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Daily or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Daily or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, with regular, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business or letter notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line extra.
All "Transient" Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till ordered out.
All Ads. with regular advertisers shall be rendered once a month.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 16 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,158.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the twentieth of June. This is highly satisfactory, for it is a painful fact that a very small proportion of our old voters have yet registered, and we fear that many of them have not yet made up their minds as to the propriety of doing so. We cannot possibly understand how any man, who is not in doubt upon his position as the Military law, can hesitate upon this point. It is so manifestly every man's duty to be prepared to vote, so as to ease of an emergency that we do not see how there can be a second thought about it. But although a longer time is given no man should delay: for it should be remembered that the political parties count up every man, and derive a strong moral support from numbers. Let every one, then, who feels an interest in his party, go at once and register. Delay can do no good; it may be the means of doing much good if you register at once.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We had the pleasure of meeting our energetic and enterprising friend, Capt. De Haven, yesterday evening—the Captain having just returned from a business tour through the North-west. We have previously mentioned the kind reception given the Captain in Louisville, and learn from him, that it was the same in every city. He finds the people of the West both generous and hospitable, and anxious to promote trade with this city. The leading men of the West, received the plans of the Navigation Company with great favor, and some of the best known steamboat men have given the Captain's plans their approval. He has been so successful as could have been expected, has enlisted the aid and influence of many good men, and has received proposals from many engineers and builders. Among these we may mention the names of Capt. John Litherbury, of Cincinnati, a celebrated steamboat builder; Merton'ds Starkman, the Niles Works, and Robert Moore & Sons, of Cincinnati. E. A. Castle, the great railroad man of Chicago, has taken stock, has given his personal influence, and has enlisted that of his friends in the enterprise. All of the above named builders have not only endorsed the plans, but propose to take stock. All this speaks well for the future of the company. Capt. De Haven is now in the city to report progress, &c., and can be seen at No. 20 Carondelet street, for a few days.

DODBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The attention of ladies and others is called to the announcement of the President of this institution, relative to arrangements which have been made for the summer months for instruction in the elegant art of chirography, and other valuable accomplishments. The attention of misses and young gentlemen and youths is particularly called to this announcement. Ladies, it will be seen, can be instructed in penmanship and bookkeeping, etc., as they are in Europe.

RE-OPENING OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD TO BRASHEAR.—We are pleased to announce that a train ran through to Brashear and back yesterday, and that this road will be regularly re-opened for business on the 20th inst. On and after that date the daily passenger train will leave Brashear at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Algiers at 10:20 A. M. Leave Algiers at 3 P. M., arrive at Brashear at 7 P. M. On steamship days the Texas train (which will stop at all stations for passengers) will leave Algiers at 8.30 A. M. for Brashear, returning same day. The ferry boat for passengers will leave the St. Ann street landing one half an hour before the time for trains to leave Algiers.

Freights for points on the road and on Bayou Teche will be received on and after the 19th instant.

Freight delivered up to 3:30 P. M. will go up the road the same night.

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

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

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

AMUSEMENTS.—To-night will be the last of the summer season at the Academy of Music, for which occasion a capital bill is selected.

There will be a balloon ascension and other interesting exhibitions by the Bulstars and Zazettes, on Esplanade street, near the corner of Broad street.

The balloon ascension, intended to come off at the Fair Grounds, has been postponed till further notice, on account of the unsuitable condition of the ground.

SOCIAL DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—We are in receipt of tickets to a "Social Club Dramatic Performance," to be given Monday evening, at Mr. W. A. Cohen's photographic gallery, No. 57 Camp street.

The through New Orleans steamer Vigo, says the Alabama State Sentinel, reached Montgomery in four days from New Orleans.

SAILING OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Holmes, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—Col. W. B. Gow, engineer of the north section of this railway, entered the field on Monday with a corps of engineers, consisting of J. C. Anderson, formerly connected with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and James C. Long, of Chattanooga, assistant engineers, and a large force of rodmen, chainmen, laborers, etc. The initial point of survey is at the side of the passenger depot of the company, situated on ground ceded by the city, on Montgomery Avenue, near Williams Boulevard. The survey will be made from this point to the Ocean river. The line of the Chattanooga Railroad at the base of Lookout Mountain will be surveyed with reference to the construction of a double track, by means of "rip-raps." The speedy construction of this road is a fixed fact. The men at the head of the enterprise have brains and money, and there is no such word as fail in their vocabulary.—Nashville Press and Times.

