The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Four	25	40	60	110	225
Five	30	50	100	170	275
Six	35	60	120	200	325
Seven	40	70	135	230	375
Eight	45	75	150	260	425
Nine	50	80	165	290	450
Ten	55	85	180	320	500
Eleven	60	90	195	350	540
Twelve	65	95	210	380	580
Thirteen	70	100	225	410	620
Fourteen	75	105	240	440	660
Fifteen	80	110	260	470	700
Sixteen	85	115	280	500	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1867.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—We are requested to notice that the lectures of the above University, Medical Department, for the session of 1867-68, will begin on Monday, October 14th, 1867, and continue until the 1st of March. Medical students will please note this time.

A SUPERSEDED GOVERNMENT.

The telegraph informs us the President has intimated to Secretary Stanton that "considerations of high public interest will persuade him to accept his resignation if tendered," and Mr. Stanton has replied that similar "considerations will prevail with him to hold the office until the assembling of Congress."

It has been known to the country for some time that Mr. Stanton, and perhaps another member of the Cabinet, were not in good accord with the President, and many could not understand how a collision between them had been so long averted. It has now come, and events seem to be rapidly hastening to a conclusion. Mr. Stanton's connection with the Radical party and substantial concurrence in their policy was recognized as a fact, and many doubted the propriety of his continuing to be a member of a Government whose principles and policy were so diametrically opposed to those of the party with which he affiliated.

Hitherto no intimation from the President of the United States, to any of his confidential advisers that their resignations would be acceptable, was equivalent to a command, and was never disregarded. It was left to Mr. Stanton to inaugurate a new rule, and his course scarcely redounds to his honor or speaks well for the delicacy of his sentiments. He may continue to receive the emoluments attached to the portfolio of War, but the President has it in his power to ignore his existence and to send his orders through another office. We do not see how the President can escape from the dilemma but by appointing another Secretary, or by ordering the duties of his War Minister to be performed by some other officer. If Mr. Stanton's resignation be desirable now, it should have been so many months ago, and in suffering him so long to retain his department, the President has unquestionably yielded his supremacy as Chief of his own Council and taken a position from which he will not find it easy to extricate himself.

Since the early days of the Republic, with a few exceptions, there has been a gradual descent in the scale of character in the incumbents of the presidency. A year or two before Macaulay died, basing his belief upon this fact, he predicted the speedy dissolution of our Government. And the world has meanwhile had attracted the attention of other European statesmen and philosophers. They reasoned from history, and events have justified the infallibility of history as a guide in such prophecies. But it was reserved for the present age to see a man in the Executive chair who has so little respect for himself, or for the dignity of his office, as to submit to be kicked and spit upon by every miserable scoundrel who has the audacity to threaten him openly because the President differs from him in the proper method of reconstructing the Union. We trust that he will not, at least, tolerate this rebellion in his own household, but find means, if not to expel the insubordinate member, at least to take from him his power to inflict further injury. Millard Fillmore would instantly have accepted a challenge from any of his Cabinet advisers, even backed by a majority of Congress, and Buchanan would have resigned his office rather than see it disgraced in his person. What would Andrew Jackson have done in the same circumstances? Would he not have taken the responsibility without hesitation, and tested the extent of his powers? Imagine a member of Washington's Cabinet refusing to resign, when its desirableness to the President had been made known to him, and insulting upon holding on to the office with words of defiance! Would a man of them have dared to pursue such a course? We incline to believe that even James Buchanan, weak and supple as he was, would have resisted the very first indication of an intention to insult him and bring the Presidency into contempt.

