[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

on the gulf coast, but is now falling again. It has fallen slightly from the Middle and Eastern States westward to Michigan. The temperature has risen in New England and in the Southwest, but has remained stationary or fallen from Pennsylvania to Florida. Light rains were reported Sunday night from Southern Illinois, and have fallen today on the coast of Alabama. Clear and clearing weather has slowly spread southward on the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake bay. Cloudy and threatening weather still continues from North Carolina to Florida. Westerly winds are reported from the East Atlantic coast. Variable local winds and calms prevail generally east of the Rocky mountains.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening or rainy weather will probably continue during the night from St. Louis to South Carolina, clearing away very gradually on Tuesday. Clear weather with fresh winds probable for Tuesday for the Middle and Eastern States and the lakes.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 26, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20; wind southwest and light.

Arrived: steamship St. Mary, at 7:30 P. M., Hawthorn, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co., aground.

No departures.

On the bar, bound in: bark Annie Torrey.

Inside, bound out: ship Francis P. Sage.

VICKSBURG, June 26.—Passed down: Onachita Belle at 3 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—River about stationary, with twenty inches in the chute and three feet eight inches in the canal. Weather very hot; mercury ranged from eighty to ninety degrees. No business. Anna, from St. Louis for Cincinnati, up. The Mary Houston is laid up for the present.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Weather cloudy and pleasant; fine train this evening. Departed: Glencoe, for Natchez; Belle Vernon, for New Orleans; Lockwood, for Red river.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—River six feet six inches and falling slowly. Arrived: Nightingale, from Arkansas river. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Arrived: Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati; Commonwealth. Departed: City of Chester, from Memphis. River still falling, but upper streams are rising. Weather very hot.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 26, Evening.—Cotton dull and ¼c easier; sales 679 bales at 20c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky declined to 92¼c. Wheat 1c lower; winter red and amber Western at $1 55@1 58½. Corn heavy; 1@2c lower; 72@73½c. Pork $14 75@14 88½. Lard firmer; kettle 11c. Turpentine 46c; resin $2 78@2 80. Tallow 9½@9⅝c. Freights firmer.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cotton dull, but holders not willing to make concessions. Middling 20@20½c. Flour firm and demand fair; family $5 20@6 55. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 red fall nominal, $1 38; sales of choice red by sample $1 40. Corn firm and demand fair at 58c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Oats steady at 52@57c. Barley declined; sales of new fall at 83c. Pork held firmly, but no demand nominally, mess $15. Lard, demand light, but holders firm at 10c. Bulks meats, demand light, but holders firm, asking for shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7½@8, but no sales. Bacon, demand light, but holders firm, asking for shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Sales of shoulders at 6½c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 25@4 50. Whisky in fair demand, but at lower rates.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Flour: no market for low grades; treble extra $6 25@6 40; choice to fancy family $7 40@8. Wheat 5@10c lower, and active at the decline; No. 3 new red fall, inspected, $1 15; sample lots of No. 2 red $1 23; No. 1 $1 30. Corn dull and unchanged at 50½@50¾c; No. 2 mixed 53@54c; white, sacked, 62½@64c. Oats drooping at 50c on the track, and 56@56½c for sacked. Rye: small sales of choice at 85. Whisky 91c. Pork firm; mess $15 25. Loose dry clear rib sides 7¾c. Bacon firm, but only limited jobbing demand; shoulders 6⅞@7c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c. Lard: city refinery 10¼c. Hogs and cattle unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 26, Evening.—Consols 92. Bonds 90¾. Tallow 43s 9d. Sugar, afloat, 31s. Turpentine 40s.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 52f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands 8½d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Turpentine 42s.

The Tour of Europe.

We learn from the *Picayune* that our friend Marion A. Baker, of the editorial staff of that journal, who sailed from here on the twentieth ultimo for Europe, on the steamship Frankfurt, arrived at Southampton in sixteen days after the departure from New Orleans.

The following extracts of a private letter show how he enjoyed the trip:

I write you hurriedly at an early hour, and just as we are entering the port of Southampton.

