The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,187.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; 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 having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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One	$12	$22	$30	$40	$75
Two	20	36	50	80	125
Three	28	50	70	110	175
Four	35	67	90	140	225
Five	40	80	105	170	275
Six	50	95	125	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	450
Nine	70	125	165	290	500
Ten	75	135	180	320	550
Twelve	80	145	195	350	580
Thirteen	85	155	210	380	600
Fourteen	90	165	220	410	630
Fifteen	95	175	230	430	660
Twenty	100	185	260	450	700
Thirty	125	230	350	550	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1867.

COTTON TIES.—We call the attention of factors and planters to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Chambers & Letting, No. 61 Carondelet street, who have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for cotton ties the present season. These gentlemen are agents for the description of ties known as Hassman's, viz: his "Diamond" Tie and "Butterfly" Tie, which have been extensively used heretofore; also, his "Alligator" Tie, which is a new pattern.

TURNIP SEED.—Mr. H. Hafner announces elsewhere that he has for sale turnip seed, of Landreth's new crop, growth of 1867, and of all the approved varieties of the seed, just received per steamship Star of the Union, Store 105 St Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

PEN PORTRAIT OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—Col George Soule, proprietor of Soule's Commercial College in this city, sends us a photograph copy of an original picture of Stonewall Jackson, so finely designed and ornamental that we shall take pleasure in preserving it in our office. It is entirely executed with a pen by Mr. R. B. Montgomery, penman in the college, and reflects credit upon him and the institution in which he serves with such ability. The copy right of the picture is secured.

A paragraph in the *Crescent* of yesterday evening intimates that William Evelyn is the correspondent of the New York *Evening Gazette*. This is an error. Mr. Evelyn is *not* the correspondent of the *Gazette*, nor of any other New York journal at this time. Will the *Crescent* please correct.

LITERARY.

London Society for July, has just been received from the American publishers, Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, New York. This is by all odds the finest magazine issued in America. Its outside appearance is beautiful; its typography and engravings superb; its reading matter beyond any of any magazine we know. The article of the highest type, is storm Beaten, a pleasant and interesting, its story written and readable. Few stories have such rapid success. True merit is bound to learn that the sale of this publication increased wonderfully within the last few orders of our newsdealers have been larger since its first appearance. The contents of the July number are "A Tale of the Derby;" "Academy Bells;" "Practical Word about Switzerland;" "House Hunting;" "A Commemoration Dirge;" "Epicoemia;" "The Death of Lysis;" "Mr. Felix goes Trout-fishing;" "Twenty four Hours at the Seaside;" "Haunts for those in search of Health;" "Shadows in Outline;" "Only a Year Ago;" "Beautiful Miss Johnson;" "Water Derbies;" "Boating Life;" "Boating Life;" "Flying for High Stakes;" "Egeria;" "Two Colors;" "Half an hour in a Servants' Registry Office," with seven fine illustrations. What better could one ask than that for Sunday reading?

—*La Cosse Perdue*. The translation of this work is rapidly drawing to a close, and it will soon be ready for the binder. The present is the 27th number. Those who wish the *Lost Cause* in French should go to the office of *La Renaissance* and subscribe.

—*The Radical* for July has just been received, and the number appears better than its predecessors. We have not yet found time to read it. As we have previously remarked, this is a magazine devoted to religion and not to politics, as its name would seem to indicate. The contents of this number are "Modern Speculative Radicalism;" "The Lilies of the Sea;" "Man's place in the Creation;" "Jean François Millet;" "Religion as Life: Radicalism in the West;" "Efforts for Sunday Sabbatism;" "The Scriptural Character of Jesus;" "The Temptation of Christ;" "Free Religion;" "Movements;" "Paragraphs." Book notices, etc. Published by Adams & Co., 25 Bloomfield street, Boston.

The steamship Monterey, Capt. Edwards, sailed at 8 o'clock last evening, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

Miss E Bailey, Miss S Bailey, M Bishop and wife, Wm Wood, E M Bagley, Mr M Laughlin, Mr Wilson and Brother, Mrs Mary Grant and son, J Quirt, H Lamkadeshen, J E Bowen, Mrs Hemgscher, Ed Bowen and son, Jno Nichols, H Chatman, Miss A Brooks, Chas Foster, Joe Nicholas, Chas Foster, Jno Leguo, Wm Brady, Wm Kelly and 25 in steerage.

