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NEW ORLEANS
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1865.

On our second page, will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

ROBINSON & SAUL.—See in another column the card of Messrs. Robinson & Saul, auctioneers and commission merchants, No. 172 Gravier street, up-stairs.

We call attention to the card of Messrs Byrne, Vance & Co. These gentlemen have resumed business at their old office No. 3 Carondelet street.

See advertisements of Messrs. Griffin & Porch, "Tobiquitolas." They offer for sale flour, soap, can fruits and meats, dried apples and peaches, &c.

SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC., AT AUCTION.—A splendid occasion for the purchase of hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, will be afforded by Mr. D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, today at 69 Old Levee street, between Bienville and Conti, at 10 A. M. The sale will be unreserved, and the trade could not do better than attend. It will be seen that a liberal credit is given for bids of a considerable amount.

FUNERAL SERVICE.—This morning at half-seven o'clock a funeral service will be performed at the Cathedral in memory of Phillipe Ernest Delaup, born in New Orleans the 29th December, 1838, and killed in battle before Atlanta the 28th July, 1864.

Ernest Delaup was for many years connected with the typographical department of the *Bee*, and from convictions of justice and promptings of affectionate regard, we can testify to his high qualities of both head and heart. His character as a son was a rare and beautiful model. He was devoted to the family of which he was the pride and the joy.

His assiduity in labor, his zeal in the discharge of his trusts, his delicate regard for the amenities of life, his innate and supreme sense of duty proclaimed the worthy son of a father whose whole existence may be epitomized in the words "work and self-sacrifice."

If anything could mitigate to the father the loss of such a son, surely the evidences of the universal esteem in which his memory is held, and the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends could not be destitute of a soothing influence.

Origin and Application of the Monroe Doctrine.

Political sciolists make a foppery of phrases and mistake it for statesmanship. They are as happy in the display of glittering generalities as a penniless coxcomb adorned with California diamonds. They forget that politics is the art of adapting policy to conditions, and that, unless in pure mathematics, it is beyond the limits of the human intellect to establish a universal proposition.

This sciolism and this foppery have in nothing been more prominently manifested of late than in the discussion of what is called the Monroe Doctrine. Its noisy and unqualifying advocates speak as though it were congenital with the origin and identified with the essence of the United States Republic. They do not deign to inquire as to how far its application may be modified by lapse of time and change of circumstance.

Such an inquiry, however, is all-important, since the doctrine, so called, arose from a temporary conjuncture and was applied to a peculiar emergency. If the occasion for its declaration has passed, it is nonsense for practical purposes to assert that Noah on it would have been for Noah and his family to have kept on building arks after the flood was over.

We think it may be incontrovertibly shown that the original assertion of the doctrine at present has no reference to the French-Mexican question, and that the application of it now proposed—that we are to go to war, and invade Mexico as a legitimate incident of war!

It is for the Mexican people to say whether they will, with opportunity for deliberate choice, abide by the Empire of Maximilian as their permanent form of government. As reasserted by Napoleon, a contemporary writer has aptly observed

"France is now openly committed to the doctrine of nationalities and the principle of the popular will, and cannot attempt, without disgrace and disaster, to maintain for any length of time in Mexico, a government really repudiated by the Mexican people.

Stealing and Rum Distilling in the Teche Country.

The *Courier of the Teche* of the 22d instant says that rum distilling is carried on extensively in St. Martinsville by both whites and blacks. The rum is made from sugar, and is sold to negroes in exchange for sugar which is stolen from planters in the vicinity. On the preceding Sunday a dozen or so of the blacks, under the effects of this illicit traffic, rioted through the streets of Pinaudville, and the death of one of them resulted from the drunkenness and disorder.

The same paper says:

There is no security whatever for property and its tenure is therefore very precarious. Thefts and robberies seem to be the order of the day.

We are daily listening to complaints from planters that their cattle is being stolen from them and butchered in large numbers by individuals who make it their business to live at the expense of others. We are also informed that horses and mules in the prairies are caught by these individuals, who take a common iron and burn the owner's brand; when they have succeeded in destroying all trace of ownership, they sell their own brand.

New Iberia.

We decided last Tuesday to put aside all the cares and troubles of this "sanctum," to pay a flying visit to our sister town of New Iberia. We had heard of the great and wonderful changes which the benign influence of peace had already effected in its midst but we must now acknowledge that all the favorable reports we received fall far short of the reality. New-Iberia of to-day is no more the New-Iberia of a few months past. The town seems to have awakened from a lethargic sleep of several years, and to have emerged from that sleep full of "bloom and of life." The notes of the carpenter's tools are heard everywhere in the great work of repair and progress. The streets, thanks to a gentlemanly and energetic Provost Marshal, have assumed an entirely new and unusual appearance. Gangs of workmen may be daily seen working on them, under the supervision of the Provost Marshal, and great care has been given to the draining of the town so as to prepare it to battle successfully against the heavy winter rains. It is also blessed with stores, which must be noticed for their neat, well selected and full assortment of goods of all kinds.

