The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,854

...E, &c. Co.

...Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

...ion—Daily, per annum, in advance, $20; half-yearly, $4; quarterly, $2.

...ed—Single copies, 10 cents.

...Weekly is published every Tuesday ...

...Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John Kennedy, of the "Orleans Light Horse," who was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in December, 1864, will take place this evening at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Dr. Le Monier, No. 38 Conti street.

The steamship Hermann Livingston, Capt. Baker, arrived yesterday with a full cargo and 200 men of the 17th U. S. Regular Infantry.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S. mail steamship Mississippi, Capt. Parker, from New York 7th inst., arrived at her wharf early yesterday, with a full freight and the following passengers:

...Ambridge, Capt. J. Doran, Mr Springtee, Miss ...Bird, Mr. Byrnes, A. Ralderia & ...F Gottenacker & 16 in steerage.

"SCIENTISTS" WHO ARE DISUNION-ISTS.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, is a virulent type of a class of Southern "Unionists," so called, whose concern for the Union takes the strange and unaccountable form of strenuously opposing a practical restoration of the Union, either under the Constitution as it was before the war, or as it is since conformed to accomplished facts of the war. This class is in Texas, as in Louisiana and in other States, a small minority which, in a normal condition of things, would be wholly insignificant. Fully aware of this fact, they see their only hope of political salvation in co-operating with the Radicals of Congress in the work of frustrating the President's simple, direct and wholesome plan of restoration, and perpetuating a condition of things necessarily abnormal and favorable to all manner of revolutionary schemes and agitations. As the Radicals in the North are resolved to keep the Union disrupted until they can reconstruct it in a way to secure the permanent domination of their party over the Federal Government, their allies in the South are no less bent on reconstructing the several States in such a manner as to establish their ascendancy there. Gov. Hamilton aspires, with Northern Radicals, to overthrow the regular Government in Texas elected by an overwhelming majority over the head of his party, and to transfer it to that party which comprises, as he complacently expresses, all the loyal men of the State. There are a few agitators who have set themselves to a similar work in Louisiana. They are inspired by the same species of qualified, partial and partisan loyalty which sees treason only in opposition to the desperate faction which controls Congress, and the highest patriotism in defeating the National Executive and obstructing efforts to vindicate the Constitution and to restore the country to legitimate bases of peace and prosperity. Those Louisiana agitators and revolutionists are just now trying to obtain a footing on which to mature their machinations and carry out their designs, by setting up the flimsy pretense of reconvening the Convention of 1864. That body, when it had any actual existence, represented a minority so small as the student, and to no great an extent, in an electoral point of view, notoriously fraudulent and bogus, that it was positively ridiculous, and was regarded universally as a broad practical joke on the part of the "powers that be," self-calculated, if good for nothing else, to relieve the political solemnity of the time. Radical leaders in Congress, under the inspiration of whose policy Judge Howell and his co-Conventionists revivalists profess to be acting, were foremost at that day in deriding the Convention and sparning its works. If reconstituted now it would with still more justice be open to ridicule and contempt, as a body pretending to constituent authority without the shadow of a voting constituency.

It would seem impossible for men of the class of Hamilton in Texas, and Brownlow in Tennessee, to realize the fact that the war was brought to a close in the spring of 1865, that Gen. Lee and other Confederate Generals surrendered, and that this military surrender was followed without delay by the political surrender of the population in the South which had supported the Confederate cause. Those men openly defy history. They deny the decisive victories of Grant and Sherman. The South, according to them, is triumphant. They hold every Southern State Government, except Tennessee, even after twelve months of reorganization under the National flag, to be a rebel organization. They insist on re-opening the war. If they can have their way, war will be re-opened and it will not be brought to a close until they have tightly in their ominous grasp the guarantees of a perpetual monopoly of political power and official emoluments. This is what Gov. Hamilton means when he calls the contemplated representation of Southern States in the Philadelphia Convention "another rebel invasion of the North." This is what Judge Howell and his co-Conventionists mean when they propose to remodel the institutions of the State in accordance with the policy of Thad. Stevens and the rest of the Congressional conspirators.