The steamship Star of the Union, Capt Cooksey, sailed at 8 p. m. yesterday for Philadelphia, with a fair freight and the following list of passengers:

Mr A Dexon and family, Mrs Craig and family, Mr Frophet and family, J McDonald, F S Jarvis, Mrs Thomas, J J Mullen and 2 children, F Power, J Wrenn and 16 in steerage.

The steamship Sherman, Capt. Sampson, sails this morning for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

G Nessly, F J Leonard, J P McCreagh, Mrs G Wesley and 2 children, Mr West, Geo Wellington, Willis M Child, W A Adams, E Kock, Mrs Gompaile, R G Taylor and others.

In 1860, Jessequena county, Miss., the smallest county in the State, in point of population, had about five hundred white to eleven hundred colored inhabitants, or fewer whites and more negroes than any other county.

A piano manufacturing company in Boston telegraphs to their agents in Chicago.

"Commence sail against Smith & Nixon, agents for pianos, for fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000;) they having no right to advertise that we received a second (2d) medal, when we received a higher prize (one of all piano exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition."

The Cry of Blood.

The defence in the Surratt trial have greatly strengthened their proof of an *alibi* by adducing the evidence of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Central Railway, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that no trains passed over that road on the 13th of April, 1865, by which Surratt could have reached Elmira, N. Y., on that day, leaving Washington on the night of the assassination. There is no other route by which the journey would have been possible within that space of time, and as the proof of Surratt's presence in Elmira on the 14th is positive, there would seem to be no doubt that an *alibi* is proven.

Testimony, moreover, was introduced to prove that Surratt was in Canada from the 6th to the 12th of April: that he proceeded from Canada to Elmira as a spy in the service of the Confederate agents there, to ascertain and draw a sketch of the rebel prisoners at Elmira, and that he returned to Canada on the 17th, reporting the performance of that service.

The testimony explain why Surratt was not seen in Washington for a week or more prior to the assassination by any one who was acquainted with him. He was well known in Washington, where he had grown up from boyhood, yet all the witnesses who testify that they saw a man in Washington on the 14th of April, or about that time, are persons who were not acquainted with him, and only knew him by sight. It is very unreasonable to suppose, that had Surratt been in Washington at that time, the prosecution would be unable to prove that fact by any better or greater number of witnesses than those that have already testified.

If Surratt be guilty of participation in the assassination of A. Lincoln, no righteous man will desire to shield him. But *fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*. Neither the heavens nor the republic will be better sustained by the death of a rather "fast" young man, than by that of a Christian man or woman that is not insane with the madness of blood will sympathize with the Jacobin demand Surratt shall be hanged, as his mother was, to satiate the vengeance of a blood-stained political party. The cry of "Blood, Ingo! blood!" which is sent up by the editorial cambal, no respect eminent in this city, and by many other similar concerns, is the cry of a fiend that would butcher for the mere joy of killing.—*Chicago Times*.

SANTA ANNA'S RANCH.—There is a report from Havana to the effect that Santa Anna will escape his liberty by paying a large ransom to the Liberalists. There is nothing improbable in this report. The proud old revolutionist is desirable Mexican character perfectly, and knows just how to approach his captors in overtures for personal safety. He knows that there is nothing which a Mexican will not do for money, with the possible exception of something very short. Santa Anna has been on terms of intimacy with the Liberalists ever since they have mastered Mexico. There was a vague report that he offered to give the Liberals a million of dollars to effect his escape, but the story is manifestly untrue, the Mex could have bribed half of Jalapa's army with a million dollars. Santa Anna understands these things, and it will be strange if he does not act accordingly.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

