THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEC.
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TERMS OF THE DEC

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till ordered out.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered quarterly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

O. de Feriet sells a lot of ground, situate in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Abundo, Dorgenois, Grand and Orange streets, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

J. B. Walton & Deslonde sell forty-five lots of ground situated on Kerwille, Cottonbonne, St. Louis, Toulouse and St. Peter streets, in the Second District of this city, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

ARRESTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. Pierre Alexandre Lambert was yesterday duly admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court, as an attorney and counsellor, properly qualified to practice the profession of law before the Courts of the State and the United States. Mr. Lambert is a gentleman of energy and talents, and we wish him success in his responsible vocation.

CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—The financial distresses impending in our community has consequently had its influence within the walls of the City's Insane Asylum. Many and important are the wants of this charitable institution, and the crowded state of this asylum at present calls for some amelioration. It has been compelled to shoulder its own and the State's unfortunates who are bereft of reason. This is more than our asylum is capable of supporting; now that summer is with us it becomes doubly essential that a portion of the burden be transferred to some other place. Indications are controvertible that insanity, like suicide, is increasing; or rather has increased of late. Mr. Joseph Trudeau, superintendent, informs Mayor Heath that it is imperative that at least fifty of the lunatics be speedily removed. City Physician Bagot also asserts that unless some change is soon effected, and results will ensue. The subject has reached a point where delay may no longer be tolerated. A proper regard for humanity calls loudly for something to be consummated to benefit the poor frenzied ones, particularly by providing more room for their accommodation, a great desideratum in preventing the spread of disease and may be epidemic in the city.

CONCERT AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—This evening, at 5 o'clock, the second of a series of promenade concerts for the summer will be given, under the auspices of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association. Fine music, dancing and refreshments. Price of admission only twenty-five cents. Children and ladies free.

LUCIOUS PEACH.—Mr. O. Déjean, yesterday, showed us a fine large peach, a most beautiful specimen of the clear stone species perfectly matured and measuring eight inches in circumference. This peach, if suitably transported to Paris, would compare favorably with the not take a prize at the Exposition. We congratulate Mr. Déjean upon such productiveness.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual examinations of the Public Schools of the city will commence next week with the following schools:

On Monday, examination at Hancock, McCullough and Washington Schools: Tuesday, at Northampton, Chalmette, De Soto and Branch Schools: Wednesday, at Beauregard, Fillmore, Le Breton and Bayou Bridge Schools; Thursday, at St. Philip, Barracks, St. Ann and Bayou Road Schools; Friday, at Claiborne, Bienville, Robertson and Banquet Schools.

These examinations will be followed by others next week, and are usually very interesting to the public, as well as to the teachers and pupils. It is to be hoped that the parents of the children particularly will attend. We call attention to the announcement elsewhere of Mr. William O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools.

THE SCHOONER ARRIE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—To-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the Sheriff will sell at auction the schooner "Arrie," her tackle, rigging, etc. See advertisement.

A PORTRAIT OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—From Mr. J. H. Hammond, publisher, 106 Camp street, we have received a copy of Mr. George K. Perine's engraving of General T. J. Jackson, in the rear, mounted and accompanied as a companion to the portrait of General Lee, presented to our public a few months ago. As a work of art we do not hesitate to call this a superb picture; as a portrait we do not think it equal to the Lee. It lacks verisimilitude in many points, and the impression is not that which will be remembered by those who saw Stonewall Jackson during the war. But after saying this we should remark that the picture is approved by Mrs. Jackson, and we can imagine that this is a good likeness of the hero we appeared in his own family circle. There is a smile upon the lips which was rarely seen in the field; but this is, perhaps, the best portrait extant. It is a well-known fact that Stonewall Jackson had a decided objection to sitting for his photograph, and that it was only after long persuasion that he was induced to do so. When the *Southern Illustrated News* was giving the miserable abortion called portraits of Southern generals, the proprietors wrote to the general for his photograph to put in the hands of the engraver. He declined to furnish it. Upon receiving his reply a fancy portrait, representing him in the uniform of a United States officer, and with smart side whiskers, was engraved, and a copy sent to Mrs. Jackson with the request that she should peruse the work and give them a correct portrait. She wrote in rather much difficulty she had was to inform the General, and that the photograph should be forwarded to them. This was in 1863, and we think, the only correct picture of Stonewall Jackson that was ever taken. Lenoir had several times, but owing to his nervousness before the camera, it was almost impossible to get a good portrait. The picture of which we have made the text is the one selected by Mrs. Jackson, and he has given a faithful copy of it in the line and stipple engraving. Mr. Stewart has now the two pictures, Lee and Jackson, and those who have the former can procure the companion by applying to him. The two are elegant and valuable parlor ornaments.

