The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells a general household furniture, consisting of chairs, arm-chairs, tables, sideboard, washstands, bedding, hair mattresses, etc., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 143 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

RELIEF FOR EXILED AND DESTITUTE SPANISH FAMILIES.—It is known that, by decree of the Chilian and Peruvian authorities, all Spanish families resident in Chili and Peru were expelled. Suddenly deprived of homes and other possessions, they were cast in a state of extreme destitution and suffering on the inhospitable shores of Panama. It is with the object of raising funds to relieve these unfortunate victims of war, and also to assist the families of the marines who fell before the forts of Callao, that a meeting is to be held this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the Hall of the Spanish Benevolent Association, on Bayou Road, No. 162. We acknowledge from the Secretary of the Committee, J. M. Oriol, Esq., and from the editor of our esteemed contemporary, *El Indicador*, E. R. Foribio, Esq., an invitation to attend this meeting, whose humane object has our hearty sympathy.

"HEROIC WOMEN OF THE SOUTH."—Mr. John Esten Cooke, of Winchester, Va., purposes to publish next fall a "full and reliable record of the noble actions of Southern women—their charities, self-sacrifice, and heroic courage and devotion—during the trying scenes of the late war." We have before us a circular in which he requests all who are interested in the undertaking to send him whatever material they may possess adapted to illustrate the subject. Mr. Cooke's literary abilities are of a high order, and we may expect from him on this attractive and fruitful theme a rarely interesting book.

TOBACCO IN MIDDLE LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* thinks the planters of Middle Louisiana cannot afford to raise cotton under present taxes and cost, and says: "This is not a cotton growing section, and sugar requires too great a concentration of labor and capital. The cultivation of tobacco should engage the attention of the planting community. It is a profitable and sure crop."

THE NEEDLE GUN—OLD SCHOOL MILITARY PREJUDICES.

The London *Times*, when the press teemed with speculations as to the influences concurring to bring on the conflict now raging in Europe, remarked that the immediate cause of war would be the needle gun. The Prussians, proud and confident in the possession of what they deemed a superior weapon, were supposed to be anxious to try it in actual combat on a large scale, just as a child, rejoicing in a new knife or hatchet, burns with a desire to cut and whack until he has thoroughly proved its [illegible]

[illegible] needle gun may not have been either the immediate or the remote cause of the war, it is scarcely to be denied that it has been the principal cause of decisive military results thus far, and, perhaps, of the final issue of the contest.

All accounts of the recent battles in Bohemia agree that the Austrian troops displayed all [illegible] in an admirable degree. It [illegible] conceded that, in science and [illegible], they fought with their proverbial tenacity and perseverance. If broken, they rallied again and again. If repulsed, they renewed the charge the second, third, fourth time, until whole regiments were annihilated and the scantest skeleton of a formation was not left on the field. History does not record an instance where such discipline and such courage were so ill requited by fortune. When we have made due allowance for generalship, energy and prowess on the part of the Prussians, it is impossible to explain the deep disaster of the Austrians without taking into account the potent fact that the former had the exclusive use of the breech-loading rifle, known as the needle gun, while the latter were condemned by old-school military prejudices to the sole use of the clumsy muzzle-loading, slow firing [illegible]

Marshal Benedek, beginning too late to appreciate this ominous disparity, endeavored to provide against it in his inaugural order to his troops at the opening of hostilities. But in so injudicious a manner, as results show, that the very discipline, courage and tenacity of his soldiers were made the source and the aggravation of disaster. He bade them despise the boasted superiority of the enemy's fire-arm, and, relying on the bayonet to decide the battle, to cast off their knapsacks and bring the opposing ranks to the trial of cold steel. It appears that in every encounter the Austrian veterans followed this injunction with only too stern and implicit a fidelity. To one who reached the trial of cold steel thousands lay cold in death. The needle gun kept them at a deadly distance, separating them from personal collision with their adversaries almost as effectually as though an ocean of flame had rolled between.

The war correspondents of the English papers state that the Prussians fired three times before the Austrians could reply, that six Austrians fell to one Prussian, that the proportion of wounded Austrians to wounded Prussians was five, six, seven, and even eight to one. These figures need no commentary to enforce their meaning. In the actual circumstances, they show victory for the Austrians to have been, so to speak, an arithmetical impossibility.

What is most wonderful in relation to this brilliant proof of the efficiency of the Prussian fire arm, is that its effects were not more intelligently anticipated, and that other Powers had not long since taken measures to supply their armies, if not with the precise arm, at least with one constructed on the breech-loading principle, which is the main secret of the terrible superiority manifested in the Prussian needle gun over the Austrian muzzle-loader. It is especially strange that Austria, fighting side by side with Prussia as an ally in the Danish war, failed to perceive the advantages of the latter's fire arm, and to appropriate them without loss of time. She has had ample time to equalize herself in this respect.

There is little doubt that, had the late American war lasted a few years longer, both the Northern and the Southern infantry would have been armed with breech-loaders. The cavalry on both sides used them, and if the infantry on one side had adopted them, there is no reason to suppose that their use would have been monopolized by one belligerent, as such weapons are now monopolized in the European war by Prussia.

Yet it is a notable fact of the late war that, from beginning to end, the North and the South proceeded with a sort of sympathetic activity in the invention and the application of improved methods of warfare both on sea and land. As regards numbers and material resources there was, as the event proved, a fatal disparity, but as regards the merits of the various weapons voluntarily adopted by each, the North and the South were, doubtless, about equally matched throughout the war.

Whatever else may result from the present war in Europe, it is not to be questioned that the general repudiation of muzzle-loading guns for soldiers will be one of them. The wife in the old story who said that, for her part, she was afraid of a gun even if it were without stock, lock, or barrel, if she is still living, may take comfort; the terrible ramrod, with which her husband was wont to vindicate marital authority, will soon cease to be a present reality, and be a thing of memory and historical record merely along with flint locks and sail frigates.

PENITENTIARY BRICK.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 20th instant says:

The continued demand for building purposes in New Orleans, has caused brick to rise in price until twenty dollars per thousand has become the market rate. The Penitentiary is making a superior article by the half million and a great chance is open to tugboats and large proprietors to make money.

The prison authorities will deliver brick at a low rate on the wharf ready for shipment.

WARLIKE PREDICTION OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Gen. W. T. Sherman recently held forth to the Yale students, giving them various items of advice, and he added: "As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for the old flag—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight, and I have had enough."

A Paris letter says:

General Beauregard is among the Americans staying at the Grand Hotel. He has called at the United States Legation; but he saves his dignity by Frenchifying his name and style, which are thus given on his visiting cards, "Monsieur le Général Toutant de Beauregard."

A Paris letter of the 6th says:

Under Secretary of Navy, Fox, was received two days ago by the Emperor, who desired to know all about the monitor Miantonomoh, now in the port of Cherbourg. His Majesty was pleased and astonished at the description and performances of this vessel, and promised to go and see her if he could possibly get time.

Gen. Dix has signified his intention to attend the Philadelphia National Convention.

Judge Abell's Charge of Special Instructions to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You ask me for more specific instructions relative to your powers to suppress unlawful assemblies, dangerous to the peace and good order of the State, such as is advertised to take place on the 30th inst. Everything is comprehended in the instructions already given.

