THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

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Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Fifteen	90	165	195	350	540
Twenty	105	185	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	155	220	410	620
Fifteen	95	175	230	430	660
Twenty	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	125	230	350	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1867.

Later advices from Mexico give us the sad intelligence that Prince Salm Salm is among the condemned, and that he is to be shot for his fidelity and personal services to the late Emperor Maximilian.

A Leipsic publisher announces that he will shortly bring out the complete works of the Emperor Maximilian. They form seven volumes, four of a scientific character, one of Aphorisms, or reflections, and two of poetry. It is understood that the work is undertaken at the express desire of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

"Gail Hamilton" has raised a gale among the literary admirers of the late George Arnold by calling him a "twishy washy" poet. We can't say much for "Gail's" critical ability, and her opinion is say still less.

THE SERRATI TRIAL.—It is said that during the entire case, some seventy-three hours, they remained four for conviction and eight for acquittal. The *Herald* gives the nativity of the jurors, and states that the four for conviction are from the Northern States, though two are foreigners by birth. Seven of the jurors for acquittal are from Southern States, and one from New York city. It is stated on authority that the jury would have agreed at once upon conviction had the indictment been for conspiracy, or for connection with the abduction plot.

Joseph E. Brown, ex governor of the State of Georgia, is writing a series of papers in answer to those recently published by the Hon. Ben. Hill, on the situation. The ex governor does not display as much ability as his antagonist, but what he lacks in ability he makes up in personal venom and malice. The personal nature of these replies will greatly impair their force. With so much in his favor, and backed by the strong arm of the military, Brown does not show remarkable good sense in descending to small personalities.

THE CUBAN CABLE.—There has been a break in the cable, which is being laid from Florida to Cuba and at last accounts two days had been spent in grappling for the lost end without success.

The steamship General Sherman, Capt Pendleton, from Belize, 11th inst., brings the following list of passengers:

W C Chaplin, J B Cauldc, J S Henderson, J H Rau, J R Brackle, Mr Hobert, T J Lacey, J R Hudson, Tho Hardy, Wm Grieve, W A Lewis, Fin Simmons, Y A Allen, John Rumsey, R W Bringhurst, J P Filippa, A W Montmayer, J M Van Ingelin, R Schoberger and others.

Registration in Louisiana.

We are indebted to Military headquarters for the following tabular statement of registered voters in the State:

Parishes.	White.	Blacks.	Total.
Ascension	93	2499	2592
Assumption	207	1667	1874
Avoyelles	1 28	3 26	1 54
Caddo	800	2435	3235
Carroll	248	1539	1787
Catahoula	1 43	990	1133
Claiborne	1 42	2 52	2 94
Concordia	1 67	1924	2091
De Soto	1 47	2 23	3 70
East Baton Rouge	1 25	3 26	4 51
East Feliciana	1 25	1669	1794
Franklin	1 60	2 79	4 39
Grant	1 39	2 13	3 52
Jackson	750	959	1709
Jefferson	1 126	1 126	2 252
Lafayette	1 07	7 15	1862
Lafourche	1 29	1 968	2 097
Livingston	618	302	920
Madison	1 32	3 964	4 096
Morehouse	1 64	2 313	3 977
Natchitoches	1 64	3 465	5 029
Orleans	14,543	14 085	28,628
Ouachita	1 56	1 093	2 649
Pointe Coupee	1 68	2 106	3 774
Rapides	1 93	2 216	4 109
Sabine	1 59	2 21	1 80
St Bernard	1 291	1 27	2 561
St Charles	1 87	1 568	1 655
St Helena	1 80	1 471	1 117
St James	1 62	1 968	2 630
St John the Baptist	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
St Landry	2 920	3 970	5 888
St Martin	1 211	1 665	2 876
St Mary	1 95	2 071	2 070
St Tammany	1 97	1 536	1 [illegible]
Tensas	1 47	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Terrebonne	1 82	1 957	3 [illegible]
Union	1 [illegible]	1 661	2 [illegible]
Vermilion	1 90	2 12	3 [illegible]
Washington	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Winn	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Total	44,731	82,985	127,716

The registration books were closed the 31st of July, and as soon as the returns are all in Gen. Sheridan, we learn, will issue an order for the election of a State Convention.

The Health Officers.

