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Four	40	67	85	140	225
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Six	54	90	120	200	325
Seven	63	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
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Twenty	125	200	270	390	600
Twenty-five	150	225	300	410	650
Fourteen	85	150	200	320	500
Fifteen	100	165	220	350	560
Twenty	125	200	270	390	600

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867.

The Steamboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association resolved, on the 22d inst., that on and after the 1st of September, 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will charge twenty five per cent. extra freight on all cotton not iron tied and fully covered with bagging.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—Hope Hook and Ladder Company No 3, have kindly favored us with a polite invitation to accompany them to morrow on an excursion upon the fine steam or Camelia to Pass Christian. The *Bee* will doubtless be represented on the occasion.

ON TO MEXICO.

The long letter from Mejia, the Red Republican Secretary of War of the Juarez Cabinet, to Escobedo, will have no effect whatever in changing the opinion of the world about the murder of the Emperor Maximilian. Neither in nor out of Mexico will it have a particle of influence. The followers of these bloody half breeds have already made up their minds in the matter, and so have the people of the world at large. This is the first official attempt that has been made to justify the cowardly assassination of the Emperor, and for all the good it will do, it may be the last. It cannot in any way change the verdict of civilized nations; nor does it present any facts that could be regarded as palliating, in any degree, the terrible crime. Two thirds of the statements made by Mejia are utterly untrue, and spring altogether from partisan hatred, and the Liberals themselves knew very well that they were misrepresenting the edict against the robbers and assassins. The document itself shows that it was not made for the soldiers of Juarez' army, and none could know it better than the half-breed himself. Mejia's attempt at justification of a tame one. He rather strengthens our opinions than otherwise, that the murder was solely the result of malignant and barbaric hatred. The more we know of the affair and of the causes which led to it, the more strongly we are convinced that it was a wild and lawless act of revenge—the cowardly triumph of an Indian over a brave but fallen adversary—without a single spark of justice, much less of chivalrous magnanimity. It was an act purely beyond justification; and Mejia may save time and labor if he hopes to justify the murder by such letters as this to Escobedo.

Judging from present appearances it looks very much as if this bloody deed had sealed the doom of the Mexican nation. The events of the past few weeks have doubtless convinced the most of our readers that there is more truth than romance in the filibustering of "on to Mexico." The whole course of events seems to and the United States in a peaceful struggle for the possession of this country, and its gravitation is rapidly and surely towards Washington, where Senators and Representatives may sit at an earlier day than we imagine. There can be little doubt that the cry of the American people is now "on to Mexico"—not exactly in the filibuster way, for it is not at all likely that this government will permit a single expedition to leave; but in the way of settling up the affairs of that wretchedly disturbed country, as well as its fertile valleys, and of giving a good government to the people. It is as much time Mexico could be, and probably will be, taken without the firing of a single gun, or the loss of a man—except, indeed, the few settlers who may be hanged or shot by Escobedo before that hangman himself meets his death by bullet or rope. It will take but a short time to show the Mexican people the mistake they have been guilty of, and that their country and they may not look again to Europe for relief; it is not at all probable that another attempt will be made by any foreign power. Shut out from the whole world, with no friendly nation on the face of the earth, with no nation with which treaties can be made, or from which a moral support could be asked, with a bankrupt government, and the probability of revolutions and revolts fifty times a year, general robbery and rapine, murder, forced loans and oppression in every form, the Mexicans will soon know the bargains they have made, and will look about them for assistance. It can come but from one source, and we may soon find their desires centre in Washington, as they were once at Miramar, hoping for a government. In this way Mexico will be taken and Maximilian avenged, if at all. Unless new complications arise there is very little probability of any immediate intervention in Mexican affairs; and still less probable is it that this government will countenance or permit any filibustering movements. It would be a great thing for Mexico if she could get the protection of the United States; an Anogenesis, indeed, for the Mexican people if they could become a part of this nation.

The Death of Maximilian.

THE DEMAND FOR MAXIMILIAN'S BODY TO BE ENTORCED BY AUSTRIA.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, July 8.]