The Constitution of 1864 is the fundamental law of the State, and furnishes ample protection for its supremacy, and can only be altered or amended in accordance with the provisions contained in the instrument itself. The oath required to support a Constitution by officers of a State who are entrusted with its administration, is one of the guarantees that it will not be betrayed. In some governments, a violation of that oath would not only be perjury, but treason, which being a higher grade of felony, perjury is merged in it.

Under the Constitution of this State, a violation of oath of office would be perjury and no more. I, and every officer in the State of Louisiana, have sworn to support the Constitution, and substantially made oath that it shall not be altered in any other manner than is provided in the 147th article of that instrument.

I now charge you that a violation of that oath is perjury in the officer or officers who violate it, and subordination of perjury in all who procure it to be done.

The 147th article of the Constitution of 1864, made by the late Convention, clearly points out the mode of amending it. It reads: "Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. Such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by the said Legislature, and held within ninety days after adjournment of the same, and after thirty days' publication, according to law, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

This, gentlemen, is the only mode pointed out by the Constitution, and it being fully ratified by the people, it can only be altered by their own consent, expressed at the ballot-box or by the Legislature.

By the second clause of article 149 it is declared that "All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted."

These laws furnish ample vindication for the integrity of the Constitution. Among the laws thus adopted by the convention itself, are several sections against breaches of the peace, misdemeanor in office, unlawful assemblies, vagrancy, perjury and subornation of perjury. And it is my duty, as one of the conservatives of the peace and judge of the Criminal Court, and you as a grand inquest of the parish of Orleans, and of all other peace officers, to use all lawful means to prevent any unlawful assembly or assemblies, and such as would have a natural tendency to create a breach of the public peace.

Any attempt to alter the Constitution of the State in defiance of its provisions, by any body of men, unauthorised by the provisions of the Constitution, or emanating directly from the people through the ballot-box, is illegal and unconstitutional, and punishable by law.

The members of the late convention claim to be loyal men, this I concede. With a few honorable exceptions, they were loyal to the Confederacy under apparent prosperity—loyal to the United States, while they could get ten dollars a day as members of the convention. And after the division of offices among them, they became so exceedingly patriotic that they declared the Constitution of 1864 the best ever made. Some of these men were [illegible] the Confederate army [illegible]

[illegible] men of the grand jury, these men claim to be and represent the loyal people of the State of Louisiana, and boldly assert that they are to receive the aid of the arms of the United States to assist them in usurping the right to alter the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana, and that in direct violation of the Constitution they have made and the laws they have adopted.

This is an unmerited imputation against the arms of the country [illegible]

[illegible]

I do not hesitate to say that the military will not interfere with the civil government in this State. With a government organized under the Constitution of 1864, regularly and peacefully administering the laws, notwithstanding the conflicting elements incidental to the close of the late war, it is a guarantee that it will be sufficient to guard its Constitution and vindicate its laws.

Gentlemen, some of the members of the late convention predicated their hopes of success on the preamble of the resolution offered by Mr. Terry on the 8th of May, 1864 (Debates of the Convention, p. 175, Journal of the Convention, p. 64). It reads: "Whereas, a large sum of money has, during the past year, been remitted to this State for the purpose of a free State government in Louisiana, and it is now a fitting time that the said money should be applied to the patriotic purpose of the donors, and this convention is informed that the said money is now in the hands of the so-called free State general committee, of which —— is president, etc., etc."

They say emphatically they have *large sums of money*. As a member of the late convention, I recommend it to the use of charitable institutions. And you, gentlemen of the grand inquest, who have equal privilege with the members favored of the late convention, will, I doubt not, join me in the recommendation, as will every honest man in the State; each and every one of whom have the same right on the floor of any convention that may be assembled to alter the Constitution as I or any one of the late convention.

Can it be possible that these men, in their desperation, expect to corrupt a great State with their money? And yet the claimant of the affidavit man for his share, or bleed, is significant. It can't be so!

Gentlemen, the tendency of the colored population of the city and State to industrious pursuits and orderly conduct has given satisfaction and promise for the future.

But the construction given by Commissioner Shannon to what is known as the civil rights bill, will, if persisted in, lead to great inconvenience, hardship and oppression.

Under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the colored man has precisely the same rights and redress in all cases, civil and criminal, that any white man has or can have, and yet by the construction given by Mr. Shannon, in case of assault and battery, he claims the right and has done so, to drag, under guard, for hundreds of miles, respectable citizens on a charge of assault and battery upon a negro, an offense for which the Constitution and laws of the State furnishes precisely the same remedy for the black as for the white man. He claims the right under that bill to arrest the Judges of the Courts of the State, however honest their decisions, if adverse to his construction of the bill. Under his construction, there is no security to the citizen, unless his skin be black.

I now repeat what I have often said before, that the negro having equal rights under the laws of the State with the white man, if what is called the "civil rights bill" is a constitutional law, it is not applicable to the State of Louisiana. And I earnestly recommend the Attorney General of the State to correspond immediately with the Attorney General of the United States, in order to get a proper construction of the act, that we may have certainty as to our status.

Finally, gentlemen, as a member of the late Convention of '64, with feelings of kindness towards each and every member, I earnestly hope that they will desist from their illegal purpose, and that you may not be required to enforce any law of the State in vindication of its peace and dignity. But, if need, they must apply the law justly and firmly—the Constitution must be vindicated.

The French Details of the Battle of Sadowa.

[From Galignani's Messenger, July 6.]

At the battle fought close to Koniggratz, the Prussians, whose centre was at Sadowa, had placed in line nearly the whole military forces which the monarchy could dispose of. The Austrians, who had their centre at Lippa, had also brought on the field all the disposable strength of the empire, with the exception of the army in Venetia. The shock was terrible, and on both sides the greatest bravery was displayed. A turning movement of the Prussians, who contrived, in consequence of a fog, and under the cover of the smoke produced by the firing, to establish themselves unperceived at Chlumec, decided the fate of the day. The Austrians, attacked all of a sudden on the flank and rear, yielded almost instinctively, and, in spite of their courage and their first success in the early part of the day, gave way. The Prussians pressed on with extraordinary vigor, so that at last the wing was cut off from the main body, and a perfect panic set in; the retreat of the Austrians became changed into a rout, and the bridges over the Elbe did not suffice to afford a passage to the mass of fugitives.

The generals, princes of the imperial family and superior officers vainly gave an example of the most desperate courage. Nothing availed. Three Archdukes were wounded and a great number of general officers were either wounded, made prisoners or killed. The real amount of loss on both sides is not yet known, but it must be immense.

The Austrian army had, before the battle, taken up a position, as we mentioned yesterday, on the right bank of the Elbe, but was forced violently to the other side—that is, toward the east. The fate of the two fortresses Josephstadt and Koniggratz is as yet unknown. Will they open their gates to the enemy without opposition, or will they resist? No one can say; but the result is important, being only a matter of detail.

What is certain is that at present Pardubitz and the whole of the railway line which runs there are abandoned by Marshal Benedek, who is thus forced into Moravia. It remains to be seen whether, in case the military operations should continue, he will be able to defend the high road to Vienna at the point of junction of the Rohnitsch and Trubau railways. In every case all Bohemia is now open to the enemy, and the Prussians can act in that country as they please.

The New Commander of the Austrian Army.

(From La Presse of July 7.)

Benedek has already been deposed from his command. If the war continues—which God forbid—it will be the young Archduke Albert, who has left Venice with a hundred thousand fresh troops and a hundred thousand new recruits for the army of the North.

