. She is remembered, her husband served. The princely couple dwelt in one room in East Hudson street, which apartment was at once drawing, sleeping-room and kitchen to the family. Other humble literary to pie have their ups and downs.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Appointment of Indian Commissioners.

Suicide of Hon. Dan. Mace.

Cholera at San Antonio.

General Schofield's Order.

Columbia, S. C. Convention.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Female Suffrage Denied by the New York Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Deserters Taken from an American Vessel.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, July 26.—In the Surratt trial Judge Fisher admits evidence regarding the running of trains provided Surratt was connected with them. Mr. Pierrepont cross-examined Mr. Bissell's truthfulness. Others testified to his good character, saying those who testified against him had church difficulties with him.

The evidence is drawing to a close. It is supposed that the argument will be very lengthy.

The President has appointed Gens. Sherman, Harney and Perry as members of the Indian Commission. The Commission assembles at St. Louis on the 1st of August.

Senators Patterson and Wilson and Representatives Logan, Brinnall, Cullom, Scofield, Kelly and Paine with a cup Ohio fog the Radical tickets.

Revenue receipts $819,000.

Washington, July 26.—In the New York Constitutional Convention yesterday the consideration of the report of the Suffrage Committee being the special order of the day, the report of the minorities of the whole of the resolutions providing suffrage to women, was again called up and again defeated.

A motion to postpone the resolution with a proviso that it shall be that the State alone has the right to regulate the franchise among her own citizens, without interference or control from any other authority, was offered, and after a long and occasional some argument, but was lost by a vote of 50 to 91.

An accident occurred in Brooklyn all who have defrauded the Governments of the State or United States was adopted.

A fire at Long Branch yesterday destroyed the out buildings of the Mansion House.

It is reported at Montreal that recent petitions for the release of McMahon are favorably considered.

Grant is sojourning at Long Branch.

The law of 62 prohibits dealing in coolies by Americans, or their employment in American bottoms under certain restrictions. Nothing in the law prohibits Chinese from coming to this country of their own free will, which the Havana Consul alludes to simply applies to overcrowding. The law forbids American vessels carrying coolies against their will to any country, making no special allusion to the United States, and as construed does not apply to foreign bottoms.

A dispatch from Omaha says 75 Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Road on Butter Creek, killing engineer H. Foster. Gen. Dodge has secured possession of the road from Fort Bridges to Fort Sanders.

Richmond, July 26.—The U. S. District Court commenced to-day Judge Underwood, in his charge, said the Grand Jury would have a new class of cases before them, in which indictments required by the act of October last, for alleged moderation, as many had registered upon the strength of the Attorney General's opinion and the 4th of July Proclamation, and had not intended to commit perjury. If any were presented, it should not be the ingrainant, but the prominent men.

The following is an order from General Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 26th, 1867.

General Order No. 37—

1. In accordance with Section VI of the act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, construing the words "Executive or Judicial officer in any State," as used in the registration oath prescribed by the act of March 2d, 1867, and amended by the act of March 23d, 1867, published in General Orders No. 34 from these Headquarters, June 23d, 1867, is hereby amended to read "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney Gen., Sheriff, Commissioner of the Revenue, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyor, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, Commissioner of the Land Office, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justice of the County Court, Mayor, Recorder, Sergeant, Clerk of the Hustings Court, Judge of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justice of the County Court, Mayor, Recorder, Sergeant, Clerk of the Hustings Court, Inspector of Tobacco, Flour, etc., Clerk of the Supreme, District, Circuit or County Court, or of the Court of Hustings, Commissioner of Revenue, Sheriff."

2. Boards of Registration will be governed by the above amended list of executive and judicial officers in the Confederate States—to the second session of the Boards, to be held as required by paragraph 17, of the regulations published in General Orders No. 34, current series, commencing on the 13th day of August, dated May 13th 1867. The Boards will transfer to the lists of rejected the names of all persons who may have been improperly registered, and will transmit to persons who are entitled to vote who may have failed to any cause whatever to be registered at the first session of the Board.

3. The Boards of Registration will hold their second session without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order, and giving due notice of the time of notice required by paragraph 17 of the regulations of May 13th, 1867, therein before mentioned.

By command of Brig. and Brev. Maj. Gen.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
S. F. CHALFIN, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

The city is full of rumors about the changes in city officers, and it is generally understood that the Mayor and Council are about to make many new appointments.

Columbia, S. C., July 26.—In the Convention, to-day, the time was consumed in discussion on the report of the Committee on State Central Committee of the Union Republican party. The President and Treasurer are white and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary colored. One white delegate tendered his resignation, on the ground that he could not subscribe the platform adopted. It was promptly accepted.

The President of the Convention (colored) said he was glad to accept it, as he wanted no Jonas among them.

Resolutions were adopted that copies of the proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States, General Sickles, and the Executive Committee of the party at Washington.

The Convention adjourned.

A lad named Hanbury, a newsboy on the South Carolina Railroad, was killed by a train near Hamburg, this morning.

New York, July 26.—Money unchanged. Gold closed heavy and dull at 139¾. Sterling dull at low as $1 25. Government dull. Stocks rallied sharply towards the close, and the highest point of the day was reached.

New York, July 26.—Cotton firm; 1500 bales—middling uplands 29¼c. Flour dull and heavy—prices unchanged. Wheat 3 to 5c lower on some descriptions. Amber Southern $2 40 to $2 50. Corn 1c higher—Mixed Western $1 04 to $1 04. Provisions generally firmer. Mess Pork $23 55. Lard 12¼ to 13¼c. Groceries dull, quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet. Stocks strong. Money 5 per cent. Gold 139¾. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 111¼ to 111¾.

Augusta, July 26.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 153 bales middlings at 24 to 24½c.

Heavy showers to-day, with indications of continuance. Two colored children killed by lightning. Accounts from the interior favorable to crops.

Three freedmen are holding meetings throughout the State. They are addressed by Radical speakers, white and black, who urge upon them the necessity of supporting the party.

Savannah, July 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; light demand; middlings 25c; sales 87 bales; receipts 376.

No rain for the last two days. Crop prospects improving.

Indianapolis, July 26.—Hon. Dan. Mace, ex-member of Congress, committed suicide this morning.

Charleston, July 26.—Cotton active; quotations unchanged; sales 215 bales—middlings 25½ to 26c. Receipts 86 bales.

Mobile, July 26.—Cotton—sales 200 bales; market firm; low middlings 25c; receipts 40 bales. Sales of the week 1275 bales; receipts 381; exports 4314; stock 7588.

Weather clear and warm. Thermometer 91.

Galveston, July 26.—The Government employés lately sent here to work on the frontier posts are reported to be suffering from cholera, near San Antonio, where they are quarantined. The deaths average 3 daily. The freedmen at Galveston are also suffering from the same disease.

Cotton—receipts for the week 596 bales. Receipts of the corresponding week last year 905. Total receipts this season 190,626. Stock 5798. Week receipts 163 bales; on hand 317 bales.

The steamer Turner has arrived from Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 1 is pity between this port and Benson Santiago.

Louisville, July 26.—Flour stationary—3 feet 7 inches in the canal by the mark.

London, July 26, 2 P. M.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 72 11-16.

Liverpool, July 26, 2 P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher.

Florence, July 26.—Baron Ratteri, Prince Minister of Italy, offers to garrison the city of Rome with national troops to protect it against Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Vienna, July 26.—Napoleon has sent a note to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish provinces north of Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor of Austria declines to interfere.

Bremen, July 26.—A couple of Prussian conscripts deserted and reached an American vessel at Bremerhaven, which was about sailing. The Prussians threatened to open their batteries on the ship, and after a short parley the deserters were surrendered.

London, July 26, Evening.—Consols 94. Bonds 71 11-16.

Frankfort, July 26.—Bonds 76¾.

Liverpool, July 26—Evening—Cotton market closed firmer and more active. An advance of ¼ established on all grades.

Paris, July 26.—The Russian Government has issued orders to its agents in China to sustain the city of Han Kow as a tea market.

Baltimore, July 26.—Rio Coffee dull; market favors buyers. Cotton—low middling 25 to 25½c; middling 26½ to 27c. Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Corn steady—prime white $1 25; yellow $1 15 to $1 16. Oats lower—old 90 to 95c; new 75 to 90c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet—no demand for large lots; good retail demand on Southern orders—prices unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Weather cloudy and very hot. Crops favorable.

Louisville, July 26.—Tobacco active—fall sales 147 hhds; lugs to medium leaf $1 50 to $19 25; selections $21 75. Superfine Flour $7. A No. 1 new, $11 50. Prime Wheat $1 75. White Corn $1 07 to $1 08, delivered. Oats—old, in bulk, 80c; new 60c. Mess Pork $25. Lard in tierces 12½ to 12¾c. Bacon Shoulders 13½c. Clear Sides 16½c. Fancy Hams 21c, packed. Whisky in bond 30c.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Flour unchanged. Family $10 25 to $11 25. Wheat $2 to $2 25 for No. 1, red to white; Corn firm and quiet, No. 1 Ohio, in store, 96c. Cotton dull and nominal at 25c for middlings. Whisky dull and unchanged, 30c in bond. Pork held at $24, bulk meats irregular. Shoulders 11½c; Sides 13½c; Bacon scarce; Clear Sides 16c; Hams firm at 20 to 22c, and 22½ to 12½c. Groceries steady.

St. Louis, July 26.—Tobacco steady and firm. Cotton dull. Good Ordinary 18c. Flour easier, unsettled $7 25 to $7 85 for Superfine; $11 75 for XX; $12 25 to $13 50 for Choice and Fancy. Wheat easier, $2 10 to $2 18 for good to prime Fall; $2 30 to $2 35 for prime and choice. Corn dull and drooping; White $1 10 to $1 15; Yellow 92c to 95c. Pork $24 75 to $25. Lard 12½ to 12¾c. Bacon Clear Sides 16½c. Shoulders 13c. Hams 20 to 22c.

Southwest Pass, July 26, 6 P. M.—Weather calm and fine. Barometer 29.60. Arrived, schooner Morris Wilson, 7 days from Matanzas, with 650 hhds of molasses. Went to sea, bark Marie, schooner Talbot.

In Uncertain Money we quote sales of $3000 City notes, small issue at 35c per dollar, and $2500 do. paper, Back Tax Certificates were quoted at 40 to 45c per dollar, and State Treas