The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

T. Anfoux sells furniture, dry goods, whisky, cognac, champagne, &c., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction mart, No. 17 Crossman street.

We are obliged to the polite officers of the steamer Nick Longworth, for Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis papers.

Grand Mass Convention of the Friends of Andrew Johnson.—Next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., it will be observed by an announcement elsewhere, is designated for a mass convention of the friends of Andrew Johnson in his policy of restoration, to be held on Lafayette Square, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. This is a matter which concerns every friend of constitutional Union, of law and order, of peace and tranquillity in the State and in the country at large; and this concern will doubtless ensure a large meeting which will give unquestionable tokens of a unanimity and sincerity of response to the call for the Philadelphia Convention which are so highly to be desired.

Examination and Musical and Literary Soiree.—There will be a classical examination of the pupils of the St. Charles Institute, the well-known and ably conducted school for young ladies, under the direction of Madame [illegible], to take place on Tuesday next, commencing at 9 A. M.; and to a musical and literary soiree, to be given by the pupils on Friday, [illegible], at 7 P. M. We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to both occasions.

The French Basis for the Adjustment of the Germanic Quarrel.

Having obtained the cession of Venetia without firing a gun, the French Emperor, from this great but cheaply purchased vantage ground, addresses himself at once to mediatorial efforts in relation to the Germanic quarrel. It may seem strange, at a first glance, that Napoleon, in presenting to the belligerents a basis of negotiation, should not have included among its items the Italian question in any of its aspects or incidents. But no doubt this ignoring of that question is perfectly consistent with the traditional policy of France in respect to Italy, not less than with Napoleon's theory of the relations of France to the present emergency; and no doubt there is a special and profound purpose at the bottom of a fact which, if it may not be called strange, may at least be pronounced remarkable.

In order to conceive this purpose, it is well to remember that the sole matter of quarrel between Italy and Austria related to Venetia; and, further, that the sole obstacle which defeated a European conference, as proposed by France to prevent the outbreak of war, was the refusal of Austria to submit this matter of quarrel to the consideration of such a conference. In now giving up Venetia after having, as the Paris *Moniteur*, in its official courtesy says, "saved the honor of her arms in Italy," Austria removes the fatal difficulty which she had formerly interposed to the pacificatory offices of the neutral Powers, and also destroys the only ground of controversy between herself and Italy.

It may likewise be presumed that France accepts the cession of Venetia in the capacity of trustee, as she accepted the cession of Lombardy in 1859. But meantime the French Emperor has his reasons, doubtless for treating the cession as unconditional, and for reserving to France entire liberty of action in the ultimate disposition of the trust. Hence he could not afford to introduce the new aspect of the Italian question as an element of the proposed basis of negotiations. By receiving Venetia into French keeping, he takes the place of Austria in respect to that disputed domain, and virtually proclaims that the war between Austria and Italy, as regards the substantial cause of quarrel, is at an end. Thus, if Italy insist on prosecuting the war for Venetia she must fight France, and not Austria; on the other hand, if she continue the war simply to fulfill the terms of her alliance with Prussia, the only practicable road by which she could make a formidable assault on her enemy will be closed, and the war would almost cease of necessity to be attended by actual hostilities. It is very true that the French, under the first Napoleon, found it possible to assail Austria by way of the Tyrol, but it is safe to say, questionless, that, conceding all that may be claimed for the military genius of Victor Emanuel, Marmora, Cialdini, and Garibaldi, and for the prowess of their troops, this route is yet too hard a bone for the teeth of young Italy to gnaw.

If these reflections are sound, then Austria is practically invulnerable to Italy while France holds Venetia, the Austro-Italian war is practically at an end, and the Italian question ceases to be one which France can consistently take into account in devising measures for adjusting the Germanic quarrel.

It is Prussia instead of Austria which now interposes a difficulty to the successful mediation of France and other Powers. The cup of Prussian ambition is not quite full. She consents to the dissolution of the old Germanic Confederation, as she was the first to declare it dissolved when she withdrew from the Federal Diet. But she now virtually demands to absorb the elements of the old Confederation—exclusive of Austria alone—by constituting a new one of which she shall be the military and naval protector and diplomatic representative, besides incorporating with her proper domain the Elbe Duchies and part of the territory of which she has military occupation. The Prussian idea of the new Confederation has something in harmony with the sentiment of unity and nationality which has a deep hold on the popular German mind. But the effect of this harmony may be considerably weakened by the imperial supremacy which Prussia seeks to hold in relation to the new Confederation. As to what may result from the French basis, in its original form, or as it may be modified by the demand of Prussia or by other cause, it would be useless now to speculate.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. FRANCIS ARTIETA has been appointed Police Juror for the First Ward of the Parish of St. Bernard to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. F. H. Knapp.

The Republican Caucus and the Louisiana Convention of '64.

The obligation of secrecy having been removed, the following appears among the proceedings of the second Republican caucus at Washington:

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one. A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new government of the State might fail to get a foot-hold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for Louisiana without being submitted to the people of the State.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State.

Mr. Ashley said that to wait for the Convention to act and the people to vote would take us over to October at least.

National Union Executive Committee at Washington.

The following gentlemen compose the National Union Executive Committee, whose rooms are at the Union National Club, No. 490 Twelfth street, between E and F streets.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention arriving in the city are requested to call at the rooms of the club and register their names:

HON. A. W. RANDALL, Chairman.
HON. O. H. BROWNING,
HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
C. WENDELL, ESQ.,
CHAS. KNAP, ESQ.,
A. E. PERRY, ESQ.,
SAMUEL FOWLER, ESQ.,
HON. CHARLES MASON, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN F. COYLE, Recording Secretary.

Emigration from Europe.—The officials having charge of the emigrants at Liverpool report that emigration has greatly fallen off. This is owing partly to the German war, which greatly interferes with emigration from the nations engaged in it, and partly to the fact that in Great Britain and Ireland the emigrants are staying in those countries to assist in gathering the harvests.

A Quick Passage.—The steamer City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, has made another quick passage across the Atlantic. She left New York on June 23d, at noon, and arrived at Queenstown at half past five on the morning of July 2d, thus crossing the ocean in the short time of eight days, twelve hours and thirty minutes actual time. This, it is said, is the quickest passage ever made between New York and Queenstown.

RADICAL CONDITIONS OF RE-ADMISSION.

We may see in the recent action of the House of Representatives in relation to Tennessee, and in the disposition made by the same body of the Reconstruction bill, what is the real nature of the basis on which the Radical majority in Congress is willing to restore the excluded States to their "proper practical relations to the Union." The pretense on which the funambulistic Congressman, Mr. Raymond, and his journalistic shadow, the New York *Times*, commended the Reconstruction Committee's amendment to Southern acceptance, that its ratification would be recognized as a condition precedent entitling the ratifying States to the admission of qualified representatives, is not only not maintained by the vote on the joint resolution for restoring Tennessee, but is conclusively refuted by the large majority given, immediately after the passage of that resolution, for tabling the bill originally reported along with the amendment, as a supplement thereto, designed to complete what was called the Congressional reconstruction plan. This bill had reference to the amendment, the ratification of which it made a pivot on which should turn the whole question of practical restoration. It laid down, in other words, as conditions of readmission that the eleven excluded States should assent to the principle of civil equality irrespective of color, the same principle declared in the Civil Rights' bill; that they should agree to extend the right of suffrage to the negro population or to submit to a proportionate loss in representation if they should decline to make this extension of the right; that they should endorse the disqualification for office of all citizens who, after having as State or Federal officers sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, participated in the Confederate rebellion; that they should pronounce *for* the perpetual repudiation of all debts contracted in the interest of the Confederacy and of all claims for slave property destroyed in the late war, and against the repudiation of the national debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion; and, finally, they were to conform their institutions and laws to the letter and the spirit of the provisions of the amendment as above indicated.