Forney, as a public officer, makes very extensive charges against the government. The Dead Duck presents a bread bill.—*Louisville Journal*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Cholera in New York, Philadelphia and Savannah.

CONFEDERATE SENATOR PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

TREATY BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN MEXICO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

Washington, July 23.—Letters from the city of Mexico assert that Maximilian has signed a treaty with Dano, the French Minister, which agrees that 20,000 French troops will remain in Mexico, serving under the Mexican flag. Napoleon agrees to furnish Maximilian five hundred thousand dollars per month for five years, receiving as security for this and other claims the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, the revenues to be collected by French officials.

New York, July 23.—There were 1,130 deaths last week, and yesterday 14 deaths from cholera in this city, and 5 new cases in Brooklyn. The epidemic is increasing on Governor's Island. Two deaths and more than the usual cases occurred yesterday. Of the twenty four cases there, all are boys from 16 to 20 years old. The disease is severe on Hart's Island. The number of cases is 20 to 30 daily, with a proportion of 10 to 15 per cent in deaths. Cholera hospitals have been established in the infected district in Brooklyn, which is near Hamilton Avenue ferry.

Washington, July 23.—The President is said to have determined to remove Isaac Newton, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and John Defrees, the Superintendent of the Government printing office. Numerous applications for both vacancies have already been received.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes regarding our neutral relations with other Governments.

Washington, July 23.—Thos. M. Wells was to day rejected by the Senate as naval officer at New Orleans.

[illegible]

[illegible] be filled by appointment till the number shall be reduced to six.

Washington, July 23.—A delegation of black men, headed by Dr. Randolph, an octoroon of New Orleans, had an interview with the President on Saturday, to satisfy themselves of the [illegible] of the rumors that he was [illegible] Said the President: "I am decided by all means to let learning advance among them. I most cordially endorse your efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power, for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, refinement and civilization more than I do, for on that depends his future usefulness to himself the race and his country."

Washington, July 23.—The House to day concurred in the Senate's amendment to the resolution admitting Tennessee. It is probable the President will sign the resolution as it proposed. [illegible] the Tennessee representatives [illegible] will protest against sending [illegible] has nothing to do with the admission of [illegible] Congress, and he will further protest that the preamble does not state the truth, inasmuch as it asserts that the Tennessee Legislature has accepted the proposed amendment to the Constitution, when, in fact it has not been adopted by a quorum of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, calling on the President to know if application has been made for the pardon of Major General Pickett, and if steps have been taken for his trial on the charge of executing Union soldiers, which was passed.

Mr. Spalding offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to cause the prosecution, in U. S. Courts, against the Fenian prisoners to be discontinued, if not incompatible with the public interest.

The President has pardoned A. E. Maxwell, formerly a Confederate Senator from Florida.

There is barely a quorum of the members of the House here, and the Speaker declines granting more leaves of absence.

Washington, July 23.—Nashville dispatches from high authority state there was no quorum present when the Constitutional amendment was ratified by the House. The presiding officer of the House peremptorily refused to certify that such a resolution was passed by the Legislature, there being no quorum present.

Washington, July 23.—The Senate has confirmed Henry Stansbury to be Attorney General of the United States, and John A. Cline to be Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss. Andrew McDowell is to be Assistant Treasurer at Charleston.

New York, July 23.—City of Mexico correspondence says the 4th of July was celebrated by the resident Americans with great spirit. General Magruder and other eminent Confederates participated. Magruder responded to a toast to the United States Infantry and Navy, and in memory to the late President Lincoln, which was received with respect by the Confederate exiles.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Seven hundred and forty deaths occurred last week, ten of which were of cholera.

New York, July 23.—Cotton firm at 37 to 39c. Gold 149⅞. Sterling exchange quiet at 110¼ for sight bills.

New York, July 23, evening.—Flour dull, and 10 to 20c. lower. Southern lower. Sales 250 barrels at $9 60 to $15 75. Wheat very dull; No. 1 Milwaukie $1 97 to $2. Corn advanced 1c; sales 96,000 bushels at 83½ to 84½c. Mess Pork heavy at $31 50. Lard heavy. Naval Stores steady. Turpentine 70 to 71c. Rosin $3 50.

New York, July 23.—Cotton closed dull, with sales of 1200 bales at 36 to 38c. U. S. 5-20's, coupon of '62, 106¾; do. of '65, 104¼; 10-40's 98½; Treasury Notes 103⅝ to 103¾. Gold closed at 150⅛.

Arrived, steamers Mariposa, Virgin and Gen. Grant, from New Orleans, and Flambeau and Leo, from Savannah.

New York, July 23.—Twelve new cases of cholera have occurred up to noon to-day, since yesterday, four of which were fatal. There were twenty-one fresh cases in Brooklyn and four deaths.

Fifty removals were made at the Customhouse during the week.

A boiler exploded in Harrison & Dayton's sugar refinery on Leonard street, which is contiguous to a tenement house. The steam rushed into the lower part of it and scalded ten or twelve persons, two fatally.

The Board of Aldermen this afternoon directed the Street Commissioners to immediately remove the battery barracks, which the Health Commissioners proposed to use for cholera hospitals.

New York, July 23.—The Great Eastern may arrive at Heart's Content on Friday, when the Associated Press will receive by telegraph early and full details of the operations connected with the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Communication between New Foundland and Nova Scotia is now made by a vessel yacht, in consequence of the break in the cable. The cable will be laid in four weeks.

New York, July 23.—Decrease in loans, $3,168,416; do. in specie, $1,591,537; do. in circulation, $225,152. Increase in deposits, $589,336; do. legal tenders, $4,983,015.

New York, July 23.—The Cunard steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port tonight at a late hour.

Liverpool, July 13.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 96,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators and 23,000 bales for export. The sales to-day, (Friday) were 8000 bales.

Liverpool, July 14—P. M.—The cotton sales to-day (Saturday) amounted to 7000 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency and a decline in prices of ¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13⅛d.

London, July 14—P. M.—British consols closed at 87⅛ for money and U. S. 5-20's at 68. The war continues.

Charleston, July 23.—Accounts from all sections of this State represent the crop prospects for cotton and corn as being very gloomy. The injury is occasioned by the want of rain and is now considered beyond remedy. The rice crop however, wherever planting operations have been resumed is in a flourishing condition.

Louisville, July 23.—Col. Samuel C. Reed, of New Orleans, has written an appeal to the people of the Northwest in behalf of the South, for a renewal of their social, commercial and political relations, and supporting Johnson's policy. It will appear in the *Courier* to-morrow. Thomas Smock, of Marion county, has been arrested for selling whisky in fraud of the revenue laws.

New York, July 23.—Gold a shade firmer, opening at 151¼, declining to 150¾ and closing at 150⅛.

Savannah, July 23.—Ten deaths from cholera have occurred since yesterday morning, all among the troops. H. D. Cooper, the lighthouse keeper, died of fever. About fifty desertions have occurred from the troops. The passengers on the San Salvador are all well.

Savannah, July 23.—Only one death occurred by cholera to-day among the troops on Tybee. There are no new cases. The physicians do not apprehend further spread of the disease. The passengers on the San Salvador are healthy.

