The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,185

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

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements for one run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Notices of Special Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
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:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1867.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Attention is called to the announcement, elsewhere made through Secretary DeHays, of the important action taken by the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, in reference to city money. This is the announcement to which we referred in our report of the proceedings of the City Council, last Tuesday.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Col. I. N. Marks for a copy of the annual reports, for 1867, of the President and Secretary and Treasurer of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE IMPERIAL ARMY.—At the request of numerous citizens of New Orleans, and with the approval of the French, American, Italian and Spanish Consuls, Messrs Bernard Avegno, Cyprien Dufour, Glendy Burke, V. E. Lacoulegay, and John C. Blohm, President of the German Society, have consented to act as a committee to receive subscriptions to aid the soldiers of the late Imperial army of Mexico to return to their respective homes. Donations will also be received at the *Bee* office. We do not doubt that this call for the relief of the brave soldiers will meet with a liberal response.

We are in receipt of tickets to a picnic entertainment to be given Sunday afternoon, at the City Park, under the auspices of the Sociable Glee Excelsior Club.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. Ostermann, lessee of this theatre, has his benefit to-night, Miss Fehringer also appearing.

The Shakespeare Dramatic Association give another of their select entertainments at the National, Monday evening.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamship Clinton, of the Morgan line, for Texas papers.

The body of Maximilian, after he was shot, measured six feet three inches. His heart, it is stated, was unusually large.

General Porfiria Diaz has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the Republic of Mexico.

POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI.—The census report of this State shows a population in 1867 of 363,167 whites and 437,404 blacks; total 724,719. In 1860 there were 353,899 whites and 437,404 blacks; total 801,303.

Judge Yerger, at the time of his death, says the Jackson *Citizen*, was engaged in compiling a code of the laws of Mississippi.

Death of Judge Yerger.

The Vicksburg *Times* of the 16th chronicles the death of Judge Yerger, on Sunday morning last. We copy as follows from the tribute paid to his memory:

This community was profoundly shocked, about noon, on Sunday last, by the announcement of an event that was universally accepted as a great public calamity. We refer to the death of the Honorable Jacob Shall Yerger, the able and upright Judge of the Third Judicial District of Mississippi. Since the second Monday in June, Judge Yerger has been presiding in this city, with his accustomed ability, fidelity, and energy. On Saturday, when Court adjourned last Wednesday evening, complained of being quite unwell, and expressed some doubts as to his ability to return to the Bench the next morning. Yesterday morning found him unable to leave his room at the Prentiss House, but neither his immediate friends nor the public had any apprehension of his danger in regard to the terrible turning his symptoms became alarming, and his attending physician, Dr Hicks, immediately called in Dr Hilliard, Hibbard and Bertrand. All that ability and experience could do was done, but the efforts of his devoted physicians failed to relieve him, and at noon Sunday he expired.

The family of Judge Yerger was a Maryland family, and resided near Hagerstown, in that State. His father was a prominent lawyer, practice removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and in the town of Greensboro, Westmoreland county, on the 26th day of January, 1809, the subjects of this notice was born. When he was about five years of age, the parents of Judge Yerger removed to Mobile, Alabama, where he grew up to manhood, and received his collegiate and professional education.

Upon the completion of his profession young Yerger determined to seek a home, and carve out his fortunes in the then new and promising State of Mississippi. By those who remember the early days of this State, and the pioneers who, when its great lights, Prentiss, Boyd, Guion, McMurran, Winchester, Holt, and a host of others, actively interested themselves in shaping its destinies, the courage, vim and determination of the young advocate may be appreciated. Settling his own prospects, he established himself in this city, and soon made himself a man of acknowledged mark in the brilliant and intellectual circle in which he took his position as a recognized peer.

Judge Yerger died in the 58th year of his age, and left a devoted wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss.

CROPS AND WEATHER IN CARROLL PARISH.—The cotton growing rapidly. So is the grass, for the cotton generally is not yet large enough to shade the drill, and prevent the grass from growing. Forms are abundant, but will not fall off if the present weather continues. There are a few bolls visible on the earliest cotton in favored spots, but as a general thing, cotton is very backward.—Blooms and bolls scarce.

We have heard various rumors, stating the existence of worms in the cotton fields; after making all the enquiry that we have been able, we conclude these rumors to be false, and thus far there has neither been seen nor heard inside their appearance. May they stay away forever; for, if they should destroy the crop of the year, as they did the crop of last year, the temple of this parish will be utterly and totally ruined.

