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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1867.

REMOVAL OF AN ANCIENT LANDMARK.—We understand, the Louisiana State Bank will shortly be removed from the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to the building on Camp street, lately occupied by the First National Bank, adjoining the Canal Bank.

SCARCITY OF FRUIT.—We have been informed by fruit dealers, who have explored the surrounding country and particularly the region bordering on the Jackson Railroad, for the purpose of purchasing supplies of peaches and other kinds of fruit, that the production this year is very small in consequence of the frost which prevailed in the early part of the year and which spared few of the blossoms then in existence. Our fruiterers' windows have made, so far, but a meagre display wherewith to tempt the lovers of peaches, and two dollars a dozen has been demanded for those trifling lots. Many of the dealers have closed their stores.

GENERAL TOPICS.

A short time since we announced the return of Captain DeHaven, President of the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company," after an extended tour through the Northwest in the interests of the company. After two weeks severe labor in New Orleans Capt. DeHaven is now preparing for another trip up the river—to St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati—and intends this time, to superintend the laying of the keel of the company's steamer. It was found than up more took a greater interest in the company than the business men and steamboat men of Cincinnati, and in no other city upon the great river or its tributaries was so large an amount of stock subscribed. The company found that Cincinnati earnestly desired to increase her commercial relations with the "Crescent City," and that she would take hold of any enterprise that gave promise of wresting away some of the trade that now lie in the way of a large trade between the two cities. A large amount of the company's stock was taken in Cincinnati, and a large builder and banker, guaranteed to dispose of as much stock as the company wished to sell, the moment that the hull of the steamer was to be seen upon the stocks in that city. This was a generous bid for the work, and one that could not be passed over. Capt. DeHaven laid the matter before the Board of Directors, and the Board authorized him to lay the keel of the steamer in Cincinnati, unless better inducements were offered elsewhere, upon his return to the other cities. It is hardly probable that better terms could be offered in any city, and we presume that Capt. DeHaven will award the contract and have the steamer in process of construction within one month from this date.

Meantime money was necessary for the first gallay, and those who had taken stock were called on and a small sum raised. Many, however, were pressed for cash, owing to the peculiarly hard times through which we are so rapidly, and to accomodate the larger stockholders notes have been prepared, for three, six and nine months. These notes will be taken by the Cincinnati builders, indorsed by the company, and the work will be hurried on as rapidly as possible. As things look now, those who have given notes for long dates will never be called on to pay them; for one steamer alone will so improve the affairs of the company that those who are first in will reap a rich harvest.

The success of this company has been somewhat remarkable—we should say wonderful, but that nearly all very worthy enterprises meet with quick success, when backed by the proper energy and skill. The "Valley Navigation Co." made one jump into popularity, and it has held a good position ever since. Few of the difficulties that were anticipated at the outset, have given the company trouble—the merits of the enterprise having rapidly smoothed the way to public favor, and its popularity having increased the number of its friends. It is rare, indeed, for a new company to take so bold a stand—unless under the impulse of some peculiar excitement like the discovery of gold or petroleum—and the very nature of the enterprise, that the Mississippi Valley were not slow to discover the avantages offered them by its success. The fact is the objects of the company are such as find favor with the business men of the South and West, and they are brought forward at an opportune moment: for our people begin to see that they must make some effort for the Northwestern trade, and, to do so, meet half way the efforts of the business men of that section. During the past five or six years a large portion of the Western trade has been diverted from its natural channel, and now we wish to bring it back again, and to gain a new trade in addition, and increase the prosperity of our city. In former years we were mainly dependent upon cotton and sugar, but it is extremely doubtful if these staples will ever again furnish so great a business as they have done. Some new trade must take the place of that we have lost, and the natural trade seems to be that in Western grain, wool and other produce of that vast and almost inexhaustable section. The "Mississippi Valley Navigation Co." proposes to open every facility for promoting this trade, and the favor with which the company has been received shows how much the objects of the company are appreciated in the community.

