THE NEW ORLEANS BEE,
DUPOUY & [illegible]
Office No. 17 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
The Daily Bee, daily, per annum, $[illegible]
The Daily Bee, single copies, 5 cents.
The Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standing advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square.
Fixed, or Regular Page Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Short or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $2 00 per month.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1867.

FOR BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN.—The price of passage on the daily packet Camalia, for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, has been reduced to one dollar and fifty cents, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following excellent selection of directors of this popular company was made yesterday: Lafayette Folger, Thos. N. Blake, P. Malochée, Jno. S. Adams, Felix A. Duoros, Thomas D. Miller, Aug. Comaris, C. W. Bradbury and Hy. Peychaud. Mr. Peychaud is the worthy and gentlemanly President of the company.

IN MOURNING.—Our Spanish cotemporary, *El Indicador*, appeared with its columns in mourning in its issue of Saturday morning, as an expression of sorrow for the death of Maximilian, and in an editorial article on the subject depicting his great virtues, attaches blame for his sad fate, among others, named are Napoleon, Marshal Bazaine, Miguel Lopez, and Secretary Seward.

By a dispatch received by Alfred Moulton, Esq., agent of the Cromwell Line of steamers, from Messrs. Cromwell & Co., of New York, dated July 8th, we learn that there is no detention of passengers at the Quarantine from this port.

BALL AT MAGNOLIA.—There will be a ball at the Central House, Magnolia, on the evening of the 12th instant, as we are informed, in a polite ticket of invitation to be present.

The Spanish Foreign Legion's band, from Vera Cruz, complimented the proprietors of the Mobile *Times* by serenading them at the *Times* office.

"POOR CARLOTTA."—According to a special to the New York *Herald*, dated Matamoras, June 28th, these were Maximilian's last words: "Poor Carlotta!"

We observe by a telegram from this city to the Nashville *Union*, dated 5th inst., that the French corvette "Dubigeon," now anchored in the river, brought to this port from Vera Cruz, General Herrera and other Mexican refugees.

The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. E. W. Holmes, from New York June 29th, arrived Sunday evening, bringing the following passengers:

John W. Caldwell and wife, Lieut. Thos. Cole, Samuel Lionel Southwick, John Rourke, Alfred Kearney, J. Kearney, John Gulmer, J. Rae, G. H. Leonard, Jas. McGraw, H. A. Vanpraum, Michael M. Myers, Mrs. "Barney," O. C. Gilbert, Mrs. G. Stoddard, W. J. McKeigh, J. F. Leonard, and eighty-eight soldiers.

European View of the Mexican Tragedy.

The news of the death of Maximilian in Mexico was received and published in Paris yesterday. We are specially interested by the Atlantic cable that Napoleon immediately ordered the French Court in mourning. A good military review, which was to have taken place today, with the imperial *fête* in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, were countermanded. The preparations made by the Americans, on a very great expense, for a fine celebration of the Fourth of July in the Pré Catelan, Bois de Boulogne, were at once suspended, and the matter brought to a final close on the announcement of the confirmation of the sad intelligence.

There are many points of view from which this Mexican tragedy may be looked at. But the most important are the attitude in which it presents the government of the United States and the light in which that attitude will be contemplated by the various governments of Europe. We do not hesitate to say that if Maximilian has been shot—and we have no reason to doubt that he has been—it will be possible to affirm that there was one government which might have saved his life, which ought to have saved his life, but which did not. The government here indicated is the government of the United States. There can be no doubt that this is the light in which our government is now seen by every nationality in Europe. The opprobium which attaches to Juarez and the band of men who have acted with him will be shared by the government of the United States. The judgment thus pronounced may seem severe, but it is just. It was in our power to save Maximilian: we were bound by every principle of honor and dignity to save him; but we have failed to do so. We have been guilty, and the crime lies at our door.