For all his intense bitterness and almost malignant hatred of the South, there is something in Thad. Stevens which cannot be overlooked. Compared with his Radical friends and fellow laborers he is a jewel. Not one of them can hold a candle to him in ability; and in boldness he excels them all. We can listen to words from him with patience on account of his power, when the very same sentiments from such men as Logan and Shanks remind us of the impertinence of a poodle trying to bay to the moon like the house-dog. Stevens is a man who thinks, and he does not contradict himself half a dozen times a day, nor does he show as little consistency as the rest of his party. He has sense enough to see that after the passage of this Supplementary Bill there was but one consistent policy towards the South; but this is more than we can say for Sumner. Referring to the strong point made by the President, that if the Government—if Congress suspended the State Governments and placed them under military control, the General Government would have to assume the State debts incurred before the war, Mr Sumner said that "the States still existed and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded." Stevens' theory, on the contrary, is that the South is a conquered province. The former is inconsistent and incomprehensible, the latter is a logical inference from the Military bills. The meaning of Mr. Sumner's remark is, clearly, that so far as this matter is concerned the Southern States are in the Union; the Military bills clearly show that they are not in the Union. Mr. Sumner is foolishly inconsistent. Mr. Stevens is consistent and logical. These measures can be excused on no other theory than that of conquered provinces. Mr Sumner denies it to get over another point which the President makes, that territory cannot be captured in these States like soldiers' booty or plunder, but Mr. Stevens has the boldness to get over that by boldly violating the Constitution and by setting the laws at defiance. He exhibits a courage in his open repudiation of the Constitution that makes Sumner's course look petty and mean; and it stands as a marked contrast to the shifting, childish efforts of the other Radical lights, who try to reconcile acts with that Constitution which can only be justified by the doctrine which Stevens so boldly annunciates. There is no danger of Congress assuming these debts, no matter how far they may be made liable according to their own arguments. They are sharp enough and slippery enough to evade the payment of any money that do not go to aid the Radical cause. An open enemy is better than a treacherous friend, and far infinitely better than a hypocritic. Compared with the Stigcenes of Congress, therefore, Thad. Stevens is a prince.

—Mexico seems to be in imminent danger of foes from within and without. It is now undeniable that Admiral Tegetoff is on his way to Mexico with an Austrian fleet. Further, rumors of demanding the body of Maximilian Peranoo could testify probably to the fighting qualities of this officer, and it is not unlikely that the Mexicans may have an opportunity of testing his metal. If Juarez tells him that the body of the Emperor is a matter for negotiation, Tegetoff will open the negotiation, by way of an earnest, by bombarding Vera Cruz. The Prussians are now collecting a fleet in the Baltic. Prussia another at Cherbourg, Santa Anna is yet alive, it is now reported, and we may hear at any time that the chieftain who now holds him a prisoner has declared in his favor and has borne his standard to the field. Lozada, Montenegro and Olfara have already pronounced for Ortega, who is reported on his way to Zacatecas with a considerable force. The escape of Marquez, Villarrini and O'Horan, with a large number of the Imperialist officers will complicate matters. Besides this there are the numerous filibustering parties now filting out in this country. With this prospect ahead the Republic does not look very like peace. And some of the Liberal Caliper are trying to pick a quarrel with the United States, when they do not so much as insult the world outside of the United States Congress.

—It is easy to tell what a "Republican form of Government" means, says the *Chicago Times*; it means five men in shoulder straps invested with absolutely despotic powers over eight millions of people.

—The speculation in City notes is about ended, and our money is rapidly returning to its rest within. Enough has already been short no one can tell the distress it has caused the poor. The loss has fallen almost entirely upon them, the gain upon those who could afford to keep their city money. Landlords have added fifteen per cent, or ten per cent to their monthly rents—a capital thing for them, but very, very hard upon the poor tenant. The small shop-keepers have been the ones who profited most. They have not only charged the same per cent on the money, but have added an extra profit to their goods. It is a pity such things cannot be prevented, or better still, that we cannot find the names of those directly concerned in depreciating this money, so that we can hold them up to the public gaze. We hope that the panic is now over.

Latest by Mail.

We take the following from the Washington dispatches to the *Chicago Times* of the 13th inst.:

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is authority for contradicting the statement that negotiations are in progress looking to a settlement with England of the Alabama claims, through the agency of western British territory to the United States.

CONSIDERABLE DISAPPOINTMENT

was manifested to day by numerous candidates for the Mexican mission and the Commissionership of Agriculture over the failure of the President to make such nominations to the Senate.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

In a communication to the Senate to day, in relation to Russian America, the President invites the attention of Congress to the subject of the recent purchase, and to the necessity of proper legislation for the occupation and government of the territory so ceded to the Government of the United States, but it is well understood that no legislation of this nature will take place this session.

Baron Rousseau has been detailed as United States Commissioner to proceed to the recent purchase and take possession, by raising the American flag. Ex-Senator McDougall, of California, is an applicant for the Governorship of the new territory.