At the last meeting of the City Council, Dr. Burne, one of the four health officers of New Orleans, through Mayor Heath, communicated the following petition on the subject of the payment of his salary. His petition applies equally to the other gentlemen holding similar offices for the welfare of the city, and, as we happen to know, in so efficient a manner, we cheerfully induce our City Fathers to give their small claims, for services rendered, the most favorable consideration whether as a matter of law or equity:

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER, 1st DISTRICT,
New Orleans, August 13, 1867.

HON. E. Heath, Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR—By the sixth section of the law entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," the Board of Health is empowered, in addition to the exercise of its duties, to act as a State institution in New Orleans, "to pass and enforce sanitary ordinances for the city, provided the same are approved by the Council, and published as city ordinances."

Under this authorization, the Board of Health passed the Health Ordinance duly approved by the Common Council, August 24, 1866.

That ordinance provides, in section 29, that, "For the purposes of this ordinance, the city of New Orleans shall be divided into four health districts, for each of which there shall be appointed by the Board of Health, a Health Officer, who shall be a medical graduate of standing and reputation, and the salary of each said Health Officer shall be $1500 per annum; and the said health districts shall respectively consist of the First, Second, Third and Fourth municipal districts of the city."

Under this section I was, on the 30d of August, 1866, elected Health Officer of the First District. I have ever since faithfully and constantly discharged the duties of my office. In the beginning of January last, the last Common Council assumed the power of abolishing or repealing section 29 of the Health Ordinance, of turning out the Health Officers, and of refusing any longer to pay their salaries. Those salaries have not been paid since that time. The Health Officers have, nevertheless, as elected by the Board of Health and retained in office near the Board, by the power assumed by the Council, continued their duties. The Board of Health being a State organization the Common Council can no more power over it than it can repeal or revoke a duly adopted sanitary ordinance such as the Board of Health has submitted to it. The Common Council has no more power of repeal, or to amend, or to reject, and approved in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of the quarantine law, than the President of the United States would have to repeal a law already duly passed, because the option of approving it was given him before it could become a law.

The Board of Health alone elected the Health Officers, that Board has considered the continuance of their services necessary and advantageous to the city. Even that Board could not have dismissed them without cause, and still less could the Common Council; the services have been rendered.

Under these circumstances I respectfully submit to you whether the present Common Council will not be induced to repeal the attempt of their predecessors to usurp an authority they did not possess, and to allow the Treasurer to pay the salaries justly due the Health Officers, who have performed their duties, which duties are mandatory, and the performance of which so greatly depends on the existence and legality of the Health Ordinance as passed by the Board of Health and approved by the Common Council.

It is right, I should state, that I have forwarded this communication with consultation with the other Health Officers.

Respectfully, JAMES BURNE, M. D.,
Health Officer First District, N. O.

HON. E. Heath, Mayor, etc., etc.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The first bale of new cotton arrived in Mobile on the morning of the 14th inst. Montgomery, for shipment, per Southern Express, to Mr. Grisham.

Mayor Burton.—Major St. Paul has withdrawn his second affidavit, charging Mr. Horton, Mayor of Mobile, with a violation of the Civil Rights bill in ordering the arrest of Mr. Johnson, the colored newsboy, out of the city for very disorderly conduct. The reason for this is that the defendant declined to refrain from any step that could be construed by the defense as persecution.

Venice is eager to remove her old bonds with the East. A letter in the *Monitor* states that it is proposed to establish a direct line of steamships between the Queen of the Adriatic and Alexandria, and that the Viceroy of Egypt is very favorable to the enterprise, and willing to pay two thirds of the necessary subvention.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,209

THE DIVINE STANTON.

It is stated in a Northern paper as an explanation of the misunderstanding between the President and Mr. Stanton, "that the immediate cause of the rupture grows out of the fact that it has come to Mr. Johnson's knowledge that Mr. Stanton was the author of the resolution offered in the House of Representatives in July last, calling on the President to communicate to the House the particulars of a certain Cabinet meeting, at which Stanton took high ground against the construction of Mr. Stanton's of the Reconstruction Acts. Mr Johnson looks upon this as a betrayal of Cabinet and State secrets, and as aimed at variance with the comity and courtesy which should exist between the Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers. He is very indignant and quite resolved."