Admiral Tegethoff is about to set sail in the Novara for Mexico, and the conqueror of Lissa will be accompanied by other Austrian ships, which will demand, if necessary, a armed force for the restoration of the body of Maximilian. It is supposed that the Austrian, French, and Belgian Courts will break off diplomatic relations with Mexico.

NAPOLEON WRITES A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO FRANCIS JOSEPH—BAZAINE IN DISGRACE.

[From the same Journal.]

The fate of Maximilian is to be due in some measure to the mismanagement of Marshal Bazaine, and the commander of the French army and it is believed will suffer terribly from the disclosures which will probably be made before long, especially if Maximilian's papers should be published. The event has caused the most painful impressions upon Napoleon and Eugenie. The Empress suffers greatly; the Emperor shows his feelings by a gloomy taciturnity. It is said that he has written a most touching letter to the Emperor of Austria. A strict censorship is being exercised just now with respect to the arrival of the Mexican papers. The Emperor cannot bear criticism with regard to this melancholy tragedy.

CARLOTTA'S INSANITY.

[From the same Morning Post.]

The insanity of the Empress Charlotte has become so confirmed and so violent that she cannot be left alone for a moment. She is constantly endeavoring to destroy herself. At rare intervals she has some moments, in which she declares, "I do not want to live. I prefer death to such a life as this. Where is my husband? Shall I never see him again? No, no: he is dead, and yet I still live." Not a quarter of an hour passes but what the unhappy Princess demands news of her husband. Her bodily health has suffered sorely, and it is very doubtful if she will survive her husband long.

From Brazil.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

A gentleman from the South, about the price of Mr. Fowler, tells me that a great part of the country, including the new settlements of the immigrants, is under water. The North Americans, especially those from the valley of the Mississippi, naturally choose level lands such as they have been accustomed to all their lives, where the plough and other implements on a similar principle can be made available. They do not like hill sides. The consequence is that in consequence of the heaviest rains ever known within living memory, many of the poor fellows seeing there have been drowned out. There is this consolation, however, that such a catastrophe is not likely to happen again in many years, while the Nilotic and left behind on the subsidence of the waters is likely to prove a capital fertilizer.

The English gentleman who gave me the foregoing information amused me with his observations on the primitive machinery in Brazil for the South. They, to clear rice from the chaff a beam of wood is poised on a centre and what the master of the mill prides on for one-as we would say at school. This beam is placed at right angles, or thereabouts, to a stream flowing down on that end of the beam. This end is shaped like a Brobdignagian spoon, into which the water falls. At the other end is a huge pestle hanging under the beam and working into a mortar of corresponding size beneath. The beam is worked this way:—The pestle end is down and the spoon end is up. So soon as that gets filled with water it is heavier than the pestle, which then down it goes, and the water is discharged. Then down goes the pestle into the mortar, and up goes the spoon end, another supply of water, and so it goes on continually pounding the rice at the rate of sixty or eighty strokes per minute. Thus, as I understand the gentleman, I spoke not by cards, but by ear, I heard this account I could not help exclaiming, "Eh, bien, mon ami, c'est un moulin à vent." "No, it is not," he calmly rejoined, "You see it will go all the long as the stream lasts, and it will last for months." "Well, I'll be hanged if I ever heard of the like of that." I responded, and I went off to bed and thought over the variety of ingenuity displayed by the inventive faculty of a portion of mankind.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,191

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Third District Court.—Judge Fellowes has decided, on a rule taken in the case of Parish vs. Cozzo, that the last appraisement law of the Legislature of 1866, requiring that property under execution shall not be sold except at the full appraised value, is unconstitutional as impairing the rights of creditors. We had the pleasure of hearing the able argument of Carleton Hunt, Esq., upon the rule which was made absolute in the case, and are not surprised at the conviction it has produced in the mind of the Judge. We regard Mr. Hunt as one of the most talented and promising young members of the New Orleans bar.

The Rampart Street Arson Case.—The case of E. A. Roey, charged with attempting to set fire to his drug store, No. 181 Rampart street, was continued yesterday before the First District Recorder's Court. The principal testimony introduced yesterday merely established the fact that the store was under seizure for rent due to Mr. T. W. Bothick, and that A. J. Ball had been appointed keeper, with instructions to keep the store rolled up and closed, and allow no one to enter.