If the bill had been passed the other day in immediate connection with the passage of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee, we might have inferred that the latter action was taken because of the ratification of the amendment by the Tennessee legislature. For a stronger reason we might have so inferred if both Houses had adopted the joint resolution previously to this ratification of the amendment. But, instead of the bill having been thus previously passed, or passed on the same day with the joint resolution, we see that, in immediate connection with the passage of this resolution by a large majority of the House, a large majority of that body also gives a vote which virtually kills and buries the bill.

We are compelled, therefore, to conclude that the ratification of the amendment and practical conformity thereto, are *not* regarded by the House as constituting a complete condition precedent to re-admission. We must, further, conclude that it is the disposition and design of the Radical majority in that body to exact other conditions before Congressional consent will be given to the restoration of any of the excluded States. We may have some idea of what these additional conditions are by glancing at the state of affairs in Tennessee. The present government of that State was constituted, under bayonet persuasion, and the most high-handed and violent intolerance and proscription, by perhaps one-eighth of the equal voting population.

As to the Legislature, it is notoriously bogus, and its few conservative members would be glad to see it abdicate its pretensions as a legislative assembly, and they remain in it only to act as a check upon the reckless men who compose its majority. These conservatives believed themselves justified in breaking up a quorum of the House in order to prevent the ratification of the amendment, whereupon Gov. Brownlow invoked the aid of the United States military, which was declined by direction of Gen. Grant, to capture the absentees and hold them in their seats at the point of the bayonet. It would seem that, at last despairing of a quorum, Gov. Brownlow and his Legislative faction determined to give the amendment the forms of a ratification without a quorum. It is only natural that the Radical Congressmen, who passed the amendment without a quorum of a full and Constitutional Congress, should sympathize with Legislative factionists in Tennessee who ratify it in the same unscrupulous spirit. They see in the act at least one guarantee of Radical co-operation with their schemes in that State, and other guarantees are not wanting. They see in the present Constitution of Tennessee the disfranchisement of all those whose political antecedents afforded presumptive evidence of their opposition to Radicalism in State or national affairs, and this disfranchised class constitutes the great body of the population of the State.

But they do not see in the same Constitution a partical of negro suffrage, and we may hence infer that they are ready to let that go when they can obtain sufficient assurances without it of sympathy and co-operation. The Radical members of one of the Houses of Congress believe they have such assurances in Tennessee, and it is not improbable that the other House, the Senate, will evince the same belief by concurring in the joint resolution passed by the former for the admission of the State. Should Louisiana aspire to come into a similar cordial and confidential relation to Congress, the example of Tennessee does not leave the means of attaining that object doubtful. Seven eighths of the present voting population disfranchised; a Legislature representing Congress, not the people of the State; a Governor like Brownlow, a scandal to politics, a shame to the country—these, with the addition of appropriate embellishments, would soon do the business.

[From the New York World, 17th.]

Effect of the Heat in New York—Over Eight Hundred Deaths in the City Last Week—Increase of Three Hundred and Thirty-four Over the Previous Week.

Although, owing to the strenuous exertions of our quarantine authorities, we have so far passed through the greater part of the summer season without having been visited by cholera, at least in an epidemic form, death has made great inroads in the densely-populated portions of the city during the past week. In a communication to the Board of Health, at one of its meetings a few weeks ago, Registrar Harris called the attention of the Board to the fact that diarrhoeal diseases in the filthy parts of the city were increasing with the hot weather, and that to anticipate future danger certain plans which he proposed should be carried out by the Commission. One of these plans was a "house to house visitation," by which, in those districts most wanting in healthful sanitary regulations, every case of incipient diarrhoe might be attended to in time not only to prevent a severe state of the disease, but also to head off the cholera by crushing [illegible] well-known causes. The [illegible] for a week with the great[illegible] was at the end of that time [illegible] the deaths from the [illegible] would have robbed of [illegible] have been steadily on the increase.

For the week ending July 8, there were 493 deaths in the city, over one hundred and twelve of which were caused by diarrhoeal and bowel complaints, and for the week ending Saturday last, July 14, the total mortality reached the high and unusual figure of 827, being and increase of 334 deaths over that of the previous week. This increased was caused, indirectly, by the terrible heat of the past few days, and directly by cholera infantum, acute diarrhoeal and bowel complaints, of which there were 249. The following table will show the chief causes of the increase in the mortality for the past week:

Sunstroke	53	Marasmus	13
Effects of heat	11	Hydrocephalus	24
Congestion of brain	34	Phthesis	24
Convulsions	62	Diarrhoeal diseases	249

The children, principally those under five years of age, have formed the greater portion of the heat of the health of the city when it is learned that on Sunday ninety-seven burial permits were issued and one hundred and forty-five yesterday; whereas, in ordinary times, fifty is the daily average.

Notes on the World's Fair.

The Exhibition building on the Champ de Mars is on the point of becoming a "great fact," and its gigantic proportions are now visible from most of the elevated points of the French capital. The rapid growth of the Palace of Peace, thus energetically proceed with in spite of war's alarms, is something wonderful; but, then, all the contractors had long since combined their labours in such a manner that nothing should clash when the serious work began. The columns of the principal nave are now being placed in position as they arrive. Each of these columns weighs twelve tons, and is brought to the ground on a *camion* drawn by from ten to fifteen horses. By means of an admirable mechanical contrivance, these immense pillars are conducted to and fixed in their standing ground with surprising facility.

The excavation of the Trocadero, in which the Emperor has displayed particular interest, will be completely terminated by the 15th of August, the anniversary of the *Fête de l'Empereur*. On that day the Place du Roi de Rome will be inaugurated, and the new space thus thrown open will then afford accommodation for at least three hundred thousand of the spectators desirous of witnessing the grand display of fireworks let off from the banks of the Seine on that popular occasion.

One of the French journals has announced that the peculiar construction of the Exhibition building will admit (after the close of the World's Fair) of its being converted into an immense circus, like the Coliseum at Rome. We are not disposed to give the slightest credence to the probable realization of this project, as it has been understood from the outset that the building will be demolished immediately after the fulfillment of its original purpose.

Colonel Norton, the energetic American Commissioner to the Exposition Universelle, has just opened an elegant suite of rooms, for the accommodation of his fellow-countrymen, in the rue Auber, where every facility will be afforded for the comfort of Americans during their stay in Paris.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Daily Temperature Report.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer, yesterday, were as follows:

At 6 o'clock, A. M.	Fahrenheit,	81 deg.
12 " M.	"	90 "
3 " P. M.	"	92 "
6 " M.	"	89 "

The Chief of Police.—The differences between the Mayor and Chief of Police Adams having been reconciled, the latter is again relieved from suspension, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

The Improvements at the Academy.—Under the guidance of Mr. J. Kittredge, the gentlemanly Treasurer of the Academy of Music, we dropped in, a few evenings since, to examine the nature of the repairs going on at this popular place of amusement. As Mr. Kittredge explained them to us, these repairs consist of such improvements as the experience of past seasons, and the determination of Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell to have nothing undone that can contribute to the excellence of their establishment, have led them to make.

The first improvement we noted was connected with the stage. The whole flooring has been remade, with special reference to circus purposes. Before the change it always required, we were informed, even with the great conveniences which the Academy possessed, some twenty-four hours to turn the stage into a ring. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, it certainly showed unusual resources (as was the case last season) to have a variety performance on the stage on Saturday night, and to inaugurate a circus troupe, with its ring, entrances for performers and horses, etc., on the following evening. This was quick work enough, but nothing as compared with the speed which is to be attained by the present improvement.

