THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE

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| Squares: | 1 month est. | 2 mos. est. | 3 mos. est. | 6 mos. est. | 12 mos. est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $12 | $18 | $20 | $30 | $75 |
| Two | 20 | 30 | 35 | 50 | 125 |
| Three | 26 | 38 | 50 | 110 | 175 |
| Four | 30 | 45 | 60 | 140 | 225 |
| Five | 35 | 50 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Seven | 40 | 60 | 120 | 200 | 325 |
| Eighth | 45 | 105 | 135 | 230 | 375 |
| Quarter | 55 | 115 | 150 | 260 | 425 |
| Half | 70 | 125 | 165 | 290 | 500 |
| Three-Fourths | 75 | 135 | 180 | 320 | 540 |
| Entire | 85 | 145 | 195 | 350 | 590 |
| Twelve | 85 | 155 | 210 | 380 | 640 |
| Thirteen | 90 | 165 | 225 | 410 | 690 |
| Fourteen | 95 | 175 | 230 | 430 | 740 |
| Fifteen | 100 | 185 | 240 | 450 | 790 |
| Sixteen | 105 | 330 | 450 | 750 | 1200 |

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custombouse streets, real estate.

LEEDS' SOUTHERN MANUFACTORES.—The celebrated "Newell Screws," said to be equal in every respect to those made in the North and West, and superior sugar kettles such as received the diploma and blue ribbon at the last Louisiana Fair, are manufactured and offered for sale in this city at the well known foundry of Messrs. Leeds & Co., corner of Delord and Fourcher streets. Orders left in box No. 73, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

LITERARY.—The 29th fascicule of M. Jules Nolanne's translation of the *Lost Cause* has been received. There are, we learn, but a few numbers now to be issued before the work will be complete. For those who read French, or for those learning to read that language, *La Cause Perdue* is an excellent work.

MORE TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

Despite the continual assevarations of the *Monitor* and other government organs, that the peace of Europe will remain unbroken, there seems to be a threatening war cloud—a mere speck, like a man's hand—darkening the horizon. Under the olive branch of the great Exposition and the prominence given to industry, commerce and peaceful pursuits, the little diplomatic squabbles that so frequently lead to great wars, are entirely hidden. Now and then, however, something crops out to show the undercurrent, and we find that the most important events are not easily seen by outsiders. Yet we are now informed that even when most busily employed in directing his great exhibition, and in playing the part of friendly host to various brother sovereigns, Napoleon has not been unmindful of the political situation. At least he has found time to write a note to Prussia, upon the Schleswig difficulties, and rumor has it that the note was one of remonstrance against Prussia's aggressive policy. The German states are naturally very much excited, and if the matter were left entirely with the people, it is more than probable, they would declare war at once against their old enemy the French. The King sees the necessity of prudence. While the enthusiasm of his people must be a gratifying thing in a good cause, it may prove a matter of great perplexity when the cause is likely to bring about a coalition of other great powers against him. The politics of Germany still depend, as they have depended for a century past, on the rivalry of Austria and Prussia. The successes of the latter during the past year has made this rivalry an unequal one, but the House of Hapburg is ambitious, and, having settled its affairs in Hungary, in the most satisfactory manner, it does not feel that its power for rival has so great an advantage as it had a short time ago. Besides there are evident signs of disaffection among the States which have been coerced into the North German Confederation, which is Prussia.

A temporary union of these smaller powers with a greater, has ended, as might have been foreseen, in the revival of former jealousies under fresh provocation. The ambitious and patriotic Hanoverian cannot feel the pride in Prussia that he did in Hanover of old, and he feels that the burdens of government have been increased rather than diminished. It is inevitable that of two allied countries, the greater, more realous and more determined, will reap the principal fruits of the joint undertaking, and it happens for the time in many years, that Prussia is directed by a statesman equally resolute and unscrupulous. It has been found out too late that Prussia is to keep, all the rewards of these forced alliances, and there is manifest discontent threat Neither Austria or France can shut their eyes to these facts, and they have good reason to suppose that, in case of war, the aid of these allies would render Prussia, would not be considerable. In case of a war with France alone, it is very likely the whole of Germany would spring to arms against the ancient enemy, but in case of a French and Austrian alliance the case would be different, especially if it were understood that the ancient boundaries would be restored in the event of a defeat of Prussian arms. The Emperor Napoleon must have something of this kind in view when he wrote a note to Prussia on the subject reported. And we have every reason to believe that an alliance between France and Austria is probable.