——The trouble with city money caused by the publication of Mayor Heath's letter to the Board of Aldermen seems to be gradually passing away, thanks to the good sense and loyalty of our people. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the course proposed by the Mayor, and had not the public risen unanimously against it, the very proposal would have been a public calamity. Owing to the difficulty of being large city notes in business, many merchants are accustomed to talk hardly of city money, but all old residents—the real merchants of New Orleans, have the good sense to know that it cannot now be dispensed with without vast public injury. We were greatly surprised at the Mayor's communication, and have to confess that it appeared a little theory of core regarding is financial ability. When he vetoed the edicts bill submitted to him upon entering his office—a bill that would have proven ruinous alike to State and city—we were much gratified, and indulged in the hope that the Mayor would shortly straighten up our corporation accounts. But his present course can hardly find justification, and the hard words, unjustly hurled against the Treasurer and the Controller, are as unnecessary as they are rude. Those officers happen to be on the right side, and stand in a secure position; and if the Mayor wire on them to vacate the offices they occupy he should find some better reason than that given. At any rate he should be certain that he has the law on his side. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," said Davy Crockett, and we prefer the good advice "to such as needs it." But the word of all is the proposition to repudiate the million and odd new issue. The effect of this attempt—for it is said to have been something more than a suggestion—was immediately felt upon the streets, and the severe cool seal to take the corporation notes the next morning. The old and true citizens soon stopped this little game, and our money has now gone back to its proper value, and we should say that the Mayor had a slight reproof.

Cod suggestion has been made to us since this affair, hope. It is difficult to use the large city notes, and the twenties can only be made available, in a large sense, by calling at a heavy discount. This takes off on half of a merchant's profits. The small bills can be used with ease. Now why cannot the Council authorize the withdrawal of the large corporation notes, and issue small notes in their stead. The amount of circulation would remain the same; and it would be a great convenience to the public.

——We hear from New Orleans via Washington and New York, that the yellow fever has appeared in this city, and that all vessels arriving from this port are to be quarantined. This is news to us, and causing reading for this city. Why is it then that our people are so fond of making this city? They seem to enjoy the "Yellow Jack" to appear. We hug leave the yellow fever, is dreadfully

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,168.

The New Orleans Bee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Finances.—Mayor Heath having addressed a communication to Mr. Henry Bedford, City Treasurer, directing him not to receive city notes issued since March 1866 alleged to being illegal, in payment of city taxes or other dues to the city. Mr. Bedford has declined to obey the instructions, and as a consequence tax payers came forward eagerly to pay their taxes yesterday, on account of the depreciation to the issues in question, caused by the action of the Mayor, and the fact that the period for paying taxes without cost expires this month.

Mr. Hevender published in the papers yesterday a statement showing:

Amount of outstanding notes	$3,762,956
Amount of notes destroyed, or torn notes or "twenties" in hand	97,921
Balance being amount legalized by act of Legislature	3,645,405

On this showing Mr. H. contends that there is no illegal issue in circulation.

Death of Mr. Buckingham.—Mr. Henry Buckingham, of Algiers, died Wednesday night, at the Charity Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, accidentally received at the hands of a fellow passenger on a recent trip of the steamship Gen. Sherman. Mr. B. leaves a family to mourn his fate. An inquest was held on his body yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The Public School Examinations.—The examinations of the public schools of the city which have been going on during the past fortnight will be closed to-day with appropriate exercises at the Upper Girls' High School, on Chestnut, between Jackson and Phillip streets, the Lower Girls' High School on Camaliro street, opposite Washington Square, and lastly the Central Boys' High School, No. 39 Burgundy street.

Jacob Barker Again in Court.—Jacob Barker was arraigned before Recorder Ahern yesterday morning, on the charges preferred by J. M. Wiggins, of embezzling $21,000 deposited in the Bank of Commerce. The court room was again thronged, and the proceedings were watched with great interest. Randell Hunt, Esq. and Judge Campbell and Spofford appeared for the defence, and Messrs. U. M. Cozzens & Sons for the prosecution.

Mr. J. M. Wiggins was sworn, and testified in substance as follows:

