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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1866.

The polite officers of the Vicksburg packet Genl. Quitman, Capt. S. W. Richardson and Clerk Roberts, McVay, Dinwiddie and Porter, Clerks, for the latest Vicksburg, Natchez and Grand Gulf papers have our thanks.

THE QUESTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The position of the Emperor Maximilian is not becoming unenviable in the extreme. If the latest unofficial intelligence from Paris be correct, the French Government has definitely refused to grant him financial assistance, although, in urging the request, he coupled abdication with the event of refusal. The special letter of Mr. Seward referred to is given on the first page of the Vienna *Presse* of the 11th June, intimating to which the "Emperor of Mexico had requested financial assistance from France, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance were afforded. The French Government had resolved to refuse this demand, and had instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a public clause in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdicating.

There are strong reasons for crediting this statement of a definitive financial rupture between the French Government and Maximilian. And the same conjectures are calculated to subtract largely from the potency which Mr. Seward's admirers have ascribed to his diplomacy in relation to French intervention in Mexico. It would seem from this that impatience, disgust and despair at the financial situation in Mexico, contributed not a little, perhaps more, to determine the French Government to take steps for withdrawing from the country than the documentary fertility and verbal inexhaustibility of Mr. Seward on all the phases and incidents of the vexed Mexican question.

From correspondence recently laid before the French *Corps Legislatif* by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, there is no doubt that about January last the French Government became convinced of the incurable impecuniosity of the Government of Mexico, and that it then received upon the policy of evacuation such as heretofore developed in communications to the United States Minister at Paris. On the 14th of January, M. Drouyn de Lhuys wrote to M. de Montholon, then in Mexico:

The situation in which we are placed in our relations with Mexico cannot be prolonged; we are compelled by circumstances to take a final resolution.

Though we have thought proper to assist the efforts of a nation seeking to re-establish order under a regular government, and to aid the Prince who applied himself to this generous task, year so-operation, nevertheless, has precise limits which were agreed upon at Miramar. The mutual arrangements there entered is to have fixed the conditions under which the forces of France should serve to assist in the constitution of a friendly government.

It would be superfluous to insist upon the course which make it impossible for the Court of Mexico, notwithstanding its intended uprightness, to fulfil these conditions in the future. On the one hand, our demand for more credit proved fruitless; on the other, we manage to evade of stipulations, and take exclusive charge of the Mexican Government; provide with our army for its defence, and with our officers for its administrative service. *The reasons we have more than once made cannot be renewed*, and the Emperor will ask no new sacrifices from France. Our occupation, therefore, must be brought to an end, and we must prepare ourselves for that result without delay.

Often after the above was said, the French minister further wrote:

It would be uninteresting to revert to the circumstances here which prevented the Mexican Government from fulfilling the obligations it had assumed, and which threaten to lay upon our shoulders, without any of the promised compensations, the charges of the new Empire, the embarrassments by which we were bound to the Mexican Government having been broken, we are released from the obligations we had assumed. The Mexican Government is unable to furnish the financial resources indispensable to the keeping up our military establishment, and we may soon have also to take charge of some of the expenses of its home administration. Our difficulties are not now, and we have hesitating if attempted to provide for them by the presence of the Emperor, which have put at the disposal now every considerable amounts of money found fruitless. Should he depart has been the presence of the Emperor, then, we ask, to 2 Mexican exchequer amounts in a delicacy of extreme circumstances and of the charges. Our budget down not give have laid upon us, applying this deficit. Mexico we the promise of, "pay for the troops we are keeping making," it would be impossible for us to keep upon Mexico from there. As to asking from us to furnish new supplies to this end, I have already replied to you any request of that nature.

As I told you, public opinion has pronounced with an authority, from which there is no appeal, that the limit of the sacrifices had been reached.

Nevertheless, these explicit declarations, however, Maximilian appears to have had subsequently, as late as May last, a vivid sense of the uninterrupted or renewed generosity of France as the banker of his Government: for, on the 19th of that month, in an address to the officers, under officers and soldiers of his Austro-Belgian Volunteer Corps, he says: "Ever mindful of your material welfare, and remembering your loyalty and self-denial, so often proven to me, I have, for the purpose of removing the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of a financial crisis, accepted the generous offer of France to assist us with its means."

