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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1866.

COMPOSITOR AND PRESSMAN WANTED.—Permanent situations in the country for a compositor and a pressman can be had by applying to Francis Bouvain, at the "Bronze Pen," 62 Bourbon street.

REPRESENTATIVE OF LOUISIANA AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Governor has made an excellent selection in appointing Mr. Edward Gottheil, of this city, to represent the State at the Paris Industrial Exposition of 1867. Mr. Gottheil's profession and pursuits as an engineer and architect, of which New Orleans, where he has resided for about forty years, abounds in honorable and enduring monuments, have given him a wide and varied conversance with mechanical art and improvement. To his eminent qualifications in these respects for the mission, he possesses others that are quite as needful in extensive linguistic acquirements and in rare geniality and suavity of address. Mr. Gottheil concerneds that he will take pleasure in imparting desired information connected with this subject, and wishes it to be understood that all exhibitors at the Fair Grounds next November will be able, through him, to send whatever they may have exhibited there to the Paris Exposition.

NATIONAL AID FOR MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The South is appropriated as a subject of championship on the part of political dialectitians in the North, who defend her very much in the spirit of a briefless but ambitious young lawyer who volunteers, at the instance of the bench, to plead the cause of some hopeless and penniless culprit. The oratorical tyro of the bar, convinced that she wretch under prosecution will inevitably hang at all events, sees in the case, not a text for serious and effective argument, but merely a pretext for airing his legal and literary wardrobe, and testing the riches of his technical and general vocabularies. The case of the South seems to afford to some journalists a similar opportunity. They are of the Northern Democratic persuasion, and, professing the theory of States' rights and sovereignty, they supported the war which ended in subjugating the States to the central authority. If, in the Chicago platform, they may have intimated a disapproval of military coercion as a means of restoring the disrupted Union, they nominated and tried to elect McClellan who was in the precisest and broadest manner, politically and personally, identified with military coercion for the object named.

These champions are assuredly welcome to whatever professional or party advantage they may derive from their dialectic excoriations on the convenient cue of the Southern question, so long as they shall, in chopping logic on the South, not chop too deeply into the block itself. The logic they chop is for the most part to us of the South, so far, nothing. Whatever it may be in the abstract, it about as practicable, for an oral use, as the neoff and the ambrosia of the gods were of old to mortals. It has not saved us from the fact of military subjugation, nor from the fact of the destruction of two or three thousand millions of cash property, nor, from the fact of enforced inequality of taxation under the tariff laws, nor from many other facts of crushing and pulverizing tendency, in some of which they make a virtue and boast of acquiescing, and from all of which they are conspicuously impotent to relieve us. Yet while it was simply, as a general thing, inconsequential, although numerous and dreary, we could bear with it in patient courtesy for the sake of the benevolent intentions by which ostensibly inspired it.

But can we, should we, witness with the same blind resignation the spectacle of a leading Democratic organ in New York City ransacking the lumber-room of obsolete Constitutional logic to find materials with which to block the way to the proposed national aid in the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas? The *New York World*, the journal referred to, seed nothing in the text of the Constitution to refuse the Federal Government to levee the Mississippi river. It is aware, as nobody denies, that Democratic traditions are opposed to such a measure. These facts it assumes to be sufficient reason why the appropriation by the Federal Government of four millions of dollars to levee purposes in the Southwest, should be contained in the spirit of a rigorous upholder of the Constitution and faithful expounder of the Democratic Republican faith. In comparison with the immense losses inflicted by the same Government on the populations in the regions which it is proposed to protect, and with the almost incomputable magnitude of the interests concerned in the work, the sum designated is small, whether viewed as a compensation for particular injuries or as an investment for the general advantage. The *World*, however, takes care to have us to know that, regarded in any aspect, it is in that journal's opinion, unconstitutional, undemocratic, and fit only to be lumped as part and parcel of Radical policy, if that policy is to prevail. Among its remarks on the subject, that journal says:

One of the immense advantages which the United States have bought by their debt is the possibility of the Federal government doing more machinery than government. It regulates, at a pretty severe costs, blacks and whites, and is now called upon to do some levee work on the Mississippi. In the times of those wicked Democrats, those traitorous Democrats, an impression prevailed that the agent of our government was to apply constitutional rules of fundamental law, to collect its taxes and pay its debts, to be ready to perform police duties, internally and externally, and to let the business of individuals and the affairs of individuals as severely alone as possible.