The proper time to resent an insult from a responsible quarter is the very moment it is offered. Subsequent to that it is perceived. It is too late now for Mr. Johnson to repel the insults which have been so freely offered to him, and to vindicate the honor of his station. Paper vetoes are not the weapons to use in meeting the attacks of the unprincipled politicians who are arrayed against him. We reflect with the deepest pain upon the sad spectacle held up for the contemplation of the world, in the war now going on at Washington, between co-ordinate departments of the Government. Congress has no power *under the Constitution* to take from or add to the powers of the Executive. His powers and duties are, as every schoolboy in the United States ought to know, defined in the fundamental law, and when Congress undertakes to do so, Congress should be disregarded. The President is necessarily the judge—the exclusive judge of his own functions, subject, of course, to such exposition of the Constitution with relation thereto, as have been laid down by the common arbiter, the Supreme Court of the United States. Can an instance be shown where either House of Congress has undertaken to dictate to the President in any matter wherein his own Constitutional powers were concerned? The "Tenure of office Bill" and other Bills passed by Congress, are plainly notoriously unconstitutional, and admitted to be so by the exponents of the radical party themselves. These bills strike at the powers of the Executive and were intended to degrade him if he observed his oath he must resist these encroachments at once on constitutional grounds without waiting for the Supreme Court to pass upon them. Can one suppose that any of these Radical leaders would drink the cup they have presented to Mr. Johnson?

If the Government has been subverted, if the Constitution has been overturned by the war, so be it—that we can understand; but for party's sake to ignore the oath to support that instrument, and ask or take the same oath, and then deliberately go to work to violate its provisions and set at nought its principles.

Mr. Johnson should have taken a decided course long ago, and if a crisis is to come, the sooner it comes the better for all of us.

The following letter from Assumption parish is only one of several received regarding the same subject. The first application for relief was made to Mr. George O. Swout, Secretary of the Relief Committee, who, having no funds at his immediate disposal, referred the matter to Gen. Mower, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau here. The General is willing and anxious to extend the necessary relief, and if application is made through the proper channels promises to send out relief at once. The sums collected by the committee, owing to the very hard times and unfavorable circumstances, were very small, there being only between 20,000 and 30,000 dollars to be distributed throughout the entire inundated districts. The reference we have made to Gen. Mower's office explains the reference in the letter to the article in the *Bounce*.

PAIN COURTVILLE, PARISH OF ASSUMPTION, } August the 4th, 1867. }

To the Editors of the N. O. Bee:

Gentlemen—Your laudable appeal to the children of New Orleans, in behalf of the suffering people of the overflowed districts of Louisiana—and so generously responded to by them, deserves the warmest thanks of the population of said districts. Yet, notwithstanding the noble efforts of the people of New Orleans, it is to be regretted that some districts have not had money out to them that charitable assistance which is intended by the subscription in favor of the inundated. Tombarelles to which, we respectfully refer you to the overwhelmings which took place between Mr. Geo. O. Swout, Secretary of the New Orleans Relief Committee, and the President of the Police Jury of the parish of Assumption, which can be seen by referring to the Bounce, the official organ of said parish, hereto annexed.

We have the honor, Gentlemen,
Respectfully, &c., &c., &c. to be,
BUSSIERE CHERAMIE OF ASSUMPTION PARISH.

THE REPORTED YELLOW FEVER AT NEW IBERIA.—We are informed by a physician residing in New Iberia, and who left there Saturday, and who has had leave from there through another physician, an army surgeon, who arrived Monday, that the report of yellow fever there is a mistake. There is some bilious and congestive fever, but not by any means general, and the report of 150 to 200 cases of any disease is a wild exaggeration. Hardly a dozen cases exist of any fever.—*Picayune.*

The Surratt Trial—Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Bradley, after further argument, continues as follows:

Gentlemen, let us see who was Mrs. Mary H. Surratt. I believe her tongue has spoken of her except in her praise, unless it be Lewis J. Weichman and John M. Lloyd. Not only happy in the enjoyment of her reputation, but evident ly happy in her associations. Look at those witnesses who have appeared before you on that stand. No breath of suspicion ever passed across her path; no taint of falsehood ever touched her. She walked peerless. That she was lovable is shown by the testimony in the case. She received into her house a young man who is introduced by her son as an old college mate. She treats him as her son. In sickness she nurses him; she admits him to all the freedom of her family. Two brief months pass, and a stranger is introduced into that house, and she is accomplished. Two short months more pass, and this gentleman is a frequent visitor at her house. A man is brought there and introduced as Mr. Wood, by Weichman.