A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT FALLS HEIR TO A LARGE ESTATE.—We learn that Mr John Antrim, of the well-known firm of Antrim & Street, doing business on Main street in this city, has been heir to a very handsome fortune in Ireland, consisting of the Antrim estate, the property of the late Earl of Antrim, situated in the county of Antrim, the most northern county of Ireland. It is one of the finest estates in Ireland, its genealogy being traceable back for several hundred years, and supported by large wealth. The value of the property left by the Earl is estimated at seven millions pounds sterling, or $35,000,000 in gold. Mr Antrim comes in for the property with three other heirs, his share being between three and four million pounds. We learn that he is third or fourth heir in Ireland descent. One of the heirs lives in New Jersey and another is in Philadelphia.

Mr. Antrim is about forty years of age, is a married man, residing on Garrison avenue, and enjoyed a competency of this world's goods before this affluent addition to his resources. He formerly resided in Cairo, Illinois, and has been a citizen of St. Louis three or four years. He is a very modest, retiring gentleman, who would be very far from courting any notoriety or public mention. But when Dame Fortune distinguishes a man so much she showers upon him the best riches of an earthen, even the most ostentatious and vain most expect to have in abundance, and which is being greatly sought and talked about as a most distinguished object of social interest. We are sure that no one will begrudge him his good fortune, for he enjoys among those who know him the reputation of a an upright and enterprising merchant and most modest gentleman.

The Indebtedness tax question, which is so vigorously put by Judge Chase, of Irish freedom, is ably discussed by the Irish press in regard to the tax on the Irish people, which is imposed by treaties with Germany, Austria, and other countries, and which has made half the revenue of Great Britain. A bill has been passed by Prussia and secured the Austrian "right of jurisdiction" in consideration of taxes, provided for by treaties. The Prussian provision of jurisdiction, gives to the highest bidder has resulted in bankrupting poor landowners, and Austrian provisions have been accepted by bankrupts in order to escape from the payment of taxes. Even when both notes and bonds are taxed, the Irish people have been taxed by bankrupts and some other taxes. The bill mentioned does not cure these resistances on the ground, but it relieves the people of Ireland from the payment of taxes, which in England and Scotland, and in Ireland, and throughout the world, is better, brings the poor

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court.—Judge M. H. Durell.—In this Court, yesterday, Judge Durell refused that part of the motion filed by the claimants of the proceeds of the brig Dashing Wave, and Cargo, where they prayed that an attachment for contempt be issued against Cuthbert Bullitt, late U. S. Marshal. He, however, sustained that part of the rule which called on Mr. Bullitt to show cause why he should not deposit the funds in question in the Sub Treasury of the United States, and prosecuted judgment against the amount held by Mr. B. and due to the claimants in this case.

The Court having invited argument from the bar generally on the question of the validity of obligations entered into previous to the late war, for state property which remain unadjusted, the Hon. John S. Weller (late of California) addressed the Court in support of the validity of such obligations, and Mr. E. C. Billings followed on the other side.

No points were made by either speaker that are not already familiar to our readers and to the profession generally. Governor Weller rested principally upon the proposition that a contract which was valid in the place where and at the time when it was entered into ought to be held every where, and at all times as having been a valid contract; that although such a contract might subsequently have been declared unlawful, yet that fact ought not to affect a covenant which was in all respects in conformity with the laws of the land when such covenant was entered into; in other words, that the doctrine of *lex loci contractus* governed in this and in all other like cases, and that no nation or State had the right to dictate to any other nation or State what contracts should be *contra bonos mores*; that numerous decisions has settled this to be the law both in Europe and America; that the Constitution and laws of the United States and repeated judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States recognised slaves as property, and the traffic in them not contrary to law.

Mr Billings rested upon the proposition that slavery having been in its inception, immoral, wicked and contrary to natural right, no unexecuted contract having such property for its consideration, ought now to be enforced, seeing that slavery and with it—he argued—all its concomitants had been swept out of existence. He pleaded in behalf of that "higher law" which, he said, justified as well disobedience to an unrighteous command as refusal to carry out an iniquitous agreement.