It was neither a banker, nor a broker, nor a gold speculator, nor an agriculturist, nor a manufacturer, nor a philanthropist, nor a speculative philosopher, nor an experimentalist. Its function was not to make a rich, nor a poor, nor a Republican, nor a Democrat, nor a philanthropist, nor an experimentalist. It was a very good system, and a very wise system, and, above all, an American system. Under the Rump Congress it is rapidly becoming a very Russian system.

Even the Rump may learn by experience, they never will in any other way, that some things may be bought too dearly. If a majority of the people of the United States were Radicals, which thank Heaven they are not, perhaps the best thing to be done would be to let the Federal government levee the Mississippi, and after that to let it build a network of railroads, and then undertake to Christianize the Jews and to confute the free thinkers.

Neither of those last is a whit more absurd than protection, and there is a smack of Tom Quimans about them which it must be difficult to resist.

The journal above quoted must very well know that the South is laboring, and has long labored, under almost every conceivable evil that may be incident to the practical disregard of both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. Facts exemplificatory of this remark are so patent on every hand that to enumerate them were as needless as tedious. Surely, while such an order of things is systematically maintained, it hardly looks gracious to object to our receiving, along with its torrent of evils, an occasional benefit. Is the Constitution to be dead when its life might protect us, and only not dead when its life would be fatal to our interests? It is irrelevant to consider whether the national aid in leveeing the Mississippi river would fall within the lines of a strict construction of the Constitution, when the Government in most vital matters of policy has been so far outside of those lines that nothing but counter-revolution could place it within them again. The question for legitimate and practical consideration is, whether, in the existing scope of governmental power and action, such aid is due on principles of justice and equality.

FROM MATIAS.—*Washington*, July 1.—Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister, has received a letter from Tampico, June 19th, from which the following is an extract:

"The people of Huasteca and another town in Huasteca district, have risen again in favor of the Republic and President Juarez, as you will see by the inclosed indorsed ship, taken from the Government organ of this city, of the 16th ult., styled Iris. Seven hundred well armed Liberal troops now occupy Huasteca, while a force of one thousand is being organized at Victoria, now in our possession, to move against this place. The capture of Tampico is possible if our troops come with a force of seven or eight hundred men, as it is garrisoned with impressed Mexicans, who will not fight against their own brothers.

I have just had an interview with a friend, who informs me that our forces have five pieces of artillery at Huasteca, two of which were captured from the enemy. The Imperialists make no resistance, and all hopes for the Empire are now blasted. Huasteca had sent 300 men against Fabrica, an important city in this State, where there is a small Imperial force, which will surrender without a struggle.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 72 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,844

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

News From Mexico.

The Vanities in Vera Cruz—The French Troops from Matamoras.—The Escape of Santa Anna, &c.—Departure of Imperial Troops and Private Persons from Matamoras for Vera Cruz.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE PORTLAND FIRE.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AND THE COTTON AND GAS TAXES.

Large Cavalry Force Called for by Gen. Grant in the South, and by Gen. Sherman in the Far West.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMEND DELEGATES TO BE SEND TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

COMMERCIAL, MARINE AND RIVER NEWS.

Washington, July 5.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from El Paso to the 8th of June. Juarez and his Cabinet were to leave on the 10th for Chihuahua. It is likely on hearing of the capture of Matamoras the Government will be transfered to Monterey. The news received at El Paso from Western Mexico was satisfactory.

The French only hold Guaymas in Sonora, and Mazatlan, in Sinaloa. The American ladies who were captured at Cadiova, Mexico, have been released and reached Vera Cruz in safety.

Washington, July 5.—Gen. Grant desires a large cavalry force to locate through the South to preserve order and maintain the routes, and Gen. Sherman also desires a large force of cavalry to keep open the lines of travel to the territories and across the plains. He writes to Gen. Grant that without a larger force than is now at his service he will be unable to suppress Indian outbreaks or keep open the various wagon roads towards the settlements, upon which the various Indian tribes make themselves troublesome.

Since the number of applications for pardons is daily diminishing, the clerks of the pardon bureau have commenced to prepare the requisitions for warrants of pardons for all who have petitions on file in the office under the first, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth exceptions of the amnesty proclamation, except those who occupied important positions under the Confederate Government.