We have had a glorious trip, and a fast one, only one day of anything like rough weather, and that nothing to speak of. The ladies were at table with nearly the punctuality of the officers of the ship. This is by far the pleasantest of any European route, being much more southerly than that from New York. This trip has really seemed more like an excursion on a lake than a sea voyage, and I could scarcely realize, when we made the light at Lizard Point, that we were indeed in sight of Old England. I was on deck bright and early this morning, enjoying glimpses of the Isle of Wight and those bold, white cliffs where Tennyson has doubtless seen the sea so often break.

Oh! the glimpses of English scenery; how they make the old memories, created by years of reading, crowd thick upon me, and how the sound of each familiar name causes thrills of pleasure such as we experience when meeting dear friends after long absence.

We are just passing a couple of the first class yachts of the Royal Yacht Club, standing out from Cowes, and looking like things of life as they dash gracefully along to the tune of a brisk east wind.

I shall go direct to Bremen, thence to Switzerland, thence to Paris. During the month of July I shall visit England, Scotland and Ireland, thence to the continent, again doing Holland, Belgium and Germany, and thence across to Constantinople. Returning, I will visit Venice, Rome, Naples, etc., thence back to Switzerland and Paris.

I wish I could write you in detail about the trip, it has been so exceedingly jolly all the way through. The *cuisine* on this ship is unexceptionable, and the captain and officers as clever as you please.

* * * * * * *

M. A. BAKER.

There will be an encampment of the first regiment, Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, at the Metairie race course, commencing next Sunday morning and continuing the succeeding Monday and Tuesday. The entire second regiment will be in camp and be reviewed on the fourth of July. Read the advertisement signed by the committee on encampment.

At Saginaw, Michigan, two girls made a wager that they could take five grains of morphine. They both won the bet, and are now sleeping where the daisies blow. Their father said he never knew a year when girls died off so sudden.

A Washington man ignorantly displayed a confederate flag among some bunting which he borrowed to decorate his house with in honor of the Pope's anniversary. It caused some excitement, and he hurriedly took it down.

Daniel Hickly, a ten year old Chicago "cracksman," recently burglarized a house of fifty dollars, which he filially divided with his mother. She being an honest woman returned it, and Daniel, disgusted with her weakness and inappreciation of his services, is now a wanderer with the police looking after him.

A NORTHERN MAN AT THE SOUTH.

A Response to Mr. Greeley's Candid Criticisms—What the South Wants.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The annexed communication is from a gentleman who has been doing business at the South for six years past. He is not a "carpet-bagger" or a politician, and gives his experience in sorrow rather than in anger:

The Democratic press are endeavoring to make much of Mr. Greeley's very candid criticisms of Southern affairs recently written from his personal examination while on his trip to Texas, his criticisms upon the Republican party in various parts of the South in particular. Mr. Greeley, however, makes one error, in my opinion, in saying that the Republican party is in bad repute there from the fact that so many genuine thieves and carpet-baggers are actually in positions of trust and responsibility. That it is the fact that such is the character of many of them, I freely admit, but I maintain that the worse the character of the Republican the better are the people pleased, and the better the Republican the more deliberate and devilish is the opposition to him, socially or politically. It is of little use for any prominent Northern man like Mr. Greeley, or any body of men like the corps of editors who have just been lionized by the Southern politicians, to talk in loving style of our poor broken-hearted brethren of the South.

It costs but little to get up a temporary effusion of sentiment, and the expense is mostly the wine merchant and the caterer, but it is a different thing altogether for the prejudiced secessionist to tolerate the Northern man who comes to the South to settle, and brings with him liberal opinions and sterling patriotism, and who lives out his principles boldly and manfully. Having had a residence in the South during the last six years, I am fully prepared to state that the only Northern immigrants that are wanted South are the trashy sort that are willing to sell themselves after the manner of the illustrious Gilbert C. Walker, who was run for Governor of Virginia, and reached the position by the most degrading and humiliating process that a man ever stooped to. During that campaign the Democratic orators did not hesitate in saying on all occasions that they voted for and supported him only because he was available, and they spewed him out as a Republican, detesting the idea of having to take up a candidate not born in the State of Virginia. To all this he willingly submitted for the purpose of gaining the end, and his reward is with him. There is not a genuine Republican in the State who respects him.