THE SURRATT TRIAL

The evidence in the Surratt trial to-day was principally interesting from the statement of witnesses for the defence as to confessions made to them by witnesses for the prosecution. A man named Cameron, who was on the same vessel with Surratt and McMillian, testified that the latter told him McMillian, that he (Surratt) was in Elmira on the day of the assassination. Mr McMillian, in his examination for the Government, denied that Surratt told him anything of the kind. Another witness testified to-day that Weichman had told him that he was forced to testify against Mrs. Surratt on the conspiracy trial, through fear of being charged with complicity in the conspiracy. The important witness, Matthews, was placed on the stand, and was asked to identify a certain document which Booth gave him on the day of the assassination—but which he (Matthews) destroyed—contained a declaration, signed by Booth, Payne Herold and Atzerodt, to kill the President, when objections was made to receiving it. Pending a decision the court adjourned. The defence waived the point that Surratt's name was not signed to this paper. After the trial was over, to-day, a fight took place between Counsel Weichman and McMillian on one side, and the man who testified against them to day on the other.

CONFISCATION.

The friends of confiscation in Congress are claiming that the position of the President's message on the assumption by the general Government of the Southern State debts is tenable, and that Congress should confiscate the property of rebels to pay these debts.

THE IMPEACHMENT ENTERPRIZE.

The impeachers are in council to-night, to devise some way to take the impeachment question out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon it.

Extraordinary Discovery Below the Falls of the Potomac.

The Washington *Evening Union*, of Monday, has a lengthy communication from Thos. C. Raffensin, Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, giving a description of a discovery made by him recently of a Runic inscription on a rock near Georgetown, which, translated, reads as follows:

"Here rests Synsy, or Susan, the fair haired, a person from the east of Iceland, the widow of Kiedge, and sister of Thorgr, children of the same father, twenty-five years of age. May God make glad her soul. 1051."

Upon digging in the earth at the foot of the rock a few human teeth and a bone, which crumbled upon being exposed to the air, two Danish coins, and three bronze trinkets were found.

Above the Runic inscription, the name of "W. Langley, 1756," is carved. Mr. Raffensin considers the discovery of these things as unquestionable proofs of the visits of the Icelandic voyagers to this continent, but is half more probable, as confirming a statement made in an ancient manuscript, which was dug out of the ruins of the ancient cathedral of Skalholt, in Iceland, in which it is affirmed that, under the command of Herbordur, his countrymen sailed in a southerly direction from Greenland, or Martha's Vineyard, where they wintered, and thence up a bay and various rivers, the names of one of which was stepped up by the negroes who, in 1861, left their slaves and fed by appearance, they have the name of Hvidsekr, or White Shirt; and the tradition further states that the daughter of Herbordur, the illegitimate daughter of Snorri was killed by a small spear, or arrow, and buried upon the spot where she fell.

It was the reading of this narrative which led Mr. Raffensen to explore the country among these falls, and his labors have been abundantly rewarded—if he has not been hoaxed.—*Richmond Examiner, 11th inst.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Elegant Saloon.—The "Age Saloon," No. 52 St. Charles street, so long known as one of the best conducted in the city, has been renovated and improved in a very handsome manner, under the new proprietorship of Messrs. O'Meara & Offner, both favorably known in our city. In addition to the elegant bar, from which our skillful friend Pierce and his experienced assistants dispense the finest liquors and well-connected drinks, some fifty or more rooms have been furnished in superb style for the accommodation of lodgers. We should add that the best of cigars and tobacco are to be had in the department of Mrs. Henry Dameyer. The Age is an institution which we can safely recommend to the public.

The following are the sales made by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, during the week ending July 20, 1867:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

House and lot corner of Philip and Rousseau streets	$6000

SECOND DISTRICT.

Three-story brick store, corner Dumaine and Chartres streets	14,000
Three-story brick residence No. 48 Esplanade street, near Chartres	11,000
House and lot on Dauphine, between Lopez and Bendon streets	850

THIRD DISTRICT.