The circular portion of the stage is to be made movable, with the capacity of being lowered or raised at will by means of large screws, fastened on supporting pillars,—an ingenious pattern purchased by the Managers for this special purpose. The screws are of such strength, and the arrangements will be so complete, that it is expected that the stage can be lowered and prepared for the exercises of the ring with almost as little delay as occurs, in any well-regulated establishment, in the arrangement of an intricate piece of machinery between acts. To facilitate this, we were shown slits that have been made in the wall of the building, immediately in rear of the stage into which, when needed, the scenery can be pushed, so that there will be no outlying rubbish in the way of the horses or athletes. Of course, when it is proposed to return to dramatics, the stage can be raised with the same ease, and placed on a level with the edges of the flooring. The "Swiss Cottages," dun forests, Alpine villages, gorgeous parlor, and cosy chamber-walls, can then be withdrawn from their hiding-places; and "theatricals" and "musicals"—as flippant Topham would have it—can have their day again.

Another change which struck us as being both useful and convenient, consists in the deepening of the cellar under the stage by some ten feet. This is particularly important in an establishment which deals so much in the marvels of the pantomime. The fact is, when we looked at the cellarage, some portions of which still retained their original depth, and which were certainly not deep enough to do more than allow a man to crawl about on his hands and knees, we found it hard to imagine how Harlequin Franklin, Pantaloon Bob Hart, or Clown Hernandez, could manage to arrange themselves so as to spring up through the trap-doors to the delight of all lovers of the marvelous and mysterious. They deserve our pity; and we can now explain the half-excited, half-suffocated look of these happy artists, which always puzzled us, by the way, on rising, panting and blowing, to the surface. Next season, however, all this will be changed, and those who will be called upon to pass up through the "traps" will not be obliged to do so after a struggle as terrific in some respects, as that of workmen "stuck fast" in some London drain, with the unconscious world laughing and shouting overhead.

We have not space to particularize all the improvements pointed out to us by Mr. K. When we mention, however, that, in addition to those we have already noted, a brick curbing is to be made, where the circular gas-lights are placed, to support and strengthen the stage appliances—that the enclosure devoted to the Orchestra is to be reduced in its front, and deepened so as to bring the musicians in a closer circle, and so harmonize their instrumentation—that the scenery is to be repainted, and new scenery to be made—and that measures are to be taken to increase largely the number of ventilators on the floor of the parquette, through which the fresh air, steamed in by the big machine, is made to pass, thus more than doubling the comfort of the whole audience. We think that we have said enough to show that the patrons of the "Academy" will have cause to congratulate themselves on the improvements now going on under Mr. Kittredge's supervision. We are informed that these repairs cost some seven or eight thousand dollars.

Bright, therefore, as a new pin—with every comfort and convenience on both sides of the curtain—and with a corps of performers as able, in their respective lines, as their predecessors, there is every reason to anticipate that the "Heading season" of 1866-'67, will be a brilliant and successful one.

Witness.—Charles Conklin was arrested yesterday at the instance of Assistant Recorder Cunningham, as a witness in the matter of the shooting of Aylesbire, last week, on Canal street. The Recorder refused to release him on bail.

Found Sick.—Officer Bayley reports taking to the Charity Hospital on Saturday night, a man named F. M. Mullens, found at the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets, in a sick and destitute condition.

Refusing to Charge.—Charles Barler was arrested yesterday for calling officer Hawkins to arrest a party on Dryades street and "refusing to make a charge." Time was when he might have been court-martialed for such conduct. He will have to answer in Court, at all events, before Recorder Ahern.

Horse Stealing.—Jean Thies, surrendered himself yesterday, bearing that a warrant had been issued, from a Justice's Court, in Plaquemines for his arrest on the above charge.

Arrested.—Capt. George Heaton was arrested yesterday, by order of Assistant Recorder Cunningham, and required to be held subject to the order of the Recorder, who, however, shortly after released him on bail. There is no charge against the Captain on the books. So we have no information as to the cause of his arrest.

Improper Language.

[From the New York Evening Post (Rep.) 19th.]

The extraordinary language used in the two caucus meetings of the Republican members of Congress, on Wednesday and Saturday of last week, will fill all patriotic hearts with amazement and grief, and cause the enemies of republican liberty to rejoice. We have had, during the last six month, several lamentable and disgusting displays of intemperate language; but they have been by individuals. In the Republican caucus it seem that, with two or three honorable exceptions, members of Congress tried who should indulge to the greatest extent in language so intemperate, so indecent, so disgusting, that, as we read, the speakers seem rather an assemblage of pot-house brawlers than grave and responsible members of Congress.

In the first place, it is humiliating to find the majority of a Congress which has had to act in one of the most important parts of our national history meeting in caucus, not to deliberate upon important measures of public policy, not to discuss the condition and the wants of the country, not to compare views upon the admission of loyal Southern members, or upon the condition of the finances, or upon any one of the great and important national interests; but, alas! "to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President," to use the words in which Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, stated the object of the meeting.

What business have Congressmen with office holders? Is it a part of the official duty of a member of Congress to look after office-holders and office-seekers? Mr. Hotchkiss said "he deemed it the duty of Congress to stand by its friends, and to make any sacrifice to keep them in office."

For ourselves, we think it the duty of Congress to pass just and equal laws; to attend to the interests of the whole country and of all the people. We did not know until now that there was so intimate a connection between "Congress" and the office-holders; or that it was one of the high duties of Congress to keep men in or out of office.

But it was not sufficient to degrade Congress by such declarations as we have quoted; worse was to come. It is supposed to be proper to speak with respect of the constituted authorities: what shall we think, then, when we read of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who asserted his belief that—the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any measure, however desperate which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels. What his schemes were he did not know, but he had been told on high authority that Mr. Seward had said that this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to their rights of representation in Congress or of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusett, who said he believed it to be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was on foot to put the Government into the hands of rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a resort to force, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and that nothing could save the country from destruction but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would be made to force the rebels into Congress, and the Philadelphia Convention was part of the scheme. The battle, in effect, had already begun, and if resistance was not made, the President would take possession of the Capitol. Any such attempt must and would be resisted by force; [Mr. Boutwell's remarks were loudly applauded;] or of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, who "denounced President Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes," and who, for some reason, took the trouble to add that "he had no personal interest or feeling in the matter."

Such language is not fit to be used by any citizen about the Chief Magistrate of the nation; least of all by members of Congress. If the persons who used and applauded it had not for the time lost all sense of propriety, and all wisdom, they would have seen they were strengthening the very officer against whom they rage, and only injuring themselves—and that fatally—in the esteem of all judicious citizens. For if the spirit there displayed by members of Congress could animate the whole people, our national existence would be very near its close. It is not such intemperance and intolerance which the nation requires in its leaders; they only make Government impossible.

A small vial, containing about an ounce of grayish powder, has been given to every outdoor custom house officer, by order of the Board of Customs at Leith, Scotland, with instructions to give a quantity of the powder to any person who may be seized with diarrhoea. The vial bears a label with instruction for using the powder.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN NEW YORK.

CHOLERA RAGING IN PRUSSIA.

Seward-Republicans to Send Delegates from New York to the Philadelphia Convention.

SOUTH AMERICAN ADVICES.

LAYING THE SHORE END OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MARINE AND RIVER NEWS.

Washington, July 22.—The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners have been relieved from the Irish prisons on condition of returning forthwith to the United States: Daniel J. Mickens, Colonel Burke, Bernard McDermott, Edward Mortey and Kirwan.

The House will probably adopt to-morrow the Senate's preamble and resolution admitting Tennessee to its full place in the Union.