This Wickedman, not Weichman, tells you she was excited in her parlor, and called upon him to pray for her intentions. He knew it would not do to represent her as calm at that time—ten o'clock. This serpent makes up the story of her excitement. It was a fabricated, wicked lie. I bore with some degree of patience the assault made by the district attorney on this poor prisoner, but I say Weichman, this wretch—I can call him that; he is not a prisoner, he is a free man; has the use of his arms, and I am a man—testifies that that poor sickly girl, in party to the conspiracy, said the death of Lincoln was no more than the death of a negro in the army. Even if she did say such a thing under excitement, what man who has an honest heart would repeat it! That heart-stricken girl, now trembling for the fate of this poor brother, while that wretch is put on the stand to testify that against her. Again, you remember his testimony about hearing the foot step. We stamp it as a lie. At once we show you that Anna Surratt went to the door and received papers from Mr. Scott for Miss Jenkins, and yet I have seen men and women in this courthouse shaking hands with Weichman "Oh! shame, where is thy blush?"

After reading some further testimony, he (Mr. Bradley) would show that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty; that the record against her was not enough to hang a dog, and that the proof against her now written to the core, and should not for a moment be entertained by any honest man. The man who conspired says he knew Mr. Carland. No man impeaches Carland's testimony. Weichman acknowledges he had a conversation with Carland. When Carland is called, he says Weichman told him that he would not have testified, but he did it left to himself, and that he was obliged to swear as he had done.

If Carland's testimony is true, Weichman stands convicted of telling one story at a trial, and another story at another; only the statement now is more aggravated, because he says he will assist the prosecution. He is utterly unworthy of credit, and his testimony cannot be entertained.

In conclusion, Mr. Bradley said he hoped that after considering the testimony and hearing the argument, the jury, if satisfied of Mrs Surratt's innocence, would in justice to her memory, as they have the right to do, draw up a statement to that effect.

BANKRUPTCY.—The Louisville *Courier* says: "The first case in South Carolina, the first we have heard of in the South, under the bankrupt act, was decided in the U. S. District Court, at Charleston, on the 10th inst. Judge Bryan charged the jury that the failure by a banker or merchant to meet his commercial paper at maturity, and non-resumption of payment within fourteen days, although without fraud, created involuntary bankruptcy; that an assignment made under State laws of last May although in trust for the benefit of creditors of a trader, constituted the assignor an involuntary bankrupt on tending to defeat the operations of the bankrupt act.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Judge Fisher's Charge.

The Case Submitted to the Jury.

No Prospect of a Verdict.

FROM EUROPE.

Yellow Fever in Havana.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 7.—Judge Fisher's charge covers four and a half columns. Its tone is regarded as unfavorable to the prisoner. The following is his summing up: "From the observations which I have addressed to you you will infer—

1. That a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the Republic and the heads of the Executive departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal government, by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as heinous, and as baneful to the people of this country, as the compassing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain, is the subject of that realm.

2. That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or other crime which may flow from it.

3. That the Government may waive the charge of treason against one or all the conspirators and proceed against them for the small charge of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

4. That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in establishing the heinous character of the offence laid in the indictment.

5. That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment, the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of the murder was, at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove the existence of a war, but it is relevant into account in determining the heinous character of the crime, it being a fact of which courts will take judicial cognizance.

6. That he who does an act by another does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequences in criminal as well as in civil cases.

7. That although Mary H. Surratt, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defence, the mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy, cannot be regarded as conclusive if the party charged with it, will not avail him if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy.

8. That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, and a circumstance very unfavorable to the party who makes it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn by Vienna, proposed.

