THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
G. F. WEISSE & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8, quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,866

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of this Parish sells office furniture, etc., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Poydras street.

G. de Ferriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

McCerren & Co. sell fourteen first mortgage bonds of the N. O. Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells office furniture, &c., at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets, First District. Also, one iron safe.

THE HON. CUTHBERT BULLITT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—In another column is a statement from the Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt of his position as an early and steadfast friend of President Johnson, and of his course in reference to the representation of the National Union Conservatives of Louisiana in the Philadelphia Convention. Those who know this gentleman have never doubted his desire to harmonize and unite all the friends of the President and of the principles in behalf of which the Convention is called. His statement is couched in language that is singularly free from recrimination, and, in its calm and dispassionate tone, it presents an instance which is as rare as exemplary in publications of a political nature. We trust that Mr. Bullitt's spirit of conciliation will be manifest in the absence of any unseemly contest for seats by rival delegations from Louisiana.

We are obliged to the steamer J. C. Harris, through her Purser, Mr. J. C. Caro, for Galveston and Houston papers of the 25th, and for other attentions. No one knows better how to dispense the courtesies and services connected with his position than Mr. Caro, and the steamer and her passengers are to be equally congratulated that he holds it.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—On our French side is given the proclamation of Gov. Wells, dated July 27th, 1866, ordering elections in twenty-seven parishes for fifty-one delegates, to fill vacancies in the Convention of 1864, reconvoked by its "President *pro tem.*" The 3d of September, not the 23d as before stated, is the day named for these elections. The document is not countersigned by the Secretary of State, but is simply attested by the Governor's Private Secretary.

A BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH.

The game of conspiracy, of rebellion, of civil war, about which revelations and denials, charges and counter charges are becoming so frequent in the North, is one from which it behooves the Southern people to severely abstain. Whatever act or utterance may seem to connect them, by direct co-operation or by any kind of complicity, with a movement, either real or imaginary, contemplating, in however remote a contingency, a resort to force for the purpose of repossessing political rights or of wresting the Government or any branch of it from an obnoxious political faction, is profoundly regrettable as it is inexpressibly pernicious. The close of the late war left the people of the States which are now excluded from Federal representation by the Radical Congress in a condition where they had no choice but to submit to the Government against which they had been fighting for independence. It was not merely military surrender; it was also a political. They gave their submission to the Government without reservation or exception as to persons or parties that might decide its counsels or the particular Department that might be foremost in shaping its policy and wielding its powers. Since then a wide breach has grown between the Executive branch and the Legislative branch of that Government. The sympathies of the Southern people are with the former.

It would be base hypocrisy, a pitiable falsehood which no one would believe, were they, for the purpose of propitiating Congress, to make a different profession. But while it would be idle to deny that they detest and dread the Radical domination in Congress, as much as they sympathize with the President and confide in his policy, it should not for a moment be forgotten that, by the terms of surrender, their obedience is pledged, not to one or another branch of the Government, not to this or that eminent official person, or class of persons, but to the Government as a collective entirety. It was the Government in this sense, employing the resources and supported in various ways by the people of twenty-four States, that, after four years of war, subjected to its authority the people of the other States arrayed in resistance to it. Whatever dissensions may occur among those entrusted by the people of the States referred to with the direction of Governmental affairs, Southern subjection to the collective authority of the Government embodied in such persons remains as a stubborn, paramount, portentous fact. In the existing situation there is but one line of safe and practicable "loyalty" for the subjected population: that is to obey the power which, in the name of the Government, is actually and visibly over them.

It would be at the peril of bringing down upon themselves the vengeance of the whole Government, for them to participate in schemes and organizations that must make them actively concerned in the quarrels and possible collisions of the different Departments of the Government. Even if such schemes and organizations looked only the defense of the Constitution and of the undoubted rights of one of the Departments against revolutionary violence, the Southern people could well afford, in perfect consistency with honor and with a wise discretion, to remit all such questions for the "powers that be," and the people of the North to settle between them, peaceably or violently as it might be.—Hence they have reason to assent to the passage of Mr. Montgomery Blair's speech to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, that implies that the "battle-fields of the new rebellion," into which, as he asserted, the Radical spirit "is hurrying the country," would be exclusively among the people of the North.

Before the people of nine or ten devastated and impoverished States could reasonably think of intervening in the contest, they should have some substantial guarantee that their intervention would not be a signal for the practical coalition of all parties and all classes in the North against them, and that the result would not be similar to that of a former memorable attempt on their part to arrest, in the name of justice and constitutional right, the progress of the same Radical spirit. If in one case, the North was found to be practically a unit, and the Government a powerful solidarity wielded with unsparing vigor against the common enemies in the South of itself and of Radicalism, it is only so the profound political change in the Northern people that could prevent the repetition, in an analogous case, of the same spectacle. It is certainly the part of prudence to await the unequivocal manifestation of such a change. It is no less proper that the Conservatives of the South should assist, in all reasonable ways, to effect the change.

Foremost among the plans for creating a successful reaction throughout the country against Radicalism, is the National Union Convention called to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. Southern Conservatives, although denied representation in Congress, can consistently participate in this Convention because it is called by Northern men who acknowledge their right to share in the National deliberations, and they are invited to give a frank display of their loyal disposition towards the Government no matter what relations they or their States may have borne towards it in the past. It will behoove them to evince only the most pacific feelings and purposes, and their alacrity to sustain the Government and maintain the Union whenever called upon to do so. As to warring any form, for theoretical rights or on account of real wrongs, the South has had enough of it, and defeat has been so deep and so far reaching little that even victory in another contest could restore her nothing of her losses and gain her nothing to repay its cost.

FROM THE BELIZE. BRITISH PROJECT OF SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT IN THE COLONY.—By the polite officers of the steamer "Exact" we are favored with a copy of the "*Colonist*," published at Belize, British Honduras, and from which we take the following:

On Monday evening about half-past eight o'clock we were agreeably surprised to hear the unmistakable sound of a New York steamer's whistle. On Tuesday morning as day dawned the steamship "Exact" was quietly riding at her anchor in our harbor, having arrived from Havana where she had put in en route from New Orleans for general repairs, having lost her rudder and received other damages.

We understand that a number of Southern gentlemen have come by her, on a visit to this Colony, with a view to make it their future home; and earnestly hope that their view of the land, and its price, will induce them to settle amongst us, and that their advent may be but the forerunner of many other such arrivals.

The National Union Club of the State of New York has elected Dr. Joseph Heine, J. H. Stants, Geo. T. Chapman, Captain George Donaldson and Joseph D. McClelland delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Resignation of Secretary Harlan. O. H. Browing His Successor.

THE SENATE APPROPRIATION FOR LEVEES VOTED DOWN IN THE HOUSE.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Alleged Complicity of Davis With the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Washington, July 27.—Mr. Harlan, this afternoon, in a brief but courteous note to the President, resigned the office of Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, July 27.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the admission of Nebraska, and also passed a joint resolution so modifying the test oath as to permit Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, to take his seat. This requires the concurrence of the House.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to the civil appropriation bill, appropriating one and a half million dollars for repairing the Mississippi levees; also, by a large majority, voted down the proposition to increase the salaries of members of Congress from $3000 to $5000.

The House Judiciary Committee made their report to-day relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination, wherein they state it is notorious that said Davis was guilty of the crime of treason according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the Committee connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln justifies the Committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee and by the officers of the Government will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction. The capture of the rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, a portion of which has been examined.

Washington, July 27.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, which was adopted, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British provinces and the United States.

The House Committee on Judiciary, accompanying their report on the subject of the alleged complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination conspiracy, report two resolutions declaring, in the first, that no legislation is necessary to secure the trial of Davis, and in the second, requesting the Executive of the United States to proceed without delay to investigate the charges made against any of the parties charged with complicity in the assassination conspiracy.

The President has nominated O. H. Browning of Illinois, for Secretary of the Interior, in place of Harlan, whose resignation takes effect on the first of September.

