# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1866.

**AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.**

Gabriel de Feriet sells a bakery, on the premises, Nos. 347 and 349 Casacalvo street, between Peace and Union streets; also, mules, horse, bread carts, etc. Terms cash, in U. S. currency.

We deem it premature to discuss the sanguinary collision which took place yesterday between the agents of the civil authority and the blacks and whites who collected for a well-known purpose at Mechanics' Institute. It is to be hoped that our population of all classes will studiously avoid whatever is calculated to increase or prolong excitement. A prime consideration with every good citizen is to promote the peace and good order of the city; and if in ordinary times a military police may be objectionable, there are emergencies in which such a police, if efficient and impartial, may compensate for its rigor by the guarantee it affords against all manner of rioting, turbulence and sedition.

COTTON OF THE PRESENT SEASON.—Messrs. Titus & Gwartney have sent us several open bolls of cotton from the field of Mr. Valery Dobard, parish of Plaquemines. The bolls are large and fully opened, and the fleece of beautiful texture. Mr. Dobard has seventy-five acres of such cotton and commenced picking on the 28th July.

DEATH OF HENRY EDGAR CENAS.—A number of deplorable casualties were caused yesterday in the vicinity of Mechanics' Institute by accidental shots and stray bullets. One of the most distressing of these was the death of young Edgar Henry Cenas, the only remaining son of Dr. A. H. Cenas. The deceased was in the Medical College building, where he was quietly engaged in the occupations of student and assistant. The firing in front of the Institute attracted his attention, and he went into the yard to ascertain the cause, when a stray shot struck him in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound from which he died in a few minutes.

**PEACE IN EUROPE—PERHAPS.**

We hesitate to yeild implicit credit to the telegraphic statement received Sunday night while unsupported by subsequent telegrams, to the effect that a treaty of peace had been signed between Prussia and Austria. At the moment of this writing the Atlantic cable has not filled out or confirmed the bare announcement of peace with the least detail as to time, place or conditions. We trust, however, that the silence will not be prolonged. It would be painful to have to record that the submarine ligament, connecting Europe and America in a sort of Siamese Twins conjunction, this marvel of the civilized world, this "glory of the age and of nations," as the London *Times* is said to describe it, had followed the example of Roger Bacon's remarkable statue, and after a brief and tantalizing utterance had subsided into perpetual silence. We will not give way to the apprehension of such a contingency, but assuming that the desired confirmation of the tidings of peace will soon be received, if not already at hand when these remarks are in print, we will glance at the probable causes and the probable terms and consequences of peace.

Circumstances do not permit us to question that the French Emperor, whose neutral and yet mediatorial position towards the tripartite war of Austria, Prussia and Italy, was from the beginning so marked, significant, and influential, has furnished the leading agency in arresting hostilities and contriving the basis of a permanent pacification. There was, it is true, a moment when Napoleon's pacificatory offices seemed almost rudely rejected by both Prussia and Italy which, though professing to accept his mediation, refused to take the practical steps which he advised as the preliminaries to an adjustment. When they declined to agree to an armistice, and persisted in carrying on a contest of which the aspect would be changed from day to day, it was in effect making his mediation utterly nugatory, a mere protest of intrusive sentimentality on the part of a humane spectator of a combat whose carnage he would like to stop, but could not. To discharge the office of an authorized mediator acting with a view to speedy and definite results, it was necessary for the Emperor to have before him precise data of the actual situation from which to deduce a basis of negotiation.

But such data he could not have while war continued to rage with changing aspects and uncertain eventualities. If, before accepting the cession of Venetia, he could scarcely have con[illegible] except with decisive influence [illegible] it was too late, after that ac[illegible] to play any other part than that of an arbitrator prepared, if need be, to appeal to the last argument to sustain his decisions. We can not doubt that this was the conclusion of the Emperor. *La France*, a recognized semi-official organ of the French Government, in a brief but significant article on the 13th of July clearly indicates the policy and purpose of making French mediation a fact of power and consequence, and not a matter to be lightly treated by any of the belligerents, when it says:

"As to France, which sees the success of her pacific efforts compromised by the demands of Prussia and Italy, the direction of her policy is traced, so to say, by regard for her dignity and the preservation of her legitimate influence.

Could the Emperor permit the mediation which he has so generously accepted, to prove completely abortive?

We still hope that reason and moderation will prevail over excessive pretensions, so that only rights and legitimate interests will triumph.

But if pretensions, which affect not only the equilibrium of Europe, but also the interests of France, cause the work of peace to miscarry, our country will obey no other inspiration but that of duty and honor, and the Emperor will be sustained, with unanimity of public opinion, by the irresistible impulse and patriotic enthusiasm of a great people."

This certainly sounds like a signal for Prussia and Italy to agree to the Emperor's conditions of conducting a peaceful mediation or to expect his armed intervention.

We have yet to learn the exact details of the settlement between Prussia and Austria. With Italy it was not needed for Austria to directly negotiate, as Napoleon, in accepting Venetia, the only ground of substantive quarrel on the part of Italy with Austria, had taken the place of the latter in that respect, and as the only remaining reason why Italy should fight was a duty as a co-belligerent with Prussia. The latter making peace, Venetia relinquished, Italy would have no rational ground of war left whatever.

As to what Austria may have yielded, in virtue of the adverse fortunes of war, it must be supposed, after the mournful but proud manifesto of the Emperor Francis Joseph, that, however much she may have lost, she has at least saved her honour. He said he was ready to sign any "honorable peace," but rather than submit to any other he "would carry on a war of life and death."

It is not improbable that, seeing the swift enlargement of Prussian pretensions, threatening to absorb all the minor Germanic States and to wield the power of a vast Germanic empire to the fatal disturbance of the equilibrium of Europe, Russia, and possibly England in a qualified way, joined France in submitting to Prussia an *ultimatum* which she could not venture for a moment to set aside and which imposed a large discount upon the demands which she had advanced.

The belief that Russia participated with France in bringing Prussia to listen to moderate terms, is strengthened by an article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* which says:

"The armistice might bring about a reconciliation, were it not for somebody in Germany who believes himself strong enough to compel Europe to consent to his conquest of Germany, while he forgets that there still exist in Europe strong, concentrated Powers, to whom the European equilibrium is no empty word."

The "somebody" referred was, of course, Count Bismark, and the quoted words plainly signify a declaration, in the interest of Russia, against the aggressive policy of Prussia.

(From the National Intelligencer, 28th.)

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND A COLORED DELEGATION.—A delegation of colored men, headed by Dr. Randolph, of New Orleans, who has long been connected with the education of the negroes in Louisiana, had an interview with the President on Saturday, to satisfy themselves of the truth or falsity of the charge that he was inimical to the negro and opposed to his education.

It is stated that the entire delegation left the President convinced that he was a far better friend to their race than those who pretend friendship for them, to use them for political ends.

"On the subject of the education of the black race," said the President, "I am decided [illegible] all means let learning advances among them. [illegible] cordially indorse your efforts to establish [illegible] for them, and will give you all the as[illegible] in my power for I am the true friend [illegible] black man. No one living desires him [illegible] advance in education, refinement and civil[illegible] more than I do, for on that depends his future usefulness to himself, his race and his country."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

News from Mexico.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

MARKETS, ETC.

*Quarantine*, July 30, 6 P. M.—Remaining in Quarantine, bark T. Cushing and schooner Bella from Tampico. She brings the following news:

*Tampico*, July 14th, 1866.—Tampico is besieged by the Liberals. It was confidently expected that the place would fall in a few days, as communication with the interior had been cut off. Some days before the Bella left, a detachment of 40 or 50 cavalry made a dash into the town. The French have organized themselves into a battalion for their own protection.

*Southwest Pass*, 30.—The schooner Emma which was anchored here went up in tow at noon. There is nothing new since last report, and nothing in sight. Weather clear and warm, wind west—fresh. Tide low.

*Vicksburg*, 30.—Passed up W. R. Arthur at 2 P. M. River falling.

*New York*, July 30.—The *World* reports the sailing on Thursday of a steamer for Matamoros with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including twelve pieces of light artillery, for Juarez's army. Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace and Brig. Gen. Stevenson, recently of the Union army, were passengers.