Washington, July 5.—Portland, Maine, dates of the great fire show it to have been terribly disastrous. All the newspaper and insurance offices, banks and hotels, eight churches and convent schools, lawyers' offices, including valuable libraries and nearly every prominent business house in the city were burned, as well as a great number of private dwellings. The estimated number of houses consumed is two thousand, and the loss exceeds ten millions dollars. The churches not burned are appropriated to the homeless, and committees are engaged in endeavors to alleviate the distress of the sufferers. The flames are still troublesome in different parts of the city. Nearly all the hose burated and several fire engines were used up.

Washington, July 5.—The Committee of Congress on the subject of the resolution for the fixing of the tax on cotton at 3 cents per pound, and giving gas companies the right to add to their rates the tax until the 30th of April, 1867, have agreed to leave the tax on cotton unchanged, the exemption of six hundred dollars being retained.

Washington, July 5.—It is understood that the Southern representatives will issue an address to the people of the South recommending the selection of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. They regard it as highly important that the South shall co-operate in the movement especially, and it is understood the Convention is only for the restoration of the South to the Union and not for any party purpose.

Vicksburg, July 4.—Passed down: Olive Branch at 8 and M. S. Mepham at 10 a. m. River falling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Pleasant Affair.

Among the many genial celebrations on the Fourth, which afforded relaxation to our heat and dust-ridden population, we are quite sure that there was none more successful in accomplishing that object than the private Picnic given by the young Misses Orement City Benevolent Association, at Jacob Barker's Garden. With an abundant faith, beforehand, in the powers of entertainment possessed by our hosts, we took a seat in an omnibus chartered by the Association, which soon conveyed us to the garden. As we entered the gate, it was a cheery sight to see the crowds of men and women flocked out in true pic-nic gear, some gossiping in little social clusters on benches or country—fashion; on the grass—here

"Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the chequer'd shade;"

and there a manager, with a white badge, hurrying by on some hospitable commission. On a nearer approach, we saw under the shade of a gigantic Pecan-tree, a table spread out with many an appetizing viand, and, at some steps off, a mysterious cask around which we thought we could notice that the crowd of gentlemen grew faster, and stayed longer than elsewhere.

As we sauntered near, we were made pri-one by three cheerer gentlemen, Messrs. C. A. Deisler and J. Kittridge, (whose kindly offices, by the way, we have often had occasion to appreciate, on another stage) and carried by them to the mysterious cask aforesaid, where Mr. Hartigan stood in hospitable expectation. With a glass of lager in our hand, of such excellent flavor that it would have brought, we dare say, a newer twinkle in the laughing eye of old Father Knickerbocker, we drank with good heart, success to the Association, either in its nips and in its *personal*.

We had intended to stay but a short time; but what with the music of the "dancers dancing in time," the merry laughter and the pure country air, we found it hard to leave the scene until black hooded night, falling upon the busy tumult, closed the festivities and we made our way back to the city with a very pleasant consciousness of having to thank the Association for passing a day which deserves to be remembered with special gratification. The fact is, the Association can claim to be every whit as courteous hosts as they are charitable and public spirited citizens.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Ninetieth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Firemen and the Military Authorities in grand style. The day was bright with the exception of a slight alternation of sunshine and shower in the afternoon. The Firemen's festival at the Fair Grounds, was as announced, a succession of brilliant exercises and delightful revels. The attendance, though not large in the morning, swelled in the afternoon into a concourse of perhaps eight or ten thousand persons, among whom the fair sex were present in glittering galaxy, preparatory to the festivities of the dances and the "cul'bed population" though not admitted to the gay circle, girted round the scene of the enclosure with prying curiosity.

At the Central stand, at the Fair Grounds, about a thousand persons assembled were called to order by His Honor Mayor Monroe, who, presenting Col. I. N. Marks, President, of the Firemen's Charitable Association, as the reader of the Declaration of Independence, stated that he dissented from the expression of that instrument, that "all men are born free and equal." It had been written by Mr. Jefferson, a slaveholder, and he could, not have intended to include the negro. The Declaration was admirably read, and was followed by "Hail Columbia" by the band, excellently played.