The Washington *Chronicle*, the organ of the Radical party, turned Mr. Stanton the "Carnot" of the war, and spoke of the quality of Carnot as a spy upon monarchical conspirators in France. The Philadelphia *Press* and the *Chronicle*, both of which are conducted by John W. Forney, may be considered good authority in the premises, and they have lately alluded to the ex-Secretary of War in this wise:

"In the present critical condition of public affairs, the country cannot afford to dispense with the services of an officer like Edwin M. Stanton. Invaluable he was during the war, he is scarcely less important. . . . We do not betray confidence when we say that on more than one occasion the country has been indebted to Edwin M. Stanton for the timely note of warning that enabled the representatives of the people to meet and defeat the dangerous schemes of a recreant President."

Mr. Stanton stands therefore before the country on the testimony of his own friends as an imitator of the vile "Carnot" and as acting in the character of a spy and a traitor in the Cabinet Council of his chief.

In his letter to the President in answer to the communication of the latter, notifying him of his suspension and that General Grant had been appointed to perform ad interim the duties of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton says he only yields to the argument of "superior force," and appeals from the decision of the President, to the law of Congress known as "The Tenure of Office Bill." No one knows better than Mr. Stanton the uselessness of offering any resistance to that argument. It is one he fully comprehends and which he has made familiar to thousands of his countrymen, of whose liberty he arbitrarily and unlawfully deprived them. Mr. Stanton is the man who brought into use in America "letters de cachet" and the tinkle of his little bell was sufficient warrant for the incarceration of some of the most eminent citizens of the Republic. A man tried to the law thus set the example of its contemptuous and direct violation in open day, and now prates of the same law when the vis major he so often applied to letter men is applied to himself. A civ nt retribution is about to overtake the Secretary. Let him go into retirement and if he can expiate the crimes of which he has been guilty. He need not think to escape unwhipped of justice because it would be inexpedient and ungenerous to pursue a fallen foe. Sooner or later he will be overtaken by the avenger of justice, and he may safely be left to that Providence which finally rights all wrongs. In the meantime he is followed by the scorn of all good men.

But the Secretary of War has not been the only drag upon Mr. Johnson's administration. His friend Mr. Seward, who attributed to him the possession of "divine" capacity, and who, it seems, has been the means of keeping him so long in power, with some of the boldness of Mr. Stanton, but infinitely more cunning and duplicity, has been not less an incubus on Mr. Johnson than the ex Secretary of War. The Secretary of State is looked upon by foreign governments as a diplomatic charlatan and cunning pettifogger, and never and not a states man. He has been the laughing stock of Europe and America. As a politician Mr. Seward is defunct. He is the father of the Republican party, and has had to undergo the terrible humiliation of being disowned by his own child. Full of conceit, he thought to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm, but the reins were snatched from his hands by the very men to whose election he had so largely contributed. Mr. Seward is now undergoing penance, and it is believed seeks relief from a condemning conscience, in an artificial stimulus which is destroying his mental as well as his physical system.

Mr. Johnson needs an accession of fresh and vigorous material in his counsels. Let him fol low up the good work he has entered upon, by granting a permanent leave of absence to the Secretary of State, and good men will applaud him, and begin to have hopes for the future of the country.

France.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald]

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE TO RETIRE FROM PARIS FOR A SEASON—JAUNTS OF THE COURT FETES—EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM MEXICO—MAXIMILIAN'S POSITION OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE—THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

Paris, July 19, 1867.—The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday states that in August the Emperor will visit the camp at Chalons, and that he and his Empress will, in the month of September, at Biarritz. Information of the intentions of their Majesties has, it is stated, been communicated to foreign courts, so that the monarchs who are disposed to visit them may know that they will be absent. The Prince Imperial has already gone to Luchon, and the Empress will, it is said, fill up a portion of the intervening time by a visit to Queen Victoria and a day's life on board with her maternal Queen at Osborne House. The Queen and the Empress may mingle their tears together now at the sorrowful termination of the Mexican empire and the sad fate of Maximilian and his wife. Carlotta was a great favorite with the Empress, and the shooting of Maximilian has greatly affected her. She and the Emperor both look upset, distrait on and change, for it is said that even this hard faced, Spinoza like, unsympathetic man has been painfully wrought up by the melancholy *denouement* of his Mexican scheme, and that for the past fortnight he has been exhibiting signs of acute mental suffering, which has in turn reacted, and brought on some of his old physical ailments. He certainly is looking very pale and ill. People, indeed, who profess to have means of knowing, assert that the Emperor is visibly fating in physical and mental power, and in the legitimist *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain his speedy demise is a common subject of conversation, and an object of pregnant hope.