The case was continued till 2 o'clock to-day. District Attorney Luxembourg for the prosecution, and C. M. Bradford for the defense.

The Bendel Street Tragedy.—Coroner Delery heard the testimony of several witnesses, yesterday, in relation to the cause of the death of David W. Conners, who died at the Charity Hospital, in consequence of wounds received on the 14th inst.

The testimony was to the purport that, on the day in question, the driver of one of the City railroad cars on Canal street, hailed the starter and told him that one of two passengers in the car was too much intoxicated to ride there. Conners was with the intoxicated party.

Special officer Elmore took hold of the intoxicated man, when both got out, stood awhile near the car and then went to the Gem Saloon, on Royal street, at the suggestion of Conners to take a drink, Elmore declaring that the intoxicated party was his prisoner.

While Elmore was going with the prisoner down Royal street, Conners exclaimed that he would have satisfaction, and seized Elmore, then struck him, afterwards pulled him by the hair. Elmore tried his pistol and the wound was inflicted, which resulted fatally.

The verdict of the jury was that Conners came to his death in consequence of a wound inflicted by Anthony Elmore, now in custody in the Parish Prison.

The verdict will be brought before Recorder Gestinet on an affidavit made by the Coroner.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Gorey, a young man ab ut 28 years of age, died yesterday morning, in about half an hour after he got home, from a stove in which he was clerking in Poydras. We did not learn the cause of his death.

Charge Dismissed.—The charge preferred by Edward Jooby against Henry Barnett, of having obtained fourteen English sovereigns under false pretences, has been dismissed by Acting Recorder Bush.

An Open Hatchway.—Sergeant Harking has made affidavit against Messrs Chisholm & Holmes, No 82 Levee, for a nuisance, stating that on Wednesday night, while in the performance of his duty as Sergeant of Police, he discovered a door of their store open, and upon entering the premises, with two others, discovered the hatchway open, in violation of article 734, city ordinances. A fine of $20 has been imposed.

Robbery.—Corporal Malone reports that a box of dry goods, valued at $700, was stolen from the steamboat landing, at the head of Customhouse street, on the night of the 23d inst. The box was a part of the cargo of the steamer Rose Fratke. We are informed that the goods were stolen by cutting or sawing a hole through the wharf, and also through the box. The goods were then pulled through and placed in a skiff and carried away. It was certainly a very ingenious piece of rascality. No clue to the thieves has been discovered.

Hospitius Justice.—Jacob Orgler and Peaches Latiuer, were arrested yesterday evening at 7½ o'clock by special officer Boullosa, charged by Jacob Dreyfuss with being fugitives from justice from the State of Illinois, where they are under indictment for horse stealing. They will be arraigned to day before the First District Recorder's Court.

Louisiana Intelligence.

CROPS, ETC.—The *Democrat* (Rapides Parish) of the 27th instant says:

The rains have continued without the least abatement the whole of the past week, and have done no good to the already bad crops. We have no further news of the cotton crop in the Parish, except as we intimated in our last, they are webbing up and their real damage will be felt on the advent of their next transformation.

The news of the river is good, very good. It has gone down at least eight feet the past week and is now tumbling down at the rate of fourteen inches in twenty-four hours.

The *Record* (Carroll Parish) of the 20th says:

The clouds and the mist and the rain are gone. Everything is brightening up. Old Sol is darting his fiery rays in every direction, drying up the superabundant moisture, and the fears of the planters. The cotton is growing rapidly, while the grass is being rapidly killed out by the industrious freedman. The prospect is much more cheerful than it was this day a week ago. We have had five days of continuous good weather for cotton, for which we are truly grateful, and if we can venture to judge from appearances, a feeling of gratitude and contentment pervades the whole community, despite the wrangling and contentions of politicians. The farmers of this section are about as much interest for this community as if they lived in some other hemisphere. We are much more anxious about the meeting of the army worms, than the meeting of Congress—though it may be a debatable question as to which are the most destructive to the South. At any rate, we will endure the ravages of Congress, if we are spared from the ravages of the worms.