But a man of integrity, of Republican sentiment, as I said before, is not wanted. He is dangerous, and every means is thought legitimate by the people to rid themselves of him. True, if he wants to buy their lands he is received with kind assurances, and his money taken with true hospitality; but having brought his family and settled himself, and entering upon his duties as a neighbor and citizen, and in the prosecution of his calling, he is quickly made to feel that he is a stranger. He must not hold any aspirations for political attainment. He must not exhibit any regard for the despised and ignorant blacks—must not take any practical steps to improve their condition, or instantly he is the object of positive and malignant lying and abuse, and he is henceforth a "nigger-lover," and public sentiment is formed against him to that extent that every relation of life is embittered, and success in business that is dependent upon the good will of the public, is impossible.

Justice through the courts is then likewise impossible. Juries are prepared at an intimation of any heresy of the sort to grant verdicts against him. I have seen these things in the jury room, and know whereof I speak. Obsolete municipal laws are rigorously applied to such individuals, and heavy fines imposed for no other purpose than to drain him and break him down. If evidence is wanted of these things let Northern men of character who have been residents of the South since the rebellion testify. Facts also show that, notwithstanding the very low price of Southern lands, and the efforts that have been made by the South to induce immigration that there is no movement of consequence in that direction, and that many who went in shortly after the war closed are getting away as rapidly as possible, while their own people are removing to the Territories. These are striking comments on Southern goodwill and the delusions they hold out to entrap the unwary. I am unwilling to see our people go to the South and spend years in battling against the evils that now exist there. If the Southern people like it let them enjoy it, but if they expect Northern men to settle there let them profess less, clear their country of the Ku-Klux bandits, go to work vigorously at their school system, encourage the negro to learn, and aid him against those thieving carpet-baggers, and pay him for the work he does, so that he need not steal for a living, and perhaps in ten years a residence South will be agreeable to a NORTHERN MAN.

The *Iberville South* says:

Too much rain is still the general complaint of the planters. The crops are now in the grass, and nothing but a dry spell of two or three weeks can be of benefit. With dry weather, and with rapid labor, the cane crop may yet be made good. Corn has suffered greatly, and we fear that the crop will be small. As for cotton, it too has suffered; but there is but a small amount of lands in cotton in this parish. Upon the whole, we can not say that the crop prospects are good. The trouble will be in the shortness of the grain crop. This will necessarily occasion a rise in prices, even without other causes. But France and Germany are without a grain crop; and however short we may be in America, some of our grain will go to Europe, taken there by the heavy prices that will be offered for it.

The New York *World* of last Friday says:

The beautiful little village of Elizabeth, in New Jersey, will be the scene of a grand Presidential festival and floral pageant today in honor of the venerable Jesse R. Grant, who celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. The residence of Mr. Abel R. Corbin, the son-in-law of the distinguished postmaster of Covington, will be the centre of attraction. The President and Mrs. Grant and Nellie and the boys have been visiting at Mr. Corbin's two or three days. It is intended to make the "golden wedding" of the old gentleman as imposing and gorgeous as possible. The members of the Cabinet are invited, and some of them will be there. Most of the federal officeholders in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and this city have been invited, and a large number of them will be present. Old Mr. Grant feels the importance of the occasion and is preparing himself for it. He will hold a levee. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening. Mr. Corbin, who was not in "Rock Island," hopes to be able to bury everlastingly all recollections of "Black Friday" in the generous and ever-to-be-remembered "golden wedding" which he proposes to lavish upon the President's father.

The *Planters' Banner* reports the following:

Last Friday a man was arraigned before Judge King, in this place, for murder. He and the murdered man both resided at Barry's Landing. They were competing warehouse keepers. One of the parties had but one arm, but he had a knife. The other had no weapons. The former bantered the other for a fight, which the latter agreed to if the one armed man would lay aside his weapons which he refused to do.

The man with one arm spit in the other man's face, who hit him in return with his fist, and he in return received a knife in his body, from which he died in twenty-four hours. We heard the above evidence, but could not remain to hear the rebutting evidence if the defendant had any. As we write the case has not been decided whether the prisoner will be committed, or allowed to give bail.