In fine, our visit proved very pleasant, and impressed us with the thought that New Iberia is destined to become the emporium of the Attakapas Parishes.—*Courier of the Teche*, 22d.

DIRECTORS OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen were chosen Directors at the election on Tuesday last, by order of the Mayor, under the requirement of the President of the United States:

A S Seger, J M Lapeyre, Ambroce Lanfear, F W Tilton, L P Gastinel, Robt Geddes, Lafayette Folger, R Jeffries, A P Charpentier, Herbert Hass, T N Hinks, L L Bernard, G Sebatier, A Chiapella, and S O Nelson, of the parish of Orleans; E H Martin, of St. Landry; and Andrew McCollam, of Terrebonne.

Rumored Assassination of Hon. John Perkins, Jr.

The Galveston *News*, of the 22d says:

We are informed that Hon John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana, left San Antonio some time since with a friend in an ambulance, westward bound, via Eagle Pass. Travelers who came in from that direction state that the ambulance has been found in the road, without mules, and the bodies of the two passengers stripped and dead in the road. We hope this rumor requires confirmation.

After the surrender of Gens. Johnston and Dick Taylor, Mr. Perkins crossed from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, having descended the river from Vicksburg, where he had procured a pass from the Post Commandant, to Red River landing whence he proceeded to Shreveport *en route* for the Texas interior, where he was said to have a plantation under cultivation. His ultimate destination was understood to be Mexico.

There have been so many reports of catastrophes in Western Texas similar to the above, and which have proved unfounded, that there is strong reason for withholding credence in it until positively confirmed. Mr. Perkins was formerly member of Congress from the old 3d Congressional District of Louisiana, and after the war began went to the Richmond Congress" as one of the six Louisiana delegates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 26TH.

Gold 143 1/2—Cotton 47.

News from Europe—The Atlantic Cable—Parliamentary Elections—Government Defaulter Arrested in New York—New Mayor of Richmond—Banquet to Sherman—Destitution in Charleston—Great Storm in Cincinnati.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

New York, July 25.—The steamer Scotia has arrived from Liverpool. She is said to have picked up additional passengers from pieces of the wreck of the illfated Nelson. A bark had passed and it was hoped that she saved others.

The Great Eastern was expected to leave for Trinity Cove on the 19th. On inquiring of the agent if the other parties having offices in the house should contribute to the fine, the Judge proposed that each one of them be arrested and fined the same amount as Mr Woodley.

The Great Eastern was expected to leave for Trinity Cove on the 19th. The steamer Caribaud, from London for Valencia, with the end of the cable, put into Falmouth on the 18th.

Antwerp papers rejoice that their port is to become a prominent station for American war vessels.

The election engrosses the attention of England. Four hundred and twenty counties are complete. The Liberals stand as follows: two hundred and seventy-three; and the Conservatives one hundred and fifty eight. The Conservatives admit only a gain of four.

The Queen's Bench has rendered a verdict of over twenty-one thousand pounds sterling against Charles Winslow, who lately absconded. The Bank of France has lost twenty-two hundred and thirty-four million francs in specie during the week. Bourse buoyant. Rentes 67 to 82 centimes.

The Swiss Federal Council has received notified of the recall of Mr. Fogg, the American Minister, and the substitution of Mr. Harrington.

Liverpool, July 1.—The news to this date is of an important nature.

The specie cause considerable excitement to the cotton market. American securities have improved.

The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of 1/8 to 1/21.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions dull; lard firm.

An Ambassador from Maximilian has arrived at Southampton, where he will embark for Mexico.

Washington, July 26.—Government detectives have escaped to New York a Mr. Whittlesey, a clerk in the Loan Office, who has defeated having taken in June a large number of bonds and coupons bonds of one thousand dollars each. He attempted to escape from the detectives, but was finally secured near Jersey City on Saturday.

Whittlesey had stolen some $3000 worth of coupons, and made about $2200 on the premium.

New York, July 26—A. M.—At Gallaher's Exchange, last night, gold was quoted at 143 3/4.

Richmond advices say that Sardevant was elected Mayor of that city yesterday by a majority of four hundred votes.

Washington, July 26—The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense number of vessels at Government appraisal. The next great sale takes place about August.

New York, July 25th, P. M.—Gold dealings to-day have been slight. There is a superlative Government and an apparent demand for loans of gold at nominal prices. Market generally flat. Tap price shows a slight weakness.