No other arguments being offered the Court took the important question under advisement.

In the case of the United States vs. the steamer "Gray Jacket" and cargo, the decree of condemnation of this Court having been affirmed by the Supreme Court at Washington, on motion of S. H. Torry, U. S. Attorney, judgment was entered for one half of the proceeds, $16,560 81, in favor of the government, and same amount in favor of the captors.

For same reason and in same manner in the case of the United States vs the "Win Bagley" and cargo, the intervention of Joshua Bragdon having been rejected, judgment was entered for $100,079 41 in favor of the government, and same amount awarded to the captors.

Meeting of Mr. Barker's Depositors—Some one hundred and fifty of the depositors in the Bank of Commerce (Jacob Barker's) met in the Lyceum Hall last evening, Prof. Geo. Soulé presiding.

Prof Soulé stated that Mr Barker had stated emphatically that he would not declare himself a bankrupt nor assign his property, but on the contrary would resist the suit of the creditors already brought against him to force him into bankruptcy, saying he had sufficient to pay the creditors in full, if he could only have time to collect the money owed him two or three years hence. Prof. Soulé stated that he could not believe that Barker intended to cheat his creditors. Prof. Soulé stated that he was not a believer in the opinion of Barker's friends, and now believed he would be able to pay his creditors. Prof. Soulé stated that he was not a Barker partisan, but was in favor of giving Barker a fair chance to return what

[illegible] by J. H. Walton & Des[illegible], took place yesterday, June 15, 1867:

One lot of [illegible] between Fort and Philip street	$175c 00
One house and lot on Barracks street, adjoining [illegible]	2 00 00
One lot on Barracks street, between Front and [illegible]	125 00
One lot on Barracks street	125 00
One lot on Barracks street	125 00
One lot on Barracks street	125 00
One lot on Barracks street	125 00

The Pope Case.—Theodore Copperamith, Nizzy Jeanty, Jerome May and Adolph Whitman, the latter a married man, were arraigned before Recorder Vennard yesterday, on the charge of having assaulted a young lady on Thursday evening, but on account of the young lady being under medical treatment, the case was continued till Tuesday May, we learn, made a full breast of the affair to Lieut. Schenecker, stating that they are all four guilty. The girl who was so brutally outraged is an orphan.

Asylum, No. 18, and their New Engine.—This fire company intend this morning to test their new machine and hose, at the head of Canal street, at 11 o'clock. The machine was manufactured in Philadelphia. The new style of hose will undergo a thorough trial.

An Unburied Skeleton.—Friday evening, while young ladies were playing hide-and-go-seek in the old house, No. 534 Crete street, one of them climbed to the attic, and while there suddenly felt his baffle coolly stand an end, and his little knees lost a tattoo. In the dusty garret he stumbled on an antiquated skeleton, and, of course, soon made a report of the business to his fellows. Suddenly the square was full of surmise and all sorts of conjectures. Several of the oldest inhabitants remembered that the house was occupied by the once notorious Ceo Genter, who died some four years ago. Officers at once conveyed the skeleton to the Chief's office, who, no doubt, will speedily ascertain if there is connected with these dancing bones anything criminal. Probably there is nothing extraordinary in the case.

An Asserted Robbery.—Captain J. W. Hawthorn, charges Robert Cowell with having feloniously taken from the steamship Crescent, head of Julia street, the sum of $241 in currency. Recorder Stith, yesterday allowed R. C. to go on bail in $1000, to answer on the 18th instant.

A Small Experiment on the Levee.—Yesterday morning, while an engineer on the steamboat Nellie Able was at work repairing some machinery near the dock, a negro wheeling a barrow of coals dumped them down and a large piece struck the engineer rather roughly, when, it is stated, the engineer arose and struck the negro with a wrench. Several negroes around became indignant and demonstrative, so much so that the engineer made himself invisible. An affidavit has been made in the case, and in a proper manner will be duly investigated.

Distribution of Death.—The fiat has gone forth that death must be distributed to dogs that are allowed to run at large unmuzzled. Poisoned sausages will be freely strewed throughout the streets, commencing to-day. There are some valuable dogs in our city, and it would be a pity to end their lives so ignobly. Therefore owners should have a care that favorite animals be properly secured. No officers or other person has a right to throw poisoned sausages elsewhere than in the highway.