It is ascertained that Gen. Dix declines the mission to the Hague, and that another nomination for that position will be made.

New York, July 27.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1100 bales. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat 3 to 5 better. Pork lower—Mess $31 62. Lard steady. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Naval stores irregular. Spirits of turpentine 68 to 70c. Rosin firm at $2 75 to $8 15. Gold 150⅞. Registered 6's 109¼, coupons of '62 107¾. Treasury notes 104, 104¼, 98¼.

Louisville, July 27.—An extraordinary freshet occurred at Brush Creek, Owen county, on Monday, which carried away Mr. Noel's house, and drowning several members of his family. Many valuable horses and other stock were swept away and drowned. The loss and suffering in that locality are immense.

Louisville, July 27.—Sales 122 hhds. leaf, tobacco at good prices. Flour, superfine, $7; extra family $9 50; wheat $2 30; corn 68c; oats 45c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon, shoulders, 15¾c.; clear sides 21½c.; lard 20½c.; whisky $2 25.

The river is rising rapidly, with 8 feet of water in the canal.

Louisville, July 27.—This was the fourth day of the National Saengerbund Festival. The National Committee awarded the first prize for singing to the Orion of the West, of St. Louis. The various societies went to the Fair Grounds to-day where they partook of a collation and gave themselves up to general hilarity. This evening a magnificent ball is progressing at Saengerbund Hall which is densely crowded. The musical performances of last evening are pronounced by musical critics to have been the best and most extensive ever witnessed on the continent. Nothing has occurred to mar the festivities, save considerable dissatisfaction which was expressed at the distribution of the prizes. The exercises will terminate to-morrow by a grand excursion to Mammoth Cave, where the societies contemplate giving a concert on Sunday.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Flour firmer—Superfine $6 60 to $7, extra $7 50 to $8, family $9 50 to $10 75. Wheat active and advanced 10c. Sales $2 25 to $2 45. Corn unchanged and steady. Oats firmer at 37 to 43c. Whisky $2 27. Pork—sales 1200 bbls. at $32. Bulk meats firmer—Shoulders 15¾c, Sides 17¼. Bacon firmer—Shoulders 17c, Sides 19¾c, Clear Sides 21½c. Hams—Plain 22c, Sugar-cured 24c. Groceries firm and in good demand. Gold 149.

The warehouse of Thos. P. Burke on Second street, containing 300 bales of cotton, belonging to Carr & Luke, and considerable produce was burned to-day. Loss $50,000, mostly insured.

Savannah, Ga., July 27.—Twelve deaths from cholera are reported on Tyber for the twenty four hours ending at 12 M. To-day there were ten new cases. The decease is abating.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 27.—Passed down Grey Eagle at 7 P. M., and up Nicholas Longworth at 9 P. M. River falling.

Mobile, Ala., July 27.—Cotton, sales to-day 1000 bales, Middlings 31 to 32c, sales for the week 2400 bales, receipts for the week 702 against 826 bales last week. Exports 572 bales. Stock 35,108 bales.

Southwest Pass, July 27.—Arrived this afternoon, American bark William Vanname, L. P. Cook, master, 18 days from New York with a cargo of merchandise, consigned to the following merchants: D. Gorran, J. H. Keep, Shepard, Abbot & Co., J. Gauche, T. M. Moore, S. Wolf, Marks & Co., Levi and Navra, C. Jaubert & Co., McIntire & Applegate, Wheelock, Finlay & Co., S. Locke, A. & M. S. S. Co., Price, Hone & J., A. W. Dean, Blake & Tower, Dudley & Nelson, Sandford & Black, Chas. Raymond, L. Sturtevant & Co., D. Blum & Frank Bridge & Son, T. Padra, E. C. Palmer & Co., S. Todd & Co., G. H. Vinton, C. Heartwell, W. H. Burwell, A. D. Grieff, T. Schein, C. C. Sampson, D. Kelham & Co., M. C. Roberts & Co., Pothoff & Knight, A. C. Wilburn, Carmichael & Co., Buckner, Newman & Co., W. H. Henning & Co., Gordon & Hinks, A. Simon, Saml. E. Moore & Co., O. Czarnuskie, A. Schwartz, E. J. Hart & Co., J. Hastings, E. Miolon & Corder, J. & J. Tardos, E. M. Ivens & Co., Fatjo & Marks, F. R. Duncan, T. K. Finlay, H. S. Hall, & Co., E. Malhenay, W. P. Converse & Co., S. Thompson & Co., P. Gelpi & Co., Schneider & Zuberbier, J. Phelps, Rice Bros. & Co., Ranche & DeBar, J. Payne, Thomas Sutter, W. H. McLellan, New Orleans Carrollton Railroad Company, J. Syme, D. M. Hildreth & Co., O. E. Hall & Co., Slark & Stauffer, W. S. Stauffer, W. S. McCracken, I. J. Adams & Co., Page & Bradford, McStea, Value & Co., Kantz & B. R. R. Hunt, L. Fix, Stevens & Seymour, B. Nautre, G. Lenmont, G. & F. Searing & Co., G. Langman.

The ship Lisbon is still on the bar. Tide very low.

The bark Bay Ben Dixon is at anchor inside, bound out. It has been storming all the afternoon. Wind S. W., fresh.

The steamer Admiral Foote passed up at 11 A. M.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The Austrians, Not the Prussians, Defeated—Gold and Cotton in New York To-Day—From Southwest Pass.

New York, July 27.—The Prussians were victorious at Aschaffenburg and not defeated as was stated in yesterday's evening telegrams.

New York, July 27.—Arrived, steamer Rover, from Mobile. Gold, 150⅝. Sterling exchange dull, at 110¼ for sight.

Wool quiet; no sales of Texas. Cotton firm. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat 1 to 3c higher. [illegible] pork lower; mess $31 80; lard quiet. Beef steady. [illegible] 107⅝; ditto of '64, 105¾; ditto of '65, 105⅞; 10-40s, 98¼. U. S. 6's coupons of [illegible]. Treasury notes 103⅛ to 107⅞.

Southwest Pass, July 27.—Arrived this morning and went up in tow, British bark Rochester, C. H. Davey, master, from Liverpool via Mobile, with a cargo of coal and salt, consigned to master on board.

The French bark Maximilian, from Mobile, in ballast, consigned to W. R. Buddendorff, arrived in at Passe à l'Outre, yesterday, and will go up in the same tow.

The ship reported at the bar yesterday is the ship Lisbon, from Boston, with a cargo of ice.

Two barks tried to bring her in this morning, but stuck her aground to the eastward of the channel.

Weather cloudy; wind N. N. W., fresh.

National Union Convention.

The recent action of the National Union and Andrew Johnson Clubs of New Orleans, with a view to securing a proper representation of the people of Louisiana in the National Union Convention about to be holden at Philadelphia, having furnished the pretext to a portion of the press of this city for bringing my name before the public, I deem it highly proper, as well as due to the community in which I have resided for the last thirty-five years, to state without comment the unvarnished facts.

This State sent Delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Johnson for the Vice Presidency of the United States. That delegation of which I was a member selected me as its Chairman, and in the Convention as well as out of it, I was and have been since a warm supporter of Mr. Johnson, as every one who knows me will bear testimony. The National Convention appointed me to represent the State of Louisiana on the National Executive Committee. The lamentable occurrence which deprived the Government of its Chief Magistrate gave rise to much excitement and unpleasant comment on Mr. Johnson, who had become President by the act of an assassin. Acting upon the principle that "a friend in need is a friend indeed," conjointly with other friends of Mr. Johnson, "The Andrew Johnson Club of Louisiana" was organized, to defend him against loud mouthed defamers, persecutors and enemies. The partiality of friends recognizing me as an unflinching supporter of Mr. Johnson, selected me as the President of the Club.

During the past winter for causes it is needless here to mention, the National Union Club was formed—as a Representative Union man I was elected as its presiding officer—quite a number of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, objecting to the apparent political character of our Clubs, united, as citizens, under the cognomen of Constitutional Union Association, proclaiming their sole object to be the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. This association selected Judge Christian Roselius as their President. Committees were named in Washington City with the view of sustaining the President of the United States. With these committees, members of the above mentioned associations conferred casually when they happened to be in Washington.