Cincinnati, July 23.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat a shade better. Prices unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull at 33 to 40c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; sales 200,000 pounds bulk and shoulders at 14¾c; loose at 15¼c. Packed Lard 20c. Bacon 17 to 21¼c. Hams, sugar-cured 24c. Groceries unchanged and firmer at full prices. Gold 149⅝.

Louisville, July 23.—Sales 66 hhds. of leaf tobacco at higher rates, lugs $3 to $7; common leaf $7 to $11; medium $12 to $15, good $16 to $20, Clarksville $21 to 24, cutting and manufacturing $34 to $50. Flour—superfine $7, extra family $10. Grain unchanged. Mess pork $32. Bacon—shoulders 16¾c, clear sides 21c. Cotton 33c. Lard 21c. Whiskey $221c.

Vicksburg, July 23.—Passed down: Olive Branch, at 8 A. M., and Armadillo at 9 P. M. Passed up: Ruth, at 1 P. M. River falling.

Quarantine, July 23.—Went up at 5 P. M., in tow bark Pleiades, Wells, master, from Boston brigs J. Banks and Cosmopolitan and schooner Julia. Arrived a schooner Volumnia, W. W. Ryan, master, from Havana the 16th instant, consigned to J. B. Murison & Co. She has a cargo of sugar and three passengers. The consignees are J. B. Murison & Co., 430 boxes of sugar and J. R. Canner, 99 boxes sugar. The schooners Talisman, Neptune and United States were to sail soon for New Orleans.

Remaining in Quarantine, schooners Volumnia, Aurora and Village Belle.

Southwest Pass, July 23.—No arrivals or departures since this A. M. Wind S. E., fresh. Weather fine.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

More Cases of Cholera Below Savannah—The Texas Conservative Convention—From Southwest Pass and Quarantine.

Savannah, July 22.—There were seven new cases of cholera among the troops on Tybee Island yesterday and five additional deaths, including Lieut. J. F. May. Twelve deaths in all have occurred since they left New York. The passengers on the San Salvador are well. Reports about the cholera being prevalent in this city have been afloat, but are entirely erroneous.

Houston, Texas, July 22.—The Conservative Union State Convention at Navasota to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The call has met a general and hearty response.

Southwest Pass, July 23.—The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch went to sea at 9 30 last evening. The ships Artesian and Rival went to sea yesterday afternoon, and the schooner Lenoora in the forenoon. Arrived this morning, and went up in tow, bark Pleiades, 32 days from Boston, with a cargo of ice, consigned to the Tudor Ice Company.

Weather fine. Wind southeast—fresh.

Quarantine, July 23.—In quarantine, brigs Cosmopolitan and J. Banks and schooners Village Bell, Julia and Aurora.

Breech-loaders for France and England.

There is evidence of a strong disposition on [illegible] New York *Times*, writes from Paris on the [illegible]

The unlooked for, and, so to speak, brutal energy of the Prussians in the commencement of the campaign, united to their superior fire-arms, have done the work. The Emperor Napoleon is furious with his officers for having refused as useless the breech-loading guns. [illegible]

[illegible]

A friend furnishes me the following description of the needle gun which he asserts is no superior to the American breech-loaders. "This arm, already adopted in the Prussian army, is a carbine or breech-loading gun, that is to say, a central firing gun, being loaded from the breech, on a system similar to that of the guns which are beginning to be used by our great amateurs of the chase. The cartridge is placed in the chamber with the rapidity which is required to discharge the gun of Lefaucheux, and all other pieces in which the barrel is discharged or displaced by a simple movement. This barrel receives the charge and is restored to its place in a few seconds. The firing, in place of being determined by the employment of a cap, as in other fire-arms, is produced by the contact of a needle with the cap, which cap is placed in the centre of the cartridge, and the movement of this needle is produced by the play of a battery which works upon a strong spiral spring placed behind the lock of the gun. This spring runs through the powder and pushes against an explosive lozenge cap or priming placed between the charge and the ball. The firing then is central, interior and instantaneous. The powder taking its full force of expansion at a time, the charge may be less considerable—the piece being rifled, the precision is much greater. This portable fire-arm being lighter does not fatigue the soldier, and being loaded by the breech and the priming being attached to the cartridge, the discharges may succeed each other in as rapid succession as those fired from a revolver. Such is the murderous weapon which has excited so much ridicule in so many military circles in Europe, and of which Prussia is making such terrible use to-day to her own aggrandizement.

The London *Times*, referring to the effects of the Prussian needle gun in the late battles, says:

With these facts before us not a day should be lost in arming our own infantry with breech-loaders of the most available pattern. There is no official in the War Department who would himself think of using a muzzle-loader in cover shooting, if he had the option of a breech-loader, or who would like to confront with the former an enemy provided with the latter. Then, why delay to place the better weapon in the hands of our army? The smaller the force we maintain as compared with our neighbors, and the greater the difficulty we experience in recruiting it, the more essential it is that we should forthwith appropriate an improvement which multiplies its effective strength, and makes one man, under certain circumstances, a match for two or three. Whether the single Breech-loader, or some Repeating Rifle, like that of Spencer, adopted in the United States, would on the whole be more serviceable, is a matter to be discussed by professional connoisseurs. Spencer's rifle is a "seven-shooter," and all seven charges are put in at once into a chamber in the stock, but as the breech must be opened after each shot to get rid of the empty cartridge, it is possible that very little time is gained and some risk of derangement incurred by this additional complication. Such points may safely be left to the judgment of scientific officers, but the expediency of substituting Breech-loaders for Muzzle-loaders is another affair. Scientific officers will never succeed, by themselves, in forcing the change upon the authorities, and the only power capable of doing so is the power of public opinion.

Reconciliation of the King and Count Bismark to the Berlinians.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writes on the 30th ult:

Encouraged by the advantages gained, and desirous of animating the troops to fresh exertions by his presence, the King this morning left for Bohemia. With him went Gen. Moltke, the Commander-in-Chief, who, like a chess-player with his back to the board, has so long superintended the general conduct of the operations without leaving his study in Berlin; Count Bismark, the hero of the campaign, and a large number of Generals, diplomatists, and Councillors of State, and among them the military attaches of the various foreign embassies. Before leaving, the King had the satisfaction of being, after many years of estrangement, heartily cheered by his Berliners. The Bohemian successes had no sooner been announced in placards, publicly posted up, than a crowd assembled "Unter den Linden," and with flags, and amid the singing of ancient battle-songs, began to parade the streets. In triumphant array they approached the palace. Thundering hurrahs informed the King that his people were paying him a visit. His Majesty opened the window of his room, but twelve feet above the pavement, and in a few cordial words thanked them for their patriotic sympathy with the achievements of the army.

Count Bismarck, on leaving the palace, also became the object of a regular ovation, and Herr Von Roon, the Minister of War, had people shouting and hurrahing in front of his hotel all day long. In the evening many thousands congregated in front of the palace, with banners, bands of music, and other demonstrations of joy. A deputation, hastily formed, took the liberty of demanding an immediate audience, and were most graciously received by the King. To convey his reply direct to the people, the King stepped on to the balcony, thanked them again, and begged them to stand by him to the end, as they were only in the beginning of the campaign. To the most skeptical observer it must have been obvious that the military instincts of old Brandenburg had been aroused, and that the people, glad to forget the Parliamentary quarrel on the details of their military institutions, were happy to be able to feel proud of the army, and regard it as the corner-stone of the State, as in the days of Frederick II and Blucher. I know not whether this military enthusiasm will be permanent enough to dispose the people to assume a more conciliatory attitude in the constitutional difference when the war is over; but thus much is certain, that those were in the right who predicted victory in the field, not in the Parliament, would be the aim and purpose of the Prussian yearnings while the war lasted.