Can we blame Europe—can we blame the civilized world for so thinking and speaking of us? Reasoning as men reason, the United States were powerful enough when they espoused the cause of Mexican liberalism to compel Napoleon to withdraw his troops from the Western continent. The United States were powerful enough, all the world knows, to save the life of Maximilian had they chosen to interpose with moral vigor and determination. If Maximilian has been shot it is because the vigorous determination which were successful in the former instance have been wanting in this. On whom, then, does the blame chiefly if not entirely rest? It would be absurd to blame the American people; for their sympathies have been with the unfortunate Prince since the moment his life has seemed in danger. It would be scarcely less absurd to blame the American Government. The blame, in fact, rests with one man, and that man is Secretary Seward. It is to him—to him chiefly, to him alone—we owe it that this great Republic has been enabled, at an early era, as subdued before, by a party of cutthroat banditti. Him and him only have we to thank for it, if at the present moment, in Europe and wherever humane and intelligent men do congregate, our miserable policy is spoken of with loathing and disgust. A Prussian and a British Minister could find their way to Juarez. Strange that an American Minister confined! Looked at from a European point of view, matters as they now stand are laid wrong. The world will certainly be presented in a more attractive light if it turn out that Secretary Seward has actually been a conscious party to this bloody business. It will be well for him satisfactorily account for the course he has followed. Meanwhile, the American public have a right to demand explanations.—*N. Y. Herald, July 4th.*

The Official Surrender of Santa Anna—His Letter to Forsyth.

[From the New York Times of the 4th.]

HAVANA, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

La Reasa del Pueblo, a paper published in Merida, gives the following additional news about General Santa Anna, in its issue of the 21st inst.:

The General and his brother-in-law and Secretary L. G. Videl, (who is not a voluntary prisoner as I stated at first) were sent from Merida to Campeachy by Governor Cepeda, who wrote the following letter to General Garcia:

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

At this moment, about six in the afternoon, I have received an official communication from the military commander at Sisal, announcing to me the capture of General Santa Anna and his Secretary, L. G. Videl. Official documents are in my possession, of which I send you a copy, which proves in a positive manner that said Santa Anna, after his many crimes, intended to inaugurate a political movement against the legitimate Government of the Republic; and as the peaceful condition of the State does not permit me to keep them in a secure prison, I send them to you by Captain Gomez, of the Liberal armed launches *Hidalgo* and *Republicana*, that you may keep them in confinement in your city until the orders arrive from the Supreme Government respecting their disposal. I expect that you will execute this task with care, and the duties due to the service of the Republic.

Independence and Liberty.

M. CEPEDA.
Governor and Military Commander.

Merida, June 12, 1867.

The prisoners were delivered to General Garcia on the 15th by Captain Gomez and immediately lodged in prison, where they were closely guarded.

IMPERIAL HONORS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.—Prince Murat, July 1, 1867 —Mr. Reed, Commissioner of the United States at the French exhibition, has been created an officer of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon.

Messrs Charles Parkins, Lawrence Smith, Samuel B. Ruggles, Godwin Birney, Elias Howe, Kennedy Bulkley and Chickering have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor.—*N Y Herald.*

Washington, July 4—Two of the foreign legations have to-day forwarded to Paris and Vienna confirmatory details of the execution of Maximilian. Secretary Seward is represented as being astonished at the news finally proving true. He was, as usual, hopeful to the last that Maximilian would be saved.—*Chicago Times, 4th.*

RIDE TO WORK.—While at Dr. Kittredge's plantation, lately, we noticed on the turn roads in the cane fields about ten or twelve saddle horses tethered out, while hands were at work hoeing and stacking off ditch banks near. We learned that the horses belong to the black people, who ride to their work daily and back to their quarters. This is a progressive age.—*Editor Planters' (La.) Banner.*

THE "LOST CAUSE."—Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, says:

The Confederates were not conquered either the skill or the valor of the soldiers of their armed enemies. The Confederacy was crushed by *about* and not by bayonets. And the ideas were very few—very few, indeed, by all enlightened men, either had the slightest foundation in truth. They were born of treachery and disappointment, and the hearts of those worse than Gorgon whelps—sullenness, selfishness and revenge.

Here are the ideas:

1. That the Confederate Government had become or would become a permanent military despotism.

2. That our people had but to lay down their arms, and they would be restored, at once, to all their rights in the Union.

Paris, July 4.—Evening—Lord Lyons has received from his Government the order to Admiral Jurien, of the British Mediterranean fleet, to place himself at the disposal of the Government of Maximilian, vice Lord Clarendon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Orleans Typographical Union.—The semi annual election of officers of this Association took place Sunday, and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen to serve the ensuing six months:

For President—John J. Rivers.
For Vice President—Isaac George.
For Recording Secretary—John B. Latour.
For Corresponding Secretary—Wm. J. Hammond.
For Financial Secretary—J. C. White.
For Treasurer—E. F. Hall.
For Doorkeeper—Chas. Semper.