*Halifax*, July 30.—The China's news about the armistice was anticipated by the cable.

*Liverpool*, July 21.—The announcement that the Austrians had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets, the prevailing opinion, especially among the Germans, being that peace was almost certain to be concluded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

*Liverpool*, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Lisa the Italian iron-clad Rei Italia was sunk by collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board amidst the cries of "long live the King and Italy," from the crew. The Italian account states that an Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were sunk.

Vienna dispatches say the Italian fleet was driven and was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

The Paris Bourse was excited. The quotations were 69 francs 32 centimes.

The *Observer* states that Parliament will be required at almost the last moment of the session to give its concurrence to the Confederation of the North American provinces, including the plan for the maintainance of the Grand Trunk Railway.

*New York*, July 30, 1 P. M.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and drooping. Pork dull and heavy.

*Washington*, July 30.—Congratulatory dispatches have passed between the Queen of England and the President of the United States on the completion of the Atlantic cable.

Mexican news represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical.

The fall of Matamoras caused great dismay.

*New York*, July 30.—The deaths last week amounted to about 750. The decrease is over 600 from the previous week. Nineteen cholera deaths occurred on Saturday and Sunday in New York and Brooklyn.

*New York*, July 30.—The steamers City of New York and Borussia have both arrived. The former's mails go South this afternoon; the latter's left this morning.

*New York*, July 30—Evening.—Gold closed at 147¼. Coupons of '81, 109; ditto of '62, 108⅜; ditto of '64, 106; 10-40's 98¾; Treasuries 104⅛ to 104⅜. Cotton is one cent higher; the sales took up 2000 bales—Middling Uplands 37c; Orleans do. 39c. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat heavy and nominal, and 10 cents lower. Beef steady. Pork firm at $31 50. Lard firm but quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Molasses firm. Naval Stores quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine 69 to 78c. Rosin $2 87½ to $8 50.

*Baltimore*, July 30.—Flour quiet and unsettled. Wheat active: white 80 to 90c; red 65 to 72c. Corn dull. Oats dull; new 45 to 48c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork $33. Groceries quiet. Coffee firm. Whisky steady; Pennsylvania $2 23.

*Savannah, Ga.*, July 30.—The total number of deaths to Sunday is reported at 95. To-day there were two deaths and one new case. The total number in the hospital is 87.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

**From Europe—Arrival of Steamer China—Liverpool Cotton Market—From Washington—Naval Officer at New Orleans.**

*Halifax*, July 30.—The steamer China, from Liverpool the 21st, and Queenstown the 22d inst., has arrived, bound for Boston.

Liverpool, July 21.—Cotton has advanced from ¼ to ½d. The sales to-day amounted to 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14 to 14¼d.

*London*, July 21.—Consols 88⅛ to 88¼. U. S. 5-20's 70¼ to 71.

*Washington*, July 29.—Representative Rogers, of the minority of the Judiciary, made on Saturday a report altogether dissenting from the conclusion of the majority in regard to Jefferson Davis. He says he was indecently treated by the committee who refused to let him have access to the documents bearing upon the case. He administers a rebuke to Judge Holt, who sent to the committee some of the evidence taken on what he terms the mock trial of the military commission in May, 1865, accompanied by an argument to enlighten the committee as to their duty. Rogers speaks of the unreliability of the testimony, the principal witness being the unprincipled coroner. This man's utterances and those of others are severely critised, and Rogers shows that persecution instead of justice enters into the proceedings against Davis and other alleged conspirators against the life of President Lincoln.

James B. Sullivan has been confirmed as naval officer at New Orleans.

*Southwest Pass*, July 30.— Arrived, the schooner Emma, twelve days from Tampico, with 1000 bunches of bananas and plantains, 1800 pounds of sugar, 3 barrels of limes and 130 parrots, consigned to L. Winn. The schooner Wm. Hogan, bound out, is inside at anchor. The sternwheel steamboat Any One, is lying at the wharf, wind bound. She is destined for Fort Livingston. A bark, name unknown, is outside the bar. Wind west—fresh.

*Quarantine*, July 30.— Arrived, schooner Bella, Arrett, master, from Tampico, sixteen days, with a cargo of fruit and logwood to S. Fernandez & Co.: 100 bunches plantains; 30,000 pounds of logwood; $1000 in Mexican gold, and 10,000 cigars. The Bella brings the following passengers: M. E. Vosseio and family; M. Simon Romero and family; P. A. Juno, Jr., and family Mrs Ramon Lambar and family.

*New York*, July 30, 1 P. M.—Cotton has an advancing tendency. Middling Uplands 35 to 37c.; Orleans Middling, 38 to 39c.

Gold, 137 ¾.; Sterling dull at 109 ¾ for sight.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 o'clock | A. M., | 80 | degrees, Fahrenheit. |
| " 12 " | M., | 92 | " " |
| " 3 " | P. M., | 99 | " " |
| " 6 " | P. M., | 92 | " " |

**Order from Gen. Baird—Martial Law Proclaimed.**

*Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., July 30, 1866.*

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60.

In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to-day, Martial Law is proclaimed in the city of New Orleans. Brevet Major General A. V. Kautz, is appointed Military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall, and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to General Kautz, and will be instructed by him with regard to such duties as they may be hereafter required to perform.

By order of Brevet Major-General A. Baird.
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut. Acting Ass't Adj't. General.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—It is announced by the New York *Herald* that a deficiency to the amount of $30,000,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Treasury Department when under Secretary Chase's administration. That journal also states that Mr. Fessenden, when Secretary, resigned on account of the muddle in which he found affairs at the Treasury, and that Secretary McCulloch has not been able to satisfactorily arrange the accounts of the Department. An investigation by Congress is demanded by the *Herald*, which says: "No one will, of course, attempt to ascribe to Judge Chase any improper use of the funds thus unaccounted for, but, as showing the loose manner in which our national financial affairs have been conducted, discrepancies like these demand immediate investigation at the hands of Congress."

Field Marshall Count Von Benedek, defeated in command of the Austrian armies at Sadowa, is a Hungarian by birth, and a Lutheran Protestant in religious [illegible].

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE CONVENTION OF '64.**

The meeting was called to order at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday noon, by Judge R. K. Howell, at Mechanics' Institute. Rev. Dr. Horton opened the proceedings with prayer.

The roll was called and the following individuals responded to their names: Bennie, J Cook, R. King Cutler, Davies, Duane, Ennis, Fish, Flagg, Flood, Hart, Henderson, Hire, Howell, Howes, Mass, Norman, O'Connor, Orr, Payne, Pintado, Poynot, Chas. Smith, Schilling, Stauffer, Waters—making 25 members present in all.

Mr. R. King Cutler moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered out to collect absentees and bring them to the meeting. The motion was seconded. An amendment was offered that assistance be furnished the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the order. The motion as amended was then adopted.

On motion the Convention took a recess for one hour, to await the action of the Sergeant-at-Arms in bringing in the absentees.

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THE RIOT.

Just about the time the recess had been announced to the Convention, by the President, Judge Howell, a body of negroes cheering vociferously were moving in the direction of Mechanics' Institute, headed by a fife and drum. As they passed Hunbelt's saloon, on Canal street, opposite Dryades, an inoffensive citizen, who was at the time crossing the street, was assailed and severely beaten. Mr. Edouard Crevon, aid to the Chief of Police, witnessed the assault and endeavored to secure the assailants. With the aid of some by-standers he succeeded in bringing off one of the party, but not before being resisted and roughly handled by the disorderly mass. Upon the arrival of Mr. Crévon at the Chief's office, he immediately reported the threatening aspect to him. The police force of the First District were hurried to the scene. In the meantime a collision occurred on Dryades street, in front of the Institute. A number of shots were fired from the steps of the building. Some of the police who were in the neighborhood rushed to the scene. The fight commenced. The police were reinforced by the timely arrival of reinforcements from the City Hall and Pacanier Station. The affray for a time hung in the balance. Frequent sallies were made from the building with a view to drive off the police, but each attempt was met and defeated with commendable courage. The fire bells sounded the alarm; citizens from all parts of the city repaired with haste to the scene of disturbance; all was commotion and excitement.