Without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy between these words and the declarations of the French Minister, made about three months before, it is doubtless safe to assume that Maximilian can no longer hope for support from France. And if, as seems to be the fact, such supplies have been so necessary to Maximilian as the French army itself, very Maximilian in respect of material guarantee of the permanent establishment of his Empire must be almost the same as if would be were the French army withdrawn from Mexico. Contemplating the coming story of his straits upon France, he had reason doubtless to make the financial disaster, should it happen, the signal for his abdication. If the disaster has happened, and he has not yet abdicated, it will be no wonder if he has concluded to abandon into the character of a Mexican chief of an order or a faction, contending with other chiefs and orders or factions, in the inextricable tangle and the impenetrable gloom of Mexican anarchy, for the supreme government of the country. It is needless now to speculate as to what would be the consequences of his abdication, followed by the *pronunciamiento* which it is said Marshal Bazaine is instructed to institute in that case.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN NOVEMBER.—We have before us in a pamphlet, issued by the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, the rules and regulations, schedule of premiums, and programme of exhibition for the first grand fair of the Association, to commence on the 20th of November next, and to continue eight days, on the magnificent self extensive Fair Grounds in this city. The premiums to be distributed for prizes amount to the aggregate of $20,000. Their scope is very wide, embracing almost every conceivable product of most and mechanical industry, of the useful, the ornamental, and the fine arts. The programme comprises ample and generous provisions for whatever may contribute to the convenience, the enjoyment, and the profit of visitors and exhibitors.

Among its more commercial features is the inclusion one of a daily auction, by an efficient and popular auctioneer, in a prominent part of the Grounds, of such stock as exhibitors may wish to dispose of. The character of the officers of the Association is a guaranty that the well devised arrangements set forth in the pamphlet will be on their part satisfactorily carried out. Copies may be had from the Secretary, Mr. L. Hosses, at his office in the Mechanics' Institute, Baronne street.

GARDNER'S CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1867.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the canvass for a new edition of this work commences immediately. We are assured that every exertion will be made to render the new edition complete as possible. The experience of the past will be brought to all in the forthcoming work, which we think will justify the public in giving it their patronage and support. A map of the city, splendidly engraved, we are told, will accompany the work.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The Baltimore clipper ship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton, arrived at her wharf last evening. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Pierre Soulé, Pierre Soulé, Antonio Soulé, Mrs P. Soulé and child, E. F. Post, Frank M. Stone, Charles Stone, Mrs. Angelina, H. Stone, J. Hawkesworth, Jas. H. Hawkesworth, Jas. H. Hawkesworth, Jr., E. J. Musselbrook, T. Hodges, W. H. Bancroft, W. H. Cunningham, Henry Jaques, Mrs. Black.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, from Baltimore, direct, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. The following is her passenger report:

Left Baltimore June 23d. Arrived at the bar at 8 P. M. on the 30th, in company with steamship Evening Star. Having made the run, from Baltimore to the bar, in 6 days 23 hours. The following is a list of our passengers:

Mrs. Pierre Soulé, Mr. Falchinchi, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Mary Elizabeth, Mr. Falchinchi, Frank, Frank, W. F. Pfohl, J. Deas, wife and children, Rebecca Foley, Mary Angelina, H. Bittendorfer, Mr. Burns and 2 on deck.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

## FROM WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

REVENUE ITEMS.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA.

*BAD CONDITION OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.*

**Impeachment from the Indian Capitol. Project in the Parliament to Confiscate to National Use all the Church Property.**

*MARINE NEWS.*

*Washington*, July 1.—A letter from a source to be credited, dated Tampico, Mexico, June 10th, says the people of Huejutla, and all the other principal towns in the Huastaca district, have risen again in favor of Juarez. Victoria is also in the hands of the Juarists. The writer says the latter will take Tampico from the Imperialists, his capture being entirely feasible, for it is garrisoned by Maximes impressed into the service, and they will not fight against their own people.

*Washington*, July 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to all Collectors of Customs directing them to show the amount of money received, and the disposition made thereof, under the act of March 13, 1865. The 14th section of this act provides that ten dollars shall be paid to collectors by the master, captain or owner of any vessel coming from a foreign port for every passenger, other than a cabin passenger, above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease.

The Land offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas are to be consolidated at Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fort de, New Orleans, Louisiana, Jackson, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas.