The Berlin newspapers are much excited about the Emperor of the French has given Prussia a warning not to go too far in this Schleswig affair. If this is true—and despite the Moniteur denial the story looks plausible—we may assume that Napoleon is prepared for war. Upon the first bluish Prussia's conduct towards its little neighbor seems inexcusable. One stroke in vain for a proper justification of her aggressive movements. As near as we can understand it Prussia's claim is technical. Two years ago—perhaps three, we do not now remember precisely the date—some documents were published in Berlin, which purported to prove the title of the King of Prussia to Schleswig, and parts of Holstein. A Princess of Denmark who married, at the end of the fifteenth century, an Elector of Brandenburg, made, in proper form, the customary renunciations of any claim to the patrimony of her family. A few years afterward the Emperor Maximilian and Charles V. successively annulled the renunciation so far as it affected the German provinces; and it may be remarked that Schleswig could certainly not have been claimed as subject to Imperial jurisdiction. It was assumed, with some plausibility, that the absurd claim was published with the sanction of the Minister, and it was presumed, if circumstances proved favorable, that upon this plea Schleswig would be seized as a hereditary right. It must not be forgotten that the greatness of the Prussian Monarchy was founded so confirmed by the invasion of Silesia, under color of certain documents which were denounced by the Austrians as fraudulent and obsolete. But Prussia maintained her claim by force of arms, and it is probable now intends to maintain the present claim to Schleswig. It remains to be seen whether or not she will be able to do so against the wishes of France and Austria.

The New Bankrupt Law.

The following hints to practitioners are understood to have been prepared by the New York Board of Registry:

First—Make up your petition with the eleven forms of schedules A and B in duplicate; swear to both; file one with the clerk of the court, and ask to have the case referred to a register.

Second—At the hour specified in the order fixing the case to a register, appear before the register to whom the case is assigned, and make oath before him that the duplicate petition and schedules which you then present to him are a true duplicate original of the petition and schedules on file with the clerk, and more that the certified correct in form. This being done, it is ruled that the petitioner be declared a bankrupt. This is done by an order made by the register, of which he will give you a certified copy. You will then move for the warrant. Some time will be required to make this out. At the time appointed call upon the register for the warrant and take it to the marshal. The marshal will require satisfactory security for his fees and disbursements for the newspaper publications, etc., which you will arrange with him. You have nothing more to do till the return day of the warrant.

Third—Be very careful that your petition and schedules are written out plainly, free from all erasures, interlineations or abbreviations. As the whole proceeding is strictly statutory, the statute and rules made under it must be most strictly complied with.

Fourth—In case the register refuses to certify your petition to be correct in point of form, you will take a certified copy of the points wherein your papers are certified to be defective, and proceed to prepare an amended petition, or an amended petition, as may be most convenient, in duplicate. When this is done, have such amendments, or amended petitions, &c., sworn to in duplicate, then apply to the register upon an affidavit stating the errors, for an order to amend. Each order being allowed, obtain from the register a certified copy, and file this with one of the duplicates with the clerk. Carry the other to the register, who will examine it and if correct, certify it; and you then proceed as above.

Morrissey is taking refuge from Congressional cares at Saratoga.