9. The flight from the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts, the concealment of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

10. Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor or threats, or fear, is rejected as inadmissible against him, who makes it, yet it made freely and voluntarily, is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

The foreman of the jury requested a copy of the recorded evidence. Fisher said it was unusual. The defence was entitled to the proceedings. It was a delicate point. The jury retired without comments. The prisoner was in court with feverish anxiety.

Washington, August 7.—Revenue receipts to day, $112,000.

Washington, August 7, 9 P. M.—No verdict in the Surratt case. The corridors are filled with an anxious crowd.

Washington, August 7—10:30 P. M.—Fisher took his seat and the Bailiff stated that there was no prospect of an agreement among the jurors. Some of the jurors have been indulgent, while others were arguing matters. Fisher, without adjourning court, said he would go home and not receive the verdict until morning. It is seriously apprehended that the jury will hang.

Fisher's charge is characterized by some as a stump speech.

Two hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged from the Springfield, Mass. Armory.

At last accounts the Chamber were inditing anxious inquiries regarding the increase of the American squadron in their waters.

J. S. Gallody has been elected to Congress from Kentucky, vice Elijah Hise.

Dispatches from Fort Hays says: The Government will have to reinforce or abandon the Plains.

It is said the President and Seward are not in perfect accord regarding future movements in the Southern states.

Charleston, August 7.—The counsel of John Frazer & Co. have prepared a lengthy answer to the bill of complaints filed against them by the Government in the U. S. Circuit Court. They deny the allegation that the Charleston firm was agent of the Confederate States Government, for the purpose of being able to buy the Liverpool firm rent by their pleading upon the case made in England, and upon the settlement there agreed upon as a concession of the controversy. The Charleston firm will move for a dissolution of the injunction restraining them from the use of their property. The case will probably be heard by the U. S. District Court, Judge Bryan, now sitting in Greenville. Hon. James B. Campbell and Hon A. G. Magrath are counsel for defendants. It is understood that the Hon. Caleb Cushing will represent the Government. The case will probably go on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The caterpillar or army worm has made its appearance among the cotton on several of the Neal islands, between here and Savannah.

Milwaukie, August 7.—Attention was attracted to packing cotton in bales, which bales were wet with the thermometer at 90, and an examination showed them filled with sand and salt. White, a packer here, has been arrested. The swindle, it is said, has been carried on for months, involves $20,000.

New York, August 7.—Stocks dull. Money five per cent. Gold 140¾. Sixes of '62, coupons, 113¾. Cotton easier, sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 28¾c to 29c. Flour dull and declining; State $6 20 to $10 00. Southern $11 15 to $16 00. Western winter number $2 20 to $2 30; white $2 15 to $2 55. Corn active; mixed western $1 13 to $1 15; white $1 18. Groceries dull. Turpentine 50¾c to 60c. Rosin $1 to $8 50. Freights heavy.

New York, August 7.—Arrived—steamships Queen, from Europe, and Moro Castle, from Havana. Fire in Spanish ship Jay in the cocoa tree, was burned. The Prussian bark Michel was struck by lightning.

The citizens of Havana are indignant at the increase of the police force and armed guard. The yellow fever prevails at Havana. Capt. Norton, of the brig Ocean Bell, died of fever. The season is rainy, warm and sickly.

Sugar inactive—No. 12 Dutch standard 8¾ to 8¾ reals per arroba.

Liverpool, August 7—2 P. M.—Bacon 44s. Common Rosin 7s 6d. Turpentine 33s 3d.

Mobile, August 7.—Sales to day of 60 bales low middlings at 26c; receipts 58 bales.

Augusta, August 7.—Weather close and cloudy; too much rain for cotton.

Wilmington, August 7.—Spirits Turpentine steady—38¾c. Rosin firm $2 80 to $6. Weather pleasant.

Savannah, August 7.—Cotton dull and heavy—middlings 28¾. Receipts 148. Report from crops favorable. No rain.