Disastrous Fire.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Mr. Traub, situated at the conjunction of Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets. The building was two stories high of brick, and occupied by three parties. The flames were not extinguished until almost the whole building was destroyed. Mr. Traub's stock of goods was completely destroyed. He was insured for $7500 in the Germania Insurance Co.

His family resided above the store, and Mrs. Traub at one time was in imminent danger of being burned. She escaped from the burning building by a ladder which was placed near one of the windows. The corner of the building was occupied by P. Smith as a grocery store. His stock was also entirely destroyed. He was insured for $3,000—$2000 in the Citizens' and $1000 in the Louisiana State Insurance Companies. The dry goods store of H. Marks escaped with less damage, which was caused principally by water. He was insured for $2500 in the Hope Insurance Company.

The building belonged to Mrs. John Dunn, and was insured, for what amount we were unable to learn.

The loss, as a whole, is estimated at $30,000.

Resignation for cause of Governor.—Gov. Fenton, of New York, has forwarded to Gov. Flanders, of this State, a requisition for ex Judge R. B. Jones, late of the Supreme Court, by appointment of Gov. Wells, and awaiting trial by military commission for the killing of C. W. Stanfier, in Shreveport, La., last month. According to this requisition, Judge Jones is charged with obtaining goods under false pretences in the State of New York.

Goat Case.—Mrs. Kidd and Mrs Reynolds, naturally solicitous for their goats and kids, had a couple of colored good catchers hailed Recorder Ahern yesterday, for attempting to take the animals from an open lot in which they were tied, and committing an assault on the complainants. The accused were sent for trial before the First District Court.

In Luck.—Two young men of this city, clerks in the office of the City Treasurer, are the lucky holders of an eighth of the $50,000 ticket, in the last drawing of the Havana lottery.

Firemen's Charitable Association.—The quarterly meeting of this Association took place in their rooms last night, Col. I. N. Marks presiding. The quarterly report of the President embraced a commendable suggestion, that instead of the customary annual celebrations and processions, usually so expensive to the Association, and to the members individually, there should have an annual festival of a different character, and devoted to the benefit of the widows and children of the members. A committee of one member from each company of the Association is to be appointed and announced to-night to report upon the proposition.

Dispatching to Napoleon.—Last Sunday morning there were dispatched a couple of messages in cipher to the French Emperor and Minister, the tariff upon which is $1,000 in gold. They are supposed to refer to the Mexican affairs and particularly to the death of Maximilian.

Arrival of the French Corvette Le Dubigeon.—The French corvette Le Dubigeon, Lieut. Commander Jouan, arrived yesterday morning and is at anchor near the head of Canal street. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant commander, M. Marcel Le Bouvier; Lieutenants, M. Revel, M. Verhaize, M. Le Chatelier, M. de Chaplerede, M. Le Bouvier; surgeon, M. Durand Brager; assistant surgeons, M. Le Jeal and M. Le Bouvier; chief engineer, M. Rouan, third surgeon.

Released to Vera Cruz.—The Austrian war vessel Elizabeth, left this port for Vera Cruz, according to the dispatches from the Southwest Pass.

New Oil Refinery.—The Odd Fellows have purchased for $[illegible] the lot on Camp street, adjoining the Mercantile Bank, on Lafayette square. The building will be suitably changed for the purpose. It cost with the lot $[illegible]. The present state of their finances induced the Order to adopt this course as a measure of economy for the present, instead of building a costly structure on the site of the burned hall.

City Morgue.—Dr. Shumacker, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports that there were one hundred and fifteen interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending Sunday morning last, showing an increase of eight death over the number reported the previous week. There were one death from cholera, two of yellow fever, and fifteen from consumption. Seventy-five of the number were white persons.

Duel.—A duel was fought at the Metairie Ridge, Sunday morning, with double barrelled shot guns, at fifty paces. Neither party was hurt and the matter is said, was adjusted. Another duel is on the tapis.

