The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE

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First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, $20 square, $20 not per month.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	12 mon.
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One	$12	$20	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	30	40	80	125
Three	30	40	50	110	175
Four	35	50	60	140	225
Five	40	60	80	170	275
Six	50	80	100	200	325
Seven	60	90	120	230	375
Eight	65	110	140	260	420
Nine	70	120	165	290	460
Ten	75	130	190	320	500
Eleven	80	145	210	350	540
Twelve	85	160	230	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	250	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	270	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	290	470	700
Thirty	175	320	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1867.

The Sheriff sells at auction to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for 4 partition, a lot of ground situate in faubourg Washington, Third District, fronting on Lesseps street.

THE CAVE.—A quiet retreat has been opened, under this sign, at No. 8 Carondelet street, by Frank Herber, where beverages of all kinds will be furnished. A restaurant is attached to the establishment, and beer is cooled by a new process. See advertisement in another column.

DOLIBER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.—Liberal arrangements made with all who wish to qualify themselves for good situations during these dull summer months. Time is money, hence, young gentlemen, employ it for your own future benefit. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ROMAIN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The annual examinations of this school will take place at the Hall of the Perfect Union, Kampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday next, the 30th and 31st July and 3d August. Mr. A. V. Romain is the Director of the Institution.

THE LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.—We are glad to learn that an order is about to be issued by General Sheridan, restoring to the exercise of their functions, the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed by himself some time ago, which were suspended by order of the Secretary of War. The members of the Board are Effingham Lawrence of Plaquemines; J. H. Oglesby of Orleans; John Burnside of Ascension; W. D. Smith of Jefferson; W. L. McMillan of Carroll. We hope they will proceed with their duties with all possible dispatch and energy, as no time is to be lost. The gentlemen named above are well known for their ability, wealth, and public spirit, and their names suffices to guarantee any undertaking.

MADAME MACK'S INSTITUTE.—The semi-annual examination of the St. Charles Institute which is conducted with so much ability by Madame Clara Mack, takes place on Monday and Tuesday next, and a Literary and Musical Soiree will be given at the Opera House on Wednesday evening, the 31st instant, in which her pupils will execute the choice programme of exercises selected for the display of their accomplishments. Madame Mack enjoys a high reputation as a thorough and systematic instructress, and we have no doubt of its being well sustained by the test to which the scholars of her Institute are to be subjected on these occasions.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt. W. B. Eaton, sailed yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For New York: C McCarthy, Miss Margie Wilson, Mrs Fitzsimon, W Vogel and wife, Hy R George and 2 s, Mr McDonald, Mrs A W Potter, H Gouget and wife, Jas Colgrove, Jas Lowe, Mr Tunnell, Mr M Jacobs, Mr Michael Heffernan, James Cassidy and Hugo Wyd.

For Havana—Juan Jauregain, Joaquin Gomez, Jos M Ave, Juan Sanchez, Manuel Diaz, Manuel Sieve, Antonio A Lopez, J M Schlein, Mrs Brewer and child, Mr Fenn, Don Antonio Gomez, Rafael Pedro Martinez, E Rodriguez, Ulodoro Quesada, Francisco Deas, D Campo, F Fernandez, C P Urrego, Ramon Morales, Sebastin Collazo, M Pelogre, Camilo Garcias, Genaro Alvarado, Fernando Polimbio, Francisco Castro, Jose M Garcia, Augustine Aguiera, Rafael Ave, Rafael Pedro, A Gomez, S Fernandez, R Fernandez, G Trujillo, A Lebano, M Cabrera, F de Castro.

The steamship George Washington, Capt Gager, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Jules F Fellows, wife, child and servant, Miss Margaret McKay, C Williams, Mrs Malt and servant, T W Ayers, J Pease, C Pease, Miss E F Williams, Miss E Simmons, Miss Pauline Harris, C De Ruyter, Miss J R Cooper, child and servant, F Ruiz, Miss Estelle D Wallace, J Wallace, Joseph Harz, S Salomon, Thos Hoe, Miss Eliza Hoe, C E Jackson, E Rodgers, J H Hill, Miss Hill, Jas Richardson and daughter, Miss A Brewer, Mrs Petit, Geo D Bright and wife.