Advices received here by the Mexican Legation report that an Austrian column was defeated at Loyolapec, losing a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The Imperialists were about to abandon Hocotalpan.

New York, July 22.—Fourteen [illegible] of cholera are reported for the twenty-four hours ending last evening. The disease is [illegible] increase.

Foreign advices report the cholera raging at Stettin, Prussia. On the 7th there were 165 cases in Berlin, 70 of which were fatal.

New York, July 22.—The Seward-Raymond Republicans have issued a call for a State Convention to nominate delegates for the Philadelphia Convention. There has been no movement made yet by the Democratic State Committee.

Arrived: Steamers Lot, Savannah; E. B. Souder, Charleston; Virgin, New Orleans; Euclid, Newbern, City of Limerick, Liverpool.

Boston, July 22.—Arrived Sunday: Bark Liberty, from New Orleans, and brig D. B. Doane, from Wilmington.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The Democratic delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held here on the 14th of August are ex-Governors Porter, Bigler and W. H. Packers and Chief Justice Woodward. The alternates are Judge Jerry S. Black, Ellis, Lewis Campbell and Packer.

New York, July 22.—Further South American advices state, that the preparations for the Presidential election in Chili were progressing. It was thought a revolution would ensue if Perez is re-elected and the administration would be overthrown by force of arms. Business is brisk in Valparaiso.

New York, July 22.—Letters from Ireland state that the shore end of the cable was successfully landed at Valentia on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and the Wm. Cary proceeded to sea immediately, paying out slowly. The fleet has rendezvoused at Bearhaven to complete coaling, and were to splice the main cable with the shore end on the 13th. The voyage of the Great Eastern to Bearhaven was stormy, and longer than was expected. The condition of the wire, night and day, was found to be electrically perfect. The work of laying the shore end—thirty miles of cable—was accomplished in less than twelve hours, and the insulation was found to be all right during the process.

At the village of Heart's Content, in New Foundland, great preparations are making for the reception of the cable.

Southwest Pass, July 22.—The steamship Mississippi, for New York, went to sea at 5 o'clock this A. M., and the steamships Sheridan and Harlan at 4 P. M. The steaming Lone Star, Capt. Schneider, was run into by the steamer Hewes on the night of the 21st, at 10 o'clock, near Stake Island, and sunk in 14 feet of water. The Lone Star was struck amidships in the wheel, carrying away all her starboard side. Both steamers had lights. The Lone Star whistled, but the Hewes did not answer. The former was bound out and the latter was coming up.

A bark is in sight to the westward. Wind S. E., light.

Vicksburg, July 22.—Passed up—Commonwealth, at 6 P. M. River falling.

English Neutrality and an Anglo-American Alliance—Praise of the United States by the London Times.

A proclamation has been issued by the Queen of Great Britain proclaiming her neutrality in the European war. There is no doubt that England will maintain this neutrality, all parties being committed to it. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the object sought for in the war are a matter of indifference to Great Britain—that she is cut off from European politics—and then goes on to recommend an alliance with the United States.

The Fourth of July was selected by the English press to indulge in more compliments to the United States. The London *Times* is particularly elaborate in its laudation, giving the day and its great memories the benefit of a column of editorial. It praises America for her energy, her thrift, and the asylum she gives to the poor and oppressed of all lands. It praises her for turning none of her children away from her shores; for her exhaustless means, and the patriotism which leads her people to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The *Times* considers that the great war has left her with her main strength unimpaired, and that the crisis that threatened the country in the political quarrels about reconstruction has been very nearly passed and the problem successfully solved. It goes on to picture the manifest destiny of America and the reliance of our people upon themselves, and says that we could support ourselves were all the rest of the world shut out from us. To put an apt conclusion to so unusual an article, the editor says that "We in England have an interest of our own in this Fourth of July, if we regard the day in the way Americans look upon it—as a marking point in their history. The relations between the two countries are becoming more friendly and substantial than they have been for some years past, and it is needless to recall in proof of this the instances of good-will shown towards us by the present Government at Washington. That so good an understanding should be strengthened and made enduring must be the earnest wish alike of every American and every Englishman who truly understands the interests of the two countries. In the destiny of America the destiny of mankind must be closely involved; and the higher and nobler the aims of her people, the more certain they will be of attaching to themselves the lasting sympathies and good-will of this country.

Sea Water as a Medicine.

While considering the curative powers of sea water as a bath, we must not omit to notice its internal use and efficacy in many diseases. Looking to its chemical composition, which shows it to be strongly saline, such results might have been anticipated, even from a direct experience. Sea water contains four per cent. of salts, the chief of which are chloride of sodium or common table salt, sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, and chloride of magnesium or bitter purging salt, bromide, and, in minute proportions, sulphate of lime, chloride of potassium, carbonate of lime or chalk of magnesium. Iodine has been found in the waters of the Mediterranean. Sea water contains, also, certain animal and vegetable substances—some in solution, others in a state of mixture.

Sea water is drunk, medicinally, either as a purgative or an alterative. By the latter term we understand a medicine which produces a gradual change in the several organs of the body, and notably on the diseased one, without any immediately sensible operation. A pint in the morning before breakfast in two doses, at half an hour's interval between them, will suffice to act freely on the bowels. When this quantity does not pass off readily, it is apt to heat and irritate, and to derange the system for the rest of the day. A preferable practice is to drink half a pint at bedtime, and the same quantity mixed with as much boiling water as is sufficient to warm it, on the following morning. Taken in this manner it hardly ever disturbs in the night, while it rarely fails, even in smaller doses, thus divided, to produce the desired effect. A purge of sea water, in the manner now directed, is a proper prelude to the bath, provided that a day be allowed to elapse before having recourse to the latter. The objections made to the drinking of water on the score of its disagreeable taste, and its liability to be spoiled by keeping, and hence the impossibility of using it at a distance, are entirely removed by filtration, and charging it with five times its volume of carbonic acid, as in making the soda of the shops. At the shore the water should be procured as far out at sea as possible, and then kept for twelve hours before being drank. During this time it purifies itself. Sea water as a purgative is best adapted to persons of a phlegmatic temperament and sluggish circulation, and torpid state of the bowels. It is, on the other hand, forbidden in hectic fevers, and in irritable and bilious habits.

As an alterative, sea water has been administered, with excellent effects, in many chronic diseases, or those of long duration unaccompanied by fever. We may specify first, and most emphatically, scrofula, a common indication and fruit of which is swelling and often inflammation and ulceration of the glands of the neck; also, disorders of the eyelids, swelling of the joints, worms, gravel, eruptions of the skin, some of which are attended with intolerable itching. The remedy has been found to succeed in cases of jaundice without fever, and in obstructions caused by gall stones; colic associated with constipation; also in palsy. We can speak positively of its beneficial operation as a tonic and alterative in dyspepsia. The dose will be from a tablespoonful to a wineglassful, according to the age of the invalid, two or three times a day. In scrofulous swellings and sores, and in skin diseases, the internal use of sea water will be aided by its local application to the affected part by means of compresses frequently wet with the water. It may be added, that in all the diseases above mentioned, the fullest benefit will be derived from the internal use of drinking the water as an auxiliary to bathing.

RELEASED.

A little low-ceiled room. Four walls
Whose blank shut out all else of life,
And crowded close within their bound
A world of pain, and toil, and strife.

Her world. Scarce furthermore she knew
Of God's great globe, that wondrously
Outrolls a glory of green earth,
And frames it with the restless sea.

Four closer walls of common pine;
And therein lieth, cold and still,
The weary flesh that long hath borne
Its patient mystery of ill.

Regardless now of work to do;
No queen more careless in her state;
Hands crossed in their unbroken calm;
For other hands the work may wait.

