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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1867.

Thanks to the purser of the steamship I. C. Harris, from Galveston, for a copy of manifest and Texas papers.

THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—On account of the sickness of Associate Justice Howell, and the absence of Justices Labauve and Taley, there was no quorum of this Court at Monroe last week, which was consequently adjourned by the Chief Justice until the next term to be held at Monroe, on the second Monday of July, 1868. It is not certain that the other country terms of this Court will be held this year at Natchitoches and Opelousas.

DISTURBANCE IN A HOTEL.—Herr Reimer, lately employed by the proprietor of the Hotel Hosch, at Bay of St. Louis, while under the influence, probably, of liquor, became so abusive that Mr. Hosch ordered him out of the house. Reimer knocked him down with a sling shot, and drawing a pen-knife cut him across the abdomen and stabbed him in the calf of the leg, a piece of the blade, an inch and a half long, breaking in the wound. Reimer then left. Mr. Hosch's wounds, though very painful, are not regarded as critical.

DIFFERENT VIEWS.—A Democrat of the old school writes from Shreveport to the *Mobile Register Record* severely criticising General Longstreet's letter. He pays the General a marked compliment for his soldierly qualities, and says that, as a soldier and leader he had few equals and fewer superiors, but when for the sword he substituted the pen, the youngest sophomore of a back woods college would smile at the conclusions drawn from his own premises. Setting out with the "assumed" self evident proposition that "the highest of human laws is the law established by appeal to arms." General Longstreet argues that the arbitrament of the sword having decided in favor of the North, what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we held, there fore, cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. Admit this and it follows that in law there is no principle, and there is no principle in law. Against this the writer places the words of Mr. Davis, who said: "The decision of the sword has gone against us, but no triumph of arms, no array of overpowering numbers can make the wrong a right; the principles for which we have contended are founded on the immutable Laws of Truth and Justice, and though crushed for a time by weight of overpowering numbers, they will live forever. This contrast between these two sentiments is sufficiently evident, and require no comment. Of course the enemies of Mr. Davis will misapply his words, and, perhaps, say that he referred to the perpetration of slavery or rebellion, so called; but the honest man will give him credit for wise and statesman like views. "Caddo" is rather severe upon the General for saying that he, like other Southern gentlemen, sought alliance with the Democratic party merely because it was opposed to the Republicans, and says that for himself he has a right to speak but not for other Southern gentlemen, and that, as a Democrat of the old school, deriving his political creed from the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Wright, Seymour and other great lights of their age, he denies that the Democratic ever was a party *merely* as opposed to some other party. The consideration of this writer upon General Longstreet's deeds during the war, when he led the van in battle, are as strong as his denunciations of his political theories.

ESCOBEDO!

This name which must ever be regarded with horror, and which disgraces the name of General, has not figured so extensively in our Mexican reports of late, and it is probable that, even among the Mexicans themselves, it will soon be remembered for its infamy alone. The sentiments uttered by this assassin are a disgrace to humanity, as well as to the rank he holds, and deserve the exercise of the civilized world. If any man doubts it, let him read the following, written by Escobedo from Queretaro:

I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, and confiscated their property and their all; where I could not do it in person my delegates have acted strictly complied with orders. I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country.

These are the sentiments of a barbarian—of a savage, and their atrocity is only equaled by the bloodthirsty spirit shown towards the Emperor and the fiendish exultation that with all the details of the execution. And yet, even in this country, Escobedo and his principles find defenders. This is the most remarkable thing of all.