The address which followed, by Hon G. H. Braughn, was a model compendium of patriotic considerations and reflections handsomely conceived and eloquently delivered. The peal was calmly reviewed, the present philosophically pictured, and glorious anticipations sounded for the future. The stability of the Government was now enduring. The speaker next alluded among other objects of the celebration, to the purpose in view of "raising funds for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead of the Fire Department, and to those who fell at their post as Firemen," and gave a brief sketch of the history and present condition of the Fire Department of New Orleans, and especially the "Firemen's Charitable Association," the history of which he said was essentially that of the Fire Department. The first meeting for the organization of this Association was held in the hall of "Mississippi No. 2," on the 8th of October, 1854. It has upon its rolls 205 widows, 190 half orphans and 35 orphans, all receiving liberal aid from a special fund. In the last ten years there has been paid out for general relief $61,285 20c., and for widows and orphans $36,052 65c. Is not this a glorious record?

At the close of the oration which was warmly applauded, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the excellent band of music.

About 5 o'clock in the evening a race took place with the following result:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 5, 1866.

The general market exhibited no material change to-day, but there was more enquiry for our leading staple, and had factors been willing to meet the demand freely at the ruling rates, a liberal business would no doubt have been done. As it was, the sales were confined to 1100 bales, making a total for Tuesday and to day of 1900 bales. The demand being almost exclusively for the North, there has been some increase in the supply of Domestic Exchange.

The Gold market opened dull at 150¾, and after sales as low as 150¼ and as high as 151⅛, closed quiet at 151¼. The sales included $5,000 $10,000 and $20,000 at 150¾, $9950 at 150⅞, $4900 at the First Board, $2700 at the Second, and $6000 in the open market at 150⅞, two lots of $3000, $10,000 and $25,000 at 151, $10,000 $17,000 and $20,000 at 151⅛, and $2300 and $10,000 at 151¼. The sales of silver included $9300 in American half dollars at 142.

There was very little movement in Foreign Exchange. £2000 first class Sterling sold at 160, and a small amount of Bank (£500) at 162¼. Bank is quoted at 156 to 157¼, at commercial at 158 to 159. The Banks hold France at 5 30.

There was rather more Domestic offering, but still the supply was moderate. The Banks continued to check on New York at ¼, but in some cases offered to draw at ⅛ per cent premium. Collections were slow. The exercises commenced by the programme of "Hail Columbia," by the bands of the 1st and 17th Infantry U.S. A. Ex Gov. Hahn was chosen President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by S. S. Fish, Esq., after which the band played "America." J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., recited a well written original poem, during the delivery of which the applause was frequent. The band then played the "Marseillaise." The President introduced the orator of the day, Thos. J. Durant, Esq., who gave one of those scholarly, masterly productions characteristic of that gentleman. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Horton. The band played "Sweet Home," and the vast audience dispersed.

Attack on a City Car.—One of the Esplanade street cars filled with ladies and children was attacked by negroes the evening of the Fourth. A lady was taken so as to draw blood from her face, and a little girl injured. The reason of the attack is a mystery.

Odd Fellows' Hall Burned.—Very Heavy Loss.—About half past 11 o'clock the night before last, the magnificent edifice caught fire from some cause, supposed to be incendiarism, in a paint shop in the rear of the building and was rapidly destroyed, inflicting a great public calamity upon our city. The firemen and engines were promptly on hand, but we fear there was considerable curtailment of their strength by absence of many of the firemen and engines from the celebration at the Fair Grounds. But the greatest difficulty was the shortness of the supply of water. The wind prevailed in some degree, concentrating the progress of the flames and the whole city was lit up with the illumination. The falling walls, corner of Camp and Perdido, fell with a crash that shook the ground for squares around. Mr. George Troy, fireman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, was seriously injured by the falling of a ladder and is reported dangerously injured. No. 13 was badly hurt by a falling brick.

The Gumbel Hotel, owned by Schneider and Esberger, was considerably injured by the falling walls smashing in the third story of the adjoining wing and outhouses in the rear of the Hall wage levelled in the same way. The Hall fronted about 100 feet on Camp street, and extended about 170 on Lafayette street. The building cost $150,000, but it would take now $200,000 to reconstruct it. The archives of the Lodge were destroyed.

The lower portions of the building were occupied by various parties. We estimate the loss of the Lodge at about equally distributed among our insurance offices as follows:

	Loss.	Insurance.
Odd Fellows' Hall	$40,000	$20,000
Gumbel's Hotel	16,000	10,000
Dumesle to carpets, &c	2,000	2,000
A. Bloomer, furniture, &c	2,000	1,000
Paint shop and stock	6,000	4,000
Fong Shing, furniture, &c	1,000	not insured.
Hickcock (tailor store)	4,000	
Shoe shop and fixtures	1,000	
Total	$112,000	

Mr. Kissinger was removed to England. Two children were gallantly rescued from the flames by Mr. Joseph Droste, of Louisiana Hose Company.

