THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LHERT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $1; half-yearly, $4; quarterly, $2.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1867.

## Register! Register!

It is now definitely settled that there will be no extension of the time for registration, and all persons who fail to register between this time and the end of the month will not be able to register at all. And we repeat that it is every citizen's duty to register, and that failing to do so is the same as casting a vote against the South. Thus far the number of old voters registered is ridiculously small in comparison with the newly enfranchised class, showing a strange apathy on the part of our citizens. As the Radical papers say, the South has only itself to blame if the elections are left in the hands of the negroes. Register! register! and without delay.

NEW PAPER.—The New Orleans *Spirit of the Times* is the title of a paper, the first number of the first volume of which was laid before us yesterday. It is issued from 56 Camp street, and Messrs. Goddard & Humphreys are the publishers and proprietors, and Mr. James A Kennedy the business manager. The *Spirit of the Times* is to be published every Monday morning, and is to be "devoted to fact, fun and fancy." The number before us is spirited.

Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, arrived in this city on Sunday.

Thanks to the officers of the elegant steamer Gen. Quitman, Capt. J. M. White, for papers She leaves this evening for Cairo, Vicksburg and Memphis.

### LITERARY.

From Messrs. Bleiock & Co., the well known publishers, booksellers and stationers of Canal street, we have received copies of *Littell's Living Age*—the numbers for May 11th and May 18th. This old and popular periodical, we are pleased to state, is still in existence, although few of us have had an opportunity of seeing it since the war. It looks precisely as it did of old; it has the same brown cover, decorated with cuts of the best known magazines and reviews of the world, and contains about the same number of pages. Indeed, despite the many changes that have occurred to us since it was a welcome visitor, the *Living Age* does not seem to have changed in any respect. It was we believe, one of the first periodicals in America which adopted the Eclectic system, and made up its columns solely from foreign periodicals. Since the war the system seems to have become very popular, for we now have a number of eclectic weeklies and monthlies, and several reprints. *Littell's Living Age* is printed fortnightly, and has now reached its 1193d number, or No. 50 of the fourth series. We welcome this old periodical once more, and should be pleased to receive it regularly. The last number presents the following table of contents: "Autobiography of a Physiologist, (Quarterly Review;) "The Starling," Part 2, (Good Words;) "A Week in a French Country House," (Cornhill;) "Character of George III (Quarterly Review;) "The Crisis in Europe," (Spectator;) "War or Peace," (Saturday Review;) "France and Germany," (Saturday Review;) "The Situation in Europe," (Economist;) "Poetry," etc. etc. The contents of this number, if not as entertaining as usual, is very instructive.

— *The Load We Love*, for June. From Mr James Gresham, bookseller, on Camp street, we have received the June number of General Hill's magazine, which we consider superior to the previous numbers. There are one or two articles that would hardly stand strict criticism, but a majority of them are excellent. Mr John R. Thompson continues his paper entitled "Down into Devonshire," telling us of the pretty village of Sidmouth, which we well remember, and also speaks of Ottery St Mary, perhaps a more beautiful village that even Sidmouth. Mr Thompson is a graceful writer, and invariably elegant and entertaining. "Perfect through Suffering," by Fanny Dosing, is continued, and the same writer has a poem in this number. "Moina, (Father Ryan) has a poem entitled "The Land we Love." Prof Dabney writes of John Milton, but gives a very common place article, with less spirit or originality than we were led to expect from Dr. Dabney. "Aunt Abby," a rambling, loose sketch, is continued by Mrs. Caroline Gates gives a very good sketch of Gen G. B. Anderson. Paul Hayne has a capital poem. J. A Leonard has a good poem entitled "Hesein," while J. D B., of New Orleans, is the author of an exceedingly good poem, entitled "Wrecked;" "The "Haversack," and other things, as usual. The number is worth double the price charged for it, and should find a good sale here. We believe that this is about the only Southern magazine in existence at present, and this ought to be well supported.

BENEFIT OF THE ZAMPATTIS.—The Zampretta family take their benefit at the Academy of Music to-night, appearing principally in the grand trick and fairy pantomime of "Mother Goose, or, the Golden Egg," in which the beautiful Miss Josie displays her fine figure to such advantage. The Bulsley's, Johnny Thompson, the pretty Clinstop sisters, and the entire troupe appear in a select medley of exercises. Miss Brent, too, will indulge in the song divine, singing the Scotch ballad "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and the charming selection from her *repertoire*—"Il Bacio, or, the Kiss." It will be a grand occasion.

