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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1867.

ACTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON RESPECTING MAXIMILIAN.—A rumor prevailed yesterday in the city, based upon private information said to come through official channels, that the French Government had, upon receiving intelligence of the execution of Prince Maximilian, and the refusal to surrender his body, ordered the immediate assemblage and fitting out of a fleet, at one of the ports of the Empire.

THE TREATMENT OF MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.—We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide, and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove to be untrue.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.—We observe from a report in the *Times*, that Governor John B. Weller, (late of California) in a speech delivered by him on the Fourth at a dinner in the St. Charles Hotel, expressed what must be the general sentiment of the American people respecting the tragedy lately enacted in Mexico. Gov. Weller denounced the murder of Maximilian as a palpable violation of the laws of war and of established international jurisprudence, as well as being an outrage upon the humane principles which guide the conduct of civilized nations. Gov. Weller also probably struck a key note when he advocated the immediate interference of the United States in the wretched Republic of Mexico, to the end that this saturnalia of blood may have a speedy termination.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The session of Congress called by Mr. committee Schenck has assembled at the capitol, and a quorum, it appears, was present when the roll was called on Wednesday. Had there not been the session must have been a failure. We may be certain, however, that Schenck took good care to have the requisite number on hand, and of the number present nearly nine-tenths were rabid Radicals. There were but three or four opposition members in the House when the body proceeded to business, and, being in so ridiculous a minority, they will not be able to give the Radicals any trouble in delaying action on any bill that may be presented. It is questionable if they take the trouble to argue any question, however able and vindicative a bill may be presented, knowing that they can do no good whatever by the feeble opposition that they can make. The extremists have everything in their own hands, and Mr. Schenck can instruct his Congress to pass any bills that may suggest themselves to his mind. They have no opposition, and now let them proceed with *their* plan of reconstruction, and see what comes of it.

It would not be exactly true were we to say that we do not care what laws they make or what plans they adopt, for we do care, and do seriously deplore the crude and malcontent spirit displayed by these men; but it is true that we have become reckless to their plans or deeds and are disposed to say that we feel little concern about either. It would be childish folly to mourn over that which we cannot help; it would be unwise to lamentin the course of events that we cannot alter. We need not, therefore, have any scruples about challenging the Radicals to do their worst, for we know that they intend to go as far as they can without record to their word of honor, their solemn pledges or the calls of justice and humanity. We know now that they have violated every pledge that they have held out false inducements to lead us into the trap into which Tennessee has fallen—a trap, the purpose of which is to gain supreme power for themselves and make the South assume the responsibility—when they knew that they did not mean to deal fairly; that they have cruelly and shamefully broken the contract, or parole, made when we surrendered to them. Recalling these things as we read the action of this session of what is called the Congress, we cannot help regretting that we ever trusted Radical promises, or raised our voice to assist in the proposed plan for Reconstruction. As bitter and as hard as the terms were, we could have conformed to them had they kept their word; but we find their promises broken at every step that we make in a manner so cruel and so shameless as to invite on our part an indifference almost amounting to despair.

The telegraphic reports of the proceedings immediately after the business of the session began, show us the spirit of the members now assembled. It is clear that they intend to take advantage of the occasion to pass acts that will prove a disgrace to the country forever. The first resolutions offered are certainly very strange specimens of legislation and far from creditable to the movers of them. It is not that they will be adopted by the House and sent on to the President as National measures—they can be no doubt. As disgraceful as such measures are we can only bid them go ahead; trusting that the time will soon come when things can get no worse and must perforce take a turn for the better. We are satisfied that the time will soon come when the legality of this Congress will be called in question, and the worse the measures adopted by this party of Radicals, who have usurped control of the country, the sooner may that time come. Whether or not this session is strictly constitutional, we know that its necessity was based upon falsehood. The opinion rendered by the Attorney General, upon the Military bill, furnished no valid excuse for the session, and there is not a member now in Washington who does not know that this opinion has no effect upon the law like that charged—who does not know that the assertion that this opinion "sweeps away the very foundation of the Reconstruction law" is unqualifiedly false. The opinion merely decides which offices shall be considered judicial, and that the District Commanders have no right to remove civil officers—still less to appoint—in any special cases. It does not deny the power to supersede civil with military law, nor does it deny that the Commanding Generals shall not assume supreme control whenever it becomes necessary for the proper enforcement of the Reconstruction law. It is too clear to need argument, to any honest mind, that the power to remove special officers and to appoint others, is not necessary for the purpose of carrying out this law or for assessing free elections; and in the cases already removed the changes were not on account of an obstruction of the law, but for acts supposed to have been committed twelve months ago. They were nothing more nor less than the gratification of Radical revenge. Yet this is made the excuse for a meeting of Congress, and for passing bills that destroy all hopes that we may have cherished of honest dealing in the future. We do not our work set aside completely or made worse than before, but what is the use of registering, if a few men can have the power to strike off any and every name they please after the 'registry has closed. We can no longer counsel any steps on the part of our people. We have tried earnestly to promote the work of reconstruction and have swallowed pudding after pudding for the sake of peace. Perhaps this has been because we acknowledged the justice of some punishment; but that punishment has been carried far enough, for humanity's sake, and in the name of justice, we protest against the cruelty and wrong of these late Congressional measures.