The early corn has had rain enough, and will yield an abundant harvest. The late corn has suffered in the low places from too much rain. The ditches and drainage generally having been neglected. Several planters are still putting corn in the ground as the overflow water recedes.

The middle of July is late in this country for corn planting, and we fear the yield will not pay for its labor and expense. So much continued moisture from overflow and rain in this country, which has been the cause of many cases of summer and bilious fevers have been reported, but our physicians treat them successfully.

The reports from the Bayou Macon Hills are still favorable. The planters out there having planted much more corn than cotton, have a very fair prospect of living next year—without a cotton crop. They have generally acted wisely in the planting of their crops.—*Carroll Record*, 13th.

A FORTUNATE ACTRESS.—The Montgomery *Mail* has the following in reference to Miss Charlotte Thompson, who met with such favor in our city. Miss Thompson has a fine plantation on the Alabama river, about five miles below Montgomery. The *Mail* says:

"Her cotton crop is said to be one of the very best in this section, while her corn, oats and wheat, etc., are most promising. Her plantation, known as 'Esperanza,' is well located on the banks of the Alabama, about five miles distant from the city, and her entire estate is in the best possible condition.

"Her mother resides with her on her estate, and she has been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of a competent superintendent, as well as faithful laborers. Miss T is justly proud of her plantation, and it is her intention to make her residence in Alabama. She left on the 16th ult. for New York, and goes thence to her beautiful summer residence on the Hudson, where she will remain until the fall dramatic season opens, when she will commence her usual starring tour, returning to this city after the conclusion of her engagements on the stage. Miss Charlotte is now the acknowledged "queen of the American stage," and as she is yet young in years and endowed with the finest social accomplishments and the requisite genius and ambition, she is destined to achieve even greater triumphs.—*Mobile Tribune*.

FATHER OF A DAUGHTER OF HON. AARON V. BROWN.—A most interesting case has just been decided in Nashville. Miss Cynthia Saunders, the daughter of Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, was married during the war to a Col Williams, a Federal officer. He won her affections while at Nashville some protection to her family's property during the war. He no sooner married her, according to some of the witnesses, than he commenced her by his treatment into his trembling and wretched slave, instead of his adored wife. In this condition he moved her to his mother's home in Philadelphia, where she pined away and died. While thus tortured, he is alleged to have coerced a will, which leaves all the property to him and his heirs in perpetuity, primo facie from its benefits her fond mother and loving sister and brother.

But the dying lie sent her mother a blasphemous dispatch, informing her of the approaching dissolution of her daughter, his wife. Mrs. Brown hastened to Philadelphia, where she found her daughter, the favorite of all who visited her family circle, and afterwards as she lay wasted into lovely womanhood, and on sympathizing with her relatives in the deep misery which her marriage entailed. The fiery found Williams the will. Williams resorted to the usual devices of a desperate and defeated litigant. He gives misconduct of a surgeon and that other law, so fashionable in these days of the due outside pressure, because he is an ex-Federal officer.—*Memphis Appeal*.

THE CATERPILLARS.—According to the report of several well informed and reliable planters, it appears that the caterpillars have already made their appearance in several cotton fields in St Landry parish. The damage which they cause are not very great, as the bolls are only beginning to develope themselves. A and poss pect, truly.—*Courier*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—On calling the roll last night, Mr. Moore in the chair, there were found to be but six members present. The meeting was an adjourned one for the sole purpose of taking action in regard to city money. Mr. McCulloch moved an adjournment till Saturday evening on account of the Finance Committee not having had time to present their expected report. The motion was amended and the Board accordingly adjourned till 7½ o'clock Monday evening.

Assignee in Bankruptcy.—Mr. George Soulé, one of the principal creditors of Mr. Jacob Barker's Bank of Commerce, having been invited, has consented to become the assignee in bankruptcy of Mr. Barker's estate.

The Shina Quirk Perjury Case.—This case was resumed yesterday before acting Recorder Stith, and again continued till 11 o'clock to-day. The testimony was not particularly material or interesting.

Died of Cholera.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Eliza Counerdey, aged 56 years, who died at the corner of Celestine and Marigny streets. Verdict: Died of cholera.

