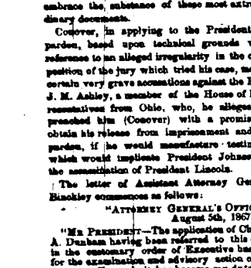
The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 79 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,206

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PROPRIETORS.
Office, No. 79 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, $12; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription, $5 per annum.
Rates of Advertising—Ordinary advertisements, not to exceed ten lines of the paper, $2.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1.
Flyers, or Circulars of large dimensions, $10 per hundred.
Notices of Marriages or Deaths, $1 each insertion.
First or Editorial Notices, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $5 per month.
Regular advertising rates otherwise invariably, shall be allowed such additional charges from the above-named rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall space be occupied for less than a square.
All Subscriptions or Advertisements to be charged to individuals must be paid for in advance.
All Subscriptions or Advertisements of any number of months will be published on dates.
All letters with changes, advertisements, etc., shall be addressed to the
NAMES OF ADVERTISERS.



NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1867.

Merchants and dealers in Cuba will find it to their interest to attend the sale of 450 mules privately sold, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See his sautoir advertisement.

COLLEGE EXERCISES.—We have in receipt of an invitation to attend the annual commencement exercises of the College of the Immaculate Conception, comprising dramatic performances by the pupils in French and English, and distribution of premiums, which will take place at 7 o'clock this evening, in the building on Bourbon street.

M. O. H. Boudreau, superintendent of schooner Constance, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, will please accept our thanks for a large file of late Mexican papers.

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHY.—We have had an opportunity of examining some advance sheets of M. F. Maury's new geography, and do not hesitate to pronounce it, in our opinion, the most correct thing that has yet been written upon that branch of education. It exceeds our warmest expectations, and we believe that it will stand unrivalled as a geography for our common schools and academies. The maps are truly splendid. They are comprehensive, and not crowded to confusion as maps generally are. The map of the world is the best ever published, and can be easily comprehended by the pupil. We have given this work, so far as we have seen it a critical examination, and we believe that our opinion will be considered too high. We believe this geography will be generally adopted by our School Boards. In contrast with the other works of this series, the geography is far ahead, both in point of originality and ability. Gen. Dabney H. Maury can give any information concerning this work that teachers and others may wish.

The Conover Perjury.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

We have received from the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press a very lengthy communication addressed by the Assistant Attorney General (Binckley,) of the United States, to President Johnston, of date August 5th, returning to him a letter a batch of documents, connected with an application for pardon, made to him by that convicted perjurer, Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham. The great length of these documents, obtained from official sources, precludes our publishing them in full in this issue, but the following summary will be found to embrace the substance of these most extraordinary documents.

Conover, in applying to the President for pardon, based upon technical grounds with reference to an alleged irregularity in the composition of the jury which tried his case, takes certain very grave accusations against the Hon. J. M. Ashley, a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who, he alleges, approached him (Conover) with a promise to obtain his release from imprisonment and his pardon, if he would manufacture testimony which would implicate President Johnson in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The letter of Assistant Attorney General Binckley commences as follows:

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5th, 1867.

"MR PRESIDENT—The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office in the customary course of Executive business for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become a duty devolving the habitual absence of the distinguished incumbent of the law department, carefully to consider the case.

"In a matter of pardoning, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to withhold advice and judgment until I shall have been further advised by your Excellency."

Mr. Binckley then sets forth the contents of the documents referred to, which consist of certain letters addressed by Mr. Ashley to the prisoner Dunham, closing his examination as follows:

"This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering data before me. The parcel comprising all has been handed to me at this office in an envelope from the Executive mansion, endorsed 'Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 22nd, 1867.' The papers having come to me in the hands of a person, whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in consideration.

"Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had come to me, received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that until I should have made this report, their quality of genuineness, or the reverse of it, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, and only so reported but as far as practicable in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. It may seem the handwriting of the Hon. J. M. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without an effort to satisfy myself of the genuine autography. I therefore exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. Ashley, to recommend the pardon of Dunham, to a gentleman unquestionably conversant with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

"In addition I desire to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States, charges of the gravest character, which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They express imputations of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking supposition of having connived with a convict perjurer for a clandestine imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, in the 39th Congress, and then upon the people of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of President of the United States, either by base misrepresentation or by subornation of perjury.