The Madison Parish *Journal* of the 23d says:

Nothing of the crops in that parish!

The Plaquemines *Banner Parish* of the 20th says:

Notwithstanding the heavy rains of the last five or six weeks, the crops in this section of the State are growing magnificently. Unless the freshet should unexpectedly be prodigious, our planters and farmers will be abundantly rewarded for their industry.

Our people are generally in possession of good health.

One of the largest rice mills ever built in Louisiana, the property of the Empire Parish Steam Rice Mill Company, will be in operation at Point-a-la-Hache about the beginning of next October. This mill will receive rice on toll and grind and prepare for the market over 30,000 pounds daily.

According to our Assessors' assessment rolls, the following quantity of land has been this year placed in cultivation in this parish:

Cultivated in cotton, 2,325 acres.
" " rice 3,080 "
" " corn 3,485 "

The Baton Rouge *Gazette*, of the 23d, says:

We learn from Mr. J. W. McCullen, that the veritable cotton fly, the dread foreunner of so much evil to the cotton planter, has appeared upon his plant just below our city. This insect has made its appearance from two to three weeks earlier in our parish this season than it did the last. As yet, this herald of bad omens has not extended its ravages to a large scope of the country hereabouts as we have cause to fear it will.

The Caddo *Gazette*, of the 20th, says:

The weather during the past week has been hot and dry and in every respect favorable to the cotton plant. The planters have been dreadfully frightened by the appearance of grass worms, which they supposed to be the veritable army worm. We do not believe that the army worm has made its appearance in this section, yet it is the opinion of some planters that they are beginning to weave webs, and that they will destroy everything in a few weeks. The prospect for a corn crop was never better. Vegetables are abundant, and the cotton, although backward, is doing as well as could be expected.

MISCEGENATION.

Saturday morning a negro named Andrew Hill, through misrepresentations, obtained a license from the clerk of the court to marry one Caroline Parker. Later in the day it was ascertained that she was a white girl, aged about 15 years, instead of a colored woman. The girl's mother, Mrs. Gray, made affidavit before Justice Kepbler, and the offices were placed upon their track. Search was made in every hole and corner, but up to this time without success.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Official Documents on Maximilian—The Clerical Party Made Responsible for his Fate.

According to the *Independance Belge* the French Government are preparing the publication of documents, in order to prove that the Clerical party in Mexico are really responsible for the fate of Maximilian. We find the following in the *Correspondance Belliet*:

"When the French troops were about to leave Mexico, Maximilian was at Chopukepic, on his way to Orizaba, attended by 600 horses. His baggage was already at Vera Cruz, where he was ready to embark. At this time, which was at the end of March or beginning of April, Maximilian appeared to have decided on abandoning the struggle, and two Austrian vessels were anchored in the roadstead of Vera Cruz to receive him and his escort. So strong was the belief that he was on the point of quitting Mexico that a court officer was sent to Gibraltar to receive the fallen Emperor. But a cruel destiny decided otherwise. When Maximilian approached Orizaba on his way to Vera Cruz, he was met by the Rev. Father Fisher, who seems to have communicated information of a nature to induce him to alter his intention. The clerical party in Mexico, the bishops and their high supporters, offered him the Emperor through Father Fisher a sum of 20,000,000 piastres and an army. Father Fisher seems to have represented the situation in the most favorable colors. Maximilian yielded to the temptation, returned to the capital, and organized the means of continuing the struggle. He was supported by Miramon and Marquez, the generals of the clerical party. It was arranged that Miramon should advance to meet the Juarists coming from the east; Marquez was to defend Puebla from Porfirio Diaz, and Maximilian was to remain at Orizaba, allow the Emperor with 10,000 men proceed to attack Escobedo. In face of the superior numbers of the Juarists, this was a most rash attempt. Besides, the clericals did not keep their promise, and the 20,000,000 piastres were not forthcoming. It is clear from these circumstances that the Emperor took a sound view of the situation in the first instance, and that he only changed his mind when he was induced by the clerical deputation of Mexico through the peculiar influence of that party who make even princes their instruments. There the fact is: Maximilian was betrayed, he called upon those who had deceived him when they said that the whole country supported him as its savior, they likewise deceived him, and at the critical moment, they prevented him from his magnificent retreat by force of arms, although the French troops had left the place, when this was impossible.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Reply of Hustings Court Justices to Schofield's Communication.