The report in the Rousseau Grinnell case will be made in the early part of the week. It is now believed that Rousseau will be expelled, as he explicitly declared he cared not for words spoken in the debate.

*New York*, July 1.—The Joint Committee of City, State and Federal authorities have agreed to take the lower part of the City Hall as the site for the new postoffice, the U. S. Government paying $5000.

No cases of cholera are reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

The commissioners of the excise tax have received $1,100,855 from license fees. The commissioners have been served with two hundred and eighty injunctions arising out of Judge Cardozo's decision.

*New York*, July 1.—Special dispatches state that the requirements for the week just ended were: for department $6,204,764; navy do. $1,192,32; interior do. $18,141. The total amount for these debts for the fiscal year ending June 30, was $265,805,634. $1,230,980 of National Bank currency for the week just ended, making the total amount issued thus far $288,555,440.

*New York*, July 1.—The Florence, Italy, correspondence of the *Herald* says the Chamber of Deputies is discussing a project of the greatest moment, which will doubtless be carried into execution. It confiscates all the church property in the kingdom, and devotes the proceeds to national uses. It is very sweeping in its provisions. It completes the appropriation of ecclesiastical property in fact, and leaves no necessity for further legislation. The project, in a modified form, was about to be introduced last winter as a financial scheme, but for some reason it never came fully before the Parliament. The pressure of events has brought it forth again in a more stringent form.

The church party, of course, are opposed to it, or at least a portion. Some of the old opposition have given in their support under the new and lamentable necessity of the country. The measure is greeted with scorn or denunciation in Parliament. Italy wants money, and she must have it; and she proposes to get a portion by suppressing religious corporations and appropriating their property. This will be mortgaged as a loan which is to be negotiated in a very short time. At a time not far distant, had not the war clouds arisen, the religious corporations would certainly have been suppressed and their property allowed to naturally revert to the State for its own use, but the pressing demands for funds has precipitated the settlement of the question and it will now be decided forever and by a large majority of Parliament. The property of the church in the kingdom is valued at over $100,000,000.

*New York*, July 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Generals Beauchan and Fullerton, writing from Grenada, Miss., asserts that the condition of the Freedmen's Bureau exists in the worst of all its shapes. He charges that guerrillas and other ruffians murder and privilege agents of the Bureau, and also citizens, and practice revolting cruelties on the freedmen.

*Augusta*, June 30.—The freedmen conferred with the Inferior Court to-day on the subject of education. The Court proposed to establish schools under the same rules and regulations as the white schools. The freedmen said the Northern teachers had arranged to return in the fall, but would be pleased also to have Southern schools and teachers. The Judges made kind and conciliatory statements. The freedmen replied with some spirit. The Court adjourned, giving them time for further consideration on the subject.

*Southport Pier*, July 1.—The steamer Wilmington has crossed the bar at 10 this A. M., with the Geo. Cromwell at 7 A. M. with the Geo. G. Harvey and the steamer Henry Lewis arrived inside the bar at 4 P. M. The ship Hermine went to sea at 3 P. M. The bark Asphodel has gone up in tow. Weather fine. Wind N. W. fresh.

**The Immense Forces of Prussia for the Field.**

[Berlin (June 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

The following particulars will give an idea of the enormous dimensions the Prussian armaments have by degrees assumed:

The nine *corps d'armee* forming the field army, properly so called, consist of 253 battalions, 248 squadrons and 108 batteries, with 806 guns, the whole numbering 271,000 men, among whom are 8,750 officers and 28,000 non-combatants. The first band of the landwehr, constituted the *Ersatz* of the army, are formed into 116 battalions, 40 squadrons and 84 artillery companies, having in all 147,000 men, among whom are 3,360 officers and 2,000 non-combatants. The depot troops destined to fill up the vacancies constantly occurring in the ranks of the two first mentioned classes have been augmented to 63½ battalions, 60 squadrons and 36 field batteries, or 144 guns, with 129,000 men, among whom are 297 officers and 20,000 non-combatants.

Coming up the above figures we shall have a total of 567,000, including 15,000 officers and 50,000 non-combatants, with 1,008 guns, one half rifled, and 126,000 horses. In addition to these, municipal guards, composed of volunteers, have been formed in the northern districts of Brandenburg and Silesia.

