THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 72 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $12; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient Advertisements—In the big the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 00 per month.
Regular advertisers who advertise largely, shall be allowed our discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
Advertisements in place of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3 1867

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT FOR THEM."—The attention of dealers in furniture and of the public is called to the sale of choice furniture, to be made this day, at 11 o'clock, by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, at No. 252 Bayou Road, between Villere and Robertson streets. Great bargains will be offered, as the sale is unlimited and unreserved.

Thursday next, being the Fourth of July, for the better accommodation of the public, the cars will leave either end of the Pontchartrain Railroad every half hour after 9 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock P. M. There will be an extra car also from the city at 1 o'clock.

LA CAUSE PERDUE.—The 23d number of M Jules Noblom's translation of Mr. Pollard's *Lost Cause* has been received. The history is now brought down to the campaign of General Sherman in Georgia, the naval battle in Mobile Bay, the "Alabama" and the "Florida," and the Invasion of Missouri, events which transpired during the months from June to October, 1864. The history is now drawing to a close, and we again advise all who have not already subscribed to do so at once. The translator's notes are valuable additions to the work. Subscribers can apply at the office of *Le Renaissance*.

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

Although we have not yet had time to learn the full particulars of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, enough is known to show us that it was one of the most shocking spectacles ever witnessed by mortal man. The meagre items of news received thus far convey some idea of the horror of that final scene—conducted with a brutality unworthy of the Camanche Indians—the details of which are enough to put humanity to the blush. It is almost beyond belief that, in the full light of nineteenth century civilization, and almost under our own eyes, so terrible a deed of barbarian cruelty could be perpetrated. It sends a shudder over the most callous among us as we reflect upon the manner of this execution, and calls up a feeling of almost malignant hatred against the Indian Mexican Juarez, who is responsible for the deed. There can be no doubt that the Emperor was shot on the 19th inst., and that he was subjected to the most shocking indignities, even in his last moments on earth. The very idea of death should have softened the hearts of some men in authority—some one at least, who could have protected the unfortunate Prince from insult, when marching to his grave. Naked and reviled he was marched out to be shot, bearing his sufferings, as he had ever borne himself through life, like a great and good man, and a christian gentleman. Had they been less than demons the hearts of his captors must have been touched by his noble bearing and patient suffering, and had they been men they would have respected him for his bravery and daring in the late struggle—as true men and soldiers always respect a brave and fallen foe. But we cannot yet find expression for the burning indignation that must fill every humane heart, and we wait for further news, hoping that there may be something yet untold that will mitigate the barbarity of this cold blooded murder and relieve the Indian President of some measure of the guilt that now rests upon him. Subsequent information may show some slender excuse for taking the Emperor out to be shot without even a garment to cover his body, but nothing can excuse the crime itself. For that a swift and sure revenge must come, or the nations of the earth will fail in their duty. In the sacred name of humanity they should avenge the death of this murdered Prince, and visit upon his murderers the vengeance that they have invited by this brutal deed.

It is difficult to imagine at this time what punishment is severe enough for these men. Civilization should blush to find them holding the reins of power after this, and it would be a disgrace to mankind to recognize them as the rulers of a nation. The condition of Mexico during the past sixty years has been such as to invite the interference of civilized nations. It should have been done long ago; but more especially should it be done now. It is not likely, however, after the failure of the French, through the interference of the United States, that any foreign power will make another attempt, and it devolves upon this Government to take the matter in hand. The whole civilized world now looks to the United States for a settlement of this Mexican question, and since the tragedy of the 19th it is more than ever incumbent upon them. We can cordially join our cotemporaries of the press in urging this upon the Government and we believe that the press of the entire country may see the necessity of immediate interference, and so set the matter before the American people that they will demand another Mexican war, and this time in the interests of civilization and humanity. We have no doubt that the whole world will take this view, and that foreign nations will join with American people in urging the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or at least of a protectorate over it. So far as Juarez is concerned, he should never be recognized again officially or socially.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.—We are indebted to A. A. Inspector General Forsyth for the following official statement of the registration of voters in Louisiana as far as reported up to the 1st of July.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
First District	8,586	1,912	10,498
Second "	3,979	2,936	6,915
Third "	2,641	3,373	6,014
Fourth "	2,546	1,368	3,914
Eight Bank	367	1,229	1,596
Total	18,119	14,858	30,977
Country Parishes	17,957	54,092	72,049
Grand Total	36,076	68,950	105,026

Extensive Mississippi Plantation.