Put by her implements of toil;
Put by each coarse, intrusive sign;
She made a Sabbath when she died,
And round her breathes a Rest Divine.

Put by, at last, beneath the lid,
The exempted hands, the tranquil face;
Uplift her in her dreamless sleep,
And bear her gently from the place.

Oft she hath gazed, with wistful eyes,
Out from that threshold on the night;
The narrow bourn she crosseth now—
She standeth in the Eternal Light.

Oft she hath pressed, with aching feet,
Those broken steps that reach the door;
Henceforth with angels she shall tread
Heaven's golden stair forevermore!

Terrible Fighting at Nachod—The Prussians Inaccessible with their Needle Guns—the Sword Against the Bayonet.

[Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.]

On the 27th of June one army corps of the Crown Prince—the Fifth, or Posen Corps, commanded by Gen. von Steinmitz—fell in with the Austrians at Nachod, on the Silesian frontier, twenty-five miles west of Glatz. Like some others which followed in its wake, this corps had entered Bohemia both by way of Braunau and Reinerz, with orders to move on to the fortress of Josephstadt by the famous pass of Nachod. The losses in this first encounter were not inconsiderable on either side, and it seems that both succeeded in taking some guns. At the close of the day the Prussians, as well as the Austrians, maintained their previous positions, a portion only of the latter returning to Josephstadt, being replaced by fresh troops. On the day following Gen. Steinmetz ordered a second attack. Fortunately, he had been reinforced in the night by a division of the First, or East Prussian Corps, being this time confronted by the Austrian corps of the full complement of 60,000 men. The battle lasted several hours, terminating with the retreat of the Austrians and the occupation by the Prussians of Skalicz, the next station on the road to Josephstadt. About 3000 Austrians were taken prisoners, and nearly as many lay dead or wounded on the battle field. On each side some ninety guns had been at work. The Austrian cavalry was repeatedly routed by the Prussian Lancers, losing all their standards, and eventually abandoning the field to the victor.

As to the Prussian infantry, it relied as usual upon the rapidity of its fire, the three ranks discharging at once, the first kneeling down; the Austrians, on the other hand, with the impatient temper of Sclavonian races, and wishing to make up for the inferiority of their gun, had recourse to bayonet charges. But long before they could attain the Prussian ranks their number, under the volleys from the needle gun, was so thinned as to cause the remnant to turn about and fall to the rear. With true Austrian perseverance they came on again and again. The result was terribly identical in each case. In one instance only did they succeed in crossing arms with the inaccessible enemy. One Prussian regiment agreed to cease firing to give the Austrians a chance of measuring their strength in cold steel. It was one of those cool and habitually taciturn regiments from the far north, who, during the last few weeks, had been the wonder and an ever recurring grievance to the loquacious race inhabiting the pleasant and fertile valleys of Silesia Felix. Uttering savage yells, the Sclavonians rushed forward. The Germans presented their bayonets, and in a moment, when the first shock had been encountered, cast away their muskets, drew their swords, and fought man to man in the good old fashion.

I remember having read in German historians of the strategical art, that so long as the sword was the weapon principally used in war, no Continental tribe could match the Teutons on the battle field. However, when the Germans, unluckily for themselves, stumbled upon the invention of gunpowder, other nations, more adroit in handling the musket and executing the manoeuvres it involves, were enabled to dispute the glory of military *prestige* with their former monopolists. Whatever the amount of truth in this self-complacent assertion may be, there are few cases on record where the German has ever been really warmed to their work on the battle-field while confined to shooting and stabbing. Shooting leaves them indifferent, the bayonet they positively hate, having an indistinct feeling that it is not a legitimate weapon of warfare, but a sort of long stiletto, which, if you give them a sword, the heavier the better, they are in their own element, and need no instruction as to how to lay it on effectually.

To indulge their battering inclination, the Prussian soldiery formerly used to reverse their muskets, and belabor the foe with the butt end—a process far too energetic to employ with so delicate an instrument as the needle gun, which would fall to pieces on the second blow. So nothing remains but to draw the sword, and, though it is said to be a little too short and a great deal too light to suit the taste of the men, still, as it is the nearest approach to a club within their reach in this civilized age, they prefer it in an emergency to Brown Bess. In the present combat its efficiency in their hands was fully proved. After a few moments of slashing right and left, the Sclavonian bayonet yielded to the German sabre. On the evening of the day the Prussians were no further than ten miles from Josephstadt.

Benedek's Confession of Defeat—A Semi-Official View of the Situation—Count Clam-Gallas Accused of Incapacity.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Vienna, July 1.—Benedek announces the defeat of the left wing of his army and the consequent removal of his head quarters from Koniginhof to Koniggratz, a small fortress about 22 English miles south of Josephstadt.

Dubenec, June 30, 6 P. M.—"The repulse of the Saxon and 1st Austrian *corps d'armée* obliges me to retreat in the direction of Koniggratz."

At the foot of Benedek's laconic dispatch is the following semi-official article:

"From the Feldzeugmeister's communication that he, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxon's and 1st Austrian *corps d'armée*, was retreating in the direction of Koniggratz, we being for the moment without any nearer information on the subject, must suppose that the left wing of the Northern Army advanced to the northwest of Jicin (Gitschin), and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him. We must further conclude that the Feldzeugmeister, being unwilling of subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as soon as he may think fit to quit the position which he now occupies. The courage and constancy of our troops, and the well known energy of their commander, render it probable that the enemy will soon be deprived of any advantage which he may have obtained."

The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great consternation, and on all sides it is asked how the Emperor could allow Count Clam-Gallas to retain the command of the 1st corps d'armée, he having, during the war in Lombardy in 1859, given multifarious proofs of incapacity. You may, perhaps, recollect that I about two months ago publicly stated that Gen. von Benedek was loth to have Gen. Count Clam-Gallas placed under his command. The commander of the first corps d'armée belongs to the Gyulai school, and is totally unable to keep pace with such go-ahead soldiers as Gablenz, Ramming and Edelsheim. Up to two days ago almost all the fighting had been done by the 6th and 10th corps d'armée (Lieut-Generals von Ramming and von Gablenz) and the 1st Light Cavalry Division, under Major-General Edelsheim.

During the last four days there have been several sanguinary engagements in the neighborhood of Skalitz and Trantenau, in the north eastern corner of Bohemia; and in the evening of the 29th of June a pitched battle was fought in the neighborhood of Turnau, a small town to the north of Munchengratz. On the same day the Tenth Corps (Gablenz) and a part of the Fourth Corps (Lieut. Gen. Count Testitics) were engaged with the Prussian Guard, and it must be supposed that they were worsted, for they have since fallen back on Koniginhof. The losses on both sides are enormous, and military men tell me that the "Zundnadelgewehr" well deserves the high reputation it enjoys. The wounded soldiers who have been brought here say that there is hardly any interruption in the fire of the Prussian infantry, "the bullets continually rattling about one's ears, like hailstones during a storm."

Accident to the Prince of Wales.

[From the Times, July 4.]

An accident, of which the consequences might have been very serious, happened to the Prince of Wales on Rotten Row about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his equerries and two ladies, had just reached the extreme end of the Row, nearest to Queensgate, and was in the act of turning, when a gentleman, who seemed to have lost all control over his horse, suddenly dashed at full speed down the incline road and into the very midst of the party. The Prince's horse being right in the path of the charging horseman, and receiving the shock on its flank or shoulder, was instantly knocked down, turning over like a rabbit struck by shot, and apparently rolling upon its rider, while the intruder passed clear over both. For a moment it seemed impossible that the Prince could escape without injury to life or limb from the struggles of his own horse.