COURT SUITS IN ENGLAND.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that at a dinner given on June 27th by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Court suits were dispensed with for the first time. It describes the appearance of John Stuart Mill and John Bright in plain black clothes, instead of being dressed with the frills, bag-wigs, swords and knee-breeches that belong to the last century, and, commending the change, recommends it to the attention of the Queen and Lord Chamberlain for general observance.

Here is an Oriental maxim just translated: "If a man knows, and knows what he knows, he will lead a happy life. If a man does not know, and knows that he does not know, he may lead a tolerable life. But if a man does not know, and does not know that he does not know, he will lead a miserable life."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met last evening at the City Hall, and disposed of the following cases:

C. Constance, charged with sleeping in his beat, was dismissed from the Police force.

The resignation of Sergeant Aleck White, First District Police, was accepted.

M. Scally, of First District, charged with drunkenness, was suspended for 30 days.

M. Gatreghby, charged with being drunk and asleep on his beat, was dismissed.

Phillip Clark, charged with forcibly entering the premises of a citizen and assaulting him, was suspended for 30 days.

Pat Welsh, suspended for 30 days for being drunk.

Corporal D. O. C. Brady was suspended for 30 days for false imprisonment of citizen P. Bourke.

Gross Receipts of the Olympic Theatre.—Through the courtesy of the Collector of the United States Internal Revenue we have been furnished the subjoined statement of gross receipts as returned by the Olympic theatre, to wit:

For the month of April	$1,397 00
" " May	2,445 25
" " June	4,6 3 38

This exhibit, showing a steady increase during the last quarter, must be highly gratifying to the enterprising Manager of that popular place of resort.

First District Court.—Judge Abell.—Emanuel Dennis, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to hard labor for two years in the Penitentiary, and required to pay the cost of prosecution.

Edward White, charged with robbery, plead guilty of larceny, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and costs of Court.

Benj. McDowell, charged with assault with intent to kill, was found guilty, and sentenced to five days' imprisonment and costs.

Accident.—Frederick McLaughlin, while employed on the Levee near Bienville street, yesterday, had his right leg broken, by a lot of lumber falling upon it. He was conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

Attempt to Commit Rape.—Isaac Suter, who it will be recollected surrendered himself on the 15th instant, charged with an attempt to commit a rape on a child six years of age, was arraigned yesterday evening before Asst. Recorder Moore. The attempt, as shown by the evidence, was perpetrated at the boarding house corner of St. Joseph and Baronne streets, while the ceremony of a wedding was in progress. The father of the child was absent from town at the time of the occurrence, and the mother, frenzied with rage upon hearing it, took it upon herself to visit with condign punishment the alleged perpetrator of so horrid a crime—seizing a piece of iron—she sought the accused and felled him to the earth. Dr. Merritt, who made an examination of the child an hour after the occurrence, stated, to the best of his belief there was no attempt to have carnal intercourse, although the parts bore evidences of being bruised and irritated. J. H. Overall acted as counsel for prosecution, and Col. Fields for defendant. A number of witnesses were examined, but beyond what already has been published nothing further was elicited. The accused was held in $1000 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Stolen Sugar Recovered.—Five barrels of sugar were recovered by virtue of a search warrant yesterday, by officer McConnell, in a grocery store corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets. The property was identified by Mr. Edw. Evans, as having been stolen from the Levee several days ago.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Anne Page, colored, was arraigned, charged with perjury, in having wilfully given false testimony before M. O. Comer, Esq., First Justice of the Peace, thereby causing an unjust judgement on an innocent party. She was held in $250 bonds for her appearance on the 25th inst.

Hen. Kepner was arraigned, charged with [illegible] for all of which he was fined $25, or 30 days in the Parish prison, and required to give $250 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Assistant Recorder Cunningham presiding.—Emile Manero was arraigned, charged with violating a city ordinance in the vegetable market and fined $[illegible]

[illegible] was fined [illegible] days in the workhouse.

Eugene Degar, colored, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Recorder Letter's Court.—Mary Wilson was arraigned, charged with being drunk and disorderly. She was fined $[illegible] or the alternative of [illegible] days in the Workhouse.

John Thayer was arraigned on a charge of horse stealing, having been arrested on a warrant issued from the Parish of St. Bernard. He was remanded to prison to await the action of the authorities.

Alarming Progress of Prussia—Defending the Treaties of 1815.

[From La France, (Paris) July 5.]

[illegible] the situation [illegible] and ought even [illegible] At the outset of the campaign, with considerate partialities [illegible] take part with the Prussians and some with the Austrians, we rejected the impulse, and attached ourselves firmly to the only interest that ought to direct French policy—that of France. But now when the fortune of war seems to open for Prussia destinies which she herself had not even dared to hope, when all the obstacles that seemed likely to curb her ambition are being swept away, when, already established in the Duchies, holding in her hands Saxony, Hesse, Hanover and Bohemia, she may, we fear, speculate through the success of victory that distinct German empire which appeared only a chimerical dream at present the situation of France is modified [illegible] the treaties of 1815 [illegible] as dangerous thing for [illegible] to a powerful Prussia [illegible] that Power, break [illegible] North [illegible] even an aggravation of them in what is most menacing [illegible] Prussia doubtless understands all this, and as fortune has favored the audacious enterprises she has been meditating so long, the general feeling of Europe will keep her in check. Prussia, sovereign in Germany, substituting her supremacy for the Federal compact which kept the German forces in equipoise, would be so great a danger for France that no administration could possibly accept it.

The Cession of Venetia to France.
(SEMI-OFFICIAL.)

[From the Constitutionnel, July 6.]

The news of the cession of Venetia to the Emperor caused great excitement throughout Paris this morning, and the wisdom and grandeur of a policy which could obtain such results was unanimously acknowledged.

It is well known that we are one of those who have always regarded with confidence the line of conduct pursued by the Emperor's Government relative to passing events. Far from participating in the uneasiness of certain minds, we have always felt implicit trust in a solicitude which has never deceived us when the great interests of the country were at stake. France and Europe receive to-day the benefits of the wise attitude so firmly and loyally set forth in the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Emperor of Austria, after having secured the honor of his arms in Italy, spontaneously acknowledges that Venetia is a perilous charge for the Austrian Monarchy; he offers to place the province at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon, and appeals to his mediation for the re-establishment of peace. We are proud of the homage paid to the superior judgment and the personal influence of the Emperor, and, at the same time, full of hope in the successful issue of the mission which he accepts in effect, we see the only Power from whom we dissented on the proposition of a Conference—the only one with whom we differed on a question of French interests, now come nobly forward to meet the Imperial Government.

On the other side, the amicable relations existing between the Courts of Berlin and of France permit us to augur favorably of the reception reserved by the King of Prussia for the Emperor's measures. We cannot, in fine, foresee much difficulty on the part of Italy, to whom we have given so many proofs of friendship and wishes that are about being fulfilled.

The intervention of France, which had been premature at an earlier moment, may now be used with advantage, because it has all the characteristics of opportunity, and whatever may be the result, the Emperor's Government will fulfill its duty toward the country and toward Europe.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1866.