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,198

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The long contemplated and expected changes in our city government have at last taken place and we have an almost entirely new Council. About the policy of these removals of men elected by the people, and the substitution of Military appointees we have nothing to say. Gen. Sheridan's reasons are not the strongest; but at the same time it must be remembered that it is condescension on his part—an act of grace—to give any reason at all. Some of the appointments made are beyond doubt. We do not hesitate to say that there are several names in the new list that are eminently satisfactory, and which seem to give an earnest of good conduct. Provided these men are not largely in the minority we can feel satisfied that they will do nothing to the injury of the city. Some of the names are new to us, and some entirely unknown before. Of the colored men appointed we have heard something, and candor compels us to say that everything thus far has been of a favorable character. It is a new thing to them, and they should feel that a sacred trust has been confided to them. It is hardly necessary for us to say that now the new Council has been formed, it has some immediate work to do. The first thing for them will be to justify Gen. Sheridan in making this great and important change. If the old Council was removed because it failed to sustain the city credit, there is a binding obligation upon the new Council to succeed where the other failed. If it establishes the city credit upon a firm basis, and brings corporation money up to its normal and proper standard, the main cause of opposition will be removed, and it will stand well before the people. In a contrary event, if they fail where their predecessors are said to have failed, then, by bad own reasoning, Gen. Sheridan would seem blind to try again. But the anxiety of our citizens is so great about the present condition of the city finances, that they would be very apt to feel grateful to any men, or any set of men, who should set things right. We can but hope, therefore, that the change will prove for the better.

Louisiana Intelligence.

In reference to the army worm, the Carroll Parish *Record* of the 28th ult. makes the following statement: "We have had rumors of its being in this parish, but, as yet, no one seems certain that the worm which has been seen is the real army worm."

The Natchitoches *Times* of July 27th says: Very little is to be said about the crops since our last statement. Caterpillars have nearly all disappeared from the fields—but probably to pay us shortly an other and last visit. The weather is very warm and favorable to our farmers inasmuchas the cotton balls will mature quicker and be preserved of destruction in case of a new invasion of the army worm.

The corn is made—crop a good one in those portions of the parish where the overflow has caused no damage.

REGISTRATION IN SABINE.—We are indebted to Mr Gauthier, clerk of the Board of Registrars, for the Parish of Sabine, for the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites | 458 |
| Freedmen | 322 |
| Together | 780 |

DEATH OF MRS HUGUET.—As we were preparing to go to press yesterday afternoon, we were pained to learn that Mrs Huguet, the sweet singer of our first fallen critics, the venerable John Huguet, now of New Orleans, had just died, after an illness of several days.

Mrs Huguet had returned to her old home in this city, a few weeks since, where in a short time, she expected to be rejoined by her husband, both of them intending to take up their residence again in our midst. She was a lady of great worth and respectability, and her death will be severely lamented by a very large number of relatives and friends. She was the mother of Mrs W. S. Pike, of New Orleans, as also of Henry L. White, Esq., of this city, Dr. John S. Huguet, of the Highlands, in this parish, and Messrs. Frank and Adolphe Huguet, now in this city—*Baton Rouge Gazette*, 1st.

The Carroll *Record*, of July 28, thus speaks of the weather and worms:

Since our last issue we have had delightful weather, with the exception of two or three genial showers,—the days have been one continuous succession of sunshine, vigor and vitality to the cotton, and causing the grass to wither, in brief, as good a season for cotton growing as a kind Providence could bestow upon us, for which we may be truly grateful, as all our hopes and fears are just now centered in the growing staple. For ten days past there has been interest exciting throughout the parish with regard to the cotton worm. Instead of "how do you do," the query has been, "how is the worm? have you seen any of them? They are destroying everything above and below here, etc., etc. In fact, for a week past there has been a panic-like panic, and intensely excited by the exhausted views of the merchants and some most excitable people about town, it would be indecorous, but we are sparing the descriptive task, for, on the most minute inquiry that could possibly be made, we find that but very few worms have made their appearance in very few places, and the few that have been found have not done any damage to the cotton. The miller has been seen, but there is some doubt as to whether it is the genuine chief grinder of the *armee* to devastate our cotton fields; and while the question as to the genuineness of the worm and miller is in doubt, the cotton is growing finely, giving every promise of an excellent crop, which we hope will be fully realized despite the predictions of croakers and despondents.

COTTON WORM.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* says of the worm in that parish:

Last week we recorded the appearance of the worm in our midst, and we called "an alarmist; that it was a false worm; not a leaf had been touched. Cheerfully would we acknowledge that our statement was incorrect, were it possible to do so, but we cannot. The worm was here, it here now, and has damaged the cotton in several places to a great extent. The gentlemen who attended the Convention in Natchez, several days since, to be shown cotton injured on a certain plantation, will please call and settle up, as we can now do so.