NEGROES DRILLING IN MOBILE.—Our Mobile cotemporaries complain of the positive existence of companies of negroes, engaged in drilling with arms in that city. The reporter of the *Tribune* sees them going through the exercises of the manual in regular style, and the publications in the papers seem to have been the first intimation the military Chief of Police, Col. Dimon, had of the fact. An order was promptly issued against such proceedings by Col. Dimon. We suspect the same thing is practiced in New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, arrived at her wharf at noon yesterday. She brings a full freight and the following named passengers:

Capt. Enoch Brooks, Mr. Ernest Sagier and wife, Dr. H. B. Hatcher, Edwin Hatcher, Miss Hatcher, Capt. R. Cooksey, Mr. B. Lanier, Jas. Keiser, Jas. Young, and 24 U. S. colored soldiers.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—The *Ledger* says, in its issue of the 13th instant:

We hear a good deal of complaint from the planters, the recent rains having been a great drawback upon the growing crops. Corts is said to be flourishing, but, as usual, the cotton is under the weather.

LEVEE MEETING IN TERREBONNE PARISH.—A meeting of the citizens of this parish, affected by the overflow, was held in Houma, on the 13th inst., Capt. W. J. Minor presided, and J. B. Dunn, Secretary, to consider the subject of repairing the levees and sending delegates to a convention to meet in New Orleans on the 22d inst. The following delegates were appointed: A. J. Delaspoze, Andrew McCollam, Towson Ellis, Adolphe Verret, J. V. Boutelou, O. T. Ayock, Tobias Gibson and Capt. Minor.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with Hon. Thomas Flanders on the subject of the levees: Messrs. W. J. Minor, D. S. Cage, and Andrew McCollam.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the President, Directors and Superintendent of G. W. R. Bayley, of the N. O. & G. W. R. R. Co. for their generous offer of a free passage to the levee delegates, to and from Algiers, to attend the Levee Convention on the 22d inst.

On motion, the President appointed the following named gentlemen, a committee of five, to make an exact estimate of the number of acres of cane, cotton, corn and other crops overflowed during the years 1865, '6 and '7, and of the value of all losses caused by overflow during those years: Messrs. Tobias Gibson, Andrew McCollam, R. C. Moore, Adolphe Verret and Francois Theriot.

On motion, the committee was required to present their reports to the Police Jury of the parish of Terrebonne, at its next meeting, for the inspection and approval of that body.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Houma *Cour Gaard*, the New Orleans *Times*, *Crescent*, *Picayune* and *Bee*, be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH.—Last week we were exultant over crop prospects in this parish. True enough, we had a much rain as was necessary, and, if anything, rather too much. Since then heavy showers have visited us daily, while the clouds show no disposition to clear away. The consequence cotton begins to suffer as it always does at this season when the rains are heavy and protracted. Add to this the fact that the cotton plant has run to grass in the patch, within a day or two, and the condition of cotton prospects is told in a few words. It is disheartening to make from an announcement after such bright anticipations, but the truth may as well be told now as at any other time. Those who have put in large crops of corn have a chance for congratulation—*Sugar Planter*, 13th.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.—Alluding to the grand ceremonies at the Paris exposition, on the occasion of the emperor's distribution of the prizes, the New York *Tribune* says the following:

One curious incident that occurred just at the moment, the noble, fearless, for fear of injuring the harmony of the ceremony, unable to mention. When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, Napoleon rose and his hand, making his an exception to all the other recipients of medals. Mr. Hughes, as he stepped the imperial stage, slipped into the empty chair of his nervous highness a little bit of paper containing the last message received by the cable and printed by the machine for which he had just been decorated. It consisted these words: "Maximilian is shot. His last words were, 'Long Carlotta!'" Mr. Hughes, very humanly and telegraph, and immediately gave evidence of a fearful agitation. His cheek blanched, his hands trembled, and the diamonds on his breast partial quivered as the sunlight that a moment before from the admiring multitude."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

CITY NOTES.