They Justify Their Decisions.

National Bank Shares Subject to State and City Taxes.

Consecration of Bishop of Florida.

Bishop Wilmer Preached the Sermon.

Steamer Granite State Wrecked.

Table Rock at Niagara Blown Off.

Anticipated Arrival of Coolies in Violation of Law.

Columbia, S. C., Convention.

Colored Race Entitled to a Candidate for President.

FROM EUROPE.

M. Rouher's Speech on Mexican Matters.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, July 25.—The defense in the Surratt trial supposed to submit the case to the jury without speeches. The prosecution objected. There will probably be two speeches on each side.

Internal Revenue receipts $840,000.

The War Department has ordered morning and evening guns to be fired at all military posts having the same ceremonies.

An amendment disfranchising all who voluntarily went into the rebellion was adopted by the New York Convention. Due conferring the right of suffrage on boys of 18 was referred.

The steamer Granite State, from Hartford for New York, was wrecked on the wreck of the second wreck off Black Island, East River, to-day. Crew and passengers saved.

Half of Table Rock, at Niagara, was blown off to-day. Two hundred pounds of powder moved the whole rock, but the projecting part breaking off, the rest settled back

Washington, July 25.—The Vice Consul at Havana has notified the State Department that a cargo of Coolies may be expected shortly at New Orleans in violation of the act of Congress, of the 19th of February, 1862, and the Emigrant act of July 4th, 1864. There is no reason to suspect that an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of Coolie labor in the South contrary to law. Instructions are in course of preparation at the Attorney General's office for the action of District Attorneys should grounds appear of the violation of those laws.

Washington, July 25.—The following news is from the Peoria's mails:

Gen. Alvanda, Maximilian's Paris Agent is so ill that the latest news withheld from him.

A mass for the repose of the soul of Maximilian was celebrated at the Tuileries on the 19th inst. The Emperor and Empress and ministers were present.

The following is the conclusion of M. Rouher's speech in Maximilian matters: "I do not know how things have passed in the ministerial councils of previous monarchies, but I can assure you that the deliberations of which I place on the questions were conducted with frankness, independence and resolution. We deliberated long and solemnly. We had long regretted the fluctuations of public opinion, and we resigned ourselves to pronounce the word 'evacuation.' And, gentlemen, if I were allowed to mingle in this discussion, I would declare I should not hesitate to say that if I had had a forecast of the future, if I could have foreseen an odious murder as the termination of that struggle, I admit I should have perhaps recoiled, before my personal opinion, from the movement. In fact, the deplorable resolution was adopted, and the order for evacuation given on the 14th of January. But what was the character of the withdrawal? Was it a retreat before a malcontent troops? Our adversaries feared but little the armed bands of Juarez and Porfirio Diaz. [Hear, hear.] Was it the abandonment of Maximilian?

"Did we not preserve for him all the sympathy due to a courageous cause, and which was destined to be further increased by a fearful misfortune? [Hear, hear.] We endeavored to delay the departure of our troops, who left in three portions. We gave still to be able to consolidate the tottering throne, and when the fatal time arrived we sent an Aide de Camp from the Emperor Napoleon to implore the Emperor Maximilian to leave that country, and to quit with the French troops. Alas! he would not. Anarchy will be one day vanquished, and the innocent blood which has flowed will be avenged. I do not know when that day will come, but when it will come, I know that day will come, but when it will come, free and happy, shall look into her history, she will have, in the midst of the enthusiasm of her deliverance, a cry of sympathy and gratitude for France."

The Minister resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Count Rechernoff, the Russian Commissioner to transfer the Russian possessions, arrived in the Peoria.

Washington, July 25.—The National Baseball Club of this city was beaten by the Forest City Club of Chicago—29 to 23. This is their first defeat during their Western trip.