Supreme Court of the United States.—We are informed that Chief Justice Chase, Hymand Associate Justice Howard and Justice Swayne, have proceeded to Morgan's Island in Louisiana, where, at that place, according to law, Mr. Justice Haley remains in the custody and Mr. Justice Swayne is at his home in Carrolle Parish, attending to private business. There will be a quorum of the Court, however, at the country term. It is to be hoped that funds will be forthcoming to enable the judges to perform the important duties imposed upon them.

The South American War—Repulse of a Paraguayan Attack on the Allied Camp—Riot in Rio Janeiro—Brazilian Order for American Small Arms.

[Special Telegram to the N. Y. Herald.]

VIA LISBON AND HAVANA, June 28.

The news received at Rio from the seat of war in the Paraguay is dated to the 3rd of May. On the 21st of May the Paraguayan troops attacked the allied camp, but were repulsed with great loss.

There have been riots in the city of Rio. The population became indignant at the conduct of three brothers, who, after having seduced and treated and imprisoned their own sister and her child. The people forced in the streets, and the agitation proceeded to such an extent that the troops were called out to disperse the crowd.

The cavalry charged on the people, and several persons were killed.

The city is now quiet.

The Brazilian government has sent an order to the United States for the purchase of five thousand breech loading small arms for the use of the present war.

COLOMBIA—MISQUITO PRETENSIONS.—Private information received by the last steamer states that on the 19th of last month the news had reached Carthagena, from the interior, that Mosquito had been taken prisoner at Bogota, and that his personal guard was now in command of the troops. The revolution had been quelled, and everything would soon be reported to the good order of the interior. The ex-President Mosquera's forcible usurpation of the government.

THE EX-EMPEROR'S HUMANITY.—It may be useful to recall the fact that Maximilian himself is in danger of the fate he was so ready to inflict on many others, that at the very outset Maximilian set his foot down against retaliation, and decreed his immediate and entire abolition. The news of the massacre of Santa Jacinto had just reached Queretaro, I write, when the news of the Austrian brutal outrage at Tuxpan had been published—how the poor fellows, now nothing of their impending fate till the order came, at three o'clock in the morning, for them to be shot themselves in cold blood. Even under such circumstances, generous nature, they struggled to be first in the procession of death—how, not after one, but after fifteen, had to form and trip to the place of slaughter, met the mangled bodies of the first fifteen returning, and saw the bodies of the fifteen—all and how, out of one hundred and eighty brave men ten only survived—ten officers of Escobedo's staff having asked and obtained the privilege of saving a life each. Hearing with a desire to avenge his wounded brother's death, Miramon issued a proclamation to his corps telling them their enemies had thrown down the gauntlet, "war without quarter, and henceforth war to the knife it should be. Maximilian, even under the strong provocation, ordered Miramon's village to be burned by his troops, called upon them to behave as became the soldiers of a civilized nation, and in the hour of victory he and they had forgotten the fate the vanquished. This proclamation he constantly enforced by precept and example, and from the first hour of his arrival in Mexico he gratified as he put his sentiments, even when by all the laws of war it would have been justifiable, and ordered that all wounded liberals should be treated as his own wounded, and shown soldiers. There were atrocities enough committed in and around Queretaro. They would have been infinitely more but for the humane policy instituted from the start by Maximilian.—*N. Y. Herald etc.*

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Wylie recently decided that the combination of physicians to regulate and prescribe the amount of their fees was an illegal combination, and it accordingly reduced a physician's bill to an amount equal to his previous charges—about one-half of the attempted increase.

The Newark *Advertiser* says it is possible that this is good law, but if it is, it applies to all trades' unions and similar combinations. A similar decision is said to have been made in the Supreme Court of New York a few years ago. This decision, however, went further, and declared all such combinations to be unlawful, which ought to be abated under the law.—*Galveston News.*

THE UNITED STATES COURT.—*A Heavy Fine.—The Mattingly Case Disposed of.*—The case of the United States vs. William and John Mattingly, which was taken from the District Court to the Circuit upon a writ of error, and has been before the Circuit for some days back on a motion in arrest of judgment, was finally referred again to the District Court, to the decision of the latter being sustained in the District Court yesterday Judge Ballard pronounced judgment, and sentenced William and John Mattingly to pay each a fine of $10,000. A *capias pro fine* was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and was returned for three months. The parties were then discharged. Thomas Semock and Collector Rougeland are both claimants for the informer's share (about $4000) of this fine. The Court will probably decide on Monday which is the informer.—*Louisville Courier, 3d.*

The Austrian Minister telegraphs to us from Washington a contradiction to the story that he communicated the news of the Emperor Maximilian's death to E. Rousen. His communication was to the State Department. There is no Austrian *Charge D'Affaires* at Washington, so his excellency conducts the business of his legation in person.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Washington.