The present condition of our city finances calls for an immediate remedy. The depreciation of the corporation notes has been without reason and entirely uncalled for. It cannot be accounted for except on the supposition that unscrupulous persons have been trying to speculate upon the necessities of the poor, and for the sake of private gain have brought trouble and serious loss upon the laboring population of our city. Not the least of the hardships caused by the sudden depreciation of this currency is the sudden increase in the price of articles of necessity. The hucksters in the markets have nearly doubled their prices on the plea of depreciated currency, and at the same time endeavor to charge a per centage for changing bills, paying back the change in the same currency, and not in greenbacks. All this subjects the poor to heavy loss. At many places yesterday city notes of a denomination larger than two's or three's were refused altogether. On the other hand it will be observed that many merchants advertise to take corporation notes at par and to make no increase on the market prices for their goods. These are the patriotic, loyal men who think of the interests of others as well as their own, and who cheerfully give up the profits that some are making out of the poor, for the sake of establishing the credit of the city and of assisting the laboring classes upon whom the main hardship falls. So complicated has this matter become, and so stubborn the resistance to the good men of our city, that no plans suggested for the relief of our money seemed likely to improve its condition; but able financiers are at work, and a plan has been suggested that bids fair to prove a success. Several gentlemen deeply interested in this matter have had a meeting, at which it was determined to suggest, through the city papers, the following plan: "The City Council to pass an ordinance to pay eight per cent interest on all of the city notes of the denomination of twenty dollars that the holders choose to send in to the Treasurer and have stamped, as is done, with insurance scrip. This, it is thought, would immediately relieve the trouble by relieving the circulation of those large notes, which will be held as good securities, paying eight per cent interest. We hope the City Council will take this plan into consideration, and, if deemed practicable and politic, pass an ordinance at once. It is evident something must be done very soon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Butchers and Cats Money.—The butchers of St Mary's Market met, Sunday night, and determined not to sell meat for city money, except at a certain heavy discount. The depreciation of the corporation notes has been without reason and entirely uncalled for. It cannot be accounted for except on the supposition that unscrupulous persons have been trying to speculate upon the necessities of the poor, and for the sake of private gain have brought trouble and serious loss upon the laboring population of our city. Not the least of the hardships caused by the sudden depreciation of this currency is the sudden increase in the price of articles of necessity. The hucksters in the markets have nearly doubled their prices on the plea of depreciated currency, and at the same time endeavor to charge a per centage for changing bills, paying back the change in the same currency, and not in greenbacks. All this subjects the poor to heavy loss. At many places yesterday city notes of a denomination larger than two's or three's were refused altogether. On the other hand it will be observed that many merchants advertise to take corporation notes at par and to make no increase on the market prices for their goods. These are the patriotic, loyal men who think of the interests of others as well as their own, and who cheerfully give up the profits that some are making out of the poor, for the sake of establishing the credit of the city and of assisting the laboring classes upon whom the main hardship falls. So complicated has this matter become, and so stubborn the resistance to the good men of our city, that no plans suggested for the relief of our money seemed likely to improve its condition; but able financiers are at work, and a plan has been suggested that bids fair to prove a success. Several gentlemen deeply interested in this matter have had a meeting, at which it was determined to suggest, through the city papers, the following plan: "The City Council to pass an ordinance to pay eight per cent interest on all of the city notes of the denomination of twenty dollars that the holders choose to send in to the Treasurer and have stamped, as is done, with insurance scrip." This, it is thought, would immediately relieve the trouble by relieving the circulation of those large notes, which will be held as good securities, paying eight per cent interest. We hope the City Council will take this plan into consideration, and, if deemed practicable and politic, pass an ordinance at once. It is evident something must be done very soon.

The Carrollton Rape Case.—The trial of Theodore Coppersmith, Adolph Wehman and Thos. May, charged with violating the person of Emily Godard, a young woman, on Saturday and a native of France, was continued Saturday in Carrollton, before Judge Chaplet, of the Second Judicial District Court of the parish of Jefferson. The testimony of the prosecution was about the same as that given by her before Recorder Vennard at the preliminary examination. Coppersmith, disguised as a police officer, met her on the high road on the 13th ult., on Louisiana Avenue, going home. He seized her and dragged her off. Three other came up, to whom she appealed for assistance; one left her, but another, Wehman and May, joined Coppersmith, and held her, prostrate and gagged. The jury at a late hour on Saturday brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The penalty is hard labor in the Penitentiary for life.