Strange Occurrence.—As Mr N. Meyer opened his store, No 181 Rampart street, yesterday morning, he was met with a rush of smoke from the premises, which were searched and two bolts of cloth on one of the shelves were found burned to cinders. The circumstance seems inexplicable, especially since Mr. Meyer was insured for only $6000, or about one half the value of his goods.

Suspected Arson.—Dr. E. A. Rossy was arrested yesterday, by order of the Chief of Police, and is in prison to await further hearing, on suspicion of having fired his drug store, No. 181 Rampart street. A preliminary investigation was made before the Chief. Dr. Rossy stated that he got up from his bed, near his store, about 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and but a short while after his store keeper left, and that on noticing his store he found smoke issuing from the premises, and that he called Miss Laura Thompson with a bucket of water with which he put out the fire.

The store, belonging to Mr. Bodnick, was under seizure for rent due by accused. He took other measures to make sure the fire was extinguished, and then went to report the fact to the Chief of Police. Women in the house stated that the Doctor went into the premises through the transom window over the door, the store being securely locked, came out and went in again same way. Mary Robinson, crying, asked him what he was trying to do, knocked open the door, and handed her something. He handed Sarah Sanderson, a colored washerwoman, a bottle filled with something which smelled sulphurous. The stock of drugs is insured in the name of A. F. Reid for $1700 in the Crescent Insurance office. We will add, that from our knowledge of Dr. Rossy we should never suspect him of arson, and hope that he will clear himself of all imputation.

Contempt of Court.—A. Cook and E. Thomas had a quarrel in the Second District Recorder's Court, Wednesday, and being rather disorderly, were arrested, but released on bonds for their appearance. Yesterday acting Recorder Montamat sent them both to prison for one hour for contempt of court.

Mutiny.—Nineteen colored soldiers, charged with mutiny at Hospital City, were brought to this city and confined in the military prison. They belonged to Company A, 38th United States Cavalry.

Suspected Murder.—James A. Morgan, suspected of having murdered a man in the parish of Pointe Coupee, where, it is said, the people could not arrest him, has been apprehended by the military authorities and brought to this city for trial, the jail in that parish being regarded as insecure.

Robbery.—Tuesday night the premises of Cyprien Martinez, corner of Marais street and Carondelet Walk, were entered and robbed of $60 in gold, $50 in gold, $15 in gold dollars, and a gold watch and other valuables. Jean Marie, alias Camas, and Pierre Talon, alias Meunier, have been arrested on suspicion. Talon was stabbed by Moratini but escaped.

Oysters in November.—Oysters are to be had at but a few places in New Orleans in summer, and are generally regarded as unhealthy at this season. Still there is no law against their being sold at any time of the year. We learn that Mr. Jos. Tebault, will, we understand call the attention of the Board of Health to the propriety of prohibiting their use during the summer months as a sanitary precaution.

The Rule of Maximilian.

[From the London Morning Herald, June 3.]

During several weeks past all the journalists of New York seem to have exercised their inventive faculties upon a drama, tragical enough in conception, but in its execution ludicrous, but which, in their hands, has swelled into the material for a hundred stage plays. A foundation scarcely more substantial than air has been supplied from time to time by the Juarist correspondence with whom they are in communication. The latest tidings of these miserable gentlemen, though strangely wounded, are such as we are able to comment upon with satisfaction. Juarez has "pardoned" Maximilian; that is, he has commuted the sentence into banishment. There was much in the character of these ferocious and unrelished proceedings, which, in the enlightened opinion of the world, have the upper hand in Mexico, to prepare us to lend ear to the horrible news which first reached us. Maximilian, it was said, had been murdered in cold blood by his enemies. This is the treatment which Mexican warriors are in the habit of giving to their vanquished foes. Mexican chieftain may have been the kinsman, even the friend of his conqueror; they may have broken bread together, or pledged friendly alliance but a week before; but one saw, or thought he saw, his opportunity, and rifled against the other, and the traitor is greeted with general acclamation and execration by the conquered should die. If this was the fate which for forty years past Mexican had inflicted from Mexican as the penalty of defeat, could it have been expected that a foreigner, an interloper, should be permitted to escape? Maximilian is more hated by Juarez and Rechedeg and Romero than any one of these trivial bandits could be by another. He bore the brunt too, of that third for vengeance which hounded on the inferior scoundrels to the one purpose of crushing him, to wipe out in blood and slaughter the long drawn humiliation of the French invasion and deposition. There is the difference, however, between their late Austrian Emperor and a native born Mexican. We hear of their murdering each other, no doubt, at some future time, but, hitherto they had slain in cold blood the European Prince, the illustrious member of a noble but unfortunate family, the brave Austrian who had fought so long and so well in the desperate attempt to save Mexico from herself, who, can measure the indignation which would have been expressed in the side of the Atlantic by the dastardly deed, or the effect which it would have had in recoil on the feeble Juarez by which the Republican party would provoke in Mexico, on the very lives of the savages who would have deserved to be hunted like wild beasts over the face of the earth? We only then so thanks for having spared his life; we know that they have done a good thing for themselves. Maximilian will receive a hearty welcome on his return to Europe than he ever had in that new country of his adoption which so soon cost him out. The confirmation of the tidings of his death, if true, would have been the necessity of dwelling on that painful controversy which was already beginning to rage in the relief of his death. Never, perhaps, was a prince more in demand for the tragic denouement of the Mexican business, the French Government, which has abandoned the Emperor, and the United States, which had insisted on that abandonment.