Vicksburg, August 7.—Passed down: Bee and barges, at 11 a. M., and the Clara Dolsen at 2 P. M. Weather fair.

Charleston, August 7.—Cotton steady. Sales 33 bales middlings 26¾ to 27c. Receipt 260 bales.

Louisville, August 7.—Sales of 213 bbls Tobacco—market firm; lugs $3 to $5; common to medium leaf $6 to $17 75; selections $20 to $22 75; manufacturing $35. Superfine Flour $7 75. Corn 90c. Wheat $1 25 to $1 35. Corn—delivered, $1. Oats—new in bulk 50 to 55c. Mess Pork $23 50. Bacon—shoulders 19¾c; clear sides 19¾c. Packed Lard—prime in tierces 12¾c. Whisky—raw in bond 30c. Sales 200 bales low middling Cotton at 24c.

Louisville, August 7.—River rising, 3 feet 4 inches in the Canal by the mark.

St. Louis, August 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 24 to 25. Flour a shade firmer, prices unchanged. Wheat firmer and 5c higher, ranging from $1 20 to $2 15. Corn buoyant and higher, $1 to $1 12½ for white; 90c for yellow, 84 to 85c for mixed. Oats 47 to 49c. Provisions dull. Pork $24. Bacon shoulders 12½c, clear ribbed sides 14¾c. Lard 12½c to 13c for choice kettle rendered. Whisky quiet $2 to $2 25 free.

Louisville, August 7.—The steamer Cora S. has been raised and her cargo discharged at Henderson, Kentucky. The steamer proceeded to Evansville for repairs.

Baltimore, August 7.—Cotton steady and unchanged, middlings 26¾ to 26c. Rio coffee dull; stock large; market favors buyers. Flour nominally easier; no sales. Wheat declined; prime to choice $2 60 to $2 65, inferior to good $1 90 to $2 40; choice red $2 50 to $2 55; inferior $1 85. Corn active; white 1 18 to $1 20. Provisions more active and firmer. Bulk Meats and Bacon prices unchanged. Whisky in bond 29 to 29¾. Weather showery all day.

Philadelphia, August 7.—The bark Trojan, from Rockland, Me., for New Orleans, with lime, put into Newport, R. I., with five in her hold.

Cincinnati, August 7.—Flour steady; superfine $7 25 to $7 75; extra $8 25 to $8 75; family $9 25 to $9 75. Wheat quiet but firmer; prime and choice Kentucky white $2 25 to $2 30. Corn advanced 2c, closing firm; mixed 70c. Oats advanced 50c. Cotton firm, middlings 26¾. Whisky firm. Provisions firm and steady. Pork $23 25. Bulk shoulders 19c, sides 19c; clear sides 19¾c. Lard 13¾@ Groceries unchanged. Coffee 21 to 26¾c. Sugar 12 to 15c.

Augusta, August 7.—Cotton: more active but prices lower; sales of 73 bales middling at 25c.

Southwest Pass, August 6.—Arrived British brig George Crump, French, 9 days from Cardenas, sugar, to Chaffraix and Sgar. Bark Wm. Van Name, Crair, 30 days from Philadelphia, general cargo, to George A. Fosdick. Went up in tow: bark France and Mexico, and bark Olympia, brig Amanda Guion. Went to sea: bark America.

Southwest Pass, July 7—6 P. M.—Arrived: steamship Crescent, from Galveston, merchandise and passengers, to C. Whitney & Co. Ship Pacific, Fess, 29 days from New York, general cargo, to D. McCord; ship Waverly, Bonner, from Liverpool, 50 days, general cargo, to Meeker, Knox & Co.; bark Devonshire, Hill, New Port, R. I., ballast, to order; steamship Reinder, McGrath, Havacka, to G. A. Fosdick; bark Leonidas, Howard, 71 days from Havre, general cargo and 30 passengers, to Cressy, Nisser & Co.; bark Jane Ring, Flynn, 110 days from Limerick, touching at Nassau, N. P., for water and provisions, with a general cargo to E. A. Forstall & Co.; Spanish brig Amelia, Bertram, 9 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig & Bro. Schooner Pinkey, Sinhes, 12 days from York River, Va., with salt to James Kelly. Went up in tow: ship Pacific and ship Waverly; bark Devonshire; brig Geo. Crump; schooner Constance. Arrived down and went to sea: barks Elwood Cooper, Rosina and Aden.