A committee composed of as distinguished members of the Bar, as Louisiana can boast of, was selected to prepare and submit an address to the people. Several were submitted; and after a full and free discussion of over two months, that of Mr. Roselius, President of the Constitutional Union Association, was adopted, by all of the associations and published as their embodied expression of sentiments. And at the same time the two Clubs, acting in concert with the Constitutional Union Association, published the names of the persons selected by them conjointly as Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

During my absence across the Lake on the Sunday morning of its publication, it appears that a committee from the Central Executive Democratic Committee called to see Judge Roselius in relation to the address and its object, to whom he answered "that party organizations could have nothing to do with the selection of Delegates; that the movement was a National one, irrespective of party distinctions. That if the application was made by them as citizens, he would most cheerfully co-operate with them as members of the same Association, formed for no other purpose than the salvation of the Constitutional Union." On my return on Tuesday I met Generals Gordon Granger and F. J. Herron, who informed me of what had taken place, and expressed a desire that I should see Col. Ogden, Chairman of the Democratic Central Executive Committee. We met according to arrangement at the St. Charles Hotel, and fully agreed upon the necessity for harmony among the friends of Mr. Johnson, but Col. Ogden thought it too late for action in the premises, though he said he would submit the matter to his Committee the following evening. The only evidence of the action of the Committee was the unanimous adoption of Mr. Kenner's resolution, published in the morning papers. When a week had elapsed without hearing from Col. Ogden, I addressed him the following note, from which it will be seen that if harmony does not exist among the friends of the President the fault lies not with me. I make this explanation as I am on the eve of departure from the city for some time.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.
New Orleans, July 28th, 1866.

State Central Executive Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1866.

At a meeting of the State Central Executive Committee, held in Parlor P St. Charles Hotel, on the 13th instant, the following resolution, offered by Mr. D. F. Kenner, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic Central Executive Committee, and a list of the delegates be sent to each paper published in the country, with the request that the same be published, and that the Chairman of the Parish Executive Committees be requested to hold parish meetings to ratify the nominations made by the State Central Committee in all those parishes whose delegates have not been removed from the city that the parish delegates cannot be present at the State Ratification Convention to be held in this city on the 24th instant.

A true copy. H. D. OGDEN,
President pro tem.
Attest: C. W. CULBERTSON,
Secretary pro tem.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19th, 1866.
Col. H. D. Ogden,
Chairman of the Democratic Central Executive Committee.

SIR: I had the honor of conferring with you at the request of Major General Gordon Granger and General F. J. Herron on Thursday the 12th. We agreed upon the necessity for harmony among the friends of the President and parted with the understanding that you would see your committee, and consult them in reference to the matter. Hearing nothing further from you, we have caused to be published in the morning's *Picayune* our selection of delegates. Desiring it impolitic at least to have delegations of the friends of the President attend the Philadelphia Convention in an attitude of hostility to each other. We desire it proper to confer with you as to the best means of avoiding that contingency.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CUTHBERT BULLITT,
President Andrew Johnson Club of Louisiana.

An Italian View of the French Emperor's Mediation.

(Milan, July 8th, correspondence of the London Times.)

A monster shell falling from the sky and exploding in the Piazza del Duomo would not have caused more astonishment, and scarcely could have occasioned greater consternation, than did the extract from the *Moniteur* published here yesterday afternoon. At first there was a tendency to incredulity, persons who were told of it thought they were hoaxed, and demanded to see the news in print. I was in Milan in 1859 when the news of the treaty of Villafranca came, and certainly the surprise and shock were by no means so great as on the present occasion. The predominant sentiment is one of profound discontent. In the numerous groups that yesterday formed in the streets and squares so soon as the intelligence transpired, on 'Change in the afternoon, at night in the *cafés* and in the crowds that assembled outside them, discussing the event, not a single pleased or contented countenance was to be seen. Gloom overspread every face, all looked either angry or dejected.

Italy has gone to war not only for Venetia, but for the military reputation that has hitherto been denied her, and for a high place among nations. It was her pride to stand alone, at least on this side of the Alps, against the armies of Austria, and she was confident of emerging from the strife not only as an aggrandized State, but as a great Power. Venetia was not to be bought or ceded. Italy owed it to herself to assert her right on the battle field, and to wrest by the force of her unaided arms her last province from the usurper. To this effect wrote the Florence *Nazione* yesterday morning, and, as that paper is believed to be Ricasoli's special organ, the words were much quoted last night—quoted hopefully, as if there was a chance of this government's rejecting the proposed armistice. "Are we always to be indebted to Paris?" ask some. "Is Italy never to be allowed to *fare da se*?" inquire others. "What is to be got for the transfer to us of the province which Austria gives up to him?" But in answer to this last question it is generally declared that whatever Napoleon is to take for his brokerage must be taken elsewhere than in Italy.—Cession here would mean revolution. The government will have enough to do as it is to keep things quiet if the war is to be considered as really at an end. The moment is an unfortunate one at which to leave off.

While making the best they can of it, and lauding the valor and tenacity displayed by their troops, the Italians still cannot help feeling that the battle of the 24th of June was a defeat—an honorable one if you please, but still a defeat—in consequence of which the army recrossed the frontier and retired several miles beyond it. No amount of special pleading can rid us of these hard facts. And, then, only two days ago, not forty-eight hours before the pacific but humiliating settlement of the conflict is proposed, Garibaldi and the corps of red shirts must needs fight and get beaten. You will easily understand that it goes grievously against the grain with so susceptible a people as the Italians to sheathe the sword under these circumstances. And accordingly every one is for carrying on the war. Hopes are built on Baron Ricasoli, who hurried off to camp the night before last, and returned to Florence yesterday. People express confidence in his patriotism and independent spirit. He is the last man to truckle to France or to suffer a blemish on the honor of Italy. At the same time, if Prussia accepts the armistice, what can Italy do? But what if Prussia, elated by her triumphs, confident in the tremendous weapons that mow down battalions at a time and leave no chance of victory even to the most valiant enemy, and bent upon completing his adversary's humiliation by occupying his capital, were to reject the armistice? The case is unlikely, but were it to occur, every flag that yesterday was furled and taken in, and thousands more besides, would flaunt from Milan's windows, and the city would witness an explosion of joy, enthusiasm and bellicose ardor such as even the declaration of war was insufficient to produce.

No man ever stood a better chance of being hated for his benefits than Napoleon III. does in Italy. I am glad that I have chanced to find myself in Milan at this moment, for nowhere better than in this great and flourishing city, the second in Italy for population, the first for industry, spirit and progress, could the pulse of the country be felt and the tendency of public opinion detected.

WHAT PRUSSIA WENT TO WAR FOR.—A dispatch from Berlin of July 9th says:

An article of some importance has been published in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Austrian proposals of peace. The writer expresses his belief that nothing could more plainly show to what extremities Austria has been reduced by the success of the Prussian arms than the proposals which have been submitted to the Emperor of the French. Nevertheless, the total silence on the subject of the "just claims of Prussia" is anything but gratifying. Prussia did not go to war to conquer Venetia for the Italians, and this even France must admit, "which was as magnanimous as to wage war for the 'idea' of United Italy, when the latter was too weak to carry out [illegible] idea for herself." He then goes on to say: "We [illegible] took up arms against the threats of Austria, and then [illegible] German unity. In the first instance the object of our [illegible] efforts was to obtain the guarantee that Austria should not again be in a position to convulse at pleasure the peace of Germany and of Europe. In the second instance we determined to achieve the unity of Germany in place of the hitherto existing dualism, and such unity of course under the leadership of that State of the two German powers which is able to conduct it. The battle-fields in Bohemia testify which that State is.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock, A. M.	Fahrenheit,	82 deg.
12 " M.	"	82 "
3 " P. M.	"	86 "
6 " M.	"	86 "

Mass Meeting.—A mass assembled last evening at Mechanics' Institute to advocate the new fangled doctrine of Universal Suffrage, the reconstruction policy of the Radical Congress, and amend the State Constitution so as to give equal rights to all without distinction of race or color.