House and lot No. — Mandeville, between Levee and Victory streets	3,600
House and lot No. 113 Spain street	1,500
House and 1-2 corner Tacony and Levee streets	3,000
Two houses and lots on Lesseps, between Marigny and Levee streets	3,100
House and lot on Clouatier, between Poland and Dauphin streets	1,275
Two sols on Frenchmen, between Magistrate and Villere streets	950
	$43,175

Report of the Auctioneers of New Orleans to the State Auditor of their sales during the quarter from April 1 to July 1, 1867:

E. M. Jarvis	$ 5,962 60
E. Rost & Co., per Octave Dejan	163,199 95
P. J. Spear	172,70 — 62
Eugene Tourre	44,146 66
G. Lemonnier	52,7 1 31
Joseph Goldsmith	55,784 37
Hoffman & Marks, per S. S. Zeibikker	412,146 83
Gustave Stern & Bro., per Mayor Sterling	29,4 — 00
S. Commuth	75,9 — 34
Robert Scott	6,152 00
J. Ja. C. Hibbon	3,7 — 63
Francis Fernandez	31,7 — 83
D. E. Murphy	90,9 — 01
Gardner Smith	57,5 — 63
Charles T. Nash	11,4 — 87
Chas. Gilmore & Co., per N. J. Henry	6,6 — 75
B. Walton & Brother	26,7 — 72
H. M. Watkins	37,896 50
J. P. Robertson	19,927 11
H. Marks	17,962 47
H. A. Kingston	2,6 — 00
J. Mathews	261,4 — 00
O. Vaiet	76,5 — 35
Max Kohn	1,9 — 00
J. R. Crouch	1,9 — 21
H. W. Palfrey	245,7 — 00
G. DeFeriet	275,8 — 76
Jas. Robinson	61,773 85
Chas. E. Foster	61,773 85

In Bankruptcy.—The following are all the parties who have filed their petitions in bankruptcy in this State under the provisions of the late bankrupt law:

1. Henry D. Stone—voluntary application.
2. George Sutton and others vs. Jacob Barker—voluntary application.
3. Paul Goodloe—voluntary application.
4. R. N. Lewis " "
5. James W. Seymour, " "
6. Jacob Barker " "
7. Wm. T. Bailey, " "
8. M. L. Crawford, " "
9. L. H. Gardner, " "
10. Wm. C. Watkins, " "
11. Ethell & Thomas vs. Stephen D. Moore—petition for a forced surrender.
12. Jno. T. Chenoweth—voluntary application.
13. Louis F. Mudd, " "
14. Harvey H. Bennett, " "
15. Henry Shepherd, Jr., " "
16. H. G. Buckingham, " "
17. Edward Dorrivee, " "

Police Arrest of Recorder Montanet.—Paul E. Lorentz, W. F. Brunswick and Charles Jouaust were examined yesterday on charges of breach of the peace and carrying concealed weapons, in which Montanet is also implicated, for committed a violent assault and battery on him. They were fined $25 each, for breach of the peace, and sent to the First District Court for trial on the other charge.

Thos. Dunkham was held to bail to answer to the complaint of Josephine Rey, colored, of having stripped her of gold watch and chain, worth $100, to its own use.

The charge of robbery made by Officer Cook against Ellen Bother was dismissed for want of evidence.

A number of other cases of minor importance were also disposed or continued.

About 10 cases in all were disposed of with admirable dispatch.

Child Died from Ill-treatment.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Joseph Schwergel, aged 2 years, found at the corner of Washington and Dryades streets. Verdict—"Came to his death in consequence of *gastric enteritis*, which in the opinion of the jury of inquest, was induced by the cruel and improper treatment of a man named Bernard Hehr, the husband of the child's mother. Hehr is not the father of the child, which, according to the unfortunate mother's statement, was born before her marriage with him, and she had informed him before the marriage. The jury believe that Hehr beat the child, and that but for his treatment of it it would not have died.

Fatal Accident.—About half past 1 o'clock yesterday evening a man named John Hellman, while driving a two-horse truck, was accidentally fell off at the corner of Bayou Road and Claiborne street, and one of the wheels passing over his body killed him instantly. The Coroner was notified.

Attempted Outrage.—A man named T. W. Stokie was arrested yesterday evening on the charge of having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a little girl only 3 years of age.

Heavy Robbery.—The residence of Mr. Demarest, on Levee street, between Jackson and Philip streets, was burglariously entered Friday night, and robbed of about $875 and a set of diamond ear rings and pin, valued at $1100. The robbery was effected about 11 o'clock at night, while Mr. Demarest was absent. The impression exists that chloroform was administered to Mrs. Demarest.

Judge R. B. Jones.—The condition of Judge Robert B. Jones, who has been attacked with cholera in the Parish Prison, is so very critical that the military authorities have consented to his removal to the Hotel Dieu. Further efforts will be made to secure permission for his removal to the residence of a lady friend with whom his wife is stopping during her severe trial, when not in the prison with her husband.