He disengaged himself, however, and got up without assistance, though at first he looked somewhat shaken, as if suffering from a blow on the head. Recovering almost immediately, and never losing his self-possession for a moment, he seated himself on a bench close by, while his horse was being caught, and his hat and cane picked up by the bystanders. Long before any great crowd of equestrians had time to collect, he had mounted again, and rejoining the ladies, was riding houseward, as if nothing had occurred, but not without some visible traces of the fall upon his face and dress. It was altogether a very narrow escape, as the few who witnessed it can testify, and the Prince's composure in a very trying position does great credit to his presence of mind and good humor. If not quite unhurt he may well congratulate himself as having come off with nothing more than a few bruises from a collision that might easily have proved fatal.

The Paraguayan War.—Although the Paraguayans recently gained some temporary successes, repulsing the allied army in their advance across the Plate river, the latter have, by overwhelming numbers, pushed the Paraguayans back to their fortifications. On May 24th, another desperate battle was fought between the hostile forces at a marshy creek called Estero Bellaco, on the south side of the Plate river, and the Paraguayans were defeated with a loss of 4000 killed and wounded, and compelled to retire to Fortress Humaita. This strong work is now surrounded and in a state of siege, and if defeated there, the Paraguayans, as they have no hopes of raising another army, will have to give up the contest.

Financial Embarrassments of Maximilian and Consequent Stoppage of Public Works.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

City of Mexico, Friday, June 29, 1866.—If the Imperial Government can find means by which it can withstand the financial ruin that envelopes it and threatens it destruction it will accomplish more than its most sanguine friends expect it to do. Not only have all public works been discontinued since the departure of the mail for our last American steamer on the 19th inst., but all other classes of works have also been discontinued on account of the inability of the Government to meet its payments.

William Lloyd, Esq., manager of the Vera Cruz and Mexico (Imperial Company) Railroad announced the suspension of all work on that gigantic work on the 21st inst. Since the 20th inst. not a spade has been turned on the line. The entire number of people thrown out of employment by the suspension is 11,500.

The Imperial Government is in arrears to the company to the amount of $1,400,000. Mr. Lloyd informed them that the road could be concluded within two months' time as far as Puebla if Government would supply them with $600,000. This amount was promised to be paid on Monday, the 18th inst. When the day mentioned arrived, the manager, Mr. Lloyd, was informed that there were no funds in the treasury. Consequently the work has been indefinitely suspended.

Government has revoked the charter of the Chalco and Mexico Railway Company and confiscated it. Senor Don Almazan has taken possession of the road in the name of the Government. The stockholders, headed by N. Davidson, banker, who has two hundred $1,000 shares, have protested against the tyrannical proceeding.

William Lloyd & Co. have also suspended operations on their several telegraph lines for want of funds due from Government.

If the French Government can loan more money, and is willing to invest it in Napoleon's pet scheme in Mexico, now is presented a most brilliant opportunity to relieve the Austrian *protegé* of their Emperor. Fifty millions francs, however, will not do the work. The Emperor Maximilian has recently levied a draft for 80,000 native troops. These must be fed, armed, clothed, and the majority mounted before they can be of any use to the Empire. The Government here is also many months in arrears to the army. Also, there are required $12,000,000 to meet the interest on foreign bonds within the next four months, and $3,000,000 more to make its account even with the vast projects of improvement, which the Imperial Government boasts so flauntingly as having encouraged, and aided, and advanced. These boasts have all along appeared premature to the many who were cognizant of the fact that the British capital had thus far accomplished all that had been done, and that Government pay day was a questionable date of the future.

The Paris Boulevards and the War.—The London *Cosmopolitan's* "Echoes from the Boulevards," of the 30th ult., says:

The Boulevards are more than ever cosmopolitan; the outbreak of war and revolution has sent us swarms of Germans, Italians and Spaniards. They are mostly rich people with families, and thus render hotel accommodation scarce. At the "Grand," one arrival from another continent has produced a spontaneous demonstration of respect for courage and honor. Gen. Beauregard, of Southern renown, has just passed two or three days there in the midst of an almost embarrassing ovation. He was received by the Emperor Napoleon on Tuesday, previously to his departure for London, where he is at present staying. With the brave General's future destination we are of course not acquainted, perhaps it may be Italy, for he was heard to say in Paris—"Oh! how happy the Italians must be to fight again for their independence!"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Saturday Evening, July 21, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market to-day, the principal variation in Western produce being a decline of 50c in flour, but our leading staple received an additional impulse from the foreign news, and sold to the extent of a little over 2000 bales at decidedly fuller prices. This will no doubt make a sensible increase in the supply of Exchange.

We learn that the agent for the Roman Loan is meeting with encouraging success. The prospect is, that New Orleans will take considerably more than her share of the amount offered.

The Gold market opened quiet at 148½, last evening, and after sales as low as 147¾, and as high as 148½, closed at the opening rate, without having exhibited much animation at any time during the day. The sales at the First Board embraced $7000, 700 and 1000 at 148. In the open market $35,000, 3000, 10,000 and 20,000 sold at 147¾, $5000 at 147¾, $10,000 at 148, and $20,000 at 148¼. In Silver we noticed a sale of 1000 Mexican dollars at the Board at 2 per cent premium in gold. Nothing of any moment was reported in American.

The sales of Foreign Exchange included £3000 very good clear Sterling at 1.8, a small amount of Bank at 162, £4000 at 163½, £1500 (2500 and 3000) at 109½ for gold, and a further amount at the same. The sales of Francs included 40,000 At Commercial at 3.67½, 100,000 Bank 3.50, and a small amount at 3.40, which was the asking Bank rate.

We have again to notice a quiet market in Domestic Exchange, and a tendency to easier rates. The Banks checked on New York at par, but one check of $5,000 was passed at [illegible] count. Outdoors the sales included $10,000 at ¼ discount, and $10,000 at [illegible].

At the first Board 25 shares of City Railroad sold at $126, and at the second Board 25 shares Bank of America at $130. 30 City Railroad at $125.50, and 25 [illegible] at $126. The sales in the open market included 100 shares Louisiana State Bank at $57.50. At a subsequent sale, Mr. Gunnault, auctioneer, 19 shares Gas Light sold at $101; and 10 shares Bank of Louisiana at $11; also, $320 New Orleans Company Scrip as follows: $150 for $[illegible] per dollar, $80 for 61 at 78, $30 for 62 at 73½, $10 for 63 at 71, and $30 for 64 at 65.

The sales of Bonds included $[illegible] State Bonds at the Board at 79½, and [illegible] Backs) in the open market at the same. Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated could be bought at 95½, which is a concession from previous rates. The Railroad issues are quoted at 81 to 86, according to the coupons.

Uncurrent Money was without any notable change. $500 State Treasury Notes sold at 10 per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 95 to 95½c. Dealers pay the inside rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury Notes rule at from 6½ to 10 per cent. discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ½ per cent discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee, Saturday Evening, July 21, 1866.

Cotton.—The market opened with a continuance of yesterday's movement, and after the receipt of the foreign news the demand became much more active, and 2050 bales changed hands at decidedly fuller prices, some of the transactions, after the news, showing an advance of 1 to 1½c per lb. Eleven brokers participated in the business. We now modify our quotations as follows: Ordinary 26 to 28c; Good Ordinary 30 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling — to 36. Factors were quite stringent in their pretensions, and many of them asked an advance on the above figures. In our report of yesterday's business we accidentally omitted the quotations for Good Ordinary, which should have been 29 to 31c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales	[illegible]
Received to-day		
Received previously	71,675	741,721
Total		
Cleared to-day		
Cleared previously	2,191 / 728,010	24,962 / 730,004
Stock on hand		35,956

The clearances comprise 2206 bales for New York, 44 bales for Philadelphia, and 718 bales for Havre.