The general market has exhibited but little animation, but there was rather more movement in some articles of Western produce, and both corn and flour have advanced, while our leading staple was in good request and commanded full prices, the sales amounting to 1500 bales, which will somewhat increase the supply of exchange.

The Gold market opened this morning at 149⅝, against 148 on last Saturday evening, and, after some little irregularity, closed at 148¾ to 149. The sales at the first Board embraced about 40 doubloons at 148¼, on Custom-house rates, $7800 (250 in half eagles and 6550) at 148¾, about $15,000 at 148⅞, $4200 at 149, and $12,000 at 149⅛, and at the second Board $1000 at 148⅞, and $1500 at 149. In the open market $2000 sold at 148⅝, $4000 at 148⅞, $11,000 (1000 and 10,000) at 149, and $11,000 (6000, 15,000 and 20,000) at 149⅛. In Silver, the sales at the first comprised $1800 (800 and 1000) in American half dollars at 140, and $7146 at 140¾; and at the second Board $500 at 140. In the open market $900 sold at 140¾, and $500 at 141. 200 Mexican dollars sold at the Board at 2 per cent premium on gold.

We have again to notice only a moderate business in Foreign Exchange, without any material variation in rates. The sales of Sterling included £2000 bill of lading at 155½, £500 A1 at 159, £2000 at 160, £1600 private banker's at 162, a small amount of Bank at 164, and £1200 at 165. In France we noticed sales of 25,000 A1 at 3.50, a small amount of Bank at 3.45, and 30,000 at 3.40. The same figures were refused for a favorite private signature.

There was rather more Domestic offering, but still the supply was limited. The Banks continued to check on New York at par, at which they met a very fair demand. The sales outdoors included $160,000 New York sight (50,000 and 110,000) at ¼ discount, and a moderate amount at 3/16.

The stock market was unusually quiet. The only sales reported were 62 shares Louisiana State Bank, at the First Board, at $27 50, and 25 Bank of New Orleans, at the Second Board, at $40 50, $1140. [Coupons of Louisiana Sixes sold at the Board at 79. Nothing was reported in City Bonds, which are quoted at 95 to 96 for the Consolidated, and 84 to 86 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons. The former are offered at 96½. Louisiana Sixes rule at 79 to 80.

Uncurrent money was without any quotable change. $500 Louisiana State Bank Notes sold at 96¾c. per dollar, $700 at 98½c., and $500 at 99c. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 6sc. per dollar, some parties asking 70c and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury Notes rule at from 6¾ to 10 per cent. discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes rule at ½ to ¾ per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, July 23, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened with a very fair inquiry, and the prospect of a liberal business, and, although the movement was checked by the high pretensions of factors, as well as the poor assortment offering, yet the sales summed up 1500 bales, generally at fuller prices without a quotable improvement. Some transactions, however, were at a decided advance, and the bulk of the business leaned to outside figures. Seven brokers participated in the movement. Factors were reluctant to sell, awaiting later accounts from New York, none of which came through to-day. Referring to the above remarks we repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Ordinary 26 to 29c, Good Ordinary 30 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling — to 36.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st 1865	bales 93,3[illegible]
Received since Saturday	497
Received previously	741,733—742,230
Total	835,6[illegible]
Cleared to-day for Liverpool	1,645
Cleared previously	728,404—730,049
Stock on hand	94,6[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 48 bbls Molasses from the coast, no Sugar. Supplies of the production of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses are nearly exhausted, but there is a fair stock of the foreign production on hand. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, however, and there is scarcely anything doing even at retail. The last sale of Cuba Molasses was a cargo of 300 hhds at 30c per gallon. Prime to Choice Porto Rico Sugar has been retailing at 16 to 16½ and 16⅞c per lb, Yellow Clarified Cuba 17c, and White 17½c per lb. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 50c per gallon.

TOBACCO—The enquiry on foreign account previously noticed still continues, but holders are very firm in their views, and the stock which is fair is held above the prices buyers are willing to pay. We have not any sales to report to day, but negotiations were pending for several lots when we were making enquiries. We continue to quote 4 to 5c for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5½ to 7c for Good do, 7 to 9c for Common Leaf, 12 to 15c for Fair do, 15 to 17c for Good do, 17 to 19c for Fine, 20 to 25c for Choice and Selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market has ruled quietly but steadily to-day. The demand is only local, but the stocks on hand are mostly small and prices generally were firmer. Flour is firm. Corn continues in good demand and prices are firmer. Oats are more in request and better prices were obtained. Bran is in better demand, but Hay continues dull. Pork is very dull and at least 50c per bbl lower, while Bacon and Lard continue only in retail demand. For full particulars of the market we refer to the following remarks:

FLOUR—The stock on hand, which is small, was more firmly held to-day and rather better prices were obtained. The demand is very limited, however, as the sales to-day were confined to about 600 bbls, of which some 500 superfine in small or jobbing lots at $9 75 [illegible] Good Extra on private terms, 60 Choice at $12 90, 100 do at $13 50, 50 Good Extra at $14 50, very Choice Extra at $14 25, and 40 do at $15 50 per bbl.

CORN—Supplies are barely sufficient [illegible] per bushel. About 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 Yellow and 300 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 92½c, 200 and 300 White at $1 12½ per bushel.

OATS—Were more in demand to-day, and prices were firmer. About 1300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 849 at 51c, 200 in two equal lots at 52c, and 200 Choice at 53c per bushel.

BRAN—Was in better demand to-day, and 140 sacks were sold at which [illegible] and 200 in two equal lots at $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is well supplied but continues dull. Some 300 bales Prime Ohio sold to-day at $24 per ton.

PORK—Is in good supply, but is extremely dull. There is no demand whatever for round lots, which could be purchased readily at $31 per bbl for Mess, and probably at a lower price. It is retailing at $34 50 per bbl.

WHISKY—Round lots are unsaleable, and only a jobbing business is doing at $2 32½ to $2 35 per gallon for very Choice and desirable brands of Western Rectified, and $1 85 to $[illegible] for Ordinary Western. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 per gallon.

INDIA BAGGING—Is very much in request, but the stock on hand is small and is held at largely advanced prices. An offer of 35c per yard was refused for a lot of 100 bales and 36½c asked, while subsequently 34½c was refused for a lot of 50 bales and 35c asked.

LARD—The market continues very dull. There is only a small retail business doing at 23¾c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 25c in kegs.

BACON—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply, but Sides and Shoulders are scarce. There is no demand for round lots, however, and only a retail business is doing at 17½c per lb for Shoulders, 20½ to 21c for ribbed Sides, 22c for clear Sides and 23½ to 24c for sugar-cured Hams. Fancy brands sugar-cured Hams command 27c per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is a fair stock of Butter on hand, and a good demand for Western, while Northern is dull. Northern is selling at 40 to 45c, Western 25 to 35c per lb. There is not much Cheese on hand, and a pretty fair retail demand, at 14 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 18c for Northern, and 25c for English Dairy.

STAR CANDLES—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, 21½c for 14 oz and 22c for full weight.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 to $2 70 per bbl for St. Louis, $3 25 to $3 50 for Louisville, Onions $3 25 to $3 50. Apples $3 to $4 50 per bbl. Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl. and Cabbages 18 to 25c apiece.

RICE—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11½ to 13c.

SOAP—Palm is selling in lots at 8c per lb.