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## THE MOBILE RIOT.

The Mobile papers continue to give the testimony taken in the late riot case, and some new facts have been developed. As usual, in such cases the evidence is contradictory, and the Mayor, before whom the testimony is given, has to decide according to the weight of the said evidence. From what we can gleam from the telegraphic reports at this early day, we infer that this riot is already a prominent topic of conversation in the North. We have received the grossly false dispatch sent to the New York *Herald* by its correspondent, who accompanied Kelley, and who claims to have seen the whole affair. Eye-witnesses of respectability, both white and colored, are ready to swear that this correspondent saw nothing but the table legs during the firing, as he dropped under the table when the first shot was fired on the outskirts of the crowd, and there remained, as close to the platform as he could press his body, until the affair was over. During this time both this valiant correspondent and the valiant Kelley were perfectly protected by a rampart of cool white and colored men, who stood upon the platform before them and endeavored to calm the mob. Yet we have every reason to believe that the statement of this cowardly dog will be believed before that of the respectable colored men, who tried in vain to get a hearing from the platform. He has given an outrageously false account of the affair, and has made some assertions that would disgrace forever any decent man, and which any educated negro would scorn to use. The general opinion is that the editor of the Radical paper in Mobile is the one who is responsible for these statements, as the *Herald's* reporter saw nothing of the riot, and must have gotten his facts from another party. This same editor, it seems, is guilty of having made the charge that shots were fired from the windows of Hon John Forsyth's house. An examination was demanded by Mr. Forsyth, and nine persons, including the colored servants who were in the house, swore that no shots were fired from it, but that one shot entered the window where a lady with an infant was standing, when Col. Charles Forsyth ordered every one upon the back porch for safety. Five negroes testify directly that they saw shots from the windows of the house, but no reasonable man can for one moment believe that they tell the truth. It is possible that they may have been mistaken, for shots were fired by some persons who had taken refuge behind a ruined wall, a few paces distant; but more probable that they were told to swear to the shots coming from the windows of the gentleman's house by their *friends*, and his enemies. It would be difficult to make any Southern man believe that a Confederate officer, like Colonel Charles Forsyth, would fire upon a crowd in this manner, and still more difficult to convince any one that he would venture drawing the fury of a mob upon the house in which his wife and child were sheltered.

But this malicious and damaging report against the good name of a prominent citizen has been sent to the North, and will there gain credence, we have good reason to fear. The fact of the Mayor's dismissing the case as unworthy of attention, will make but little difference. he will be denounced as a rebel, and his decision pronounced partial.

After a careful examination of the whole matter the citizens of Mobile have come to the conclusion that the riot was the result of one of those sudden panics that will occur in any crowd of people. They do not think that any expected disturbance, and if there be any blame it is to rest upon the negroes for coming armed. None of the white were armed. Four negroes were killed. Only white men were killed or wounded upon the spot, and the only negro killed met his fate at a distance from the scene of the disturbance. Immediately after the firing commenced, the white men, being unarmed, scattered for safety, pursued by parties of negroes, firing their pistols and brandishing their clubs. A car was attacked by one of these parties, but it fortunately contained a company of soldiers, who turned upon the rioters and dispersed them. The only negro killed met his death in this attack. The rest of the injured were all white, and it has yet to be proved that a single white man in the assembly used a weapon or even had one. The policemen were without their pistols, and had to go for them while the blacks were firing.

Yet the negroes are blamed only for going to the meeting armed. If they had been unarmed there would have been no riot. The meeting was disturbed by one man named Files, who shouted "put him down." This single remark, which would have passed unnoticed by a man of larger calibre, was taken up by Mr. Kelly, and made the subject of some intemperate, angry, cowardly remarks. Meantime the police were trying to arrest Mr Files, when the panic occurred, and the firing commenced. Then the blacks became crazed with excitement, and ran out about the city, chasing every white man from the streets. The latter could not resist, for they knew that, whatever the provocation, a white man, while J. D B., of New Orleans, is the author of an exceedingly good poem, entitled "Wrecked;" "The "Haversack," and other things, as usual. The number is worth double the price charged for it, and should find a good sale here. We believe that this is about the only Southern magazine in existence at present, and this ought to be well supported.