Sugar and Molasses.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. Supplies of the production of Louisiana are exhausted, but there is a fair stock of the foreign production on hand. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, and the only sale worthy of note to-day was a cargo of 300 hhds Cuba Molasses at 50c per gallon. Prime to Choice Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 16 to 16½, and Fair; Yellow Clarified, Cuba, 17c, and White do 17½c per lb. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55c per gallon.

Tobacco.—There have not been any receipts for several days, and for the past week or ten days they were very small, but the stock on hand is fair and the assortment is good. Buyers on foreign account were again looking around to-day, but no sales have transpired. Yesterday, we learn, a lot of 91 hhds was taken for the French Government at previous prices, and we continue to 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.

Western Produce and Provisions.—The market has exhibited very little animation to-day. The stocks on hand are mostly small and the demand is only local. Corn continues in request for the interior, and prices are looking up; Oats and Bran sell slowly, and Bran and Hay are dull. The market for Flour is very much depressed, and prices have further declined fully 50c per bbl. Provisions are only in retail demand. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of our market.

Flour.—The demand is very limited and the market is dull and drooping, although the stock on hand is small. Holders were enabled to dispose of about 3500 bbls to-day, however, mostly by submitting to a reduction in prices of fully 50c per bbl. The sales comprised 300 bbls Superfine, 150 and 200 on its merits, 500 and 1500 Good Extra, all on private terms, understood to be at about the above mentioned reduction. 500 bbls Superfine at $8 50; 100 Superfine at $8 87½, 50 do at $8 95; 50 and 150 very Good Extra at $12 50 per bbl. We learn that Superfine could be purchased readily at $8 50 and is retailing at $8 87½ to $9 per bbl.

Corn.—The supplies, though fair, are barely sufficient for the demand, which is very good, and prices still looking up. White commanding an advance of 2½c per bushel in some sales, that description being scarce. There were sales to-day of 4000 sacks, of which 500 Mixed, and 500 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 90c, 500 Yellow at 91½c, 1437 White at $1 10, 300 White Mixed at $1 10, and 400 White at $1 12½ per bushel.

Oats—Are in fair supply, but little in demand. Prices, however, are unchanged. Sales to-day are confined to 480 sacks, of which 50 at 51c, 100 and 330 at 52c per bushel.

Bran—The market is very dull, and only small sales were made to-day at $1 10 to $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

Hay—Is in good supply, but continues only in jobbing demand. A lot of 61 bales Ordinary St. Louis sold to-day at $17 per ton. Prime Ohio river is quoted at $22 to $24 per ton.

India Bagging—Is scarce and in request. There were sales to-day, to speculators, of 100 bales on private terms, and 70 bales at 32½c per yard. Subsequently higher prices were asked. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 33c per yard in rolls, and 32½c in bales.

Lard—The market continues very dull. There is only a small retail business doing at 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 25c in kegs.

Bacon—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply, but Sides and Shoulders are scarce. There is no demand for round lots, however, and only a retail business is doing at 17½c per lb for Shoulders, 20½ to 21c for ribbed Sides, 22c for clear Sides and 25½ to 26c for sugar-cured Hams. Fancy brands sugar-cured Hams command 27c per lb.

Pork—The market is very dull. There is no demand whatever for round lots, and only a small retail business is doing at $35 per bbl for Mess.

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 45, Western 25 to 35c per lb. There is not much Cheese on hand; it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 20c for Northern, and 25 to 28c for English Dairy.

Star Candles—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, 21½c for 14 oz and 23c for full weight.

Whisky—Extreme dullness prevails, and round lots cannot be disposed of. Western Rectified is retailing at $2 32½ to $2 35 for very Choice and desirable brands, while other brands are retailing at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $3 10 to $3 40, Onions $3 25 to $3 50, Apples $4 to $5 per bbl, Eggs at $10 to $30 per bbl, and Cabbages at 15 to 25c apiece.

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

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

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

Coffee—There is only a jobbing demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 24 to 26c per pound, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

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

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

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

Freights—There is not much doing, but the rates are firm, at ⅜ to ½c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour by steam for New York, ⅞c per pound for Cotton by sail for New York and Boston, ⅝ to 11-16d for Cotton by sail for Liverpool, and 1 to 1½c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, July 21, 1866.

Arrived Sunday 27 Texas Beeves and 116 Calves and Yearlings.

[illegible]

Stock on sale 1,291 Texas Beeves, 472 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Hogs, 574 Sheep and 32 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₩ head		[illegible]	
Western Beeves, 2d quality		[illegible]	
Western Beeves, 3d quality		[illegible]	
Texas Beeves Choice per head		[illegible]	
Texas Beeves 1st quality		[illegible]	
Texas Beeves 2d quality		[illegible]	
Texas Beeves 3d quality		[illegible]	
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head		[illegible]	
Western Hogs, ₩ lb gross		12	
Creole Hogs		[illegible]	
Choice Sheep, ₩ 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 23, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship W. G. Hewes, Austin, from Galveston and Indianola, 44 Harris' [illegible].
Bark Juana Leong, [illegible], 35 days from Boston, to A. Fowler—[illegible].
Sch W. [illegible], [illegible], 25 days from Phila[illegible], to [illegible].

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP

[illegible]

AT QUARANTINE STATION

[illegible]

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

LOUISVILLE—[illegible]

DIED.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock, last night, PIERRE EDMOND MADER, aged 68 years, ex-secretary of the city railroad, a native of St. Pierre Martinique, and an inhabitant of New Orleans for the last [illegible] years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his sons John W., Francis A. and George W. Mader, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 Conti street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, precisely.

The Columbia Ind. a (Miss.) will please copy.

Grand Mass Convention
OF FRIENDS OF ANDREW JOHNSON

and his Reconstruction Policy, will be held on the evening of TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting.

jy22 2t

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

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

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

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon designated as the Branch Cotton Press (formerly Branch Warehouse) situated in the same district, in the square bounded by Market Tchoupitoulas, Religious and St. James streets; these properties being under seizure at the suit of Jean Baptiste Letory vs. succession of Felix J. Forstall, No. [illegible], of the docket of the Second District Court.

Satisfactory security for the punctual payment of the rent will be required.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
Sheriff's Office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, July 21st, 1866. jy22 3t

Notice.

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

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

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

To Rent,

BY the first of August, a ONE STORY HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, located on Casacalvo street, between Clouet and Louisa, No. 674. Apply within the place, or at C. A. FAGOT & CO., No. 31 Tchoupitoulas. jy20 tf

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

LANDRETH'S warranted TURNIP SEED, growth of 1866. Just received from Philadelphia per steamship General Sheridan. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAFNER, 165 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Theatre. jy20 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

Office Superintendent Magnolia Leather Manufacturing Company,
Magnolia, Miss., July 12th, 1866.

TEN or twelve good CURRIERS and FINISHERS wanted at the Works, in Magnolia. Good wages paid for first-class workmen. J. D. KNOX, Superintendent.

P. S.—For further information apply at 100 Canal street. jy19 10t

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

50 CASKS ordinary CLARET.
50 " old CLARET, Chs. Beaureich brand.
20 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, Chs. Noel brand.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN, No. 20 Toulouse street.
jy19 1t

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JOS. RIFFLARD & SONS, and will continue the General Commission Business of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD at No. 41 Vesey street.
New York, July 1st, 1866.

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

N. B.—Mr. P. G. Hughes has no interest in the above firm. jy7 1f w d p

AUCTION SALES.

T. ANFOUX'S SALES.

Auction Mart No. 17 Crossman street, (REAR OF No. 27 CANAL STREET)
BY ANFOUX.