I reside in New York, and arrived in this city about two months ago; I had $21,000 with me, which I deposited in the Canal Bank, and with Pike, Lapeyre & Brother; I was induced about a month afterwards, by Mr. J. Barker, to deposit the amount in the Bank of Commerce; he asked me if I was a stranger, and I said I was; I told him I did not know whether I would go into business here or not; while depositing the money, I noticed by printed slips of paper on the counter that the bank paid interest on deposits; Mr. Barker offered to give 7 per cent., instead of 5, to me; he invited me into the back office, and in conversation told me that some of the banks were not safe, that he was an old established bank, and he would pay me 5 per cent. if I would make my deposits there; I agreed and made the transfer on the 11th of May; on the 13th, for certain reasons, I explained to Mr. B., I asked to withdraw it; Mr. B told me he could remedy that matter without taking the money out, by depositing it with his son, Thomas H. Barker; I finally agreed the proposition; Mr. B. gave me a memorandum in a sealed envelope, which he represented to be certainly a receipt for the money; after the failure of the bank I opened the envelope and found a receipt signed W. G. Harrison, Jr., and another Thomas H. Barker. Since the failure of the bank, Mr Barker has made several propositions of a tilement. He asked me to come to his house on the 16th May last week. He had a copy of a shotgun running to one of the Harrisons, and two notes written out, made payable to same party signed by himself. I told him I did not know what he meant. He told me if I kept quiet things would come out all right. He said he was obliged to do business a little differently from that these papers would secure me. I declined receiving the papers I was afterwards advised by counsel not to accept the proposition. Mr. Barker told me the property was worthless. Mr. Barker has since paid me a portion of the deposit. On the 12th or 14th of June he tendered $3500 in cash, $4000 in city bonds, and a horse and carriage valued at $500. We called it in all equal to about $7000 in cash. I tried to sell the bonds at 70 cents on the dollar and could not do it. This was received from Mr. Barker in part payment of my deposit. He agreed to bring me Thomas H. Barker as obligator for $14,000 at next morning; if I would sign a receipt against the $21,000 document given me in the envelope. I told him I would not do anything of the kind in the hands of my legal adviser—but would give him a receipt when he brought the obligator of Thomas H. Barker for the $14,000. We were then in one of the private rooms of the Citizens' Bank, and he said "come in here, and I will show you that they are not afraid to trust me." We went into the bank, and he asked one of the bank officers if he would let him have $3500. The officer said "Yes." He then handed me a document and the $4000 in city bonds, and I gave him the receipt. The next day I called on him for the $14,000 obligation of Thomas, to be given me, but I failed to see him, and he will not speak to me since. At first sent he wrote out a request, (or I suppose he dictated it,) which I signed, asking the Recorder to dismiss this case.

Cross-examined by the Defence.—I was in St. Louis a number of days last September; before I came to New Orleans I carried on several different kinds of trade—cotton trade, grain trade, and manager of a "United States Free Concert Company." I spent a season in Cairo, in Memphis some time in the fall of 1866; don't recollect what time I was there previously; have been in Vicksburg a number of times; was there last fall; Confederate troops were in possession of Vicksburg or of Natchez when I was there; I came from Houston, Texas, to New Orleans, this time; I have not done much business of any kind during the last twelve or months, except to look after some of my former partners; Joseph Bruce, of Boston, jeweller, was one; Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Peck, of Ohio, and Mr. Burch, of Chicago; have had no partners during the past twelve months.

The following is a copy of the documents marked "B" and referred to in the testimony of Mr. Biggins:

NEW ORLEANS, May 13th, 1867.

Received from Mr. J. M. Wiggins twenty-one thousand dollars, to be held subject to the order of Th. Bull & Harrison.

(Signed) W. G. HARRISON, Jr.

I hereby guarantee that Mr. Thomas B. Harrison shall faithfully comply with the above receipt signed by Mr. J. M. Wiggins may give in relation to the disposition of the aforesaid money.

(Signed) THOS. H. BARKER.

Mr. Hunt offered in evidence a certain document purporting to have been originated and signed by Mr. J. Wiggins. Mr. W recognized the paper as a check drawn on the bank for a certain large sum of money.

C. L. Mover, sworn, stated that he is a clerk in the banking house of Pike, Lapeyre & Bros., and that on the 13th and 14th of May, 1867, four certificates amounting to $10,000, were issued in favor of J. M. Wiggins.

A. D. Le Breton, sworn, testified that he was a clerk in Jacob Barker's Bank of Commerce in a position previous to his suspension; witness has known Wm. G. Harrison as a grandson of Mr Jacob Barker; W. G. Harrison was a clerk in the bank; witness drew notes of any property that Harrison did possess; the latter received $125 salary per month; witness knew slightly Thos. B. Harrison, who was not employed in the bank, but visited sometimes; Thos. B. Harrison had no account in the bank from May 11th, 1867, till the suspension of the same; Thos. B. Harrison went North in March last and has not returned from there to witness' knowledge; witness was assistant book keeper; knew that the bank was short of money, but did not know it was short of money or means to liquidate its debts

N. J. H Robinson, sworn—Place of business, corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets; left there he is a broker, and that he offered Mr. C. M Conrad, the counsel for the prosecution, 50 per cent. on the claim of Mr. J. M Wiggins, amounting to $21,000, against Jacob Barker. This was after the suspension of Jacob Barker, and after legal proceedings had been taken against Mr Barker.

George Bendeverson—Stated that on the 31st day of May, he had, as chairman of a committee nominated by the depositors, an interview with Jacob Barker, who gave him from memory a statement of all his real and personal property, stating at that time that some of the estate was mortgaged in the name of his son, Thomas H. Barker, and that all of which would be turned over to the credit of his creditors.

A. M. Gaudin, sworn—Stated that Mr. Wiggins called at his office and offered to sell his claim on Barker first for $10,000—then for $7000—and finally for $5000 in compensation for recovering the sale. Wiggins promised to use influence with Mr. Barker; he saw the lawyer who told him Mr Wiggins's claim was outlawed; he would advise him to hold on to it, and that he could make no other settlement. The next day Mr. Barker and Mr. Wiggins came at his office; they left together, and Mr Barker had witness afterwards that he had sealed papers with Mr Wiggins, and showed him the paper marked "B," which was Wiggins' power, received the $5000 promised by Mr Wiggins. Witness, cross-examined, states that he is a professor of Barker for impartiality of Russian goods, don't know to which amount, as he had and yet sold with Mr. Barker.

The case was concluded on this testimony, and will be argued at 4 o'clock this evening, when Mr. Conrad will address the Court.

Mr. Jacob Barker Assaulted.—Yesterday morning an Irish woman meeting Mr. Barker on the street, near the corner of N. Chartres and Esplanade, caught him by the throat, called him by the most abusive names, and, finally, picked up a brick and hurled it at his head, but the missile missed its mark, and five even followed him to his house, some square distant, and further pelted her vituperative tongue and cast more brickbats at the house. The woman is said to be worried with his owner troubles that he may be possessed of an comparatively helpless, even in the hands of a woman. Mr. Barker's house and Barker's goods have been assaulted, and these attacks upon the person of an old man cease; further their purpose of procuring food money a "Jew." Without an order of court.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Durell.—In the case of Geo. Boulé and others vs Jacob Barker, defendant in bankruptcy, Mr. Barker was ordered to be discharged. Court adjourned Monday. Judge Durell appointed Messrs. [illegible] and H. H. Spofford counsel in the case of Jacob Barker, who was ordered to be discharged. The testimony goes to show the complete wreck of the property of the bankrupt, and the case will be argued before the Court on Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Adjournment of the Court of Claims.

Hearty Welcome of the President at New Haven.

Severe Storm in Georgia.

News from Europe.

Commercial News.

Miscellaneous Matters.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 27.—Dennison, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is dead.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $962,000.

Weichman was on the stand all day. Nothing new has been elicited. His evidence was not concluded.

The Judiciary Committee were in session until 4 r. m. There are many wild statements with regard to what was said and proposed to be done. Among the best authenticated is the quiet remark of Boutwell, that the President must be impeached and removed.

The Court of Claims adjourned to the 20th of August.

Wilmington, June 27.—Cotton no sales; receipts 121 bales; Middlings 24½c to 25c; receipts to date.

Richmond, June 27.—Judge Underwood's court adjourned to-day.

A distiller, convicted of making fine entitles on Saturday last, fined $500 and his distillery apparatus forfeited.

Richmond, June 27.—Registration commenced to-day in the lower wards, and resulted as follows: White, 816; blacks, 512.

New York, June 27.—Money continues in excess; demand easy at 5 to 6 per cent. on call loans. Sterling Exchange dull at 110 to 110¼ for prime bankers' bills. Gold closed quiet at 13¾. Governments closed firm. Stocks closed slightly lower but generally strong. Sub Treasury receipts to day $6,121,000. Payments $2,892,000. Balance $124,958,000.

New York, June 27.—Cotton steady; sales to-day 1600 bales Uplands at 28 to 28½c. Flour sales to-day 5,000 barrels. Wheat continues firm at previous quotations. Corn declined 1c. Pork firm at $21 95. Freights firm. Cotton to Liverpool steady, 7-16 to 3-16. Gold 13¾. Other finances unchanged.

Savannah, June 27.—Cotton opened dull, but closed with a better feeling—transactions light; Low Middlings 23½c, receipts to-day 310 bales; receipts for the week 2265; exports 1557; stock on hand 18,261 bales [illegible]

Mobile, June 27.—Cotton market dull; sales 800 bales Middlings at 25c; receipts 56 bales.