A gentleman from Sicily Island arrived in town Wednesday, and reports that the worm had made its appearance in that place.

From Mr. M. Wilson we learn the worm has shown itself on Black river, and the prospects for a crop in that section looks gloomy.

The *Gazette* of Augusta announces the death of Mr Joseph Mongel, who came to Baton Rouge from Natchez when he was quite young. His death was caused by apoplexy.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.—The *Journal* of Madison parish has the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La. July 3, 1867.

*Judge R. C. Downs, Bruinsburg:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolutions passed at Richmond, in Madison parish. In suggesting a Governmental system of levees in this State, to protect the rich lands from overflow, and requesting me to use my influence with the State to support this project, I will most cordially co-operate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance, but my influence would be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To push the matter now when nearly every newspaper in the State and a considerable portion of the people, are adverse of Congress, would be, I fear, without results—and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps at the present time. It is too much like abusing a man bitterly and at the same time asking him to loan you money.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Compound Interest Notes to be Paid With Interest.

Hancock to Succeed Sheridan.

FROM EUROPE.

Interposition Urged in Cretan Affairs.

The King of Prussia Assumes Sovereignty of North German States.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Hostility of the Liberals to Foreigners Denied.

Loss of a Spanish Vessel.

FROM HAVANA, ETC.

Large Importation of Coolies to Demerara.

A New Riot Suppressed.

Prosecution of Slave Traders.

The Tennessee Election.

Negroes Threaten Retaliation in Memphis.

The Radical Convention in Richmond.

Sheridan Endorsed.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

*Washington*, August 2—Bradley, counsel for the defense, is addressing the jury to-day. Pierpont, for the prosecution, closes to-morrow. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the payment of compound interest notes, with interest thereon, will only be made at maturity, at the Treasury of the United States and the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

*Richmond*, August 2—The Convention met at 10 o'clock in Capitol Square. About 2000 colored persons and 200 whites were present. Dr. Bayne, colored, of Norfolk, moved that as the Convention had done its work it now adjourn *sine die*. This proposition was hailed with cheers.

Mr Hannicott opposed adjournment. The resolution for adjourning from yesterday to-day, was to give Botts and others, who had not participated in the proceedings, an opportunity to be heard. He hoped the Convention was not afraid to hear what they had to say. If there was any political bonafide between Botts and the Republican party it was now buried. The party would carry the State by 30,000 majority, and the ship was large enough to carry all shades of party difference. (Cries of "Yes.") The question was, instead of how do you do, the query has been, "how is the weather? have you seen any of them? They are destroying everything above and below here, etc., etc. In fact, for a week past there has been a panic-like panic, and intensely excited by the exhausted views of the merchants and some most excitable people about town, it would be indecorous, but we are sparing the descriptive task, for, on the most minute inquiry that could possibly be made, we find that but very few worms have made their appearance in very few places, and the few that have been found have not done any damage to the cotton. The miller has been seen, but there is some doubt as to whether it is the genuine chief grinder of the *armee* to devastate our cotton fields; and while the question as to the genuineness of the worm and miller is in doubt, the cotton is growing finely, giving every promise of an excellent crop, which we hope will be fully realized despite the predictions of croakers and despondents.

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I will, however, forward the resolutions to the headquarters of the army with the endorsement, that congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to save a large portion of the inhabitants of this State from ruin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

News by Mail.

[From the New York Herald.]

ANOTHER DISCLOSURE REGARDING THE SURRATT EVIDENCE—A PLOT TO HATCH UP EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION BETRAYED.

*Washington*, July 27, 1867.—Fresh disclosures have been made to-day in the matter of raising evidence for the Surratt case. On Thursday last a person called on one of the counsel for the defence and stated that a conspiracy was then in operation to furnish several witnesses for the prosecution, with a view to strengthen the evidence of Surratt's presence in Washington on the night of the 14th of April, 1865. The statements to be made by the witnesses were to be carefully committed to memory by each other so as to connect and corroborate the object being either to realize from the speculation by producer, or the defense by withholding their evidence. One of them, however, became dissatisfied with the arrangements and exposed the plot to Mr. Bradley, and the revelation came from some means discovered the treachery of their confederate and abandoned the enterprise.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

There has been received from the Printing Bureau or the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day $350,000 in fractional currency.