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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Destructive Fire.*—About half past 4 o'clock Sunday evening, a fire broke out, supposed accidentally, in a stable or shed attached to the house, corner of Love and St. Ferdinand streets. Unfortunately most of the firemen were at the festival at the Fair Grounds, and the engines did not arrive in time to prevent the flames spreading to the adjoining buildings and finally over nearly the whole block, bounded by Love, Goodchildren and Port streets, destroying fifteen wooden tenements and leaving but three on the block, comparatively uninjured. The loss is estimated at about $40,000, a great portion of which falls upon Mr. Robert Howe, who, it appears, owned seven of the houses destroyed. The insurance on the several buildings will probably cover one-half the losses. The whole block, excepting perhaps the building in which the fire originated, would probably have been saved but for the want of water, as the places of the absent firemen were sufficiently supplied by U. S. soldiers and other white and colored persons, who volunteered their services to the firemen in charge of the engines and worked vigorously to arrest the progress of the devouring element.

The houses destroyed were principally occupied by poor families, mostly Germans, who were nearly all attending the firemen's festival, and returned to find their houses in ashes and themselves homeless, with most, if not all of their personal effects destroyed, and some of their furniture only saved. Mrs Schemel, who kept a bakery on St. Ferdinand street, and had a large supply of flour on hand, was one of the principal sufferers.

Later, we gather the following statements: The loss of Mrs. Kelly, who owned one of the houses, is about $500, partly insured. Mr. Neff's house and furniture were insured, loss about $1000. Peter Johnson and others, occupying the house of Peter Rudecker, saved their furniture; loss about $200. Mr. and Mrs. Banks, in the house of Mrs. Elkin, milk woman, which was insured, lost about $900; two Moratty brothers, in house of Mr. Weiss, saved their furniture, but lost about $800; Mr Jewell, engineer, lost $300 in money and $2000 in machinery, furniture mostly saved. Messrs Gaetchel, Howe, a sailor, Bewer, Kaiser, Gross Drury, Frost, Patterson, White, Quick, Haley, Donegan, Fletcher, Lulod, all occupying houses of Mr. Howe, named in the first part of our report, all suffered to some extent. Mr H's losses altogether are about $20,000, and his insurance, it is said, only about $5,000. The entire loss is, as previously stated, about $40,000

*Fire on Royal Street.*—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small store room in the rear of the three story brick house No. 92 Royal street. A lot of straw and empty boxes in the room caused it to communicate rapidly to the main building, causing the destruction in a very short while. The house belonged to Mr. Roussolon, and was insured for $7000, which, we should judge, will nearly cover his loss. The lower story was occupied as the Riche Cafe, by Mr. O. Robin, which was insured for $3000. The upper stories were rented to Mr. Etienne Raymond and his family, who sustain a loss of about $2000 in furniture and personal effects, which were not insured. Mr. Raymond rented the two front rooms to Mr. Richard Avegno, whose furniture and personal property were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

*Railroad Near*—Suit has been commenced before Judge Duplantier, of the Sixth District Court, against the Governor of the State and Attorney General Lynch, protesting against the late election of directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and G N Railroad Company last month, when the directors refused to count the votes cast by the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city, contending that the three directors appointed by the Governor and the three elected by the City Council were all that the State and city were entitled to under the charter

Among other things, the petition alleges: That at the said election the largest number of votes were cast in favor of the following named persons, to wit: Directors for Louisiana—D Grieff, Robert Watson, James Graham, E Howland, J. S. Roberts, J. S Watson, J M Parker, Clement Bouligny, J. P. Hamer, Cyrus Bussey, E. J Forstall, J. H Oglesby Directors for Mississippi—C. C. Shackleford Geo Fearn, R Walter W Hemingway, C. C Ballett, S. L. Mosby. And that in ascertaining the result of the said election the several persons hereinabove last mentioned would have been declared to have received the majority of all the votes cast, and to have been legally elected directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, had the votes cast by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans been recognized and counted.

The petitioners therefore pray that the Commissioners of the above referred to election be required to recognize and count the votes cast at the election aforesaid by the State of Louisiana through the Governor of the said State, and by the city of New Orleans through the Mayor thereof, and to make a return of election accordingly, as provided by law, and the charter and rules and regulations of the said company.