City Mortality—The total number of deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, as reported by Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary to the Board of Health, was 128, of which number, 7 died of cholera, 3 of yellow fever, as follows:

Capt. Melville Hooper, of the bark Florence Peters, a native of Maine, 28 years old, died at Algiers, Saturday, of yellow fever, attended by Dr. E. W. Hook.

Henry B. Thomas, a native of Maine, 38 years old, died on the 9th inst., at the Charity Hospital, of yellow fever.

William Bright, a native of Germany, 21 years old, died of yellow fever, on the 8th inst., in the Third District.

Aleck Brown, colored, died of cholera on the 10th inst., on Tonti street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

America Johnson, colored, 6 years old, died of cholera, Saturday, at 301 Magazine street.

Bayle Lee, colored, 50 years old, died of cholera, Saturday, corner of Celestine and Marigny streets.

James E. Fuller, colored, 11 years old, died of cholera, Saturday, 150 Franklin street.

Mrs Guere Fuhrhoser, a native of Germany, 35 years old, died on the 9th inst., of cholera, at 265 Prospect street, attended by Dr. Kypanis.

Wm. Williams, colored, 22 years old, died on the 11th inst., at 466 Victory street, of cholera.

Caroline Main, a native of New Orleans, 17 years old, died of cholera, attended by Dr. J. J. Hayes.

Captain Hooper and Mr. Thomas, the above deceased, arrived on the Florence Peters from Havana. The vessel was detained at Quarantine ten days as required by Quarantine Regulations, but strange to say, no case of yellow fever occurred on board after the vessel arrived at the city wharf.

There would seem from this fact, some reason for extending the quarantine period of limitation.

Characteristic Duel.—The following from our contemporary, the *Bulletin*, is so finely descriptive of the art aggressive and defensive that we confer the interesting account to our columns, without attempting to improve it, as evidently the description of one who is *au fait* in such matters:

A Prussian, named John Unverzagt, who, within the space of twelve months, has fought two duels, the wing but of European politics, the last with a Frenchman named Le Bon, only received a wound in a finger from which he was confined to his bed for six weeks, received a document the other day, which we translate from the German as follows:

"*New Orleans*, July 9, 1867.—Mr. Unverzagt—Dear Sir—As I have twice already fought with two gentlemen of other nationalities and come out victorious, I hereby step forth as the representative of the third, the Spanish; and beg of you to grant me the honor of a duel. Pillitz, my friend, will be the bearer. Mr. Brent is my second. In the hope that you will grant my request, I sign myself,

"Respectfully, SIG. EL BONIO,
"Formerly Fencing Master in the Spanish Army."

On the 12th inst Mr. Unverzagt returned an answer accepting the challenge and choosing the foil as his weapon. The meeting was to take place at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in Greenville, near the Carrollton Railroad, and exactly at the hour appointed principals and seconds were on hand, the former have been placed on guard, the latter, on behalf of the profession of the Spaniard, both parties seemed anxious, and felt each other's foils and followed each other with a wary caution, that after fifteen minutes fencing neither party had received a scratch. The Spaniard grew excited, and, to the latter's surprise, dropping his left arm from its proper position, and thus exposing his side to the point of his foil. He was but a trifling one and only made the Prussian more careful. The fight went on and the Spaniard grew more excited and careless, presenting his side more frequently, and at last, the Prussian feeling confident that he was antagonist had failed to touch him, and on the defensive till at last the Spaniard had tired upon to an attack, which the best of fencing masters find it difficult to avoid, and which, when successful, places the vanquished in a rather ridiculous position. By a turn of the wrist, the Prussian received a foil on the fleshy part of his own blade, and, striking toward the hilt of his opponent, sent the weapon of the latter spinning through the air, and left the Spaniard disarmed and at his mercy. So well did the Prussian deal with the Spaniard's foil that he did not touch the ground till near twenty feet from its former possessor. The seconds immediately called "Ah!" and El Bonio's weapon was delivered to him as a trophy.