The following graphic description of one of the largest plantations on the Mississippi River, we clip from the correspondence of the Memphis *Bulletin*.

Aldemar Place is situated on the Mississippi river, at the foot of Lake Washington, one hundred miles above Vicksburg, and near the northern extremity of Washington county. It contains thirteen hundred acres of land, twelve of which are cleared. The mansion or residence is one of the most elegant in the State, and was erected some six years since at an outlay of $40,000. It is in the Doric style of architecture, is a beautiful structure, and combines all the modern improvements and conveniences. It contains several spacious halls, an observatory, a library room, dining room, several bath rooms, supplied at all times with water, both hot and cold, and many other details too numerous to mention.

A large yard filled with handsome shrubbery and surrounded by a neat iron fence, circular in shape, adds to the attractions of the place. There is a fine view of the river several hundred yards in front, and passing steamers can be easily seen. The estate is owned by Mrs. E. J. Kourmy, of Kentucky. Messrs Windsor and Randolph are the present lessees, and they have in cultivation this year 900 acres of cotton and 150 acres of corn, out of which they expect to save 500 bales of cotton. Under the old regime 900 bales was the yearly production. There is on the place 110 hands working on the share plan. Mr. Melchor, the presiding manager, is considered one of the best foremen in the country, and his preserving industry deserves to be rewarded by a good crop. He keeps every plow running from sunrise until sunset, and has the grease under control so that he considers himself master of the situation.

In addition to the work hands there are some forty children and infirm persons on the place, who are fed and cared for by their relations. They keep a school for children, and a venerable old darkey does the teaching. He occasionally indulges in a little preaching. The negroes have fifteen acres of more laid off in gardens from which they obtain a bountiful supply of vegetables. Their meat and meal is furnished from the plantation, and each family keeps a smokehouse in which everything he gets is regularly checked by a clerk employed on the plantation, and the amount furnished and charged for. At the end of the year the balances will be drawn and settled. The negroes live on the farm. Mr. Moore's family, Mr. Melchor and bachelor overseer live in handsome cottages on the ridge, and occupy positions in the adjoining plantations.

Ref re closing this description it will be seen per to add that with all the elements of comfort surrounds it there is one essential lacking. Not a female is to be found there except among the freedmen's cabins. The place, therefore, wears a dreary, almost unloving aspect. No kind hand of woman is there to exhibit graceful delicacy and sympathetic action when affliction comes and causes man to feel how much he stands in need of the support of his gentle counterpart.

THE CARROLLTON RAPE CASE.—A true bill has been returned in the Second Judicial District Court, at Carrollton, against the three men, Copperfield, Whitman and May, who were arrested and brought before Recorder Vennard on a charge of committing a rape on the young girl, Emile Godard, on the night of the 11th inst., near Jefferson City.

The steamer Noon, from St. Louis for Fort Benton, recently struck a snag, near Decatur, Nebraska, and sunk in four minutes. The passengers were saved, but their baggage and the boat was lost.

Population is wealth.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,172.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Butchers and Market Hours.—The following is the answer of Dr C H Tebault, Health Officer of the Second District, in answer to the petition of the butchers of the French and Treme Markets to have those markets closed at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of 12 o'clock M.:

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

To the Butchers of French and Treme Markets:

Gentlemen—Your petition, advising the closing of the sale of beef at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 12 M., is before me. I perfectly agree with you that beef ought not to be exposed for sale so late as present regulations permit during the very hot months of summer.

I am confident it would be a great saving to you, and an important advantage to buyers, could your petition be granted. I feel, too, that such a measure, generally concurred in, would contribute largely to the maintenance of the present unprecedented health of our great city. In whose prosperity you must all have an equal interest with myself.

The subject of bad beef is now before the Board of Health for their consideration, and nothing would be more gratifying to me than to see you head off in this one and independant hygienic measure you propose.

I would advise you, gentlemen, to call a meeting among yourselves, and to bind yourselves to do what you petition me to do for you. I cannot feel authorized in insisting on order closing the sale of beef at 10 o'clock A. M. when she law gives you until 12 M; but I will do this to favor your wise policy: I will keep a close and rigid scrutiny on all who remain after 10 o'clock, and cause to be fined any and all who may expose the smallest quantity of unsound and unwholesome beef at their stalls.

Under this system, I imagine it will be your wish to close at 10 o'clock, and their loss who persist in selling up to 12 o'clock.