An aeronaut attached to a circus, who went up in a balloon in Chicago, on Tuesday, came down in a hurry half a mile out in the lake, and was very wet when picked up.

A census taker out West reports eight thousand colonels in his district. "There used to be more in that part of the country," he says, "but a large number of them have been raised to generals."

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, MONDAY EVENING, June 26, 1871.

The money market is quiet and easy, with no change in street rates, which we still quote as follows: —@8 per cent per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals; 8@10 for good do; 8@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals; 12@18 for good and second grade do, and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 9@— for A1, and 10@12 for second class. Some A1 long business paper was done today at 10.

Gold opened at 112⅝@112⅞ (against 112½ at New York), and closed at 112¾@113. The sales included $3000 and $4000 at 112⅝; $1000, $4000, $5200 and $6000 at 112⅝, and $1000, $1000 and $3000 at 112¾.

Nothing was reported in silver. It is quoted at 108½@109½ for American half dollars, and 3¼@3¾ ⅌ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Operations in foreign exchange continued on an extremely limited scale. The reported transactions in sterling were confined to £5700, of which £1200 bill of lading at 123¼, and £4500 bank at 124⅛. A lot of 150,000 commercial francs sold at 4.67½.

We quote sterling at 123¼@123¾ for good to Al bill of lading and clear, and 124½@— for bank.

We have no material variation to report in domestic exchange. The banks still draw on New York at ⅜ per cent premium, and the sales included $11,000 commercial New York sight at 3-16 premium; $5000 and $7000 private bankers at ¼; $30,000 and $30,000 at 9-32; $12,000 at 5-16, and $5000 thirty days sight on New York at ¾ discount.

There was no apparent movement in New York gold checks. Some of the banks drew trifling sums for remittance at par.

The business in stocks included 25 St. Charles Street Railroad at $79; 100 Mississippi Valley Navigation Company at —; 10 Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association at $17; 10 do (resale) at $17 50; 120 Southern Portable Gaslight Company at $9 75 (a heavy decline from the last sales reported), and 120 same (resale) at $10 25. There were sellers of Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company at $12.

One hundred thousand dollars new city seven ⅌ cent bonds sold at 66½.

In warrants $20,000 State changed hands at —, $5000 at 60½, and $10,000 at 60¾. Some of the dealers reported buying rates for these at 61@63 for large, and 63@65 for small, and selling at 62@65 for the former, and 65@70 for the latter.

Nothing reported in city notes. They are quoted nominal at 18@20 ⅌ cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 26, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 650 bales, taken by five brokers, at irregular and lower prices. We modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	— @ —	14
Good ordinary	16 @16¼	16¼
Low middling	18 @18½	18½
Middling	— @ —	—
Strict middling	— @ —	—
Good middling	— @ —	—

Some factors refuse to meet the demand at the ruling rates, but those who wish to realize are compelled to make further concessions. Strict ordinary was reported as low as 14c, against sales at 14½@15⅛ and 15⅜ on Saturday. Stained good ordinary, good style, sold at 16c; stained low middling at the same; low middling as low as 17½c, and strict low middling at 18½ and 18¾c, the last for white, with good staple.

The Exchange reports: "Market dull and nominal." Its quotations for good ordinary and low middling are reduced ¼c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1870—bales	20,696
Arrived since last statement	2304
Arrived previously	1,469,264—1,471,568
Total	1,492,264
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	1,453,203
Burnt	669—1,453,872
Stock on hand and on shipboard	38,392
Stock corresponding date last year	76,412

Receipts proper since Saturday evening 2304 bales, against 2347 on last Sunday and Monday and 1640 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 2475 bales, against 2972 for the corresponding time last week and 3962 last year, and since August 31 of 1,385,750 bales, against 1,118,349 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day, 32 hhds. There is little or no demand. Twelve hhds yellow clarified sold at 12½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Only 7 bbls were received today. We have not heard of any sales. Poor fermenting is quoted at 30@40c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—We note more inquiry and a better demand to-day, though without any change in prices. About 3500 bbls were sold to-day, of which 75 single extra at $5 75; 100 double extra at $6 15; 200 low treble extra at $6 25; 125 treble extra at $6 37½; 100 choice treble extra at $6 75; 600 choice treble extra at $7; 75 do at $7 75; 50 and 400 do at $9; 500 treble and 250 choice extra on private terms; 50 choice extra at $8 50, and 100 do at $8 75 ⅌ barrel.

CORN—Is in fair supply and demand, and yellow is in request. Six thousand sacks were sold, of which 300 white mixed, in poor order, and 1000 red and yellow mixed at 70c; 700 white mixed at 73c; 2500 yellow at 74c; 100, 200, 260 and 600 white at 75c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and demand; 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 150, 260 and 350 St. Louis at 63c; 150 do at 63½c; 100 and 800 Galena at 64c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull; 300 sacks sold at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and moderate demand; 320 bales were sold to-day, of which 70 prime at $25; 100 and 150 choice at $27 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is quiet but firm; 100 bbls mess sold, to arrive, at $16 25 ⅌ bbl. It is held on the spot at $16 50 ⅌ bbl, and is retailing at $16 50@17 ⅌ bbl.

BREAKFAST BACON—Fifty boxes Western sold at 10¾c, and 25 do at 11c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is in good demand and prices are firmer. Some 50 casks were sold to-day, of which 10 casks shoulders at 7½c; 3 casks clear rib sides 9c; 10, 10 and 15 casks clear sides at 9¾c, and 20 tes sugar cured hams at 15c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 7½c, clear rib sides at 9@9¼c; clear sides 9¾@10c, sugar cured hams at 15¼@15¾c ⅌ lb. This afternoon 20 tierces sugar cured hams sold in four lots at 15½c ⅌ lb. On Saturday, not previously reported, 10 casks clear rib sides sold at 8⅞c, and 15 do clear sides at 9⅜c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is dull. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10½c for packers', and 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb for refined; kegs at 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6⅛c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—One hundred and seventy-five bbls sold on the landing at $3 20, and 50 do at $3 25 ⅌ barrel.

WHISKY—The market is firmer, and is now quoted at 85@90c for Indiana rectified and 93@98c for Cincinnati; 75 bbls Indiana sold on private terms.

BUTTER—The demand is moderate; choice yellow Western is in better supply, and is selling at 22@25c; Goshen at 32@35c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and good demand at 14@15c for Western factory, and at 12½c for Western reserve.

EGGS—Are selling at 18@20c ⅌ dozen.

SALT—The demand is still very small, and prices are unchanged. Dealers sell Liverpool at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ sack for coarse, and $1 50@1 60 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats, a deduction is made for drayage. Turks Island is held at 40c ⅌ bushel.

RICE—The is only a retail demand. We continue to quote nominally, viz: Carolina, prime 9¼@9½c; good 9¼c; fair 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8¾c for prime; 7¾@8c for ordinary, and 7c for common.

FREIGHTS—Both foreign and domestic are without any variation. The demand for room is very small, particularly for foreign ports, and the supply of tonnage is ample. We still quote: Cotton to Liverpool 11-16@¾d; to Havre, sail, ⅝c; to Bremen, nominal; to New York and Philadelphia, steam, ¾c. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 30s ⅌ hhd; to London, sail, 35s; to Bremen or Havre 30@32s 6d.

COW PEAS—Five hundred sacks Carolina mixed sold at $1 35@1 40 ⅌ bushel.

STAR CANDLES—The supply is good, and the demand is limited; 250 boxes, 11 oz, sold at 16½c; full weight is quoted at 15@16c ⅌ lb.

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY MORNING, June 27, 1871.

WEATHER, BUSINESS, ETC.—Yesterday and Sunday were as usual two very close and sultry days. On Sunday we had a slight shower, which, for a time, cooled the air somewhat, but toward evening it became hot again, and many complaints were made of passing a sleepless night. Yesterday the clouds were heavy and lowering, and during the day we had a heavy wind, but it finally calmed down and became sultry and very close.

Business, as is usual on Blue Monday, was very dull, and nothing was doing on the levee except the discharging of steamers, among which were the mammoth sternwheeler Henry C. Yaeger, from St. Louis, loaded to the guards, and the C. B. Church, from Cincinnati, with a good load.