First District Court—Judge Hone.—Elvin Kelly, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was, on motion of the District Attorney, dismissed. There was no information filed against Kelly, and the weapon which he carried was a razor. This, it appears, does not come under the law in relation to "concealed weapons."

By consent of the District Attorney, a new trial was granted to Derbigny, a colored man, convicted of stealin copper pipe from Ada Bell.

On motion of Col A. P. Field, of counsel for the defense, it was ordered that an appeal to the Supreme Court be granted in the case of Thomas Behan, found guilty of manslaughter, and the former need the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second being reported to-day.

Yes, there could be no mistake; the noise of the pacifier falling upon the head, and requiring the proper restoratives, they made a startling discovery that thrilled them with horror! Mr. White, coming to at this juncture, inquired as the cause of all the commotion, and was informed that the cracking of a fowl was heard proceeding from the stomach of Miss Copazi. Yes, there could be no mistake; the noise of the fowl came from the young girl! She swooned away three times before the kind minister could inspire her with sufficient hardihood and boldness to endure her misfortune like a Christian; and her companions were obliged to carry her home in a carriage. Dr. Williams, a promising young surgeon, was called to some relatives in this place, was immediately sent for. He perceived at once that his patient was a difficult case; but with remarkable self-possession and a steady hand he at once proceeded with the work which alone could save the girl's life. Before night he had made an incision in the flesh just below the heart, and extracted a large, green, speckled frog, almost four inches in length. The girl is now doing well and will recover.—Washington Republican, June 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 15.—The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks are as follows: For circulating notes, $340,365,500; for deposits of public moneys, $38,983,950.

During the week there has been received at the Treasury from the printers $49,538 05 in fractional currency. There has been forwarded of this currency, to the Assistant Treasurer at New York $150,000; to U S Depository at Pittsburg $10,000; to national banks $109,363 65—total, $249,303 65. The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was $75,650. In actual circulation at this date $288,150,929. Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the department during the week was $384,950. Receipts from internal Revenue $2,655,340 94—making total amount for the week ending to day $4,168,549 78, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year $256,991,338 56.

The amount of gold in the treasury of the United States to-day was: $103,000,000, of which sum $18,000,000 has been deposited by parties who hold certificates thereof; and $85,000,000 belongs to the Government.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, on its voluntary application, has been discontinued as a depository for public moneys and a financial Agent of the United States.

It is understood in official circles that the Attorney General, in his opinion just prepared, holds that the Reconstruction Acts provide for the Governments, military and civil; that both are provisional, and to be observed, but to cease when the reorganization of the State Governments takes place.

He also takes the position that the military is only to protect all in their rights of personal property, and for the preservation of order and the suppression of violence and crime. There is no power in the law for removals by the commanders of proper officers of the civil executive nor judicial, or the appointment of their successors. The military commander is not authorized to destroy, but is bound to protect civil officers—a military commander being regarded as a conservator of the peace, and not an abrogator of the law.

A jury was empanelled in the Northern district of Alabama, yesterday, which will secure the trial of the accused, beginning Monday.

An agent of the Pacific Railway, California side, has arrived in Washington, to obtain, through the Freedmen's Bureau, the services of 1000 hands, mostly freedmen to fifteen hundred colored laborers on that road.

Washington, June 15.—Thad. Stevens has written a letter urgently recommending a July session of Congress.

New York, June 15.—Sir William Napier, brother of the ex-British Minister, was arrested here, on the charge of purchasing of one E. B. Meinthrall, of Baltimore, goods amounting to $3330, and giving in payment a worthless order on an English bank. The complaint alleged that he was about to depart for Europe, which was untrue. He denies his guilt and agreed to be examined on the 24th instant.

A grand concert for the relief of Southern Memphis, will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 27th. James P. Brady will also deliver an address.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for leasing the Chicago and Alton, and Alton and Terre Haute Railroads excite no special interest in financial circles.

New York, June 15.—The steamer Weser, from Bremen via Southampton, has arrived. Sir J. Packington has decided that the three battalions of infantry, added to the Irish establishment in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, should be withdrawn immediately. Rumors of the fall of an American Bankster, who has issued paper in Ireland with the avowed design of exciting a rebellion against the Queen. The Spanish Senate passed a bill fixing the annual contingent at 40,000 men.