MALT—Is in very little demand. Canada is jobbing at $2, and Western is offered at $1 to $1 25 per bushel.

HOPS—The market is bare of good, but there is very little or no demand. Prices are nominally 37 to 70c per lb.

SALT—Offers of $1 70 per sack for cargoes of coarse Liverpool have been refused. The jobbing demand for the country is supplied by dealers at $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 85 to $1 90 for Fine.

COFFEE—There is only a jobbing demand for the country which dealers are supplying at 24 to 26½c per pound, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

WOOL—The market is bare or nearly so. The last sales were at 17 to 18c per lb for unwashed.

HIDES—There are not many in the market; the demand is good; prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Round lots may be quoted at 18c per lb. There is a little demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 18½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market; they are selling in a small way at 25c apiece.

NAVAL STORES—The supply and demand are both small. A lot of 150 bbls No. 1 Rosin sold on private terms. Small sales are making at $4 50 for No. 2; $8 for No. 1 and Virgin dip. Pitch $6; Tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine is selling at 65 to 72½c per gallon.

FREIGHTS—There is not much doing, but the rates are firm, at ⅝ to ¾c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour by steam for New York, ¾c per pound for Cotton by sail for New York and Boston, ⅝ to 9/16d. for Cotton by sail for Liverpool, and 1 to 1⅛c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 24, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 396 Texas Beeves and 298 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 435 Texas Beeves, 192 Calves and Yearlings, 24 Hogs, 308 Sheep and 9 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 1 430 Texas Beeves, 518 Calves and Yearlings, 53 Hogs, 3,208 Sheep and 30 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	—	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	—	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	35 00	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	—	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	9 00	—
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	—	—
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	12	13
Creole Hogs	—	—
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 25	3 75
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25	—
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	—	—
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	80 00	100 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00	18 00
Veal, ℔ head	—	—
Calves ℔ head	7 00	9 00

DIED.

At half-past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, PIERRE ADOLPHE CURE, a native of this city, aged 41 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Goodchildren street, No. 316, Third District, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., THIS EVENING.

Died of apoplexy, at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, on July 17th, 1866, JOHN B. COULTER, aged 54 years, a native of Vincennes, Indiana, and for the last 34 years a resident of this city.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his stepson, Albert F. Roux, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, at the corner of Grand Route St. John and Bayou St. John, near the Bayou Bridge, THIS EVENING, July 24, 1866, at 4½ o'clock.

☞ Vincennes (Ind.) papers will please copy.

Cotton Presses—Cotton Presses.

For Lease until the 2d Monday in January, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 31st July inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the lease up to the second Monday of January, 1868, of the following described Cotton Presses, together with all the machinery and appurtenances thereunto belonging:

THE ENTIRE SQUARE OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements, known as the Mississippi Cotton Press, situated in the First District of this city, and comprised within Tchoupitoulas, Richard, Market and Religious streets; and,

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, designated as the Branch Cotton Press (formerly Branch Warehouse) situated in the same district, in the square bounded by Market, Tchoupitoulas, Religious, and St. James streets, [illegible] Baptiste Letorey [illegible] of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

Security for [illegible] payment of the rent will be required.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
Sheriff's Office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, July 23d, 1866. jy23 3t a w t 31

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 24, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Bark Auguste, [illegible], for Liverpool—Mary, Meyers & Maury.
Schr Edith Brown, Merrill, for Havana—R M Harrison & co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, from New York 14th inst, to J M Courtenay—2d district.
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.
Brig Dashing Wave, Otto, from Antwerp April 4th via Falmouth May 14th, to Lovell & Bailey—2d district.
Brig Robert McK Spearing, (British) Clarke, 5 days from Havana, to master, (previously reported at Quarantine—Point.
Schr Florida Adams, from Galveston, to master—Algiers.

—STEAMBOATS—

Cornie, Aucoine, from Thibodeaux.
Cottie, Rawlings, from Lake Loute.
Louis D'Or, Johnson, from Shreveport.
Grey Eagle, White, from Vicksburg.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Live Oak, Hassett, from Fort Jackson.
A G Brown, Quenet, from Bayou St. Jean.
Walcot, Danvault, from Upper Coast.

DOMESTIC PORTS

BOSTON, July 16—Arrived, bark J McCarty, McCarty, and brig. Wm Creevy, Swede, from New Orleans; cleared, ship Jos Holmes, Crocker, for New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS

HAVRE, July 4—In port up for New Orleans, ship Canova, Roberts, to sail 10th.

BELOW COMING UP

Schr Village Belle, Sellman, 12 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.
Schr Henry Travers, ——, from Utilla, (Mexico) to H Lahosse.
Schr Aurora, ——, from Vera Cruz.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Brig J Bank, Cobson, from Mayaguez (Porto Rico) to J Villarobia.
Schr Julia, McDonald, from Havana, to E Troughton.

EXPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Auguste—1667 bales cotton, 15 hhds tobacco.
HAVANA—Per schr Edith Brown—40,000 feet lumber.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Merrimack—Assorted mdse.
GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order.
ANTWERP VIA FALMOUTH—[illegible]
UTILLA—Per schr Henry Travers—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per brig Robert McK Spearing—[illegible] and Pound sugar to order.

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

SHREVEPORT—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—[illegible]

BURAS SETTLEMENT—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—[illegible]

LAKE LOUIS—[illegible]

UPPER COAST—[illegible]

Grand Mass Convention
OF FRIENDS OF ANDREW JOHNSON

and his Reconstruction Policy will be held on the evening of TUESDAY the 24th inst., at [illegible] for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire interest in the firm of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO. to the remaining partners.
F. O. WOODMAN.
New Orleans, July 19th, 1866.

Referring to the above notice the undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. F. O. Woodman in the firm of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., will continue the Importing and Wholesale Dry Goods business at the old stand, under the firm and style of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & BALL.

E. B. WHEELOCK.
THOS. K. FINLAY.
WILLIAM BALL.
New Orleans, July 19th, 1866. jy20 1m

To Rent,

BY the first of August, a ONE STORY HOUSE, [illegible] Apply on the place, or at C. A. FAGOT & CO. No. 30 [illegible]

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

LANDRETH'S warranted TURNIP SEED, growth of 1866. Just received from Philadelphia per steamship General Sheridan. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of
H. HAFNER
105 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Theatre.
jy21 1m

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that Dennis Cronan has, by mutual consent, THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of John Coleman, Co., composed of John Coleman, George Cronan and Dennis Cronan.
JOHN COLEMAN.
GEORGE CRONAN.
DENNIS CRONAN.
jy20 1m

Office Superintendent Magnolia Leather Manufacturing Company,
MAGNOLIA, MISS., July 19th, 1866.

TEN or twelve good CURRIERS and FINISHERS wanted at the Works, in Magnolia. Good wages paid for first-class workmen.
J. D. KNOX,
Superintendent.
P. S.—For further information apply at 100 Canal street. jy19 1m

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

50 CASKS ordinary CLARET.
[illegible] old CLARET [illegible]
25 cases, 12 bottles each, WHITE WINE, Latour Blanche brand.
25 cases, 24 half bottles each, WHITE WINE, Latour Blanche brand.
5 cases, 12 bottles each, extra WHITE WINE—Chateau brand.
For sale by L. N. CURIEN, No. 20 Toulouse street. jy21 1f

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JOS. RIFFLARD & SONS, and will continue the General Commission Business of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, at No. 47 Vesey street.
New York, July 1st, 1866.
JOS. RIFFLARD.
JULES RIFFLARD.
HIP. E. RIFFLARD.
N. B.—Mr. P. O. Hughes has an interest in the above firm. jy7 1m

For Sale.