The police force of the entire city were called into requisition—the fire department assembled and awaited orders from the city authorities prepared to render any service they might be called upon to perform. Lieut. Manning of the Second District was ordered to repair with his entire force to the corner of Canal and Dryades streets and report to the Chief of Police. The police force of the other districts moved to the place of disturbance with all possible speed.

The fight around the Mechanics Institute continued with unabated fury. When the reserves came to the assistance of the police the mob were swept back into the building—the police following closely on the heels of the assailants endeavored to secure a foothold in the building, but were in turn forced back—repeated attempts were made to enter the building, but those inside barred the doors and commenced an indiscriminate fire from the windows—ingress and egress from Dryades street was for the time effectually obstructed. The police at once swept the streets surrounding the building and with military precision commanded at once all the approaches. The force inside continued the fire from windows—but the police and such citizens as had volunteered to aid them, received the fire and responded to every shot—the crowd inside could be plainly heard urging their associates to action.

Occasionally a negro or white man could be observed emerging from the windows or side entrances of the building, but owing to the unbroken line which enveloped it they were invariably captured, and in many instances, shot down.

The building was closely besieged for almost two hours before those inside capitulated—frequent calls were made from the police, demanding the surrender—but it was only when further resistance was futile that they complied with the demand. As fast as a prisoner was secured he was hurried to the station-house—in this way more than 200 arrests were registered alone at the First District, while a proportionate number were carried to the Second and other Districts.

Michael Hand and Alf. Shaw who were both shot in the melee, assert that they received their wounds from citizens while in the hands of the police, whose efforts to protect them were ineffectual.

When the police entered the building they proceeded to arrest all its inmates. M. R. King Cutler was taken from the roof of the building where he had sought refuge.

Among the numerous arrests made we record some of the most prominent as follows:

We found last evening Dr. Hire, M. Anderson, Michael Hahn,—Fisk and—Shaw, who were severely wounded receiving medical attention and such comforts as could be procured in the private parlor of Recorder Ahern, 1st District.

They were at liberty to go to their homes whenever they concluded so to do—not being in arrest.

Mr. C. B. Duplaissir Secretary of the Convention, we learned, was in a dying condition.

Dr. A. P. Dostie received several wounds, there is no hope of his recovery—although he was perfectly easy up to a late hour last evening, he was carried to the 2d District Police Station.

Rev. Mr. Horton who delivered the opening service in the Convention was severely wounded.

Glendy Burke Esq. was reported wounded. L. Lewis was stabbed. Geo. Howes, member of the Convention severely wounded. Tim. Mathews was wounded. Steph. H. Wapples, wounded. A. B. Mitchell, wounded.

Twenty-two policemen were wounded, of whom we obtained the following names: Theard, Mc Donnelly, Hennessy and Sokoloski. The two latter are not expected to live.

Police officer Waggaman is dead. Corpl. Barnell, police officer, is also dead. We could not learn the total casualties among the negroes, but we can safely say there was not less than 25 killed outright. Four dray loads were carried off from the Mechanics' Institute.

Judge R. K. Howell was arrested in the building after the military had taken possession.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against some 25 members of the Convention. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ—found the building in possession of the military. He saw Gen. Baird, who indorsed on his papers "suspended until further orders."

The military have assumed temporary command of the city government, and were last evening occupying the Mayor's office.

A regiment of white infantry and two sections of artillery passed in front of the City Hall about 8 o'clock last evening and passed into Lafayette Square, they were loudly cheered by the citizens who had congregated about the building—which courtesy they duly acknowledged.

A proclamation was issued by the Mayor early last evening, a copy of which we append. R. F. Daunoy was released from the First District station as soon as the military assumed command, and brought to the Mayor's office. He there made the startling confession that Dr. A. P. Dostie had instructed a certain secret negro organization, led by a man named Bertin, in the Third District, in case the Convention were defeated in their efforts yesterday to rise up and commence a general massacre of the inhabitants of the Third District. A man named Blanchard, whom Daunoy alleged was cognizant of this fact, was sent for by the military. We were unable to learn whether he corroborated the statement of Mr. Daunoy.

**Chronology of the German War.**

The following calendar of events, published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, shows with what rapidity great military results are achieved in the present day:

June 14.—Federal execution decreed by the German Diet.

June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into Leipsic, Giessen, and Cassel. Occupation of Lobau.

June 17.—Entry of the Prussian General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital.

June 18.—Occupation of Marienthal, Ostritz and Laubau, in Bohemia, by two Prussian regiments, and occupation of Bernstadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupation of Dresden by the Prussians.

June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encounter between the Austrians and Prussians upon the Rumburg road.

June 22.—Nixdorf occupied by seven thousand Prussians.

June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by the Prussians.

June 24.—Armistice between the Hanover and Prussian troops.

June 25.—Action near Jungbunzlau between the Austrians and the Prussians. The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg, Trautenau and Aicha, (Bohemia.)

June 26.—Engagement near Turnau.

June 27.—The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod. Engagement at Oswiecim. Fight between the Prussians and Hanoverians near Langensalza. General Steinmetz throws back the Austrian *corps d'armée* (Ramming) upon Josephstadt. Engagement of the same corps with the Sixth and Eighth Austrian corps under the Archduke Leopold.

June 28.—Action near Trautenau. The troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged near Munchengratz.

June 29.—The Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin by the Prussian army.

June 30.—Actions at Kort, near Turnau, and at Chwalkowitz, between Kalitz and Konigsho. An Austrian army corps under General Clam-Gallas compelled to retire upon Koniggratz.

July 1.—Action at Gitschin.

July 2.—Arrival of King William at Kitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

July 3.—The battle of Sadowa.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—We have never had a doubt that since the end of the rebellion drove the old politicians and rulers away from active control in the South, the masses of the people were anxious in good faith to return to their allegiance to the Government. The general tenor of the testimony from the Southern States is to this effect; and among others who have lately been in the Southern States with opportunities, through their official position, to judge of the feeling of the people by their conduct, is General Gordon Granger, who endorses these opinions. He has just arrived in Washington from an official tour through the South, and he states that, in general, he found the people well disposed towards the Government, and ready, if permitted to do so, to give substantial proofs of their loyalty and devotion to the Constitution an the Union.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 25th.

The English papers are advising Queen Victoria to prepare Buckingham Palace, which she has not occupied for some time, for the purpose of receiving with proper hospitality some German dukelings and princelings who are expected in England.

It is rumored that Commander Maury, of the United States, is about to be attached to the French navy, as chief of the meteorological department.

**Prospects of Cheap Bread the Coming Year.**

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a long and interesting review of the crop prospects. In these times of commercial inactivity, and, as it says, "mercantile despondency," its statement of the situation comes in as a cheering feature. In the early spring we had most gloomy reports of the wheat crop, and when under the influence of that seemingly well authenticated intelligence the retail price of good brands of family flour rose in our market to $14 to $16 per barrel, with serious talk of $20, in the future, the general alarm that prevailed, and the gloomy forebodings of merchants, were not surprising. A bread famine was at that time threatened, and it was too early to tell anything about other crops. As the season has progressed, however, a wonderful change for the better is noticeable. In regard to wheat we can speak conclusively. In many sections there is a deficiency varying from the three-quarters to one-quarter in quantity, but everywhere the quantity is unsurpassed. Last year the quantity was everywhere poor, and consumers know how difficult it was to procure a barrel of good flour. This season, poor flour will be as rare as was a good article during the season that is now closing. In the districts to which we refer, therefore, the superior quality of the grain will go far toward making up for the deficiency in quantity. But happily the injury to the winter wheat was not general, while, with comparatively few exceptions, spring crops have done well. Taking the whole wheat-growing country together, therefore, we are safe in saying that in the aggregate the wheat crop, in weight and quality, is a fair average, and much better than last year.