Gov. Hamilton calls a disunion, anti-peace Convention to meet in September, and it is to be presumed that Judge Howell and his tools the Radicals will participate in it.

The first attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable.

Below the first attempt to connect Europe and America by a submarine telegraph cable was made in 1857, and failed by the breaking of the cable when about 300 miles from Ireland. The following year the American steamer Niagara and the English steamer Agamemnon combined and laid about 700 miles of wire in the mid-Atlantic, when it again broke. But the ends were joined, and the cable was actually laid from the coast of Ireland to the coast of British America, when, under the manipulations of the speculators, Dr. Gray, Cyrus Field, and others, a few grammes of intermeddlesome metal installed games, which suddenly rebutted into spasmodic incoherence, and then flickered into total extinction. The attempt of last year was the fourth. It was undertaken after long and costly preparation, and with great confidence of success. Yet it failed, but the precise cause of the failure has not been determined.

A fifth attempt is now being made, and by the last of the present month we shall know, perhaps, whether that has proved a success or a failure. The vessel employed in this instance is the Great Eastern, the same employed last year. We read in the English journals that she has had every foot of her bottom cleaned with a view to this undertaking, and that the cleaning has added a mile an hour to her speed. There were on some parts of her bottom two feet thickness of barnacles. She is expected to make six knots an hour in playing out the cable. These last informed in regard to the present effort believe that it has thrown around it more guarantees against accident and failure than any yet made. It is said that the first cables were entirely too feeble. Even that of 1858 weighed but 20 cwt per nautical mile, while the present weighs 31 cwt. The breaking strain of the cable of 1858 was equal to 3 tons 6 cwt.; that is, it would support a little less than 5 miles of its own weight in water. The breaking strain of the present cable is 8 tons 2 cwt., or twelve miles of its own weight in water, while the deepest water to be encountered is 2000 fathoms. In 1858 but 2174 nautical miles were shipped on two vessels. In 1865, 2630 miles are shipped on one vessel.

It is further remarked that the art of constructing and laying cables has made such progress since 1857 as to render the present undertaking quite different in many respects. As an abstracted fault in an insulated wire has since become impossible. And yet no improved use the signalling instruments, that it is now easy to work, though a foot of its copper be stripped bare and laid at the bottom of the sea. This has been actually tested and accomplished. It has even been proposed now that after the first cable is laid, and the second, that of 1865, raised from the bottom of the ocean and spliced, the old cable of 1858 should be also joined afresh at both ends, when it is supposed that it can now be used with the improved signals.

VACATION LESSONS AT BOLDEBAR'S.—It will be seen that special instruction in various branches will be given to classes of ladies and gentlemen and youths, during the vacation of this old and popular "Commercial College."

MAP OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—We have received from Mr. Louis Schwarz "Colton's Map of the Battle fields of Central Europe." It is a full and clear exhibit of the geographical situation, and is a timely and welcome work. It may be had at the store of Mr. S., No. 15 Chartres street.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO STANDING ARMIES.

Arguments regarding the advantages and the disadvantages of a large standing army are almost numberless and endless. Laying those aside for the moment, it may be remarked that the United States has heretofore presented, perhaps, the unique signal example in history of benefits which have their conditions in the absence of a large standing army and the circumstances usually attending its existence. The military power displayed both by the North and the South in the late war, as well as that which they previously displayed in the Mexican war, was altogether in defiance of the theory on which most of the nations of Europe have for centuries acted, and in so acting have gone so far towards obliterating the distinction between peace and war that peace with them signifies no more than an armed truce. They have in almost full measure the expenses of war without whatever chances of gain actual hostilities might give. When some of them are at last precipitated by events into conflicts of arms, they are almost financially exhausted at the outset by the long and costly preparations which they have made for the uncertain emergency. While enjoying nominal peace, they lose those great results of the free play of economical laws, the unstinted development of commerce and industry, of which the conditions are to be only found in peace and discernment. Such conditions having preceded the late Mexican war, the United States rose up like a giant, equipped with incredible quickness with magic weapons and armor, and, at one stride and one stroke as it were, prostrated the too confident and impetuous adversary. Such conditions having preceded the late civil war, to say nothing of the extraordinary exertions on the part of the weaker belligerent at the South, the portion of the country represented by the old Federal Government put forth a military strength and exhibited a financial stability and fertility which surpassed the calculations of both friends and foes, and offered a spectacle that was then the astonishment and is now a cautious study for all the foreign world. The secret of such manifestations may be doubtless summed up in the fact that the real harvests of war were not sown and reaped in fields that had for years been over taxed with this sort of culture. Men, money, and material, there had been absorbed in a degree nowhere else seen whatever tends to diminution and deterioration. The Treasury was not burthened with mortgages to the future. Public credit was like the deposit account in a bank book which has not yet been checked upon.