I now recommend that you put this measure in operation, commencing on the 1st day of July, and continuing until the 15th day of September.

Very respectfully,
C H TEBAULT, M. D.,
Health Officer Second District.

Board of Aldermen—Regular session—Alderman Stith in the chair. Six members present.

A communication from the Mayor enclosing another from the Street Commissioner, asking that certain appointments of the latter be placed on the roll was referred to the City Attorney.

A communication from the Mayor in regard to the City currency was laid over until secret session.

The report of the City Treasurer, showing the receipts of the quarter ending July 1st to be $1,659,008 41. Expenditures, $1,547,341 55. Balance on hand, $736,166 15. Notes received maturing, $193,765 25, was referred to Finance Committee.

The following resolutions were received from the lower Board and concurred in:

Authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for keeping in repair all the ballast roads in the city.

In favor of B Dougart for $101 79, balance due for lumber furnished to the city for sidewalks.

Authorizing the Controller to readvertise, during five days, in the official journal, for sealed proposals for the furnishing lumber to the city for one year, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Granting permission to Alonzo Clark to carry on a distillery at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St James streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council, the same to be kept in strict accordance with city ordinances.

Authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract by submission, with A. J. McCulloch, security H McGwinn, for furnishing 500 lamp posts and resetting the old ones, for $8 50 for new posts and $1 50 for resetting old ones, according to specifications.

A resolution from the lower Board authorizing the chairmen of the committees of Streets and Landings and Finance, to approve certain certificates in favor of John M Nelson, amounting to $1280 80, for planting trees along the draining canals and public squares, as authorized by resolution No 292 New Series, was laid over to secret session.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to advertise for sealed proposals for the temporary repairs of the iron railing, around Lafayette Square, was concurred in.

The petition of David Moore, in regard to a road leading from lower part of the city to Gentilly road, was referred to the Streets and Landings.

A petition numerously signed asking the Common Council to appoint a commissioner to proceed to Washington for the purpose of impressing upon Congress at its present session the importance of Federal assistance to recommencing the levees of Louisiana, was read, and Alderman Clark offered a resolution appointing W S Parham, W O Minor, and Alexander Walker, as said commissioners, and appropriating $2000 for the expenses of the same. Adopted on the second reading, and sent to the Assistant Board for concurrence.

A communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, announcing that body had adopted the memorial of the Common Council to the Collector of Internal Revenue, asking for the refunding of certain taxes, was received, and the action of said Board concurred in.

Alderman Whitney offered a resolution, directing the City Surveyor to employ a sufficient force to put that part of Lafayette street, between Claiborne and Galvez, in a clean and healthy condition, the Street Commissioner having failed to do so, though repeatedly notified of its filthy condition. Adopted.

A resolution by Alderman Whitney, appointing the City Surveyor and others a committee to examine the St. Louis Hotel as to its fitness for a Court House, was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the petition of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, asking that said road be exempted from taxation for a certain term of back years, and a resolution in accordance was adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported a resolution, restoring that portion of Ordinance No —, establishing four health districts within the city limits, and adding a third health officer, such at a salary of $1500 each. Resolution adopted.

Leave of absence for 60 days was granted to Alderman Stith—okay.

At this juncture the Board went into secret session on the Mayor's message, noticed below, relative to the finances of the city finances, and the illegal illegal issue of city money.

The Board adjourned in secret session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night, President Moore in the chair.

A message from the Mayor was read, received, vetoing the resolution to sell contract for repairing, and keeping in repair, the ballast roads of the city for three years. The Mayor objected to the length of time of this contract and thought that as everything in the shape of labor and materials was at the highest prices, it would be more advantageous to dispose of the contract for a shorter term.

Mr. Paisley thought that the Mayor was more competent to judge in the matter than the Board.

The resolution prevailed over the Mayor's veto—11 yeas, 1 nay.

A message from the Mayor, of considerable length, relative to the state of city finances, and the alleged illegal issue of city money, was referred to the Finance Committee, without reading.

We give portions of the message, as follows:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 2, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—In view of the importance of the question, and the public interest involved in it, I consider it my duty to lay before you certain facts relative to the currency of the city, and sundry documents appertaining thereto, in addition to those contained in my message of the 25th inst.

I do not consider it becoming in me to reply in any other than an official manner to the villification of my course in this matter which have appeared in the public prints, and which seem to have served to convince me of the correctness of my views formerly expressed to you.