A tenth *corps d'armie* is at this moment being organized, but whether it is to consist of landwehr or of new levies, no one that knows will tell you.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.

[Berlin (June 13) correspondence of the London Times.]

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* thus enumerates the Austrian force in Italy:

The Archduke Albert, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, has four corps under his orders—the third commanded by the Archduke Ernest, the fifth by Prince Lichtenstein, the seventh by General Maroicich and the ninth by General Hartenay.

The Austrian army in Italy comprises 104,260 troops of the line, 15,845 Chasseurs, 26,720 Cloats, 4,840 cavalry, 4,900 artillerymen in garrison, 3,000 for the defense of the coast and 13,900 for the field. Of non-combatants there are 1300 engineers, 1800 pioneers and 450 hospital attendants. Of the men intended for active service, 80,000 are to form an army of operation, 40,000 for the fortresses and 20,000 for the coast of Italy and the city of Venice. The Third corps, which is in the Friouli and at Leibiana, is 45,000 strong; but it is intended to reinforce the army of the North. There are 40,000 men stationed at Gaeta who may be despatched to the north or south as occasion requires. General Wetzler commands in Istria; Krumm in the Tyrol.

The corps in the Friouli and in the Tyrol are intended to keep Garibaldi in check. The position held by the Austrian army at present is only defensive.

Their effective force is probably otherwise less the advance the Italian army; but it possesses entire line of of being able to move along its by railway, safe, from Peschiera to Trieste, thousand men on an concentrate one hundred The entire line from third without loss of time. however, immense, and is to the Adriatic is, Quadrilateral, the intermediate the and the strong works erected at Verona Rovigo lagunes, Garibaldi may penetrate with and the Tyrol, by the lagunes, by the Piave, by the of by Dalmatia, and intercept the communication of the Austrian army with Vienna.

AMERICAN RIFLES AND MUNITIONS FOR TURTRIA.

[Berlin (June 9) correspondence of London Times.]

A few days ago 2,000 cwt. of American rifles arrived at Hamburg for the Austrian government. The Prussian gunboats in the Elbe, after inquiring at Berlin, allowed them to be unship and sent on to Hanover. Immediately after, however, a cargo of saltpeter was stopped on Prussian waters, and its transport to Austria, on business, prohibited.

Hence it is clear that Prussia is refraining from aggression in the former instance was not actuated by any respect for the property of the Kaiser, but only directed treading on the sovereign rights of Hanover and provoking the resentment of the Bund.

**Napoleon's Policy—An Imperial Letter on His Neutral Position and Territorial Ideas.**

[Telegraph to London Times.]

PARIS, June 12, 1866.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in which his Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:—"Had the conference assembled my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandisement so long as the equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. (Cheers.) We should have desired for the German Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better defined geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.

The Conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government think it is not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, we question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France.

Prussia, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength.. (Cheers.)

M. Rouher said I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. (Shouts of "Yes, yes!")

MM. Thiers, Favre, Alfred and Darcou obtained to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be closed by 222 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 228 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated.

COUNT BISMARK'S EXPLANATION.

[From the London Times, June 18.]

Like the King, it appears Count Bismark has thought it indispensable to lay before the public his opinions on war and peace at this moment. The Berlin *Zeitung* in a paper accompanied by an official, reports the following interesting speech of his, said to have been delivered to a deputation of small house owners, who had come to complain of the pecuniary embarrassments now specially entailed on them:

His Majesty is on principle against the war, and his Cabinet council held on April 26 voted against it, in concurrence with his Ministers. But our adversaries have long schemed against us, and now prepare to carry out a plan of aggression wantonly devised and slowly matured for months past. I know that the Austrian Minister of Finance a very short time since had the audacity to offer to buy Silesia of us, and the only alternative left to him was to extract 500,000,000 thalers from defeated Prussia, or to declare a national bankruptcy. You can see see from the Austrian journals that the people have been systematically taught to believe that if their silver coin had been transferred to our Treasury in the way of commutation for taxes, we, the Prussians, are such arrant knaves. Those papers unhesitatingly assert that the day has at length arrived when the Austrian coin must be fished back from Prussia by a strong hand. What, gentlemen, I ask you, are we to do under these circumstances? Are we not to fight for our existence? Are we not to vindicate our honor and independence against men whose warlike ardor has been increased by the prospect of plunder and robbery? To meet such a foe as a united people is the best way of combatting it successfully, and of securing practical results from the war. Hitherto it has been the custom of Prussia to make the greatest sacrifices, both of money and blood, for the safety of the minor States, and to content herself with the consciousness of having kept Germany from harm. Instead of thanks, however, Prussia has been repaid by ingratitude. This must be changed. If Prussia be expected to do more for the welfare of Germany than any other State, she ought to receive best equivalent for her services so long her due.