THIS DAY (Monday) July 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold—[illegible] of Whisky, marks Red Deer and Rose; a lot of Brandies and [illegible] kegs of 10 and 15 gallons; Champagne, Dry Goods, Blankets, [illegible] of Cotton Seed, [illegible] Mote, and Sundries, etc.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Furniture! Furniture! Furniture!
SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE
BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, July 24th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, No. 115 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets,

A general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Armchairs, Tables, Gas Fixtures, [illegible], Sideboards, Extension-table, Beds and Bedding, Hair Mattrasses, Wardrobes, Work-tables, Bureaus, tobe etc.

Also, [illegible] CLARET, [illegible] Terms—cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. [illegible]

Roman Loan.

AMERICAN ISSUE $1,000,000.

[illegible]

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

M. J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

J. M. ODIN, Archbishop of New Orleans.

FOURTH YEAR!

LOUISIANA ALMANAC
FOR 1867.
ENGLISH EDITION.
Published by
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
Stationer and Printer,
63 BOURBON STREET,
SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS [illegible]

A WHOLE PAGE [illegible]
A HALF PAGE [illegible]
A QUARTER PAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

THE undersigned keeps a constantly supply of the best
FIRE WOOD [illegible]
PICKETS [illegible]
CLAP BOARDS
SHINGLES
BARREL STAVES and HEADS
HALF do. do.

R. & A. SOULIE, No. 27 Bienville street, [illegible] E. RILLIEUX.
jy13 1m

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

NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1866.

[illegible]

JULES A. BLANC, President pro tem.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. V. Durand retiring from business.

V. DURAND,
JOS. RIFFLARD.
New York, July 1st, 1866. jy7 1f w d p

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

New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. J. MORGAN HALL. jy3 1m

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 Counselor at Law, No. 11, Exchange Alley.
jy2 1m

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.

5 QUARTER and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, celebrated brandy wine, 1865.
10 quarter and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, Nadiguet and Rigourdan.
For sale by A. CARRIERE, No. 25 Bienville street.
jy20 1t

Office City Treasurer, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1866.

DELINQUENT Tax Payers will please 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 expenses 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 tf

NOTICE.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 21st June, 1866.

IN consequence of an arrangement made with the Bank of America, for the re-opening of a part of this Banking-House, all persons having Bank Boxes or Special Deposits of any kind in its vaults are requested to withdraw them immediately, otherwise they will be necessary to have them removed to the vaults of the Branch of the United States mint, at the risk of the owners.

INO P. IRVINE, Cashier.
je22 tf

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam under the name of QUEYROUZE & BOIS, for the transaction of a general Grocery, Wine and Liquor business, as per act before Emile Maguer, 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.
jy18 1m J. AVET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

T. ANFOUX, Auctioneer,

HAVING removed to a larger stand, better adapted to his business, at No. 17 Crossman street, and having secured the services of Mr. Bonnecarrere [illegible] respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to Real Estate, Succession, Port Wardens and Underwriters' sales, [illegible] of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, etc., and to all outdoor sales.
jy18 1m

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. G. O. NAVAL STORES.
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, Navy Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

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

MESSRS MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's Saw Mills, and of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs and also Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. my25 1m

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

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public of New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis, a BACHELORS' HALL, for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort, at moderate terms.
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 Domestic, which are offered to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices. Country orders promptly attended to.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 9th day of July 1866.—By virtue of resolution 141 new series of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans and in accordance with section 21 of the City Charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened [illegible] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

OPENING OF THE GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST.
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

COMMENCING AUGUST 1, 1866,

[illegible] MILES SHORTER [illegible]

J. F. BOYD, General Ticket Agent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

[illegible]

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 [illegible] until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must until the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

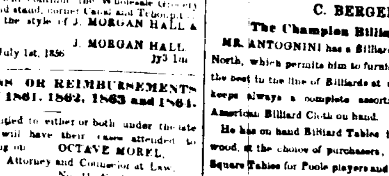
Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interests of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting [illegible]

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

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



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

C. BERGER.
The Champion Billiard-Player.

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

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

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

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

BALLS turned and dyed.
Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap18 3m

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

WE have made HENRY FOLSOM & CO., of New Orleans, sole Agents (for the State of Louisiana,) for the sale of our Fire Arms. All parties wishing to purchase Arms of our make, can obtain them of the Messrs. Folsom at the same prices and terms as at our Factory. Dealers wishing to buy our Arms can do so with the privilege of returning all unsold at the end of thirty days from date of purchase. The arms to be paid for quarterly and regularly in full. No charge made [illegible].

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

Referring to the above, we solicit orders for samples or approval.

It will cost nothing to give them a trial. Factory price lists will be furnished on application.

HENRY FOLSOM & CO., No. 3 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
Post office address, Box 2004. jy14 1m

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 [illegible] populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Cholera Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.
jy5 1f

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT. The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ... Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ... Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons ... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2000 tons ... Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ... Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ... Vassico, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ... Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ... Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class upper cabin screw steamship MERRIMACK. (2000 tons.) Vassico, Commander, Will leave the Company's wharf, front 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. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage at reduced prices.

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 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 ...
CITY OF NEW YORK ...

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin ... $90 00. Steerage ... $[illegible]
... to London ... to London ...
... to Paris ... to Paris ...
... to Hamburg ... to Hamburg ...

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 those rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 90 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 ...
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ...
EUROPE ... Lemarie ...
NAPOLEON III ... Bocande ...

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 have baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, sail at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. Hebert ... Saturday, August [illegible]
TAMPICO, Capt. Gilbert P[illegible] ... Saturday, Aug. [illegible]
FLORIDA, Capt. ... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief Cabin, including wine ...
Steerage, with superior fare ...
Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed from No. 7 to No. 9 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—Wildam Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 33 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain passage tickets here, in New Orleans, by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet st., instead of 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. Boardman, master, will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS ... do do
THURSDAYS ... do do
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

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

On MONDAY'S TRIP she will go direct to [illegible]

The above trips will be regular, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 4 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 18 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on THURSDAY, July 26th, at 8 A. M.

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

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

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of charge.

THE low-pressure side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. A. Austin, commander, will leave as above, from foot of Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office. Coin will be received to metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day [illegible] above ports.

For Mobile and Watering Places.

DAILY PACKETS,

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

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves MONDAY, July 23, on the arrival of the [illegible] M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mail.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points [illegible] agent's office.

Freight for Mobile will be received until 10 o'clock 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.
jy25 1t Corner Camp & Common streets.

MEXICO.

THE schooner WM. HOGAN, for Vera Cruz, cleared yesterday, will leave positively on MONDAY, July 24th. The Passengers are invited to call at the office of the Agents to settle their passage and be [illegible] about four o'clock. The delay is being on account of the supposed loss of the steamship Potomska, belonging to the same line.

Apply to H. BARIA & CO., 18 Commercial Place.
jy22 2t

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 ep

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, (in both sexes) have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of [illegible].

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

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
New Orleans, June 26th, 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 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.

je28 30d CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

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

JULY 5th, 1866.

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

EDWARD RODNEY, President.
WM. F. KELLOGG, Vice-Pres't.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.
jy4 3t fl smd

Wheelbarrows and Shovels and Spades.

400 SUPERIOR SCOOP WHEELBARROWS, 400 doz SHOVELS and SPADES, assorted D. and long handled.

For sale by G. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal and 95 Common street.
jy8 2w

Carpetings, Curtains Mattings, &c.

WE have lately received a handsome assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, such as Satin de Laine, Reps, Worsted Damasks, and Lace Curtains of various qualities, Loops, Gimps, Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c. &c. CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS and an assortment in our line, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, 18 Chartres street.