But at the same time, we have to confess that we are utterly powerless even to make an effective protest. We can only bear these grievous wrongs as best we may, hoping that they may some time find an end. So far as Congress is concerned, we hope that it will do its worst now, while the power is in its hands, and when there is not a voice to raise a word on behalf of the suffering South, and stop its system of insult and blind persecution. We can bear it all, let us have it all at once. We are not yet informed whether there is a two-thirds majority present, but if so there will be no difficulty whatever in making any laws they wish. If not, there will be, doubtless, some further trouble with the President; for Mr. Schenck will have to muster all his forces against the veto power which still remains to the Executive.

THE HOLY LAND EXCURSION.—A cable dispatch from Gibraltar, June 30, announces the arrival of the steamship City of Cairo, with the excursionists to the Holy Land on board. All were well. The steamer had been delayed at Malta. There is nothing in the dispatch indicating that any one has left them at the most popular Chautauqua.

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,174

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JULY, 1867.—The day was not specially celebrated by our people. At an early hour several companies, artillery, infantry and cavalry, United States army, made a very creditable parade through the streets, and were generally admired for precision of movements and neatness of uniform. A military band was stationed in Lafayette Square and for two or three hours regaled slim audiences. At noon General Sheridan and staff proceeded to the head of Canal street, when a National salute was fired. Little enthusiasm was shown indoors or out.

A gathering of the class Radical made Mechanics' Institute resound with applause. Speeches were spoken and rhymes read, and almost everything and everybody praised except the President of these United States. He was not alluded to in any very complimentary terms, but rather otherwise.

Bunting was thrown to the breeze liberally, in many portions of our city, especially in central locations. The flag of the Austrian Consul was deeply draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the unfortunate Maximilian. The British flag was *not* draped. The representative in the office was requested to put his banner in mourning, but circumlocution prevented. *Chevaliers d'Industrie* plied their trade with an independence day freedom. More than an ordinary amount of rascality was perpetrated.

*Board of Aldermen.*—This Board met last evening pursuant to an adjournment from last Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. McKnight, Smith, Whitney, Clark, White and Smith, Mr Smith presiding.

Mr. Clark submitted the report of the Finance Committee.

The report is quite lengthy, accompanied with a report of the City Controller, of the amounts of issues of City money to the 1st of July, and denies that any notes are being now issued, as Mayor Heath has complained, except small ones solely for replacing larger notes in circulation.

The Committee more fully report as follows:

That the certificates of indebtedness complained of by the Acting Mayor were duly issued by the Treasurer and Controller under the orders and by authority of the Joint Committees of Finance and Streets and Lighting, of the Boards, sitting during the adjournment of the Common Council, and with full authority from the Council and in the minutes of said Joint Committees of Finance and of Streets and Lighting consisted of the whole of the Board of Aldermen, and of eight members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, together with the Presidents of each Board.

The issue of one million of dollars made in August and October, 1866, was rendered absolutely unavoidable by the embarrassed state of the corporation at the time the present Council came into power, and the pressing necessity of rebuilding the wharves and repairing the levees for the commerce of the port.

The city was then in an almost bankrupt condition and without credit. It could not borrow money, it could not issue bonds, and it had no money in the Treasury, and the Legislature, by its acts, exempted a large class of tax payers from taxes for three years, amounting to about $600,000; six hundred thousand dollars.

During the administration of the Board of the corporation by the military authorities, a great number of claims had accumulated against the city, a large amount of warrants were outstanding, and many suits were brought, and harrassing claims urged, which had to be compromised or settled.

In this condition of the city's finances, its bonds having fallen below par, and its liabilities being so large and pressing, the Joint Committees believed that publicity would only add to the difficulties and discredit of the corporation.

They regarded it their duty to exercise the same prudence in their efforts to restore the city's credit, which would be exercised by any prudent merchant or corporation in the management of their affairs.

By this issue the credit of the city was in a measure restored, the public works enabled to go on to completion, securing for our commerce the most substantial wharves which the city ever had, and no interruption occurred in the police administration.

If this course had not been pursued, the city government would have been suspended in its operations.

The then Mayor of the city was cognizant of and fully approved the action of the Joint Committees.

In regard to the pledge of the proceeds of the sale of the Hatture property, for the relemption of certain notes, your committee, beside doubting the legality of that act which was made by the Bureau of the Military Government, could not see how it could justly discriminate between the issues of the city and give a preference to a certain set of the same, which could not be identified as the notes issued by the same people, when all of them were equally valid and binding on all the property and assets of the corporation, and no any claim of preference set up by the holders of these issues.

Your committee find nothing in the action of the Controller and Treasurer in regard to the issues of certificates of indebtedness which were not approved, directed and sanctioned by the Council and Mayor.

The certificates of indebtedness referred to by the Acting Mayor were issued to pay debts incurred by the corporation for the benefit of the citizens. They are valid and binding upon the city in law and in honor, and the resources of the city, under a good administration, are ample to meet them.

It is true that the act of the Legislature legalizing these issues, did not go into operation in consequence of the veto of the Mayor. Acting upon the acceptance of the same by the Council. But as the clause legalizing the issues was not one of the conditions which the Legislature had in view in requiring of the City Council the acceptance of the act, the acceptance of the General Assembly is certain high authority in favor of its legitimacy, good faith and sound policy of that issue, which had been investigated and considered by them.

The present debt of the city is within the amount fixed by the act of the Legislature referred to.

The report was adopted and the Board adjourned.

*Mr. May Arraigned.*—Mr Thomas P May was arraigned before the U S Court yesterday, on the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, charging him with the embezzlement of a large amount of funds of the United States from the First National Bank. He gave bail, as required, in the sum of $20,000.

*City Mortality.*—There were 256 deaths in New Orleans during the month of June, of which number there were four deaths of cholera, three of yellow fever, five of small pox, two of sun stroke, and five resulting from suicide, as officially reported to the Board of Health.

*One Hundred and Ten Barrels of Whisky.*—This amount of liquid lightning was yesterday seized by the U S Revenue officers for alleged violation of the revenue laws by the parties most interested in its possession. The seizure was made at the store of Moses Frey & Brother, on Dryades street, where it was for sale, it is represented, at $1 50 per gallon, which is eleven less than the cost to the seizer. Fifty barrels were sold at this price to Messrs. Schneider & Zuberbier. Such facts are considered *prima facie* evidence of an intent to defraud the Government, and the burden of proof of innocence rests with parties concerned in offering such spirits for sale.

*Larceny.*—John, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $108 in gold and $25 or $30 in silver, on the evening of the Fourth of July, from Manuel de Castero. Fred Mar—k, also colored, was arrested, charged with receiving the money stolen, on their wedding day.

*Near Fire.*—An alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of two dray loads of rakings, at the foot of Marigny street, which accidentally caught fire, through what cause is unknown. The rakings, which was discovered, were supposed to have belonged to Mr. Klopdenburg.

*Bold Robbery.*—About three o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. G. Collignon, No 385 Canal street, was entered, and the house of his son-in-law, Mr Comes, robbed of $25 in currency. Mr Comes's wife awoke in time to give the alarm which prevented the thief from secreting $100, money and other articles. The thief, who escaped by the rear of the house, is supposed to have been a woman.

*Fire.*—About half past 10 o'clock, Thursday night, a fire broke out in the rear of the lower floor of an unoccupied house on St. Joseph Street, owned by Mrs. Donovan, and lately occupied by Wm. Terrill, as a distillery. The alarm was given from the engine house of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, and this as well as other fire companies arrived promptly, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

*Stabbing Affray.*—An affray took place at Milneburg, about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, between two Sicilians, during which one of them, Joseph Saranoce, was stabbed and dangerously wounded in the left side. The wounded man was carried to the Charity Hospital. The man who inflicted the wound, Victor Bodorich, was arrested.

*Shooting.*—Wm. Rodgers, colored, was arrested at 5 o'clock Thursday evening, at the corner of Washington and St. Denis streets, charged with shooting James Gunes, colored, with intent to kill. The wounded man was taken to his residence, corner Carondelet and Conery streets.

*Attempt at Rape.*—Paul Fonseca was arrested Thursday evening, Dauphin street, charged by Mrs Kocher with attempting to commit a rape on her daughter, seven years old. The little girl is very intelligent and gave a very straightforward tale as to the abuses she had been subjected to.

*Another Burglary.*—The residence of Mr. Gumpert, No. 398 Apollo street, was burglariously entered Thursday night, and robbed of a large amount of jewelry and clothing, valued at over a thousand dollars. The house was so completely ransacked that an impression exists that chloroform was used on the inmates. The thieves carried away their booty without awaking any one. In the morning the front door was found unlocked. There was no other trace as to how the robbers either entered the house or made their exit.

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.—*New York, July 1.*—A Washington special to the *Herald* says: Orders were issued to-day by the Treasury Department ordering the removal of the Levee Commissioners in Louisiana.

The Louisiana Democrat announces the commencement of its twenty-third volume. The *Democrat* is one of the best journals.

Three of our people have gone for service at the delay of the Government in curbing Sheridan, should such be the case, it will be a difficult rule to play. The power of the military commanders under the bill was deemed by the President, also by the Republicans, to be most obnoxious. In fact is his message rejecting the military bill he said: "The power thus given to the commanding officer over the people of each district is that of an absolute despotism."

He, however, defers to the legislative intent, but if Sheridan will not, there is little doubt regarding who will be sustained by the majority of the bill.—*B. E. Advocate.*

Vienna, July 1.—Baron Von Beust has entered on appointment as Chancellor of the Austrian empire, with office formerly held by Prince Metternich.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Washington.

The Chi i-Hispano War.

The Proposed Mediation of the United States.

Death of Associate Justice Wayne.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings Confined to Reconstruction.

Thanks to Military Commanders.

The President and Stanbery Ridiculed.

Important Mexican News.

Capitulation of Vera Cruz.

Some of the Garrison at Mobile.

Maximilian's Body on a French Vessel Off the Bar.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Indignation at Maximilian's Death.

European Courts in Mourning.

Suspens'on of American Bankers in Paris.

Significant Action of our Government.

A U. S. Frigate Dispatched to Mexico with Sealed Orders.

Miscellaneous Matters.

*Washington*, July 5.—Judge Wayne is dead. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1790, and appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in 1835.

Prosecution has closed testimony in the Surratt case.

A resolution was submitted to the Senate to-day that legislation in the Reconstruction and bills relating to it only, be acted upon for a long debate ensued, during which it transpired that thirteen Senators in caucus voted in favor of universal suffrage. Resolution restricting legislation finally passed by 29 yeas to 19 nays, namely: Buckalew, Dixon, Fowler, Howard, Rose, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade. Wilson stated in course of debate that Sumner wanted no legislation regarding Indiana, but needed money to support Reconstruction. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Hon. Speaker presented memorial from Green M. Adams, signed by 1,500 citizens of Beck from Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Elections. Pope moved to suspend the rules so that he might introduce joint resolution, tendering thanks of Congress to Major Gen. Philip H Sheridan for able and faithful performance of duty, as Commander of the District of Texas and Louisiana. Rules suspended by 110 against 11, and resolution passed. Additional papers relating to Kentucky delegation, and a protest against the admission of Rogers were not counted. Referred to Committee on elections.

Joint resolutions of thanks to Sickles, Pope and Sheridan were adopted.

Schenck offered a resolution of thanks to Petroleum V. Nasby and Attorney General Stanbery for their ridiculous advocacy of the President's policy. Pending the question of its reception the House adjourned to Monday.

*Washington*, July 5.—The resolutions thanking distinct commanders were adopted by a strict party vote. Bingham is the only Democrat on the Reconstruction Committee. The Cabinet is in session to-day.

The new Brazilian Minister Commander, Don Domingos José Gonçalves De Magalhaes, was presented to the President to-day. The President and Minister expressed pleasure at the friendliness of the two powers.

In the Senate Mr. Tipton signed in favor of a revenue from the Internal Revenue receipts.

*Washington*, July 5.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $2,500,000.

*Richmond*, July 5.—Returns from Dowville show that the negroes have registered 3 to 1 over the whites.

One of the colored men of May voters was convicted to-day and fined five dollars.

Thermometer 86° in the shade.

*Wilmington*, July 5.—Cotton nominal at 22c. Turpentine 50c. Rosin market depressed. Rosin steady at $2 50 to $4 50. Tar very scarce and firm at $3 50.