All the facts set forth in my message of the 25th ult were derived from an official letter written to me by Joseph Hernandez, Esq., City Treasurer, with the single exception of my statement that other and the Controller were at the present time still issuing more new currency, which fact I ascertained from personal observation, and I now lay before you in full the said official letter, which is as follows:

[Here follow the letter and statements of Mr. Hernandez, which we omit for want of room, as the issues made are already familiar to the public]

Following these documents, the message concludes as follows:

So, while the Treasurer derives his authority for issuing a million more of city money from resolution No. 290, the Controller finds himself authorized in counteracting the same money by certain (before unheard of) resolutions, passed by the Common Council in secret session. Comment is unnecessary.

I shall regret to be forced to state the statements of the Controller are true, for I am not yet prepared to believe that both Boards of the Common Council have so far overlooked their duty to the public, as to sanction the issue of a million of dollars in secret session.

No resolution can be legal or of any force, except it be signed by the Boards, and sent to the Mayor for his signature, and then *published* in the official journal; and in the event of the veto of the Mayor, it must be passed by the Boards, over that veto, and then published.

The strict secrecy which has been observed in all actions in relation to this illegal issue, casts a shadow of suspicion upon the whole affair, which is alone almost sufficient to bring conviction to any ordinary mind that great wrong has been perpetrated.

I do not attempt to deny that it is the prerogative of the Council to hold secret sessions, but I must unhesitatingly affirm that they have no power to carry out laws, edicts, and resolutions which have not been published to the world. The evils which result from a despotic government or a star chamber would be much more endurable than those which would arise from such secret legislation.

I have, also, to call your attention to a few more facts connected with this issue, which have come to my knowledge since my last message.

In addition to all the ordinances set forth in the foregoing letter of the City Treasurer, I find, from daily observation, that he is issuing new notes under ordinance No 6090, dated October 1, 1862, of which you will observe he makes no mention, and that all of their new issues bear dates long prior to the time when the present Treasurer and Controller first came into office, thus showing upon their face a falsehood as to the time of their actual issuance.

Ordinance No. 6090 makes it the duty of the Treasurer and Controller to make public announcement, by advertisement, of the names of persons empowered by them to sign these notes; then he (the Mayor) has done, and it is one of the enforcements of the public than they have a right to demand, and you should exact.

Under ordinance No. 6146, July 20, 1863, $500,000 were issued, for which the bankers proposed to pay interest thereon, and that ordinance provided that whatever money should be retained from the sale of such property, an equivalent in amount of the bonds should be destroyed. Under the management of the present Council a large portion of the bankers property was sold, and over $100,000 realized in cash therefrom, while only $265 of the bankers issue has been destroyed.

It has been confidently asserted that the issue of the city have been legalized by the Legislature; this is not so. The act of the Legislature provides that it shall have no effect until certain provisions contained in another act shall have been accepted by the city. Those provisions have been definitely *rejected*, and the act fails and is void. This would be apparent by referring to the last section of the act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1867. (See session acts 1867, p 173.)

As a property holder and a citizen of New Orleans, engaged in mercantile pursuits, I deeply regret the depreciation of the money of the city; but I can see no way of restoring it to a healthy condition but by arresting the increase of its volume and its gradual destruction as the debtors of the city liquidate their liabilities, and no decrease can ever take place while it is in the power of city officers to issue it to an unlimited amount, without the knowledge or consent of the citizens.

A million has been already illegally issued; means must at once be taken to insure that such a thing be not done again, and a complete stoppage of all new issues is the only remedy.

I shall endeavor in a short time to lay before the council a scheme for its redemption or withdrawal. In the meantime, the sooner the recommendations contained in my last message are carried out, the sooner public confidence will be restored, and the value in the market.

Very respectfully,
E. HEATH, Mayor.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed receipts of $282,005 85, expenditures $270,919 48; balance on hand $736,166 15. Referred.

The City Controller reported the adjudications of contracts for engine houses, as follows: Engine Co. No 9 to John McVittie at $2506; Engine Co. 14 to David Moore at $3785. Nos. 20, 18, 23 and 24 at $3145 77, $3399 40, $3736 76 and $2400, respectively. The contract for repairing the London avenue draining machine was sold to T. S. Herbank for $1,200; the Bienville street draining machine to John McLean at $31,900; the contract for furnishing blank books and stationery to T Fitzwilliam, that for printing blanks to W H C Kay & Co; the contract for building a foot bridge across New Basin, at Liberty street, to L. Surgi for $3900. Referred.