The city of Charleston is reported quiet and orderly. Great destitution is said to exist in the interior of South Carolina. An agent has been sent North for relief. The facilities for carrying the mails have much improved. The cars are now running to Orangeburg.

There is little cotton in the State that comes to Charleston, owing to the destruction of communications, but much is being diverted to Augusta and Savannah.

C. S. Faulkner, of Virginia, is in Washington urging his application for pardon, claiming to have been a Union man during the war.

Secretary Seward and family will leave today for Cape May.

Four regiments are to be left in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Torbet. The others are ordered to be mustered out.

The Memphis Morning Castle brings Havana dates to the 22d. The Spanish steamer Isla de Cuba had arrived from Cadiz disappointed through the order to deliver the rebel ram Stonewall to the United States authorities. The day before she arrived her powder magazine exploded, destroying the ladies cabin and lower cabin, and parted her deck about a foot. Many lives were lost.

The Dominicans are holding a surplus of five hundred prisoners, and they refuse to give them up without an equivalent. Gen. Dara has seized several prominent persons for hostages. The island is in a state of blockade. The evacuation of the capital, it was expected, would be complete by the 11th. All the cannon had been spiked and the carriages destroyed.

New York, July 26, P. M.—Middling cotton is quoted at 47c; gold advanced from 143 to 143 1/2; whisky $2 12; wheat 5 to 10c higher; corn advanced 1c; sugar and molasses dull; pork $32 per bbl. Sterling exchange closed quiet at 109. Government stocks active and firmer. Gold closed at 143 3/4.

Indianapolis, July 26.—The banquet given to Gen. Sherman last night by officers of the army was a splendid affair. Gen. Sherman, after a few remarks for the honors bestowed upon him, made a lengthy speech, saying that his ancestors in the seafaring line had largely contributed to the importation of African slavery, and he considered it his duty to atone for their sins. He considered the slaves freed by the action of secession, and it was the duty of the Government to protect and educate them.

They might be colonized in Florida, and admitted with representation in Congress. He opposed negro suffrage or social association with the whites. He believed the Omnipotent organized the rebellion to break down the legal hedge which protected slavery from the just indignation of a civilized world. He thought that plenty of the Southern people would vote to ratify the constitutional amendment, and hoped that civil law would soon resume its sway.

Cincinnati, July 26.—A severe thunder storm visited this place yesterday, which did considerable damage to property in the neighborhood.

Death of Madame Jumel-Burr.

Madame Eliza B Jumel died yesterday morning at her residence on Washington Heights. Her decease was not unexpected, age and infirmities had done their work, and dissolution had been eminent for a long time. She was married in a early life to M. Jumel, a French gentleman, who died, leaving her with one child. Later, her singular marriage with Aaron Burr brought her into public notice. They were married about the year 1832, but the alliance was soon followed by a separation. Since that time, she has lived at her residence on Washington Hights. She resumed the name of her previous husband many years since. She was respected and esteemed by the few to whom she was known. She owned a considerable tract of real estate on this island. Her property is probably left to her grandchildren, the children of her daughter.—*N. Y. Post*, 17th.

Mr. Walt. Whitman, author of "Leaves of Grass," recently removed from a clerkship in the Interior Department by Secretary Harlan, has been assigned to a desk in the Attorney-General's office.

The fellow ought to be turned out to grass.

A Dutchman on seeing one of the posters announcing the coming of the Panorama of "Paradise Lost," and reading this title, "A rebellion in Heaven," exclaimed:—"A Rebellion in Heaven! Mein Gott! Dat hasn't been long now. Guess Abe has been."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Speculating in United States Stock.—Cummings is up the country at a livery stable-keeper's offices considerable trading is done. It would appear that he got a misconception impelling him to enter in the dangerous field of labor, by the influence of a smooth headed with Uncle Sam's initials.

To initiate the trader he made some very exciting overtures to a soldier of the Fourth Army Corps, proposing that the soldier should furnish horses and mules to him on from $50 to $75 per head. The soldier says that he received the notion to patent Cummings for taking him for a thief. He then promised to furnish the stock on the proposed terms and informed his commander of the bargain and was permitted to take two horses and four mules on a belt to catch the unscrupulous speculator. At the rendezvous a friend of Cummings assisted him to take four of the animals to a livery stable on Baronne street, where, according to the agreement, he was to receive his price from the owner of the stables.

The soldier in his testimony about the transaction continued to state that the keeper of the stables, who is a notary public, was also delighted at the success of Cummings enterprise, but would only give $50 per head all round. Cumming then went to bring the two mules which remained tied at the first rendezvous. The soldier did not get any money for his stock and blames his comrades for having made the arrest too soon.