Burglarious Attempt.—Officer Frederick reports that a thief entered the premises of Mr. Lynks, corner of St. Andrew and Dryades street, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, but his presence was discovered before he could secure any property. The alarm was given and the thief pursued, but he managed to make his escape.

Embezzled Whisky.—S. Campbell and John Crawford, two negro dray drivers, were arraigned before the First District Recorder, charged by A. Duplantier, No. 25 Gravier street, with embezzling a barrel of whisky, valued at $100, the property of R. L. Johnson. The whisky was entrusted to them to be delivered to the steamship Alliance, at the head of Market street. They never carried it there, and have failed to account for it. The case was fixed for trial on the 23d inst., bail $250 each.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Referring to the fact that the House has upon the motion of Gen Butler, ordered an inquiry into the history of the assassination conspiracy, the Albany *Express* says:

"Here, for example, is one significant fact which we learn from our country that probably doubted: On the night of the assassination the pickets on the road which Booth took from Washington were withdrawn by a written order of a high military officer in our army. On one previous night, when the plan of abduction was to have been carried out, the pickets were withdrawn by order of the same officer. That written order is now accessible. This would certainly seem to indicate that others, besides those whose names are familiar to the public, were not ignorant of the conspiracy. Indeed, it is the opinion of some whose position enabled them to learn the inner facts of the case, that there was present in the theatre, on the fatal night, one higher than Booth, who had the supervision of the deadly work. Traces of this man have been found, but he has never been fully identified.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The claims of our Government against that of England, for damages resulting from depredations by the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama, are not making much progress towards adjustment. In the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs remarked that but little headway was being made in the settlement of these claims. From his language it seems that the difficulty results from the fact, that the English Government desires to offset the Alabama claims against the claims made by British subjects against the United States, growing out of damages sustained during the rebellion. Our Government is willing to consider the claims presented by English citizens, but not in connection with the Alabama matter. A full exposition of the case as it stands was promised by the Secretary to the House of Commons, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon it.

London, July 20.—The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the reform bill. Earl Grey opposes it.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, July 19.—The Empress Eugenie visits Queen Victoria, at Winsor, on Monday next.

Florence, July 19.—Garibaldi announced to a great meeting at Pistoja that the time has come for liberating Rome from the Papal tyranny, and restoring to that city her ancient freedom.

London, July 19, Midnight.—In the House of Lords, this evening, a request was made on the part of the Government, that the House refrain for the present from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, regarding the execution of Maximilian.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday.

A report has reached here from Florence, that a fight occurred between a party of Garibaldians and Italian troops.

Quarantine Station, July 20.—Arrived and anchored last evening: United States revenue cutter Wilderness, from Vera Cruz; steamship Heroine, from Tampico.

Went up in tow last night, brigs Sir Robert Peel, Olivia and Virginia.

Remaining, steamship Marie, brigs Rosina, Osprey and Wenona, and schooner Helena.

Washington, July 20.—A. Surratt, juror, was taken with violent cholera morbus, and the court took a recess.

It is considered certain that Congress will adjourn this afternoon.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was nominated to the Mexican mission; Ottenburg to be Secretary of Legation.

It is stated that all the Cabinet, except Stanton, approve of the President's message. Some passages were stricken out during its consideration in the Cabinet.

John S. Goddard, Grand Master of the Penna Masons, is dead.

The Post Office Department has ordered contracts for mail transportation from Brashear, La., by Sabine Pass, Texas.

Hesnuiput and Liberty, to Houston and back, six times a week, by steamboat and railroad, on a schedule of twenty four hours. Route 365 miles long.

New York, July 20—Stocks strong, money 5 per cent. Gold 139¼; 5-20's, '62 coupons, 111¾. Tennessee ex coupons, '67, new issue, 156.

Flour dull, common grades drooping; wheat firmer, corn 1c. to 2c. lower, pork steady at $22 95 to $23.

Lard quiet; whisky dull; cotton quiet, steady. Middling Uplands 26c. to 27c., turpentine quiet, 50 rosin steady.

Paducah and Jackson Railroad.