There is reason to fear that the country is not soon to realize hereafter the complete return of conditions which rendered its position so felicitous in peace and so satisfactory in war. But, happily, we are not immediately threatened with a large standing army comparable to the scale on which the military establishments of the great European Powers are organized. One of the most perfect and admirable of such organizations has been, by general consent, the military system of France. Nevertheless, in a recent debate in the French *Corps Legislatif*, there were urged against it certain objections which it is well worth while to ponder. It was asserted on the occasion referred to that the system "condemned a million of men, the most healthy and vigorous in the country, to celibacy. Consequently, "compliment had been made that the French race was degenerating. The danger of deterioration of population from such a cause is so new subject of concern to statesmen and legislators. The subject is as old as Greek philosophy and literature. Plato, scarcely less statesman than philosopher, was careful, in his "Republic," to arrange it so that there would be an adequate army without either licentiousness or enforced celibacy.

The objections advanced in the French *Corps Legislatif* against the military system of France may be seen in more detail in the subjoined extracts from the debates of that body:

During the session of the French Legislature on the 16th of June the order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Ordinary Budget of 1866, the part under consideration being the condition and expenditure of the Ministry of War. M. Glais Bizoin said that of all the Ministries, that of War was the one in which reforms and reductions were the easiest and most necessary. Either universal suffrage must cease to be the fundamental law of the country, or the military organization must be radically modified. The whole system, based on the conscription, on this law of exoneration, and in that of engagements for a number of years, was essentially vicious. The drawing by lot, while exempting a certain class, only rendered military service more onerous for those who had to serve. During the seven years which the brave young men forgot their original trade, others took a disgust to it, and others again contracted dissolute habits in the barracks. The General Staff exercised disadvantageous only to the rich, and the engagements and re-engagements, if carried out on a larger scale, would be detrimental to the military character of the army. A letter from the Emperor, dated from Algeria, had expressed the idea of introducing two thousand Turcos into the army. What! two thousand or one hundred thousand! They might easily be found. The honorable member went on to argue that as engagements took place only after the seventh year of service, viz., at the age of twenty-eight, and the re-engagements at thirty-five, the army was gradually assuming a very old aspect (daughters of families were not married who should have been scars from sabre cuts. The desertion of the country districts was owing to these re-enlistments, the liberated soldiers being lured by the idea of pensions and slight pay, obtained themselves from their homes during fourteen or twenty years of service, acquired a taste for the town life, and showed no desire to return to their villages. Complaint was also made that the French race was degenerating. If so, the cause must in part be attributed to the system which carried off a million of men, condemned to celibacy, and those the most healthy and vigorous in the country. What was the remedy for such a state of things? He thought it was to be found in an adoption of the system practiced by two neighboring countries—Prussia and Switzerland—namely, a service of only two years, where all were alike. I am convinced, said the speaker, that the illustrious author of the *Idées Napoléoniennes* has the same convictions now as when in exile.

THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—As heretofore intimated, the mission of the gentlemen sent, in behalf of this Company, to confer with its foreign creditors, has been crowned with most satisfactory results. They have succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the principal holders of its mortgage bonds, by which arrears on three are consolidated and exchanged for second mortgage bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, Hereupon the Company, through its President pro tem., Jules A. Blanc, appeals to its American creditors to come to the same liberal and considerate adjustment agreed to by foreign creditors. In view of the assessment of the affairs of the Railroad, contained in the address, printed in another column, of the President pro tem., no one can deny the reasonableness and fairness of this appeal.

The Houma (Terrebonne) *Cane Guard*, of the 14th, says:

The plantation of Messrs Blanchard & Rozas, on Bayou Grand Caillou, once sold by Sheriff's sale last Saturday for $10,515. It is said to have cost over $100,000. It was bought by Mr. Victor Bourg.

An exchange says: "We were compelled to refuse an offer of job printing the other day by a man way back, who innocently called to get some postage stamps printed! He was quite disappointed because we could not do the work—he wanted 'em real bad to put on the letters when he writ to a gal, and they cost too darned much to buy 'em of the postoffice fellers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.—On Saturday an unfortunate accident occurred on the Jackson Railroad. By a collision Mr. D. Heaney, a citizen well known and much respected as a dealer in garden seeds and other agricultural wants, was so severely wounded in one of his legs that amputation is regarded as necessary.

A Monster.—A man named Isaac Suter, was arrested yesterday for attempting to violate a child but six years old.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Deslondes, formerly of the house of Martin, Cobb & Co., expired suddenly yesterday morning. After an illness of a few hours he departed from this world. Mr. Deslondes was a gentlemen much respected in private and business circles.

Suicide.—Lieutenant Manning, of the Second District Police, reports a suicide in his District last evening. Miss Augustine Le Normand, aged 30 years, shot herself with a pistol, and with fatal effect. The ball, aimed at the throat, passed through the head, and there it was fatal. The young lady resided at No. 67 Main street. The cause of her self-destruction has not been made known.

The Philadelphia National Convention.

[From the National Intelligencer, July 11.]

In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delegations to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14. In others there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued and sent into all the States and Territories. The indications are that this Convention will be one of the most imposing and important assemblages ever held in this country.

[CIRCULAR.]

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1866.—Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the unanimous call for a National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying endorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together in Philadelphia a Convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who will, in the opinion of the undersigned, best represent, Johnson has advocated against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

It has been deemed proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional district who fully adopt the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the friends of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States where of a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts themselves in the principles of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such committee, and to adopt such other measures as secure a full delegation to the proposed convention; not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be made known as such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and on all friends of this movement the fact of the great importance that district or State conventions, or State executive committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is respectfully requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.
JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.
GAMALIEL MOTTS.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Energetic Movements of the Prussians.

[From the Moniteur du Soir, June 21.]

The Prussians have shown, from the commencement of hostilities, an energy and a multitude of movement very remarkable in pushing their military position to the front, which includes countries which in the first instance were opposed to their proceedings. They have succeeded, by the rapid concentration of their forces, upon three principal points. To the west the army of Westphalia, giving its hand to that of General Manteuffel coming from Schleswig Holstein, has reached military Hanover and Hesse. Thuringia and Saxony have been surrounded by the army of Prince Frederick Charles of the line, divided into four corps, of which the respective headquarters are at Erfurt, Halle, Torgau and Gorlitz. With a large mass of concentric movements of this army that is due the immediate and very important occupation of the kingdom of Saxony up to the mountains of Bohemia. Finally, Silesia is the theatre of the three corps of the army of the Prince Royal, composing with those of the Elbe and Saxony, which is commanded by Prince Frederick Charles at Gorlitz. Each Prussian *corps d'armée* contains the prescribed number of 36,000 men. The army of Bohemia, therefore, comprises 144,000 men, to which must be added the Saxon troops.