A communication from the City Attorney, asking that assistant counsel be employed to aid in the suits of the city, numbering about ten thousand, one from Capt. Trudeau, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, on its condition, and one from the Street Commissioner, giving list of articles purchased for the city the past month, were referred.

An ordinance from the Upper Board, to sell right of way for a passenger railroad on Dauphin, Esplanade, Chartres, Frenchmen, Liberal, Burgundy and Casa Calvo streets, was referred.

So was another to allow the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to extend their track along the Levee to Girod street.

A memorial from the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, requesting the discontinuance of the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. per month, upon the amount of the certificate of indebtedness issued by the Treasurer, and refunding of the amounts already paid in under its provisions, was passed and sent to the Upper Board.

Mr. Paisley offered a resolution requesting General Sheridan to remove Mr. Bellanger as Street Commissioner, or appoint some competent person in his place.

Dr. Goldman moved to lay on the table—Lost.

Mr Paisley declared Dr. Goldman "a nuisance."

Dr. Goldman said he would move a vote of censure upon Mr. Paisley, but did not make the motion.

Mr Kaiser spoke warmly on the subject of the resolution.

Mr Pragin said he did not care who set himself up as a dictator, the Council was a free body. And he was a freeman, and will act as such. Why had the gentlemen raised the question of military dictation?

Mr Paisley replied that he had a right to point out an injustice, but he was not here to dictate to Gen. Sheridan, but to exercise the right of petition. He felt that in offering the resolution he had done nothing in conflict with the rights of Gen. Sheridan. Mr Paisley so verely denounced Mr. Baker as unmerciful, and he thought there was danger of the city having to pay both him and his predecessor. He would, therefore, insist on his resolution, calling on Gen Sheridan to remove Mr Bellanger, or to appoint some more efficient person in place of Mr Baker.

The resolution was adopted—8 yeas, 3 nays, the latter being Messrs Moore, Sturken, Montamat, Kaiser, Kraus and Goldman.

Numerous petitions of a private character were referred without reading.

Resolutions of a late workingmen's meeting, concerning the sale of the Board on the Mayor's message relative to the purpose of illegal issue, were about to be read when objections were made.

Mr Paisley said the resolutions were not signed by print of working men, but pretended to be the right of representing that honorable class.

Mr Kaiser was speaking warmly on the subject, when he was called to order by Mr. Paisley.

It seeming impossible to transact any business, on account of the speechifying of most if not all the members, a motion to adjourn till Thursday prevailed.

Board of Health—The Board held its regular weekly meeting last night, Dr. S. A. Smith President, in the chair.

The President informed the Board that he had received a telegram from J. Lecile Lapaix, Quarantine officer, dated June 28th, stating that the steamer Prince of Wales railway, was hailed, fired at, and refused to stop, and requesting that this measure be sent back, as this was a flagrant violation of the quarantine law.

The Sheriff of the parish was ordered to arrest the captain of this vessel.

The President further stated that the Austrian steamer Elizabeth, from off Vera Cruz, with despatches relative to the death of Maximilian, was at Quarantine and anxious to be permitted to come up the river. The President had seen General Sheridan on the subject, and the General had laid down the rule granting the permission asked for this steamer being clear and healthy. It was officially reported that Lieut. Norman Dewey, of the U. S. Cavalry, died on the 30th ult, at the St Charles Hotel, of the yellow fever. He had arrived from Indianola, Texas, where there was no yellow fever when he left, but the disease had broken out there since. A communication on this subject was read from Collector Kellogg, who stated that he had ordered a thorough fumigation, that yellow fever existed to some extent in Indianola. The President further stated that one death had occurred at the bar, on board a vessel from Indianola.

Dr. Stone stated that he did not think that quarantine during good, yellow fever originated here last year, but he thought it necessary to satisfy the public, and establish a rigid quarantine until people learned better sense. After some little discussion, the President was directed to instruct the resident Physician at the quarantine station to detain in quarantine vessels coming from Indianola, and the further consideration was postponed till next meeting.

Eight cases of yellow fever has been reported to the Board this and last week, and the reports of the alarming virulence of these cases were referred to the Health Committee.

Another communication was received from Collector Kellogg, enclosing letters from the U S Consul at Havana, relative to yellow fever and small pox at that place. But seven cases of yellow fever had occurred there of a mild type. The small-pox there was of a malignant type, though not as yet pronounced epidemic. The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow. (Thursday.)