The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company have concluded a contract with experienced and highly respectable parties, of ample means, to build the road from Paducah to Mayfield, a town of Mayfield, Graves county, direct to Jackson, Tenn. We learn the contract has been concluded. The new companies are to build the road from Mayfield to Jackson, equip, and have the same running within two years from this date, full finish the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, from Paducah to the Tennessee River, for consideration of doing all as above stated, the new association are to have the right to run locomotives and cars over the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad from Paducah to Mayfield for twenty years. The distance from Paducah to Jackson is 165 miles. At Jackson the connection is made with the Central Road of Mississippi, and passengers and freight will pass between New Orleans and Paducah without change of cars. It will be a direct route, and in connection with the contemplated railroad from Vincennes to Paducah, the route will be the grand trunk line between the Northwestern and Western States and the city of New Orleans. It will be the shortest route to Chicago, to Cincinnati, and to the East. The importance of this direct line of road cannot well be estimated to the public. It is the most natural route and can be constructed at moderate cost. The completion of the road necessarily insures the speedy completion of the road from Vincennes. The Illinois and Mississippi road, the city of Cincinnati and every railroad running north from that city, will be deeply interested in the speedy completion of the road from Vincennes to Paducah. The Elizabethtown and Paducah road will add another important connection, by a road of great value to the State of Kentucky and to the business of the country.—*Pad-ah Kay Herald, 14th.*

HORSE SHOW.—The National Association for Improving the Breed of Horses intent holding their Seventh National Exhibition of Stallions, that of England, commencing on the 1st and ending on the 4th of October. Stock will be carried on many of the railroads free of charge, and arrangements have been made by which persons wishing to visit the show can travel at half the usual fare.

HOUSE.—A resolution, ordering thirty-five hundred copies of the report on Physics and Hydrography of the Mississippi river was passed. The bill carrying into effect the Venezuela convention, passed.

The Indian bill, as passed by the Senate, was amended and passed.

The Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the inquiry whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have Republican Constitutions.

Resolutions were adopted ordering the Sergeant at-Arms to bring Lafayette C. Baker before the bar of the House, for contempt, in refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, when summoned.

A resolution ordering the Judiciary Committee to report the evidence taken in the impeachment case, adopted by 93 to 43. This result was applauded by the impeachers.

The Conference Committee reported on adjournment, and the report was adopted. The Report agreed to—yeas 61, nays 46. Wilson was about reporting the evidence on impeachment when the Speaker's hammer fell for adjournment.

Washington July 20—The Judiciary Committee held a meeting after an adjournment and heard the report of the evidence already given out, and again enjoined secrecy During the excitement it transpired, in a form absolutely authentic, that on the night of February 18th, the President, Gen. Grant and Col. Hoffman were shown by the evidence to have been in perfect accord with regard to Southern policy.

New York, July 20.—An Austrian ship, which arrived yesterday, reports that a Russian fleet had passed on the passage. She was vexed into quarantine.

New York, July 20—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales middling uplands at 26½c. Flour dull, common 10c. to 15c. lower. Corn 2c. lower. Wheat 3 to 5c better. Corn dull. Pork steady. Other markets unchanged.

Richmond, July 20—The Justice of the Hustings Court, this morning, delivered an address, a letter from Geo Schofield, which was sent to the Recorder to day. The case of Hovey is that of the teacher of freedmen who was shot and killed by Hoffman, on Franklin street. Hoffman is one of persons charged with exhibiting fans. Gen. Schofield's letter says:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Court of Hustings for a few months show that the rebel property imposed in the most aggravated cases of treason and treachery was $150, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hovey, for an assault upon the brother of Hoffer, the same court thought proper to add to the fine of $150, imposed by the jury, 30 days imprisonment in the county jail; and that in the case of Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Dukes, and others above referred to, the Commonwealth's attorney was permitted to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground as stated in substance for the defence, that when the parties were born north of an imaginary line the judgment of the Court which we hold, and which we have always now intended solely for the trial of Confederates

"The action of the Hustings Court in these three cases needs no further explanation. The above statement is therefore referred to you as one of the justices of that Court for any explanation you may wish to give.

"Very respectfully, your ob't sv't,
"(Signed) S. E. SCHUYLER, A. A. G."

New York, July 20—Gold firm, 139¾.

New York, July 20—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $1,000,000, decrease in specie $1,000,000, legal tenders $1,000,000, and the decrease of specie $1,000,000.

Simon Witkowski, committed for obtaining goods under false pretences, presented itself he owned a plantation in Louisiana and a stock of goods in New Orleans worth $190,000.