A claim of $75,000 for the use and abuse of the building by military occupancy during the war had been forwarded and urged at Washington.

The Masons have tendered to the Odd Fellows the use of their hall where a meeting is called for this evening.

We regret to add that the Military authorities have ordered yesterday to arrest officer Scully, of the First District police. He refused to let a colored soldier pass through the lines of fire from burning away the crowd from the fire. The soldier claimed to be carrying a dispatch for Gen. Sheridan, but, whether he showed the dispatch or not, we could not ascertain. A difficulty ensued which the relief was the arrest and confinement of the officer with hand-cuffs. We trust the military will not proceed harshly in this matter, as their action would seem to indicate.

Fire on Dryades Street.—About fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., a fire broke out in an empty house on Dryades street, between Jena and Erato. The flames spread rapidly, speedily enveloping the entire row in a blaze of light.

In this row there were four houses Nos. 381, 375, 377, 373, 371, 369 and 367 were totally destroyed. They were occupied by Mrs. Rosa Mrs. Burns, Messrs. Kane, Young, Frat, Stemper, Colter, and Dorman.

Four of the buildings, belonging to Mrs. Coffee, were insured for $4000—worth about $12,000—leaving a net loss at about $7,000—about three quarters insured. A colored boy was arrested, charged with others, with incendiarism.

The following circular was received by Mr. Kellogg, Collector of the Port of New Orleans:

Circular to Collectors of Customs.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28th, 1866.

Section 14th Section of the "Act to regulate the coasting trade of the United States and Territories" approved March 3, 1866, provides that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Collector by the Master, Captain, or owner of any ship or vessel coming from a foreign port, for every passenger (not including seamen) above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; "and the said Collector shall pay the money then received at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules shall direct, to any Board or Commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel may be situated, or if there be no such Board or Commission, to the Department a report in detail, showing the amount of money received under this Act in your district, and the disposition that has been made of it from the passage of said Act to July 1st, 1866.

The 17th Section of said Act requires the Collector to "examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the fact of sickness during the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, the disease which was the cause of the mortality, if any on board, and if any, what precautionary measures, arrangements or habits are supposed to have had any and what agency in causing the mortality."

From and after the 1st day of July, 1866, you will make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by said section, and in accordance with the accompanying forms.

Very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Stafford, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for Baltimore, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

S Pitkin, C Pitkin, C H Rust, Capt H Downes, E Hinkey, Mrs O Gossick and servant, Mrs Hourist and daughter, Mrs J Pope, E J Johnson and M L Hamburger, Mr Gerding, Mrs Gerding, E Blacker, E Hirsch, Sylvester Bliss, Bernard, E Demry, B Mark, S Seaman, W F Brewer, Mr Couturie, W S Hawkins and others.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:

A Bissard, lady and daughter, John Spence, J A Rowland, Capt. Miller, F M Bridgis and three on deck.

The Growing Crops.

Washington, July 1.—The Commissioner of Agriculture yesterday issued a report on the condition of the growing crops. It is additional information to that of the report published two weeks since from a carefully analysis of the State returns, with due regard to the usual product and present losses of each State. The prospect on the 1st of July was for seven tenths of a crop, with favorable weather and no casualties before harvesting. The indications point to three fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Indiana seems to have suffered most from winter killing. Ohio and Indiana each have, of spring and winter together, a total of five-tenths. Illinois promises three-fourths of a crop, though the appearance of winter wheat was seven-tenths.

In Wisconsin the appearance of winter wheat is six and one-third tenths, a prospect for at least three-fourths of a crop. Iowa, in view of the breadth of spring wheat, should give a full crop. Kansas will have fifteen tenths of an ordinary crop. Missouri and Minnesota will have more than an average. The districts west of the Mississippi, taken together, promise decidedly more than an average. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania each indicate eight-tenths of a crop. In New England the injury to winter wheat was less than one-tenth in New Hampshire, 24 per cent. in Maine, one tenth in Massachusetts and three-tenths in Vermont and Connecticut.

RADICAL INTENTIONS.

New York, June 30.—The *Herald's* special says it is stated on good authority that the prominent Radicals at Washington have, in a series of caucuses, determined to call a convention of the States now represented, which shall determine upon a platform antagonistic to the President. The name of Lieut. Gen. Grant is to be put in nomination for Successor to President Johnson.