Serious Accident.—Wm. Purcell, a young man about 22 years of age, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Ahern, charged by Mrs Ellen Ryan, with assault and battery. Mrs Ellen Ryan, with having taken improper liberties with a niece of hers, Maggie Ryan, a little girl between 8 and 9 years of age. Dr. John C. Stickney was called in and examined the child. The only bruises found were on her limbs and arms, otherwise the child has not been injured. The Recorder committed the accused to the First District Court, bail $2500.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. Miller, corner of Toulouse and Derbigny streets, was burglariously entered, Monday night, by breaking into the back part of the house, and $235 in greenbacks and city money, three gold shirt buttons, a silver cup and silver watch stolen from the bedroom of Mr Miller. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning, and there is no clue whatever to the robber.

Stolen Horse and Wagon.—A wagon, No. 2203, supposed to be stolen, was brought to the Third District station, yesterday, by Mr L. Tabor, who found it at the corner of Duprez and Abadie streets. Mr. Delor states that one of his neighbors, Mr Burke, had a horse stolen from him some few weeks ago. Monday evening Mr. Delor, while on the Levee, saw the stolen horse attached to the wagon. He claimed the horse, and the driver, a negro, without giving any explanation, ran off and left the wagon. The horse was returned to Mr. Burke, and the wagon sent to the pound.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Charles Sullivan, charged with stealing a lot of clothing from John I. Conrice, was tried and acquitted.

Paul Morgan was tried on a charge of assaulting a Police and other articles from Margaret McCoy, and a verdict of not guilty given.

The following informations were filed: Angustus Bell, charged with breaking into the shop of Jas. O'Connor, and stealing two revolvers; Edward Reeche, assault and battery on Henry Schiling; Mary Osborne, charged with stealing $50 from John McGloin; Antonio Friesias, assault and battery; Alex P Walsh, alias Wall, charged with stabbing with intent to murder Arnaud Nell; Frank Wallace, mule stealing; John Hoffman, burglary; Terrance Jones, Alfred White, and Charles Davis, larceny; Richard Hughes, alias Faures, and Pleasant Bragg, assault and battery.

Henderson Smith, colored, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Louise Brown, and was remanded for sentence.

Gustave Hartman, charged with assaulting and ill treating Barbara Guhan, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty.

Adolphe Durel, charged with assault and battery, also withdrew his plea of not guilty, and substituted guilty.

A not pros. was entered in the case of Henry Stern, who was charged with stealing a hogshead of molasses, belonging to J P Payne.

The District Attorney was ordered to show cause why a new trial should be granted to Vicente and Pascal Grego, who were found guilty of manslaughter.

The case of Frank Wallace, Frank Bryan and Frank Fletcher, charged with burglary and with stealing, was indefinitely continued, and the prisoners remanded.

Wm. Rogers, colored, was tried and convicted on a charge of stealing a keg of lard.

Wm. Taylor, colored, was found guilty of knowingly receiving stolen property.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.—Many journalists affect to perceive an inconsistency between the presentaltitude of the President, in respect to the powers of the commanders at the South, and that assumed by him in his veto of the reconstruction bill. They quote with great gusto this paragraph from the veto message:

"The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to this military officers over both white and colored persons."

It is contended that the distinction cannot be perceived between power to dominear over "persons" in the way expressly designated in the law, and the power to depose and appoint high officers of State, which is now alleged to be found in the law at all.—*Nat. Intel.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Congress.

Stormy Cabinet Session.

Sheridan's Acts the Chief Topic.

FROM EUROPE.

Details of Mexican Affairs.

Executions and Confiscations, Etc.

Will of Maximilian.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, July 2.—St. Marie on stand, testifies:

I asked prisoner how he got out from Washington. He told me he left the night of the assassination or the next morning, and said that he was so disguised that none could recognize him as an American, and that he was disguised as an Englishman with a scarf over his shoulders.

A press dispatch says there is a man on his way from that city to testify that Surratt bought a knife from him in Montreal the day after the assassination.

The prosecution hope to close testimony to-morrow.

The arrival of legislators is watched with intense anxiety, and the chances of a failure to secure a quorum seem increasing.

Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has arrived. They had Stanbery and Stone before them, but it is understood their evidence was of little moment.

Greeley published his evidence. He had no communication whatever with the President, or members of the Cabinet, nor with Davis, regarding his suffer for tonight.

The extreme Radicals held a small caucus last night at Willard's Hotel. A more general one will be held to-day.

The President has never been officially notified of or seen Sheridan's letter to Grant.