The case came up yesterday in the Provost Court and Cummings was fined $250, in default to suffer imprisonment.

The investigation of the charge against the keeper of the livery stable and others in connection with this case was continued for the defence.

Provost Court—Mayor Benedict, Judge.—Ch. Fleury, charged Mr. Geo Bardsley, a lodger with keeping his premises in a filthy condition in violation of military orders. The case was continued to ascertain who is really in charge of the filthy premises.

Mr. Beattie was prosecuted by the same officer upon the complaint of the neighbors on the shame that he suffered the alley way behind the restaurant to accumulate corrupted offal, causing an offensive stench to annoy the neighborhood. The case was continued.

Agnes, a mulatto woman of ill-fame, was fined $100 and committed to jail, to be rented for their ghastly wages, but one of them, Ellen, died yesterday, and it is feared the other cannot survive from her injuries. Rose and Rodgers are discharged soldiers, and the latter is the husband of the woman Agnes, with the assertion that their mode of warfare was not again seen until he fled from the scene where the bloody deed was committed.

Counterfeits.—John Delarose was arrested with $94 in counterfeit 50 cents Post-Office currency. The case was sent before United States Commissioner Shannon.

The Card of Welchman, the Principal Government Witness in the Case of Mrs. Surratt.

The reply of Welchman to the affidavit of Brophy, heretofore published, is somewhat curious. He reviews the case of Mrs. Surratt and produces statement of his own as to her conduct just preceding and following the death of President Lincoln, to corroborate his testimony against her before the Court.

Those statements, which form the most interesting portion of his card, we give below:

That a woman so kind, so compassionate, so generous and so religious, should have been cognizant of plots to capture or assassinate the President of the United States, he hardly to be believed. Yet it is strangely true. Her own words and words, for words prior to the assassination, and even on the 14th of April itself, leave very little doubt in my mind but that she was guilty. But guilty to what extent I do not know.

She may possibly have been cognizant only of the capture of the parties concerned in it. Yet even that deserved death. It was treason. Rebellion and criminal by the hands on the person of the President in aid of the enemy, and as such it ought to be published.

Mrs. Surratt is to be much blamed. She should have exercised a woman's influence and a mother's love, and then she could have prevented all. But no; she had one too much infatuated. She loved the South too much. None can regret her untimely end more than I, yet none can detest her crimes more than I do.

Further proof of conversation which were once intended to blind me, and which failed, I have in my memory about them, how some heads in their direful reality with a possible and awful significance. Before the 4th of March Mrs. Surratt was continually speaking to every body that something was going to happen to "Old Abe," which would prevent him from taking his seat, because General Lee was going "to make a movement which would startle the whole world."

This appeared in the papers and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went. President Lincoln was inaugurated, but Gen. Lee did not execute his "movement." What that "movement" was I do not know. A short time after I asked her why John brought such men as Harrold and Atzerott into the house? "Oh! John wishes to make one of them for his cousin Lou," and read me her reply. I then asked her what the "fuss" was about. She said, "John wants them to steal his horses." He had two at that time.

When Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered, when Washington was in a blaze of glory, and all hearts beat high with joy, Mrs. Surratt wept, and closed her doors. When the illumination took place her house remained dark and silent, without one display of light at the windows to denote gladness. The memory of darkness it then was. To me her own surrender was "indicative of her feelings." But, of a gracious and horror now uttered in Booker than the Parker theatre scene.

On Good Friday I drove her into the country, ignorant of her purposes and intentions. Holiday had been granted to all the clerks in the Department by the Secretary of War. We started at half-past four. Before leaving I had an interview with John Wilkes Booth in the parlor, and no doubt the then received from him the fatal gloss which she gave to Lloyd.

On the way down she was very lively and cheerful, taking the reins into her own hands several times and urging on the steed. We had of course, and that was about three miles from Washington, when, observing that there were people along the road, she stopped an old farmer and inquired how high W. they would require there all night. On being told that they would withdraw at about eight o'clock in the evening, she said she was glad to know it.

On our return I chanced to make some remark about Booth, saying that he appeared to be without employment, and asking her when he was going to act again. "Booth is done acting," she said, "and he is going to New York very soon, never to return."

Then turning round, she remarked, "You and Booth is crazy on one subject, and, I am going to give him a good scolding the next time I see him." What that "one subject" was, Mrs Surratt never said. The people can judge for themselves.

She was very cautious to be at home at nine o'clock, saying she had made an engagement with some gentlemen, who was to meet her at that hour. I asked her if it was Booth. She said no, and waved subject from her.

When about a mile from the city, on our return, and having, from the top of a hill, caught a view of Washington containing in a flood of light and glory, reminded her that she had not all the windows to deaden the illuminations. Surburs