Are We Prospering.

It is a quite common opinion that when we have heard it said that the prosperity of the country at large is seriously retarded. Many persons believe that the remarkable business activity which we had two or three years ago was indicative of great national prosperity; and that class likewise believe that the country at large is suffering materially from the prostration of business. The fact is, however, that we are far more prosperous as a nation than we have been at any period since the commencement of the rebellion. Prosperity implies thrift, progress, the accumulation of wealth and the means of happiness. We are prospering just in proportion as we develope our resources and add to the national store. That we are doing this at the present time, to a greater extent than we did at any period of the war, no one can reasonably deny. We now have two or three million more laborers in the field of productive industry than we had three or four years ago, and the additional wealth resulting from this labor is a matter of great consequence.

Again, we are now destroying and consuming no accumulations. Every man is obliged to furnish his own living now, whereas, during the war, we had an immense army of idlers to be kept in support. It was only a fictious prosperity that we enjoyed before. Individuals suddenly made fortunes and money was plenty, but it was the result of the laying off its previous earnings. It was in the condition of a man who accumulates money by hard labor and slow gains for years, and then squanders it in a day. Manufacturing industry was very active while the war was in progress, but it was directed in great part to supply the army. It is from the earth that wealth generally comes. Agriculture and mining are the primary sources of all wealth, and when labor is withdrawn from these spheres, a direct blow is struck at national prosperity. At the present time we have promise of abundant crops—the largest we have had for some years, and there is every reason to believe that we will add more to the national store during this year, than we have done since the war commenced. Dull times are always with us, and people are more careful of their money than they were some time ago, and they are more disposed to accumulate, rather than to live upon past earnings. The less we buy and the more we produce, the richer we will become as a nation.—*New York Sun*.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—On last Friday three black men went to the house of Rev. Peter Foscue, in Jones county, N. C., and shot up the whole family in all out-houses on the premises, after which they robbed the house of all its contents; and the family thought to which they fled from confinement, the scoundrels set upon them and committed some of the most cruel murders ever recorded.

The first victims were Mr. Foscue and wife, who were taken out and murdered before the eyes of their children. The next seized Mrs. Whitty (a daughter of Mr. Foscue) and child, an infant four or five months old, and after snatching the child from her arms and killing it, they murdered the mother. Miss Foscue caught up another child and started to run, when she was fired upon by the miscreants, and beaten and left for dead. Providence, she still continued her way, however, and succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house two and a half miles distant from the scene of the murder. Upon examining the child it was found to be dead.

The Sheriff of Craven left Newbern with a posse on Tuesday, and a meeting of the citizens of that city was called on the same day to concert proper measures to aid in the capture of the murderers. Gov. Worth offered $500 reward for their apprehension.—*Norfolk Day Book, 3d.*

Senator said in a speech the other day that it would be the duty of the Senate, in a few months, to welcome colored Senators to places among them.

Senator complained, in the Senate, last Saturday, that Congress hadn't been Radical enough. It is just as impossible to complete that the devil isn't wicked enough.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

Important from Washington.

Suggestions for Having Levee Bonds Signed.

CONGRESS.

Proposed Steam Mail to China.

Inquiry as to "Maximilian's Decree."

Wilson Lauds the Mexicans.

Action Concerning Indian Affairs.

Proposed Withholding of Payment of Cotton Claims.