The Cabinet session to-day is represented as somewhat stormy, Stanton supporting his views vigorously. Affairs in Sheridan's District, it is said, monopolized the session.

To-night's train improves the prospect for a quorum. Colfax expresses himself confidently of a quorum in the House.

There are 25 Senators present—within four of a quorum.

Immediately after adjournment of the Surratt Court a personal collision between Judge Fisher and lawyer Bradley was only prevented by the interference of the officers of the Court.

Washington, July 2.—Special dispatch of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, between Tom King and John Turner, for one thousand dollars a side. Such announcements are very rare in this part of the world, and we hope they may never be frequent. How much the good citizens of Plaquemine will be benefitted by permitting such a disgusting exhibition in their midst, we do not pretend to know. If there is any home or merit in such spectacles, we hope the parties most interested will read the full benefits.—*Picayune.*

Passengers by the steamer Lafourche on Thursday last, report that on the trip up when about ten miles from New Orleans, a water spout was seen to form upon the lake, and alarmed for the safety of the boat. The spouts it is said to have been grand in the extreme. It was witnessed by all on board, however, without serious damage. The violent wind that caused the sinking of the steamer A. Walker, was reported on the river by the Lafourche, which left Donaldsonville at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first they had experienced of the storm, was when it was seen upon the river, although they have been plying on the river for thirty years.—*Picayune.*

The Treatment of Rebel Prisoners by the Union Authorities.

FORTRESS COLLEGE,
Huntsville, Ala., June 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of 31st ult. in which you say, "Jefferson Davis, Vice President of Richmond *Enquirer* in regard to the treatment of prisoners, it is said:

"Nobody on either side ever presumed for a moment that rebel prisoners were died in our hands or even seriously suffered for lack of food or clothing or shelter. No such charge has ever been made."

The speech was followed by "Vive Napoleon! Vive L'Empereur;" which was continued for some time.

St Petersburg, July 1.—The Emperor entered the capital at noon to-day, and was welcomed with unbounded popular demonstrations.

Pesth, July 1.—Great agitation here. It is reported that Carlouts and Yakovar Stratimi revitz have been declared dictators by the Servian population. Gen. Bohlmitz has been ordered to evacuate.

London, July 2.—Lord Stanley announced in the House that but little progress had been made in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Non—Consols 94¼. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 2—Noon.—Cotton quiet; market inactive; sales 5000 bales, middling uplands 11d; middling Orleans 11¼d. Breadstuffs quiet.

Washington, July 2.—Colfax, Speaker of the House, and Wade, President of the Senate pro tem. have arrived.

New York, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Gen Sedgwick, from New Orleans.

Stocks excited and depressed. Gold 138. Sixes, coupons, 110¼, eight, 110¾; five-twenties, coupons of '62, 110¾ to 110¾. Flour 10 to 25c lower.

Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn quiet. Pork steady, new mess $23 to $23 12½. Lard quiet. Whisky steady. Western, in bond, 35 to 40.

Cotton quiet at 26c. for middling uplands. Freights quiet.

Turpentine easier at 59 to 60. Rosin quiet at $3 to $4 for strained No. 1.

Liverpool, July 2—5 P. M.—Cotton declined 1-16 after being steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 11¼.

London, July 2—2 P. M.—Consols 94¾.

Galveston, July 2.—A Monterey letter written previous to the last execution says that the Emperor Maximilian was stripped entirely naked and that Escobedo presented him with a shirt to cover his nakedness.

Louisiana Intelligence.

It is gratifying to believe that we will make corn enough this year for our own use, and that our farmers will have a good crop. The crop looks very well and promises a fair yield.—*Napoleonian.*

We learn from the reporter of the New York *Clipper* that a grand prize fight will take place in a week or two, between Tom King and John Turner, for one thousand dollars a side. Such announcements are very rare in this part of the world, and we hope they may never be frequent. How much the good citizens of Plaquemine will be benefitted by permitting such a disgusting exhibition in their midst, we do not pretend to know. If there is any home or merit in such spectacles, we hope the parties most interested will read the full benefits.—*Picayune.*

Passengers by the steamer Lafourche on Thursday last, report that on the trip up when about ten miles from New Orleans, a water spout was seen to form upon the lake, and alarmed for the safety of the boat. The spouts it is said to have been grand in the extreme. It was witnessed by all on board, however, without serious damage. The violent wind that caused the sinking of the steamer A. Walker, was reported on the river by the Lafourche, which left Donaldsonville at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first they had experienced of the storm, was when it was seen upon the river, although they have been plying on the river for thirty years.—*Picayune.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.