The Emperor certainly has cause enough for care, trouble and anxiety now. There is not a thing but confronts him on all sides, refused now in France. Everywhere, among all classes of society, in the tribune, in the journals, in the salons, in the street, in the *cafés*, at the Bourse, there is a single word which seems necessarily to form the text of all the arbitrary and disgusted comments, and which issues from every side in our ears, or presents itself in every direction to our eyes, and that word is "impossible."

People are alarmed at the terribly increasing expenditures of the government, at the positive certainty that a large loan must be soon put upon the market. They are dissatisfied at the secondary position which France must inevitably occupy if Prussia is not checked in her advancing career. They are dissatisfied with the failure which, after his magnificent promises of the 19th of January, the Emperor has made no effort whatever to restore the most coveted liberty of the press and the right of assemblage. I have never seen a time in France when dissatisfaction was so general, and so generally and openly expressed and exhibited. Should the Emperor be suddenly taken away, the discontent would undoubtedly be manifested in the most decided succession of his dynasty. Many believe that it may do so while he lives, unless, indeed, a war with Prussia next spring diverts the French people from the consideration of their internal difficulties.

The semi official journals contradict the statement that upon learning the death of Maximilian the Emperor sent an autograph letter to Francis Joseph, in which, after expressing great sympathy with him at his loss, he says that in counselling Maximilian to go to Mexico he did so in the interest of "the Latin race, which was being encroached upon by their powerful neighbors of the North." The Emperor undoubtedly did write a sympathizing letter, but it is not probable that he touched upon the ambitious motive for the preservation of the Latin race in America. Although it is still stated that Francis Joseph will come to Paris and that Napoleon will return his visit at Vienna, advices from the latter city inform me that the projected voyage is abandoned. Still there is no doubt now of a strong disposition on the part of Austria to form an alliance with France, and it is possible that this, in Austria's isolated condition, may be considered sufficient to induce the Emperor to overcome, or at least to hide, the strong feeling of bitterness which, if he is human, he must cherish against Napoleon.

STEAMER NEW ERA.—The Assumption *Pionner* pays the following deserved compliment to the steamer New Era and her gentlemanly officers:

One of those exquisitely agreeable "surprise parties" took place on that elegant steamer New Era on its down award trip Saturday, 4th instant. A goodly number of young ladies and gentlemen "met by chance" on the aforesaid steamer, and we happened to be there in time to participate in the festivities of the occasion. The same old band, ever ready to furnish music for the million was on hand, and infused the spirit of dancing in a very heart soul given to peripatetism. Captain Dugas, who still retains his usual rotundity of person, and his polite and affable manner of old, the Melancholy Dane of fame and H. Landry, received the excursionists, particularly the young ladies, with smiling faces and from the various points of embarkation to Lockport and back, never fagged in their zeal for the comfort and enjoyment of the gay party. The dinner given on the boat was gotten up in "Delmonico" best style, and no trouble nor expense was spared in its preparation. Thus are few steamboats better conducted than the New Era, and no officers better qualified to manage the affairs of a first-rate passenger packet. Captain Dugas of all commanding officers, is the idol of his old patrons, with inflexible honesty, and how can it be otherwise when he always corresponds himself with the best men in the trade from the pilot down to the firemen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Rousseau Laughs at Gen. Sheridan's Letter.

Loss of Life at Niagara Falls.

Accident on the Savannah Railroad—Loss of Life.

Battle with Indians near Fort Kearney.

Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.

The New York Tribune Denounces Gen. Grant.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 15.—Dexter made a mile at Buffalo in 2:17 to harness, beating his best time, even under the saddle. Beaver fought two heats for the purse of $30,000.

Mr Davis declines an interview with Rev. Paul Hayley in relation to a petition for pardon.

The ship Nelly Fogarty, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea. Crew saved.

Advices from the British West Indies report a general depression in the market.

Financial affairs at Puerto Principe are reported as deplorable. A rout is apprehended. Maximilian, where the people threaten to close the stores. A brawl occurred at Bayamo in which the Governor's face was slapped.