In the meantime the municipal authorities of New Orleans, after much deliberation and careful weighing the reasons pro and con, had arrived at the very sage conclusion that, while we can have no quarantine against yellow fever, we can have one against all other diseases, and in New Orleans particularly, are firmly of the opinion that the "Monroe doctrine" must and shall be enforced against the Asiatic cholera, and compulsory on all Uncle Sam's children, and especially the adopted ones, to be free from the Asiatic cholera during its visits. Having arrived at this very sage conclusion, it was resolved to send an army of observation to watch the movements of the cholera, and, if possible, to prevent a collision. Accordingly nine policemen, under the command of an experienced officer, were sent on this dangerous expedition. We shall not attempt to give any detailed account of the hardships suffered by this band during its marches and countermarches, and of the cholera, which, we have reason to believe, was seized in Bell when the battle had been won by Prussia's interpid son. It is stated, however, that the cruel war was over, and that it was not likely that any more blood would be shed, the army of observation retired to a convenient distance, and the principals and seconds in this affair of honor to discuss the merits and demerits of the cholera, which they proceeded to do, probably, over sundry bottles of wine.

Latest by Mail.

We take the following dispatches from Europe, Washington and other points, from the Chicago *Times* of the 12th instant:

Washington, July 10—The statement published that the steamer Susquehanna had arrived at Mazatlan with the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico with dispatches to Juarez, from this Government, demanding the release of Santa Anna, is entirely unfounded. The Susquehanna is the flag ship of the North Atlantic squadron, and has sailed for a cruise in the gulf, whither she was going some time since, but the yellow fever having made its appearance on board, it was necessary to disperse from the steamer, and she has sailed for her original destination.

London, July 10—An important diplomatic note from the Russian Cabinet, in regard to the Cretan question, has been published. It is addressed to the Ambassadors of Russia at London and Paris. They are requested to call the attention of the Government to the outrages during the twelve accredited, to the existing state of affairs in Ireland, and are instructed to represent that in the opinion of the Russian Cabinet the condition of that island requires a joint inquiry on the part of the Governments of Russia, France and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

London, July 10—Hon. Mr. Schofield, M. P., is dead.

Dispatches received here to-day from Madrid announce that Don Prim, the noted revolutionist, who has landed in the province of Catalonia. Though Spain is definitely known of his destinations, fears are entertained in Madrid that his endeavor will be the forerunner of an insurrection in that province.

Berlin, July 10—The tariff system which has been adopted by the States of Northern Germany is to remain in effect for ten years.

Montreal, July 10—Lieut. Gov. Belleau, of Quebec, has offered to call M. Cauchon to form a Ministry. Write for the Speaker's chair, which the best of fencing masters find it difficult to avoid, and which, when successful, places the vanquished in a rather ridiculous position. By a turn of the wrist, the Prussian received a foil on the fleshy part of his own blade, and, striking toward the hilt of his opponent, sent the weapon of the latter spinning through the air, and left the Spaniard disarmed and at his mercy. So well did the Prussian deal with the Spaniard's foil that he did not touch the ground till near twenty feet from its former possessor. The seconds immediately called "Ah!" and El Bonio's weapon was delivered to him as a trophy.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Congressional Committee Jubliant.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, Dead.

Col. Humphries Died of Cholera at Fort Gibson.

Swamp Lands to be Forfeited to the United States.

Further Particulars of the Killing of Maximilian.

The Surratt Trial.

FROM EUROPE.

Gen. Asboth, Minister to Buenos Ayres, Dangerously Ill.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Matters.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, July 15—The President sent to the Senate the document called for regarding reconstruction and estimate of the expense of carrying out the bills, amounting to $11,000,000 in addition to the $2,100,000 already expended. This is the aggregate for governing the three States before the war.