The steamship General Sherman, Capt. Jeff Pendleton, sailed last evening for Belize, (Honduras) with a good freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs Beatrice and miss, Dr J C Durrum, H E Hymes, R O Hymes, Miss H Hymes, Miss H E Hymes, Master Hymes, Miss R C Hymes, Miss Mary Hymes, Miss Annie Hymes, Miss Mary Hymes, Miss Beatrice, Miss Mickel, Mr McCarthy, Mr Spencer, Mr Mitchell, Mr Adelsdorf, Mr J Corbett, Mr Orcand, Dr Lovelace, A A Biscoe, G Lee, W Johnson, Mr McDermott, Mr Carson, L H Rousseau, S F Rousseau.

Honors Conferred on a French Surgeon.

The medical profession, as a body, is not epoaled by large fees or a flattering appreciation of the services of its members. Surgeons come under a larger share of pay and honors than physicians. A man will pay for the amputation of one of his limbs sum he would begrudge to a physician for saving his life. Among the fortunate men of the chirurgical class is the eminent French surgeon, M. Nelaton, who, a few years ago, rendered great service to Garibaldi, in the case of the wounded foot of the Italian hero. For some time past his professional aid has been sought for by the young Prince Imperial, and with results gratifying alike to patient and doctor, in the convalescence of the former, and the distinction conferred, in consequence, on the latter.

M. Nelaton was paying a visit about three weeks ago to the Prince at St. Cloud, when his young patient said to him, "Well, a little Doctor, I have something to give you." He then presented the cross and ribbon of the Grand Order of the Legion of Honor, saying, "It is not quite new, as my father has worn it for some time." M. Nelaton immediately drove to the Tuileries to thank the Emperor, who confirmed the welcome fact, and added, "I shall never forget, Doctor, the care which my son has received from you." It would not be easy to confer a favor with greater delicacy and grace. A man cannot be a Prince of the Old Wet Indian, who had been operated on with success by Sir Astley Cooper. The latter ended his last visit by rising, and, with a low bow, saying that there would be no further occasion for his services. "Humph!" grunted the patient, who was still in his bed, "I suppose I must thank you. Take that," throwing his nightcap at the retiring surgeon. Sir Astley, anticipating, perhaps, the joke, caught the cap in his hand and put it in his pocket. On reaching his carriage he found a check for a thousand pounds in the cap.

The Abyssinian Captives—Letter from One of the Captives.

The London *Times* of the 9th instant contains a very interesting letter from one of the English captives who are held in captivity by the King of Abyssinia, in retaliation for his "jilting" by Queen Victoria. The letter is addressed to the wife of the prisoner:

"MEDALA, May 2.

"I just add a line to my letter of yesterday, as it is doubtful whether the opportunity for writing will not before many days have elapsed becomes exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible. The return of Mr. Flad, the disappointed messenger of the King in not obtaining the requested succession to his white victims, and the consequent conclusion that neither intercession nor bribe will avail him to extort fresh concessions from the British Government, or the generosity of British Christians, all, I believe, combine to bring before long our melancholy and doleful history to a crisis. Every day, say, every hour, we expect to be transferred to the inner dungeon and to get hand chains again. Only a week ago upwards of 200 prisoners, among whom are many persons of high rank, were ordered to be executed. This indeterminate measure, which has probably been prompted by the want of guards to protect them, indicates an improvident in the tyrant's temper. We fear that will full, wicked misrepresentations, and cruel, unpardonable Schoan, united in secondin, the true state of our position and the well known designs of the King. God, in His infinite mercy, may interpose and deliver us; and if not, our separation will only be for a short period, and our re-union in glory for ever and ever.

"God bless you and the darling children, and that we may both receive strength according to our need is the fervent prayer of your ever affectionate husband, HENRY A. STERN."

STATE TICKETS—Registration, as to Thursday last, stood, total number 1225, of which about 600 are white. The Registers are now at the Springs, as we are informed.

The crops, though yet comparatively in the grass by the recent heavy and long-continued wet spell of weather, are looking as well as could be expected, and if the season were done not make be drowning visit to our parish, we may expect an abundant yield.

The dredged enterprise has made to appearance in some of the adjoining parishes.—*Burrowsburg Bee.*

Yale College conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon the Greek Minister of Education, Mr. Mavrocordato, and Judge Taft, of Cincinnati. The degree of M. D. was given to D. Robinson, President of the Medical College, Medical Society, and M. A. to the three orators.

The Cincinnati Reporter understands that ex-President Andrew Johnson has been engaged to lecture in that city next winter.

Wintermute, one in Jacksonville, Florida, are so pleased that some damsels offer them for nothing.

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LITERARY.

"Partisan Life with Col John S. Mosby." By Major John Scott, of Fauquier, late C. S. A. With portraits and engravings on wood. Harper & Bros., publishers, New York.

From the publishers, through their agent in this city, (whose name was not left with the book) we have received the above named work of what we have read for some time. Indeed, we may safely say that it stands unequalled by any book written on the war either North or South. The subject is an excellent one and furnishes the very best of material to the annalist; and the writer is well fitted for the task of historian to the Partizan command. If there are now in this city any members of Stuart's cavalry, they will certainly remember the Major of Scott's Battalion—at first an independent command, but afterwards joined to the Fifth Cavalry, under General Rosser—a man that would generally attract attention. With a handsome and striking face, regular features and an air of settled melancholy; a man generally wrapped in thought; active in the discharge of his duty, but quiet, placid and dignified in camp; saying little except to his most intimate personal friends, (among whom was the present writer) but extremely affable and pleasant to them—such was Major John Scott, of Fauquier, an able barrister, an accomplished writer, a good soldier and an elegant gentleman. Before the war, Major Scott wrote a book upon the errors of the United States Government and Constitution under the title of "The Lost Principle," by *Harbourson*, and during the war, a book that might be called an appendix to the former, entitled "Letters to an Officer of the Army." Both of these works show great legal knowledge, close analytic powers and deep thought. The style is excellent.

The latter work was written when Major Scott was on sick leave in Richmond, and many a visitor to the State Library will remember the quiet, thoughtful man who generally sat musing in one of the alcoves, or conversing with the accomplished Librarian, John R. Thompson, Esq., the poet. Previous to this time Major Scott had drafted the "Partisan Ranger Law," which was immediately adopted by the Confederate Congress, giving, at the same time, the writer of this notice, who was then engaged upon a draft of a copy-right law, many valuable hints. On account of his exertions to get a law for the Partizan service, he was selected to write the history of Mosby's campaigns, and the present work shows how well he has performed the task. Major Scott has adopted the epistolary style—probably the best for a work of this character—and writes to "Dear Percy," an account of the daring deeds of the partizan ranger, John S. Mosby, the Marion of the late war. Major Scott has confined himself to *both* in giving the details of the adventures of the most terrible Ranger, although every temptation is offered to add romance, or exaggerate brave deeds. Napoleon III. says, in his "Life of Cæsar," that "Historic truth ought to be no less sacred than religion," Major Scott has taken this for a motto, and no one acquainted with the man would for one moment doubt that he had religiously adhered to it. The work is profusely illustrated, and published in the Harpers' best style. "*Bohemian.*"

—Every Saturday, for July 27th, has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. As usual, it is full of good things. The contents are "Culture and its Enemies," by Mathew Arnold, (Cornhill); "For Ladies Only," (Temple Bar; "Sisters of Silcote's," by Henry Kingsley; "Morrse's Life and Death of James," by Blackmore; "Stone Edge," (Cornhill), "Inhabited Planets," (Belgravia), "A Photograph from Life," (Argosy), "Browning and the University of Oxford," (Morning Star); "Foreign Notes;" "Practicles and Phrpse," by Story, (Blackwood).

—De Bow's Review for June has just been received, the delay, we presume, being due to the death of the proprietor and the consequent change in the management. R. G. Barrow, Edwin Q. Bell now appear as publishers. Hon. Charles Gayarre has a paper in this number on the founder, the late James Dunwoody Brownson DeBow. The other writers are Jno W. Daniel, Charless F. Fleichmann, George Fitzhugh, J. H. Black, John A. Wagener and Albert Stein.

—La Cause Perdue, 28 *iteration*, is now ready for subscribers. This number treats of the exchange of prisoners, and why prisoners were not exchanged is discussed. Published at the office of *La Renaissance*.

—Dunwoul Dickens. "Dombey and Son." By Charles Dickens, with original illustrations by S Eytinge, Jr. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by Bielock & Co., New Orleans.