European Affairs.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN CONFERENCE.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

The Emperor Napoleon remained in conference with the Sultan on the day of his departure for London for three quarters of an hour. On the previous Sunday, Napoleon III. also had held a private conversation with his august guest at St. Cloud, which lasted several hours. Djemil Pacha acting as interpreter. We have reason to believe that the Emperor took advantage of the Sultan's stay at Paris to again urge the friendly counsels which M. Bourieu, on his nomination as Ambassador, had been charged to carry to Constantinople, and to which he made allusion in presenting his credentials. The Sultan, through both Fuad Pacha and Djemil Pacha has expressed the most sincere gratitude for the friendship shown by the Emperor of the French as to the integrity and stability of Ottoman Empire, and has promised to devote all his efforts to the amelioration of the position of his Christian subjects, as France has continually advised him, as the only efficacious means of avoiding a new crisis in the East. We may, therefore, expect that on his return Abdul Aziz will inaugurate a series of salutary reforms.

FRANCE'S UNEASINESS ABOUT WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* affirms that a "great want of confidence is still felt here, and the slightest movement in a military way increases alarm. The Emperor's proposed visit to the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops, and determine whether war shall be made before winter comes on, or in the spring."

On the day following, July 19, the same correspondent writes

The President will not move further in the matter during Stanbery's absence.

Mrs. Davis is in Baltimore, en route for Canada.

A grand agricultural and horse exhibition occurs at the National Race Course, near Washington, October 30th.

The premium lists comprise twenty thousand dollars.

The managers, who represent Northern and Southern States, are arranging to secure the attendance of the most famous trotting and running stock in the country.

Judge Fisher concluded his charge to the jury and retired at 11 o'clock.

London, August 7—Noon—Consols 93 for money, 93 1-16 for account. U. S. Five-Twenties 73 1-16. No 12 Dutch standard Sugar 29s bd.

Liverpool, August 7—Noon—Cotton quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, middling uplands 10¾d, middling Orleans 10¾d.

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New York, August 7—Noon—Cotton quiet. Sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 28¾c to 29c. Flour dull and declining; State $6 20 to $10 00. Southern $11 15 to $16 00. Western winter number $2 20 to $2 30; white $2 15 to $2 55. Corn active; mixed western $1 13 to $1 15; white $1 18. Groceries dull. Turpentine 50¾c to 60c. Rosin $1 to $8 50. Freights heavy.

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Charleston, August 7.—Cotton steady. Sales 33 bales middlings 26¾ to 27c. Receipt 260 bales.

Louisville, August 7.—Sales of 213 bbls Tobacco—market firm; lugs $3 to $5; common to medium leaf $6 to $17 75; selections $20 to $22 75; manufacturing $35. Superfine Flour $7 75. Corn 90c. Wheat $1 25 to $1 35. Corn—delivered, $1. Oats—new in bulk 50 to 55c. Mess Pork $23 50. Bacon—shoulders 19¾c; clear sides 19¾c. Packed Lard—prime in tierces 12¾c. Whisky—raw in bond 30c. Sales 200 bales low middling Cotton at 24c.