Judge Duplantier has decreed that the Commissioners recognize and count the votes cast by the State and city, or show cause to the contrary before the court on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Messrs Lacey, Marks and Butler appear as attorneys for the petitioners in the above suit

*The Firemen's Festival.*—Monday being a beautiful day there was an immense attendance at the Firemen's Festival at the Fair Grounds, including a very large proportion of the gentler sex. There has not been so large a gathering there since the opening day of the Fair Grounds last November. At least twice twelve thousand persons must have visited the grounds during the day, many of whom remained after night, full indulging in the dance on the several platforms arranged for the purpose.

The exercises of the day, particularly the races, were heartily relished, the ladies taking great interest in the contest for the various prizes, the first of which a complete set of harness was won by Vigilant Fire Company No. 3, in 1:7 minutes. Superior hose carriages, carrying 500 feet of hose, over a distance of one mile.

Next followed the most exciting race of the day, one between hand engines drawn by hand, which was won by Mechanics Company No 6, who made the mile in 6:52 minutes, and carried off the first prize, a handsome silver set and cake basket. No 5 came in second, in 6:55½ minutes, and was awarded the good medal. No 12 made the mile in 7:11, and carried off the silver medal. No 21 came in 7:42, sleep with No. 12. No. 14 made the mile in 8:2 minutes, and No. 23 in 8:8.

The next was a half mile race between hook and ladder companies, Lafayette No. 1 winning the silver set, and Hope No 3 taking the gold medal.

A foot race, mile race, sack race, and others of minor importance followed, during which the crowd began to collect around the Amphitheatre, where the Bulsley family entertained the spectators with numerous tests, some of which were performed in mid air from a trapeze attached to a balloon, with which one of the Bulsley's ascended. Then followed the dance, as stated, and joy ruled unequalled.

*Storm—One Man Killed.*—About 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the wind suddenly blew into a storm, when for a brief period amounted almost to a hurricane, accompanied with heavy rain and hail claps of thunder. The wind changed suddenly from the North to the Southwest, uprooting several trees on Congo Square, and Claiborne, Elysian Fields and other streets, besides damaging several buildings and blowing down the house of E. S. Chadwick, corner of Broad and Canal streets, and there was full room in his course of erection on Orleans street, between Prieur and Johnson streets. Several of the workmen engaged left time on the ball room were injured, and another, E. Dupuy, a carpenter, was killed by the falling of the frame work.

Mr. Dupuy was a resident of Attakapas, recently driven from home, with his family, by the overflow in St. Martin's parish. He left his family in the care of a relative in St. Martinsville and came to New Orleans about ten days ago. He had just written a letter back hopefully forming the family that he expected to soon be able to provide for their support. He was about thirty years of age.

*Departure of Artists.*—Mr. Frank Lacy and Miss Florence Reynolds, two of the excellent artists of the Academy of Music, left our city Sunday morning for Boston, to fill an engagement at the Theatre Comique. They are versatile in their performances, and were well in popular favor during their long engagement at the Academy. We hope to have them back with us next season.

*Negro Stabbing a Car.*—Lieut Johnson reports that about 2½ o'clock last night, fifteen men dressed in white clothes jumped into one of the street cars, on Greatman, near Montegut street and shot in the head and beat a negro named Robert Spratly, a passenger in the car. Lieut Johnson had Spratly taken to the Charity Hospital, and took a squ d of men to hunt up the offenders. Some soldiers from the Barracks being suspected, seven of them were arrested dressed in white, and it was thought the others would be apprehended. One of the seven had a revolver in his boot. Lieut Johnson applied at the Barracks, and had the roll called, when 2 soldiers were found to be absent. Meanwhile the shooting occurred, were found to be absent from their post.

*Registration.*—There were registered in the First District 290 persons, principally whites; in the Second District, 41 whites and 36 blacks, and in the Third District, 22 blacks. No returns from the Third District.

*Brewery Seizure.*—The rectifying establishment known as the Pelican Brewery, No. 72 Conti street, and carried on in the name of James A. Tully, has been seized by order of the Collector of customs for alleged violation of revenue laws. The complaint is, we understand, that the books have not been properly kept, and the control of the establishment has been put in charge of a keeper till the matter can be investigated.