This sum, continues the President, would be considerably augmented if the State machinery should be operated by the Federal Government and would be largely increased if the United States by declining State Government should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in their efforts to develop their resources and in no way connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate to one hundred millions, the greater part held by citizens and foreign citizens. The subjects for Congressional consideration whether the assumption of such obligations would not be the dictate of wisdom. Gen. Grant has asked and obtained permission from the Secretary of War to continue horse thieves in the Dry Tortugas.

General Pope has received a resignation from General Pope that Confederates who oppose the Congressional Reconstruction acts violate the terms of their parole.

General Ord complains of difficulty in find loyal men in Mississippi qualified for registers.

SENATE—The House bill appropriating over a million and a half for Reconstruction, reduced by amendment to one million, passed Yeas, 37; nays, 3.

The bill for the relief of certain deserters was referred to the Military Committee.

The President's message suspending Federal intimidation in Mississippi State Office passed animated debate and heated denunciation as unopportune and calculated to unsettle the finances.

The message was ordered to be printed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On account of a material clerical error the Reconstruction bill was withdrawn from the President, corrected and returned.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

The Reconstruction was introduced, and passed, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill forfeiting swamp lands heretofore granted to Southern States to the United States.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether the State constitutions in the South have a Republican form, passed by the Speaker's vote, the House standing 57 to 17.

The amendment to the Military Reconstruction appropriation to one million was concurred in. The bill goes to the President.

The bill passed to-day prohibiting the Senate from treating with Indians, was repealed (Appleton being the only Democratic side over the first step towards reconstruction.

The Senate confirmed Hancroft to Russia, John Tranney, R. M. Port Royal, S. C., H. O. Herrick, Assessor 3d District, N. Y., and Wilson Wilson Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans.

Washington, July 15—Judge Fisher ruled that the Canadagua Hotel register should not go to the jury.

Counsel considered Brigadier General E. G. Lee on the stand. The defense proposed showing by Lee that Surratt bore dispatches from Richmond to Canada. Objection was made that under Lee's orders he went to Eliminate report regarding the prisoners and guards there. Exhibition ruled out. Lee testified that Philadelphia would not believe John Lee a witness for prosecution on oath.

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

Washington, July 15—The Republican Union Congressional Committee met to night to hear reports from Southern agents, to consider the political situation and to devise means to secure political dominion in that section.

Col. Humphreys, agent for the Cherokee Indians at Fort Gibson, died of cholera.

Washington, July 15—Sixty members were present at the National Congressional Committee. Members are jubilant over the returns from canvassing Ohio. Gen. Ord's letter, which indicates that all the Southern States are thoroughly Radical. The members individually pledged themselves to make every effort to secure Radical majorities in Congress.

Richmond, July 15—Adolph Wolf, a well-known merchant, who closed business recently and went South, was found dead, to-day, from Alabama, Wolf was robbed while obtaining goods on fraudulent pretences from parties here. He had also dealt largely with parties in Baltimore, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Fifty one cases of alleged whisky frauds on the revenue are to be tried at the next term of the U. S. Court.

Chief Justice Chase presides at the term of the Court in October, to hear the writ of error granted in the case of Jefferson Davis, confiscated property of McVeigh in Alexandria.

New York, July 15—Money very easy. Gold firm at 135¾. Loans 1 to 2 per cent for carry, and 5 per cent for use. Sterling firm at 109 to 110¼. Government quiet and steady. Stocks closed strong. Treasury receipts $7,889,000, payments $2,578,000.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, is dead.

New York, July 15—Stocks shade easier. Southern $3 75 to $4 25. Cotton quiet; sales 1,000 bales. Middling 25c. Flour 5-20s of 62 coupons 111 ¾.