In anticipation of a more numerous assemblage a stand was erected in front of the Institute for the accommodation of speakers. A considerable portion of the assemblage were attracted to the meeting by mere curiosity. The speakers, among whom were Judge Hawkins, John Henderson, Michael Hahn, were very virulent and abusive in the ventilation of their doctrine. Their language was marked by coarse and emphatic invectives which were listened to by the eager mass with enthusiastic approbation, as the wild plaudits of the gathering attested.

The Chief of Police with commendable zeal established a strong cordon of officers around the Institute to preserve order, and allow no interference in the proceedings.

Attempted Rape.—William Yancey (colored) was arraigned yesterday before Assistant Recorder Moore, charged with assault and battery and attempt to commit a rape on Miss Elizabeth McGriel, (white,) who testified that on the night of July 8th, about 9 o'clock, while witness and her aunt were seated in Coliseum Square the accused advanced towards them and commenced prodding her with a stick which he had in his hand; witness remonstrated; he replied, that "whites and blacks were all one now, he had money enough to go up to St Louis and procure a white wife." Witness ordered him off, and threatened to have him arrested. He seized her by the wrist, insisting at the same time that witness should accompany him to his room. Witness and her aunt both screamed, and the police coming up rescued her from further violence.

Yancey was held in $1000 bail for his appearance before the First District Court to answer the above charge. He was also arraigned on two other charges and held in a similar amount on each.

Seriously Wounded.—A man named Francis Genois, while on the Levee, near the Vegetable Market, about 7 o'clock, Thursday evening, was assaulted by some parties unknown and received a severe cut on the right side of the face, extending from the mouth to the ear.

Stolen Property Recovered.—Eighty eight pair of shoes, said to have been stolen from the steamboat Annie Wagley and identified by Capt. Campere as his property, were recovered by virtue of a search warrant, in the house occupied by Peter Conley, No. 17 Front street.

Burglary and Rape.—John Holly and John Snapper, who were arrested several days ago by officers Cummings and Pecora, were arraigned yesterday before Assistant Recorder Moore, with having burglariously entered a dwelling in the Fourth District, knocking down the colored servant girl, violating her person, and subsequently decamping with a lot of silver ware and other valuables to the amount of several hundred dollars. The Recorder refusing to take bail, the accused were committed to prison to await trial.

Recorder Letter's Court.—William Kelly charged with disturbing and threatening an officer while in the discharge of his duty, was required to pay a fine of $10.

Theo. Jahan, charged with violating a city ordinance by posting bills on street corners, was discharged.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Wm. Dorty, charged with assault and battery by Sarah McKoy, (c,) was acquitted and prosecutrix fined five dollars.

Thos. Egan and John Carrigan, charged with stealing eighty-eight pairs of shoes from the steamer "Annie Wagley," were remanded for a further hearing.

Frank Meyer, for stealing ten shirts from A. A. Becket, on Old Levee street, was sent to the workhouse for three months.

Recorder Abell's Court.—Assistant Recorder Moore presiding—Geo. Wilson was arraigned, charged by B. H. Rogers with appropriating his trunk containing property to the amount of $99. The case was continued until August 7th.

Aleck Holson, C. McDay and Hen Mitchell, all colored, was arraigned, charged with highway robbery. They were held in $250 bail each to answer August 3d.

Provisions for the Execution in Louisiana of the Homestead Act for Freedmen and Others.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 25, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No. 7.

In order to carry out the provisions of Circular, No. 7, Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, July 2d, 1866, the following is announced:

I. J. J. Seville, is appointed Agent under the auspices of this Bureau, for the location of Homesteads under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1866, who will give the necessary information, and execute all legal documents required to enable loyal refugees or freedmen to avail themselves to this law.

II. The fees to be charged for the selection, location, and survey of said Homesteads will be fixed by the Bureau, subject to the approval of the Commissioner at Washington.

III. All persons desirous of availing themselves of this easy mode of acquiring a Homestead, should immediately make their application, as the time expires by its own limitation on the 1st of January, 1867.

By command of Brevet Major General A. BAIRD, U. S. Vols.,
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Ass't. Adj't. General.

OFFICIAL.

War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington, July 2, 1866.

(CIRCULAR No. 7.)

The attention of the Assistant Commissioners of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, is called to an Act of Congress for the disposal of the public lands, "for homestead actual settlement," in those States, approved by the President June 21st, 1866.

By the provisions of this Act, Freedmen, and Whites who can take an oath that they have not borne arms against the United States, have the exclusive right till Jan. 1, 1867, of entering public lands in the following manner:

The applicant must make an affidavit that he is at the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is for his exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and upon filing the said affidavit with Register or Receiver of public lands, at the land office of the District in which the lands are located, and the payment of five dollars, the applicant can enter not more than eighty acres of land, and take immediate possession.

If at the end of five years, the land has been held and cultivated by the applicant, a patent giving him full right and legal title to the land will be issued, upon the payment of five dollars.

Assistant Commissioners should make themselves familiar with all the provisions of this act intended to extend the privilege of securing homesteads from public lands to loyal whites and freedmen; giving them till January 1st, 1867, special opportunities of obtaining homes, secure from any interference likely to occur. Information of the location and quality of lands, the manner of entry, the advantage of this offer of the Government, the increased security, and the many reasons for companies of these people entering lands, lying contiguous, should be collected and presented in the strongest manner.

Public lands can be entered at the following land offices located in the States named: Alabama—Montgomery; Mississippi—Jackson; Louisiana—New Orleans; Arkansas—Little Rock, Washington, and Clarksville; Florida—Tallahassee.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

The Emperor of France and Italian and German Unity.

(From the London Times, July 10.)

To whatever causes it may be owing the Italians have not been victorious, and they must not be too downcast if it was the Prussians who won Venetia for them. Nor ought they to feel any qualms about receiving the boon at the hands of France. The Emperor Francis Joseph acted on this occasion as he did seven years ago with respect to Lombardy; but he was now probably actuated by the consideration that the Italians, bound as they were by the terms of their Prussian convention, could not be treated with directly, and the straits to which he was reduced admitted of no delay.

The arrangement of the German question will not be equally smooth work. The Emperor of the French ought to feel with respect to it all the difference that exists between what is international and what is simply national. It is possible that Prussia may, out of deference to the neutral powers, forego all the advantages she has won by war, and renounce all ideas of territorial aggrandizement. But she ought not, and she probably will not, give up her scheme of a national Parliament.

What the results of the convocation of such an assembly may be it is not easy to forecast; but, if it ended by establishing the supremacy of Prussia, the all but absolute mediatization of the minor princes, the great diminution of Austrian ascendancy, and, in one word, the "unification" of Germany as a great State in all matters concerning its military organization and the management of its external affairs—in this, we say, were the upshot of an appeal to the vote of the German people, it would certainly be unwise for the neutrals to interfere with it. It is only by the greatest moderation and self-denial, not only on the part of the combatants, but also of the mediators, that we may prevent the extension of the war far beyond its present limits. Whoever touches Prussia now will have to deal with the whole of Germany, with the Germany of 1813. Talk of compensation for the sake of the balance of power, and the cry "*Sie sollen es nicht haben*" will rise irrepressible from the Rhine to the Vistula.

Will the Emperor of the French have any desire or any interest in interfering with the legitimate aspirations of German nationality? Will he depart from the line he has always followed as the promoter and champion of national principles? He has, indeed, always been more partial to confederacies than to united nations. We all remember how he objected on principle to the union of Italy, in a single kingdom, and recommended a confederacy of five, three, or, at [illegible] least, two States; but when the Italians proved that they [illegible] aspire to unity, the Emperor hesitated to undo the [illegible] work of Cavour and Garibaldi. It is greatly to be desired that with respect to German, no less than Italian affairs, he should allow himself to be influenced by what he calls "*La logique des faits.*"

Mission from Secretary Seward to Napoleon—A Plan of Settlement for Maximilian and Canada.