This touches the tender point in the hearts of many about to be Carolinian the other day, and observed quite a change in the appearance of the road way, cars, engines, etc. The cars being had somely painted and refitted, look quite inviting outwardly and are very comfortable to ride in. The locomotives don't hang fire at stations as we have seen sometimes, but walk right out easily and without any jarring.

*A Verse.*—Mrs. Murphy is under arrest in the Fourth District, charged with being drunk, and disorderly conduct. The Rubicon party, in Magazine street, besides furiously resisting officer Osborne and tearing his clothes. She had to take him to the station in a wagon, and we may infer that any vituperation which he said, and not only in Austria, but also in non-Prussian Germany, the voice of the public conscience is universally in unison with our own. Prussia is present, then, as the champion of independent minds, to whose judgment we could safely trust all confidence.

Count Bismark went on to mention the recent proceedings of Prussia in Holstein and entire a solemn protest against the statements with which it has been attempted to justify those proceedings. He declines on the part of the Austrian government all and every responsibility for the serious consequences of the Prussian decisions, by which the Duchies in question are torn from the domain of facts, and proceeds to prove that since its despatch of the 26th of January, 1865, the Prussian government has not only not allowed the Duchies the lawful ground, taken up a position in the Duchies which has rendered utterly precarious the condition of possession settled by the Gastein Convention. Count Mensdorff concludes—

Austria respected, nevertheless, the settlement of the possession of the Duchies. She did not protest against the Treaty of Vienna, the Convention, and would have allowed the Provisorium established by that Convention to remain undisturbed until the Diet should have pronounced on the question, by matching troops into Holstein, completes *de facto* on her side the violation of the Gastein Convention, and compels a decision upon the fact of Prussia having proceeded to acts of self redress, and of her having violated, by the occupation of Holstein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also articles of the Treaties of the Federal Pact. She has, moreover, thereby brought about the state of things contemplated by article nineteen of the Pact Act of Vienna.

In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the imperial government the right of taking such steps and resolutions as may be found necessary, in the interest of the honor of Austria but to take steps for defending her honor and guarding her rights from being treated with contempt.

**Leading of Garibaldi at Come—The Plan of his Proposed Campaign.**

[From the London Times, June 15.]

The telegraph on Italy of last evening announce the arrival of Gen. Garibaldi at Como. The intelligence could hardly be more portentous. Garibaldi at Como is on the very theatre of his most brilliant exploits of former days. Whenever the Italians took the field against Austria, as in 1848 and 1859, the first aim of their generals has been to make the occupation of that Southern or Italian Tyrol, which, lying close upon the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Throw out like a wedge, it cuts off the main chain of the Alps at the Brenner, the territory of Trento and Roveredo, called by the Germans the Valley of Adige, or Sud Tyrol, consists mainly of the Valley of the Adige, closed in on both sides by enormous mountain ridges, bordering on the west with the Valtellina and the Lombard Valley of Bergamo and Brescia, and on the east, with the Venetian Provinces of Belluno, Vicenza and Verona. This narrow gorge of the Adige, with all its surrounding mountain masses was known in the old Roman times, and still better in the palmy days of the German Empire, as the main gate of Italy (*la Chiave d'Italia*) the Upper March of Verona, and it constitutes even at the present day the principal head of that formidable system of fortresses which bears the name of the Quadrilateral. Were Garibaldi and the Italians ever to post themselves strongly on these mountains, the liberation of Venetia would be more than half achieved.