In regard to other crops, it can be definitely stated that hay turns out short; but there will be no scarcity. There is a large surplus of old hay, and this year's crop being good in quality, while the immense army consumption is cut off, a full supply, at moderate prices, is assured. The oat crop is good—first-rate. The straw is short, but in grain there is a full average, both as regards quantity and quality. The great bulk of last year's crop, owing to unfavorable harvest weather, was unsound. This year the crop promises to be secured in splendid condition. Barley will be short, but not near so bad as was apprehended a while ago. It is often said that August makes the corn crop. To be accurate, it should be said that August goes far to make the crop perfect. To insure good crops, good planting weather in May, and seasonable rains in June, July and August, are required. This year, all that could be desired for May was realized; June was splendid, and thus far, nothing better than July has furnished could be asked. We have had rain and heat in about the right proportions. How this hot mid-summer weather, with the thermometer up to near 100° in the shade, causes the farmer to rejoice! The ground being in excellent condition, and the corn far advanced, the temperature is right for the crop. The latter can now stand a good deal of dry weather, and it is so far advanced that there need be no fear of early frost. Next come potatoes. This crop also promises well. It was short last year, both in quantity and quality. This year it promises to be excellent in both respects. There also promises to be a large yield of buckwheat. Of apples there will be a good supply, taking the country through. So much for the North States. In the South cotton is, of course the great staple. In regard to this crop it is difficult to get correct information. Those who grow it and those who hold the old stock are equally interested in underestimating the probable yield. But it is generally conceded that the prospects improve as the season advances, and 3,000,000 bales is now getting to be considered a fair estimate. This would realize in our money as much as 9,000,000 bales in ante-war times.

We can, therefore, readily estimate the value of the contribution to the wealth of the country. And as we must look to the products of the soil and of the mines for the means to relieve the country from the financial embarrassments that exist, we find in the crop prospects everything to encourage. To manufacture paper money and to shift the forms of indebtedness may keep up the deception of wealth for awhile, but to get out of the difficulty ultimately, or to make any progress in the direction of a solid basis, we must, by hard knocks, dig our means out of the ground. While the country was getting in debt it was destroying wealth. Now, in order to get out of debt, we must create wealth. Hence the advantage of good crops. These will enable the Government to contract the currency gradually. Cotton will take the place of gold in adjusting our foreign trade balances, prices of living will be reduced, the cost of labor will gradually settle, and while gains will not count up so rapidly in dollars, the dollar counted will be worth all the more. We may, therefore, look for the stagnation now prevailing in trade, to be followed by an active business as the Autumn months approach. There will be a lower level of prices to work upon, but people will feel more free to work. Consumers have been purchasing sparingly of late, and country merchants have been tardy in making payments to city creditors. The movement of the new crops will change all this, and while a smaller per centage of profits may be expected, we may confidently expect a large increase of business. The first indications of this revival may be looked for in the distribution through the agricultural districts of the idle capital which has accumulated at the commercial centres. Of this we have already some symptoms, as shown by the ruling in exchanges in favor of the West. But without going into details, the business man will readily discover in the favorable agricultural prospects a certain basis for a lively trade. Upon this basis, too, the finances of the nation may, if wisely managed, be vastly improved by giving greater value and more stability to the currency.

**Mortality Among Children in Cities—Summer Complaint.**

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, 20th July.]

The official returns of deaths in the city of Philadelphia, for the week ending July 14th, exhibit a fearful mortality among children, and especially those of a tender age. Of the 472 deaths reported during that week, there were 267 of children under two years of age, or 56 per cent. of the whole death list. The mortality of all under five years was 307, or 65 per cent. If we inquire for the scourge of infantile life at this time, we find it, as shown in the same returns, to be diseases of the stomach and bowels, and of these chiefly cholera infantum, or summer complaint. The deaths from this disease number 101, or 21 per cent.; and if we add those reported as from cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysentery, and diseases of the brain and convulsions, directly referable to diseases of the stomach and bowels, the total of these last will be swelled to 130, or 27 per cent. of the entire mortality of all ages, and nearly 40 per cent. of the deaths between birth and 15 years of age.

We are taught from the estimates—1st, that children furnish, at this time, by far the heaviest death rate; and, 2dly, that the mortality among them is, in large proportion, due to diseases of the stomach and bowels. During the four weeks ending July 14th, there was a fluctuation in the mortality of adults, viz.: 113, 175, 122 and 111; while in the deaths of children under five years of age, for the same period, there was a steady increase, as follows: 125, 192, 196 and 307. The average mortality of the two classes during the month was, respectively, 138 and 204. The preceding statements give very nearly a correct view of the most common infantile diseases and mortality during the summer months. Seldom does the popular name of a disease convey so well its connection with the season as summer complaint to indicate cholera infantum, which shows itself with the first heats of June, and only declines to its minimum by the middle of October.

High atmospherical heat is generally regarded as the chief exciting cause of the disease. We say nothing of the speculative one of malaria. Cholera infantum does not increase in violence in proportion to the increase of direct solar heat or warmth of the climate as we advance south. We believe that it will be found to be a more common disease in Boston, for example, than in Charleston; certainly it is more so in Philadelphia and St. Louis than in New Orleans—In our large cities we must take into account the reflected heat from our streets and houses. To give full effect to great heat there must be the additional modification of closeness and impurity of the air. Whatever causes, therefore, prevent ventilation, or a renewal of air, give singularly deleterious power to the heat with which it is charged.

On this account, the children of the inhabitants of narrow streets, courts and alleys, and the occupants of these, of the smallest and worst ventilated rooms, are the greatest sufferers, and contribute the larger number of deaths. These causes abound in our own city. How frightfully destructive must they be in the packed tenement houses and cellar population of New York! A hot and impure air affects the stomach through the lungs more powerfully and in more deleterious manner than the introduction into the former organ of various indigestible and almost poisonous articles. Teething and weaning give great additional force to morbid influence of intense heat, and contribute a full share to the mortality of summer complaint; and the probabilties of recovery are small where the little being is subjected to the conjoined operation of these three causes. The chief mortality from the disease takes place in children under two years of age—the period also in which the first process of teething is gone through.

We shall be done in the way of prevention and sanitary treatment of summer complaint? The answer is given in a few words, viz: to let the little sufferer have the benefit of cool air, cool bathing and drinks of simple water, in addition to its proper food, taken at proper intervals. Some parents procure a change of air for their children by taking them into the country for the summer; others take their's daily out riding; others—and they constitute the larger class—have not the ability to do either, but they still have much in their power. They can so contrive it that their children shall enjoy the early morning air in some of the public squares of the city or in one of the many steamboats which are plying at all hours. Free access of the outer air must be had during the night to the bed-room, in which often father, mother and several children sleep together. A mattress should replace a feather bed; at any rate for the invalid child. A bath is always procurable by all classes. Water and wash tub are the only conditions requisite for this purpose. Regularly every morning, during the summer season, ought the child to enjoy the benefit of a shower-bath, given by pouring over the little one while seated in the tub, a bucket or even a pitcherful of water.

A good rubbing of the whole body should follow the use of the bath. In the evening a simple sponging or rubbing with a wet towel will suffice. As regards diet, milk must be made the chief aliment; that of the mother, being of course, the best. If the child has been weaned (and this ought never to be done in summer in our cities,) the milk should receive the addition of a little ground rice or arrowroot, or grated crackers, whilst it is being boiled, and also a flavor of nutmeg or cinnamon. Cream is sometimes better than milk for a delicate and irritable stomach. All kinds of cakes and pastry and sweetmeats and unripe fruits are to be withheld. Drinks in summer complaint not only serve to quench thirst, but also to allay vomiting and purging. The best of these is cold river or rain water, or, if these are not procurable, spring or well water, heated and cooled previous to use. Gum water quenches thirst better than simple water. It alone has, we know, sufficed for the cure of the disease after a discontinuance of all other remedies. Next to is will rank toast and water—the bread to be toasted to dryness and almost charred, and the water poured on it to be boiling. All these drinks may be given cold, and even iced, but in small quantity at a time, so long as there is vomiting or nausea.

**The Prussian Basis of Negotiation—The French Emperor's Programme.**

(From the Paris Correspondent of the New York Times.)