A famine is raging in Bohemia. Reports from famine districts in Orense, continue favorable. The public health is satisfactory, and the cholera in the North and South is rapidly subsiding.

It is expected that the Spanish Government will shortly lay before the Cortes an important financial bill—referring to the unification of the Spanish debt in one and three per cent. consolidated stock.

It is asserted that ten forts are to be erected within two miles of Vienna, to form the residence of other necessary outworks. Four of these forts are to be erected this year. The cost of the five structures will amount to $1,000,000.

The Gem, Hovrese, Ocean Spray and Bismarck, all from Galveston, the New England, from Savannah, and Cordelia, from New Orleans, all arrived at Liverpool.

Louis Rogers, of Virginia, a well known merchant of Paris, Havre, Richmond and New Orleans, died at Paris on Thursday, May 30th.

New York, June 15.—Cotton quiet and firm. Sales to-day 700 bales. Middling Uplands 27c. Flour dull and 10 cents lower. Superfine State $9 to $10 25, and $10 40 to $11 10 for choice. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull and closing 1 to 2c lower. Whisky quiet. Pork heavy, sales to-day 650 bbls, at $21 to $21 25, new. Beef closing at $21 12½. Lard quiet and steady. Lard heavy, sales to-day of 750 bbls, at 12 to 12½c, latter for small lots. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firm. Money is offered more freely at 5 to 6 per cent.

New York, June 15.—The New York *Express* publishes the Bank statement of Monday which shows a decrease in loans of $4,200,000, specie $3,000,000, and deposits $4,400,000, and an increase of $4,000,000 in legal tenders. This shows plainly that the Banks have entirely liquidated their indebtedness to Government.

Gold closed quiet at 137½ to 137¾. Sterling dull and unchanged. Governments strong. Exports of gold to day, $201,901.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The river is falling slowly, with 6 feet 3 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, June 15.—Flour dull; winter family $11 50. Wheat dull; No. 2 winter, $2 35. Corn dull and lower; held at 90c. No. 2 bulk Oats 66c. Cotton dull and nominal—24c for Middling. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Pork dull and nominal at $21 50. Bulk Meats dull. Shoulders 7½c. Sides 10c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Shoulders 9c. Sides 10c. Clear Ribs and Clear Sides 11½ to 12½c. Lard firm at 12c. Sugar very firm at ⅛ to ¼c higher. Coffee firm.

St. Louis, June 15.—Tobacco active. Cotton nominal at 23c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominally unchanged; spring slightly better; $1 60 to $1 80. Corn firm at 87c to $1 00. Oats firmer and higher; 76 to 75c. Rice advanced to $6 10. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork $21 75 to $22. Bacon unchanged.

Mobile, June 15.—Cotton market closed firm, with an advance on yesterday's prices; Middling 24½c; sales 400 bales; receipts 87.

Southwest Pass, June 15, 7 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind S. E. with heavy rains. Barometer 29·70. Arrived: steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New York, 8th, with merchandise and passengers, to Morgan's Louisiana. Reports fine weather most of the passage. The Gen. Meade left New York at 3:30 P. M. on the 8th and was off the Bar at 7 P. M. to-day, making the run in six days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes.

London, June 15.—The Government will send out a number of troops on the steamer Belgian, to be stationed in Canada.

Madrid, June 15.—The Spanish Government has decided to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington with new orders in regard to the Chilian difficulties.

Liverpool, June 15, 3 P. M.—Cotton closes to day 10,000 bales Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

Berlin, June 15, P. M.—King William and Count Von Bismarck arrived to day from Paris.

Darmstadt, June 15.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, is here for a brief sojourn.

Dublin, June 15, evening.—It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford, on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and the former used the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second being reported to-day.

Paris, June 15, evening.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad consolidated bonds of 1860 closed to-day at 93⅝ 50.

Frankfort, June 15, evening.—U. S. 5-20's 78.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 8.—Fine weather. Wind S. E. and light. Barometer 30·03. Thermometer 82.

Arrived down and went to sea, schooner Greenland.