Flour—State $7 02 to $11 25. Southern $3 75 to $4 25. Cotton quiet. Sales 1,000 bales. Amber, Va., $3 . White, Va., $4 25. Corn heavy. Western Mixed $1 05 to $1 07. Old White Southern $1 10. New $1 25. Pork closed very dull at $23 to $23 25. Lard steady at 12c. to 12c. Middling Cotton firmer; Lower grades declining; sales 900 bales at 26½c. Freights quiet. Cotton steam to Liverpool 13-16d. to ¾d.

Savannah, July 15—Cotton quiet; offerings light and mostly low grades. Middling 23c. Receipts 282 bales.

Philadelphia, July 15—The Academy of Music was incapable of holding the crowd attracted by the Sacnger Festival Concert. Horticultural Hall was filled to its utmost capacity to-day. The city is thronged with strangers.

Buenos Ayres, May 27—The question of relative values of gold and paper money was the most troublesome topic in commercial circles. The gold demand ceased and all restrictions imposed on commerce have been removed. In forty days the epidemic carried off 15,000 persons. Gen. Asboth, U. S. Minister, is dangerously ill. Congress had not yet convened for want of a quorum. A feeling in favor of peace with Paraguay is rapidly becoming more prevalent.

Louisville, July 15—River at a stand, 4 feet in the Canal.

Cincinnati, July 15—Tobacco steady and firm. Cotton quiet. Hemp nothing doing. Flour firm. Prices unchanged. Wheat declined 5 to 10c.; good to prime $1 25 to $2 45. Corn firm 80 to $1 05. Oats steady at 65 to 68c. Provisions higher and excited. Pork $23 to $23 50. Dry Salted Shoulders 9½ to 9¾c.; do. ribbed sides 12c. Bacon Shoulders 12½c.; Clear Ribbed do. 13c. Shoulders 10½c. Plain Hams 16½c. Lard inactive 12 to 13c. Whisky, no sales.

Louisville, July 15—Flour and Wheat firmer; fancy Flour $12 50 to $13 50; new Wheat $3 to $2 50. Corn held at 90c. Oats scarce and firm—79 to 80c. Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 25c. Bulk Shoulders 10c. Side 12c. Clear ribbed 13½c. Clear Sides 14c. Common Hams 18c. Sugar-cured 20 to 22c. Lard 13c. Groceries firm at full prices.

Vicksburg, July 15—Passed up, Legal Tender, at 11 a. m. Passed down, Henry Adkins, at 3 p. m. River falling.

Augusta, July 15—Cotton demand light, prices shade firmer. Sales 74 bales—Middlings 22½ to 23c.

Charleston, July 15—Cotton market quiet. Lower grades nominally. Sales 32 bales. Low Middlings 22½ to 23c.

Baltimore, July 15—Coffee quiet and firmer; stock of Rio 28,000 bags. Cotton nominal. Flour firm with an active local demand. Wheat firm with an active local demand. Wheat $1 20 for white; $1 15 for yellow and $1 12 for red. Provisions active and firm. Mess Pork $23 50. Bacon Shoulders 11½c. Whisky in $23 50. Bacon Shoulders 11½c. Whisky in good 30c.

Louisville, July 15—Sales of 138 Hogsheads Tobacco: Lugs $3 to $5. Common to Medium Leaf $6 to $16 75. Fine, low grades, unsold. Fine to Choice $13. Fancy $14 50. New Wheat $1 75 to $1 85. Corn $1 to $1 05, delivery next week. Oats 80c. Rye $2. Pork $22. Bacon Shoulders 11 to 11½. Clear Sides 14½ to 15c. Fancy Hams 19 to 20c. Lard firm. Raw Whisky, in bond, 90c.

London, July 15—Consols 93 for money and 93¼ for account. Illinois Central 86. Erie 48½. Stocks generally unchanged.

Liverpool, July 15—Cotton opened with a fair demand and prices 1-16d. higher, but closed heavy at the decline. Sales of the week 100,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. Middling Uplands 12 to 12½d. Middling Orleans 12½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales