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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,140.

Register! Register!

Do not forget that the time for Registration expires at the end of the present month, and that all who do not avail themselves of the opportunity will be unable to cast a vote for the South. It is every man's duty to Register who can do so, and unless our citizens come forward and show their strength at the polls they cannot hope to have anything to do with the government of their city. There are voters enough if all would Register, and if they fail to do so the blame must rest with them. We hope that all right-minded citizens will Register at once, when they can do so without trouble or annoyance.

FOURTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION CLUB.—A special meeting of this club will be held on Monday evening, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Basin and Customhouse streets. Distinguished speakers are to address the meeting, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

DOLHEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We invite the attention of parents and young men to the announcement elsewhere of the summer arrangement in this popular institution. Now is the time for them to avail themselves of the excellent advantages afforded for qualifying themselves by the time business opens more actively in the fall, for positions which will be worth to them, according to their merits, from $1000 to $3000. A good business education is worth a fortune.

Dr. S. Ries, who was formerly known when residing at No 117 St. Ann street, has returned to our city, after an absence of over two years, and has established himself at No. 124 St. Philip street. All those who suffer of rheumatism, neuralgia, diarrhœa, flux and croup, &c., &c., and all chronic diseases, are invited to call on him at his office, No. 124 St. Philip street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets. See his card. Office hours, from 1 to 2½ P. M. every day.

Thanks to Mr. C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Alley, dealer in stationery, books, magazines, newspapers, &c., for a copy of the *Courrier des États-Unis* of the 18th inst. Also, *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, and *Uber Land und Meer*—both German periodicals—and Godey's and Frank Leslie's *Lady's Magazines* for June.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night will be the last of the regular season of the Academy, the new summer season being inaugurated to-morrow evening, under the management of Mr. A. H. (Dolly) Davenport, for the proprietors, Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell. Mr. Kistredge remains in the office of treasurer. The following are the names of the former artists retained, as well as the new ones thus far engaged, according to the programme for to-morrow, which has been placed on our table: Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Harry Pearson, J. Collins, Carter and Schoolcraft, Miss Eva Brent, Miss Emma Reed, Miss Lottie La Pointe, the Buisley family, the Zanfretta troupe, and others for minor characters.

To-morrow will be given the petite comedy of "Perfection," in which Miss Brent, the exquisite songstress of the Academy, appeared to such advantage Friday night, in the new role of an actress, in which we shall take occasion to notice her more fully, according to our judgment of her merits. Miss Brent will also sing a Scotch song—"The March of the Cameron Men," and Zanfretta's comic pantomime, "Deschalumeau," will also be given, with a variety of other interesting selections.

THE OLYMPIC.—There was the usual variety of amusements at Bob Hart's Olympic Music Hall last night, and the house was also well filled. The weather seems to have no effect upon this house. Commencing with the amusing sketch of "Post Office Sam," the programme shows almost every variety of entertainment, songs, dances, ballads, farces, etc., etc. The whole closed with the laughable farce of the "Virginia Mummy," written by T. D. (Daddy) Rice, well known as the original "Jim Crow." The songs were very well received and encores were frequent. It is said that this place of amusement will be kept open throughout the summer months. It will be probably the only one of the large places of entertainment open after the present week. Bob Hart is very attentive and does his best to please all who give him a call.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—The performance of the Shakespeare Club last evening was well attended, despite the heavy shower in the early part of the evening. "The Wife; a Tale of Mantua," a drama by Sheridan Knowles, was the play given, and, as an amateur performance, it was very creditable. Two of the male characters were very well taken, and the actors drew forth frequent applause. The ladies were, it is said, substitutes for those who have been in training, and had but little notice for their parts. Altogether, we believe, the audience was well satisfied with the performance.

HORSE CARS ON CARROLLTON RAILROAD—The horse cars will be substituted for the steam trains between Canal street and Carrollton, on and after the 30th inst. The last car for Carrollton will leave Canal street at midnight. The fare will be five cents for any distance between Carrollton and Napoleon Avenue, or between the Avenue and Canal street. Small packages of freight will be transported at shippers and owners' risk on horse freight cars to any point along the line above the Felicity street horse station, where they will be received for the purpose.

The steamship Missouri, Capt. Hudson, sailed at 8 o'clock last night for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, full of freight and passengers.