"I need not say with what astonishment and grief recent hour it charged that a scheme so abominable was hatched with the privity of a responsible member of Congress to seduce the infatuated victim himself, through appeals to his supposed cupidity, to qualify by a perjury, to be generated by himself, to aid and testify, the grand consummation of the imposture! But impossible as the existence of such a scheme may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave necessity for whatever consequences may possibly follow as inevitable, we conceive in the premises, to be found in it, merely because these extraordinary data have been thrust upon his attention by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, and who is still, in the most serious sense, under the grand jury's solemn presentment, qualified to be a witness in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully, your chief's serv't.

ASST ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

(There is further allusion to this subject in our telegraphic column.)

The foreign correspondents of the New York Times and Tribune, give extracts from Queen Victoria's book—"Biography of Prince Albert" —and we can not read them without being sensibly affected. We shall endeavor to give the letters of the Queen and the Prince, relating to their marriage in a day or two. They are very touching.

DESTROYED THE COTTON WORM.—At a meeting of planters in Carroll parish, resolutions were adopted recommending the use of fires, and plans laid for the destruction of the cotton worm millers that would lay mild to generate the cotton worm worm. One planter, Mr. Sumner, says the Record, had used these fires with highly gratifying success. There is no doubt of the appearance of the worm in that section.

MORGAN HOUSE.—The wife of Mr. Sewell Carter, of Alabama, a passenger of schooner Constance, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, will please accept our thanks for a late file of late Mexican papers.

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHY.—We have had an opportunity of examining some advance sheets of M. F. Maury's new geography, and do not hesitate to pronounce it, in our opinion, the most correct thing that has yet been written upon that branch of education. It exceeds our warmest expectations, and we believe that it will stand unrivalled as a geography for our common schools and academies. The maps are truly splendid. They are comprehensive, and not crowded to confusion as maps generally are. The map of the world is the best ever published, and can be easily comprehended by the pupil. We have given this work, so far as we have seen it a critical examination, and we believe that our opinion will be considered too high. We believe this geography will be generally adopted by our School Boards. In contrast with the other works of this series, the geography is far ahead, both in point of originality and ability. Gen. Dabney H. Maury can give any information concerning this work that teachers and others may wish.

The Conover Perjury.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

We have received from the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press a very lengthy communication addressed by the Assistant Attorney General (Binckley,) of the United States, to President Johnston, of date August 5th, returning to him a letter a batch of documents, connected with an application for pardon, made to him by that convicted perjurer, Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham. The great length of these documents, obtained from official sources, precludes our publishing them in full in this issue, but the following summary will be found to embrace the substance of these most extraordinary documents.

Conover, in applying to the President for pardon, based upon technical grounds with reference to an alleged irregularity in the composition of the jury which tried his case, makes certain very grave accusations against the Hon. J. M. Ashley, a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who, he alleges, approached him (Conover) with a promise to obtain his release from imprisonment and his pardon, if he would manufacture testimony which would implicate President Johnson in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The letter of Assistant Attorney General Binckley commences as follows:

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5th, 1867.

"MR PRESIDENT—The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office in the customary course of Executive business for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become a duty devolving the habitual absence of the distinguished incumbent of the law department, carefully to consider the case.

"In a matter of pardoning, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to withhold advice and judgment until I shall have been further advised by your Excellency."

Mr. Binckley then sets forth the contents of the documents referred to, which consist of certain letters addressed by Mr. Ashley to the prisoner Dunham, closing his examination as follows:

"This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering data before me. The parcel comprising all has been handed to me at this office in an envelope from the Executive mansion, endorsed 'Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 22nd, 1867.' The papers having come to me in the hands of a person, whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in consideration.

"Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had come to me, received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that until I should have made this report, their quality of genuineness, or the reverse of it, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, and only so reported but as far as practicable in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. It may seem the handwriting of the Hon. J. M. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without an effort to satisfy myself of the genuine autography. I therefore exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. Ashley, to recommend the pardon of Dunham, to a gentleman unquestionably conversant with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

"In addition I desire to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States, charges of the gravest character, which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They express imputations of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking supposition of having connived with a convict perjurer for a clandestine imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, in the 39th Congress, and then upon the people of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of President of the United States, either by base misrepresentation or by subornation of perjury.

"I need not say with what astonishment and grief recent hour it charged that a scheme so abominable was hatched with the privity of a responsible member of Congress to seduce the infatuated victim himself, through appeals to his supposed cupidity, to qualify by a perjury, to be generated by himself, to aid and testify, the grand consummation of the imposture! But impossible as the existence of such a scheme may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave necessity for whatever consequences may possibly follow as inevitable, we conceive in the premises, to be found in it, merely because these extraordinary data have been thrust upon his attention by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, and who is still, in the most serious sense, under the grand jury's solemn presentment, qualified to be a witness in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully, your chief's serv't.

ASST ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

(There is further allusion to this subject in our telegraphic column.)

The foreign correspondents of the New York Times and Tribune, give extracts from Queen Victoria's book—"Biography of Prince Albert" —and we can not read them without being sensibly affected. We shall endeavor to give the letters of the Queen and the Prince, relating to their marriage in a day or two. They are very touching.

DESTROYED THE COTTON WORM.—At a meeting of planters in Carroll parish, resolutions were adopted recommending the use of fires, and plans laid for the destruction of the cotton worm millers that would lay mild to generate the cotton worm worm. One planter, Mr. Sumner, says the Record, had used these fires with highly gratifying success. There is no doubt of the appearance of the worm in that section.

MORGAN HOUSE.—The wife of Mr. Sewell Carter, of Alabama, a passenger of schooner Constance, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, will please accept our thanks for a late file of late Mexican papers.

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHY.—We have had an opportunity of examining some advance sheets of M. F. Maury's new geography, and do not hesitate to pronounce it, in our opinion, the most correct thing that has yet been written upon that branch of education. It exceeds our warmest expectations, and we believe that it will stand unrivalled as a geography for our common schools and academies. The maps are truly splendid. They are comprehensive, and not crowded to confusion as maps generally are. The map of the world is the best ever published, and can be easily comprehended by the pupil. We have given this work, so far as we have seen it a critical examination, and we believe that our opinion will be considered too high. We believe this geography will be generally adopted by our School Boards. In contrast with the other works of this series, the geography is far ahead, both in point of originality and ability. Gen. Dabney H. Maury can give any information concerning this work that teachers and others may wish.

The Conover Perjury.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

We have received from the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press a very lengthy communication addressed by the Assistant Attorney General (Binckley,) of the United States, to President Johnston, of date August 5th, returning to him a letter a batch of documents, connected with an application for pardon, made to him by that convicted perjurer, Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham. The great length of these documents, obtained from official sources, precludes our publishing them in full in this issue, but the following summary will be found to embrace the substance of these most extraordinary documents.

Conover, in applying to the President for pardon, based upon technical grounds with reference to an alleged irregularity in the composition of the jury which tried his case, makes certain very grave accusations against the Hon. J. M. Ashley, a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who, he alleges, approached him (Conover) with a promise to obtain his release from imprisonment and his pardon, if he would manufacture testimony which would implicate President Johnson in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The letter of Assistant Attorney General Binckley commences as follows:

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5th, 1867.

"MR PRESIDENT—The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office in the customary course of Executive business for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become a duty devolving the habitual absence of the distinguished incumbent of the law department, carefully to consider the case.

"In a matter of pardoning, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to withhold advice and judgment until I shall have been further advised by your Excellency."

Mr. Binckley then sets forth the contents of the documents referred to, which consist of certain letters addressed by Mr. Ashley to the prisoner Dunham, closing his examination as follows:

"This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering data before me. The parcel comprising all has been handed to me at this office in an envelope from the Executive mansion, endorsed 'Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 22nd, 1867.' The papers having come to me in the hands of a person, whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in consideration.

"Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had come to me, received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that until I should have made this report, their quality of genuineness, or the reverse of it, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, and only so reported but as far as practicable in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. It may seem the handwriting of the Hon. J. M. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without an effort to satisfy myself of the genuine autography. I therefore exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. Ashley, to recommend the pardon of Dunham, to a gentleman unquestionably conversant with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

"In addition I desire to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States, charges of the gravest character, which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They express imputations of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking supposition of having connived with a convict perjurer for a clandestine imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, in the 39th Congress, and then upon the people of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of President of the United States, either by base misrepresentation or by subornation of perjury.

"I need not say with what astonishment and grief recent hour it charged that a scheme so abominable was hatched with the privity of a responsible member of Congress to seduce the infatuated victim himself, through appeals to his supposed cupidity, to qualify by a perjury, to be generated by himself, to aid and testify, the grand consummation of the imposture! But impossible as the existence of such a scheme may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave necessity for whatever consequences may possibly follow as inevitable, we conceive in the premises, to be found in it, merely because these extraordinary data have been thrust upon his attention by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, and who is still, in the most serious sense, under the grand jury's solemn presentment, qualified to be a witness in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully, your chief's serv't.

ASST ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

(There is further allusion to this subject in our telegraphic column.)

The foreign correspondents of the New York Times and Tribune, give extracts from Queen Victoria's book—"Biography of Prince Albert" —and we can not read them without being sensibly affected. We shall endeavor to give the letters of the Queen and the Prince, relating to their marriage in a day or two. They are very touching.

DESTROYED THE COTTON WORM.—At a meeting of planters in Carroll parish, resolutions were adopted recommending the use of fires, and plans laid for the destruction of the cotton worm millers that would lay mild to generate the cotton worm worm. One planter, Mr. Sumner, says the Record, had used these fires with highly gratifying success. There is no doubt of the appearance of the worm in that section.

MORGAN HOUSE.—The wife of Mr. Sewell Carter, of Alabama, a passenger of schooner Constance, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, will please accept our thanks for a late file of late Mexican papers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

10 o'clock, August 12.—The President at 10 this morning sent a communication to Stanton suspending him from office as Secretary of War and directing him to transfer the records, books, papers, &c., appertaining to the office, to Gen. Grant. Stanton then and there was informed that as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing him to at once enter upon duty. At noon the President received a note from Stanton denying his right, under the Constitution and laws, to suspend him without the consent of the Senate or legal cause; but inasmuch as the General Commanding the Armies of the United States has notified him that he had accepted the appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim* he had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Grant has assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a Cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain questions connected with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

The papers presented by Dunham, *alias* Conover, as grounds for pardon, contain no word impugning Ashley, Butler, or other persons. Those which profess to disclose a plot were filed subsequently, and apparently in despair of procuring a pardon without them. They are altogether distinct from the original pardon papers. There is the highest authority for saying that when these disclosures came officially before the President he decided to withhold them to the public without further investigation, or any attempt to gather the additional evidence which was said to exist.

It is officially stated that the value of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, assigned to the United States in part payment of the recent New Orleans defalcation, is not affected by the mortgage held by the Fourth National Bank of New York.

Washington, August 12.—The first communication from the Executive Department to Gen. Grant, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, was issued to-day at 2 o'clock, and referred to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of Cutler.

Revenue receipts to-day $1,062,000.

No further changes in the Cabinet are probable.

Washington, August 12.—It is confidently stated that Holt will be suspended in a day or two from his functions as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

Robinson had an interview with the Russian Minister to-day and has received his commission and instructions as sole commissioner to receive the territory.

In confirmation of previous dispatches regarding the War Department, it may be stated that the details of the commission requiring action on the part of the Secretary of War were transacted by Gen. Grant. The Commission leaves on the 21st inst. for California, whence they will proceed to Alaska. The commission in a manner will be four, concluding the labors of Commissioner, Ronsseau will return to Portland, Oregon, the headquarters of his Department, which includes the new territory.