Two fire crackers in a paper cover, and seemed harmless Paris today. The bodies have not been found.

Gen. Rousseau, while laughing at Sheridan's letter, denies having rendered the commander of the district in the least.

The following extract from a *Tribune* editorial, a column long, not by the enunciator of Grant, illustrates the political situation in the North:

"We are not complaining of Gen Grant. He has a right to his opinions. He may honestly sustain the President, just as other people honestly oppose him. It is a difference of opinion which does not in the least detract from his position as a soldier, nor from his patriotism and fidelity as a citizen. But we do most decidedly object to the attempt of the *Times* to make him a Radical, when there is no written or spoken word, that we have ever seen or heard, to justify the asserting and while all his acts and the acts of his boldest friends lead to a contrary inference. These friends of Grant are not so disloyal. The *Herald*, Laurel last week, extremely Radical, boasts the name of Grant as President, with Lee, of Virginia, as Vice President, and is now furious in its assaults upon Congress and its bowels over what it pleasantly calls "trigger supremacy in the South. This, as we understand it, is logical. The *Herald* is probably as well informed as the *Times*, and it openly claims General Grant as its ally. The *Herald* writes a long article to the effect that in entering the war office Grant acted of his own free choice, and was not coerced by the long, pitiless strategy of military discipline. Grant himself, Stanton tells us, "yielded to force." The word is plain enough to all men.

The editorial concludes: "Therefore we challenge the statements of the *Times*, that Grant supports Congress, and demand the evidence."

Washington, August 15.—Steadman's business here is confined to the Revenue interests of the District.

Holt has returned from a Northern trip. His suspension is daily expected.

Brig. Gen Horace Porter, aid to Gen Grant, replaces Gen Pelouze as Adjutant of the War Department. Pelouze retires, it is alleged, from ill health.

The Turkish Legation arrived to day.

The Treasury contains $106,000,000 in coin and $71,500,000 in currency to day.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $350,000.

The same Treasury order that applies to the Missouri bonds applies to the Pacific Railroad bonds, and the Supreme Executive Magistrate is made applicable to those of Tennessee and North Carolina, stolen at the same time. Holders showing that they purchased the bonds in good faith can receive them.

The report of the Committee on Southern Railroads exculpates Mr Johnson from connection with the alleged frauds.

E. H. Saulnier, U S Consul at Vera Cruz, informs Mr. Seward, under date of August 12th, that Santa Anna arrived there on the 10th of July. The order of the Government at Mexico City is to confine Santa Anna, Vidal and Rivas in the Castle of San Juan, to separate footing and in close confinement.

Saulnier also communicates, regarding the customs at Vera Cruz, that the exactions previously existing will prevail, with a pledge from the merchants to abide by what the Government may resolve upon before Congress.

An Omaha dispatch gives the details of a battle near Fort Kearney. The Indians attacked a foraging party and mounted their stock. The soldiers entrenched themselves behind their wagons and fought three hours, when reinforcements arrived and drove off the Indians. Sixty Indians died, soldiers, including Lieut. Jenness, were killed. Major Powell, who commanded the foraging party, attributes their successful resistance to their long range breech-loading arms.

New York, August 15.—Money unchanged. Gold closed firm at 140½. Government steady. Sterling dull—109½ to 109½. Governments closed steady. Stocks steady—generally unchanged.

New York, August 15.—Cotton firm—sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 29c. Flour—State $7 25 to $11 75. Southern $11 to $14 50. Wheat firm. Corn firm—large speculative inquiry. Mixed Western $1 40 to $1 42. Provisions steady. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet.

Augusta, August 15.—An accident was occasioned on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad near Belton McBean's station, by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer and two firemen were killed.

County conventions are being held in Florida for the purpose of adopting a platform upon which whites and blacks can unite in the formation of a State Constitution at the approaching Convention, which will guarantee equal justice and protection to the rights and interests of both parties.

It is believed the rains yesterday will seriously injure the corn crop by overflowing the bottom lands.

Louisville, August 15.—Sales of 150 hogsheads tobacco; leaf $6 to $12 50; lugs $3 to $10 75. Flour higher for choice; superfine $7. Prime new Wheat $2 to $2 05. Corn 93 to 95c in bulk. Oats, new, 53 to 55c in bulk. Groceries active. New Orleans Sugar 15 to 15½c, refined. Sugar declined 5c. Mess Pork $21. Bacon Shoulders 12½c. Clear Sides 16½c. Lard 17 lbs and 20 lbs at 19c. Lard in tierces 17½c. Low middling Cotton 21 to 25c. Raw Whisky nominal; 30c in bond.