Richmond, July 25.—The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to Schofield's communication will be made public to-morrow. The Court justifies its decisions in the cases named by him on the ground of justice, and utterly denies that the parties being disadvantaged did I not act in the spirit of the Reconstruction Act of Congress.

Boston, July 25.—The Supreme Court has decided that National Bank shares are subject to city and State taxes.

Vicksburg, July 25.—Up: P. W. Strader at 3 p. m., River falling.

Louisville, July 25.—Tobacco higher—sales 182 hhds. Lugs $3 25 to $5; leaf $6 to $35 50; Superfine Flour $7 10. No 1 new $12. Wheat—new prime $1 15. Corn $1 05 to $1 08, delivered. Oats, in bulk, 50c. Mess Pork $25. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 16¾; fancy hams 19c, packed. Lard, in tierces, 12¾. Raw Whisky, in bond, 36c.

Cincinnati, July 25.—Flour firmer; family $10 25 to $10 75. Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. Oats scarce—held at 90c. Barley dull at $1 to $1 10. Cotton dull; middlings 24c. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Pork dull and held at $24 50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 11½c. Sides 13¾c. Bacon scarce; clear rib 15½c, clear sides 16c. Lard firm at 12½c; held 4c higher. Cheese dull at 12 to 12½c. Butter firm at 18 to 22c. Hay dull.

St. Louis, July 25.—Tobacco steady; prices unchanged. Cotton very dull. Flour quiet, XX $10 50 to $12 50; XXX and choice $12 50 to $15. Wheat 3 to 5c lower; good fall $2 12½ to $2 15; choice $2 22½ to $2 28. Corn declined 2 to 3c—quoted $1 10 to $1 17 for white, 95 to 98 for yellow; 89 to 95 for mixed. Oats lower 2c to 3c for old; 99 for new. Provisions rather weak. Pork $24 15 to $25. Bacon—shoulders 13; clear sides 15¾ to 16c. Hams 19 to 20c. Lard quiet, 13¾ for choice keg; 14½c in tin cans.

Southwest Pass, July 25.—Fine weather—wind east-south-east.

Arrived, schooner L. Davis, Pendleton, from Brazos, 14 days, in ballast, to master. Arrived down and went to sea, bark Florence Peters, schooner Billow and steamship Lillian. Pass of the Lillian from New Orleans to the Sea, six hours and ten minutes. Went up in tow, schooner L. Davis.

Quarantine, July 25.—Arrived and anchored last night, British brig Hope, Boratan, master, from Havana, with sugar and sundries, to Puig Bros. Remaining, steamship Maria, from Havana.

Pass a l'Outre, July 25.—Arrived, schooner Three Sisters, 5 days from Rockan, with fruit, to Edward Pillsbury, schooner Albert Thomas, Rogers, master, general cargo, to Geo. A. Fosdick, schooner Ellen Harwood, Phillips, master, 12 days from Rockport, Maine, with cargo of lime, to Thorndyke & Norton.

London, July 25—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 25 — Noon — Cotton—sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 10¾; middling Orleans 10¾. Corn 35s 9d. Pork 73s. Lard 68s 3d. Bacon 52s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Tallow 41s.

London, July 25—2 p. m.—Consols 94¼.

Liverpool, July 25—2 p. m.—Some improvement in Cotton business, better feeling prevails; sales exceed 10,000 bales.

Dublin, July 25.—A number of Fenian prisoners were cheered to day at Tralle, and the police guarding them were stoned

St. Petersburg, July 25.—An armistice has been declared between Russia and Bokhara.

Paris, July 25.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned. Yesterday all the provisions in the budget for extraordinary expenditures were passed.

London, July 25.—Omar Pacha reports that the military forces under his command have suppressed the insurrection, and that the war in Candia is at an end.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, July 25.—In the House of Lords the reform bill passed to its second reading.

In the House of Commons passed a bill abolishing church rates

Sir Morton Peto's liabilities stated at £9,000,000. Assets £300,000.

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Count Rechernoff, the Russian Commissioner to transfer the Russian possessions, arrived in the Peoria.