Sympathy with Candia.

Logan Calls for an Anti-Filibustering Proclamation.

Equal Rights in District of Columbia.

The Surratt Trial.

Meeting in New York.

Sympathy for Maximilian.

Armed Intervention Favored.

FROM EUROPE.

Probable Insanity of Maximilian's Mother.

Grand Naval Review.

Cotton Firm.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Louisville, July 18.—Sales 162 hhds Tobacco: logs $3 to $5, medium last $17 50, selections $21 75. Flour: low grades nominal. A No. 1 new $12 50 to $13. New Wheat $1 75 to $2. Corn, delivered, $1 to $1 05. Oats, in bulk, 85c. Mess Pork, $25. Bacon, shoulders 11½c, clear sides, packed, 14½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Cotton firmer, though not quotably higher. Sugar firmer. New Orleans 14½ to 15½c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 30c.

London, July 18—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £150,000.

Liverpool, July 18—Evening.—Cotton closed firm—sales 15,000 bales middling uplands 10¾; middling Orleans 10¾.

London, July 18.—The American Government is endeavoring to secure the release of Geo. Nagle.

Dublin, July 18.—Six of the Waterford rioters have been convicted and imprisoned.

London, July 18.—Over one thousand vessels, with spectators, attended the naval review. Victoria and suite were on the yacht Victoria and Albert, the Sultan on the Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty, and all members of the Government were present.

Vienna, July 18.—Letters received here state that Maximilian's mother gives evidence of insanity.

Southampton, July 18.—It is estimated that the great naval review which occurred yesterday, off Spithead, cost £50,000. Gun gunboat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed at the time, but no other accident occurred. The rain also seriously interfered with the programme of evolutions, and the proposed illumination of the fleet in the evening.

Liverpool, July 18.—The raft Nonpareil was spoken on Wednesday. Craft and crew were doing well, and required no assistance.

Southwest Pass, July 18.—Went to sea at 3 P. M. steamship Lillian. The Alice grounded on the middle ground inside the bar this morning. Only one buoy on this portion of the bar.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, July 18.—Squally, with heavy rain. Wind shifting from N. to W. by N. Arrived Steamship Gen Sherman, Pendleton, Belize, to W. P. Buckley; British steamship Alice, Fulton, Liverpool, June 23, to J. H. Albridge, Decan & Co.

Went to sea: Steamship Liberty and schooner Henry Travis.

Washington, July 18.—Mathews, the actor, publishes the concluding sentence of Booth's letter: "For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do—but posterity I am sure will justify me. Men who love their country better than gold or life." Signed, John W. Booth, Payne, Harold, Atzerodt.

The *Intelligencer* publishes a parallel between Barrars and Logan, in which the following paragraph occurs: "Barrars first fawned upon the Bourbons, then murdered them. Logan first went into the rebel army the poor people of Southern Illinois, whom he had educated in the doctrines of secession, and then boasted that he had put to the sword, more of his innocent dupes than any other man of his age in the army."

Barrars has gone to his account, and left behind him a name, at once the most contemptible and the most infamous in history. Logan, when he shall have, another fourth year, lived, should abjure his race and country; assume the garb of a savage, and wash his mouth with blood, as was well said, his predecessor in the dark qualities which are the proper objects of hatred and absolute harmony.

New York, July 18.—A fire last night, in East Twenty-second street, destroyed a distillery and bonded warehouse—loss, $500,000.

The French Government has purchased the monitor Onondaga.

London, July 18.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 18.—Noon.—Cotton firm—prices unchanged—sales 12,000 bales. Bread stuffs firmer. Wheat advanced 2d. Corn steady. Pork and Bacon unchanged.

London, July 18.—The naval review in honor of the Sultan was the most magnificent ever witnessed in English waters. The high admiral of the fleet, Prince Alfred, hoisted the flag. The squadron numbered eighty vessels, bearing 1100 guns.

Liverpool, July 18—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active. Sales 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands advanced to 10¾. Middling Orleans 10¾.

Havre, July 18.—Flour 11 to 15c. lower. Pork dull at $27 75 to $28 81. Lard quiet at 12 to 12c. Cotton quiet and steady. Middling Uplands 78c.

Stocks quiet and steady. Government securities firmly. Gold 139¾; sterling, time, 110¾ to 110⅝; sight 110⅝. 5-20's, '62 coupons, 111¾.

Antwerp & Dean.