The plan of Garibaldi's campaign, it has been said, is twofold—a mountain warfare in South-ern Tyrol, and a maritime expedition by the Adriatic. There are some who suppose that a landing is contemplated on the coast of Istria or Dalmatia, or even further down in Montenegro, or in the Turkish Provinces. What sympathy or support the Italians might meet with among those half-civilized and hardly known tribes we cannot pretend to inquire. At all events, it is difficult to conceive how any movement in those parts, unless it led to a general insurrection, could be made subservient to the success of the main undertaking in the Venetian mainland. It would seem far more probable that a *coup de main* is intended on some point or points of the coast between Venice and Venice. Along all that Venetian shore, up the mouths of the many streams that flow down upon it from the Alps, the Piave, the Tagliamento, the Isonzo, &c., ample field is open for the daring feats of irregular warfare. By landing now at one spot, now at another, and cutting up the roads and railroad that run along the shore, all intercourse between Venice and Trieste, and consequently Vienna, might be interrupted, and by reaching the mountains from which spring the Piave and other of those rivers, the maritime volunteers could easily place themselves in concert with those of the Cacciatori del Tonale who might succeed in forcing their way from the Trentino valleys into those of Bassano and Belluno. In the present frame of mind of the Venetian population, especially in the Friuli, they would be sure of a warm and cordial welcome so they met with on the same battle-fields in the short and unfortunate, but not inglorious, campaign of 1848.

AFFAIRS IN VENETIA.

[Florence (June 12) Telegraph London Press.]

Intelligence received here from Venetia states that Vienna Cabinet has dismissed the remonstrances of the Central Congregation of Venice against the forced loan, and has ordered the immediate execution of the law.

*Como*, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Camerlata, and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army, and the volunteers.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AND PROSPECT IN IBERVILLE PARISH.—The Iberville *South of the 30th June says*:

We have a sorry agricultural record to make in Iberville. The western and southern portions of our parish, by far the most productive, has been entirely inundated, and the water with the hope lade as to preclude replanting commenced—making any kind of crop at all poor of our violent cost of culture. How the twelve months, is a sad to subsist for the next answered. Something our easter made than and that quickly, or many be done for them, food and clothing. suffer both for

On the coast portions of the parts, of all kinds are poor and look badly. crops the season continue favorable, we may mid seven or eight hundred bales of cotton about the gaps number of hogsheads of sugar the present year, against twenty thousand bales of cotton, forty five thousand hogsheads of sugar made annually before the war.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1866.

The general market continued extremely dull to day, but about the same amount of business was done in our leading stocks as yesterday, and at a similar wide range in prices.

The Gold market opened under the depressing influence of unfavorable telegrams from New York at 152½ to 152¾, against 152⅝ to 153 last evening, and after a very moderate business closed at 151 to 151¼. The sales at the first Board embraced $7000 small coin at 151¼, and $13,000 large at 152¼, also a mixed lot of foreign coin, embracing $67 Mexican, $38 Spanish and 30 South American Doubloons, $24 Sovereigns, 11¾ Twenty Franc pieces and 1 Ten Guilder pieces, at 151¼ on Custom-house rates. At the second Board $15,000 sold at 151 and $5000 at 151¼. In the open market $2000 sold at 151, $1000, $4000 and $15,800 at 151¼, $40,000 at 151⅛ and 151¼, $6000 at 152⅛, $2000 at 152⅛, and $800 at 152⅜. 720 Mexican Dollars at the first Board at 151.

The movement in Foreign Exchange continued in a limited trade, the only transactions reported being £1,000 A 1 Liverpool Bills at 107, £1160 very first class at 162¼, and £1500 Bank at 109⅛ for Gold. The Banks asked 109½ for Gold, and could sell them drew for a small amount at the latter rate.

There was rather more Domestic Exchange offering, but the service advance was fully maintained. The Southern Bank had declared a dividend, from the profits of the past six months of four per cent, or $1 per share, payable to the stockholders on Monday first inst. We hear of but one small sale of Nos. 1 At the second Board 50 shares Canal Bank sold at 58, and 30 Bank of Louisiana at 91¼ in the open market 50 Canal Bank at 58.50. City Bonds were in request at 96, 98 for the Consolidated and 84 to 86½ for the Railroad issues, the outside figures being for those with the July coupon, but we heard of none being offered.