*Serious Stabbing Affray.*—Pat Clark, a sailor, belonging to the U. S. steamer Mahaska, has been imprisoned to await a hearing before Recorder Gaslinel, on the charge of having shortly after the hour of midnight, that is, early yesterday morning, stabbed and dangerously wounded Charles Olsen, with intent to kill, second, it is said, had a quarrel previously with Olsen, in the Amsterdam ball room, on Barracks street, and afterwards met him on the street, when the quarrel was renewed and Olsen stabbed in the corner of Front and Barracks streets. He was taken to the Charity Hospital dangerously wounded in the back, side and breast. Olsen is a native of Norway, and belongs to the crew of the American ship Guiding Star.

*Not Dead.*—Chas. Delisle, (not Maloney, as reported) who was thrown from his horse in the back race at the Fair Grounds, was not killed, as stated, but will probably recover.

*First District Court—Judge Hoss.*—C. J. McClellan, charged with embezzlement, having failed to appear yesterday, in accordance with the terms of his bail, judgment for $250 was rendered against his sureties.

Peterson Anderson, charged with assault and wounding with a dangerous weapon, was released by nol. pros. He was charged with attacking and cutting one John Rogers, on the 11th of April.

Mrs. Gilligan was tried and convicted of assault and battery on Mrs. Margaret Hagnen, on the 25th of January, 1866.

It is denied that the Fenian cause has been abandoned entirely in Ireland.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important from Mobile.

The Military Assume the Maintenance of Public Order.

Stringent Requirements.

Severe Newspaper Responsibility.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Stanbery before the Judiciary Committee.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Disbandment of the Imperialists.

*Washington*, May 20.—Attorney General Stanbery has been before the Judiciary Committee all day. This and other pressing public business postpones the completion of his opinion on reconstruction matters. Various statements are published in regard to the character of the Attorney General's opinion, all of which are mere speculations, without authority. Elaborate investigation and patient reflection are devoted to even minor points.

*Mobile*, May 20.—The following order was issued this afternoon:

*Headquarters Post of Mobile,*
*May 19th, 1867.*

Gen. Swayne, commanding the Military District of Alabama, directs the issue of the following:

To prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs, the undersigned assumes the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile. The civil administration is hereby suspended, and special policemen or members of the old force may be appointed by the undersigned. Breaches of city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. All violations of public peace and existing orders will be dealt with by the military.

Outdoor congregations after nightfall are prohibited; when public demonstrations are intended notice must be filed at the Mayor's office, in season to permit the presence of such police force as may be deemed essential

Severe responsibility is attached to the publication of articles inflammatory or inciting riot or violence to individuals, or the use of inflammatory language or occurrence of disorder in towns of public entertainment

(Signed) J. L. SHEPHERD,
Colonel Commanding

*Mobile*, May 20.—Cotton easy, sales to day, 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 24½c; receipts, 119 bales

*New York*, May 20.—Cotton unchanged, sales of 1125 bales to-day. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Southern mixed $13 00 to $14 00. Fancy to Extra $15 to 19. Wheat heavy and declined 1 to 2c. Corn declined 2 to 3c, mixed Western 1 to 2c. Pork $22 25. Provisions steady and firm. Rice in good demand. Coffee, and Sugar firm and in good demand. Porto Rico 11½ to 12c. Molasses 10½ to 11c. Havana 12@13c. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses steady. Naval stores firm. Turpentine 60 to 65. Rosin unchanged and firm. Freights dull and unchanged.

*Baltimore*, May 20.—Cotton steady at 27½c for Middling Uplands. Prime Rio Coffee scarce at 14½ to 15c for gold. Wheat dull and but a small business done. Provisions steady. Pork Meats and Mess Pork are unchanged. Lard firm. Bacon unchanged. Whisky in bond held at $1 35, no sales.

*New York*, May 20.—The bank statement shows—loans increased $4,270,000, specie increased $697,000, circulation increased $36,000, legal tenders increased $1,019,000, legal tenders decrease $4,168,000.

*Boston*, May 20.—A collision occurred here to-day between a schooner and a pleasure yacht; the latter was sunk and four persons drowned

*New York*, May 20.—Stocks active and improving. Money 6 per cent. Gold 135¾.

*Cincinnati*, May 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull—sacked $1. Whisky held at 33c @32 offered. Cotton dull—Middling Uplands 24c. Mess Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon in good demand—Clear Sides advanced ¼c Sales 200 hhds Shoulders at 9c. Ribbed Sides 11c. Clear Sides 12¼c. Lard 12½.