Louisville, August 15.—River falling slowly—2 feet 10 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, August 15.—Flour unchanged—firm; family $10 to $10 50. Wheat firmer and higher. No 1 red $2 12 to $2 15. Corn firm and unchanged—53c. Oats advanced—39 to 40c. Cotton unchanged; middlings 26½c. Whisky steady—80c in bond. Provisions unchanged and firm. Pork $23 75. Bulk meats—11½ to 13½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon firm, shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c; clear sides 16c. Lard dull and unchanged—17½c.

St. Louis, August 15.—Tobacco active—higher for some grades; common to medium leaf 6 to 12c; shipping do 8 to 14c; fillers 4 to 25c. Wrappers 12 to 17½c; good and fancy leaf 30 to 55c. Flour firm—extra $11 to $11 75; choice $12 to $12 50; fancy $13 to $13 50. Wheat heavy and 5c lower. Corn heavy and lower—mixed 90c; white 96 to $1 10; yellow 92 to 95c. Oats dull and lower—50 to 52c. Pork $21. Bacon firm and higher—shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 17½c for choice kettle tierces.

Mobile, August 15.—Cotton—sales 150 bales, market quiet—low middling 21½ to 22c. Receipts 42 bales.

Baltimore, August 15.—Cotton steady and firm. Flour steady and quiet; Howard street superfine $9 to $9 25; shipping brands for export $10 to $11 75. Wheat very scarce; $2 07 to $2 10. Oats active and firm, good to prime 73 to 75c. Corn scarce, white $1 10 to $1 13. Sugar firm but quiet. Coffee—Rio quoted at 20½ to 22½c, gold, for common to prime in bond. Provisions, no demand for round lots and prices unchanged. Fair jobbing demand for Bacon. Whisky nominal.

Savannah, August 15.—Cotton firm—good demand; sales 75 bales; middlings 26½ to 27c; receipts 163 bales.

Southwest Pass, August 15.—Arrived, schooner Salvador, Hanson, Havana, eight days, fruit and passengers, to A. Thompson & Co.; schooner Village Belle, Hunter, Belize, seven days, fruit, to master.

Went up in tow, barks Arvio, schooners Village Belle and Salvador.

Went to sea, steamship Kensington. At anchor, schooner Union.

Havana, August 8.—A nest of counterfeiters have been discovered by the police. Half a dozen are in jail.

The captain and mate of the American brig Melrose, loading at Barracoa, are reported lying very low with yellow fever.

The arrival of the Spanish Minister to Mexico and suite was completely ignored in official circles. He took lodgings in the Hotel Inglaterra, and departed for Europe by the British steamer Tyne.

Sugar market inactive; offers of 8¾ reals for No. 12 without sales.

A serious riot occurred at Matanzas on Sunday last. The people collected at the bull ring where dissatisfied with the performance, they took the redress in their own hands, driving off the performers and tearing down the whole concern.

The troops were called out, but the rioters had dispersed before they could reach them.

London, August 15, evening.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, August 15, evening.—Cotton closed strong at an advance of ⅛@¼; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

London, August 15, evening.—Sugar—No. 12, Dutch standard, 25s 6d.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £235,000.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Galveston, August 12.—Dates from Monterey received.

Canales had revolted. He attempted to capture a specie train, but was thwarted. He is now marching on Matamoras.

Many who adhered to the Empire are to be disfranchised.

Galveston, August 12.—Deaths from fever in this city on Sunday 18.

Southwest Pass, August 15.—Arrived last night: Steamship Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, from Belize, Honduras, August 10, with merchandise, passengers and mails, to W. F. Buckley, steamship Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore 4th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to Witherspoon & Hussey.

Purser Emory reports:

Steamship Liberty sailed from Key West for Baltimore, August 12. August 13, 250 miles west of Key West, passed steamship Gen. Grant, bound to New York. August 3, in lat. 31 deg. 20 min. N., long. 76 deg. 20 min., spoke schooner Ida, Bird all, of Baltimore, bound from Savannah to New York, with all but two of her crew sick with fever. Supplied her with medicine, ice, etc.