[illegible] from Europe.

[illegible] from the Chicago Times.]

[illegible] R.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria were crowned King and Queen of Hungary with mediæval pomp and splendor. The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of Europe, and splendidly decorated. Among the princes of all nations, having diplomatic relations with Austria, except the United States, were present. The coronation took place at Ofen, on the river Danube, and the coronation festivities in this city. Eight thousand Hungarian and Austrian nobles and sixty peers, one hundred diplomatists and one thousand strangers witnessed the coronation. The scene was imposing. The Bishops of the Catholic and Greek Churches assisted at the ceremony. The costumes displayed were gorgeous. The Emperor was anointed in the ancient robes, crown, sceptre and shoes of St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary. The Empress was anointed under the right armpit. A special mass was sung by the imperial choir from Vienna, composed by Liszt.

After the coronation, the King knighted several Hungarians, then rode in person to Pesth, and took the oath, in which he promised to recognize the ancient liberties of Hungary. Nothing like this has been witnessed for centuries, and in all probability never will be repeated. The coronation ceremonies were closed by the King riding up a mound of earth, formed of soil brought from the different departments of Hungary, and waving his sword at the four points of the compass, at the same time solemnly promising to defend the kingdom against the world. There was immense cheering during the rites, and a grand illumination in Pesth last night. At the banquet, peers and peasants served. The Hungarian Diet voted a dinner as a present to the King and Queen. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed. Ten archduchesses were present; the Austrian Prime Minister was almost was conspicuous. Moral: Dooks was [illegible] the King and Queen. A general amnesty for political offenses was proclaimed.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—There were services in all the churches yesterday, in recognition of Divine interposition in preventing the Czar against assassination.

Vienna, June 9.—In the morning of yesterday, [illegible] Lieutenant Governor of Galicia, was assassinated. It is resolved to send [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] the Emperor of Austria.

A MAMMOTH IMMIGRANT.—*St. Louis*, June 8.—John Antone, of the Firm of Antone & Wood, merchants of this city, has fallen heir to a large estate in Ireland, the property of the late Earl of Antrim. The whole estate is valued at $7,000,000, [illegible] of which Mr. Antone gets about one half.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

As had a time as New Orleans has almost everywhere beyond its immediate limits we venture to say that there is no city that can show a smaller per centage of deaths. Taking from the estimate the deaths during the periods of great epidemics, either of cholera or yellow fever, and the statistics will show a smaller number of deaths, comparatively, than the city of Savannah, which has the name of being the healthiest city in the South, as New Orleans has the name of being the most unhealthy. So far as the zymotic diseases are concerned, we can challenge the country even to show a smaller per centage, and deducting from the estimate, also, the deaths that are known to have been from other causes than climateric influence, and it will not be difficult to persuade the greatest sceptic, or most terrified stranger, that this is a much maligned city. As a general thing the mortuary reports show a greater number of deaths from consumption than from any other single disease; but at the same time we are aware that hundreds of consumptive men and women are sent here every year for the benefit of their health. Many of these invalids die here, and all such cases, when they are known beyond doubt, have to be deducted from our mortuary estimates. Taking all together—deaths from disease and from accident, except during seasons when we are visited by epidemics—and it will be observed that the per centage is a trifle less than that of the city of Boston.

But while this can be truthful beyond dispute it cannot cease to be a wonder, since of all people on this continent we take the least trouble to promote the public health, or to guard against sickness. True there are now rigid police regulations, and strict military rules, as in special order No. 59, and we have a quarantine system, and a Board of Health, but with all of these very little time or money is given to the work of keeping the city healthy. By a city like ours nothing is so conducive to health as cleanliness, both of the city and of individuals, and nothing is better for this than a plenty of pure water. With a river running the entire length of the city, and able to feed the town by simply cutting away one of the levees, we are actually short of water in the streets, and the hydrants are kept closed from morning to night and from one week to another. We have no public bathing places, where the poor can go for a small sum, much less the free bathing houses of many cities—established by the cities for the comfort and health of their poorer residents. We have not a decent park, where the poor can go for fresh air during the hot summer days, nor have we enough of shade trees in the city proper. With these things in New Orleans—with half the improvements and half the ease that is seen in European towns, it would be the healthiest city in the Union. It would be a refreshing lookout to have streams of water running through the streets, for even the sight of an open hydrant seems to add to one's comfort, while the amount of impurity that could be washed away is almost beyond estimate. We are fully aware that this is a period of financial distress and distrust, and that money is not easy to get; but all need not be done at once. Let us make a beginning, and add the needed improvements with time. Let us have plenty of water; let us have public baths; and let us put the park in good order so that it can be made an attractive place of resort. If these things can be done it would not take long to show how much maligned, on the score of health, our city has been.

The Coming Crops.

By our special correspondence we learn that the crops of Michigan and Indiana look very promising, and there will be this year a bountiful yield of the cereals and fruit also. This appears to be the opinion generally expressed with reference to the other States of our great West. Other reports are not wanting that the harvest will be abundant, and foremost among these is the rapid decline in the price of flour and the failure of several large speculators in wheat and corn at Chicago. Very much of our national prosperity depends upon the value of the next harvest, for there are heavy balances against us in the Old World which demand either our agricultural produce or our gold. The more of the former we can make it will be for our benefit, and the more healthy it will be for our business, which are at present in such an embarrassed condition. How much the nation owes upon the produce of the great West, is here plainly evident. This tribute to the agricultural power of the Mississippi Valley is not only acknowledged by the Atlantic States, but by Western Europe, which long almost as much upon the bounty of our valleys as we do ourselves. Therefore an unusually yield from old Mother Earth will be thankfully received as a special gift from Providence, and will carry joy to the hearts of the poor, who depend upon their crops for the price of wheat and corn, which for the past season have ranged at such enormous and unwarrantable prices.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Trial of John H. Surratt.

(From the Chicago Times.)

Washington, June 10.—On the indictment charging him with the murder of President Lincoln, and on which he was arraigned and plead not guilty on April 23, commenced to-day in the criminal court of this district, before Judge Fisher—a judge appointed and commissioned by the late president. The courtroom was the same as that used when Daniel E. Sickles was tried, but the attendance, interest and excitement over the trial to-day seemed to exceed that famous case, as well as anything in the history of this court.

The counsel on both sides announced themselves ready, greatly to the gratification of the prisoner, for he appeared relieved at the state-ment. Surratt was brought into court jaunty, but neatly dressed in black, and looking a little thin from his confinement. Instead of being placed in the prisoner's dock, he was allowed to sit at a table with his counsel, flushed in front and rear by reporters, who were present in such force as to represent every leading daily in the country, and even one of the London journals, the *Daily Telegraph*.

Isaac Surratt, the brother of John H. Surratt, who was convicted in Maryland some two years ago, and who left Mexico, it is alleged, for that purpose, was present, and sat with the members of the bar.

Captain George Ryan, formerly of the rebel army, who was arrested as Surratt and closely confined in the old capitol prison for several months, was also present. He bears a close resemblance to the man for whom he was arrested.

To-day's proceedings lasted but one hour, owing to the raising of a technical question regarding the illegality of the summons of the present panel of petit jurors. This will be settled to-morrow, and which ever way it may be decided, it cannot long delay the trial. It is stated outside that the objection is caused by the large number of Catholics on the panel from which the jury to try Surratt is to be selected.

There is an evident feeling of disappointment or surprise among the friends of Surratt, and even solicitude that the trial has actually commenced, for they were confident that it would lead to such revelations as the government did not seem to desire to bring out. A careful inquiry, however, shows that such a belief has been founded on the speculations arising from the general mystery surrounding the assassination plot.

AN OUTSPEAKER FRAMED IN TEXTILES.—Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, received to-day from Tennessee. He reports the political campaign there as exceedingly bitter, and fears an outbreak. The delegation which is here from that State has been unable to see the President, to ask him to interfere with the militia. It wishes him to direct Gen. Thomas to send regular troops to assist Tennessee to disarm the militia.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.—The Treasurer of the United States stated to-day that there was more in the Treasury subject to actual draft just at present than at any other time in the history of the government. The amount of gold on hand reached, to-day, $104,000,000.

THE REMOVED SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.—There is authority for saying that nothing will be done just at present, by the President, toward restoring Governor Walls and the Mobile officials. Delay is assumed because of the absence of the legal opinion on such removals and the necessary consideration of the matter before the Cabinet.

THE NEW ORLEANS BANK FAILURE.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the official report of the condition of the First National Bank of that city shows the total assets to be $2,350,000; of this $400,000 are classified as doubtful, and of the remainder $1,000,000 bad. The liabilities to individual depositors amount to $598,000. The circulation is estimated at $480,000, and the amount due the United States is $175,000. The liabilities incurred by the director, as makers and indorsers of bills, aggregate $647,000.

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THE CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN CONFIRMED BY MEXICAN JOURNALS.—Minister Romero received to-day the following letter from President Juarez, which dispels all doubt as to the fate of Maximilian:

[illegible] PALAS, May 15, 1867.

[illegible] was taken by [illegible] Maximilian, the Campana [illegible] Miramon at [illegible] I congratulate you on the [illegible] Mexico, and the [illegible] BENITO JUAREZ.

The Empress Carlotta is said to be dying.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Removal of Lieut. Russel, Second District Police.—This excellent officer was yesterday removed by Mayor Heath. The vacancy thus made was filled by his Honor appointing D. W. Chock, who was a soldier in the Federal army and was wounded during the battle of Antietam. Many will regret the loss of Lieut. Russel, for he was ever wide awake and ever on duty, and always ready to respond to calls made by justice. Thieves and evil doers avoided his searching glance. The ex-Lieutenant has our good wishes for that which is in store for him. May his successor prove as capable.

City Railroad Returns.—The following statements of the amount of premiums paid into the City Treasury by two lines, show rail-riding pays well:

	Crescent City.	St. Charles St
August, 1866	$ 676 55	$ 812 45
September "	969 47	899 59
October "	1088 86	1086 01
November "	1197 68	1024 64
December "	1257 55	1289 65
January, 1867	1248 13	1384 85
February "	1364 94	1349 46
March "	1525 21	1403 06
April "	1582 84	1383 19
Total for 10 months	$10,922 30	$10,533 73

The St. Charles road for the month of May last past, (the eleventh of its existence) shows receipts of $1522 18. The other lines will soon make their returns.

Republican State Convention.—This body is waning; for instance, it took up a resolution indorsing the confiscation bill of Thad. Stevens. As "M. D." was its principal advocate, while several members were after the mesmer of men opposed to the measure. No final action was taken on the resolution.

A resolution was passed refusing to support any man for office "who will not openly and boldly pledge himself to make an equal distribution among white and colored alike, of all those to which he may have the power of appointment. Also a resolution guaranteeing to the newly enfranchised at least one-half the nominations to elective offices. Governor Flanders and others addressed the Convention.

Board of Aldermen.—There was an extra session of this Board called last evening by Mayor Heath. Mr. Whitney in the chair. Messrs Stith, Woolley, Smith, McKnight and McCloskey present.

For some reason, not made known, the Board adjourned till next Tuesday evening without transacting any business.

Wants to Marry Her.—On the 10th instant colored Ed. Alexie was taken before Recorder Ahern charged with having so foully beaten Mary Tabarre, colored, that she gave birth to a still-born infant that bore marks of several severe bruises. The poor woman was seen to have become a mother. Alexie was arrested and imprisoned, charged with having been the immediate cause of the infant's death. Yesterday he sent the following note to Mary, who at once withdrew the charge she had made:

PARISH PRISON, June 13.

I hereby promise to marry Mary and pay $150 in six months for the damage I have done. I am in hopes that you will feel for me, a poor prisoner. My respects. EDWARD ALEXIE.

The accused has been released.

The Lake Fire.—The building in which the fire occurred on Thursday night was composed of eight or nine tenements, and was occupied by a number of families. The property belongs to widow E. Maher, and was insured for $10,000. Damage about $4000. The grocery store, corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Louis streets, belongs to Mr. Hobery, and was badly injured by water. Other portions were occupied by Mrs. Dulaney, widow, with 4 children, who lost all her effects, and other persons, who sustained more or less loss.

Burglary.—The dwelling of Mr. J. A. Bieffer, 842 Baronne street, was on Friday night burglariously entered. The bold thief succeeded in carrying off a gold watch and chain, No. 13,063, Tobias make, a pocket book containing $20, a few valuable papers and some clothing. The careful rascal left his shoes in the yard.

The dwelling of Mr. John Rondawnja, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Burgundy streets, was yesterday morning entered by burglars, who captured a gold watch, a couple gold chains and other valuable articles, worth about $150. No arrest have yet been made in either affair.

Sudden Death.—About 12 o'clock, yesterday, a good looking and well dressed mulatto man, about 22 years of age, while walking at the corner of Canal and Marais street, suddenly fell and died in a few minutes. The Coroner was sent for and disease of the heart was assigned as the cause of his death. There was no evidence of violence on the body, but from papers found on his possession it is probable that his name was Thomas Nelson, and that he had been employed as a steward on the steamer Gen. Quitman.

The Female Kidnapper.—Officers were yesterday allowed to accompany Mrs. Walsh, the woman who has been under the charge of having kidnapped a young lass, on her request, for the purpose of finding the girl. After a goose chase of nearly four hours, the officers concluded that the old woman was humbugging them, and that she did not intend disclosing the whereabouts of the missing one. They returned Mrs. W. to the Second District lock-up.

Body Recovered.—The English sailor, John Smith, lately of the British ship Belgravia, was several days ago drowned in the river. His body was found on Thursday, at head of Elysian street. His death was the result of his own misfortunes.

Arrested for Rape.—Thos. Copperwaith, Adolph Whitney and Nixey Jaster, were arrested yesterday, charge by a young lady with committing a rape upon her, about 10 o'clock Thursday night, in Jefferson City. Lieutenant Schnauber, of the Fourth District, reports the arrest of these parties. The particulars of the affair are not reported. We charitably withhold the young lady's name for the present.

Fugitive from Mobile Arrested.—A negro named Dick Bradford or Robt. Ervin, said to be the chief offender in the outrage committed on Mrs. Phillips and family, some time ago on Dog River, near Mobile, was arrested yesterday, the river here yesterday and placed in charge of a Mobile officer, who recognizes him by Mrs. P.'s description.

Attempt at Suicide.—Officer Hodgson reports that an insane man named John Owens attempted to put an end to his life about a quarter past seven o'clock last evening by jumping into the river at the foot of Philip street. He was saved by officer Hodgson and placed into custody.

Stealing a Trunk at a Fire.—James Stephens, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a trunk full of clothes from the fire. Thursday night, valely pretending that the trunk, &c., belonged to Mr. Brown, whose house, however, he could not point out. He has to answer before Recorder Gastinel.

First District Court—Judge Hone.—William Mussie, colored, was tried yesterday on a charge of burglariously entering the store of Charley Cannes, 229 Canal street, on the 30th of May, and stealing $100 worth of dry goods. He was found guilty of larceny.

Richard Johnson, colored, was found guilty of stealing a silver watch on the 26th of April, from Peter Frances, colored, on board the schooner Lizzie, in the New Basin. The jury gave their verdict from Saturday last.

Dan. Wesh. Norton was indicted on a charge of violently assaulting Fred. Dilben, at the latter's residence, 368 White street, on the 3d May.

Mrs. Ellen Lemberg was acquitted of having assaulted and threatened James Robinson with a knife, corner of Pelican and Perdido street. A counter charge against Robinson was dismissed.

There was time granted A. Sambola for filing a motion for a new trial in the case of Myman Tapia, convicted of stabbing with intent to murder.

A *nol. pros.* was entered in the case of James Rifle, charged with rape on Marie Louise White, colored child, 7 years old, on Royal street, in February last.

Matters in Washington.

SPECULATION DISCOUNTENANCED.—*Washington*, June 8.—The story that secret arrangements have been made between the Secretary of the Treasury and certain national banks, under which these banks are to receive new circulation notes in place of broken bank bills, that they may redeem and present at the Department, is denied by authority. If any banks are buying up bills of defunct national banks they do it of their own motion and their own risk, and speculation in these bills is not countenanced by the Department.

LIST OF SUSPENDED NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is a list of the national banks that have failed are now in the hands of the receiver, with amount of circulating notes issued to each: First National Bank, Attica, New York, circulation $45,000; Merchants' National Bank Washington, D. C., $180,000; Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa., $90,000; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, $90,000; First National Bank, Newton, Mass., $120,000; First National Bank, Selma, Ala., $95,000; First National Bank, New Orleans, $100,000.

In addition to these, the First National of Carondelet, Mo., with a circulation of $225,000, and First National of Orleans, $270,000 bad. The liabilities to individual depositors amount to $598,000. The circulation is estimated at $480,000, and the amount due the United States is $175,000. The liabilities incurred by the director, as makers and indorsers of bills, aggregate $647,000.

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THE CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN CONFIRMED BY MEXICAN JOURNALS.—Minister Romero received to-day the following letter from President Juarez, which dispels all doubt as to the fate of Maximilian:

[illegible] PALAS, May 15, 1867.

[illegible] was taken by [illegible] Maximilian, the Campana [illegible] Miramon at [illegible] I congratulate you on the [illegible] Mexico, and the [illegible] BENITO JUAREZ.

The Empress Carlotta is said to be dying.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Dec.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Trial and Conviction of Fenians at Limerick.

Attempt to Rescue Fenian Prisoners.

River and Steamboat News.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 14—Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister has a letter dated 8 Tacubaya, May 26th, signed Porfiro Diaz, which says in a few days he will have 25,000 troops, including 9000 cavalry, when he will attack the city of Mexico, and that none will escape. Diaz could force the city now with his present force, but does not consider his cavalry sufficient to cover questioned, and who, it has always been believed, was ready to go as far as any conspirator to cancellate the military power. Neither do we believe that Gen. Griffin continues his authority correctly under the acts of Congress. At least, we can inform him that we hope he is wrong, and that he may soon get such a back as will make him rather more chary in the exercise of military power. We do not wish him any personal harm, but we do hope to live to see the day, when he may be compelled to restore Mayor Haviland, or promptly as his fellow-Slave in Mobile was required to resuscitate the Railroad paper. This is our feeling in the matter, and we think it much better to say so than to be bearing about the bush, to hint excuses for an act which we cannot approve.

Release of Imperial Prisoners.

A translation of an official communication published in the *Bolsico de Oficial*, the official paper of Gen. Diaz, and dated Hacienda rara, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, 22th ult., shows the treatment which the prisoners of war received from the Liberals. The General in Chief has ordered that all who were made prisoners at the battles of Tacubaya and Lerdo and Lerdo shall be set at liberty; also the two captured in the small open Puebla and the Forts of Guadalupe and Loreto. Among the prisoners were more than 600 Europeans, of various nationalities. The disposition, however, does not imply their pardon, but merely permission to reside at such places as they may select, the General Government reserving the right hereafter to determine finally upon their cases.—*New York Sun.*

COTTON CASE DECIDED.—In the City Court on Saturday last, the cotton case, in which we alluded in our last issue, was decided by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for $32,900. The parties to the case were W. B. Hall, plaintiff, and Joshua Merrin, Wm. C. Bay, and others, as action for trover for the conversion of 125 bales of cotton, originally purchased by the Bank of Louisiana from the plaintiff for Confederate money. The Bank at that time was within the Federal lines, and the cotton was in the plantation of Mr. Hall. A creditor of the bank attached it after the war when Merrin and others replevied and sold the cotton.—*Montgomery Ala. Herald.*

THE ALBANY MURDER.—The murder of Hiscock, in Albany, by Gen Cole, is still the topic of conversation. In the Convention a member characterized the act as an assassination, and thought it the duty of the Convention to call murder by its right name. The wife of Gen. Cole is expected at the Convention from Albany. There seems to be little doubt that the murder was premeditated. It is said that Mrs. Cole came to Albany to warn Hiscock of her husband's intention to kill him; that on the evening of the murder, when Hiscock returned to the hotel, he found a note from a lady, making an appointment with him, and that it was the purpose of giving him the necessary admonition. However, came too late to be of any service to the unfortunate man. Mrs. Cole visited her husband in jail yesterday morning. There was no marked expression of feeling between the parties at meeting.

AN ABSCONDING BANKER.—The Mobile *Tribune*, of June 6th, states that Samuel Lyons, trader and member of the firm of James Tait & Co., and run off clandestinely from that city, leaving his wife and family away from the city several months, since, so it is fair to presume that this affair was premeditated. He left the city himself about day last per M and G. N. Railroad, and although the telegraph has been brought into requisition, nothing has yet been heard of him. The amount of money he carried away is stated to be $50,000, but the exact extent of Mr Tait's loss is not yet ascertained. Some excitement was created in financial circles on the affair, but it is generally known. Mr. Tait is one of our most respectable and reliable citizens, and has the sympathy of the community.

THE PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Gov. Pierpoint, of Virginia, is asked to a request of Paul Bagley to sign a petition for the pardon of Jeff Davis, writes as follows:

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Executive Department, June 4, 1867.

I ask for the pardon of no man who will not ask for his own pardon. (Did cannot pardon unless the person asks for his own pardon. Reason—Contrary to the constitutional law of God. F. H. PIERPOINT.

Rev. Paul Bagley.

We are told that a widow in Paris, aged 45, married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had a son, whose age at the time of her second marriage was 21. She recently died, and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian.

A memoir of General James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, has just appeared in London.

"Horace Greeley," observes a Wilmington paper, *a propos* of the bailing of Jefferson Davis, "is so needing."

Rightwood has an organization known as the "Secret Sons of Love."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with an improved feeling in most departments of trade. There was less demand for Sugars and Molasses, and the movement in Western Produce was on a moderate scale, attended with considerable weakness in Flour, a decline of from 5 to 10c in Corn and a drooping tendency in Oats. Lard and Pork, while operations in our leading staple exhibited more of the usual degree of animation, the sales at the close feeding up fully 3600 bales at full prices, the market closing with a strong tendency to outside figures. The sales for the week amounting 9100 bales, against 11,400 last week, and 12,250 the week before. To-day's business will no doubt materially add to the supply of Exchange.