The general market has been quiet with few variations of a superficial character in any department of trade. The demand for Sugars and Molasses was quite dull, and mostly confined to job lots. There was a limited movement in Western Produce, with continued firmness in Pork and Corn, a shade better feeling in Oats, and an advance of 25c per bbl in Pork. Operations in our leading staple were on a restricted scale, the receipts of cotton continue very light, and we are reporting a decline of full ¼ in Liverpool. Hence the day's business was light, comprising at the close 1000 bales, at prices generally ¼c per lb lower, the lowest closing at our quotations, with a tendency to greater ease. The sales for the past three days amount to 2500 bales, against 2300 during the corresponding period last week.

We have again to report an inactive Coin market, with false tending downward in consequence of unfavorable accounts from New York. Gold opened this morning at 138 bid and 139 asked, and after a few transactions at the latter offerings were made, at a small business from time to time, at 138¾ bid and 139 asked. The demand was quite limited, only a small business has been done, comprising $200 at 138¾, $1000 from 9 to 10 A. M., $2000 at 139, $2000 at 138¾, $1000 at 139, $2000 at 138¾, $1000 at 139. In Silver we noticed sales of $500 American bankers at 134, and 1200 Mexican dollars at 114½.

The current in Foreign Exchange has been of a very restricted character. There is a very fair demand for good commercial signatures, for prime bankers' signatures and for bills on London. The business has been done, including the following bills to banks and bankers: Lyons 17 Hadley Morton 3 days at 109, £1,000 at 110, £1,000 at 110, £1,000 at 110. The sales of francs comprised 50,000 At commercial at 5.20 cents at 5.17½, and 5.20 cents at 5.17½ and 5.20 cents. Sterling remarkably quiet at 108 to 108½ for bill of lading, 108½ to 108¾ for At 1 to first class, and 109 to 109½ for best. Francs at 5.17½ for At commercial and 5.17½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no alteration. The banks continue to charge ½ to ¾ per cent. premium, at which they meet with a moderate patronage. The demand for Commercial was fair, but as the supply was limited and for the most substantial signatures, holding $10,000 banking at ¾ per cent. premium, $5000 $12,000 and $5000 New York sight at ½ per cent. premium, $1000 at ¾ per cent. premium, $1000 at ½ per cent. premium, $10,000 three days sight at ½, $10,000 five days at par, $10,000 fifteen days at ¼ per cent. discount, $5000 thirty days at ½ per cent. discount, $5000 sixty days at 1½. The clearing rates for Commercial was to be 1/16 per cent. premium for sight, a trifle less for 5 days, 1/8 discount for 10 days, and twenty days, ¼ to ⅜ for thirty days and 1¼ to 2 for a say days.

The stock market continued dull and inactive, no sales being reported from the opening to the close of business.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Louisiana National Bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 1st proximo. This institution is one of the unfortunate financial experiments entertained by many of our people as to national banks, argues well for the stability and management of our local institutions, and very clearly proves that ability and talent will invariably command the confidence of the community in which they are located.

There was nothing done in City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at 80 to 90, and the Railroad Bonds at 50 to 60. In Railroad Shares Louisiana Nines are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, Clinton branch, at 70 to 72, and Carrollton Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 54 to 55.

The sales of Uncurrent Money included $300 silver and $500 at 95c. Bank of Louisiana notes are still quoted at 41 to 42 per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 65 to 70 per dollar. The latter figure being the price paid by dealers for the small sums brought to them by the poor people. Men barely able to crawl through weakness from insufficient food and disease consequent upon exposure, were forced into the service of bankers, and compelled to stand at roll call for two and often three or more hours in line, like soldiers on dress parade, and carried like brutes to barracks and then shut up in cars or clothes, and sometimes shot at for moving a little to keep from freezing. In several instances prisoners were shot down in the attempt to escape. A quiet reflection on these facts will make the public, unless at greater concessions than factors were disposed to grant, only a moderate business has been transacted, comprising the following lots: 1100 bales, and brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated unusual weakness, a reduction of ¼c per lb being sufficient to induce sales of the bulk of the transactions of the staple are rather s ace, and, consequently, factors who offer lists of their classification obtained figures disproportionately high as compared with other grades. With the above remarks we review and now quote as follows: Ordinary 16 to 20c, Good Ordinary 20 to 21c, Low Middling 21½ to 21c, and Middling 22½ to 23c.