Reconstruction Bills.

Military Commanders Supreme.

Their Powers Defined.

The President a Cipher.

Who are Executive and Judicial Officers.

The Surratt Trial.

Death of Thomas Francis Meagher.

From Europe---Cotton Easy.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, July 8.—Hot.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred without debate.

The Committee on Elections reported that no person who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion should be allowed to swear in, but disloyalty of constituents or illegality of election, should not prevent members holding certificates from swearing in. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed. A resolution calling for the proceedings of the Cabinet, on reconstruction, was passed by 181 to 26.

Butler moved that a Committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to investigate the assassination plot, and that the Committee promise the protection of the Honesto accomplices who have not been tried or sentenced who may give valuable evidence. Riley suspended and a resolution passed.

Stephens, from the Committee of Nine, introduced the following bill

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared have been, is the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled, An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed on the 2d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and did not afford a basis for reconstruction, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the authority of Congress.

Sec. 2 That the said acts to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize and empower the commander of any military district under said act, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said act, to suspend or remove from office any municipal or State officer or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any existing provisional government in his district, and the said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowered to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so suspended or removed, and shall deem proper so to do, and whenever he may deem it necessary so aforesaid to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act or proceeding of any civil or military provisional government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority. And all acts done by any officer or person in office in accordance here with shall be deemed valid.

Sec. 3. That the boards of registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is an amendatory, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid and the oath prescribed in the act of March 2d, 1867, as conclusive evidence of the right of the person taking the oath to be registered, but in case of doubt only, and may receive such evidence under such relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or from any other person, and the members of said boards is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmation, and examine witnesses touching the right of persons to be registered. Said boards of registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered who shall be found upon proper proof to take the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered at the time his name was so registered. Any person who shall be found to have participated in the rebellion, but parole evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact of his having been pardoned, and rapid boards of registration shall not be bound of governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government.

Sec. 4. That no civil court of the United States or of any State shall have jurisdiction of any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, against any Such District Commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority for or on account of the doing of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by the act or the acts to which it is a supplementary.

Sec. 5. That no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or in case of the adjournment of Congress, shall be reassigned or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

Sec. 6. That the time for the completion of registration in the states properly qualified to vote, may be extended by orders of the several District Commanders to any day prior to the day of the election, to wit, 30th inst.

Stevens accepted the following additional section.

Any person who shall attempt to prevent the execution of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, liable to a fine of $5000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Stevens moved the previous question, and the House votes to morrow at one o'clock. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill on reconstruction. The President was called on for a mass of information regarding Indian hostilities and Mexican affairs.

The Senate, by a rotood 36 to 5, refused to take up the joint resolution, to which Senator Sickles, Schofield and Pope Mr Grimes thought it would be very premature to pass these resolutions at this time. They were not sufficiently informed of the merits of the case to be able to judge. Formerly, the thanks of Congress were only tendered on extraordinary occasions, and when a great victory or accomplishment to any one to receive them, but if this kind of precedent was to be established, they would be tendering thanks to the Governors of the Territories and to the Governor of our new Indian possessions.

Several other ineffectual efforts to introduce general legislation failed and the Senate adjourned.

The following is the sixth section of a bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee:

That the jurisdiction of the courts of the south prescribed in said supplementary act, is among other things, that no person who has been a member of any legislature, or who has ever held an executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, shall be deemed to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered as a voter, and that the term "executive or judicial officer in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the civil laws of the State.

The defense in the Surratt trial commenced the examination of witnesses yesterday, including the actor named Hess and a theatrical costumer named Carlin, that Hess, who was to sing, asked the time. Carlin replied, "Ten minutes past ten." I'll be wanted soon. The witnesses knew Booth well. He was not in front of the theatre and could not forget his respect due the Vice President's box on the day of the assassination.