Still at anchor inside, schooner C. N. Chapin.

Washington, June 15.—The President has received a memorial from citizens of Texas, regarding the restoration of Judges Bacon and Spalding, reinstated by Gen. Sheridan after deposition by the Legislature.

The memorialists say the Military Commander at El Paso disregarded the laws of Texas, when he refused to recognize officers appointed by Gov. Hamilton, and that he appointed magistrates with authority to render judgments and issue executions without allowing debtors the benefit of stay laws.

They also state that Bacon is unfitted by lack of learning for the position; also that property of citizens of El Paso county, Texas, has been confiscated and sold since the close of the war, under processes issued by the Federal District Court of New Mexico.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Sailed, steamship Tonge, for New Orleans.

London, June 15—Noon.—Consols, 93⅝; Bonds, 73¼.

Liverpool, June 15.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands 11¾; Middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Corn 36s 6d.

New York, June 15—Stocks steady. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Exchange, 60 days, 110. Sight, 110⅝. 5-20's '62, coupons, 110⅝.

Cotton quiet at 27c for Middling Uplands. Freights firm.

Maximilian's Determination and His Repeated Proclamation.

If the following is true, it may be after all that the late proclamation purporting to have been issued by Maximilian after his capture at Queretaro is genuine. The Italics are ours:

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of May 25th, states that one of the Emperor Maximilian's aids de camp, who has shown himself most devoted to his royal master, arrived on Thursday in Paris. Neither that officer nor any of his brethern in arms had quitted the Emperor Maximilian; on the contrary, it was the Emperor who quitted them. From the information derived from this officer, who left Mexico on the 11th of April, all communication between the sea coast and the capital had been cut off soon after the departure of the French troops.

The Empero Maximilian had determinately proceeded absolutely alone with the Mexican troops, attended only by native officers, and had not admitted a single Austrian or other foreigner to accompany him. His absence is dated from March 13th. From that time all communication has been suspended, and no intelligence has been procurable. Maximilian, informed by Marquez, determined to take the chances offered by a desperate resistance, but he decided to be isolated in order to prevent a massacre of his countrymen in Mexico, and also to show that if he did take up arms it was as a son of the country. It is expected that in any case the person of the Emperor would be respected, but the situation is extremely critical for the five hundred Europeans who are still in Mexico. The foreign regiments formed from the remnants of the Austrian battalions and other volunteers which arrived with Maximilian are composed of Italians, they will be held sacred. Moreover, the position of these detached troops is doubtable, and their misery great, those to whom six months' pay is due having only received $10 instead of $250. In the capital a comparative calm exists.

No reliable intelligence concerning the Emperor Maximilian has been received since March 13th. It was only known that he was behaving as a brave man should, that he had defeated himself both body and soul to the cause of Mexico, and for that he had abandoned all his friends and most faithful servants, but a painful solution is not unlooked for.

The Fenians.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Great disappointment is felt by the memorialists on behalf of the convict Burke at the refusal of their appeal to the Lord Lieutenant. It is said that the Irish Privy Council were unanimous against the exercise of mercy in Burke's case and there is no doubt that the general feeling of the Irish people is that an example should be made. Canon Pope and several other gentlemen, composing the deputation, very earnestly pleaded that some hope might be held out or that a respite might be granted in order that preparations for further exertions—declaring their readiness to go with a petition to the foot of the throne, and humbly ask the Queen "for the sake of the country in which she is deeply interested, to extend her clemency to Burke." But His Excellency replied that he was afraid it was impossible to hold out the slightest hope, and having appealed to the Lord Chancellor, who shook his head and remained silent, he repeated this declaration with evident emotion.

The London *Times*, in a leader, says "It is for us to have to be determined to leave Burke to his fate, and we are not aware of any circumstances which can entitle Cody, McAfferty and the girl convicted of attempting to release Burke from the Irish establishment in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, should be withdrawn immediately. Rumors of the fall of an American Bankster, who has issued paper in Ireland with the avowed design of exciting a rebellion against the Queen. The Spanish Senate passed a bill fixing the annual contingent at 40,000 men.

A famine is raging in Bohemia. Reports from famine districts in Orense, continue favorable. The public health is satisfactory, and the cholera in the North and South is rapidly subsiding.