Another of those beautiful little volumes is now ready for the public—and one of the best of all the great novelists works. Of course everybody has read "Dombey and Son;" but then it bears reading many times, certainly once a year, and the elegant appearance of these "Diamond" books would almost make one read it once a month. It is not easy to tire of such people as Florence Dombey, of Captain Cuttle, of Mr. Toots, of Bunsby, of Rob the Grinder, of Joe Bagstock and the others introduced to us in this volume. It is just the thing to read on days at Point Clear or Bay St Louis, and those going out of town would do well to put a copy in their satchell or pocket—for these neat books are of a convenient size for travelers.

—"Dixie Cookery, or How I Managed My Table for Twelve Years." A Practical Cookbook for Southern Housekeepers. By Mrs Barringer, of M. C. Loring, publisher, Boston. For sale by Bielock & Co., New Orleans.

This is a small book of 115 pages, devoted to the art of Cookery. It contains the usual recipes for all kinds of dishes, and for aim at anything that one wants to know. There is a good index to the book, adding greatly to its material value. Housekeepers will find it a useful work—very handy to have in the house.

—Littell's Living Age, for July 20th, is an interesting number. It gives us the beginning of Mr. J. S. Le Fanu's story, "The Tenants of Malory," highly spoken of abroad, and now being issued in the "Dublin University Magazine." The other articles are: "The New Industrial Gospel," (Spectator); "Charlotte Corday," (Fraser's Magazine); "American Poetry," (North British Review); "Maximilian," Boston Advertiser); "Bolshazzar in Paris," (Tribune); "A Crater in the Moon," (Good Words); "A Social Disintegration," (Macmillan); "Poetry," etc. Published every Saturday, by Littell & Gay, Boston. The same firm is preparing for publication some books that we shall look for with interest, viz: "Old Sir Douglass," by Hon. Mrs. Norton, "The Brownlows," by Mrs. Oliphant, "The Bramleighs, of Bishop's Folly," by Lever, "The Tenants of Malory," by Le Fanu.

—We have received an Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning. It contains an excellent engraving of the Seminary, done at the *Crescent* lithographic office, in this city, and drawn by Col. S. H. Lockett, Commandant of Cadets. It is supposed that there will be not less than 200 Cadets present during the next session. To the courtesy of David F. Boyd, Superintendent, we are indebted for this Register.

SOCIAL CLUB.—We acknowledge the polite invitation of Mr. W. A. Cohen, President of this Club, to attend their next amateur performance, to take place on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., at the Fine Arts Gallery, No. 57 Camp street.

Napoleon's Position.

M. M. THIERS AND JULES FABRE ON MONARCHY IN MEXICO—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris, of the 9th of July, evening, reports: In to-day's sitting of the Legislative body the Mexican question was discussed.

M. Thiers said—The Mexican expedition has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined and *the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America.* Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude towards the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition *was opposed by no one* in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government.

The first is that of a prince with irresponsible ministers, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a prince governing with responsible ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and one, if necessary, lean upon a representative Assembly which is able to oppose the Ministers, but which never, independent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy towards which we must advance as speedily as possible in the interest of the government and the country.

Serious silence prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. Greatet de Camagnac defended the Mexican expedition.

M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican nationality and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the government. The French troops caught have placed Maximilian, and then have quoted France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. (Noisy interruption.)

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words of M. Fabre.—*N. Y. Herald.*

At Buffalo, a few days ago, an officer halted a wagon on the street, having some hoopskirts, which he threw over the editor's desk. The wagon drove over the editor's desk, and made his escape.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Speech of Counsel for Prosecution.

Remaining Portions of Table Rock Blown Away.

Five Thousand Coolies Expected to Arrive in This City.

General Sickles Arresting Military Officers for Meddling with Politics.

Gen. Sheridan to be Removed.

Gen. Hancock Spoken of as His Successor.

Gen. Grant Followed by a Detective.

Mr. Ottenberg to be Retained as Minister in Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of King Otho, of Greece.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, July 27.—The testimony in the Surratt case closed and the arguments commenced to-day. Judge Fisher ruled upon a motion to strike out testimony. He admits all in relation to the attack on Seward and the intended attack on Johnson, as part of the conspiracy that resulted in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony of Surratt's shooting Union prisoners is admitted, as showing justice. The evidence as to Jacob Thompson's complicity was ruled out.

Carrington made the opening speech, addressing the Court on five legal points submitted. He spoke three hours, and will continue his remarks to the jury on Monday. He will probably occupy the whole day. Bradley and Merrick will follow for the defence. Pierpont will close. The speeches will occupy all of the time next week.

The National Bank of Unadilla, (Otsego county, New York, has failed in consequence of produce speculations. Liabilities $200,000.

The remaining portions of table rock were blown away to-day.

Revenue receipts to-day $755,000.

It is reported here that 2,000 coolies are expected to arrive at New Orleans under a contract made by a commissioner of the Chinese Government with certain planters in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

It is reported Sickles has arrested General military officers in his department for meddling in politics.

Washington, July 27.—The points of law submitted by Carrington to day to the Court, and argued by him were:

1. If the jury believe from the whole evidence that Abraham Lincoln received a wound from a pistol fired by John Wilkes Booth, in the city of Washington, on the night of the 14th mentioned in the indictment, which resulted in his death, in pursuance of a conspiracy to murder or assassinate said Lincoln, of which the prisoner was a member, and that the prisoner was at the place and performed the part assigned him toward the execution of the common design, then the prisoner is guilty as indicted, no matter what distance may have separated the conspirators, or how far apart they may have lurked at the time the wound was inflicted as aforesaid.

2. If the jury believe that the object of said conspiracy was to abduct the said Lincoln, the President of the United States with a general resolution on the part of the conspirators to remove the chief magistrate from office, and that the prisoner was a member of said conspiracy, and that while engaged in said unlawful conspiracy, one of the conspirators, without the knowledge, and contrary to the expression of the other conspirators, and the informal plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the jury should find the prisoner guilty as indicted.

3. If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time President Lincoln was killed, as aforesaid, the prisoner was either actively or constructive present, encouraging, aiding, abetting and counselling the principal offender, they should find him guilty as indicted, although he was never at or near the spot where the transaction, by which he was an aye-witness to the transaction, by which he opens for the Court to explain constructive presence, for we contend that he was constructively present no matter how far off He was at the post assigned him, where and in the manner the conspirators supposed he would be most effective.

4. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that President Lincoln was killed as aforesaid, in pursuance of said conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a member, he being either actually or constructively present at the time, it is a legal presumption that such presence was with a view to render aid, and it lies with the prisoner to rebut such presumption, if the fact be that he was there for a purpose unconnected with the conspiracy.

5. That the defence of *alibi* being an affirmative defence the burden of proof rests upon the defendant to establish, to the satisfaction of the jury, by a preponderance of the evidence.

The question of fact, for the jury, to be argued on Monday are, first, does it appear from the evidence that the assault charged in the indictment was made in the manner and about the time there stated, and within the jurisdiction of this Court?

2. Does it appear, from the evidence, that the wound which the deceased received, as charged in the indictment, caused his death?

3. Does it appear, from the evidence, that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy, of which the prisoner at the bar was a member?

4. What was the original character, plan and purpose of the conspiracy?

5. If it be found that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy, what part did he perform in the general plan?

6. Where was the prisoner, in point of fact, at the time the assault charged in the indictment was made? Was he in a foreign country, or was he in the city of Washington, D. C.?

7. Has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt expressly and by implication?

Washington, July 27.—Dying, who is reported to be an officer in the White House, telegraphs the following to the Baltimore *Sun*: "Mr. Plumb, the Secretary of Legation at Mexico, now in the City of Mexico, has been directed by the Secretary of State absolutely essential that our Government should be at once represented at the futures Governor Mr. Maximilian, being being in Mexico and acting as our Minister under a commission which expired on the last day of the last month. Mr. Plumb, it was deemed advisable to continue him as the representative of the United States, by special order. This action of the Secretary of State has been approved by the President and Cabinet."

As yet the President has not designated an officer to take command of Fort Duvall, in place of Gen. Sheridan, who, it is understood, will shortly be relieved from his present service and assigned to some other. About half a dozen names have been suggested, and the probability is that Gen. Hancock may be assigned to the command.

There is good authority for saying that it was not nor is it intended to relieve all the District Commanders, and the President has never entertained the idea of relieving any of them save Gen. Sheridan. If the latter should be assigned to other duty it is understood that such action will not be based upon the letter of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, in which the Attorney General's opinion is characterized as "opening the broad macadamized road to perjury," but upon the opinion of the President that in the execution of their common designs, and that while engaged in said unlawful conspiracy, one of the conspirators, without the knowledge, and contrary to the expression of other conspirators, and the informal plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the jury should find the prisoner guilty as indicted.