The arrivals were the H. C. Yaeger from St. Louis, C. B. Church from Cincinnati, Selma from Opelousas, R. E. Lee from Vicksburg, Florence from Bayou Macon, Carrie Converse from Jefferson, Peerless from Bayou des Glaizes, Bradish Johnson from Baton Rouge, Cherokee from Attakapas, Wade Hampton from Natchez, Henry Tete and Tahlequah from Lafourche.

The departures were the James Howard and Olive Branch for St. Louis; the former had a fine trip of passengers but no freight; the latter had railroad iron and an assorted cargo of freight; Wade Hampton for Natchez, Henry Tete for Lafourche, and Bradish Johnson for Baton Rouge.

Since writing the notice in our last issue, of the steamer John Kyle, we learn that she cannot arrive here in time to leave before next Saturday, July 1, when she will leave positively at five P. M. for St. Louis and St. Paul direct. This is a fine opportunity for tourist, health or pleasure seeker to make a trip on a good boat with agreeable officers to the fine country of Minnesota, where the air is pure, balmy and fresh. We commend passengers and shippers to the John Kyle, as her officers are par excellence.

The H. C. Yaeger for St. Louis having been detained by getting aground, will not be able to get off until Wednesday, June 28.

The river at this point is now three feet nine inches below high water gauge of 1862.

The departures for this evening, at 5 P. M., will be the famous R. E. Lee, Captain Cannon, for Vicksburg; Texas, Captain C. W. Stinde, for Jefferson; Lizzie Hopkins, Captain J. W. Blanks, for Ouachita river.

This is from the New York *Sun*:

Mr. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, states that he has not bought a plantation in Louisiana, and that it must be a case of mistaken identity. We think so too, because our information was of the most satisfactory and unquestionable description. We are sorry also on Mr. Medill's account, that he has not bought the plantation, for we are sure he would have made a great deal of money by it, and perhaps one of those days might have been run as the Southern candidate for the vice presidency or for the United States Senate. However, there is no telling what may happen to him yet. He is a man of ideas, and such men are always in danger of getting very rich or being elected to some high office.

The Shreveport *Republican* says:

We learn that things are working finely in the new parish of Red River. The people as a mass were in favor of the organization of the new parish, and now, since it is a fixed fact, every one is pleased with the prospect. The police jury have gone to work promptly, and ere long the necessary public buildings will be under course of construction. Coushatta, the parish site, heretofore a thriving place, will no doubt improve considerably, not only in population but in a business point of view.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Tuesday, June 27, 1871.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Indianola via Galveston

British brig R McKay, Spearing, Lefavor, for Charleston, in ballast

Schooner Sister Kate, Torres, for Pensacola

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Tripp, from Rockport via Galveston, to C A Whitney &co—1st district 10

STEAMBOATS.

Robert E. Lee, Cannon, from Vicksburg.
Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Lizzie Hopkins, Keeling, from Camden.
Tablequah, Dalferes, from Lockport.
Wade Hampton, Goddin, from Natchez.
Selma, Pickett, from Washington.
St John, Greathouse, Baton Rouge.
Frolic, Reynaud, from Donaldsonville.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamship Liberty, Reed, from Baltimore 17th inst, via Key West 23d, to Witherspoon, Moss &co—1st district

Steamship Crescent City, Norton, from New York 17th inst, to Low & Ludwigsen—2d district

Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York 17th inst, to A Moulton—2d district

Ship Preston, Donald, 45 days from Liverpool, to J G Lingham &co—4th district 42

Bark Heiress, Lea, 56 days from Cardiff, Wales, to master—4th district 40

Bark Nuvo Mexique, Camero, from Bordeaux May 2, to Fuentes & Chalard—2d district

TOWBOATS.

Heroine, Brown, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 23d instant, bark Maria—Brought up ship Preston and bark Nuvo Mexique

Wilcaco, Warren from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 21st instant, ship Frank N Thayer and bark Isabella

STEAMBOATS.