Washington, July 25.—The National Baseball Club of this city was beaten by the Forest City Club of Chicago—29 to 23. This is their first defeat during their Western trip.

Richmond, July 25.—The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to Schofield's communication will be made public to-morrow. The Court justifies its decisions in the cases named by him on the ground of justice, and utterly denies that the parties being disadvantaged did I not act in the spirit of the Reconstruction Act of Congress.

Boston, July 25.—The Supreme Court has decided that National Bank shares are subject to city and State taxes.

Vicksburg, July 25.—Up: P. W. Strader at 3 p. m., River falling.

Louisville, July 25.—Tobacco higher—sales 182 hhds. Lugs $3 25 to $5; leaf $6 to $35 50; Superfine Flour $7 10. No 1 new $12. Wheat—new prime $1 15. Corn $1 05 to $1 08, delivered. Oats, in bulk, 50c. Mess Pork $25. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 16¾; fancy hams 19c, packed. Lard, in tierces, 12¾. Raw Whisky, in bond, 36c.

Cincinnati, July 25.—Flour firmer; family $10 25 to $10 75. Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. Oats scarce—held at 90c. Barley dull at $1 to $1 10. Cotton dull; middlings 24c. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Pork dull and held at $24 50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 11½c. Sides 13¾c. Bacon scarce; clear rib 15½c, clear sides 16c. Lard firm at 12½c; held 4c higher. Cheese dull at 12 to 12½c. Butter firm at 18 to 22c. Hay dull.

St. Louis, July 25.—Tobacco steady; prices unchanged. Cotton very dull. Flour quiet, XX $10 50 to $12 50; XXX and choice $12 50 to $15. Wheat 3 to 5c lower; good fall $2 12½ to $2 15; choice $2 22½ to $2 28. Corn declined 2 to 3c—quoted $1 10 to $1 17 for white, 95 to 98 for yellow; 89 to 95 for mixed. Oats lower 2c to 3c for old; 99 for new. Provisions rather weak. Pork $24 15 to $25. Bacon—shoulders 13; clear sides 15¾ to 16c. Hams 19 to 20c. Lard quiet, 13¾ for choice keg; 14½c in tin cans.

Southwest Pass, July 25.—Fine weather—wind east-south-east.

Arrived, schooner L. Davis, Pendleton, from Brazos, 14 days, in ballast, to master. Arrived down and went to sea, bark Florence Peters, schooner Billow and steamship Lillian. Pass of the Lillian from New Orleans to the Sea, six hours and ten minutes. Went up in tow, schooner L. Davis.

Quarantine, July 25.—Arrived and anchored last night, British brig Hope, Boratan, master, from Havana, with sugar and sundries, to Puig Bros. Remaining, steamship Maria, from Havana.

Pass a l'Outre, July 25.—Arrived, schooner Three Sisters, 5 days from Rockan, with fruit, to Edward Pillsbury, schooner Albert Thomas, Rogers, master, general cargo, to Geo. A. Fosdick, schooner Ellen Harwood, Phillips, master, 12 days from Rockport, Maine, with cargo of lime, to Thorndyke & Norton.

London, July 25—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 25 — Noon — Cotton—sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 10¾; middling Orleans 10¾. Corn 35s 9d. Pork 73s. Lard 68s 3d. Bacon 52s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Tallow 41s.

London, July 25—2 p. m.—Consols 94¼.

Liverpool, July 25—2 p. m.—Some improvement in Cotton business, better feeling prevails; sales exceed 10,000 bales.

Dublin, July 25.—A number of Fenian prisoners were cheered to day at Tralle, and the police guarding them were stoned

St. Petersburg, July 25.—An armistice has been declared between Russia and Bokhara.

Paris, July 25.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned. Yesterday all the provisions in the budget for extraordinary expenditures were passed.

London, July 25.—Omar Pacha reports that the military forces under his command have suppressed the insurrection, and that the war in Candia is at an end.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 25, 1867.