The Richmond *Examiner* notes the presence in that city of a number of Pennsylvania capitalists, proposing to purchase lands and other property, and thinks it indicates the right sort of movement in the way of reconstruction.

The Natchez *Courier* announces the death of Hon. S. S. Boyd, one of the most eminent lawyers of the South.

China has a population of four millions of souls to as many square miles.

Mr Davis is reported to have purchased an estate in Canada.

The Montgomery *State Sentinel* advocates Grant, and Boutwell for President and Vice President; the New York *Herald* Grant and Lee; and some writer in the Chicago *Times*, Davis and Greeley. It only remains for some one to propose Grant and Davis for a reconstruction ticket.

The partisan of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafourche, Assumption, Champaign, Donaldsonville, Helena, St. John, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Washington, Concordia, Iberville, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Natchitoches, Rapides, Bossier, Avoyelles, Caddo and Tensas had, up to the latest dates obtained by us, registered as follows:

Colored	2,052
	13,964
Total	15,016

The white vote cast in the above parishes in 1860 was 19,161.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 23d.*

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th inst. says:

We issue the *Examiner* this morning in a new form.

In the present condition of Virginia, with so many considerations pointing to the importance and devotion of all energies to the material development of the State, it appears to us that the State need for newspapers of a political character, and that such need is already more than supplied. We have, therefore, resolved to devote the energies of our paper to the development of the resources of the State, and particularly of this city.

THE POPE AND THE PRESS.—*The Holy Father Asks the Newspapers to Publish a Bull Free.*—The Pope has found himself in a strange predicament with regard to the publication of a bull issued by a bishop in a Roman diocese. The Pontifical act is published in the Catholic *Journal de Rome*, and is accompanied by a request that the Italian law be suspended so far as to allow the publication to be distributed, owing to the heavy penalties which attend the bishop of Rieti, under the Papal sanction, from publishing the Holy Bull. He therefore hopes that his decision will be reproduced by all the newspapers, and that in this way it will come to the knowledge of the bishops and the faithful throughout the Catholic world. In not this a curious thing—the appeal to the press by a bull which condemns the press as a diabolical invention, and the issuance of all acts which affect society?—*Liverpool Courier, May 3.*

An emeraude flag, weighing 12 pounds, in the pot of a lager-beer brewery near Cincinnati.

A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Cleveland, O.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The publishers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have raised a pretty quarrel among themselves about the publication of Dickens's works, or rather about payment for the same. Several of them are trying to show that they are entitled to all which, or more credit for having paid some to the great novelist than Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. A few weeks ago we made mention of this matter on the authority of the Philadelphia Press, and stated that other publishers had paid Dickens more money than the Boston firm. Since that time we have had an opportunity of seeing the claims of some of these publishing firms, and have to confess that their own showing has materially changed our views upon the subject. It is true that Dickens has received more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the republication of his works. We are well aware that Messrs. Harper & Bros., Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, and other firms have paid him handsomely for his works, and we are ready to admit that he has no right to complain on the score of receipts in any case where a bargain has been made. But this has very little to do with the matter now in dispute. Ticknor & Fields send Mr. Dickens the sum of $300 without having any obligation to do so, and simply through a sense of justice. They paid it upon the principle that an author is entitled, or ought to have, a certain share in the success of his works. Having made handsome profits upon one of their editions of Dickens's works, they voluntarily send him the sum of two hundred pound sterling. Mr. Dickens acknowledges the receipt of the money, and says that nothing ever gave him more pleasure, or something of the kind. Thereupon Harper & Bros. think that he is taking special pains to glorify one publishing firm at the expense of the rest, and beg to remind him of the much larger sums that he has received from them without any public thanks—Harper & Bros endeavor to show that they are entitled to more credit than any others, and this brings out Peterson & Co., and the rest who have paid the great author for his works. A kind of circular quarrel is started, each firm endeavoring to prove the clearest record, by issuing circulars to their friends and patrons and to the general readers of the country.

A few looking at these circulars we are convinced that Mr. Dickens is right, and that Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are the only ones entitled to gratuitous generosity. Messrs. Harper & Bros. made a contract with Mr. Dickens to pay him $2000 for the privilege of republishing his "Tale of Two Cities." The privilege was given, the money paid, and the bargain completed. At various times they have made three bargains, paying the author more than fifty thousand dollars. In every case it was a regular contract fulfilled on both sides. The same is true with Peterson & Co. Ticknor & Fields have done the same. But each of these firms have appropriated other works by this writer without paying him a shilling. If they paid $2000 for one work, they got their money's worth and were entitled to no credit, and in addition helped themselves to another work by way of extra profit, without the trouble of bargaining with the author. With Messrs Ticknor & Fields the case was different. They had a contract with Mr. Dickens, and had paid him the full sum agreed upon. On finding, however, that their editions of his works proved more profitable than they anticipated, they sent him, gratuitously, a share in their profits. The $300 thus sent was an agreeable surprise to the great novelist, and coming unexpectedly, and almost in the way of a testimonial, it is not strange that he should say that he had never received any money which gave him more pleasure. We think that these gentlemen are wasting their ink and paper in trying to show that they have acted as generously as anybody with Mr. Dickens, for there are very few, we imagine, who will not believe that if Messrs. Harper & Bros. did pay him the large sum they claim, that they got their money back with interest.

—*Every Saturday*, for the last week, dated May 25th, has been received, and, as usual, it comes to us filled with admirable articles. The selections are made with most excellent taste and judgment, and as none but a thorough literary man could make them. In this fine periodical we have the cream of the English and foreign magazines and reviews, and are enabled by it to read, at a very small cost, an amount of literary matter that our neighbors across the ocean have to pay a large sum for. In this one number we have the best selections from seven different periodicals, besides the gleanings from "Our Exchanges." The contents of this number are: "Going the Rounds," by Edmund Yates, (Temple Bar); "Silcote of Silcote," by Henry Kingsley, (Macmillan); "Literary Honors," (Belgravia); "Stone Edge," (Cornhill); "Sir William Courtenay," (All the Year Round); "Monsieur Ferrand," (Temple Bar); "Private and Confidential," (Pall Mall Gazette); "Engagements," (Saturday Review), and "Our Exchanges." Published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields.

—From Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, whose very name suggests to us something neat and elegant in the way of a book or periodical, we have the reprint of that splendid magazine, *London Society*. With the exception of their own *Riverside Magazine*, which we have not seen since the agency was given to one man, we know of nothing to compare, in point of beauty, with *London Society*. It is, in every way, the fac simile of the London edition, and with the exception of the heavier paper of the latter, and the clearness of its engravings, there is very little difference between them. This work is naturally very popular in England among the fashionable lovers of light reading, and is rapidly becoming popular here. One of our dealers, Mr. Haley, informs us that, although beginning with an order for six copies but a month or two ago, he has now increased to one hundred copies per month, and new readers coming in daily. There could be no better evidence of its popularity than this. The other dealers take a greater interest in it, also, than they do in many. There is in this city a strong feeling against special agencies, and whenever a magazine is put solely into the hands of one dealer, it is very apt to be neglected by the others. Besides the special agents distributes his favors, furnished by the publisher, amongst his individual friends, leaving out others who might, perhaps, do far more for the work. Hence our publishers are getting out of the habit of granting special agencies, and generally keeping a press list themselves, forwarding addressed copies to the trade with their orders. In the city a very fair number of this magazine is sold; a large number, if we go under the short time that it has been before the public. The present number contains: "How I set about paying my Debts"; "Goldsmith at the Temple Gate"; "Visits in Country Houses"; "The Last Run with the Harriers"; "Playing for High Stakes"; "Boating Life at Oxford"; "Watching a Window"; "Mr. Fairweather's Yachting"; "The Playgrounds of Europe"; "The Tamar and the Tavy"; "County Courts"; "Anecdotes and Gossip about Clubs"; "Artists' Notes from Strange Pictures"; "A Strange Courtship".

—"Primary Arithmetic for use in the Common Schools and Academies of the United States," by P. A. Towne, formerly General Principal of the Barton Academy, Mobile. Published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

We have just received the above named work, but have not yet had time to give it an examination. The name of the author, however, is a guarantee of more than common excellence, and we feel safe in endorsing this work without reading it.

Mr. Towne, is a teacher of much celebrity and long experience, and has written one of the best school arithmetics that we have ever seen. It seems to be perfectly complete, and so well adapted to pupils that they are obliged to have the study if they go over the book. It will not admit of "going through it" without learning. When the large work was shown here, the Superintendent of Public Education was so well pleased with it that he advised the preparation of a Primary and an Intermediate Arithmetic. This the author proposed to do, and we have here the first of his school series. We shall refer to this work again when we have had time to examine it and to ascertain its strong and original points.

—Within the past few days our people have been somewhat surprised to see some rather violent attacks upon General Sheridan, coming from the political party in which we supposed he was nearly a demi-god. This season, we presume, that he is not strict enough, or severe enough, to suit some extensive Republicans. Lastly the "criticism" upon his course came from a paper which has been so make them, and hence we need no expect an exercise of the power claimed by Republican commentors to control the press. We believe that no Southern paper has made any objection to the General named, nor would they do so, probably, should he put his cap upon a pole and bid the people bow before it. We hence end well that what one man may say with safety, another might suffer for uttering. But at the same time we believe that one paper alone has gone out of its way to condemn the General. He is the commander of this district, and has to assist Reconstruction and to keep the peace. If he does what he considers his duty we cannot complain; if he has exceeded it, he may be called upon to answer for it in the future. We have sometimes thanked him he had gone beyond his duty in making removals, and may have thought that he would be removed for that; but it never occurred to us that he ought to be removed for being too lenient. The organ of the extreme Radical party has the matter, perhaps, and we are willing to accept its version until a better one is offered. Meantime we learn that strong efforts are being made to have General Sheridan removed, and by parties who, in the ordinary nature of things, ought to give him their support. We are this spectator in the quarrel, and only hope that no worse man be sent to supersede the present commander.

The heavy rain that fell on Friday rendered the Metairie track very wet and heavy, so much so that the races had to be postponed. They were again announced for yesterday evening, but in the morning the blue pennant was seen floating from the Crescent Hall, showing a further delay. As it is desirable to have fine weather for these sports, so that city people may generally attend, we believe that the committee will wait until the track is thoroughly settled, and the skies clear. Last night there was another heavy storm, flooding our streets, making running streams along the gutters and frequently across the banquettes. A few hours sun, however, dries up the soil, and if it proves fair to-day the races may come off to-morrow evening. Due notice will be given in our columns.

—The New York *Times* tells of a merchant in that city, engaged in a small business, who advertised for a clerk—application to be made by letter. By noon on the day on which his advertisement appeared he had received *eighty* applications for the situation, and before the next day had passed the number had reached one *hundred and nineteen*. The salary was small, the indicements were few, and the work required close attention, and yet the anxiety for the place was so great as to be but poorly shown by the number of applications. Many of the applicants could speak two or three languages, and claimed to be possessed of various valuable accomplishments. Yet it would seem that the city offered them nothing better than the whims of such a clerkship as this—and but a poor chance even of that. In this city, New Orleans, but a week or ten days ago a merchant advertised for a clerk, applications to be made in person, and even before his doors were opened in the morning his store was surrounded by young men, and before the day was over more than fifty had answered the want. He says that applicants did not cease coming for two or three days afterward, and that young men were sent to him from intelligence offices (although it was well known that the place was filled) for more than a week. Similar incidents are related by others. This not only shows the great demand for work at any price, but it shows the folly of coming to the cities to look for employment. Young men from neighboring States, and from the country imagine that there is no difficulty in getting a situation of some kind in a large city like this, but when they make the effort they are very apt to be sadly disappointed. There has been a great rush to this place for some time, and it is now, during the present dull season, overstocked. No young man should come here with the expectation of procuring a situation, for unless they have friends to give one, they will fail in nearly every instance.

MEXICO.

[From the New York Tribune.]

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES—THE AUSTRIAN-BELGIAN BRIGADE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE PRUSSIAN FLAG.

Washington, May 19.—The following official dispatch was forwarded on the 26th of April to the Mexican Minister in this city, and gives an account of the negotiations between the Imperialists and the Liberals in the City of Mexico:

ORIZABA, April 21, 1867.

To Gen. Bonavides, Commanding Forces before Vera Cruz:

SIR: Yesterday a German princess, the wife of one of Maximilian's aids, presented herself at the headquarters of General Diaz, asking for an interview. She proposed the following terms, viz: The disbandment of the Austro Belgian corps; a guarantee of the lives of its members, on parole, on their return to their countries. She also solicited a guarantee for the safety of the life of Maximilian. With reference to the first point, the General said he was disposed to entertain such proposals as might be made to him; but as to the second, that he had no authority to pardon Maximilian. Nothing of note is occurring; during the day we have an occasional exchange of shots. I made a reconnoissance yesterday in front of my lines which has enabled me to take some very useful observations, as to the most advantageous manner of attacking the enemy. So soon as our mortars arrive, should the city not have surrendered, we shall open our batteries upon it, and hostilities will be vigorously prosecuted.

I transmit the foregoing to you as requested.

A. GARCIA, Major-General.

The Austro-Belgian Corps has been disbanded, and its members are now under protection of the Prussian flag.

RAFFAEL BENAVIDES,
General Commanding in front of Vera Cruz.
April 26, 1867.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, April 29, 1867.

To Gen. F. Berriozabal, Matamoros:

MY DEAR FRIEND: The accompanying reports contain the latest news from our camp before Queretaro. General Escobedo has just informed me that nothing new has occurred today. On the 24th the Prince Salm-Salm informed me that he was about commencing operations against the City of Mexico, from his Headquarters at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

BENITO JUAREZ.

CAMP BEFORE QUERETARO, April 27, 1867.

To the Minister of War, San Luis Potosi:

The enemy very early this morning threw himself with all his forces, upon the line of the Cimatario, held by the Division from Michoacan, and assaulted it completely, occupying the greater part of it; but the Reserves coming up in time repulsed the enemy, driving it back in confusion, to the Central Square, leaving in our hands a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. A cavalry force of the enemy was routed during the conflict, which lasted six hours. It is now 12 o'clock and I forward this report to you from the aforesaid line of the Cimatario. ESCOBEDO.

CAMP BEFORE QUERETARO, April 28—11:30 A. M.

To the Minister of War, San Luis Potosi:

Nothing new has occurred during the past night. We are engaged in burying the dead, and the field is still covered with them. The losses of the three Corps of the Reserves, which made the attack, is as follows: The Corps de Galeana, 28 men; the Supremos Poderes, 13 men; the first of the line, 16 men; the losses of the other Cavalry and Infantry Corps, which came to the succor of the first, are trifling. ESCOBEDO.

The following extract is taken from a letter written from the Camp before Queretaro, dated April 20, 1867:

"Miramon having asked for a suspension of hostilities, and permission to hold an interview with his former personal friends—Gen. Rocha and Col. Rosseinos and Gallardo, it was agreed that the latter should have an interview with his former personal friends—Gen. Rocha and Col. Rosseinos and Gallardo, it was agreed that the latter advanced towards the river, and Miramon stood on the bank opposite. He proposed to them an armistice, during which a conference should be held in the City of Mexico, to decide upon the form of the future Government of Mexico. The Liberal officers laughed at his proposals, and informed him in turn of the capture of Puebla, and the defeat of Marques, which Miramon was very reluctant to believe.

RELIGION IN WALKURIA.—*A Great Many Churches Ceded Under the Second Roman Treaty.*—How far circumstances unconnected with religion may favor the introduction of orthodoxy into a country, I have no means of knowing, but many persons think that the Episcopalian and the Greek churches are more likely to make headway than any others can. The Russians have left several churches to the settlement they have just ceded to the Americans, a great many native Greeks have been converted to the Greek faith, and it is possible that in those distant regions members of both churches (Greek and Protestant) may worship in the same temple. This may lead to the extension of orthodoxy in America, but that it will lead to a union of the churches is very doubtful.—*Petersburg Cor. London Herald, April 27.*

THE FRENCH RIFLE.—*Practice of a Regiment with the Chassepot Small Arms—Napoleon's Reaction at the Prophetic Rattle—His Majesty Fires a Shot.*—The Emperor and Prince Oscar of Sweden, have gone to witness experiments with the new Chassepot rifle at Vincennes. The battalion of the foot chasseurs of the guard left their barracks in Paris, at eleven o'clock, and marched to the firing ground near the fort, where they were soon after their arrival joined by Marshal Regnault de Saint-Jean-d'Angely and Generals Bourbaki and Brincourt. At two o'clock the imperial party arrived, and on the Emperor alighting the firing commenced. The regiment was placed at 600 yards from the mark, and the results obtained were quite extraordinary. After a period of precisely two minutes the trumpet sounded the call to cease firing. It was then found that the battalion, 500 strong, had fired 5000 balls, of which 1,900 had struck the line of object aimed at. Some of the persons present, however, affirmed that minor projectiles had been obtained both at the butts and Satory, and that the men were under a certain emotion from firing for the first time in the presence of his Majesty. All the ground immediately in front of the mark was set up by the balls in such a way as not to show a blade of grass left.