Southwest Pass, July 18.—Steamship Alice from Liverpool, crossed the bar at 11:30 A. M.

Corn Sugar.

We learn from the Montreal *Pay* that a Mr. N. Pigeon, of Montreal, has, by resident avocation, in the United States, has succeeded in a task which has repeatedly baffled the experts of Europe. It is not less than the production of perfectly crystallized sugar from Indian corn. The discovery, which to-day has exhibited little statement. Opening with a fair exposition the movement has continued quite general throughout, and upon the whole the business falls considerably below yesterday's transactions, nevertheless the diminution is not attributable to the inability of buyers to make purchases, but to the fact that they were in most instances unable to find the descriptions of Cotton required. It is true there was a little more favorable inclination in the market, but they were held at such figures as to prevent buyers, most of whose orders were limited, from operating to any extent. Under these circumstances the sales have been restricted, amounting at the close to barely 800 bales, taken by Spinners at prices as follows: Ordinary and firm prices, the market closing at our quotations with a hardening tendency. With the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 17 to 19c. Good Ordinary 21 to 22c. Low Middling 23 to 24c, and Middling 25½ to 26½c. The Liverpool intelligence arrived too late to exercise any material influence on the operations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 192,022
Received previously	755,112—755,112
Received yesterday	1,000
Sent to Great Britain	371,115
Sent to France	90
Sent to Northern ports	1,000
Sent coastwise	1,000
Burnt and damaged Cotton	1,000
Stock, sample, &c.	19,328—409,603
Cleared to-day	800
Cleared previously	825,710—825,510
Stock on hand and on shipboard	45,645

TOBACCO.—The movement to-day has been less active, yet the business realized has been a limited character of the offerings, as well as by the unwillingness of buyers to accede to the enhanced demands of holders. Sales have been confined to small lots, mostly confined to a few lots at figures which have been withheld. We report the market firm at the subjoined quotations:

LIGHT.		BRIGHT.	
Inferior and Trashy		Inferior and Trashy	
Good Leaf	4 @ 4½	Lugs	4½ @ 5
Good Lugs	4½ @ 5	Good Lugs	5 @ 5½
Low Leaf	5 @ 6	Low Leaf	5½ @ 6
Medium Leaf	6 @ 7½	Medium Leaf	7 @ 8
Fair Leaf	7½ @ 8½	Fair Leaf	8 @ 9½
Fine Leaf	9½ @ 12½	Fine Leaf	12 @ 13½
Choice Leaf	12½ @ 14½	Choice Leaf	14½ @ 16

FREIGHTS.—We have no change of a reputable character to notice under this heading. The offerings coastwise are still light, while the shipments to foreign ports exhibited rather less animation. We have no alteration to make in rates, which are as follows: 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ¾c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston, 45c per bbl for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. C T Bailey, steamer to Liverpool, 34c per bbl for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Tobacco; by sail to Liverpool 9.16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1¼c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is only a moderate enquiry for Louisiana Sugar, the stock of which is now very limited, and we consequently confined to small retail lots. We quote 13¾c for Fair; 15c for strictly Prime; 15¾c to 16c for Choice, and Clarified and 16½c to 17c per lb for White. There is a fair enquiry for Cuba Sugar, but the stock is light and firmly held. Cuba Molasses is in large supply, but there is little or no demand. It is quoted at 47¼ to 50c per gallon. Prime Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 14½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet. There is a good demand for the choice grades of Extra, but transactions are restricted by the scarcity of supplies. The sales to-day embrace 710 bbls, of which 400 Prime at $10 75; 200 do, in lots, at $11; 50 Double Extra at $11 75; 200 Choice do at $12; 150 Choice at $18 50 per bbl, and 100 do on private terms.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm, operations being restricted by light supplies. Sales to-day 2400 sacks, of which 2000 Yellow Mixed at $1 25 per bushel, and 400 White at $1 40.

OATS—The stock in first hands is reduced to only a few small lots. Prices are very firm. We note sales of 1000 sacks at 95c, and 400 do, in lots, at $1 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is dull at $2 to $2 10 per 100 lbs.

HAY—We note a sale of 150 bales choice at $27 per ton. The market continues quiet with a light demand for the local trade. We quote $14 to $18 for Inferior; $20 to $22 for Fair; $24 to $26 for Prime, and $27 to $28 per ton for Choice.