It would seem, from indications, that the President will now push his views thoroughly. Impeachment, the world sees, is the next step. The excitement in political circles is intense.

New York, August 12.—Cotton very firm but quiet; sales 800 bales; middling uplands 29½c. Flour—receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000; Southern $11 25 to $15. Wheat drooping; Southern ambers $2 to $2 35. Corn—Western mixed $1 00 to $1 08. Provisions quiet but steady. Gin—common, 113½. Gold 140¾ to 140¾.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,512,000, decrease in specie $1,149,000, decrease in deposits $1,745,000, increase in circulation $6000, increase in legal tenders $9,189,000.

New York, August 12.—Demand for money very light; offerings very large; market exceedingly easy at 3 to 5 on call—6 to 7 for prime discounts. Gold closed firm at 140¾ to 140¾. Sterling very strong. Bankers ask 110 for prime time bills, but no business done at over 109¾ to 109¾. Governments strong—unaffected by Washington news.

Baltimore, August 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm—stock mostly low grades. Flour wanted for shipment, but buyers and sellers apart. Wheat 5c lower; red favors buyers Corn unsettled—white $1 01 to $1 11. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions dull for round lots; firm for jobbing lots; prices unchanged.

Richmond, August 12.—Gen. Schofield issued an order to-day, from which the following is an extract:

"Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, and not by the laws of the United States in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these Headquarters, and that they are not to suspend the civil authorities because of the want of necessity. In such cases the action or failure to act of civil affairs should be fully reported, in order that the commanding General may take such steps as a proper accountability for any neglect of duty."

Schofield wrote a letter to the city authorities this evening, asking what amount of the city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of Wm. James, collector of Internal Revenue for this District, two indictments were quashed to-day in the U. S. Court, and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of $1000 from a distiller.

Wilmington, August 12.—Great apathy exists among the whites in regard to registration, which is to commence on the 15th inst. No member disfranchised in this section will be longer than was at first supposed.

Augusta, August 12.—Cotton crop accounts continue favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. The caterpillar has appeared in some sections, but no serious damage has been done.

The wheat and corn crops are the largest known for many years. The abundant yield has saved thousands from starvation, and there are now no accounts of starvation from the sections heretofore in want.

San Francisco, August 12.—The business portion of Benicia was burned last evening. About forty buildings destroyed.

Advices from Mazatlan, of May 6th, represent that 10,000 persons died of the plague in one month.

Charleston, August 12.—General Sickles has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Daley and Radcliffe, who assaulted two Northern men in a bar-room, at Columbia. The sentence is six months' imprisonment in Fort Macon, N. C.

Registration began quietly to-day. Great apathy prevails in the community. Number registered to-day: 556, of whom 153 whites and 403 colored.

Cotton steady; sales of 33 bales middlings at 26 to 26½c; receipts 210 bales.

Mobile, August 12.—Cotton—sales 50 bales; low middlings 24c; market closed quiet. Receipts, two days, 268 bales.

The case of Mayor Horton, arrested Saturday for violation of the Civil Rights bill, was tried to-day before Commissioner Turner. Horton was held to bail in $2000 to appear before the United States Court.

Augusta, August 12.—Cotton market stiff; prices firm; sales 26 bales; middling 25 3-4c.

Savannah, August 12.—Cotton in fair demand; sales 236 bales, middlings firm at 26c. Receipts 284 bales.

Southwest Pass, August 12.—Crossed the bar, steamship Monterey at 6:30 A. M. Went up in tow, ship Pocahontas.

Vicksburg, August 12.—Up, Clara Dolsen, 11 A. M. Great Republic 2 P. M. Down, Henry Adkins 7 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, August 12.—Sales 87 hhds Tobacco; light lugs $3 50; selections $4 to $25. Superfine Flour $7; A No. 1, new, $10 50. Wheat higher, $1 85 to $1 90. Corn—mixed $1, delivered. Oats, new, 55 in bulk, old 65. Mess Pork $23 50. Bacon, shoulders 12½; clear sides 13¾, packed. Lard in tierces 12¾. Raw Whisky 30c in bond. Cotton, low middling 24 to 25c.