Selmagra, June 27.—Cotton dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar is imported demand. Molasses; new Virginia sold at $2 25. Corn unchanged. Provisions active, with an upward tendency. Whisky steady.

St. Louis, June 27.—Tobacco steady. Cotton dull. Hemp excited and higher at $1 65@$1 75 for undressed and $6 75 to $9 50 for dressed. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 65 for No. 3 spring. Corn dull at 2 to 3c lower—sale to-day 40c. Oats dull at 73 to 77c. Rye stiffer at $1 25 to $1 10. Provisions dull and unchanged. New York $21 95. Bacon Shoulders 16. Clear Sides 17½c. Lard very dull at 16c for prime.

Vicksburg, June 27.—Forged up, the Robert E. Lee, at 3 p. m. River falling.

Augusta, June 27.—Cotton more active and firmer; sales 900 bales; Middling 25c.

Louisville, June 27.—Cotton steady; Middling 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 65 for No. 3 spring. Corn dull at 2 to 3c lower—sale to-day 40c. Oats dull at 73 to 77c. Rye stiffer at $1 25 to $1 10. Provisions dull and unchanged. New York $21 95. Bacon Shoulders 16. Clear Sides 17½c. Lard very dull at 16c for prime.

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[Western Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 27.—Fine weather, calm. Barometer 29.80. Thermometer 89. West up in tow: Schooners Union and Island Bell. On the bar, New York.

The extension is hard at work on the bar. A bark that went out at Pass-a-l'Outre yesterday succeeded in getting in.

Washington, June 27.—The President, in answering Governor English, of Connecticut, said everybody in Connecticut and elsewhere knew what my sentiments are in reference to the first principles of government.

My note are before the country, and my past course must suffice as to what will be my future course.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention nominated Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge. The resolutions adopted demand guarantees from the vanquished, which will render treason odious and forever impossible.

They applaud Lincoln and denounce Johnson's failure to gather up and fix in organic laws the principles sealed by the war, without which peace is a snare.

They condemn Johnson, his plot against general and a majority of the Cabinet, and applaud Stanton and Sickles, and expect Grant will vindicate his past record by sustaining those generals; characterize Davis's release as a reproach to the administration and an insult to the loyal people of the nation.

The steamer America went ashore on the south point of Autosata. The passengers safe, and specie and baggage landed, but the cargo thrown overboard.

The captain hopes to save the vessel if the weather keeps moderate.

The *Herald's* specials from San Luis Potosi of the 11th inst., are unfavorable to Maximilian's safety.

The *Tribune's* dispatches say $ million and a half of New Orleans city scrip is fraudulent.

London, June 27.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, June 27, Noon.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales.

New York, June 27.—Flour 10 to 15c better. Wheat 3 to 5c better. Corn dull. Pork lower, $21 15 to $21 20. Cotton steady.

Stocks active. Gold 13¾. Sterling exchange 109 ½ @ 109 ¾. Coupons 110¼ to 110¾.

London, June 27, 2 p. m.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 70¾.

THE AUSTRIAN LOSS.—The thirteenth report of the Bureau of Statistics at Vienna gives the official refusal of the Austrian loss during the Bohemian campaign.

When war was declared the rolls of the Austrian army carried the names of 646,636 men, 19,538 officers and 627,098 privates. The army engaged in Bohemia consisted of 19,931 officers and 396,591 privates.

The loss was as follows: Killed, 587 officers and 16,407 privates; wounded, 1,497 officers and 27,000 privates; missing, 478 officers and 43,954 privates. The total of killed, wounded, and missing, 84,941, or more than one-fifth.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The rumor that this gentleman is about to resign his post is thought in official circles to be altogether unfounded. It would seem that the resignations generous of the Cabinet adverse to his views had been considered by him as condemnatory and affording ground for resignation. He would have to be accompanied by consequent orders to the Southern commanders, but would have resigned at once.—*National Intelligencer.*

Maximilian's Dying Speech and Confession.