*Savannah*, July 5.—Cotton dull and drooping, sales for three days, 500 bales, low middlings 23 to 23½c; receipts 382 bales.

*Augusta*, July 5.—Cotton—sales 112 bales, middlings 22½ to 23.

*Augusta*, July 5.—Business generally suspended yesterday, and a national salute was fired at noon. The tendency was down in a road, which at first threatened to be serious, but there was no casualties killed.

The Republicans of Atlanta yesterday delegates present from all parts of the State. Convention met in Richmond county. Hon. Foster Blodgett, of Richmond county, was elected President. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republican party was elected President. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republican party is the only loyal Democrat in Georgia, and that the Republican party is in alliance with the National Republicans, pledging a hearty support to the measures of Congress, declaring the Union Republican party in sympathy with the working men, and pledging encouragement and support to protect the rights of all, and to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration in electing to office men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of Congress. Delegates to Washington were appointed, without regard to color. A mass meeting was held in the afternoon, the number present was estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. The Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration was delivered by A. W. Penny, of New York, who was followed by other speakers.

*Charleston*, July 5.—Cotton firmer—Middlings 25 to 26c; sales 80 bales. Receipts 70.

*New York*, July 5.—Money very easy; rates lower—Four per cent on Government's and 5 to 6 per cent on mixed collaterals. Prime discounts 6 to 7 per cent. Gold closed weaker and declined to 139⅞@139¾. Exchange firm, with good demand—Prime Bankers' 110 to 110¼; Sterling 109½@110. Government bonds steady. Stocks closed lower, increased disposition to sell—decline equal to ½ to 1½ from highest prices to-day.

*New York*, July 5.—Flour active at noon; decline. State $6 50 to $10 50. Wheat declining. Corn declining—mixed Western $1 40 to $1 48. Pork $28 25 to $28 50. Lard dull, 11¼ to 12¼. Whisky closed active at 38 to 40c in bond. Cotton declining—sales 1000 bales; Middlings Uplands 25c. Sugar firm. Molasses dull. Rosin $3 20 to $8 50. Freights dull. Stocks slightly easier. Gold 137⅞—139⅞@139¾. Sterling 109½@110.

*Baltimore*, July 5.—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour secure, demand light, prices irregular.

*Galveston*, July 5.—From the Fourth the body of the citizens of the South Celebrate, Customhouse and Municipal Headquarters are closed. Stores and groceries are closed, business generally suspended as usual. About one hundred freedmen formed procession and marched through the streets. No excitement.

*Houston*, July 5.—The Republican State Convention met yesterday, commenced by electing ex-Governor Pease permanent President. The other officers are three white and one black. The Convention is attended mostly by blacks—only 23 white present. The citizens anticipate a stormy session and fear that it will end in a riot. No resolutions yet adopted.

Five cases of Spanish Fever and two deaths by black vomit have occurred. The Mayor has ordered the use of disinfectants at the quarantine station and established an epidemic.

*Vicksburg*, July 5.—Passed up last night: Silver Spray at 10 P. M.; Quitman at 1, and Lady Gay at 10 A. M. River falling.

*Mobile*, July 5.—Cotton dull; sales 350 bales; Middlings 22½c. Receipts 445 bales.

*Louisville*, July 5.—Sales of 350 bbls Tobacco, including 100 bbls Dark Cut Shorts, premium at $3 to $8 50. Flour secure at $9 for superfine.

*Louisville*, July 5.—River falling slowly; 4 feet 5 inches in the canal by the mark.

Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, formerly Governor of Kentucky, and elected United States Senator from this State, died in Henderson, Kentucky, on Wednesday afternoon.

*Cincinnati*, July 5.—Flour dull and unchanged; family $11 50 to $12.

*London*, July 5, noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 72¾.

*Liverpool*, July 5, noon.—Cotton dull and drooping at the opening, but was firm at noon at 10½d for Middling Uplands and 11d for Middling Orleans. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 50,000 bales, whereof 13,000 were for export and speculation. Stock on hand 728,000 bales, of which 386,000 are American. Receipts of the week 60,000 bales.

*Southampton*, July 5.—The steamer America touched here to-day.

*Trieste*, July 5.—The Government approved the Austrian emperor's offer of a Hungarian crown.

*London*, July 5—Evening—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 72¾.

*Liverpool*, July 5—Evening—Cotton closed firm the market, with prices: Middling Uplands 10¾d; Middling Orleans 11d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon advanced 6d. Lard declined 3d.—Wx. 6d. Common Rosin declined to 6d. and the—5d. to 12s. Turpentine 30s. Tallow 41s. Weather favorable for crops.