Operations in the Coin market continued light from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136½, against the opening rate at New York, and with out exhibiting any fluctuation of moment closed steady at a cut the opening rates. The cash offerings were limited, and as the demand was quite moderate only a moderate business was transacted, embracing $2000, $2500, $3000, $5000, $8000 and $10,000 at 136¾; $9000 at 136¾; $4000 at 136¾; $2000 at 136¾, and $5000 at 137. Silver was quiet but firm.

Sales of $500 in American coin at 130, and 800 Mexican dollars at 128½.

There was more activity noticeable in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were to a fair extent, and the demand was to a considerable extent the majority of the bills on sale met with ready purchasers. The negotiations of Sterling bills by bankers included the following bills: £3000 Anglo Texas Fund at 9½ @ 9¾, £1500 at 149, £35,000, in different amounts, 149 to 149¼, £3000 bank at 149¾, and £1200, on account of a Charter party, at 149 to 149¼ (no notice sales of 30,000 and 50,000. At Commercial £3 80, $10,000 bankers at 3 75, and 10,000 at 3 72½. Prime commercial for direct remittance Sterling may be nominally quoted at 149 @ 149½ for bill of lading bills, 147¾ to 149¾ for Antwerp, 147¾ to 151¾ for Hamburg, and Frances at 3 82½ to 3 80 for Antwerp, and 3 72½ for bank.

The Domestic Exchange continued quiet but firm throughout. The Banks effected sales of New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium, mostly at the latter rate. The scanter demand was to a great extent, met by the supply of commercial was light, and the sales restricted, including the following: $5000 and $25,000 New York sight at ⅜ per cent. premium; $11,000 bank check, at ¼, $20, 00 and $20,000 at ⅜; $6000 $10,000 and $20,000 at ¼, $5000 at par, $15,000 ten days at ¼, $10,000 five days at 3-16, and $7000 thirty days at ⅜ per cent discount. The closing rates for commercial were ¼ to ⅜ premium for sight, ¼ to ⅜ for one days, par to ⅛ per cent discount for five days, par to ⅛ per cent. discount for thirty days, and ¼ to ⅜ for sixty days.

We have no improvement to report in Stocks. There were no sales reported to-day, buyers being unwilling to buy unless at a reduction. The transfer of the stock of the New Orleans City Railroad Company for the week ending this evening comprise 185 shares. We quote Stocks as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $8 to $6 50; Louisiana State Bank at $28 50 to $27 50; Mechanics and Traders Bank ($50 paid) at $48 to $46 50; Canal Bank ($50 paid) at $59 50 to $60; Union Bank at $60 to $61; Citizens Bank at $155 to $156; Bank of New Orleans at $34 50 to $35 50; Southern Bank at $95 to $96; Merchants' Bank at $24 to $25; Crescent City Bank at $90 to $91, Bank of America at $14 50 to $15; First National Bank at — to —; City National Bank at $95 to $100; Louisiana National Bank at $160 to $162; New Orleans City Railroad at $210 to $211; Crescent City Railroad at $172 to $174; St. Charles Street Railroad at $90 to $92; Carrollton Railroad at $41 to $42; Pontchartrain Railroad at $80 to $82; Opelousas Railroad at $35 to $5 50; Jackson Railroad at $6 75 to $7; Lake Shore Railroad at $77 50 to $78 50; Gas Company at $151 to $155; Commercial Water Works at $50 to $50 50; Union Insurance Company at $70 to $72; Hope Insurance Company at $65 to $70; Germania Insurance Company at $38 to $40, and Mutual Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

City Bonds continued dull, no sales being reported since our last issue. The Consolidated are still quoted at 80 to 90, and the Railroad issues at 78 to 80, according to the Coupons. Louisiana Stocks are quoted at