(From the London Shipping Gazette, July 9.)

Mr. Seward's (Secretary Seward's son) visit to Paris has opened with several interviews with the Emperor and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The object of these conferences is understood to be the solution of the difficulties which impede an immediate settlement of the Mexican question. One writer states that Mr. Seward is endeavoring to "bring about an understanding between France and the United States with regard to Canada." It is, however, hard to see in what way French interests are concerned with British North America. If Mr. Seward has any arrangement to make on this subject he will probably do so with Lord Stanley, to whom and to whose government he is scarcely likely to be so strongly opposed as he would be to a Ministry of which the guiding spirits were Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

Passengers per steamship Clinton from Brazos Santiago and Galveston:

Gen Mower, Col Bingman, Col A N Shipley, Capt Cass, Capt J Paulson, Capt T O Barden, Capt W W Peters, Lieut Wm Pomeroy, Lieut J Buckley, Col Bravo, Geo C A Fuller, Mr Brolt and wife, J L Osborne, J Hodges, J Putnack, S B Stern, J B Gauche, E Bustillos, Father McGee, A H Critner, W Kepper, Mrs Moses and child, Mrs Sorrer and 2 children, H M Gale, T J Parker, J B Thomas, J Severn, P Myrol, C McCarty and wife, Mr Buffalo and wife, Mr Lewis, Mr Levi, Mr Grieve, Mr Rosenberg, Mr Hirsche, Mr Hart, Mr Walsh, Mr Holt, Mr Puddlents, Mr Brown, Mr Wyner, Mr Garcia, Mr Bonnes and others.

The following passengers arrived from Indianola and Galveston yesterday per steamship I. C. Harris:

Mr Robinson and lady, Mrs Edinger, Mrs Leckers, 3 children and servant, Mrs Gilson and child, Mrs Geary and child, Mrs Eswhard and sons, Mr Nevison, wife and 2 sons, Mrs Gunterman, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Menard, Mrs Hutchinson, Mrs Sharp and servant, Miss Lucy Smith, Messrs Faichart, Story, Robinson, Lane, Taylor, Dwyer, Davidson, Alexander, McMan, Heiman, Lincoln, Boshell, Bishot, Seward, Schwartz, Gooterman, Seyara, Langdon, Baldwin, Seymour, Webb, Hiedman, Fink, Richards, Foulkes, Smith, Sampson, Wilson, Elliott, Williamson, Barnes, Aloes, Cavane—I on deck.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, 1866.

The general market exhibited but little activity to-day, the movement in every department of trade being on a moderate scale, except in our leading staple, which was in good request, and commanded full prices, the sales amounting to 1800 bales, adding somewhat to the basis of Exchange.

Until the receipt of the 11 A. M. telegrams from New York, Gold was at a stand still, and purchases could have been made at 148, but the intelligence being favorable holders advanced their pretensions and asked 148¾ to 149. At a later hour the market showed less firmness and closed at 148. There were no sales at the first Board, at the second Board $4000, 1000 and 3000 sold at 148. In the open market $2500 and a small amount sold at 148, $10,000 at 148¼, $43,000, 3000, 10,000, and two lots of 15,000, at 148⅜, and $18,500, 7500 and 11,000 at 148⅝. The transactions in Silver included $1000 in American half dollars at 140. A small amount of Mexican dollars sold at 150, and $2000 at 151.

There was very little movement in Foreign Exchange, and the only sales within our observation were £1000 Bank Sterling at 161, and £1400 for gold at 107. In France we noticed a sale of 30,000 A1 commercial at 4.50. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 156 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158 for good clear, 159 to 160 for A1 to first class, and 161 for bank and francs at 3.57½ to 3.50 for A1 commercial, and 3.47½ to 3.40 for bank.

We have again to notice a fair supply of Domestic Exchange. There was a very good counter demand. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ discount to par. The sales outdoors included $2500 New York sight at ¼ discount, and $10,000 one days sight on [illegible], $20,000 Boston ¼ [illegible], $10,000 ten and fifteen days sight at [illegible], $10,000 fifteen days sight on Boston at [illegible], and $10,000 sixty days sight on New York at 2 per cent discount.

The Stock market was quite inactive. There were no sales at the Board. Outside 30 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at $[illegible] and 50 at $2[illegible]. Yesterday, not before reported, 118 shares [illegible] sold at $[illegible].

We noticed in our last report a sale of 40 shares Opelousas Railroad at $[illegible]. This was correct. We learn, however, that there were subsequent sales, not reported until to-day, of 310 shares at $[illegible], 200 at [illegible] and 50 at $[illegible]. There was no connection between the sale early in the day at $[illegible] and that made at a later hour at $[illegible]. The market was previously quoted at $[illegible].

We now quote Bank of Louisiana at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Canal Bank [illegible] shares at $[illegible]; Citizens Bank at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Louisiana State Bank at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Mechanics and Traders Bank [illegible] shares at $[illegible]; Union Bank at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Bank of New Orleans at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Southern Bank at $[illegible] to 100; Merchants Bank at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Crescent City Bank at $[illegible] to 42 [illegible]; Bank of America at $[illegible] to 130; First National Bank at $120 to 122 50; City National Bank at $118; Louisiana National Bank at $100; City Railroad at $125 50 to [illegible]; Pontchartrain Railroad at $100 to 101; Carrollton Railroad $[illegible] paid at $21 to [illegible]; Jackson Railroad at $[illegible] to 10; Opelousas Railroad at $[illegible]; Gas Light at $[illegible] to [illegible]; Water Works at $[illegible]; Union Insurance Company $[illegible] paid at $[illegible]; Hope Insurance Company at $[illegible].

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at [illegible], and the Railroad Issues at 81 to 86 according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State Sixes at 78 to [illegible]; Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at [illegible].

Nothing of any moment transpired in Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at [illegible] per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at [illegible]. Dealers pay the inside rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7½ to 12½ per cent discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at 8 to 9 per cent discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, July 27, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened with a moderate inquiry, but at a later hour the movement assumed more animation, and 1800 bales changed hands at rather stiffer rates than were realized yesterday. The transactions, no doubt, would have been on a more liberal scale, had factors been less stringent in their pretensions. Eleven brokers participated in the business. With the remarks that the prices paid were fully up to our figures, we continue to quote as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c, Good Ordinary 29 to 31, Low Middling 32 to 34, and Middling 35 to 36. The sales for the past three days amount to 3300 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 8300, against 6700 last week. The stock has also been reduced by further shipments on planters' account, which, of course, are not included in the sales reported. The receipts proper for the week, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements,) comprise 1161 bales, against 1396 last week, showing an increase of 75 bales. The week's exports embrace 4553 bales, 3044 of which were to foreign ports, and 3609 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 83,[illegible]
Received to-day	721
Received previously	712,533—743,254
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day for Providence	none
Cleared previously	752,663—752,663
Stock on hand	93,830

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts since yesterday. The market is nearly bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, but the supplies of the foreign production are fair, though not large. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, however, and only a retail business is doing. A lot of 11 hhds Good Fair to Fully Fair Louisiana Sugar sold at 11½c per lb. Cuba Sugar is selling in a jobbing way at 12½ to 13½c for Nos. 12 and 13, 14 to 14½c for Nos 14 and 15, 15½ to 16½c for Nos 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¾c for Nos 19 and 20. Small retail lots command a fraction higher. There is nothing doing in Molasses, beyond a retail business at 55c per gallon for Cuba. There is no demand for round or cargo lots, but they could not be purchased for less than 52½c per gallon. There were none but retail sales of Sugar previously during the week at the above prices. Of Molasses, 300 hhds Cuba sold at 50c, 20 bbls Common Louisiana on private terms, and 4 bbls, old, Louisiana, good color but light, at 50c per gallon. Week's receipts 36 hhds Sugar, 53 bbls Molasses from Louisiana; cleared 9 hhds Sugar, 180 bbls Molasses. The foreign imports comprise 266 hhds Sugar, 185 hhds and 20 tierces Molasses.