General Thomas Francis Meagher was drowned at Hendon on the 1st instant.

The Governor elect of New York, is dead.

The San Antonio, Texas, *Express* is selected to publish the laws of the United States.

The Secretary of State has issued a proclamation

New York, July 8.—Stocks dull and heavy. Money 5 to 6 per cent. Gold 133⅝. 5-20's of '62 coupons 111⅝.

New York, July 8.—Gold closed steady at 133⅝ to 134. Sterling firmer, with increased demand; supply light. Prime Bankers' bills 110½. Government stronger at the close with active demand for investments. Stocks lower, with a further decline at the last open Board.

Sub-Treasury receipts to-day $8,855,000. Payments $10,440,000.

The Bank statement shows an increase of loans of $3,813,000; Specie $3,881,000; Circulation $126,000; Deposits $5,311,000; Legal Tender $[illegible].

New York, July 8.—Flour—State $6 50 to $10 75; Southern $9 30 to $15 25. Wheat firmer—new Amber, Georgia, $3. Western mixed Corn, new 94 to $1 08; old $1 10 to $1 12. Rye firm—$2 87 to $2 92. Lard heavy at 11¼ to 11¾c. Whisky quiet—40c, in bond. Cotton quiet but firm—sales 900 bales uplands 29½c. Sugar very firm—Muscovado 11¾ to 12¼c. Coffee firm but quiet. Freights unchanged—Corn, per steamer, 9½d.

Baltimore, July 8.—Cotton quiet. Flour steady. Wheat, red, $2 75 to $3; new white $2 90. White Corn $1 11 to $1 13; yellow $1 07; mixed Western $1 04. Provisions dull and demand. Whisky very dull—prices unchanged.

Richmond, July 8.—A meeting of citizens was held at Louis C. H., at which resolutions were adopted advising acquiescence in the Republican party, pledging the meeting to vote for Republican candidates for the Presidency and for members of Congress from Virginia, who have an unbroken Union record. Clayton Coleman, J. K. Pendleton and other influential citizens were on the Committee on Resolutions.

A special to the Richmond Whig says: "The meeting was composed of influential citizens, and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress.

Under the depopulation of Congress 2686 citizens were forced in Richmond last month.

Mobile, July 8.—Cotton—sales 900 bales Low Middlings at 24½ to 25c; receipts 163 bales.

Savannah, July 8.—Cotton dull and inactive; Low Middling nominally 24 to 24½c; receipts 130 bales.

Wilmington, July 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firmer at 51c. Rosin steady at $2 60 to $5 50.

Charleston, July 8.—Cotton quiet; sales of 54 bales Middlings at 25c; receipts 350 bales.

Augusta, July 8.—Cotton $31—Sales 26 bales; Middlings 22½. Notwithstanding heavy rains for several weeks, accounts from all parts of the State are favorable to crops.

Vicksburg, July 8.—Passed up, steamer Ruth, at 9 A. M., and B. L. Rodgs, at 1 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, July 8.—Sales to day, 163 hhds leaf Tobacco at $2 75 to $15 75 for common lugs to medium leaf; good leaf $20 25 to $26 50. Hart County manufacturing $15 to $60. Superfine Flour, old, $8. New Wheat, fancy, $4; new Wheat $2. Corn, shelled and delivered 92 to 93c. Oats in bulk 80 to 82c. Bacon active. Shoulders 9¾c. Clear Sides 12¾ to 13c; packed. Lard in tierces 11½c. Mess Pork $21 75.

Louisville, July 8.—River stationery, with 6 feet 2 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, July 8.—Tobacco market brisk—prices unchanged. Flour—better grades firmer; low grades very dull—prices unchanged. Wheat advanced—$2 25 for prime new fall. Corn active and higher—86c to $1. Oats 72 to 76c. Rye 72 to 82½c. Provisions very firm. Mess Pork $22 to $22 25. Bacon higher—shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 12½c. Whisky, free, $2.

Cincinnati, July 8.—Flour steady—family $11 50 to $12; fancy $13 50. Wheat $2 20 to $2 40 for old winter red. Corn—Southern dull 93c, sacked; new very scarce at 80c. Rye scarce and firm—$2 20. Cotton unchanged—middlings 23c. Whiskey steady—30c in bond. Pork held at $22. Bulk Meats firmer—shoulders 9¾ to 9¾c; clear sides 12½ to 12¾c. Hams firm—sugar cured 18c.