C B Church, Patterson, from Cincinnati.
Carrie Converse, Rea, from Jefferson.
Cherokee, Forgay, from St Martinsville.
Florence, Greenlee, from Bayou Macon.
Henry Tete, Dalferes, from Thibodeaux.
Bradish Johnson, Boulin, from Baton Rouge.
Peerless, Broad, from Bayou Des Glaize.
Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Alice, Porter, from Amite river.]

BELOW COMING UP.

Brig M W Norwood, Washburn, from Liverpool April 6, to Lovell & Bailey—

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Bark R A Allen, Farr, 10 days from Matanzas, to master—

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship Harlan—for Indianola—100 bbls flour 200 sks salt 100 bbls government stores 100 pkgs furniture and sundries

For Galveston—1100 bbls flour 25 bbls molasses 75 bbls whisky 400 sks oats 400 sks corn 150 bags coffee 160 bxs candles 100 sks malt 800 bbls cement

PENSACOLA—Schooner Sister Kate—555 sks corn 45 bbls flour 251 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship George Washington—Asstd mdse

NEW YORK—Steamship Crescent City—Asstd mdse

BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST—Steamship Liberty—Ass'd mdse

LIVERPOOL—Ship Preston—Asstd mdse

CARDIFF—Bark Heiress—4365 bars railroad iron

SHIELDS—Bark Windermere—3436 bars railroad iron

MOBILE—Steamer Mary—17 cotton gins 8 rolls leather 8 bbls potatoes and sundries

MOBILE—Steamer Louise—Sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Steamer Robert E Lee—420 bales cotton 548 sks cotton seed 270 sks oilcake and sundries

NATCHEZ—Steamer Wade Hampton—65 bales cotton 100 sks cotton seed 9 sks seed cotton and sundries

LOCKPORT—Steamer Tahlequah—3 bales cotton 980 sks and bbls potatoes and sundries

CAMDEN—Steamer Lizzie Hopkins—183 bales of cotton 200 sks cotton seed and sundries

WASHINGTON—Steamer Selma—43 bales cotton 69 sks cotton seed 2 hhds sugar and sundries

BATON ROUGE—Steamer St John—11 sks seed cotton and sundries

DONALDSONVILLE—Steamer Frolic—2 sks seed cotton and sundries

RECEIPTS SUNDAY.

JEFFERSON—Steamer Carrie Converse—1244 bales cotton and sundries

BAYOU MACON—Steamer Florence—168 bales cotton 699 sks cotton seed 6 sks seed cotton and sundries

BAYOU DES GLAIZE—Steamer Peerless—71 bales cotton 476 sks cotton seed 1 bag wool and sundries

ST MARTINSVILLE—Steamer Cherokee—7 bbls molasses 18 hhds sugar 2 half bbls molasses and sundries

LAFOURCHE—Steamer Henry Tete—4 bales of cotton 20 sks seed cotton 165 sks potatoes and sundries

BATON ROUGE—Steamer Bradish Johnson—10 bales cotton 12 hhds sugar and sundries

CINCINNATI—Steamer C B Church—17 bales of cotton 88 hhds tobacco and sundry produce

AMITE RIVER—Steamer Alice—45 cords wood 35,000 shingles 5060 feet lumber 4 bales cotton 5 sks seed cotton and sundries

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, June 26—78 bales cotton and sundry produce

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, June 26—2 bales cotton 2 bbls molasses 79 head cattle

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, TO ALL WHOM it may concern, greeting: Whereas, John M Pelton, of the city of New Orleans, having purchased at a public sale made by C. S. Sauvinet, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the thirteenth day of May, 1871, the property hereinafter described, has applied to this court for a monition or advertisement in conformity with law (Revised Statutes, sections 2370 to 2380, inclusively).