It is expected that the Spanish Government will shortly lay before the Cortes an important financial bill—referring to the unification of the Spanish debt in one and three per cent. consolidated stock.

It is asserted that ten forts are to be erected within two miles of Vienna, to form the residence of other necessary outworks. Four of these forts are to be erected this year. The cost of the five structures will amount to $1,000,000.

The Gem, Hovrese, Ocean Spray and Bismarck, all from Galveston, the New England, from Savannah, and Cordelia, from New Orleans, all arrived at Liverpool.

Louis Rogers, of Virginia, a well known merchant of Paris, Havre, Richmond and New Orleans, died at Paris on Thursday, May 30th.

New York, June 15.—Cotton quiet and firm. Sales to-day 700 bales. Middling Uplands 27c. Flour dull and 10 cents lower. Superfine State $9 to $10 25, and $10 40 to $11 10 for choice. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull and closing 1 to 2c lower. Whisky quiet. Pork heavy, sales to-day 650 bbls, at $21 to $21 25, new. Beef close closing at $21 12½. Lard quiet and steady. Lard heavy, sales to day of 750 bbls, at 12 to 12½c, latter for small lots. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firm. Money is offered more freely at 5 to 6 per cent.

New York, June 15.—The New York *Express* publishes the Bank statement of Monday which shows a decrease in loans of $4,200,000, specie $3,000,000, and deposits $4,400,000, and an increase of $4,000,000 in legal tenders. This shows plainly that the Banks have entirely liquidated their indebtedness to Government.

Gold closed quiet at 137½ to 137¾. Sterling dull and unchanged. Governments strong. Exports of gold to day, $201,901.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The river is falling slowly, with 6 feet 3 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, June 15.—Flour dull; winter family $11 50. Wheat dull; No. 2 winter, $2 35. Corn dull and lower; held at 90c. No. 2 bulk Oats 66c. Cotton dull and nominal—24c for Middling. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Pork dull and nominal at $21 50. Bulk Meats dull. Shoulders 7½c. Sides 10c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Shoulders 9c. Sides 10c. Clear Ribs and Clear Sides 11½ to 12½c. Lard firm at 12c. Sugar very firm at ⅛ to ¼c higher. Coffee firm.

St. Louis, June 15.—Tobacco active. Cotton nominal at 23c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominally unchanged; spring slightly better; $1 60 to $1 80. Corn firm at 87c to $1 00. Oats firmer and higher; 76 to 75c. Rice advanced to $6 10. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork $21 75 to $22. Bacon unchanged.

Mobile, June 15.—Cotton market closed firm, with an advance on yesterday's prices; Middling 24½c; sales 400 bales; receipts 87.

Southwest Pass, June 15, 7 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind S. E. with heavy rains. Barometer 29·70. Arrived: steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New York, 8th, with merchandise and passengers, to Morgan's Louisiana. Reports fine weather most of the passage. The Gen. Meade left New York at 3:30 P. M. on the 8th and was off the Bar at 7 P. M. to-day, making the run in six days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes.

London, June 15.—The Government will send out a number of troops on the steamer Belgian, to be stationed in Canada.

Madrid, June 15.—The Spanish Government has decided to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington with new orders in regard to the Chilian difficulties.

Liverpool, June 15, 3 P. M.—Cotton closes to day 10,000 bales Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

Berlin, June 15, P. M.—King William and Count Von Bismarck arrived to day from Paris.

Darmstadt, June 15.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, is here for a brief sojourn.

Dublin, June 15, evening.—It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford, on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and the former used the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second being reported to-day.

Paris, June 15, evening.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad consolidated bonds of 1860 closed to-day at 93⅝ 50.

Frankfort, June 15, evening.—U. S. 5-20's 78.

Politics in Mobile.

The Mobile *Times* of last evening says

The following communication from several of the most influential colored men of the city, speaking for their class, to Gen Swayne, on the subject of giving vacancies in the municipal boards with freedmen, speaks so strongly for their good sense and their patriotic desire to be good citizens of the community of which they are a part, that it will be read with interest by all, and tend greatly to the continuance of kindly feelings between the races.

Their frank recognition of the inexpediency of appointing men from their class to important positions in the city government while the grave questions arising demand the highest degree of intelligence and legislative ability and experience, is highly commendable.