*Paris*, Friday, July 13, 1866.—The indications of the moment are that the hopes of peace entertained during the past eight days are destined to prove fallacious. The exigencies of Prussia and Italy are such—of course, I only refer to those supposed demands—that an armistice is entirely out of the question, unless Austria will consent to a humiliation she has never yet experienced, and the remaining Great Powers of Europe will supinely submit to the almost entire absorption of Germany by Prussia. Neither of these hypothesis is admissible. The recent manifesto of Francis Joseph, addressed to the different peoples subject to his Crown, shows that the Austrian Emperor, while fully realizing and bitterly deploring the tremendous losses he has sustained, is still animated by that spirit of fortitude and determination which adversity only serves to strengthen. He does not attempt to disguise the little reliance he places on the terms which may be offered by his triumphant foe, and by which "the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a Great Power would be shaken," and plainly declares that he will never submit to them.

What the nature of Prussia's demands really is, may be inferred from such facts as have leaked into the newspapers since the negotiations have been going on in Paris, which may be said from Wednesday only. The Paris *Press*, which has recently become a Ministerial organ, and draws its inspirations from the Cabinet of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, states that after the private audience given by the Emperor to the Prince de Reuss, bearer of an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, in reply to the proposal for an armistice, a meeting was held at the Tuileries in presence of the Emperor. The Prince de Metternich and Baron D'Aldenbourg represented Austria, the Count de Goltz and Prince de Reuss explained the demands of Prussia, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys made known the views of the French Government, and drew up a *proces-verbal* of the Conference.

The bases of negotiations put forward by Prussia are of course the entire list of claims set up by her before the breaking out of hostilities, and she now pretends that her military successes fully authorize her to insist upon carrying out the full programme, of which, as will be remembered, the principal features are: 1st, the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation; 2d, the command of the Federal army and the control of foreign relations to be exercised solely by Prussia, and 3d, the extension of the Prussian frontier to the Mein.

In amendment of this programme, we have the bases suggested by France, and transmitted *ad referendum* by the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors to their respective Governments. These bases (still according to the statement of the *Press*) are as follows:

The German Confederation to be considered as dissolved. Another Confederation to be formed, with which Prussia and Austria may contract treaties of alliance, but to which neither Power shall belong. No territorial concession shall be demanded by Prussia from Austria, and the relinquishment by the latter of her claims upon Holstein and Schleswig shall be considered as a full equivalent for the war indemnity demanded by Prussia. The Kingdom of Prussia shall annex the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, the two Hesses and Brunswick, the last named after the death of the reigning Duke, who has no heirs. Compensation to be made to the other reigning families. These incorporations would increase the population of Prussia from 18,000,000 to 25,000,000. The Rhine would become the western boundary of Prussia, the provinces comprised between the Rhine and Meuse being divided among the dispossessed Sovereigns. An exchange of territory between Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden, is further proposed, by which the latter would annex nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate. The Kingdoms of Hanover and Saxony, and the two Saxon Duchies are to conclude with Prussia a military convention, similar to that now existing with the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, placing the military forces of these different States under the command of Prussia.

Of the remaining States a new Confederation to be formed, composed of them exclusively. Uniformity of customs duties, of laws and coins [illegible] be established by treaty with Austria and Prussia, but no political union whatever. The population of Landau shall have the right to choose between annexation to France or to the Grand Duchy of Baden. The same option shall be left to the inhabitants of the Valley of the Sarre, to annex themselves to France or to the newly constituted Rhenish Provinces, the mode of choice being universal suffrage.

I am very strongly inclined to believe that the principal features of this programme are correct, though the slices of territory coveted by the Emperor Napoleon, and which he by no means intends to allow to slip through his fingers, are much more considerable than the above named. When matters come to be definitely settled by the future Congress, which must in any case ultimately meet to remodel the map of Europe, it will be very easy to make the little changes rendered necessary to maintain the equilibrium among the great continental Powers, as the increased demand will doubtless be worded.

**Kossuth to the Hungarians in the Austrian Army.**

The following proclamation has been translated from the original Hungarian, in which form thousands of copies of it are now circulating among the Magyar soldiers of the Austrian army in Italy:

"Hungarians! With the help of Italy's heroic and honest king, in the sacred name of our country and God, the flag of Magyar independence is hoisted anew, and it counts upon your service. Here is your place of honor and duty. Austria is our enemy, not Italy. The true sons of our country have never found in Austria aught but a hangman, a jailer, insult and misery. Italy gave shelter, bread and kindness to the banished Hungarian. If the Magyars were to repay this double treatment by supporting Austria in her efforts to put down Italy's freedom, the curse of the just God would be on them. Italy alone has a right to Venetia. It is here—her own offspring. Italy is for the Italians, Hungary for the Hungarians. Out with Austria from Italy, out with her from Hungary. Nature's law, justice, requires it. You owe no allegiance to the Austrians. You have been dragged to the battle-field against your will, in violation of the law, by arbitrary enrollment. You owe Austria no fidelity. That perjured race has been excluded from Hungary's throne since 1849 by the will of the liberated nation, and the law which pronounced it expelled for ever warned all Hungarians to beware serving it under the penalty of treason. That law is still in vigor; it has never been recalled. So, then, your fidelity, bravery and allegiance are only due to your country. Would you be deserters from your national cause by remaining in the service of its mortal enemy? He is the runaway who stays with Austria to uphold her in torturing, degrading and ruining his own native land. Here or there, fight you must. Fight, then, for your country's good, not for the benefit of your country's oppressors. By crowding under our national flag the war may be concluded even without bloodshed. By remaining under the Hapsburg flag you would bleed away for a long time, since the war would, by your very gallantry, be protracted indefinitely. Leave, then, those abhorred ranks. Come here my braves! There victory itself is a curse for you. Here death itself is rich in blessing from your country. I await you. And I call upon you also in the name of Garibaldi, who is with us ready to draw his glorious sword on behalf of Hungary, which will rise and break her chains. You must have a Magyar's heart still, in spite of the Austrian uniform and servitude, which keep down its beatings. In Hungarian hands the very sword and bayonet must think. Be bold, then, your occasion for reasoned and hearty action. Up! hasten to where the tricolor floats. There is glory and honor to be gained—your post is there. This appeal to your patriotism is made by me in virtue of the leadership which our nation has entrusted me with of old to achieve the cause of her independence.

I call upon you in the name of God and the nation and in the sacred name of our country I command you to leave the service of Austria, and to come here, where duty to Hungary awaits you.

Hurrah for the King of Italy! Hurrah for the Italo Hungarian alliance! Hurrah (*eljen*) for our country.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Dated from the Royal Italian Camp, June 24, 1866.

**The Imperial Mexican Railway.**

[From the National Intelligencer, 28th.]

We are sorry to learn that this great work, which promised so well for the future prosperity of Mexico, and upon which so much labor and capital have been expended, has been suspended. Ten thousand men were employed upon it until the 1st of May, with a large corps of skilful engineers, and very efficient contractors. The employés have been discharged, and the work has been suspended, on account of the political and financial situation of Mexico.

It is hoped that the enterprise may be renewed next winter; but, meanwhile, many of the employés, including a number of American engineers, are looking elsewhere for employment.

It appears that the company formed for the purpose of constructing this railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico has expended already over two millions of dollars more upon it than their contract with the Government required, and that the Government is too poor to afford them any relief. It is stated that Marshal Bazaine promised a million and a half for the company, but that the French agent of finance refused to pay the money, alleging that all his funds were required for the purpose of sustaining the French troops in Mexico. The English firm which has the contract for the work, Messrs. Crowley & Co., are also said to be embarrassed by the money panic in England.

This railway, so far as it has been completed, is one of the greatest triumphs of engineering known to the world. Almost one-half of its entire length has been completed, and was to have been opened in June. The whole distance by the route of the railway is about three hundred miles. The City of Mexico is 7350 feet above the level of Vera Cruz, but the ascent is not regular. The road passes over elevations never encountered in any railroad before. For instance, an ascent of 6540 feet in fifty miles of the route, corresponding to a hundred and nineteen feet a mile, has been accomplished.

A viaduct consisting of an iron bridge, now nearly completed in England, is to carry the road over the Barrera de Meltor, at the height of three hundred and fifty feet.

The transportation of rails for this road has cost already over a million of dollars in specie. The cost of transportation of goods from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, by the common road, in wagons and on the backs of mules, is forty dollars a ton, and even at this rate, a vast amount of goods of European and American growth or manufacture now passes over the road.