COTTON—Unfavorable advices from Liverpool limited and prices generally weaker, with a marked disparity between the views of buyers and sellers, have combined to restrict operations to day. There was the usual number of offers for higher grades of the staple, but as the offerings were mostly confined to the inferior qualities buyers in search of the desirable descriptions were obliged to defer the execution of their orders, while, on the other hand, parties who had orders for the lower classes were compelled to forward their purchases, and to carefully ignore the fact that their limits fell considerably below the views of holders. Under these circumstances the sales reached only 2,000 bales, light, aggregating at the close barely 700 bales, taken by five brokers, at prices showing a slight irregularity in favor of the inferior grades of fair and evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 20 to 22c. Good Ordinary 23 to 23½c. Low Middling 24½ to 25c, and Middling, nominal at 27 to 28c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 192,062
Received to this date		" 2,000
Received yesterday		" 700
Additional Stock in first hands		" 1,000
Source, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.		" 13,325—208,062
Cleared to-day		" 700
Cleared previously		" 201,862—202,562
Stock on hand and on shipboard		34,500

TOBACCO—There was some empty to-day, but the limited offers of the staple, in connection with the unwillingness of holders to accept the rates offered by buyers, prevented the consummation of any transaction of moment. In the absence of sales we continue to repeat previous quotations, as follows:

LEAF.			
Inferior	Trashy	Inferior	Sound
Lugs	4 @ 5	Lugs	4½@ 5
Good Lugs	5½@ 6½	Low Leaf	5½@ 6½
Low to Com. Leaf	7 @ 8	Low to Com. Leaf	7 @ 8
Medium Leaf	8 @ 9	Medium Leaf	8 @ 9
Fair Leaf	11 @ 13	Fair Leaf	12 @ 13
Fine Leaf	14 @ 16	Fine Leaf	14 @ 16
Choice Selections	18 @ 20	Choice Selections	18 @ 20

FREIGHTS—We have no improvement to note under this heading. The offerings continue received, while the shipping demand is very barely moderate. In consequence of the limited amount of tonnage in the berths, the following rates are readily obtained: 1 per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ⅛c to Philadelphia, by steamer to New York and Boston, and ¼c to Philadelphia, by steamer, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per thd for Tobacco by steamer to Liverpool and perth for Cotton, and 2½c per bbl for Tobacco, and 2½c per pool to 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and 5½ pd per bbl for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1½c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We have no change to note in the market for Louisiana Sugar. There is only a moderate local enquiry, and with a light stock the business, in consequence, has been confined to retail transactions. We continue quote 13½c for Fair, 15 to 16c for Strictly Prime, 16½c for Yellow Clarified and 17c per lb for White. There is no Louisiana Molasses. Cuba Sugar is firm with a light stock and a fair demand. We quote 13c for No 13 and 14c per lb for Fully Fair to Prime. The supply of Cuba Molasses is large, and there is but very little enquiry. On Tuesday, not previously reported, 400 hhds and 100 tcs. Choice Muscovado Molasses were sold at 54c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Leonidas, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival since yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet with a moderate enquiry for the local trade. The sales today embrace only 625 bbls, of which 100 Superfine, 10 Fine, 50 Extra, 50 No. one lot, at $10 75, 100 Choice Treble Extra, 50 do at $17 75, 176 Choice at $18 per bbl, and 150 Low Treble Extra on private terms.

CORN—The stock on hand is light, but there is only a moderate enquiry, and prices are less firm. Sales to day 1300 sacks, in lots, of which 300 Mixed at $1 25, 50 Mixed at $1 40, 200 White at $1 12½, and 300 do. at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—The stock in first hands is exhausted. They are retailing from second hands at $1 15 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is dull and prices are drooping. Sales to day 500 sacks, in lots, at $1 75, and 400 in second hand sacks at $1 60 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is quiet with only a light jobbing demand. The stock of Choice is small. Other descriptions, however, are in fair supply. We quote $14 to $18 for Inferior, $20 to $22 for Fair, $24 to $26 for Prime, and $28 per ton for Choice.

PORK—The market is firm with a fair enquiry, and we note sales of 400 bbls, of which 150 and 100 Mess, on landing, at $26 25, 50.50 do from store at $26 50, 40 do. at $26 75, and 50 bbls Rump Pork at $18