The 19th of April was the third anniversary of Maximilian's acceptance of the crown of Mexico. With the exception of a few minutes and a best of decorations and promotions, the officers throughout the country remained in reserve in not just now in a fit condition of loyalty. Minister Aguirre, however, the only representative of Juarez in Europe, was invited upon the Emperor with an address purporting to emanate from the citizens Mexicans refused a reply both plainly and manly. In case you should not have received it through the medium of your correspondent at the Liberal headquarters I subjoin a full translation:

Sir—We have learned by every opinion of gentlemen, and by the most powerful channels. Yet I receive you with the greater pleasure on the faith of your credentials, and the moral and political rights of the nation, and of our gallant and long suffering army, and on the day on which I enter on the fourth year of my reign. Three years have passed since I first set foot in this country. Already one great fact has resulted from this arduous period, in that I am able to demonstrate to the latter classes the consistency of the honesty and the loyalty of the intentions of my government. The day of the acceptation of my authority was greeted upon me spontaneously in the distant paternal shores. I vowed to consecrate myself to the defence of the independence of Mexico, and to the maintenance of what is my opinion was for her benefit. For three years subsequently I have had to struggle painfully against influences hostile to our country; but perfidy and treachery are tinged with and triumphed over at last, so that not one blot remains upon our glorious flag. I have the people here welcomed Andrew Jackson; they now have the pleasure of welcoming Andrew Johnson. The Mayor, after a long and tedious illness, recovered, and I hope that his administration would be a success, and that the day was not distant when nation, without distinction of party, would say that they would all be permitted, through well-directed efforts and an overruling Providence, to witness the complete and happy restoration of the Union.

The President returned thanks for this manifestation of respect, not only to him as a citizen, but as the Chief Magistrate of the country, and would ever remember it. In reply to what the Mayor had said concerning him, he regretted that he was not, in fact, "the President of the whole United States—not of a particular locality. There were two kinds of corruption, the political and the moral. To meet the enemy on the battle field, and the other moral, which gives a man strength to stand in the cause of the nation, against force those who may endeavor to overthrow our liberty. In the midst of all this I had but one anchor, from which I never permitted my hold to be lost, namely, Constitutional liberty. It was my courage, the public good my aim, and the Constitution my guide. In further remarks he said he was not a political, but a patriot becoming brighter. They who could not all unite in one common effort to restore peace and prosperity to the country, "I do not blame them." The opinion of the council being prompt and almost unanimous that it would be a grave shortcoming on my part to abandon, in the hour of danger, the cause of the people, the nation had called me, I consequently consented to dedicate myself a second time to the service of my country, which has become far more difficult every day; but, at the same time, yielding to my most cherished and interested wishes, I have sent my family for safety to the capital. I convoked the nation to a free and constitutional congress, intending to submit with readiness to the final decision of my fellow-citizens, proposing to lay before them all the acts, documents and accounts of my government which, with a clean conscience, I could submit to the Congress and to that of the entire world. You, sirs, know why that Congress was never freely and fully organized according to my election. Nevertheless, I have been never lost a sense, willing to submit to the national will. The truth is, that acts already become historical record of my government, and I have been judged before a free and impartial Congress. Our duties and our task are now in consequence of this more clear. We have to defend our national rights, which we have to preserve in liberty, and to restore to the nation that free action and dignity which have so long been prostrated under the most degrading influences of the cohorts of social revolution. On the 16th September, 1865, I said to you "That every drop of my blood is your property, and if God should permit new perils to menace our dear country, I would not see fight in your ranks for her independence and her liberty." Those who surround me, the officers and soldiers, who fought to-day in Queretaro are that I have fulfilled my promise. The following year, on the same day, of memorable recovery of Puebla, I said to you, without pain, no human triumph, no political reformation, no lasting progress had ever been accomplished without pain. I was still firm in the struggle which the vote of the nation had called me to carry on, and notwithstanding all the obstacles I would not falter in my duties, since it was not in the nature of danger that a true Hapsburg would abandon his post." And here I am, struggling therefully by your side. Let me continue to advance with the assurance that I have your support and God will recompense our efforts, giving us as our reward the peace and liberty of our country. Let us rally my friends and on against any attempt to legislate on Sonora.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Instructions to our Minister to Mexico have been forwarded, together with his commission, to the city of Mexico, via Vera Cruz. Ormsby was appointed Consul in 1861. He is required to submission as once with President Juarez.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

It is stated that a witness has arrived here for the Surratt trial who will testify to his saying been in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. He will testify this week, when the truth of this will be settled.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation, attended with an additional alteration in several the leading articles. There was little movement in Sugar and Molasses, being confined to jobbers principally, and Western Produce evinced rather less than the usual vitality, characterized by a general feeling in Lard and Pork, continued steadiness in Flour, and a further advance in Corn and Oats, while operations in Cotton were so limited in extent, the aggregate business totaling barely 1000 bales, at easier prices, the market closing with a downward tendency.