The construction of this road would inure to the benefit of American commerce. If the Government of the United States should intervene, it is to be hoped that they will in every treaty guarantee the safety and neutrality of this road, and thus encourage Mexican and foreign enterprise to complete it and put it in operation.

Ex-President Filmore is to deliver an address on behalf of America on the occasion of the World's Exhibition in Paris.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866.

The general market was quite inanimate to-day, and even the limited movement during the morning was subsequently checked by the excitement produced by the disturbances in the neighborhood of the Mechanics Institute. In the early part of the day the movement in our leading staple was exceedingly animated, but after 1:30 P. M. operations entirely ceased, the sales summing up 1500 bales at prices showing an advance of 2c. per pound on Saturday's rates.

Gold opened nominally at 146¾ to 147 against 148 on Saturday evening, and like the other branches of trade exhibited but little activity throughout the day. There was nothing done at either Board. In the open market the sales included $11,000 (5000 and 6000) at 146, and $1000 at 147¼. In American silver no transactions were reported, but we noticed the sale of 4800 (800 and 4000) Mexican dollars at 148¾.

Foreign Exchange was quite inactive. There was nothing reported in private bills and the sales of Bank were confined to a few small bills at quoted rates. In France we noticed the sale of 60,000 A 1 commercial at 3.60. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 156 for Bill of Lading bills, 157 to 158 for good Clear, 159 to 160 for A 1 to first class, and 163 for Bank, and France at 3.60 to 3.55 for A 1 commercial, and 3.50 to 3.45 for Bank.

There was a moderate supply of Domestic Exchange. The counter was limited. The Banks continue to check on New York at ¼ discount to par, generally at the former rate. $150,000 (100,000 and 50,000) Bank sight on New York sold by one bank to another at ¼ discount, and $30,000, private bank, at the same rate.

The Stock market was about at a stand still. We are aware that several negotiations were pending but did not hear of their having been consummated. There were no sales at the first Board, and no session was held in the afternoon. Nothing transpired outdoors.

We heard of no transactions in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 95 to 96, and the Railroad Issues at 81 to 86 according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State Sixes at 78 to 7[illegible], Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 86½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Uncurrent money we noticed the sale of $2800 State Treasury Notes at 13 per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 66 per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 97 to 99. Dealers pay the inside rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 8 to 13 per cent. discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¾ to ¼ per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Monday Evening, July 30, 1866.*

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with quite a liberal inquiry, and a fair prospect of business. After the receipt of the 11 A. M. telegrams the movement assumed more animation, and, although factors materially raised their pretensions, yet sales to the amount of 1500 bales were made at prices showing an irregular advance of 2c per lb. Transactions would have been on a much more extended scale, had not operations been entirely suspended by the disturbances in the neighborhood of the Mechanics' Institute. With the remark that the market is quite unsettled, and that many sellers, in anticipation of a still further improvement, manifested little desire to realize. We advance our quotations as follows: Ordinary 27 to 28c, Good Ordinary 31 to 32, Low Middling 35 to 36, and Middling nominal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 | bales 83,359 |
| Received to-day | 6[illegible] |
| Received previously | 743,2[illegible]—743,927 |
| Total | 827,186 |
| Cleared to-day | 2,1[illegible] |
| Cleared previously | 726,441—728,[illegible] |
| Stock on hand | 88,570 |

The clearances comprise 30 bales for Bordeaux and 2125 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast yesterday comprise 22 bbls Sugar and 21 bbls Molasses. The market is bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, or nearly so, but the supplies of the foreign production are fair, though not large. Extreme dullness continues to prevail and there is only a limited retail business doing at 12½ to 13½c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13 Cuba Sugar, 14 to 14¾c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15¾ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 and 17¾c for Nos. 19 and 20. There is nothing doing in Molasses beyond a retail business at 5[illegible]c per gallon for Cuba. There is no demand for round cargo lots, but they could not be purchased for less than 52½c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Buyers for the French contract and for the European trade were looking around to-day, and there were sales of about 100 hogsheads. Factors are very firm in their views and decline the offers of purchasers. The market is quiet but very steady, and we continue to quote 4 to 5c for Low Refused, light and heavy 5½ to 7c for Good do, 17 to 1[illegible]c for Fine, 20 to 2[illegible]c for Choice and Selections. A hogshead of Fine was taken for baling at 2[illegible]c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Very little business has been done to-day. Most buyers are holding off until after the 1st proximo, when bills for this month are payable. Stocks on hand are not large and the demand is only local. Mixed Corn has given way about 5c per bushel, otherwise prices are the same as previously. For full particulars of the condition of the market for the various articles, we refer to the following remarks given in detail.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull and the only sales of any importance to-day were 100 bbls Superfine at $9 37½ and 100 Good Extra at $12 per bbl.

CORN.—There was very little demand to-day, supplies are not large, but prices of Mixed gave way 5c per bushel, while those for White were sustained. Sales to-day were confined to 4000 sacks, of which 500 Mixed, and 1500 Mixed and Yellow at 85c, 162 Yellow at 89c, 150 and 300 Yellow at 90, 120 and 1000 White at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS.—There is very little demand but the supplies are small and the market is steady and firm. Sales to-day were confined to 350 sacks in lots at 53c per bushel.

BRAN.—The supplies are small and just about equal to the demand and prices are unchanged. About 1200 sacks were sold to-day of which 150 at $1 10 and 160 and 800 at $1 12½c per 100 lbs.

HAY.—There is a good stock on hand but very little demand. Prime Ohio is selling in a jobbing way at $21 per ton.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply. Clear Sides and Shoulders are scarce and the market is bare of Ribbed Sides. A lot of 17 casks of Clear Sides sold at 22¾c per lb. The retail demand is being supplied by dealers at 17¾c per lb for Shoulders, 22¾c for Clear Sides, and 25¾ to 26c for Sugar-cured Hams. Fancy brands command 26¾ to 27c per lb.

PORK.—There is no demand for round lots but a fair retail business is doing at $35 per bbl for Mess.

INDIA BAGGING.—There were sales last Saturday evening not previously reported, of 100 and 180 at 35c per yard. Dealers have advanced their prices and are now supplying the demand for the country at 33½c per yard in rolls and 35½c in bales.

BALE ROPE.—There is only a jobbing demand for the country which dealers are supplying at 18¾c per lb. Round lots are quoted at 18c per lb.

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 $2 for Ordinary Western. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 per gallon.

LARD.—The market is quite well supplied but there is no demand for export, and only a retail business is doing at 22 to 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 24c in kegs.

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; it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 20c for Northern, and 25 to 26c 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 25c for full weight.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes, all kinds are selling at $2 75 to $3 per bbl, according to condition, for St. Louis, $3 25 to $3 50 for Louisville. Onions $3 25 to $3 50. Apples $3 to $4 50 per bbl. Eggs $14 to $16 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 $1 80, and Western is offered at $1 10 per bushel.

HOPS.—The stock on hand is light, but there is very little demand. Belgian Hops are held at 80 to 85c per lb, American 75c per lb.

SALT.—There is an active demand for the interior, which dealers are supplying from store and warehouse at $1 85 to $1 90 per sack for Coarse, and $1 95 to $2 for Fine. The stock on hand is small. There is only one cargo of Turk's Island on hand—it is held at 65c per bushel.

WOOL.—Has been coming in more freely, and is less in demand. The stock on hand is mostly held at higher prices than buyers are willing to pay. There is a great deal of burry Wool on hand, for which there is no demand. Some 12,000 lbs Texas, unwashed, have sold at 17 to 18c per lb.

HIDES.—There are not many in the market the demand is good; prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9¼ to 9½c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—There are not many in the market, they are selling in a small way at 27c apiece.

FREIGHTS.—A bark and a ship were taken up for Bordeaux on private terms. The rates are 9/16c per lb for cotton by sail for New York and ⅛c for Boston, steam for New York 1 to 1¼c; there is no room by steam for Boston; steam for Liverpool ⅝d, sail ⅛d; sail for Havre 1⅛ to 1⅜c.