PORK—The market is quiet, with a fair stock. We note a sale of 50 bbls Mess at $25, it is retailing in small lots, from store, at $25 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is in fair jobbing demand. The stock of Shoulders is exhausted. The supply of Ribbed Sides is light, while that of Clear Sides is ample. Ribbed Sides are held at 13½ to 14c; Clear Sides at 15c, and sugar-cured Hams at 18 to 22c per lb, according to quality.

LARD—The supply is very light and with an active demand. Prices are looking up. A lot 70 tierces sold to-day at 13¼c. Yesterday evening, not enough for a quotation, we sold a few lots, at 13½c per lb. It is held at 13¾c in tierces and 14c in kegs.

GREEN MEATS—Dry salted Shoulders are quoted at 11½c per lb.

BUTTER—The stock of Butter is large and the demand small. We quote 25 to 30c per lb for good Northern, and 15 to 20c per lb for new Western.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for the best grades, the stock of which is light. The prices quotations, however, are plenty and dull. We quote 14 to 15c for Choice Western, and 16c per lb. for Northern.

LARD OIL—We quote Lard Oil at $1 25½ per gallon.

COAL OIL—The stock in case is fair, while that in barrels is light. The demand is only moderate, yet holders generally are firm. We quote 50 barrels Kerosene at 46 to 48c in bbls, and 62½ to 65c in case.

STAR CANDLES—Are in light stock and fair demand at 20c for 12 oz; 19c for 13 oz; 18c for 14 oz, and 20c for full weight.

A SHOCKING INHUMANITY—*Two Girls Murder their Step Mother.*—A few days ago a most shocking and brutal murder was committed in Paint Rock settlement, sixth civil district of this county, which, for brutality and fiendishness, surpasses anything of the kind that we have ever been called upon to chronicle.

It appears that a Mrs Hicks and her two stepdaughters, named respectively Mary and Keziah, had for some time lived unpleasantly together, when the two daughters determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly, with this monstrous intent, they forcibly conveyed their unfortunate victim to the smokehouse near by, and commenced a series of tortures that even the veriest savage would have shrunk back from and grown hideous at—such was the enormity of their barbarity and wickedness.

They first attempted to strangle their victim to death; but, failing in that, the fiends in human shape bethought themselves of a more refined, as well as expeditious mode of accomplishing their object, which was to pour melted lead into the ear of their helpless victim, and then to make assurance doubly sure, these devoted daughters struck the prostrate and dying woman several blows on the head with an axe.

Supposing the old lady dead or dying—they published the "job"—the Christian daughters left their mother weltering in her blood and went to—church.

Some of the neighbors soon after coming in found Mrs. Hicks in the condition the daughters left her, administered restoratives and revived her sufficiently to relate the above detailed facts.

We learn that Mrs. Hicks has since died of her injuries, and that the murderers are still at large, having secreted themselves so as to prevent the officers of the law from arresting them.—*Kingston Tennessean, July 11.*

Gounod is composing an opera from an episode in the "Inferno."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 18, 1867.

The general market has continued quiet, with no variation of importance to be reported in any of the leading departments of trade. The movement in Cotton has been limited, operations being controlled by the limited character of the offerings, as well as by the increased disparity existing between the views of buyers and sellers, and consequently the sales have been restricted, aggregating barely 850 bales, at unsettled but still prices, the market closing at our quotations, with a tendency to additional firmness.

An improved feeling has characterized the movement in Coin, caused by the receipt of dispatches announcing an advance in Wall street. Gold opened week at 139¾ against 139¾, at New York, but subsequently stiffened, and closed very firm at about 139¾ to 140. The offerings were light throughout, and most buyers were disinclined to operate, only a trifling business has been transacted, embracing $1000, $2000, $5200, $2800 and $8000 at 139¾, $3000 at 139⅞, $5000 at 140, $1000 at the same, and $2500, Mexican dollars at Custom House valuation, at 137¾. In Silver we notice sales of $500 in American halves at 132¾, $900 do at 133, and 2000 Mexican dollars at 2 per cent. premium for Gold.

We have again to report a limited movement in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were restricted throughout, and as the demand was rather light only a few bills have been negotiated, including the following to bankers: Bankers £1700 At sterling at 154¼, £3000 first class at 152¾, £2000 do at 153, £850 bank bills at 153¾, and £500 do at the same. The sales of francs comprised 30,000 bankers' at 5 5-8, and 20,000 bank at the same. The market was so completely unsettled at the close that we deem it inexpedient to further attempting to give accurate quotations, which are accordingly omitted in this number.