The movement in Coin has been of a restricted character, and, rates, in agreement with the course of prices in Wall street, have been attended with further depreciation. Gold opened this morning, nominally at 138, the same being the opening rate at New York, but later intelligence being less favorable, it eased off, and closed weak at 137¾ to 138. The cash offerings were limited throughout, and as the speculative demand was very light, only a moderate business has been done, embracing $5000 and $6000 at 137¾, $8000 at 137⅞, $3000, $4000, and $5000 at 138, $300 and $4000 at 138⅛, and $5000 at the same. There were no sales of American Silver reported, the counter rates for which were 131 to 131¾. In Mexican Coin we noticed a sale of $1500 at 2½ per cent. premium for gold.

Increased dullness characterized the movement in Foreign Exchange. The supply was light throughout, and as the demand was quite restricted the negotiations have been of an inconsiderable character, leaving the following bills to banks and bankers: £4000 bill of lading Sterling at 109. £4000 clear at 109⅛, £2000 A1 at the same, £2800 first class at 109⅛, and £2000 bankers' at 151⅛. The sales of France included: 45,000 A1 commercial at 5.78¾, 20,000 at 5.75; 50,000 bankers' at 5.72½ and 50,000 do at 5.71¼. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 148 to 148½ for bill of lading bills, 149 to 150½ for A1 to first class, and 152½ for bankers, and France at 5.77½ for A1 commercial, and 5.70 for bank.

Domestic Exchange, although weak, exhibited more animation. The rates for sterling on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent., mostly at the latter rate. The coupter demand was to a fair extent. The offerings for Western funds were restricted and the sales more liberal, including $15,000, bank check, at 7 16 per cent premium, $5,000 at 5 16; $5,000, $5,000, $15,000 and $15,000 at ⅛; $5,000 at 3-16; $50,000, bank check, at ¼; $4,000 at ⅛; $1,000 and $25,000 at par; $15,000, five days', at 1-16, and $1,000 sight, at par. The sales of New York were 1,000 sight, at par.

The Coin of Claims adjourned to the 20th of August.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.

We have again to report a dull commercial market. The offering supply was meagre, and as factors steadily refused to grant the concessions demanded by buyers the movement has been confined to a limited extent, mainly to few purchases who held previously unexecuted orders, the completion of which would not set of proceedings. Under the circumstances the business has been of a trifling character, comprising at the close barely 1000 bales, brokers participating in the transactions. Prices indicated receive no change, especially as to the inferior qualities, some continuing little affected by the general depression, owing to the scarcity and the loyalty of the intentions of my government. The day of the acceptation of my authority was greeted upon me spontaneously in the distant paternal shores. I vowed to consecrate myself to the defence of the independence of Mexico, and to the maintenance of what is my opinion was for her benefit. For three years subsequently I have had to struggle painfully against influences hostile to our country; but perfidy and treachery are tinged with and triumphed over at last, so that not one blot remains upon our glorious flag. I have the people here welcomed Andrew Jackson; they now have the pleasure of welcoming Andrew Johnson. The Mayor, after a long and tedious illness, recovered, and I hope that his administration would be a success, and that the day was not distant when nation, without distinction of party, would say that they would all be permitted, through well-directed efforts and an overruling Providence, to witness the complete and happy restoration of the Union.