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, under and by virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued to the said Sheriff from the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, at the suit of Urban Theurer vs. Bernard Nautre and Charles William Bradbury, No. 8562 of the docket of said court, at which sale the said John M. Pelton became the purchaser for the price and sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Description of property as contained in the judicial conveyance, recorded in the clerk's office of the said Seventh District Court:

Two lots of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Julia street, between Magazine and Poucher streets, designated by the numbers one and two, on a plan drawn by J. N. de Pouilly, architect, in April, 1849, and deposited in the office of Charles Boudousquie, late notary public, in this city; lot number one measuring forty eight feet one inch and four lines front on Julia street, by one hundred and seventy feet five inches and six lines, more or less, in depth; and lot number two adjoining the above on the side nearest Poucher street, and measuring twenty-three feet one inch and three-eighths front on said Julia street, by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, more or less, together with the right of passage through an alley leading through Poucher street, of twelve feet wide, in the rear of a property belonging to J. A. Blanc; said alley being for the common use of said two lots and the lot of the said Blanc, designated by the number three on the same plan, which said lots of ground were acquired by Bernard Nautre and Charles William Bradbury from Christian Roselius and others, per act executed on the thirtieth day of November, 1861, before Edward Barnett, notary public, in this city.

Witness our hands and the seal of the aforesaid court, this twenty-third day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the ninety-fifth of the independence of the United States of America.

T. WHARTON COLLENS, Judge.

A. D. BERNOUDY, Clerk. je25 jy12 23*

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

REGINA HEYMANN VS. LEON KAHN—No. 2533.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE THIRTEENTH day of June, 1871, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Regina Heymann vs. Leon Kahn—No. 2533.

On motion of Cotton & Levy, of counsel for plaintiff, and upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the third of May, 1871, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Regina Heymann, and against defendant, Leon Kahn, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties; that plaintiff be authorized to conduct business in her own name as a public merchant, and that she recover of her said husband the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest from judicial demand to wit: April 17, 1871, until paid, and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered June 13, 1871.

Signed June 17, 1871

(Signed) CHARLES LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the ninety-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

PHILIP POWER, JR., Deputy Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

CINQUIÈME COUR DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS.

RÉGINA HEYMANN VS. LÉON KAHN—No. 2533.

JE CERTIFIE PAR LES PRÉSENTES QUE LE treizième jour de Juin, 1871, jugement a été rendu par la susdite cour dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, dans les termes suivants, savoir:

Régina Heymann vs. Léon Kahn, No. 2533.

Sur motion de Cotton & Levy, avocats de la plaignante, et après avoir duement produit les preuves de la demande de la plaignante, la loi et l'evidence étant en faveur de la plaignante, il est ordonné, adjugé et décrété que le jugement par défaut rendu le trois Mai, 1871, soit maintenant confirmé et fait définitif, et qu'en conséquence jugement soit rendu en faveur de la plaignante, Régina Heymann, et contre le défendeur, Léon Kahn, son époux, décrétant une séparation des biens entre les dites parties, et que la plaignante soit autorisée à administrer ses affaires en son propre nom, et qu'elle recouvre de son dit époux la somme de cinq cent piastres, avec intérêt depuis demande judiciaire, comme suit: Avril 17, 1871, jusqu'au paiement, et les frais de l'affaire.

Jugement rendu le treize Juin, 1871.

Signé le dix-sept Juin, 1871.

(Signé) CHARLES LEAUMONT, Juge.

En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau de la dite cour, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce dix neuvième jour de Juin, en l'an de Notre Seigneur mille huit cent soixante-et-onze, et de l'indépendance des états-Unis la quatre-vingt-quinzième.

Pour copie conforme: PHILIP POWER, Jr.,

je21 28 jy11* Député Greffier.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

LOUISA WESTHOLZ, WIFE, ETC., VS. FRANCIS SIEWERSSEN—No. 8913.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXTH day of March, 1871, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Louisa Westholz, wife, etc., vs. Francis Siewerssen—No. 8913.

When after hearing pleadings, evidence and arguments of counsel, by reason of the law and evidence being with plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment herein in favor of plaintiff, Louisa Westholz, against defendant, Francis Siewerssen, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of aquests and gains existing between them; and that the plaintiff do have and recover of her said husband, Francis Siewerssen, the sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents, with legal interest from judicial demand until paid and costs of suit, with mortgage upon the property of the defendant.

Judgment signed March 16, 1871.

T. WHARTON COLLENS, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the ninety-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

je10 3t* A. D. BERNOUDY, Clerk.

STEAMSHIPS.

**THE CROMWELL LINE.