THE undersigned keeps a constant supply of the following
FIRE-WOOD, hard and soft.
PICKETS for fencing.
CLAPBOARDS.
SHINGLES.
BARREL STAVES and HEADS.
HALF do. do.
B. & A. SOULIE,
No. 37 Bourbon street,
or at the depot No. 1,390 Greatmen street, (city railroad) to
E. RILLIEUX.
jy13 1m

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. JOHN A. HALL a partner, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business at my old stand, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, under the style of J. MORGAN HALL & CO.
J. MORGAN HALL.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. jy3 1m

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Furniture! Furniture! Furniture! SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, [illegible] Royal street, between [illegible]

[illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Property on Carondelet Walk, in front of the Old Basin.
SUCCESSION OF [illegible]
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Succession of Adam Nuber and his Wife.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.
[illegible]

To the Bondholders and General Creditors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company:
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership [illegible] V. DURAND & RIFFLARD [illegible] by mutual consent. [illegible]
V. DURAND.
JOS. RIFFLARD.
New York, July 1 [illegible]

EXEMPTIONS OR REIMBURSEMENTS For taxes of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

PERSONS entitled to [illegible]

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.

5 QUARTER and [illegible] COGNAC [illegible]
[illegible]

Office City Treasurer, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

DELINQUENT Tax Payers [illegible]
[illegible]
BERNANDO,
City Treasurer.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of [illegible] ROUZE & [illegible] for the transaction of a general [illegible] Commission and Importation business.
LEON [illegible] ROUZE.
OSCAR [illegible]
[illegible]
J. AVET.
jy18 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

BONNER, GOODE & DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
—OFFICE—
Corner Camp and Gravier, over Canal Bank.

T. ANFOUX, Auctioneer,
[illegible]

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents [illegible] C. G. O. NAVAL STORES,
No. 50 Canal street.

Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
Corner Main and Commerce Streets, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Lewis & Cox Building, Strand, near 22d st GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dr. SABOURIN,
166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Between Burgundy and Dauphine.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE [illegible] to inform our friends and the public [illegible] Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, [illegible] Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible] and Steamboat Work, [illegible] Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.
JOHN I. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON

MONROE & REDDINGTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents [illegible]

BACHELORS' HALL,
BAY ST LOUIS,
KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE [illegible] BACHELORS' HALL [illegible]
J. H. KREBS.

MISCHE & CO.,
(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)
[illegible] DEALERS IN WINES [illegible]

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and which we recommend to Merchants and [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR—[illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

OPELOUSAS [illegible] GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD LINE [illegible]
[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

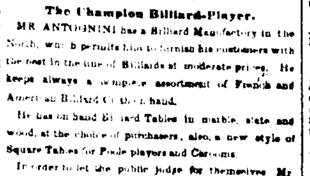
ON [illegible] SUNDAY, April [illegible], 1866, the trains [illegible]
[illegible]
Sunday Arrangement:
[illegible] every SUNDAY morning [illegible]
[illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency [illegible] UNIVERSAL [illegible]
EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
[illegible]

B. ANTOGNINI,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
[illegible] CONTI STREET 15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to billiards can be found in his establishment, among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER,
The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers, also, a new style of Square Tables for Poule players and Caroms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready as trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

TWO BALLS turned and dyed.

☞ Also on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS. Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap18 3m

E. REMINGTON & SONS'
PISTOL AND FIRE ARMS MANUFACTORY.
ILLION, NEW YORK.

WE have made HENRY FOLSOM & CO., of New Orleans, our Agents for the State of Louisiana [illegible]
E. REMINGTON & SONS.

Referring to the above, we solicit orders for samples, on approval [illegible] Factory price lists will be furnished on application.
HENRY FOLSOM & CO.,
No. 5 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
Post office address, Box 2024. jy16 1m

Cholera!
RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest chemists in the world, is the best preventive of the cholera [illegible] Diarrhea.
For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT. [illegible] new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2400 tons ...... Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ...... Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2366 tons ...... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2500 tons ...... —, Commander.
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ...... Fairer, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ...... Weaver, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ...... Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ...... Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class [illegible] steamship MERRIMACK, (2000 tons.) VAN SICE, Commander. Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jackson Street, on SATURDAY, July 28th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M. positively.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route in which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

☞ Passage at reduced prices.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN [illegible]
[illegible] the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company [illegible]
CITY OF LONDON [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
[illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... July 21.
VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... August 11.
EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... August 25.
NAPOLEON III ...... Bocande ...... Sept. 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine [illegible]

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished gratis with railroad coupon [illegible] to Paris, at an addition of charge [illegible]

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. [illegible] ...... August 4.
TAMPICO, Capt. [illegible] ...... August 18.
FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] ...... Sept. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin [illegible] ...... $[illegible]
Steerage [illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Broadway, New York.
At Paris—No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—Wilder [illegible] & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, St. Carondelet st.
☞ Persons desiring [illegible] New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, [illegible]

[illegible] steamer CAMELIA, F. Boardman, master, will continue her trips as follows:
MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M., Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS, [illegible] do. do.
THURSDAYS, [illegible] do. do.
SATURDAYS, [illegible] P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
[illegible]
The above trips and departures will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or accidents.
[illegible]
CONRAD [illegible]

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP [illegible]
Leaves THURSDAY, July [illegible] at 8 A. M.
[illegible]

THE new [illegible] steamer WM. G. HEWES, [illegible]
I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common sts.
☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
[illegible]

For Mobile and Landing Places.

DAILY PACKETS
TOUCHING AT BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN AND MISSISSIPPI CITY.
MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Leaves TUESDAY, July 24th, on the arrival of the 1½ M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel [illegible] steamer MARY, A. L. [illegible], will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mails.
Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named places.
Freight for Mobile will be received until 10½ a. m. after which it will go by steam [illegible]
Freight for watering places received daily until 12 m.
☞ Both going and returning daily trips will be made as above unless prevented by low water or bad weather.
I. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp & Common street.

STAR CANDLES!

AGENCY
N. SCHÆFFER & CO.

A SUPPLY CONSTANTLY OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BY
J. AVET,
AT THE BLUE STORES
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.
jy1 1m op

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris School, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases [illegible]
F. GAUDOZ.
Corner Orleans [illegible]

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
New Orleans, June [illegible]

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents per share [illegible] payable to the Stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.
CH. [illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
132 .... Gravier Street 132
between Camp and St. Charles streets.

JULY [illegible], 1866.

This Company will now proceed to take FIRE, MARINE, RIVER and INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on the most favorable terms.
EDWARD [illegible], President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice P'sdt.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Wheelbarrows and Shovels and Spades.

100 SUPERIOR SCOOP WHEELBARROWS and dozen SHOVELS and SPADES, assorted D and long handles.
For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB,
[illegible] and [illegible] Common street.

Carpetings, Curtains Mattings, &c.

WE have lately received a large assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS [illegible] Lace, Reps, Worsted Damasks, and [illegible] of various qualities [illegible] CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS [illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU [illegible]

NOTICE.

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, July [illegible]
[illegible]
JNO. B. LEVIMER, Cashier.