The President returned thanks for this manifestation of respect, not only to him as a citizen, but as the Chief Magistrate of the country, and would ever remember it. In reply to what the Mayor had said concerning him, he regretted that he was not, in fact, "the President of the whole United States—not of a particular locality. There were two kinds of corruption, the political and the moral. To meet the enemy on the battle field, and the other moral, which gives a man strength to stand in the cause of the nation, against force those who may endeavor to overthrow our liberty. In the midst of all this I had but one anchor, from which I never permitted my hold to be lost, namely, Constitutional liberty. It was my courage, the public good my aim, and the Constitution my guide. In further remarks he said he was not a political, but a patriot becoming brighter. They who could not all unite in one common effort to restore peace and prosperity to the country, "I do not blame them." The opinion of the council being prompt and almost unanimous that it would be a grave shortcoming on my part to abandon, in the hour of danger, the cause of the people, the nation had called me, I consequently consented to dedicate myself a second time to the service of my country, which has become far more difficult every day; but, at the same time, yielding to my most cherished and interested wishes, I have sent my family for safety to the capital. I convoked the nation to a free and constitutional congress, intending to submit with readiness to the final decision of my fellow-citizens, proposing to lay before them all the acts, documents and accounts of my government which, with a clean conscience, I could submit to the Congress and to that of the entire world. You, sirs, know why that Congress was never freely and fully organized according to my election. Nevertheless, I have been never lost a sense, willing to submit to the national will. The truth is, that acts already become historical record of my government, and I have been judged before a free and impartial Congress. Our duties and our task are now in consequence of this more clear. We have to defend our national rights, which we have to preserve in liberty, and to restore to the nation that free action and dignity which have so long been prostrated under the most degrading influences of the cohorts of social revolution. On the 16th September, 1865, I said to you "That every drop of my blood is your property, and if God should permit new perils to menace our dear country, I would not see fight in your ranks for her independence and her liberty." Those who surround me, the officers and soldiers, who fought to-day in Queretaro are that I have fulfilled my promise. The following year, on the same day, of memorable recovery of Puebla, I said to you, without pain, no human triumph, no political reformation, no lasting progress had ever been accomplished without pain. I was still firm in the struggle which the vote of the nation had called me to carry on, and notwithstanding all the obstacles I would not falter in my duties, since it was not in the nature of danger that a true Hapsburg would abandon his post." And here I am, struggling therefully by your side. Let me continue to advance with the assurance that I have your support and God will recompense our efforts, giving us as our reward the peace and liberty of our country. Let us rally my friends and on against any attempt to legislate on Sonora.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Instructions to our Minister to Mexico have been forwarded, together with his commission, to the city of Mexico, via Vera Cruz. Ormsby was appointed Consul in 1861. He is required to submission as once with President Juarez.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

It is stated that a witness has arrived here for the Surratt trial who will testify to his saying been in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. He will testify this week, when the truth of this will be settled.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

FURNITURE..... FURNITURE:
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office: No. 57 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 29th June 1867, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, corner of Carondelet and Bacon streets, and all in order, at the corner of Carondelet and Bacon streets, between Camp and Carondelet streets, in the second District of this city, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1867, at 12 o'clock, in order to effect a partition, the following-described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in square Washington, in the Third District of this city, in square number [illegible] and designated by the number [illegible] on the plan of Lessrs. Lessard, and measuring [illegible] Lot No. 2 [illegible]

Terms—Cash.

CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Board of Underwriters of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25, 1867.

At a meeting of this Board the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the REBATE OF TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. on premiums NOW ALLOWED by the Board, be reduced to FIFTEEN PER CENT. to take effect on and after the First day of July, 1867.

JAMES H. WHEELER,
Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
NEW ORLEANS, June 26th, 1867.

ON and after July 1st the Ticket Office will be open at all times, and the Ticket Office will be closed at Station half an hour previous to departure of trains.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Superintendent.
Ed. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Bank of America.

New York, June 26th, 1867.

FROM and after the 1st of July next, this Bank will be opened from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. for business of a day.

J. E. MORTIMER,
Cashier.

Notice.

THE creditors of the partnership of the late Antoine Bertrand, notice are hereby notified to make their claims known to the undersigned, or to the notary public of their respective claims.

MARTIN BACHE,
Executor of the deceased.
No 30 Exchange Alley.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 28th, 1867.

Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Press by handing their signal numbers (Rodgers's or Marryat's) to the reporter of the Bee. Masters of Press Bee, by this means their arrival will be reported on the same day they report at the Office, if they do not obtain their papers. The Telegraph Stations of the American Press at the S. W. Pass is provided with a signal book, and can receive numbers accordingly by means of signal flags.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship C L Harris, Lockwood, Philadelphia.
Schooner Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile.
Schooner Ellen Maria, Hall, for Brunswick.
Bark C V Minnott, Bickford, for Boston.
Schr Augusta, Vaughan, for Pensacola.
Schr Ben Thomas, Crockett, for Boston.

Master.
Crowell, Richmond & Co.
Master.
G A Fenwick.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[☞ No arrivals from sea yesterday.]

STEAMSHIPS—
Alex King, from Louisville.
Alex Robinson, from Pittsburgh.
J D Hunter, from Louisville.
St Nicholas, from Nashville and Grand Gulf.
New Era, from Lookport.
Ed Rice, from Louisville.
Magnolia, Leathers, from Vicksburg.

MEMORANDA.