Lewisville, August 12.—River falling fast, 2 feet 2 inches in the canal by her mark.

Cincinnati, August 12.—Flour firmer and higher; family $10 to $10 50. Wheat 5c higher for red. Corn dull and lower, No. 1 mixed 84. Oats firmer, 53 to 55. Cotton firmer, middling, 26½c. Whisky steady 30c. Provisions firmer. Pork held $24. Bulk meats ¼c higher; shoulder 11¾c, sides 13¾. Bacon advanced, 12½ to 14½c, shoulders and sides 13½ to 13c, common Hams 20 to 22, sugar cured Hams, Lard firmer 12¾c. Coffee firm 22 to 26. Sugar 12 to 12¾ raw.

St. Louis, August 12.—Tobacco steady; nothing doing. Flour firm; XX $9 50 to $10 62½; family $12 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 05 to $1 10; No. 2 $2 05. Corn firm; white $1 05 to $1 15; yellow 98c to $1; mixed 96c. Oats firmer, at 57 to 58c. Provisions firmer. Pork held $24 25. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at $2 04 to $2 05 free.

Buffalo, August 12.—Capt. Moriarty convicted.

Gibraltar, August 12.—The Austrian Frigate Navara sailed to-day for Vera Cruz, where she will await Maximilian's remains.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Head of Passes, August 11.—The United States steamer Tuscarora, which was ageround in Calebb's Cap, is out, and on her way up.

Galveston, August 11.—The deaths in the city from July 14th to August 10th were 56. The deaths from August 10th to August 10th were 81.

Of this number 39 were interred on the 10th, making an increase of 10 over the previous day. The troops are, thus far, exempt from the disease.

A messenger from Corpus Christi reports the fever bad at that place. It has also appeared at Waco.

The Clinton will belay off troops from Brazos on regular out at New Orleans.

Reuters, August 12.—Wool—Quiets 94¾. Bonds 73¾.

Reuters, August 12.—Wool—Cotton firmer; sales 12,000 bales. Quietest unchanged.

Western, August 12.—The reports regarding Napoleon's resignation are groundless. Napoleon has received and will have an interview with the Russian Minister to-day.

The statement of Rothschild to another the Polish Embassy allegedly was largely attended. A committee was appointed to investigate and report on the matter, which will be published at once.

Chicago, August 12.—Col. E. A. Gilmore, Postmaster, was drowned in the lake.

Baltimore, August 12.—The recent items of a disagreement between the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief are without foundation. The latter has not been absent from Washington, and has not been consulted, and is in no way responsible for the action of the Secretary of War. The latter seems to be acting entirely on his own responsibility.

Liverpool, August 12, 9 P. M.—Middling uplands reported at 12½d.

New York, August 12.—Movements of the Ocean steamers.

A lady, nearly dead in Hartford in consequence of a dose of chloroform, which had been administered to her by a dentist, was restored to consciousness on Saturday by the application of the electric battery.

The Peruvian Congress had ordered a gold medal for Murray for his services in behalf of republicanism, but Murray declined. President Prado had appointed a minister to Mexico.

The Chilians are indignant at the declaration of defensive war against Spain. They want an offensive war.

New York, August 12.—Stocks stronger; money firm, 5 per cent; gold 140¾ to 140¾; sterling, time, 109¾ to 109¾; sight 110¼ to 110¾; 5 20's, of '62, coupons, 113¾ to 113¾.

Flour—old 10c better; new still and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn heavy, and 1 @ 2c lower. Pork firmer, at $23 35 to $23 87½. Lard quiet and firmer at 12¾ to 13¾c. Whisky steady. Cotton steady; middling uplands 26½c.

Raleigh, N. C.—August 10.—The following letter has been written by General Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
August 10, 1867.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina:

The circumstances set forth in the telegram of your Excellency show that it has been impracticable to revise the jury lists in compliance with General Orders No. 32 in time for the present term of the courts, paragraph two of General Orders No 32 is, therefore, suspended in its application to the present term of the superior or county courts of North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be empannelled as heretofore provided by law. The publication of your Excellency's telegram and this reply is authorized for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Sickles.