*Queenstown, Nation*, July 5.—Remaining at quarantine, passengers of the Cuba, brig Vergenaus, Arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, British steamer Pisano, from Matamoras, Thomas Bain, master. Arrived, June 7, U. S. French war steamer Pidgeeton, schooner Salvador.

*Southwest Pass*, July 5—6 P. M.—Calm. Barometer 29.70. Arrived: schooner Village Belle, Capt. Hunter, 5 days, Dulce, fruit to Shiel, Seiler & Co., in fine order. A ship in sight coming to the bar.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Southwest Pass*, July 5—A French sloop of war hove in sight last night at 7½ o'clock. It is reported at the station that she has Maximilian's body on board. She drawe 17½ feet.

*Mobile*, July 5—Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday. Business was suspended and large numbers of citizens went on excursions down the Bay and to witness the regatta.

The freedmen also had several excursion parties. The day passed quietly. A national salute was fired at noon. A Federal soldier shot himself in a store on Water street.

The steamer Tabasco, bearing the Mexican flag, arrived yesterday morning, with four or five hundred of the Foreign Legion of Maximilian's command, the garrison of Vera Cruz.

They left Vera Cruz on the 29th of June. The capitulation of the city was signed on the 27th. They marched out with colors flying, and were saluted by the Liberal forces.

They were allowed to retain their arms, and were furnished a national vessel to leave Mexico. Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Sentry, of the French army, commands. It is said the troops will be immediately out here.

*Fortress Monroe*, July 5.—The frigate Susquehanna, Admiral Porter, sailed yesterday under sealed orders. It is now known that she goes to Mexico direct.

*London*, July 5.—The grand review in Hyde Park is postponed on account of Maximilian's execution. The affair creates great indignation here and on the continent.

*London*, July 5.—The Imperial Court has gone into mourning for Maximilian.

*New York*, July 5.—The Rising Sun, from Panama, brings $417,000 in treasure.

Three persons were killed, and there were many casualties attending forty fires resulting from the celebration yesterday.

A pleasure boat was run down by the steamer Norwalk returning from Coney Island, and five out of six passengers were drowned.

*Washington*, July 5.—It will require a two-third vote to suspend the rules adopted by the House on Wednesday, confining legislation to protecting and strengthening the military reconstruction bill.

Pending the adoption of the rule, motions to adjourn by the extreme Radicals failed.

Pym advised the Cuban Committee to depose Prado, has terminated his Cuban mission.

Panama advices confirm the capture of Mexiquera, and the assumption of supreme power by Aguero. Allans are very unsettled.

Chilian advices, detailing the President's message to Congress announce the acceptance of the mediation of the United States in the Spanish war with middle Pacific States.

Lyons, Commander and Weightman, of the U S steamer Oneipee, in Valparaiso, intended to fight a duel.

*Paris*, July 5.—Ouden, Brock Bros., Amerinckx, Bruxelles, have suspended payment.

Napoleon has ordered the Court into mourning for Maximilian.

*Liverpool*, July 5—Evening—Cotton inactive—closed with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands 10¾d, Middling Orleans 11d. Sales 10,000 bales.

*New York*, July 5.—Stocks strong. Money 5 per cent. Gold 139¾@139⅞. Sterling 109½ to 110¼.

Five-twenties of Coupons 1862 do of 1864 and 65, June to June, new issue 109. Tenforties 109¼. Old issue 108½ to 109.

*Washington*, July 5.—House.—The Speaker announced the Committee on Reconstruction, provided by the resolution of last Wednesday, as follows:

Senators Boutwell, Bingham, Fairweather, Hubbard of New York, Beaman, Payne, Pike and Howe.

*Ex Consul*, July 5.—Business generally suspended to day. The negro societies paraded in full force. A large congregation of negroes, in holiday clothing, the Sheridan Guards, dressed in Capitol Square this morning by Gen Pierpont, in a speech full of practical advice to the colored people. Gen. Sheridan, in his carriage, with his staff, passed to each of the societies as they passed the Governor's mansion. The County Court, having failed to adjourn, received the Grand Jury and order at 10 o'clock, the usual proceeding.

Headquarters, First District, State of Virginia, July 1—To the Grand Jury of Richmond City: Being the 91st anniversary of the Independence of the United States, and certain witnesses summoned before your Grand Jury, it is a matter to avoid themselves of the privilege of celebrating the day, the Major General Commanding directs that your Grand Jury do not meet until to-morrow, the 6th inst.