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3. If the jury, from the evidence, that President Lincoln was killed as aforesaid, in pursuance of said conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a member, he being either actually or constructively present at the time, it is a legal presumption that such presence was with a view to render aid, and it lies with the prisoner to rebut such presumption, if the fact be that he was there for a purpose unconnected with the conspiracy.

Richmond, July 27.—General Schofield will, on Monday, issue an order arranging the minutiae of the re-assembling of the Boards of Registration. Vacancies are to be filled by the sub district commanders. In the filling of the judicial offices which may become vacant in the State, nominations will be sent to the Governor. In all other vacancies nominations will be sent direct to headquarters.

New York, July 27.—Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio, sailed for Europe to-day.

An American homestead company is forming in this city to purchase large productive tracts in the Southern States.

New York, July 27.—Cotton a shade firmer, but less active. Sales 100 bales, middling uplands at 27¾c. Flour declined, chiefly on old and inferior grades; Superfine State $7 95@$8 80; Extra $10 to $11. Wheat heavy, 2 to 3c lower. Mixed Western Corn $1 02 to $1 05. Mess Pork $29 62. Lard firmer, 12¾ to 13¼c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet, unchanged.

New York, July 27.—The Bank Statement, Monday, will show a decrease in specie of $2,500,000, an increase in deposits of $1,250,000, increase of legal tenders $1,000,000, increase of loans $2,500,000. Stocks continue excited, tending strongly upward; Erie sold as high as 77¾, closing 76¾ to 76¾. Exports of specie to-day, $1,406,000. Money easier, unchanged.

Richmond, July 27.—A meeting was held to-day of citizens of Henrico county, presided over by Mr Franklin Stearns and delegates appointed to the August convention.

Savannah, July 27.—Cotton firm; sales of 115 bales middling at 26c; receipts 96 bales.

Mobile, July 27.—Cotton—sales of 150 bales low middlings at 23c; market hard at quotation; receipts 55 bales.

The number registered in this county so far is between 1800 to 1900, the colored rating about two to one.

Augusta, July 27.—Cotton in good demand, prices firmer; sales 251 bales, middlings 21 to 21½c. Weather clear and sultry. Accounts from Florida, and middle and eastern Alabama are favorable to crops. Grain crops abundant, and cotton generally promising.

Charleston, July 27.—Cotton in good demand; sales 90 bales, middlings 25c to 26c; receipts 97 bales. Weather extremely hot and sultry.

Louisville, July 27.—Sales 18 hhds Tobacco; lugs $3 50 to $5 50; leaf $6 to $17 75 for common to medium. Superfine Flour $6 75 to $7. Prime Wheat $1 75. Corn—delivered $1 08. Oats in bulk 85c. Mess Pork $24 50. Bacon Shoulders 12½c. Clear Sides 13½c, packed. Lard in tierces 13½c. Raw Whisky 31c in bond.

Louisville, July 27.—Rivers at a stand.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Flour dull; 25c lower, family $10 to $10 50. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn unchanged and quiet. Oats lower; 80 to 83c. Cotton dull, 26 to 27c for middling. Mess Pork steady; sales 300 bbls $24 at close; held at $24 50 to $25. Bulk Meats firmer. Shoulders 11½c. Bacon firm, clear ribsides 13½c, clear sides 13¾c. Lard steady; Leaf firm at 12½c. Sugar firm. Coffee firm, Rio 22 to 23c for raw. Whisky firm, 31c for raw.

St Louis, July 27.—Tobacco quiet and easy. Cotton dull, nothing doing. Flour inactive and unsettled. XX $9 50 to $11 50. Wheat dull, 3 to 5c lower. Corn lower, 1c lower. Oats lower, 80 to 83c for old. Rye 1c lower. Provisions firmer. Pork $24 50. Lard 12½c. Whisky dull, nothing doing.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Down Mississippi at 2 p. m. and Messenger at 1 p. m. River falling.

London, July 27.—Ex King Otho, of Greece, died at Leeseiz.

Vienna, July 27.—The Sultan has arrived, and is the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The official journal of the city says it is the intention of the Sultan to return to Paris the treaty of Prague. The same paper says the Czar has sent a letter to the Emperor of Prussia.

Liverpool, July 27, 2 p. m.—Cotton firm, but not so active. Prices unchanged.