[Signed]

Captain and A. A. A. General.

New York, August 11.—Ex-Senator Harris publishes a card stating that a letter repudiating Congressional policy misrepresenting him, published in a New York paper of Saturday, which many persons supposed to have been written by him, is a forgery, and fully indorses reconstruction by Congress.

Charleston, August 11.—The crop accounts from nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the State are improved. In the lower sections the condition. The damage of caterpillars along the coast is, so far, inconsiderable.

St. Louis, August 11.—Immense frauds in soldiers' discharges and transportation vouchers have transpired. Several parties have been arrested, and it is alleged regular combinations exist, having agents here, in Washington, New York and other Eastern cities.

Two telegraph stations have been burned below Fort Laramie, within a few days by the Indians.

Paris, August 11.—A great fire occurred at Bordeaux. Eighty persons are reported killed and injured.

Negotiations between Austria and Italy, regarding boundaries, etc., have been suspended.

Rouher has had an interview with the Russian Minister to-day and has received his commission and instructions as sole commissioner to receive the territory.

In confirmation of previous dispatches regarding the War Department, it may be stated that the details of the commission requiring action on the part of the Secretary of War were transacted by Gen. Grant. The Commission leaves on the 21st inst. for California, whence they will proceed to Alaska. The commission in a manner will be four, concluding the labors of Commissioner, Ronsseau will return to Portland, Oregon, the headquarters of his Department, which includes the new territory.

It would seem, from indications, that the President will now push his views thoroughly. Impeachment, the world sees, is the next step. The excitement in political circles is intense.

New York, August 12.—Cotton very firm but quiet; sales 800 bales; middling uplands 29½c. Flour—receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000; Southern $11 25 to $15. Wheat drooping; Southern amber $2 to $2 35. Corn—Western mixed $1 00 to $1 08. Provisions quiet but steady. Gin—common, 113¾. Gold 140¾ to 140¾.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,512,000, decrease in specie $1,149,000, decrease in deposits $1,745,000, increase in circulation $6000, increase in legal tenders $9,189,000.

New York, August 12.—Demand for money very light; offerings very large; market exceedingly easy at 3 to 5 on call—6 to 7 for prime discounts. Gold closed firm at 140¾ to 140¾. Sterling very strong. Bankers ask 110 for prime time bills, but no business done at over 109¾ to 109¾. Governments strong—unaffected by Washington news.

Baltimore, August 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm—stock mostly low grades. Flour wanted for shipment, but buyers and sellers apart. Wheat 5c lower; red favors buyers Corn unsettled—white $1 01 to $1 11. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions dull for round lots; firm for jobbing lots; prices unchanged.

Richmond, August 12.—Gen. Schofield issued an order to-day, from which the following is an extract:

"Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, and not by the laws of the United States in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these Headquarters, and that they are not to suspend the civil authorities because of the want of necessity. In such cases the action or failure to act of civil affairs should be fully reported, in order that the commanding General may take such steps as a proper accountability for any neglect of duty."

Schofield wrote a letter to the city authorities this evening, asking what amount of the city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of Wm. James, collector of Internal Revenue for this District, two indictments were quashed to-day in the U. S. Court, and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of $1000 from a distiller.

Wilmington, August 12.—Great apathy exists among the whites in regard to registration, which is to commence on the 15th inst. No member disfranchised in this section will be longer than was at first supposed.

Augusta, August 12.—Cotton crop accounts continue favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. The caterpillar has appeared in some sections, but no serious damage has been done.

The wheat and corn crops are the largest known for many years. The abundant yield has saved thousands from starvation, and there are now no accounts of starvation from the sections heretofore in want.

San Francisco, August 12.—The business portion of Benicia was burned last evening. About forty buildings destroyed.

Advices from Mazatlan, of May 6th, represent that 10,000 persons died of the plague in one month.

Charleston, August 12.—General Sickles has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Daley and Radcliffe, who assaulted two Northern men in a bar-room, at Columbia. The sentence is six months' imprisonment in Fort Macon, N. C.