Arrived down, steamship Hennington, she is aground on the middle ground, bark Regina, schooners Union and Angelina.

Went to sea, bark Regina, schooner Angelina.

New York August 15.—Richard O'Gorman delivered Gen. Meagher's eulogy to an immense audience. Mayor Hoffman presided.

The Hammonds has arrived, bringing Gov. Wright remains.

Later Mexican advices, via Havana: Vidal is closely confined. Marquez was captured at the Hacienda Paredono. Prince Salm Salm is among the condemned.

A Havana letter of the 10th, says a serious row occurred at Matanzas during a bull fight. A negro cigar maker has been discovered in Santiago de Cuba, and most of the leaders are rested.

The yellow fever is raging all over the Island.

The St. Thomas dry dock is sunk.

Washington, August 15.—Hurley was arrested this morning on an affidavit which charges him with sending a challenge. Brad ley waived an examination and gave bail in $1000.

London, August 15, noon.—Consols 94¾, bonds 74.

Liverpool, August 15, noon.—Cotton quiet but steady. Sales probably 10,000 bales.

Washington, August 15, 3 P. M.—Bradley's bail is $2000. The Chief of Police swore out the warrant.

New York, August 15.—Flour 15 to 25c lower; wheat quiet but firm; corn less active, and a shade easier, onts firm; pork heavy at $23 25.

Lard quiet, whisky quiet, cotton quiet but firm; middling uplands 29½c. Freights dull. Sterling, sixty days, 109½; sight 110. Gold 140½. Governments weak. Five-twenties, 103½. Six per cent. coupons, 113¾ to 113⅞.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamboat Detectives.—John Brown, mate of the steamboat John Kinsman, charged with obstructing the officers of the law on the four mortars, charged with robbing Coulon on Wednesday evening on board the boat, as no doubt the reader will remember, bailed $15 each. The other two negroes, just being proved to have done anything in the matter, were discharged.

Treasury with Bond Coupons.—Some pound cakes were attacked by two men, John Dertz and son, last Wednesday evening, as the former were driving some cows to the pound. The son was cowhided, but the assailants were arrested and fined.

Death by Apoplexy.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man known only as Mr. Foot, found dead in the room, in the Axe Landing House, on Tchoupitoulas street. He had been dead apparently about ten hours, and is supposed to have been accustomed to the stream boat Dia Water, where he died of apoplexy.

Death by Epilepsy.—Mr J. Y. R. Fendal died rather suddenly in the Magnolia Saloon, on Perdido street, last Sunday, having been in good health up to the time of his death. He was a clerk of the Jackson Railroad. He was 28 years of age, a young man of fine family and a native of Mississippi.

Female Mutiny.—The mistress of an officer of the army said to be such in command, has, according to the authority of the Times, run away with the wife of a U. S. Marshal, leaving her husband, who is absent in Washington, to the extent of twenty five thousand dollars. The officer denies responsibility in the matter, and there may yet be a delectable exposure of the affair, as the husband, it is said, threatens suit for her damages. The husband is very much respected, more treated than from a prejudice, and to have been regarded by her dupes as the officer's lawful wife. There are fast times.

City Mortality.—Yellow fever only reported from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health.

August 12, of cholera infantum, 1; yellow fever 2; total 3. August 13, of cholera infantum, 1; cholera, 1; yellow fever 5; other diseases 7; total 34. 11th, cholera 1; yellow fever 5; other diseases 16; cholera 1; yellow fever 2, other diseases 23; total 37.

The party who died of cholera was Margaret Barber, aged 18 years, native of New Orleans. The two who died of yellow fever were L. A. Pierce, 24 years of age, native of New York, and Adam Smith, 25 years of age, native of Bavaria.

Almost Drowned.—Sergeant Sheldon reports that a little child, two or three years old, of Mr. Jean Dellee, residing at 75 Delpuente street, fell into a cistern, covered well but leaning, in one of the vacant lots in the rear of Dryades market, and would have been drowned had not the child been at once rescued. The cistern, says the report, requires the attention of the Street Commissioner. See we think.

Louisiana Intelligence.