**Cattle Market.**

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 30, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 398 Texas Beeves and 339 Calves and Yearlings.
Sold: 230 Texas Beeves, 47 Calves and Yearlings, and 38 Hogs.
Stock on sale: 1716 Texas Beeves, 740 Calves and Yearlings, 90 Hogs, 486 Sheep and 33 Milch Cows.

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|---|---|---|
| Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net | — 00 | @ — 00 |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ | — 00 | @ — 00 |
| Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | — — | @ — — |
| Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head | 25 — | @ 30 — |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net | — — | @ — 1[illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head | 20 00 | @ 26 00 |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | 6 00 | @ 20 00 |
| Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head | — — | @ — 00 |
| Western Hogs, ℔ gross | — 12 | @ — 13 |
| Creole Hogs | — — | @ — — |
| Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head | 3 25 | @ 4 25 |
| Texas Sheep, ℔ head | 3 25 | @ 4 25 |
| Creole Sheep, ℔ head | — — | @ — — |
| Milch Cows, choice ℔ head | 80 00 | @ 100 00 |
| Yearlings, ℔ head | 10 00 | @ 14 00 |
| Veal, ℔ head | — — | @ — — |
| Calves, ℔ head | 8 00 | @ 14 00 |

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 31, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Ship Theo Knap, (British) Lahey, for Liverpool, Silkenstadt & co
Bark Nystadt, (Prussian) Nyberg, for Bordeaux, W R Buddendorff
Brig Cosmopolitan, (Mexican) Alcala, for Sisal and Laguna, F Camerden
Schr Gertrude, (British) Smith, for Vera Cruz, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Grey Eagle, White, from Vicksburg.
Alabama, Harrison from Shreveport.
Comet, Gool, from St Louis with 3 barges.
Cornie, Aucoine, from Thibodeaux.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, 21 days from New York, to G A Fredick & co
Bark Wm Van Name, Cook, 18 days from New York, to master

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Bark T Cushing, Rogers, from Havana 14th inst, to J B Murison & co—Cargo, 230 bxs sugar to J B Murison & co
Bark F Cushing, Rogers, from Havana 14th inst, to J B Murison & co—Cargo, 230 bxs sugar to J B Murison & co
Schr Volumnia, Ryan, from Havana 16th inst, to J B Murison & co—Cargo, 430 bxs sugar J B Murison & co—99 do J R Conner
Schr Aurora, ———, from Vera Cruz

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—sundries to order

EXPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Theo Knap—2125 bales cotton, 110 staves
BORDEAUX—Per bark Nystadt—30 bales cotton 110 do staves
SISAL AND LAGUNA—[illegible]
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Gertrude—120,000 feet lumber [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—[illegible]

**MARRIED.**

On Saturday, 28th instant, at [illegible], Mr. ADOLPHE A. GENEY to Miss ELIZABETH V. CHAFFERT. [illegible]

**DIED.**

On Monday, July 30th instant, EDGAR HENRY CENAS, aged [illegible] years. [illegible]

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

WHEREAS [illegible]
New Orleans, July 28th, 1866. WILLIAM MOORE.

**Roman Loan.**

AMERICAN ISSUE $1,000,000.

[illegible]

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.
[illegible]
Given at New York this [illegible] day of June A. D. 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.
[illegible]
M. J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feast of SS Peter and Paul, 1866.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible]
J. M. ODIN, Archbishop of New Orleans.
New Orleans, July 18th, 1866.

WHISKY! BRANDY!
**L. MANUEL,**
WINE DEALER,
**No. 50 Dumaine street,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that from and after this date he becomes the sole agent of the world known brands of Whisky Brandy and Cognac of the firm of O. Kearney & [illegible], of Cincinnati. Keeps always on hand to suit buyers a large stock of choice goods WHISKY and BRANDY, 1st Class, by taking a barrel, at $1 75 per gallon and less. Good CLARET at $41 per cask. jy25 1m

**Dr. J. A. Cantrelle**

RESUMES actively the practice of his profession. Residence—Congress street, No. 26, between Chartres (formerly Moreau) and Royal (formerly Casacalvo). jy27 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.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. J. MORGAN HALL. jy3 1m

**To Rent,**

BY the first of August, a ONE STORY HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, [illegible] No. 324. Apply within the place, or at C. A. FAGOT & CO., No. 31 Tchoupitoulas. jy2 tf

**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. jy28 1m

**Notice.**

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

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 Business at the same 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

**Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.**

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.
EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. jy6 tf

**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. 41 Vesey street.
New York, July 1st, 1866.
JOS. RIFFLARD,
JULES RIFFLARD,
HIP. E. RIFFLARD.
N. B.—Mr. F. G. Hughes has an interest in the above firm. jy7 tf e d p

**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. All syphilitic diseases, (old and new) Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, [illegible] and all Diseases arising from impure blood (in both sexes) have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of itching in twelve days.
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. jy3 tf

**Copartnership.**

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam, under the name of QUEYROUZE & BOIS, for the transaction of a general Grocery, Wine and Liquor business, as per act before Selim Magner, a Notary Public in this city.
LEON QUEYROUZE,
OSCAR BOIS,
J. AVET, in commendam,
at the Blue House, corner Bienville and Old Levee.
The undersigned continues, as heretofore, a general Commission and Importation business.
jy15 1m J. AVET.

## AUCTION SALES.

**G. DE FERIET'S SALES.**

**Bakery, Good Will, &c., at Auction, on Account of Ill-health of Owner.**

BY GABRIEL DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 4, Royal street.

TUESDAY, July 31st 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, Casacalvo street, between Peace and Union streets, Nos. 347 and 349, The BAKERY therein established, together with all the accessories and the good will thereof.

—Also—

2 Mules, 1 Horse, 3 Bread Carts, and the lease of the premises expiring on the 1st January, 1869. Terms—[illegible] jy25 td

**McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.**

**New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Bonds at Auction.**

BY McCERREN & CO. PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, August 4th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, [illegible] Fourteen first Mortgage Construction Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, of $1,000 [illegible]
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jy27 [illegible]

**S. GUINAULT'S SALES.**

**Succession of Jean Peyrusson.**

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

ON MONDAY [illegible]

**ROGERS & KINGSTON'S SALES.**

**A House and Lot on Poet street, Third District, at Auction.**

BY ROGERS & KINGSTON. H. A. Kingston, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, the 2[illegible] A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Succession of Widow W[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of J[illegible] deceased wife of [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

# 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.

**St. Peter's Church School.**

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
NO. 3, FRENCHMEN STREET, Corner of Esplanade street.
Opened June 18th, A. D. 1866.

PROFESSOR M. R. McCARTHY, A. M., Head Master, with competent assistants, male and female. [illegible] Intermediate or Grammar School $4 per month [illegible] Primary Department $2 per month [illegible]
A. D. McCOY, Proprietor and Rector.

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

PERSONS [illegible] OCTAVE MOREL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 11 Exchange Alley.

**Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.**

5 QUARTER [illegible] pipes COGNAC, [illegible] 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, [illegible]
For sale by N. A. CARRERE, 25 Bienville street.

**Cholera!**

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, [illegible]
For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

**Cotton Presses. Cotton Presses.**

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

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT [illegible] THE ENTIRE SQUARE OF GROUND with all the buildings and improvements known as the Mississippi Cotton Press [illegible] A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND [illegible]
HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
Sheriff's Office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, July 23d, 1866.