TOBACCO.—The enquiry on foreign account we have previously noticed still continues, and there were sales to-day of 150 hhds Kentucky lugs at prices ruling within the range of the quotations below, which we repeat. Previously during the week, there were sales of 175 hhds, all taken for the French contract. We quote 4 to 5c for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5½ to 7c for Good do, 7½ 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. Week's receipts 521 hhds; cleared 91 hhds.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The general market has exhibited very little animation to-day. The demand is limited and only local, but the stocks on hand are small, and prices are about the same as previously. We refer to the following remarks, which are given in detail, for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull, and the sales to-day were confined to 600 bbls, of which 100 Superfine at $8 62½; 200 Good Extra, in two equal lots, at $12 50, and 100 very Choice Extra at $14 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $8 75 per bbl. The previous sales for the week comprise 6300 sacks in small lots to dealers at $7 for Fine, $8 50 to $8 75 for Superfine, $10 to $10 50 for Low Extra, $11 75 to $12 50 for Good Extra, $12 75 to $14 for Choice do, and $14 25 to $15 per bbl for very Choice Extra. Week's receipts 10,643 bbls—cleared 2029 bbls.

BRAN.—The market is steady and firm. There were sales of 1000 sacks to-day, of which 300, 300 and 400 at $1 12½ per 100 lbs. The supply and demand have both been fair during the week, and 1300 sacks were sold previously at $1 12 to $1 12½ per 100 lbs. Week's receipts 3865 sacks—cleared 250 sacks.

OATS.—Are in light supply and in fair demand at firm prices. About 800 sacks were sold to day, of which 100 Prime at 52c, 200 at 52½c, 200 and 300 at 53c per bushel. Prices have ruled in favor of sellers, and have advanced ½c during the week. The previous sales embraced 4500 sacks at 48c for Inferior, and 51 to 53c per bushel for Prime and Choice. Week's receipts 1879 sacks—cleared 484 sacks.

HAY.—The market continues very dull. There is no demand for large or round lots, and small lots sell slowly at $23 per ton for Prime Ohio. It is retailing at $24 per ton. Previously 900 bales were sold, in small lots, at $17 per ton for [illegible] ordinary St. Louis, and $23, $23 50 and $24 per ton for Prime [illegible] Ohio river. Week's receipts 584 bales—cleared 300 bales.

CORN.—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with a fair supply and moderate demand. Sales to-day were confined to 1000 sacks at previous prices, viz: 220 Mixed at 90c; 300 White at $1 10, 140 and 150 at $1 12½ per 100 lbs. Prices have not shown any fluctuations during the week, and the previous sales comprised 17,800 sacks at 90 to 92½c per bushel for Mixed, Yellow and Yellow Mixed, 92 to 92½c for Yellow, and $1 10 to $1 12½ per bushel for White. Week's receipts 21,131 sacks—cleared 6780 sacks.

PORK.—The market is well supplied, but continues very dull. There is no demand for round lots of Mess, for which holders are asking $34 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 50 to $35 per bbl. The previous sales of the week were confined to 205 bbls Mess, in three lots, at $34 to $34 50 per bbl. Prime has been retailing at $29, and Prime Mess at $29 50 to $30 per bbl. There is some Pork in the market, improperly packed, which is selling at much lower prices. Week's receipts 536 bbls—cleared 85 bbls.

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, 20¾ to 21c for ribbed Sides, 22c for clear Sides and 25¾ to 26c for sugar cured Hams. Fancy brands sugar cured Hams command 27c per lb. Only a retail business has been doing during the week, and the principal previous sales were confined to 40 casks in lots of 10 casks at 17¾c per lb for Shoulders, 21c for Clear Ribbed Sides, and 22c per lb for Clear Sides. Week's receipts 720 casks—none cleared.

BALE ROPE.—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 18c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 18½c per lb. Previously, a lot of 200 coils sold at 18c per lb. Week's receipts 1527 coils—cleared 40 coils.

INDIA BAGGING.—The demand is very active and prices are still advancing. There were sales to-day of 150 bales on the landing at 35c per yard, and 225 bales to arrive at the same prime, showing a total advance for the week of 2½c per yard. Previously, about 100 bales were sold at 32½c, 33½c, and 34½c per yard. The stock on hand is small.

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. Week's receipts 390 bbls—cleared 93 bbls.

LARD.—The market continues very dull. There is only a small retail business doing at 22 to 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 24c in kegs. There has not been any movement during the week, and the present retail prices show a decline of 1c per lb. Week's receipts 154 tierces, 125 kegs—cleared 52 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, and a pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 18 to 20c for Northern, and 20 to 23c for English Dairy.

STAR CANDLES.—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 28c per lb for 12 oz, 24c for 14 oz, 21½c for 11 oz and 25c for full weight.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 to $4 per bbl, according to condition, for St. Louis, $3 25 to $3 50 for Louisville. Onions $4 25 to $4 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 11 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11¼ to 11½c.

SALT.—[illegible] selling at [illegible] per [illegible].

MALT.—[illegible] very little demand. [illegible] jobbing at $1 80, and Western is offered at $[illegible] 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 75 to $2 for Fine. The stock on hand is small. There is only one cargo of Turks Island on hand and it is held at [illegible] per bushel.

COFFEE.—[illegible] for demand and the market is steady and firm. There were sales from first hands yesterday of 600 sacks Fair to Good Fair Rio at 18c per lb, gold. The medium grades are in fair supply, but the low and higher grades are scarce. Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at 27 to 27½c per lb, currency, for Low Fair to Fair Rio. Imported since the war 14,000 sacks from Rio. Total sales from first hands, the past week, 1300 bags. Gold quotation to-day, 148. We quote Rio Coffee from first hands at 19 lb for Prime, and 17 to 18c for Good Fair to Prime. Stock in first hands 2300 sacks.

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 11 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 9 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 35c apiece.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been sales of 20, 30 and 22 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 70 to 75c per gallon. It is retailing at 75c to 76c per gallon. Prices of Rosin have declined. It is now selling in small lots at $2 to $3 per bbl for No. 3, $4 to $5 for No. 2, $5 to $6 for No. 1 and $7 for No. 1 White. Pitch $5, Tar $3 to $4 per bbl.

FREIGHTS.—A bark was taken up for New York yesterday at 9-16d per lb for Cotton. There is not much doing, but the rates are firm at [illegible] per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour by steam for New York. We quote ⅝d for Cotton by sail for New York, and Boston [illegible] for Cotton by sail to Liverpool, and 14c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 27, 1866.

Arrived during the past week: 1523 Texas Beeves, 1,783 Calves and Yearlings, 2[illegible] Hogs, 1[illegible] Sheep and 7 Milch Cows.

Sold: 1[illegible] Texas Beeves, 1,355 Calves and Yearlings, 234 Hogs, 652 Sheep and 29 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 251 Texas Beeves, 445 Calves and Yearlings, 150 Hogs, 8 2[illegible] Sheep and 27 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 28, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Brig Clique Sorrello, (Ital) Messina, for Cette (France) C Tremoulet.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Tappahannock, Hutchings, from Apalachicola to Merritt, Dunham, McKinnell & co—1st district 17.

Steamship I C Harris, Scrimgeour, from Indianola via Galveston to C Harris—1st district 16.

U S Transport Steamship Clinton, [illegible], from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

T D Hine, Worley, from Jefferson.
National, Clark, from Shreveport.
Cornie, Aucoine, from Thibodeaux.
Cleona, Pickett, from Washington.

DOMESTIC PORTS

NEW YORK, July 21—Sailed, steamship Geo [illegible] Vail, for New Orleans, steamship Raleigh, Walker, do.

FOREIGN PORTS

BORDEAUX, July 7—Arrived, bark Catarina, Costella, from New Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7—Sailed, steamship Concordia, for Baltimore.

PALERMO, June 29—Arrived, bark G Batista, Oglibluone, from New Orleans.