CROSS CATERPILLAR, ETC.—We take the following items from the *Sugar Planter*, published in West Baton Rouge parish, the 10th instant:

We hear nothing more of the caterpillar in this parish. Planters have settled down into the belief that they have, and, like the tax collectors, intend to say that they have eaten up all we have. The weather at the present time, is favorable to the crop, being very cloudy with an inclination to frequent showers.

We regret to announce the death of an old and highly respected citizen of this parish on Tuesday last, in the person of Celestin Serrat, Esq. Mr Serrat had lived to see the admiration of his many friends, and ever bore the reputation of an honest man and a valuable member of society. He died at the age of 70 years, and had the honor of serving under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

The following day, Mr Hilaire Bouron, also paid the debt of nature. He was another citizen whose loss will be deeply felt in this parish.

The total number registered in the State is 127,716; whites, 44,731; blacks, 82,985.

In New Orleans the registry is 11,815 white to 14,805 blacks.

Mr. George Pandelly, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, expected to leave New Orleans last evening for the North. He is a gentleman deserving of courtesy.

COLONEL CAMPBETTE FOR CONGRESS.—We are, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, in receipt of the following card from Henry Harrison, colored, who announces himself as a candidate for Congress. His platform speaks for itself. We are not acquainted with the aspirant for Congressional honors, but are informed that he is a Republican of good sense, and has been a good character. He is a little too early in announcing himself, as it will be some time yet before Congressmen are elected to represent this state. The course is open, however, to all aspirants. There will be white Radical candidates, representing but a handful of their class, colored Radicals representing the old free colored population, which outnumbers the former class, but are few in number compared to the colored population. The testimony already adduced, it appears, was purchased by Hilaire Bouron for the purpose of overturning the result of the month of October, 1866. The testimony given by the witnesses clearly shows that the object in making the purchase was to arm the slaves with guns, and man her with Confederate soldiers who, after capture by our troops, had escaped into Cahada, and then to equip her for a expedition on the Louisiana coast for shipping and frontier cities.

In a dispatch from Thompson to Benjamin, written about that time, he says in allusion to her vessel:

"She had scarcely been transferred before the story went out that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of fitting up Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnston's Island, destroying the shipping on the lakes and then proceeding to the Atlantic coast, and operation prevailed in all the border cities. At Buffalo two tugs had caution placed on board, four regiments of soldiers were landed, and all of them were represented. It have been drawn from the army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit, and churches were opened. At Toronto, Port Hope and Thorold the news was a scene of wild excitement."

No expense was spared in procuring the caution and other evidence of material, but notwithstanding the utmost caution and secrecy on the part of the rebels, the vigilance of our Consul at Toronto, Colonel Thompson, of the Detective force of the Canadian authorities, discovered their operations before any damage had been done.

Thompson, it is alleged, yesterday, in a secure by Inspector General Government, made a fictitious sale of the vessel to the defendant Denison, with whom he had become acquainted in Toronto as a blockade runner, but the Canadian Government, notwithstanding the pretended sale, at the instance of Mr Thurston seized the boat, and charged her with violating the neutrality laws of the Province, whereupon Mr. Denison applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for her release, alleging that he was the owner of the boat, and that there was no ground for the seizure. The Court, however, declared a unanimous judgment sustaining the action of the Government.

Mr. Thurston, learning that the decision would be otherwise and that Denison and his friend, Thompson, would be arrested, telegraphed to Toronto, instructed Messrs George and H. B. Morphy, the solicitors of the United States in Canada, to file a bill in the Court of Chancery in behalf of the United States, for the recovery of the vessel and for an injunction to prevent any disposition of her in the meantime to defeat the rights of the United States.

The Canadian judges upon argument granted the injunction which was filed, and the vessel is now being taken to prove the claim of the United States. So far the case seems clear, and it is expected when all the testimony clear, and it is expected when all the evidence is in, the decision will be for delivery of the vessel to our Government will be given.

The Georgian has been chartered at the request of the Government of Canada to the United States but not transpired.

The Sangerfire Lead and Paint Works, and the adjoining premises, situated at that place 1000 miles up the Hudson, are to be sold at auction.

The Town Hall Commissioners of Jamaica, L. I., offer a prize of $250 for plans and specifications of a Town Hall to be erected there.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 15, 1867.

We have no improvement to report in the general market. The supply of Sugar and Molasses was moderate, and the demand local, full prices, however, being maintained. The movement in Western Produce was on a limited scale, charac