The shipments during the same week have been as follows:—To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $250,000, and to national banks and others, $89,376. Total shipments, $544,376.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week ending to-day, $788,228, and the total amount to date, $303,329,876. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,522,462, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,806,414. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $263,494.

THE PEQUONNOCK BANK DEVALUATION—THE GOVERNMENT LOOKING ACTIVELY AFTER ITS OWN INTERESTS.

The Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., had lost, by its teller, about $50,000 so far as ascertained. The day after the defalcation was known by the officers of the bank, the Comptroller of the Currency had two examiners, one, Mr. Mygatt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Callendar, of New York, on the ground, and they are now actively engaged examining the books and assets of the bank.

THE JAPANESE RAM SAPAN.

The entire crew of the Japan has been shipped, and with the exception of a few men, who are making their final arrangements before they leave, she has all on board. On Monday the sails will be bent, and it is likely that she will leave Sandy Hook on Thursday or Friday, stopping at Norfolk, where she will go on the dry dock for an examination of her hull.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Washington*, August 1—Among the official correspondence in regard to Mexican affairs is the following:

In a letter to Mr. Romero, dated Guadalupe Hidalgo, May 3, 1867, Gen. Diaz says: "Gen. Sheridan, through a letter addressed to me, requests me to inform the chiefs of the forces of the United States, along the Rio Grande, that if they should be pursuing any band of robbers, they will be allowed to do so on our side of the river, if they should be unable to overtake them on the other side, and that the same will be done by our troops in the United States. I have ordered that Lopez' subordinate officer would soon recognize Acosta.

A search among Maximilian's private papers disclosed the fact that several small loans with European capitalists had been effected, in opposition to the will of Congress. A circular was also discovered, according to Mr. Burton, the late American Minister, of scheming to annex Columbia to the United States.

The steamer Great Republic of the China Pacific Mail Co's line had arrived at Panama from New York and departed for San Francisco.

The health of the Isthmus is good.

Moltkero, the Peruvian Rear Admiral who rebelled against the government of Confederate Tucker to be Admiral, had arrived, ostensibly on a mission to Colombia. He thought it probable he would go to New York also, on government business.

Cholera is reported in the western districts of Nicaragua.

*New York*, August 2—Money unchanged. Gold closed steadily at 140 to 140¼. Exchange weak and lower. Governments closed strong. Stocks quiet, without material change.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury $2,026,061. Payments $1,551,319. Balance $127,823,000.

*New York*, August 2—A special dispatch states that it is understood, from official sources, that the President has finally determined to appoint Hancock as Sheridan's successor.

*Memphis*, Aug 2—Many negroes have been discharged in consequence of the election. It is said they threaten retaliation. Everything is quiet so far.

*Vicksburg*, August 2—Up, Mississippi 12 M. The cholera is decreasing. River falling.

*Savannah*, August 2—Cotton in good demand, with advancing tendency, sales 1000 bales, middlings 26 to 26½c, receipts 246 bales, receipts of the week 1115, exports 2228, stock 1533 bales.

*Charleston*, August 2—Cotton firmer, sales 403 bales middlings at 26c, receipts 357 bales, receipts of the week 842, exports 1725, stock 709 bales.

*Louisville*, August 2—River rising, 8 feet 5 inches in the canal.

*Cincinnati*, August 2—Flour quiet and unchanged, extra $8 to $8 50, family $9 25 to $9 75. Wheat slight, No 1 Red $2 25. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull, lower and irregular, new 50 to 55c, old 65 to 70c. Cotton dull, middling 25 to 25½c. Pork dull and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal $24 to $25 75. Bulk Meats held at 14½ to 15½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon irregular, offered at 15½c for shoulders and 16½ to 16¾c for clear sides, holders not offering their stocks, owing to reported light stocks in the Southern market. Sugar cured Hams 15 to 22c. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar firm at 12 to 15c. Coffee steady at 22 to 23c for fair.