Southwest Pass, July 27, 5 p. m.—Weather variable and threatening. The tides are beginning to make again, and that by to-morrow or Monday morning the bar will pass out without difficulty. It has been reported here that parties in town represented the bar as blocked up. The bar is not and has not been blocked for about a month.

Went to sea, steamships Rapidan and I. C. Harris. A brig is outside coming in.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, July 26, 11 A. M.—Soft breeze from W. N. W. Barometer 29.70. Went to sea, steamship Reindeer.

London, July 27, Noon—Consols 94. Bonds 72½.

Liverpool, July 27, Noon—Cotton firm and active. Middling Uplands 12¾d. Middling Orleans 13¼d.

Washington, July 27.—Custom receipts for the week ending the 20th inst., was $2,500,000. Internal revenue, $1,000,000. Gold's transfer to other duty are causing credence.

New York, July 27.—Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork heavy at $29 75. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 27 to 27½c. Freights quiet.

Gold 140. Treasury 6s, coupon, 111¾. 110¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupon, 111¾.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Our planters have managed to kill a good deal of grass lately, notwithstanding the continued rains, and all hoed up well. Should the corn crop will be very short. The grass worm has been helping the planter considerably, and we hear of but little damage done to the crop. Cotton is characterized as "opening the broad macadamized road to perjury," but upon the opinion of the President of the United States, and the informal plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the prisoner was either actively or constructively present, encouraging, aiding, abetting and counselling the principal offender, they should find him guilty as indicted, although he was never at or near the spot where the transaction, by which he was an eye-witness to the transaction, by which he opens for the Court to explain constructive presence, for we contend that he was constructively present no matter how far off He was at the post assigned him, where and in the manner the conspirators supposed he would be most effective.

4. If the jury believe from the evidence that President Lincoln was killed as aforesaid, in pursuance of said conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a member, he being either actually or constructively present at the time, it is a legal presumption that such presence was with a view to render aid, and it lies with the prisoner to rebut such presumption, if the fact be that he was there for a purpose unconnected with the conspiracy.

5. That the defence of *alibi* being an affirmative defence the burden of proof rests upon the defendant to establish, to the satisfaction of the jury, by a preponderance of the evidence.

The question of fact, for the jury, to be argued on Monday are, first, does it appear from the evidence that the assault charged in the indictment was made in the manner and about the time there stated, and within the jurisdiction of this Court?

2. Does it appear, from the evidence, that the wound which the deceased received, as charged in the indictment, caused his death?

3. Does it appear, from the evidence, that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy, of which the prisoner at the bar was a member?

4. What was the original character, plan and purpose of the conspiracy?

5. If it be found that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy, what part did he perform in the general plan?

6. Where was the prisoner, in point of fact, at the time the assault charged in the indictment was made? Was he in a foreign country, or was he in the city of Washington, D. C.?

7. Has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt expressly and by implication?

Washington, July 27.—Dying, who is reported to be an officer in the White House, telegraphs the following to the Baltimore *Sun*: "Mr. Plumb, the Secretary of Legation at Mexico, now in the City of Mexico, has been directed by the Secretary of State absolutely essential that our Government should be at once represented at the futures Governor Mr. Maximilian, being being in Mexico and acting as our Minister under a commission which expired on the last day of the last month. Mr. Plumb, it was deemed advisable to continue him as the representative of the United States, by special order. This action of the Secretary of State has been approved by the President and Cabinet."

As yet the President has not designated an officer to take command of Fort Duvall, in place of Gen. Sheridan, who, it is understood, will shortly be relieved from his present service and assigned to some other. About half a dozen names have been suggested, and the probability is that Gen. Hancock may be assigned to the command.

There is good authority for saying that it was not nor is it intended to relieve all the District Commanders, and the President has never entertained the idea of relieving any of them save Gen. Sheridan. If the latter should be assigned to other duty it is understood that such action will not be based upon the letter of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, in which the Attorney General's opinion is characterized as "opening the broad macadamized road to perjury," but upon the opinion of the President of the United States, and the informal plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the prisoner was either actively or constructively present, encouraging, aiding, abetting and counselling the principal offender, they should find him guilty as indicted, although he was never at or near the spot where the transaction, by which he was an eye-witness to the transaction, by which he opens for the Court to explain constructive presence, for we contend that he was constructively present no matter how far off He was at the post assigned him, where and in the manner the conspirators supposed he would be most effective.

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