London, July 8, 2 P. M.—Consols and bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, July 8, 2 P. M.—Cotton easier. Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon 42s. Tallow 51s. Other markets unchanged.

Southwest Pass, July 8, 6 P. M.—Weather threatening. Wind E. S. E. Barometer 29.90

We have few transcontinental report in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were limited, especially desirable signatures, and as most dealers were disinclined to pay the rates demanded by holders, the business transacted has been of a restricted character, being confined to the following bills to banks and bankers: £2,000, £2,000, and £2,500 At Sterling at 110¼, £10,000 at 110⅞, and £3,000 first class at 110¾. The sales of France included: 20,000 At commercial sight at 5.20 15,000 bankers at 5.17½, 5,000 bankers at 5.15¾ for gold. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 108 to 110 for bill of lading bills; 110¼ to 1.1 for A1 to first class, and 109¾ to 110 for bank; and 109¼ at 37 for A1 commercial, and 5.20 to 5.22½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The bankers checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, which they drew to a moderate extent. The supply of commercial was rather light and the sales moderate. Quotations varied from ¼ to ½ per cent. Sterling bankers New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, $9,000 at ¼ to 3-16; $[illegible] 5-16; $[illegible] at ⅜; $[illegible] at ⅜ to ⅝; $[illegible] at par; $[illegible] thirty days at ⅛ per cent discount, and $[illegible] at ¼. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium.

The Stock market was dull, only two sales transpired, viz: Nicaraguan Lexas Steam Cotton Press at $71, and 1 do at the same price.

Stocks generally were without any movement whatever. There were no sales reported.

The Consolidated Association quoted at 70 to 80, and the Railroad issues at 75 to 75; according to the coupon. Louisiana Stocks are quoted at 50 to 60. Louisiana Bonds are nominal. Bonds at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad change issues at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad must change hands at 40 to 50.

In Uncurbed Money we record sales of State Stock Treasury notes at 1 per cent discount and $[illegible] notes at 75c. Stock of Louisiana notes are quoted at 10 to 11 per cent, and State Treasury notes at 1 to 2 per cent, the made figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small quantities of Louisiana and City notes at 5 to 5½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1867.

COTTON. The market opened this morning with a more settled tone, and owing to limited and poorly assorted supplies, as well as an early and urgent demand on the part of buyers, combined to the demands of buyers, whose offer prices were predicated on materially lower rates than those ruling at the opening of the day throughout, resulting in sales of nearly 1200 bales, at brokers parts participating in the business. Prices indicated represent a decline of ¼c, the market has a easier feeling, the market, however, closing too unsettled to admit of regular quotations, which we are again obliged to defer. In demand and prices of cotton, as to the better descriptions, the extreme scarcity of which causes factors to exact rates disproportionately high as compared with the other grades which rapidly depreciating character of the stock, seriously contributes to uphold the market.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand at the commencement of this day [illegible]
Receipts to this day [illegible]
Total [illegible]
Exports to this day [illegible]
Additional sales since from our book [illegible]
Total sales [illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship'd'd [illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship'd'd [illegible]

TOBACCO. We have nothing to report under this heading, the trade continuing to be dull, in connection with the unfavorable news of the day, preventing the consideration of any transactions whatever. In the absence of sales we report the market firm at previous quotations, which we repeat as follows:

	LIGHT.		HEavy.	
	Inferior	Good	Inferior	Good
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESSED TOBACCO remains quiet in this department. The shipments to foreign are rather light, while the offerings continue continue quite redundant. The quotations are for Low Ice Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and 3c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston 15c per pack of Fine Ice in dealers' hands; 14c per pack for Pork, and $10 to $11 per bbl for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool 34 per lb for Cotton, 1c per lb for Pork, and 2c per lb for Lard, and 12c per lbs for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 17c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been no receipts from the country since Saturday. There is a moderate inquiry for Louisiana Sugar, but the stock on hand is very light, and consequently of a retail nature. We quote 12½c for Fair, 13c for Low and Yellow Clarified, 14c for Prime to Choice; 7c to 8c for Inferior Yellow Clarified, and 11c to 12c for Fair to White. There is no Louisiana Molasses. The last sales were at 40 to 45c per gallon for Inferior, which is the ruling price for Good, but holders are firm in their refusal to sell unless at advanced rates. There were sales of Cuba Clayed at 35c per gallon for Fair to Prime. Saturday, not reported, 350 hogsd. Nos. 12 to 14, sold on the lot at 13½c per lb. This stock of Cuba Muscovado is quiet, but with little or no demand. It is quoted at 11½ to 12c per gallon. Prime Porto Rico Sugar is held at 11 to 11½c, per lb.