Registration began quietly to-day. Great apathy prevails in the community. Number registered to-day: 556, of whom 153 whites and 403 colored.

Cotton steady; sales of 33 bales middlings at 26 to 26½c; receipts 210 bales.

Mobile, August 12.—Cotton—sales 50 bales; low middlings 24c; market closed quiet. Receipts, two days, 268 bales.

The case of Mayor Horton, arrested Saturday for violation of the Civil Rights bill, was tried to-day before Commissioner Turner. Horton was held to bail in $2000 to appear before the United States Court.

Augusta, August 12.—Cotton market stiff; prices firm; sales 26 bales; middling 25 3-4c.

Savannah, August 12.—Cotton in fair demand; sales 236 bales, middlings firm at 26c. Receipts 284 bales.

Southwest Pass, August 12.—Crossed the bar, steamship Monterey at 6:30 A. M. Went up in tow, ship Pocahontas.

Vicksburg, August 12.—Up, Clara Dolsen, 11 A. M. Great Republic 2 P. M. Down, Henry Adkins 7 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, August 12.—Sales 87 hhds Tobacco; light lugs $3 50; selections $4 to $25. Superfine Flour $7; A No. 1, new, $10 50. Wheat higher, $1 85 to $1 90. Corn—mixed $1, delivered. Oats, new, 55 in bulk, old 65. Mess Pork $23 50. Bacon, shoulders 12½; clear sides 13¾, packed. Lard in tierces 12¾. Raw Whisky 30c in bond. Cotton, low middling 24 to 25c.

Lewisville, August 12.—River falling fast, 2 feet 2 inches in the canal by her mark.

Cincinnati, August 12.—Flour firmer and higher; family $10 to $10 50. Wheat 5c higher for red. Corn dull and lower, No. 1 mixed 84. Oats firmer, 53 to 55. Cotton firmer, middling, 26½c. Whisky steady 30c. Provisions firmer. Pork held $24. Bulk meats ¼c higher; shoulder 11¾c, sides 13¾. Bacon advanced, 12½ to 14½c, shoulders and sides 13½ to 13c, common Hams 20 to 22, sugar cured Hams, Lard firmer 12¾c. Coffee firm 22 to 26. Sugar 12 to 12¾ raw.

St. Louis, August 12.—Tobacco steady; nothing doing. Flour firm; XX $9 50 to $10 62½; family $12 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 05 to $1 10; No. 2 $2 05. Corn firm; white $1 05 to $1 15; yellow 98c to $1; mixed 96c. Oats firmer, at 57 to 58c. Provisions firmer. Pork held $24 25. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at $2 04 to $2 05 free.

Buffalo, August 12.—Capt. Moriarty convicted.

Gibraltar, August 12.—The Austrian Frigate Navara sailed to-day for Vera Cruz, where she will await Maximilian's remains.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Head of Passes, August 11.—The United States steamer Tuscarora, which was ageround in Calebb's Cap, is out, and on her way up.

Galveston, August 11.—The deaths in the city from July 14th to August 10th were 56. The deaths from August 10th to August 10th were 81.

Of this number 39 were interred on the 10th, making an increase of 10 over the previous day. The troops are, thus far, exempt from the disease.

A messenger from Corpus Christi reports the fever bad at that place. It has also appeared at Waco.

The Clinton will belay off troops from Brazos on regular out at New Orleans.

Reuters, August 12.—Wool—Quiets 94¾. Bonds 73¾.

Reuters, August 12.—Wool—Cotton firmer; sales 12,000 bales. Quietest unchanged.

Western, August 12.—The reports regarding Napoleon's resignation are groundless. Napoleon has received and will have an interview with the Russian Minister to-day.

The statement of Rothschild to another the Polish Embassy allegedly was largely attended. A committee was appointed to investigate and report on the matter, which will be published at once.

Chicago, August 12.—Col. E. A. Gilmore, Postmaster, was drowned in the lake.

Baltimore, August 12.—The recent items of a disagreement between the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief are without foundation. The latter has not been absent from Washington, and has not been consulted, and is in no way responsible for the action of the Secretary