*Memphis*, May 20.—The printers are making extensive preparations for the meeting of the National Typological Union. Rooms are engaged at the Overton Hotel for the members

*Louisville*, May 20.—Flour Superfine, dull and declined $1 10@1 15c. Bacon—Clear Shoulders 9½c, Clear Sides 12½c. Mess $22 50 Lard 12½c. Raw Whisky, free, $2 23. Sales to-day of 1,000 barrels Corn at from $3 65@$3 70. Corn dull, shelled, $1 05 to $1 10, delivered; ear bulk 85 to 90c. Oats 80 to 81c, River stationary.

*Chicago*, May 20.—Tobacco bright leaf slightly higher, but other grades are unchanged. Cotton dull at 21 to 22½c for Middlings Uplands Flour quiet and dull. Superfine $10 25@$10 50. Superfine double Extra $13 to $13 50. Fall double Extra $15 to $16. Low Wheat lingering and dull, $1 to $1 05. Good Fall, $3 20 to $3 22c Prime, $3 20 to $3 40c for Choice. $3 45 for lance qualities Corn heavy, $1 07 to $1 10c; sales Briner, 80 to 93c. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Whisky in bond is held at a large advance. No free offered or sales reported.

*Richmond*, May 20.—Gen. Grant left for Washington to day, via Fortress Monroe.

*Savannah*, May 20.—Cotton dull and nominal, Middling Uplands 25½c, sales 250 bales receipts 420.

*Charleston*, May 20.—The ship Golconda, which cleared to day for Liberia, will carry upwards of 300 negro emigrants. Many more had engaged passage, but having made satisfactory contracts, or owing to their changed status under the reconstruction act, they now decline leaving

Cotton lower—Middling Uplands 25 to 26½c, sales 100 bales, receipts 335.

*London*, May 20.—The Emperor Napoleon and King of Prussia have signed articles which settle the Luxembourg question.

The city of London voted $5,000 toward the Peabody statue.

The United States iron-clad steamer Miantonomah has arrived at Gibraltar.

*Frankfort*, May 20.—U. S. 5-20's are 77¾.

*London*, May 20, noon.—Consols firm at 92¾. U. S. 5-20's, 72¾.

*Liverpool*, May 20, noon.—Cotton opened quiet but firm, Middling Uplands 11¾d. Orleans 11¾d., estimated sales, 10,000 bales. Corn declined 6d. Cottonseed Rosin 7d.; fine 13d. Turpentine 40s 3d. Tallow 43s 9d.

*London*, May 20, 2 P. M.—Consols 92¾. U. S. 5-20's, 72¾.

*Liverpool*, May 20, 2 P. M.—Cotton quiet, and is freely offered, the demand being light.

*Liverpool*, May 20—10 A. M.—Cotton market steady and unchanged.

*Southern Press*, May 20, 2 P. M.—Weather cloudy and cool. Thermometer 72. Barometer 29.90. Wind in the weather. Nautilus. Went up on tow, brig Monantico.

Quarantine, before 8 A. M., the wind, which had been gradually hauling to the South west, suddenly shifted to the Westward with a heavy rain. The squall lasted for over half an hour, and blew very hard while it occlose rain. The barometer rose 2.10 in ten minutes. At 10 A. M. the weather closed up and the wind hauled to the South.

*Vicksburg*, May 20.—Passed up: Steamer, at 9 A. M., and the Mississippi, at 1 P. M. River falling.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*New York*, May 20.—Don José Ramirez, son of Maximilian's late Secretary of War, left the City of Mexico April 28th.

He reports Diaz had nineteen guns playing on the Peralvillo gate. Marquez had 4500 men to defend the gate.

Commanding and other officers were preparing to capitulate as the only way of saving their lives.

Flour is dull, Gold 136¾. Money 6 per cent. Sterling, 60 days, 109¾; sight 110¾; 5-20's, 1862 coupons, 109; 61 105¼; 1865, 107¾; 7-30's, first series, 105¼; others 105¾.

Flour 10, lower. Wheat and Corn dull and drooping. Mess Pork $22 37 to $23 40. Lard quiet at 12¾ to 12¾c. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 25c. Freights quiet.

*Washington*, May 20.—The Bureau of Statistics is preparing to take the census of 1870, through the Internal Revenue organization.