Uncurrent Money continued quiet. At the Board $10,500 City Notes sold at ½ per cent, discount, and $25,000 at ⅜. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 60 to 63 and 66c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 98. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. Dealers pay 90c. for Mississippi Bank Notes, and at 85 to 88. Many retail dealers refuse them in trade at par. The City Treasury Notes rule at ½ to ¾ per cent. discount. National currency being the standard.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
*Saturday Evening, June 30, 1866.*

COTTON—There was a fair inquiry to-day, but mostly at lower prices than factors would accept, and the sales were confined to 1000 bales, including 50 at 35c, for irregular prices. Good Middling having sold at 36½c, Strict Good Ordinary at 36, and Strict Low Middling at 33½ to 34, these figures approximate to our quotations. We have a small crop of Good Ordinary, 29 to 31 for Good Ordinary, 32 to 34 for Low Middling, and 36 to 36 for Middling, which we are trying to dispose of at these classification. The Middling of the sales were at 29¾, and 30c for Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary, and 33¾ to 34c for Strict Low Middling. There is a considerable diversity of opinion with regard to classification, which may in partly ascribed to some parties adopting the Liverpool standard, while most others adhere to the New Orleans standard, which has been so since the war. The circulars of these brokers, who have been in the market yesterday or to-day, variously quote Good Ordinary at 28, 29½, 29 to 30c, and 30 to 32c, and Low Middling at 30 to 32, 33 to 34, and 34 to 35c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

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|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 | 63,[illegible] |
| Received yesterday | [illegible] |
| Total | 197,[illegible] |
| Cleared yesterday | 4,[illegible] |
| Cleared previously | 192,[illegible] |
| Stock on hand | [illegible] |

The clearances comprise 718 bales for Boston, 500 for New York and 3500 for France.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supplies of the production of Louisiana have been very limited for some days past. The market continues dull. There was some inquiry to-day, however, resulting in sales of 16 hhds. Louisiana Sugar at 10½c, and 100 boxes No. 13 Cuba at 12½c per lb. The sales of Molasses were confined to 50 bbls and 20 half bbls. Cuba reboiled on private terms. The previous sales were of 100 bbls, which is the retail price. Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 14c per lb for Fair, 14½c for Fully Fair, 15c for Prime, 15½c for Yellow Clarified, and 16½c for White. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 12½c for Fair, 13c for No. 12, 14c for No. 14, and 14½c for No. 15.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The general market has exhibited very little disposition to day. This being the last day of the week and month, buyers have withdrawn from the market to await events until Monday. The action of the various Western markets are not and are mostly in store, nearly all the supplies on the leading having been disposed of. Several steamers are expected from the West now every, by Monday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and prices are drooping. There is only a retail business going, and the sales to day are confined to 50 bbls, of which 24 Good Fine at $8, 21 bbls at $8.50, 20 Superfine at $9.25, 65 do at $9.50, 125 Good Extra at $10.50, 10 do at 75, 100 Extra at $14.50, and 75 do at $14.75 per bbl.

CORN—The supplies on the landing having been exhausted, better prices were obtained to day, although there was not much demand there is a fair enquiry for the best lots. 40,000 sacks. The sales to day were confined to 3100 sacks, of which 150 Mixed at 80c, 200 do at 82c, 980 White Mixed at 90c, and 250 do at 92c per bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet, but steady and firm. There were sales of 500 sacks at 55c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and in moderate demand. About 500 sacks have been sold at $1.20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is well stocked, but is dull and there were no sales to day. Yesterday, Mr. Louis sold at $20 to $23, and Ohio river at $25 to $25 per ton.

HIDES—Are in demand, but there are not many in the market and they are selling readily at 9½ to 9c. Cows are 10c for Kip Skins and 12 to 12c for Dry Hides.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good demand. 12 oz are selling at 20c per lb, 13 oz 21c and full weight 22c per lb. To-day there sold of 66 boxes 12oz sold at 20c per lb, and previously a lot of 500 boxes sold at the same price.

PORK—Is in good supply, but is very dull, and there is very little retail business doing at $38 25 per bbl for Mess.

BACON—Is in light supply, but there is only a retail demand at 16½c for Rib Sides, 20½c for Clear Rib Sides, 12c for Shoulders, 20½c for Clear Sides and 25½ to 26c for Sugar Cured Hams. There are no plain Hams in the market.

LARD—Is in moderate supply, but there is only a retail business doing at 24c per lb for Prime in tierces and 26c in kegs.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is small, and is very firmly held. A lot of 20 bales sold yesterday at 31c. Sales to-day in retail are supplying the demand for the country at 32c per yard in rolls and 32c in bales.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c, Western 30 to 35c, and Common at 25 to 30c per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 15 to 20c. for Northern.