*St. Louis*, August 2—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton—more movement, low middling 22 to 23c. Flour dull, lower and unsettled, extra $7 75 to $8. Wheat—Prime Red $2 20. Corn higher, mixed and sound 82 to 83c, mixed white 80 to 81c, prime to family white 85 to 90c. Oats dull, 40 to 41c. Pork firm at $25 to $25 25. Bacon—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 16½c. Whiskey nominal.

*London*, August 2—2 P. M.—Consols advanced 3—now quoted 94¼.

*Cairo*, August 2—The Sultan left to-day for Constantinople.

*Berlin*, August 2—Bismarck's organ here in an editorial today strongly urges the great Powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question.

King William of Prussia to-day issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

*Paris*, August 2—At the present election for members of the Legislative Body, Mr. Lesseps was chosen to represent the city of Wattens without a dissenting vote.

*Southern Press*, August 2—Fine calm weather. Arrived—Brig Sunbeam, Price, 7 days from Rodman Island, with tents to R. Scott. Arrived this morning—Ship Mayflower, Hawes, from Liverpool, with salt. Sailed—Ship Mayflower, Outside at anchor—Brig Waverly and bark De vonshire.

*Southern Press*, August 2—Through the kindness of Capt. Alexander we have received Havana correspondence to the 25th ult.

*Havana*, July 25—The Spanish steamer Ulloa arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. She brings intelligence of the loss of the Spanish steamer Cuba of Cadal on her trip from this port to Vera Cruz. Amongst the lost were Red Sam, the celebrated Havana passenger and seven seamen. They report that as the steamer sunk all hands took to the seven boats and pulled for the shore. It is known that the fate of the unmanned boats. It is hoped the Government will hold the agents Messrs. Mazas, Sanchez & Co., responsible for the loss of the vessels of the company, are justly nearly worn out.

The Ulloa brings about twenty refugees—Spaniards and Mexicans from Vera Cruz. Everything was quiet there when they left, and there was no foundation for the reported insurrection in favor of the Imperialists. Liverpool Cotton Market.

*Jamaica*, July 26—Arrived—Brig Ellen, No arrivals of American vessels had taken place. The weather was very hot. Sailed—Brig Ellen, Outside at anchor—Brigs Ellen and Rock Island, ready of whom died on the way, and all suffered most terribly, we were denounced by the Spanish Consul for sympathizing with rebels. When on another occasion, we denounced the shameful course of the commandant of the post and chief surgeon, who refused to furnish the rebels with vegetables, or permit them to purchase them with their own money and thus brought the scurvy upon a great num ber of the rebels. We were also denounced! But we followed up the complaint to the authorities at Washington, on the subject, until we succeeded in permitting the prisoners to buy vegetables—and the scurvy soon ceased.

The prisoners at Rock Island barracks were treated with the same cruelty though their sufferings were usually mitigated by humane people, at the risk of being mobbed by the rebels, furnished them with food and clothes to a great extent.

We will briefly enumerate some of the inhumanities practiced here:

The manner in which the prisoners were brought here was cruel and inhuman, causing the death of a large number of them.

They were sent here before suitable buildings were prepared for their reception, and, besides suffering horribly, a number died from this cause.

Their money was taken from them and used as capital to carry on a profitable trade with them.

They were not supplied with sufficient food and clothing.

They were starved, in the hospitals, and in the barracks, and one of the surgeons gave the head doctor declared, when appealed to by his associates to permit more food, that he intended to starve them to death, in retaliation for the sufferings of his people in the South.

They were cruelly and inhumanly punished, and numbers were shot down without any provocation.

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*Savannah*, August 2—Cotton in good demand, with advancing tendency, sales 1000 bales, middlings 26 to 26½c, receipts 246 bales, receipts of the week 1115, exports 2228, stock 1533 bales.

*Charleston*, August 2—Cotton firmer, sales 403 bales middlings at 26c, receipts 357 bales, receipts of the week 842, exports 1725, stock 709 bales.

*Louisville*, August 2—River rising, 8 feet 5 inches in the canal.