CARDENAS, July 10—Arrived, brig Meteor, Anderson, from New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, 21 days from New York, to master.
Bark Rochester, (British) Davey, from Liverpool via Mobile, to master.
Bark Maximilian I, (French) Nee, from Mobile, in ballast, to W R Buddendorff.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Schr. Volumnia, Ryan, from Havana 16th inst., to J B Morison & co—Cargo 320 bbs sugar, to J B Morison & co—20 do J R Cooney.
Schr Aurora, ———, from Vera Cruz.

EXPORTS

CETTE—Per brig Clique Sorrello—20,000 staves.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship I C Harris—4 bales cotton, Lipscomb & co—3 boxes wool A F Dunbar & co—25 bbls rosin, 4 bbls turpentine, Pratt & Hobby—14 bbls and 44 sks rice to Jas Denham—192 head cattle McQuoid, Mehle & co—$1000 in gold to Bisnce & Simms—$10,000 do D B Forbes—$20,000 do [illegible] currency J Bloom & co—sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per steamship Exact—3 logs mahogany, 4 bales sponges, 5 casks bottles, 8 cases plantains, 100 dine apples, 800 bunches, 3 boxes, [illegible] Mobile do lines, 2 do alligator pears, 10,000 cocoanuts.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—100 bales cotton to J Ellison—1 do Martin, Dolhonde & Cobb—sundries to order—Total, 101 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer T D Hine—78 bales cotton Jno Phelps & co—61 T H & J M Allen—31 Brooke & McDonald—10 J W Burbridge & co—10 R G Taylor—10 Carroll, Hoy & co—8 Stewart & Bro—5 Warren & Crawford—4 D R Carroll & co—3 Scott, Cage & co—2 Bower & Garner—1 Payne, Huntington & co—11 bales and 4 sks wool R G Taylor—16 sks and 10 bales do J W Burbridge & co—4 do A F Dunbar—4 do Carroll, Hoy & co—1 sack do A Miltenberger—9 sks and 1 bale do 30 hides 1 bale sheep and 3 do kip skins 1 bundle furs 2 bbls tallow 1 bbl horns F L Mann & co—1 sack wool 9 hides A M Lessoville—125 head cattle F G Noel—[illegible] do F L Bruce—Total, 224 bales cotton—sundries to order.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer National—[illegible] bales cotton Cummings, Brown & co—23 Dean, Adams & Gaff—14 J H Carter & co—7 H Ware & Bro—4 J McD Taylor—3 Friedlander & Gerson—3 M Gillis & co—3 do Scott, Cage & co—1 T M Scott & co—1 Longstreet, Owen & co—1 Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—1 bale wool J D Blair & co—2 sks do 35 hides to S Seiss—480 head sheep 10 head cattle Falls Hill & co—35 do T O Noel—sundries to order—Total, 125 bales cotton.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Cleona—5 bales cotton A B Charpentier—3 do A Desmare—1 do J W Burbridge & co—2 sks and 2 bales wool M Weill—7 hides, etc., J B Gerard—1 pkg leather Hortet, P & Feuner—19 calves 14 yearlings and sundries to order—Total, 8 bales cotton.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Cornie—15 bales moss H Twin—1 do P Cherod—3 bbls hides, etc. J Betnancourt—lot eggs and sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

July 27—20,500 feet lumber S Boudreau—1 lot eggs 20 hides 16 sacks potatoes 20 do onions L Surie—4 bbls do 18 hides 1 lot eggs, etc 1 bale moss J G Gerard—5 do A Fernandes—15 half do to Montagne & Carisse—179 head cattle and sundries to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Exact, from Ruatan Island—6 passengers

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. Kearnell, at 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 70 per gallon, and less. Good CLARET, at $48 per cask. jy28 1m

Roman Loan.

AMERICAN ISSUE $4,000,000.

TO insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal state debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, by Pontifical Act of the 11th April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at $66 (gold) will give more than 7½ per cent interest on the investment.

From 1870 $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the Bonds, the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt. It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never appealed to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received at the following banking houses: Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France; Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau street, corner Pine, New York; Messrs. Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street, Philadelphia; Thos. Layton, President Southern Bank, New Orleans.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas, to expedite this good work, will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same by draft or express to the Central Office at the banking house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer of many introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel inclined to commend most earnestly the object of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New York, this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1866.
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

We unite with the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York in commending the object of Mr. Robert Murphy's mission to the reverend clergy and to the faithful of our Archdiocese. The Rev. Fathers Curry [illegible] will assist in the work to the best of their ability, either from the pulpit or as they shall deem most suitable and efficacious.

† M. J. SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 1866.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

We certify that Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, has been appointed agent for the Pontifical Loan for the City of New Orleans and the dioceses of Mobile, Natchez, Galveston, Little Rock and Natchitoches. We recommend this loan to capitalists generally and to the Reverend Clergy and Laity of the dioceses above named.

† J. M. ODIN,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 19th, 1866. jy26 3m

Dr. J. A. Cantrelle

RESUMES actively the practice of his profession.

Residence—Congress street, No. 2[illegible], between Chartres (formerly Moreau) and Royal (formerly Casa Calvo). jy27 1m

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR. MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, [illegible] 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 Main) street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press lot, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, and also Royal (late Casacalvo) street, from Louisa to Congress street according to a plan exhibited [illegible] [illegible] the property owners [illegible] [illegible] the City of New Orleans [illegible] [illegible] approved April 1, 1852.

jy14 [illegible] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. JOHN A. HALL a partner in my [illegible] [illegible] 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 COTTAGE [illegible] rooms [illegible] [illegible] Apply at C. A. FAGOT & CO. [illegible]

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 [illegible] the Mississippi Cotton Press, situated in the First District of [illegible] Bienville, Marais and Robertson streets, and [illegible] A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Parish of Orleans [illegible]

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Sheriff's Office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, July 23d, 1866. jy23

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

LANDRETH'S warranted TURNIP SEED, growth of 1866. Just received from Philadelphia per steamship General Sherman. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAFNER, 98 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Theatre. jy26 1m

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 18th, 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 [illegible] Dry Goods business [illegible] under the firm and style of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & HALL.

E. B. WHEELOCK,
THOS. K. FINLAY,
WILLIAM HALL.

New Orleans, July 18th, 1866. jy20 1m

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells Agent and Commissioner for Louisiana, in the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully invite [illegible] [illegible] to send their [illegible] [illegible] to the subject through [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

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. 42 Carondelet street.

New York, July 1st, 1866.

JOS. RIFFLARD,
JULES RIFFLARD,
HIP. E. RIFFLARD.

N. B.—Mr. P. G. Hughes has an interest in the above firm. jy7 1f c d p

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. 57 Bourbon street,
or at the depot, No. 1,360 Greatmen street, (city railroad) to E. RILLIEUX. jy13 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 10t

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

50 CASKS ordinary CLARET.
[illegible] old CLARET, the Beaurech brand.
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 Lafite brand.

For sale by J. N. CURIEN,
No. 20 Toulouse street.
jy19 1m

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 1f c d p

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

DELINQUENT Tax Payers will take notice that on and after the 11th AUGUST, all unpaid Tax bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for suit.

Those desirous of avoiding the penalty of 10 per cent., besides the additional expense of Court, etc., etc., are invited to call and settle.

All unpaid Tax bills will irrevocably be handed to the Assistant City Attorney on the above mentioned day.

J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.
jy20 1f

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

JULY 9th, 1866.

This Company is now prepared to take FIRE, MARINE, RIVER and INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD RIGNEY, President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.
jy4 3t tf eod

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
New Orleans June 25th, 1866.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents per share, being five per cent. on the reduced shares of the Bank, was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
jy26 3md

Office Superintendent Magnolia Leather Manufacturing Company,
MAGNOLIA, Miss., July 18th, 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. jy18 10t

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Two Story Brick House No. 96 Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Conti sts.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, July 28th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Burgundy, St. Louis, Dauphine and Conti streets, measuring [illegible] [illegible] together with the TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—[illegible] Revenue Stamps before S. Magner, Notary Public, at purchaser's expense. jy26 3dc

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

BY GABRIEL DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, [illegible] [illegible] the BAKERY [illegible] [illegible]

—Also—

2 Mules, 1 Horse, 1 Bread Cart, [illegible]

Terms—[illegible] jy28 3d

Comfortable Little House and Lot on Mandeville Street, between Greatmen and Casacalvo Streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, [illegible] at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction:

A LOT OF GROUND, [illegible]

Terms—[illegible] Revenue Stamps before A. D. Doriocourt, Notary Public, at purchaser's expense.