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Cincinnati, August 7.—Flour steady; superfine $7 25 to $7 75; extra $8 25 to $8 75; family $9 25 to $9 75. Wheat quiet but firmer; prime and choice Kentucky white $2 25 to $2 30. Corn advanced 2c, closing firm; mixed 70c. Oats advanced 50c. Cotton firm, middlings 26¾. Whisky firm. Provisions firm and steady. Pork $23 25. Bulk shoulders 19c, sides 19c; clear sides 19¾c. Lard 13¾@ Groceries unchanged. Coffee 21 to 26¾c. Sugar 12 to 15c.

GEN. SHERIDAN CHANGES POSSESSION OF A PLANTATION.—General Sheridan has issued the following remarkable order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, } *New Orleans, La.*, August 6, 1867. }

Special Orders No. 110.

1. The United States Circuit Court, Circuit and District of Louisiana, having, at the suit of James Condon et al, issued a writ of injunction, by which Mark Hoyt et al, then in possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres Plantation, parish of St. Charles, under a duly executed lease, and of the personal property thereon, by purchase, were dispossessed of the same, and the said James Condon et al placed in possession, and the same Court having subsequently decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and having dismissed the writ of injunction and all proceedings in the case; but the said James Condon et al, still retaining possession under the writ aforesaid, (now removed) and in order to secure to the said Mark Hoyt et al their rights, under the said lease and purchase, to the possession of the plantation, the crops and other property thereon, it is ordered that, upon his filing with the Clerk of the District Court for the parish of St. Charles, La., a bond of fifty thousand dollars, with three sureties thereon who are residents of the State of Louisiana and worth double the amount of said bond, as security for the costs or the amount of any judgment that may be rendered in the case of G. W. Griffin et al vs. Mark Hoyt et al, the sheriff of the parish of St. Charles will immediately place the said Mark Hoyt in full and peaceable possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres Plantation, in said parish, together with everything appertaining thereto, as it was or would have been had not said Mark Hoyt been dispossessed by James Condon et al

By Command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

GEO. L. HARRIS U.S.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

STRONG TESTIMONY.—In a speech delivered recently at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Fred. Douglass said that all the white men were alike responsible for slavery and equally guilty, and the black man's pretended friends among them were no better than the rest. He said he was once pulled out of a coach in Boston for the fault of being a black man.

Charles Gayarre is writing a memoir of DeBow, the reviewer.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1867.

The general market has exhibited rather more animation, although the aggregate transactions show little, if any, increase in yesterday's movement. Sugar and Molasses were in fair local demand, and Western Produce was attended with considerable vitality, characterized by continued firmness in Corn and Oats, a reactionary feeling in Pork, and an improved tone in Flour; while operations in our leading staple, although to a fair extent, resulted in the transaction of a less amount of business than the balance changing hands at full previous prices, the market closing with a tendency evidently upward.

Insecurity and dullness were the prevailing features in the Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139¾ to 140, against 140¾, the opening rate of Tuesday, but subsequently fell off, then recovered and closed at about the opening rates. The cash off-risings were small, and as the demand was quite moderate only a limited business was transacted, comprising: $3,000 at 139¾; $1000 at 139¾; $2,000 at 139¾; $2000 at 140; $4000 at the same, and $1000 check on New York for $1,000 at 1-16 per cent premium. In Silver we notice sales of $2000 in American Halves at 132½; $500 do. at 131, and 1000 Mexican dollars, $1,000 as Senator 40,000 as commanding a district, 18,000 for entertaining, 12,000 for office expenses, 3000 for Legion of Honor—in all 185,000 francs, while a certain Senator Bizoin quoted a soldier's pay at 1 franc, and in continuing the ruling funds will yet have an opportunity of repairing the damages caused by the late sales.

Hay—The market is very quiet. The stock of choice Hay is scarce with a fair demand. The lower descriptions, however, are dull and neglected. We quote prime to choice $28 to $32 per ton.

GREEN MEAT—Dry Salted Shoulders are selling at 19¾c per lb.

IBIZA BAGGING—Is held at 27c per yard in round lots; and retailing at 28c in rolls and 27¼ to 28c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS—Are held at 29c for heavy.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10¼ to 11c per lb.