*Cincinnati*, August 2—Flour quiet and unchanged, extra $8 to $8 50, family $9 25 to $9 75. Wheat slight, No 1 Red $2 25. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull, lower and irregular, new 50 to 55c, old 65 to 70c. Cotton dull, middling 25 to 25½c. Pork dull and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal $24 to $25 75. Bulk Meats held at 14½ to 15½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon irregular, offered at 15½c for shoulders and 16½ to 16¾c for clear sides, holders not offering their stocks, owing to reported light stocks in the Southern market. Sugar cured Hams 15 to 22c. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar firm at 12 to 15c. Coffee steady at 22 to 23c for fair.

*St. Louis*, August 2—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton—more movement, low middling 22 to 23c. Flour dull, lower and unsettled, extra $7 75 to $8. Wheat—Prime Red $2 20. Corn higher, mixed and sound 82 to 83c, mixed white 80 to 81c, prime to family white 85 to 90c. Oats dull, 40 to 41c. Pork firm at $25 to $25 25. Bacon—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 16½c. Whiskey nominal.

*London*, August 2—2 P. M.—Consols advanced 3—now quoted 94¼.

*Cairo*, August 2—The Sultan left to-day for Constantinople.

*Berlin*, August 2—Bismarck's organ here in an editorial today strongly urges the great Powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question.

King William of Prussia to-day issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

*Paris*, August 2—At the present election for members of the Legislative Body, Mr. Lesseps was chosen to represent the city of Wattens without a dissenting vote.

*Southern Press*, August 2—Fine calm weather. Arrived—Brig Sunbeam, Price, 7 days from Rodman Island, with tents to R. Scott. Arrived this morning—Ship Mayflower, Hawes, from Liverpool, with salt. Sailed—Ship Mayflower. Outside at anchor—Brig Waverly and bark Devonshire.

*Southern Press*, August 2—Through the kindness of Capt. Alexander we have received Havana correspondence to the 25th ult.

*Havana*, July 25—The Spanish steamer Ulloa arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. She brings intelligence of the loss of the Spanish steamer Cuba of Cadal on her trip from this port to Vera Cruz. Amongst the lost were Red Sam, the celebrated Havana passenger and seven seamen. They report that as the steamer sunk all hands took to the seven boats and pulled for the shore. It is known that the fate of the unmanned boats. It is hoped the Government will hold the agents Messrs. Mazas, Sanchez & Co., responsible for the loss of the vessels of the company, are justly nearly worn out.

The Ulloa brings about twenty refugees—Spaniards and Mexicans from Vera Cruz. Everything was quiet there when they left, and there was no foundation for the reported insurrection in favor of the Imperialists. Liverpool Cotton Market.

*Jamaica*, July 26—Arrived—Brig Ellen, No arrivals of American vessels had taken place. The weather was very hot. Sailed—Brig Ellen, Outside at anchor—Brigs Ellen and Rock Island, ready of whom died on the way, and all suffered most terribly, we were denounced by the Spanish Consul for sympathizing with rebels. When on another occasion, we denounced the shameful course of the commandant of the post and chief surgeon, who refused to furnish the rebels with vegetables, or permit them to purchase them with their own money and thus brought the scurvy upon a great number of the rebels. We were also denounced! But we followed up the complaint to the authorities at Washington, on the subject, until we succeeded in permitting the prisoners to buy vegetables—and the scurvy soon ceased.

The prisoners at Rock Island barracks were treated with the same cruelty though their sufferings were usually mitigated by humane people, at the risk of being mobbed by the rebels, furnished them with food and clothes to a great extent.

We will briefly enumerate some of the inhumanities practiced here:

The manner in which the prisoners were brought here was cruel and inhuman, causing the death of a large number of them.

They were sent here before suitable buildings were prepared for their reception, and, besides suffering horribly, a number died from this cause.

Their money was taken from them and used as capital to carry on a profitable trade with them.

They were not supplied with sufficient food and clothing.

They were starved, in the hospitals, and in the barracks, and one of the surgeons gave the head doctor declared, when appealed to by his associates to permit more food, that he intended to starve them to death, in retaliation for the sufferings of his people in the South.

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