J. L. RAYMOND, A. A. G.

At noon the military fired a salute of thirty-seven guns.

*Washington*, July 1.—Business generally suspended. Large numbers of both races have gone to various places to celebrate the anniversary of United States continental Lemage and revenue cutter Mecanon were covered with flags and streamers. The shipping generally displayed the shipping and public buildings.

*Southwest Pass*, July 1, 6 A. M.—Fine weather. Wind, south southwest. Barometer 29.70. Thermometer 86. Arrived, steamship I. C. Morris, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co., from Indianola and Galveston. Arrived, schooner Ellen Ellis, from Lake Ruba Ellis, and brings Antoinette and Her cules.

P. M.—Fine weather, cloudy. Barometer 29.70. Wind, west. At 2.30 P. M., steamship Lilian. Nothing in sight.

REPORTED OUTRAGE.—A most horrible violation of the law and of humanity, occurred in Iberville a few days since. A young girl, about sixteen years of age, by her guardian. The monster who perpetrated this fiendish deed is a German named Joseph Hengel, and the girl, Ellen Ellis, is said to be an orphan left to his charge by the will of her father. Hengel came to Mobile about a year ago in company with the little girl's father, and died a few days shortly after his arrival here, leaving four children, and placing Ellen in Hengel's charge. Hengel then moved to Iberville, opening up St. Louis street, and doing a good business.

On Sunday Hengel took his wife over the Bay and left the little girl in charge of a negro woman, who immediately informed the outrage on his ward. On Monday morning, Mrs. Steele, a lady living in the vicinity, hearing the girl's moans, and by a little trying succeeded in drawing from her all the horrible facts. Mrs. Steele said that she was very poor, and that she could not afford to take the child to her home; but advised her to go to her father's house in Iberville. The poor boy went to the guardhouse and entered a complaint, upon which Hengel was arrested by officer Thomas. The case was brought before Judge Dunn, this morning, and Hengel sent to the City Court under $3000 bond.—*Mobile Tribune.*

An Opportunity for Mr. Seward.

[From the Cuban Times.]

When, in 1861, the United States officer forcibly took Mason and Slidell, rebel envoys, from a British passenger steamer, Great Britain took the opportunity, by way of Lord Palmerston, that the affair was an outrage, and must be atoned for by proper apologies and the restoration of the rebel ambassadors. The British lion roared in no uncertain or questionable direction, albeit it is given to much unnecessary screaming. When the demand for reparation came, the Lion was ready to pay the piper, and he danced over the Trent affair, and at once proceeded to afford the most ample apologies for the insult.

Now, Spain has a very impudent servant for some offense, the latter usually says nothing at the moment, but takes the earliest opportunity to kick the dog, and to make the scoffing. This peculiarity in the human nature of the kitchen is not without suggestiveness to Mr. Seward. What he has to do is to point over the affair received from John Bull to Juarez, of the so called Republic of Mexico. If, in sending the affront along, he intimated to the latter of the Mason and Slidell affair, it would probably relieve his injured feelings, and be no more than is deserved by the Mexican President.

The Spanish lion has roared has been unfortunate. He very generously offered to mediate in the little conflict which has been in progress between the Chi i-Hispano Republics of La Plata river, Brazil, Paraguay and the Argentines all received Mr. Seward's offer with a great show of gratitude, and have accepted it very ceremoniously, but with many thanks for the kind intentions of the American Premier. His next effort was a peace conference between Spain and the Pacific States between Spain and the republics south of the isthmus; and once more, with thanks, was his friendly attempt rejected. Mr. Seward's last effort was a mission in the case of Maximilian, to save him from the intentions of the brigands who captured him; and again was his friendly offer declined by intimation from the Liberal Chiefs that they knew their own business, and proposed to run it to suit themselves.

Thus, foiled all over with rebuffs, refusals and insolent responses, the premier must be anxious to do something to salve his wounded dignity and to retrieve the credit lost in the through the snubbing of petty governments. The opportunity to do this presents itself in the terrible seizure by United States vessel of war, of a Mexican passenger known as Santa Anna. This Santa Anna is undoubtedly a pestiferous old humbug, and his being modestly shot by the Mexicans Liberals would be no particular injury either to himself or anybody else. On the contrary, the operation might be of general benefit. It would remove an old gentleman to a world less full of ambitions and troubles; and it would afford Mexico one less disturbing element. Northern people, one of these days, would prevent our premier from passing along to Juarez the sick which he received from England, and recovering his property in the interfacious with the South American republics.