New York, July 20—Receipts of Cotton for the week ending July 20—Mobile, 326; Galveston, 1,000; Savannah, 359; Charleston, 10, estimated, 794; New York, 1098; Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 180. Total 5779

Mobile, July 20—Sales of bales cotton; low middlings 22c; receipts 17 bales.

Wilmington, July 20—Northern orders are on the increase. A colored female laborer here to-morrow night.

Savannah, Ga., July 20—Cotton active, good demand and prices advancing. Sales 210 bales; middlings 24½ to 25.

Augusta, July 20.—Cotton—holders prices too high for buyers. Very few bales sold; middlings held at 24.

Louisville, July 20.—Riverefalling slowly—3 feet 10 inches in the canal.

Louisville, July 20.—Sales 180 hhds Tobacco; consisting in the medium leaf $3 to $16 75. Flour neglected; A No. 1, new, $12 50. Wheat $1 75. Corn, delivered, $1 03 to $1 05. Oats 57c, nominal. Rye 90c. Pork $23. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 12c; Clear sides 15c. Fancy Hams 20½, all packed. Lard in tierces 19¾. Whisky in bond 30c. Cotton—mid dling 22c.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Flour dull and unsettled, 50c. to $1 lower. Wheat lower, $2 to $2 10. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm, 84c. to 85c. in bulk. Cotton firmer, Middling 24c. Whiskey steady, 30c. in bond. Pork active, $23. Bulk Meats active and higher, shoulders 12c.; sides 13c.; clear sides 14c. Bacon active and higher, shoulders 12c.; sides 14c.; clear ribbed 14½c.; clear sides 15c. Hams finger, 19c to 21c. Lard active and higher, prime nominal, 12c. to 12½c. Cheese dull, 12c to 13c. Sugar firm, raw 12c. to 16c.; refined 17½c. to 18c. Coffee steady, Rio 25c. to 26c.

Galveston, July 20—Cotton receipts are overwhelming with reports of outrages committed in the Red river country. Colored men dare not accept appointments as Registers, being threatened with death if they do so. Judge Pulliner, a prominent Texan, resigned the appointment of Bureau Agent through fear of losing his life. The chief outlaw is named Cullen, who, with a gang of desperadoes fled to the woods at his approach. He shot a freedwoman, cut out of her womb a living child, and exhibited it in drunken glee in the saloons. The colored church at Sterling, Robertson county, was assaulted, and two men and one woman killed. Capt. Randall, Bureau Agent, has raised a band of freedmen and arrested two of the ringleaders.

Vicksburg, July 20.—Passed down—Grey Eagle at 4 a. m., Monroe Amos at 6 p. m., and F. X. Aubry at 9 p. m. Passed up—Regan No. 2 at 4 p. m. River falling.

Paris, July 20.—Napoleon continues to perplex the Liberals of Europe. The Liberals of the continent are thrown into a state of doubt and hesitancy, with impunity. If there is anything intentional in this imposture, it should be resented.—*Chicago Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Greeley Nominated for the Austrian Mission.

Personalities Between Chandler and Fessenden.

The Trial of Surratt.

Lafayette C. Baker to be Arraigned for Contempt.

Evidence in Impeachment Case to be Reported.

Political Troubles in Texas.

A Desperado Loose Among the Freedmen.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, July 19.—The Empress Eugenie visits Queen Victoria, at Winsor, on Monday next.

Florence, July 19.—Garibaldi announced to a great meeting at Pistoja that the time has come for liberating Rome from the Papal tyranny, and restoring to that city her ancient freedom.

London, July 19, Midnight.—In the House of Lords, this evening, a request was made on the part of the Government, that the House refrain for the present from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, regarding the execution of Maximilian.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday.

A report has reached here from Florence, that a fight occurred between a party of Garibaldians and Italian troops.

Quarantine Station, July 20.—Arrived and anchored last evening: United States revenue cutter Wilderness, from Vera Cruz; steamship Heroine, from Tampico.

Went up in tow last night, brigs Sir Robert Peel, Olivia and Virgenes.

Remaining, steamship Marie, brigs Rosina, Osprey and Wenona, and schooner Helena.

Washington, July 20.—A. Surratt, juror, was taken with violent cholera morbus, and the court took a recess.

It is considered certain that Congress will adjourn this afternoon.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was nominated to the Mexican