The Stock market has been quiet, and somewhat weaker. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, several being willing to draw at that rate, while the current demand was limited throughout. The supply of commercial was rather restricted, and as most dealers were disposed to wait for these rates, and rates generally to holders, only a small business has been done, comprising $2000 $18,000 and $35,000 New York sight at ¼ premium, $10,000 at 5-16, $5000 at ⅜, $9000 at same, and $2000 sixty days at 1¼ per cent discount. The following rates for commercial paper were in the market yesterday:

There were no sales reported in Stocks, buyers manifesting renewed unwillingness to operate unless induced thereto by concessions from holders.

City Bonds were dull, no sales being reported. The Consolidated are still quoted at 90, to 88, and the Railroad issues at 75 to 80 according to the original issue. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 50 to 55.

There was nothing of moment reported in Uncurrent Money. City Treasury notes were selling at 50 to 60 per cent discount, buyers and sellers, and 9 to 10c for the large denominations, twenties. There is less disposition manifested to place them on sale. The quotations of Uncurrent are regulated by the Gold and Silver Treasury notes at 70 to 80c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at auction.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 18, 1867.

COTTON—With a fair demand from the respective light receipts, and rather discouraging accounts from the interior, the indisposition of holders to press the supplies on hand, caused a firmer feeling in the market. The cotton to day has exhibited little statement. Opening with a fair exposition the movement has continued quite general throughout, and upon the whole the business falls considerably below yesterday's transactions, nevertheless the diminution is not attributable to the inability of buyers to make purchases, but to the fact that they were in most instances unable to find the descriptions of Cotton required. It is true there was a little more favorable inclination in the market, but they were held at such figures as to prevent buyers, most of whose orders were limited, from operating to any extent. Under these circumstances the sales have been restricted, amounting at the close to barely 800 bales, taken by Spinners at prices as follows: Ordinary and firm prices, the market closing at our quotations with a hardening tendency. With the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 17 to 19c. Good Ordinary 21 to 22c. Low Middling 23 to 24c, and Middling 25½ to 26½c. The Liverpool intelligence arrived too late to exercise any material influence on the operations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 192,022
Received previously	755,112—755,112
Received yesterday	1,000
Sent to Great Britain	371,115
Sent to France	90
Sent to Northern ports	1,000
Sent coastwise	1,000
Burnt and damaged Cotton	1,000
Stock, sample, &c.	19,328—409,603
Cleared to-day	800
Cleared previously	825,710—825,510
Stock on hand and on shipboard	45,645

TOBACCO—The movement to-day has been less active, yet the business realized has been a limited character of the offerings, as well as by the unwillingness of buyers to accede to the enhanced demands of holders. Sales have been confined to small lots, mostly confined to a few lots at figures which have been withheld. We report the market firm at the subjoined quotations:

LIGHT.		BRIGHT.	
Inferior and Trashy		Inferior and Trashy	
Good Leaf	4 @ 4½	Lugs	4½ @ 5
Good Lugs	4½ @ 5	Good Lugs	5 @ 5½
Low Leaf	5 @ 6	Low Leaf	5½ @ 6
Medium Leaf	6 @ 7½	Medium Leaf	7 @ 8
Fair Leaf	7½ @ 8½	Fair Leaf	8 @ 9½
Fine Leaf	9½ @ 12½	Fine Leaf	12 @ 13½
Choice Leaf	12½ @ 14½	Choice Leaf	14½ @ 16

FREIGHTS—We have no change of a reputable character to notice under this heading. The offerings coastwise are still light, while the shipments to foreign ports exhibited rather less animation. We have no alteration to make in rates, which are as follows: 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ¾c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston, 45c per bbl for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. C T Bailey, steamer to Liverpool, 34c per bbl for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Tobacco; by sail to Liverpool 9.16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1¼c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is only a moderate enquiry for Louisiana Sugar, the stock of which is now very limited, and we consequently confined to small retail lots. We quote 13¾c for Fair; 15c for strictly Prime; 15¾c to 16c for Choice, and Clarified and 16½c to 17c per lb for White. There is a fair enquiry for Cuba Sugar, but the stock is light and firmly held. Cuba Molasses is in large supply, but there is little or no demand. It is quoted at 47¼