The proper way to do this will be to send a gunboat to the Mexican coast, with a demand for an apology and Santa Anna. Failing to get the apology there be trouble begun at once. The troops in the South can be spared from their labor of sealing that zone regular and vote bill, and have the Republicans ticket at the next election will fatten once.

There is a glorious opportunity for Mr. Seward to distinguish himself in the future as a splendiant is secure and add several thousand voters to the ranks of Radicalism.

What is the difference between a barber and a mother? One has razors to shave, and the other has shavers to raise.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 5, 1867.

COTTON—The movement in the staple today has been of a restricted character. The offering supply continued light and as the holders generally were considerably apart in their views, the former contending for a material reduction, while the enhanced feeling in Coin prompted the latter to demand full prices, and neither evinced a willingness to yield to the claims of the other, the business transacted has been to a limited extent, amounting at the close barely 1200 bales, nine brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated additional weakness, a reduction of ½c per lb having been made in most instances in order to effect sales. The market, however, was so completely unsettled by the Liverpool intelligence published in the evening papers that we were unable to recommit our regular scale of quotations. Yesterday, despite the fact of its being a national holiday, business to the extent of 2,000 bales was transacted. The sales during the past three days comprise 3500 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 5,500 bales, of which 2,000 were taken and 11,500 the week before. The receipts proper for the past week excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Galveston, which included in our previous statements, embrace 20,000 bales, against 22,000 last week, showing a decrease of 2,000 bales. The exports for the week amount to 17,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken by the trade and 8,000 by the compressors. The closing rates for the week and 11,500 the week before. The receipts proper for the past week excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Galveston, which included in our previous statements, embrace 20,000 bales, against 22,000 last week, showing a decrease of 2,000 bales. The exports for the week amount to 17,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken by the trade and 8,000 by the compressors. The closing rates for the week and 11,500 the week before.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

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|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1866 | 169,102 bales |
| Received last week | 19,000 |
| Received since September 1st | 1,000,000 |
| Exported last week | 17,000 |
| Exported since September 1st | 1,000,000 |
| Coastwise and destroyed by fire, package samples, &c | 18,353—35,353 |
| Stock to-day | 134,749 |
| Stock last year | 94,267 |
| Stock two years ago | 94,267 |

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market continues quiet and nominally unchanged. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was of a retail character principally, and the movement in Western Produce was to a limited extent, attended with considerable firmness in Corn and Pork, increased stiffness in Flour, and an additional advance in Oats, while operations in Cotton were on a restricted scale, and at the close aggregating barely 1200 bales, at irregular, but lower prices, the market closing quite unsettled, and with a positive tendency downward. The renewed weakness in the latter is attributable to the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool intelligence. The sales for the week comprise 5700 bales, against 6500 last week, and 11,500 the week before.

The movement in Coin has been of a restricted character, and rates have fluctuated in sympathy with the course of the New York market. Goldopened this morning nominally at 139 to 139¼, against 139 at the opening rate in Wall street, but subsequently stiffened, then reacted, and closed rather unsettled at 139. The cash offerings was light, and as most dealers were both to operate, only a limited business has been done, comprising $2000 and $10,000 at 139, $4500 at 138¾, $2000, $3000 and $4000 at 138¾, $7000 at the same, and $7500 at 138⅞. There were no sales of American Silver reported, the counter rates for which were 132 to 132½. In Mexican dollars we notice sales of 1000 at 127, and 1500 at 142½.

We have few transactions to report in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were rather scanty, especially desirable bills, and as the demand continued moderate throughout, only a trifling business has been transacted. The inability of parties to agree as to rates and the consequent abstinence from operations, operated rather prohibitively. The rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City notes at 5 to 7½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

RICE—Louisiana is in light supply and good demand at 9½ to 10c per lb. There is no Carolina Rice in market and no India in first hands. We quote the latter at 10½ to 11c per lb.

HIDES—Stock light, demand fair at 15 to 16c for dry, 9½ to 10c for green.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is selling at $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

WOOL—Is in moderate supply and good demand for shipment. We quote 29 to 31c for washed, 10c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ¼ to ¾ Merino, and 28c per lb for ⅝ to ⅞ Merino.

NAVAL STORES—A lot of 30 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 47½c per gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46 to 47½c per gallon. Rosin—No. 1 at $3 50 to $4 25; No. 2