MOBILE, Ala., June 13, 1867.

Brevet Major General W. Swayne, commanding District of Alabama:

General—On behalf of the colored citizens of Mobile, the undersigned, whilst acknowledging with gratitude your recognition of their rights as citizens, by offering to fill from their number the vacancy in the council made by the resignation of Mr. Aiken, respectfully decline for the reasons following:

They believe that the welfare of our city and the condition of her finances demand that the most capable and worthy should be selected for the responsible position of member of the council, provided he be loyal.

They desire, also, to show to their white fellow-citizens that they waive cheerfully their claims as a class whenever it is evident to them that the cause of peace, the well-being of the community, of which they are no small part, make the doing of this the better part.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

M. B. AVERY, WM. DAMRON,
WM. L. CARTER, L. S. BARNET,
ALLEN ALEXANDER, F. ROBINSON,
ADAM DANIEL, A. HINES,
DUNCAN GREGORY, JOHN HARRIS,
JOSHUA DAVIS, T. W. RAVENEL,
P. F. PRYSICH, J. A. STEWART.

P. S.—We cheerfully offer the name of our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. H. Parker, Esq., as a suitable person to fill the vacancy.

A LATE SLAVE PROVIDES HER FORMER OWNER A HOME.—The Baltimore *Commercial* has the following:

Within a few days past a case of somewhat novel character has been developed by some philanthropic ladies in Old Town. It seems that previous to the war a highly educated lady was residing in South Carolina, upon a very large plantation, surrounded by luxury, and living in true Southern style. The result of the war reduced her to want; her many slaves were emancipated by the proclamation, and she was left helpless and alone. She finally reached the city several days since, in search of some old friends, in great destitution, and was forced to apply to the authorities for relief, to her despair, when she encountered one of her old servants, who, as a resident in this city, upon returning the many acts of kindness displayed in the past, and actually provided her former mistress a comfortable home.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate activity throughout, and several of the leading articles have undergone a notable alteration. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was confined to jobbers in the North, and the movement in Western Produce was to a trifling extent attended with a further decline in prices. Oats and Corn, in consequence of the cotton, although less liberal, were to a fair extent, the sales at the close footing up 2400 bales at full previous prices, the market closing firm at our quotations.

Further inactivity characterized the movement in the Coin market. Gold opened this morning, nominally at 136¾, and closed at New York, but later advices being more encouraging it improved slightly, and closed steady at 136¾ to 136⅞. The sales of Coin were restricted, and the demand at no time better than mediocre. Hence the sales were limited, comprising the following lots: $2000, and $1000 at 136⅞ $2000 and $4000 at 137⅛, $3000 at 136⅞, $10,000 at the same, and $20,000 sold at 137⅛, and $2000 same at 137 cent. premium for Gold. In Silver we noticed sales of Spanish American bales at 132 and 1000 Mexican dollars at 129 per cent. premium for Gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange exhibited a further decline in the rates, the offerings were more liberal, and as undoubted signatures were in request, the sales included the following bills to-day: Sterling, Clean, Cloth A class, at 148, £1000 at 148⅞, £3000 at 148⅞ to 149, £1000 at 149⅛, £10000 at 149⅛ to 149½, £2500 at 149½, £1000 at 149⅝, £3000 at 149⅞, and 1700 bankers at 150⅛. In Francs, we noticed sales of Gold Commercial at 5.17½ and 15,000 bankers at 5.17½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 148 to 149 for Commercial bills, 149½ to 149⅞ for A1 to first class, and 150 to 150½ for bank, and francs at 5.16½ for Commercial, and 5.17½ for bankers.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no alteration of moment. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent. discount, the latter being the rate for round amounts, while the latter was the rate for small sums. The counter operations were unimportant, and the demand for commercial was quite small, and the offerings inconsiderable, embracing the following bills: $11,000 on Little Rock at ½ per cent. premium, $20,000 do at ⅜, $10,000 on Memphis New York sight at ⅛, $14,000 $1 Sterling, $30,000 at ⅜, $10,000 at par, and $10,000 thirty days at ¼ per cent. discount. The demand for commercial sight were ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium.

Increased dullness was the prevailing feature in