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

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

BY McCERREN & CO.
[illegible] Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, [illegible] at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible]

[illegible] first Mortgage Bonds [illegible] New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company [illegible]

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. jy27 [illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Jean Peyrounse.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, [illegible]

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

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 on THURSDAY, the [illegible] at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, [illegible]

Mary E. Daigle, wife, vs. Henry Von Phul, Jr., husband.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. [illegible] THE OFFICE FURNITURE [illegible]

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jy19 [illegible]

Succession of Robert C. Nicholas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible]. Whereas [illegible] has petitioned this Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert C. Nicholas, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE,
Deputy Clerk.
jy28 [illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned has applied to the Home Mutual Insurance Company for new Certificates of Scrip:
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
[illegible] J. R. SHANNON,
Testamentary Executor.
jy21 2t aug11

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. H. McCARTHY, Acting Head Master, with competent assistants male and female.

Terms: Boarders, Board, Clothing, Washing, Books and Stationery, with medical attendance for twelve months, [illegible] in advance.

Day Scholars, Highest Department, $6 per month, in advance.

Intermediate, or Grammar School, $4 per month, in advance.

Primary Department, $2 per month, in advance.

No extra charge for vocal or instrumental music, or Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish languages. Evening sessions, a Commercial Course, from 7 to 9 o'clock, $5 per month.

A. D. McCOY,
Proprietor and Rector.

John S. Mathews, of the firm of J. S. Maxwell & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 21 Chartres street, has full power of attorney from the Rector to receive all monies and give receipts. jy29 1y

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to commence under the name of QUEYROUZE & BOIS [illegible] 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.

jy16 1m J. AVET.

MADAM LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 102 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 Mme. La Blanch's powers, which are so inexplicable, wonderful and worthy of the candid and unbiased investigation of every individual. Her medical examinations and the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are the happy result of the various [illegible] [illegible], 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, her Clairvoyant powers joined to her medical abilities 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 8 P. M.

☞ Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans. jy12 3taw

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged and is used by the European population threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon Streets.
jy6 tf

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 Jos. A. Bonneval as crier, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to Real Estate, Port Warden's and Underwriters' sales [illegible] Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, etc., and to all outdoor sales. Days of sale—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M. jy18 1m

W. BONNER. [illegible] GOODE. J. F. DILLINGHAM.

BONNER, GOODE & DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
—OFFICE—
Corner Camp and Gravier, over Canal Bank. jy21 1m

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. G. O. NAVAL STORES.
jy4 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.

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

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, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

[illegible] 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, and the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs, [illegible] Spikes, [illegible] any quantity and of the best quality at as low rates as such articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. jy25 3m

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

THE [illegible] informs his friends and the public [illegible] BACHELORS' HALL [illegible] [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 of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and [illegible] [illegible]

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

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

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
72..........Chartres Street..........72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.

[illegible]

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ [illegible] weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 8 Toulouse street, 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 in the point of removing, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut, Marble or Slate beds, furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS [illegible]

E. RICHARD, [illegible] New Orleans.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 24, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th of April, 1866:

Fire Premiums; Marine; River.

Amount of Earned Premiums; Losses paid and estimated; Paid Taxes; Paid reinsurances; Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, &c.

Net Profits; Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend.

The Company have the following Assets: Notes secured by mortgages; Loans on pledge of stocks; Bills Receivable; Real Estate; Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds; Invested in Bank Stocks; Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Accounts; Vaulette Dry Dock Company; Due for Premiums in course of collection; Cash on hand.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of May, 1866.
G. H. BRAUGHN,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all the Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

Thos. A. Adams, Saml. H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, James J. Hanna,
Saml. B. Newman, A. Dutill,
P. H. Foley, Wm. Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson, A. G. Ober,
A. Thomson, A. B. Reading.
my24 3m

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 all points North and Eastern cities.

This route is 100 MILES SHORTER from New Orleans to New York than via Cairo and Chicago.

In consequence of this great saving in distance by this route, rates of first class fare will be reduced to $17 35 from Memphis to Louisville, and $14 via Humboldt to Louisville, being a deduction of $[illegible] from former rates. Corresponding reductions will be made from all points South.

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.	
4 o'clock A. M. horse car.		5½ o'clock A. M. st'm train	
[illegible]	st'm train	[illegible]	
10		10	horse car.

Sunday Arrangement:

Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu 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. Fare 15c. each way.

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.
my6 tf

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2600 tons......Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons......Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons......Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2800 tons...... Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Farber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Weir, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons......Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons......Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class upper cabin screw steamship MERRIMACK, (2000 tons.) Weir, Commander,

Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, July 28th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

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,
dec6 1y 33 Carondelet street.

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 [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.

First Cabin......$[illegible]; Steerage......$[illegible]
to London......$[illegible]; to London......$[illegible]
to Paris......$[illegible]; to Paris......$[illegible]
to Hamburg......$[illegible]; to Hamburg......$[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st 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
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 106 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 are the following:

PEREIRE......Duchesne......July [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......Aug [illegible]
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, and at lower rates are appointed to sail for Havre [illegible]

VERA CRUZ, Capt. Hellard......Saturday, August 4
TAMPICO, Capt. Gilbert Pierre......Saturday, August 18
FLORIDA, Capt. ......Saturday, Sept 1

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, including wine......$[illegible]
Steerage, with a pound fare......$[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. Pernollet, 53 Carondelet st.

☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to M. V. PERNOLLET, Agent, No. 53 Carondelet street, [illegible] writing or telegraphing to New York.

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. B. Cardman, master,

will make her trips as follows:

MONDAYS at [illegible] A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible]
THURSDAYS [illegible]
SATURDAYS [illegible] P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave OCEAN SPRINGS
SUNDAY Evening,
MONDAY Evening,
WEDNESDAY Evening,
FRIDAY Morning.

On MONDAYS TRIP will go direct to Spring, returning same evening, via all the watering places.

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 5 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
[illegible] No. 10 Carondelet 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 side wheel and fast steamers

Laura and Ella May,

will leave as follows:

The Ella May on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon train.

The Laura will leave on MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at [illegible] P. M.

The Wednesday steamer will be the Laura at 12 o'clock noon.

Sunday morning Ella May on arrival of half-past [illegible] train.

The Laura on arrival of half past 7 o'clock train.

Freight for Covington will be [illegible] Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than [illegible]

LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr.,
[illegible] 26 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 SATURDAY, July 28th, on the arrival of the 12 M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer MARY A. L. Myers, 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, the agent's 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. train.

☞ 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 SUNDAY, July 29th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston......$[illegible]
do. to Indianola......$[illegible]

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer up for either of the above ports.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship AUSTIN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

N. B.—Freights for Indianola and Lavaca subject to lighterage, at the expense of consignees.

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

☞ 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 for above ports. jy28 [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To Sail on or About the 30th August.

THE splendid A 1 steamship FIRE QUEEN, Williamson, Commander, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to ASBERIDGE, DECAU & CO.,
jy7 136 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

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

PERSONS entitled to either or both under the late "Relief Law," will have their cases attended to promptly by calling on OCTAVE MOREL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
jy8 1m No. 11, Exchange Alley.

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, the "Whites" and all Diseases arising from impure blood, the treatment of which have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of Itching in twelve days.

F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jy6 tf Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.

50 QUARTER and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, celebrated brandy [illegible]. 10 quarter and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, Montigne and Signoret.

For sale by A. CARRIERE,
jy20 1m No. 25 Bienville street.