The Emperor uttered an exclamation which graphically depicts the result. "It is frightful! It is a positive rattle!" The battalion afterwards executed several times a similar exercise, but at distances increased to 1000 yards. His Majesty during the whole time remained in the midst of the men, questioning them on their experience of the arm, on its superiority over the old, and on the result, which they all agreed in representing as astounding.

The Emperor also fired one shot himself to judge of the effect, and then ordered the men to go on loading and firing as before.—*Paris Correspondence London Times, May 7.*

Little boy on the train for Kingston yesterday, said he—

"Mister, the locomotive is a lover of the world, is it is it?"

"Can't say; why do you ask, my little man?"

"Because it smokes and shoots."

"Very well. I see it smokes, but how about the shooting?"

"Did'nt you notice it in the depot just before we left. Did'nt it 'shoot, shoot,' to beat her?"

"Well, do little boy; you will be a wit some o' these days, if you don't take to the wood and whisky."

A jealous youth stabbed a New York pretty walker girl upon whom he was waiting the other day.

2500 persons are employed at the starch works in Oswego, N. Y.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Auction Sales.—The following described property was sold at auction yesterday, by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., at the prices annexed:

Two story Dwelling, No. 115 Cato, between Poydras and St. Charles streets, $7,150
Corner Lot, Poydras, St. Charles and Johnson streets, 4,100
Two lots of ground on Canal, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, at $2,275 each, 4,500
Cottage No. 44 Poydras, between Johnson and Gaiety streets, 1,600
One lot of ground on Prytania, near Felicity street, 1,100
Five lots corner of Jackson and Clara streets, 2,100
Two story frame house and lot, corner of Dauphine and Poydras street, 2,600
One-story frame house and lot, corner of Dauphine and Julia, 1,100
One-story frame house and lot on Poydras street, 1,200
One vacant lot adjoining the above, 600
One-story frame house and lot on Julia street, 800
Two vacant lots adjoining, 1,000
Frame house and lot corner of Dauphine, Julia and Poydras streets, 1,900
Frame house on Poydras, between Broad and Dorgenois streets, 1,875
Frame house on Poydras, and lot in rear fronting on Julia street, 1,300

Yesterday—Yesterday was decidedly a moist day, the weather precluding the possibility of the races for the benefit of the overflowed coming off at the Metairie Course. They have, consequently, been postponed until Monday, or until more favorable weather permits. The intended torchlight procession of the Republican party had also to be postponed, and will, we understand, take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.

There was a tremendous fall of rain in the afternoon, flooding the city, as usual—partly, no doubt, on account of the inoperacity of the draining machines—and accompanied with violent wind, which blew down a number of fences. We have not been appointed for the latter, nor received his commission this morning, and that he will immediately enter upon his duties. Depositors may consequently expect that on Monday there will be some one in charge of the institution to whom they can apply for information in relation to its affairs. On this head the Treasury Agents suggest that parties interested may learn more particulars of their report on application to the Controller of the Currency. Perhaps a telegram from Washington will give us some intelligence on this subject.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened the week under the same influences that prevailed yesterday, and as nothing transpired calculated to stimulate operations, the movement was exhibited only moderate animation throughout. The inquiry was of a more general character, but as the views of buyers were predicated on lower prices, and as fresh receipts continued to accumulate whatever, the business transacted has been to a limited extent, being restricted to 3600 bales, the transactions of which we note here. Prices indicated no material alteration, although the tendency throughout was toward greater firmness. We have carefully to-day repeat, as follows: Ordinary 20 to 21c, Good Ordinary 22½ to 23½c, Low Middling 24½ to 25c, and Middling 26½c. The unexplainable obstacles to the negotiation of Exchange continued to exercise an adverse influence.

OVERTOWN SUGAR.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866, ... bales 22,022
Received to-day 1,000
Received previously ..... 726,063—726,063
Total 751,085
Sold previously 749,000
Stock on hand 2,085

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

CINCINNATI—Per steamer John H. Grossbeck—20 bbls Extra Family Flour, 1 do Family do, 1 do Family Apples, 1 do Family Peaches, 1 do Family Pickles, 1 do Family Sauce, 1 do Family Preserves, 1 do Family Jelly, 1 do Family Butter, 1 do Family Cheese, 1 do Family Lard, 1 do Family Ham, 1 do Family Tongues, 1 do Family Sausage, 1 do Family Mackerel