A series of reports have been ordered to perfect the revenue organization for this purpose.

These reports show an increase of population of two millions since 1866; the Southern States show a decrease; the Eastern States increased slightly; Western States largely.

Printing the 3 per cent. coupon certificates is completed, and consists of two denominations only, five and ten thousand.

Only fifty millions of these certificates can remain outstanding.

*Washington*, May 19.—Chief Justice Chase will preside at the Circuit Court for North Carolina, commencing on the 6th of June.

The President has recognized Joseph Augusta Hughes Poltevin as Consular Agent of France at Mobile.

The Mexican Minister here has received the full wing official report of negotiations between the Imperialists and Liberals:

"Yesterday a German Princess, wife of one of Maximilian's aids, presented herself at Gen. Diaz's headquarters, proposing the disbandment of the Austrian and Belgian corps, with the guarantee that the lives of the troops be spared, with permission to return home; and also the guarantee of Maximilian's life. With reference to the first point, Diaz replied that he was disposed to entertain such proposals, but he had no power to pardon Maximilian.

The report continues: "Nothing of note has occurred during the day. We have an occasional exchange of shots. On the arrival of our mortars, should the city not have surrendered, we shall open our batteries on it, and push hostilities rigorously.

(Signed) "GARCIA, Maj. Gen."

Another report, signed by Raphael Benavides, Major General, commanding before Vera Cruz, under April 29th, says: "The Austrian-Belgian corps is disbanded, and is now under protection of the Prussian flag."

The delay in the Attorney General's instructions regarding military bills has been occasioned by the reception of many letters from the South, pointing out cases liable to be affected, and asking advice and information.

A private letter from a high officer in Gen. Sickles district says all is quiet in that department. There were no riots, but tranquillity order and concord prevailed.

*New York*, May 19.—Ship Palmoe, hence with war material for Chili, put into St. Thomas in a leaking condition. She was immediately blockaded by two Spanish war vessels, and will probably unload.

Arrived—City of Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

One of the largest cotton houses in Liverpool, in the New Orleans and Galveston trade, stopped payment on the 7th. Liabilities four millions.

The report of the large cotton house failing at Liverpool on the 7th, appears in a Cork paper of the 9th. No names are given.

The London *Star* says it would be a criminal blunder to execute sentence of death on convicted Fenians

The King of Greece left Paris on the 7th for St. Petersburg, to be betrothed to the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

*Richmond*, May 19.—Gen. Grant and staff visited the battle-fields around Richmond today. They go to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, where Gen. Grant will leave his family and return to Washington.

Hon. Mr. Randal, Geo. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and twenty others from the city, arrived to day from a tour through the mineral region of Southwestern Virginia.

*St. Louis*, May 19.—A large oil manufacturing company of this city has failed, it is stated that local attachments amounting to $60,000 have been placed on the property.

Gen. Sheridan returned to Kansas yesterday. He says we can have Indian war or not, as we choose. Parties in Kansas desire war, but he don't think they will be gratified.

The tournament promised at Baton Rouge came off on the 15th inst. Mr. Alex. Dalsheimer, of New Orleans, was the orator of the day.

The bankrupt act, which will go into operation on the first of June, sweeps off imprisonment for debt throughout the Union. It secures all stay-laws, and all preferences, voluntary agreements, and secret attachments Either party, at his desire, may take the debtor or the creditor, may put the estate of a debtor into bankruptcy, by which means the interests of the parties will be promoted. Fraudulent bankruptcy will be punished as fraud. For debt there is no punishment, either for debtor or creditor, though the latter may be quite as deserving of it as the former. France and America have, therefore, simultaneously taken the advanced step in modern civilization, and England will soon follow.—*National Intelligencer.*

### The Growth of Louisville—Great Activity in Building Lots.

The dullness in almost every department of business is not predicable of transactions in real estate in the city. That branch of business is unusually active, and the activity is of an substantial character. We have not any sales to report, but quote Louisiana Sugar nominally at 12c per lb for Low Fair, 13¼ to 13½c for Choice, 13¾ to 14 for Yellow Clarified, and 14½ to 15c for White Sugar—Molasses, 60 to 50c per gallon for Fermenting and 72c for Prime. There is a large stock of Cuba Sugar and Molasses on hand, but very little demand for Sugar and none for Molasses. There were three or four sales of 25 boxes each