WHISKY—There is only a retail demand. The stock of Western is large, while the supply of Louisian is light. We quote 32 to 35c per gallon for Western, in bond, and 35 to 36c for Louisiana.

COFFEE—Is in fair jobbing demand at 16¾c, gold, for Low Fair, and 18¾c for Prime Rio; 23c, currency, for Low Fair, and 26c for Prime.

SUGAR—Is selling at 12¾c per lb for Fair, and 13¾c for Prime Cuba, currency, for Low Fair, and 26c for Prime.

MOLASSES—Is selling at 65c per gallon for Cuba, currency, for Low Fair, and 75c for Prime.

Exchange continued quiet from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were limited throughout, and at the demand was quite restrictive, but concessions have been confined to the following rates to banks and bankers: £700 bill of lading sterling at 114, £3000 at 114¼, and £2000 bill of lading at 114¼, for direct remittance, at 114¼. The supply of commercial bills is materially curtailed, and quotations nominal in Dollars on foreign account. In France we notice sales of 50,000 commercial at 5.17½, and 20,000 bankers, for direct remittance, at 5.15. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 150¾ to 151 for bill of lading bills, 152¾ to 153 for All in first class, and 154 to 154½ for bank, and France at 5.17 to 5.16½ for All commercial and 5.15 to 5.16½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The Exchange contributed to New York at ¼ per cent premium, round amounts being obtainable at ⅛ to some extent. The demand for remittance to Europe was more liberal. The supply of commercial was restricted, and the sales limited, including $10,000 and $20,000 Sterling, $5,000 at 1-16, $10,000 at 1-16, $4000, $6000, $15,000 and $10,000 at ⅛. A small amount at par, $900 ten days at the same. $20,000 thirty days at ¼ per cent discount, and $20,000 at the same rate. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium.

The Stock market was dull and the sale being reported, viz: 17 shares Levee Steam Cotton Press at $81 50.

There were no sales of City Bonds reported in the Board, at which we continue to quote the Consolidated at 86½, 88, and the Railroad issues at 76 to 78, according to the security. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 70 to 72, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, change issue, at 50 to 52, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds at 54 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $2500 City notes, at 90¾c; $1000 Levee dollars at 90c, and $1000 State notes at 75c. Part of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 ¼ 44c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 73 to 75c, the inside figure being the price paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes showed further improvement, the sales reported being at 97 to 97½, and the large issues at 90¾ to 91c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1867.

COTTON—There has been less animation in the movement to day. The offering supply was very light, and generally of an inferior and dingy character, and the demand was steadily adhered to previous requirements, buyers in most instances were obliged to forego the execution of their orders, their inside prices not being quite up to the figures demanded. Under these circumstances the days sales have been restricted, comprising at the close of business, 500 bales, participating in the business. Prices indicated continued firmness, but not a quotable improvement, the higher qualities being in good demand, and the inferior rather more buoyant than the inferior classes. The market, however, was unsettled throughout, and as it is impossible to give any thing like accurate quotations, we deem it advisable to omit them altogether.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866			bales 192,642
Received yesterday			500
Received previously			700,500—701,000
Additional bales made from wrecked, to be, bond and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c			13,323—771,823
			878,411
Cleared to-day	500		
Cleared previously	777,000		777,500—851,675
Stock on hand and on shipboard			21,942

TOBACCO—We have again to report an inactive market. There was a limited inquiry, but as the offering was very light, and prices predicated on figures entirely unacceptable to holders. No transactions of moment have been consummated. In the absence of sales we report the market firm at last evening's quotations as follows:

LEAF.		STEMS.	
Inferior to Common		Inferior and Trashy	
Lugs	4 @ 5½	Lugs	4½@ 5
Good Lugs	5½@ 6	Good Lugs	5½@ 6
Ind to Com. Leaf	5½@ 7½	Ind to Com. Leaf	7 @ 8½
Medium Leaf