FLOUR.—The market is very firm. There is a good inquiry, but operations to-day have been more or less restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies in first hands. We note sales of 1267 bbls, of which 50 unsound Flour at $6; 78 Shipping Extra at $8 12½; 1000 Family Extra at $11 75 per bbl; 350 on its merits; 300 Trible Extra, and 200 Superfine, on private terms.

CORN.—Operations in this market have been restricted by the very limited receipts, prices have advanced 2½ to 3c per bushel since Saturday. The sales to day comprise 2285 sacks, of which 1547 Yellow sold at $1 10 per bu; at $1 10; 200 and 130 Mixed at $1 15; 100 Yellow and 110 prime Yellow at $1 20; 500 and 335 White at $1 20 per bu.

OATS.—The market is quiet but firm, with a lightstock, which is held at 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is dull at $2 15 to $2 25 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The market is firm, with a fair demand, and we note sales of 100 and 200 bbls at $22 12 per bbl. Some holders are now asking $24 per barrel for round lots. It is retailing at $24 25 to $24 50 per bbl.

BACON.—We note a sale of 50 tierces Sugar cured Hams, to arrive, at 18c. per lb. It is in light supply, with a fair jobbing demand, at 19½c. for Shoulders, 19½c. for Clear Sides, and 15 to 18½c. for the Sugar cured Hams.

LARD.—Is quiet. We note a sale of 60 tcs. on private terms. Prime Leaf is retailing at 12½c., and 13¾ and 14c. in kegs.

HAY.—The market continues firm, with a fair demand for the trade. We quote $11 to $13 for Inferior; $14 to $22 for Good; $23 to $26 for Prime, and $27 to $28 per ton for Choice.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for both Choice Northern and Western, which are in light supply; the poor grades are dull, and plenty and dull. We quote 25 to 30c per lb. for good Northern, and 15 to 18c per lb. for new Western.

CHEESE.—The stock is large but consists mostly of the poorer qualities. Demand light at 14 to 15c for Choice Western, and 16c per lb. for Northern.

GREEN MEATS.—We quote Dry-salted Shoulders, in lots from store, at 9½c per lb.

TALLOW.—Is held at 9¼ to 10c for country rendered, and 10½c per lb for city rendered.

WHISKY.—Only a retail business is doing at $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified and $1 40 to $1 75 for Louisiana.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in good demand. We note sales of 10c per lb for 14 to 16 lb, and 12½c per lb for 14 lb and upwards.

SUGAR.—There is a fair demand for the usual regular sizes, and we note sales of 12½ to 13c per lb for 14 to 16 lb, and 12c per lb for 14 lb and upwards.

RICE.—Is quiet. We note sales of 100 tcs Low Fair to Good Fair 16 to 17½c, gold, and 18 to 25c, currency, per lb. It is retailing at 18 per lb higher.

RICE.—Louisiana is in light supply and good demand at 9¼ to 12c per lb. There is no Carolina Rice in market and no India in first hands. We quote the latter at 10¼ to 11 per lb.

HIDES.—Sold light, demand fair at 15 to 16c for dry, 9¼ to 10c for green.

WOOL.—Is in moderate supply and good demand for shipment. We quote 28 to 36c for washed, 16c for berry, 12 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ½ to ¾ Merino, and 28c per lb for ⅝ to ⅞ Merino.

COAL OIL.—The stock in case is fair, while that in bulk is light. There is only a moderate jobbing demand at 46 to 48c in bbls, and 62½ to 65c in case.

SALT.—Is in light supply, with a moderate demand. Last week, sold reported, a cargo, consisting of 6965 sacks, part fine, sold at $2 25 per sack. We quote Coarse from