WOOL.—The market is bare. Receipts would sell readily at remunerative prices. Previous sales were at 35c per lb for heavy, 24c for unwashed, and 28 to 35c for washed Texas.

BURIERS — New Apples, received from Vicksburg, are selling at $8 to $10. New Onions $2.75 to $3.25. Potatoes $4 to $4.25 per bbl. Eggs at $20 to $22 per bbl. Chickens at $5.00 to $6 per doz. Geese at $7 to $8, and Turkeys at $22 to $23.

FREIGHTS — The freight market continues very dull, both foreign and coastwise. There is a little going forward at 16c per lb for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour by sail for New York and Boston, 1c per lb for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour by steam. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are 3d per lb for Cotton and 35 shillings for Tobacco—for Havre ⅛c per lb for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JAVANNAH, July 2, 1866.

There were no arrivals yesterday.

Sales:

Stock on sale—770 Texas and 18 Western Beeves, 130 Calves, and Yearlings, 300 Hogs, 2083 Sheep, and 22 Milch Cows.

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|---|---|---|
| Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net | — @ — | 15 @ 16 |
| Western Beef, 2d quality, ℔ lb net | — @ — | 14 @ — |
| Western Beef, 3d quality, ℔ head | — @ — | 10 @ — |
| Texas Beeves Choice quality, ℔ head | 1,[illegible] @ — | 1,[illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net | — @ — | 12 @ — |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head | 20 00 @ | 25 00 |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | 13 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head | 12 00 @ | 13 00 |
| Calves, Yearlings, in lots, ℔ head | 12 @ | 18 |
| Cows in lots, ℔ head | 40 00 @ | 50 00 |
| Cows in lots, ℔ head | 35 00 @ | 45 00 |
| Texas Sheep, ℔ head | 3 25 @ | 4 25 |
| Cross Sheep, ℔ head | 3 00 @ | 4 00 |
| Common Sheep, ℔ head | 2 50 @ | 3 00 |
| Yearlings, ℔ head | 2 00 @ | 2 50 |
| Milch Cows, ℔ head | 40 00 @ | 50 00 |
| Calves, ℔ head | 7 00 @ | 12 00 |

STAR CANDLES!
AGENCY
N. SCHŒFFER & CO.
A SUPPLY CONSTANTLY OFFERED
TO THE TRADE, BY
J. AVET,
AT THE BLUE STORE,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Mare Stolen.
STOLEN, from Mr. Woodville plantation, Parish of St. Bernard, on Tuesday night, June 26th, a bay MARE, blind of the right eye, top a Mexican brand. A liberal reward will be paid to the person who will furnish such information that will lead to her recovery.

City Directory for 1867.
GARDNER'S
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## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 2, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cleveland, Tuttle, from New York 28d ult, to A Mouton, agent, Pickets.
Steamship Trenton, Star, Dabney, from New York 28d ult, to J Cunningham and master.
Steamship Liberty, Bain, from Baltimore 2d ult, to Creery, Nicholson & co—4th district.
Steamship N P Banks, Pepper, from Pensacola, to Hawes & Bowen—1st district.

STEAMBOATS—

Gen J A Quitman, Johnson, from Vicksburg
Nina Simmons, Greenhouse, from Bayou Sara
Monroe, Brand, from Bayou de Glaise

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship N Boynton, Hyle, 20 days from Boston, to master
Ship Lewis Henry, Meynier, from Marseilles January 4
Bark Augusta, Norton, 26 days from Boston, to master
Bark Ellen, Ellis, 20 days from Boston, to master
Bark Emma C Lobenhoff, Crockett, 22 days from Rockland, to Theodore & Norton—Cargo, 550 tons coal 35 bales hay J L Warner

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Bark Boy Boss Dixon, (Dutch) Cuxhaven from Havana May 8th, via Charleston 18th inst—Cargo, 200 hhds and 108 bbls molasses, Chaffraix

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—Ansel Moulton
NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—Ansel Moulton
BALTIMORE—Per steamship Liberty—Ansel Moulton

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship George Cromwell, from New York—A L M Hyde—A Goldsmith—Harris & Mayer—Ansel Moulton & co—J Haldee—