**Office City Treasurer, City Hall,**
New Orleans, July 19, 1866.

DELINQUENT Tax Payers will please take notice that on and after the 1st AUGUST, all unpaid Tax bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for suit. [illegible] All unpaid Tax bills will unreservedly be handed to the Assistant City Attorney on the above mentioned day.
J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer. jy20 tf

New Orleans, July 17, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that Denis Cronan has this day withdrawn from the firm of John Coleman & Co. [illegible]
JOHN COLEMAN,
GEORGE CRONAN,
DENNIS CRONAN.
jy20 10t

**For Sale.**

THE undersigned keeps a constant supply of the following:
FIRE-WOOD, hard and soft,
PICKETS for fencing,
CLAP-BOARDS,
SHINGLES,
BARREL STAVES and HEADS,
HALF do. do.
B. & A. SOULIE, No. 37 Bourbon street, or at the depot No. 1,380 Greatmen street, (city railroad) to E. RILLIEUX. jy13 1m

**Succession of Charles Wagner.**

ALL persons having claims against the late Charles Wagner are requested to present them to the undersigned, No. 36 Exchange Alley, up stairs.
A. DERBES, Attorney of the Executor. jy 27, 31 and 3 aug

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

WE have made HENRY FOLSOM & CO., of New Orleans sole Agents (for the State of Louisiana,) for the sale of our Fire Arms. All parties wishing to purchase Arms of our make, can obtain them of the Messrs. Folsom at the same prices and terms as at our Factory. Dealers wishing to try our Arms can do so with the privilege of returning [illegible] within thirty days from date of purchase. The arms to be paid for on delivery, and the money refunded on return of goods if unsold or unsatisfactory.
E. REMINGTON & SONS.
Referring to the above, we solicit orders for samples, on approval. It will cost nothing to give them a trial. Factory price lists will be furnished on application.
HENRY FOLSOM & CO., No. 3 Old Levee street, New Orleans. Post office address, Box 2074. jy14 1m

**Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.**

50 CASES ordinary CLARET,
50 do old CLARET [illegible] brand,
30 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, [illegible] brand.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN, No. 33 Toulouse street. jy18 1m

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**ANFOUX, Auctioneer,**

HAVING removed to a larger stand better adapted to his business at No. 17 Crossman street, rear of 27 Canal street, and having secured the services of J. A. Bertheaud as clerk, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to Real Estate, Succession, Port Wardens and Underwriters sales, [illegible] sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, Wine and Liquors, etc., and to all outdoor sales. Days of sale—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M. jy18 1m

J. M. BONNER. [illegible] GOODE. J. P. DILLINGHAM.
**BONNER, GOODE & DILLINGHAM,**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
—OFFICE—
Corner Camp and Gravier, over Canal Bank. jy21 3m

**GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,**
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. O. O. NAVAL STORES.
y6 2m No. 50 Canal street.

**Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Corner Main and Commerce Streets, HOUSTON, TEXAS,
Lewis & Co's Building, Strand, near 22d st, GALVESTON, TEXAS. jy26 tf

**Dr. SABOURIN,**
166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Between Burgundy and Dauphin. jy24 3m

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

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible] Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, and [illegible] Foundation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

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

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's Saw Mills [illegible] my25 3m

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

THE [illegible]
J. H. KREBS.

**MISCHE & CO.,**
(Successor to Barrett & Huber,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS,
71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment [illegible] feb6 6m

**LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,**
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, [illegible] the Departments and Committees of Congress. ap1 6m

**FRENCH RESTAURAT,**
7[illegible] Chartres Street 7[illegible]
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their use.
Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. [illegible]

**JACOB OTT, Carpenter.**

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cistern Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 8 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

**E. RICHARD,**
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
160 St. Ann Street 160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale a very [illegible] assortment of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES of modern style [illegible] KAVANAGH and DECKER CUSHIONS the best now in use. [illegible] Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 1716 P. O., New Orleans.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
**Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.**
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2[illegible], 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company [illegible]

[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HARRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of May, 1866.
O. H. BRAUGHN, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent in cash [illegible] have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent on the earned premiums for the year ending April 30th [illegible]
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.
HARRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. A. Adams, | Sam'l H. Kennedy, |
| C. T. Buddecke, | James J. Hanna, |
| Sam'l B. Newman, | A. Bothill, |
| P. H. Foley, | Wm. Edwards, |
| J. Norman Jackson, | A. G. Obet, |
| A. Thomson, | A. B. Reading. |

**OPENING OF THE GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST.**

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE,

Comprising the Memphis and Ohio, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

The completion of this route opens a direct all rail line from Memphis to Louisville, passing through Humboldt, Clarksville and Bowling Green, and passing within seven miles of the celebrated Mammoth Cave.

COMMENCING AUGUST 1, 1866, Trains will run through from Memphis to Louisville WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, making direct connection at Louisville via Cincinnati or Indianapolis, for principal Northern and Eastern cities. This route is 130 MILES SHORTER from New Orleans to New York than via Cairo and Chicago. [illegible]
Ask for tickets via Louisville.
J. F. BOYD, General Ticket Agent. jy20 1m

**PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.**

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[illegible]

Sunday Arrangement:

Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock to two of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.
Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. [illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

## STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on 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 times 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, 33 Carondelet street. dec5 ly

**Steam Weekly to Liverpool,**

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ...... SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...... 12
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... $90 00; Steerage ... $30 00
to London ... 95 00; to London ... 34 00
to Paris ... 105 00; to Paris ... 40 00
to Hamburg ... 95 00; to Hamburg ... 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 100 Gravier street.

**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 will sail as following:
PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... July 7
VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... Aug 4
EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... Aug [illegible]
NAPOLEON III ...... Bocande ...... Sept [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line [illegible]
VERA CRUZ, Capt. Hellard [illegible]
TAMPICO, Capt. Gilbert Pierre [illegible]
FLORIDA, Capt. ——— [illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief Cabin, including wine [illegible]
Steerage, with superior fare [illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perret, 51 Carondelet st.
[illegible] FERRILLIAT, Agent, [illegible] Carondelet street. [illegible]

**SEA SHORE LINE.**

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast low-pressure steamer CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master, will continue her trips as follows:
MONDAYS at 7 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS ... do do
THURSDAYS ... do do
SATURDAYS ... Pontchartrain R. R.
Returning will leave OCEAN SPRINGS
SUNDAY Evening
MONDAY Evening
WEDNESDAY Evening
FRIDAY Morning
On MONDAY'S TRIP [illegible]
The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
On Saturday POSITIVELY no freight will be received after [illegible]
For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, [illegible] Conti street.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**For Mandeville and Madisonville Daily, and Covington on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.**

THE elegant and favorite low-pressure and fast steamers Laura and Ella May. [illegible]
The Ella May on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock [illegible]
The Laura will leave on MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Wednesday steamer will be the Laura at 12 o'clock noon.
Sunday morning Ella May on arrival of half-past 6 o'clock train.
The Laura on arrival of half-past 7 o'clock train.
Freight for Covington to be sent no later than half-past [illegible] for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than 3 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr., 78 Chartres street.

**For Mobile and Watering Places.**

DAILY PACKETS.

TOUCHING AT BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN AND MISSISSIPPI CITY.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves TUESDAY, July 31st, on the arrival of the 12 M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mails.
Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points [illegible] office.
Freight for Mobile will be received until 10½ A. M. after which it will go per steamer of following day.
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 streets.

**For Galveston Indianola and Lavaca.**

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Galveston ...... $21 00
Do to Indianola ...... 30 0[illegible]
Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer [illegible] either of the above ports.
Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.
THE low-pressure side-wheel steamship I. C. HARRIS, Wm. Stringcomb, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor Camp and Common sts.
N. B.—Freights for Indianola and Lavaca subject to lighterage, at the expense of consignees.
Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.
Coal oil received in metal packages only.
A steamer of this line will leave every third day at above ports.

**FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To Sail on or About the 20th August.

THE splendid A 1 steamship FIRE QUEEN, Williamson, Commander, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to ASSBRIDGE, DEGAS & CO., 150 Common street.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 5th day of July, 1866.—By virtue of resolution 144 new series, of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans and in accordance with section 121 of the City Charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened Chartres (late Moreau) street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, and Royal (late Casacalvo) street, from Louisa to Congress street, according to an act entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the City of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and not incorporated and the banlieues of the same," approved April 3, 1832.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

**MADAM LA BLANCH,**
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD.
Can be Consulted at her Residence, No. [illegible] Bienville street.

IN fact, is, beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers, which are an inexplicable wonder, and worthy of the candid and unbiassed investigation of every individual. Her medical examinations, and the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are in this city matters of record, and they are also the happy cause of relieving many when our highest medical professors were despairing.
MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, added to her medical education form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember Mme La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.
N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.
Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times. Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Remember Office and Reception Rooms, [illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. V. Durand retiring from business.
V. DURAND,
JOS. RIFFLARD.
New York, July 1st, 1866. jy7 tf e d p