Washington, July 1.—The Western members are seriously considering to day the attempt to postpone the tariff bill until next session. If they find that they can muster strength enough, the motion will be made about Tuesday. The close votes between East and West on the railroad iron duty, yesterday, gives some indications of the temporary defeat of the bill.

The levee and deck hands in Cincinnati, black and white, are on a strike. They have been receiving $30 per month, and now ask $40.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 6, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lillian, Olsen, for Galveston.
Steamship Liberty, Stafford, for Baltimore, via Havana.
Brig J H Kennedy, Apple, for Pensacola, Master.
Bark Halcyon, Hubbard, for Liverpool, Lovell & Bailey.
Schr Village Gem, (British) Ward, for Belize Honduras, L Seller.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Texas, Stanton, from Galveston, to Hawes & Bowen—1st district.
Oldberg Bark America, Heller, from Liverpool, 24 May, in ballast, to Thos. Seiler & co—1st district, 20.
Schr Fanny, (British) Hawthorn, 8 days from Boston, Island, to Boetsch, Grace & Jones—2d district, 20.
Steamer Planter, Hoadley, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Fashion, Pratt from Vicksburg.
Olive Branch, Jones, from St Louis.
Yankee, and Y Walker, from St Louis.
Miss Sussie, Overshiner, from Bayou Sara.
Vicksburg, Tobin, from Orange Grove.
Live Oak, Bassett, from Southwest Pass.
A G Brown, Quesnel, from Burns' Bend.

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

Steamship St Louis, Clausen, from Boston 25th ult, Crowy, Nickerson & co—1st district.
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Belize.

—STEAMBOATS—

Mollie Able, Carter, from St Louis.
Virginia, Thompson, from St Louis.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Castine, Thurston, 25 days from New York, Bark Ida J Yorke, York, from Matanzas.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Ship Flying Cloud, Bryan, from Constantine, to A H Brown.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—200 head cattle.
BOSTON—Per steamship St Louis—Assorted merchandise.
CHAPAN ISLAND—Per schr Fanny—1200 board cypress, 812 hollow boxes, 1125 reconstructs to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Planter—3 bales cotton to order.
BALTIMORE—Per ship Castine—Cypress timber, 1 J Byrne—6 bales sumbrings, Lehman, Durkee & co, 25 bales sugar, J Hardie & co, 25 bales sugar, Order, 25 bales sugar, 2 J Link—sundries to order—Total, 5 bales cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer May—4 bales cotton Carroll, Hoy & co—sundries to order.

REPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—90 bale flour 20 sacks rope, 200 sacks corn, sundries.
BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Castine—For Baltimore—174 bales cotton, 20 hogsheads sugar, 1 bale sundries—For Havana—20 sacks beans, 20 sacks potatoes, 6 do onions, 1000 cigars, 1 cask wine, 1 cask sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per steamship Liberty—Sunday—For Liverpool—Per bark Halcyon—1 bale cotton, 2000 staves.
BRIG JH KENNEDY—Per schr Village Gem—1 bale cotton, 1 do wool, 25,272 feet lumber, 1 cask sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per brig J H Kennedy—27,000 feet lumber.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship St Louis, from Boston—A S M E Co, W Grange, Barnes, Ward & co, Bank Ins Co, Global Ins Co, Tower & co, Pratt & co, Ins Co of Penn, Lyons & co—W L Cushing—Boston, Smith & Dimmock—P Donnell—Mobile, Fenner & co, Ins Co of Penn, Dupuy—F D Darling, C W Fox—Fisher & co—Fitz Gibbons & co—Mobile—Ins Co of Penn, Dupuy—Mobile—J Gamble—A Hobart jr—Order, Gomez—Hobart jr—Order, Gomez—W H Hemming & co—F Hoey & co—E Loy—Hoffman & Marks—Henderson & Gaston—M Kennedy—Hoffman & Marks—Henderson & Gaston—M Kennedy, Lyon & co—E Lyon—E Mannessy—W Wilson—Mannessy—W A J Mackie—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—J Phelps—O Henry—O D Money—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Order—Order, Gomez—Order—Order, Gomez—D C Rammell—D L Simmons—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Lehrman—A Bonnet—Bond & Hunt—Russell Sturgis—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Schneider & Zoberbier—Schneider & Zoberbier—C H Stephens—Bertrand—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez—Order, Gomez