The Austrians remaining on the defensive in the very strong positions which they command in Bohemia, there is nothing at present to lead to a belief that the army of Prince Frederick Charles has received any orders to push forward to attack them. The Prussians, possessing the lines of railways which they have occupied, can well afford to wait. The real importance of the offensive movement of the Austrians in Upper Silesia is as yet uncertain; possibly they are only desirous to feel their way. In fact, the plan attributed to General Benedek of traversing obliquely the whole of Silesia, and marching upon Berlin, thus taking in reverse the Prussian armies, would be very difficult of execution in consequence of the length of the line to be gone over and the obstacles which occur upon it. We all know that Silesia is covered with a well arranged system of fortresses. Whatever may be the combinations of the movement of the Austrians, the armies of the Prince Royal and of Prince Frederick Charles appear to be drawing closer together, so as to present an imposing accumulation of forces, always retaining the advantages as to distance, and be rapidly directed upon any point of the Silesian frontier which may be menaced. It is, therefore, as we stated yesterday, in Silesia that the first great battle may be expected, while the two parties remain for the present in their respective positions towards Saxony. In Italy, General Cialdini has removed his head quarters from Bologna to Ferrara, where he is placed upon the very frontier of Venetia.

Territorial Annexation.

Two plans for enlarging the present limits of the United States by annexation are now before the public, and are urged with great persistency by their respective supporters. In the first place, the annexation of all that portion of Mexico north of a line drawn east from the mouth of the Gulf of California is suggested. This would give us about one fourth of the present territory of Mexico, the most important of the Gulf of California and several valuable seaports, in return for which it is proposed that the United States shall guarantee a loan of several millions of dollars to the Mexican Liberalists. Mr. Donaldson Dale Owen urges this plan in a long letter, and it appears to meet with favor from many friends of the Mexican republic. The second plan of annexation proposed is that of the Canada and the other British Provinces, and for this purpose a bill was introduced into Congress by General Banks a few days ago, and is now under consideration by the Foreign Committee of the House. This bill provides for the annexation to the United States of all of British America on the north as Hudson's Bay and Labrador America, and extending from the Atlantic west to the Pacific. The bill recites that the consent of this British Government and of the various Provinces shall first be obtained, and provides for the admission of all of British America to the Union, it being divided into the four States of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada East and Canada West, with eight Senators and twenty-nine Representatives, and the three territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia.

In return for the annexation, the United States is to assume the present debt of the Provinces to the extent of $35,700,000, pay them annually about $1,700,000 in aid of their local expenditure, pay the Hudson's Bay Company $10,000,000 to extinguish any territorial claims it may have, and guarantee the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, so that vessels of 1500 tons burthen can ascend to Lake Superior, and also guarantee the construction of a railroad to the Pacific exclusively on Canadian soil. These plans—one for the annexation of Northern Mexico and the other for the annexation of British America—are now before the public, and provide for an enormous expansion if the already widely extended domain of the United States. As yet, however, they are crude ideas, and must be moulded into shape before they are adopted; but as each has a strong party in its favor, it will no doubt be urged with a great force.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ANOTHER FOOLHARDY EXPERIMENT.—The tiny ship "Red, White and Blue," two and a half tons burthen, cleared at the New York Custom-house on the 9th for London. She is commanded by Capt. Hudson, with a crew of one man and a dog. Whether she will reach the other side of the Atlantic, or share the fate of her fellow dwarfship "Vision," is a matter of speculation. She was accompanied so far as the Light Ship by the steamtug S. O. Pierce, having on board a large number of the captain's friends. As going down the bay the dog fell overboard, but was rescued by a boat from the tug. When last seen the little vessel was standing East, all sail set, with a light breeze from the Northward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Important News from Europe.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

Prussian Victories at Gerstelle—Austrians Lose 20,000 Killed and Wounded and 15,000 Prisoners.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Attorney-General Speed.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY NEWS.

New York, July 15.—The steamer America from Southampton 4th inst., has arrived.

Liverpool, July 3.—The cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Sales for two days 16,000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and for export.

Flour fair and 6 shilling lower. Wheat 3d. lower and dull. Corn declined 6d., mixed 28s. Beef and Pork steady. Bacon dull. Tallow and Lard inactive. Sugar quiet. Coffee and Rice steady. Common Rosin quiet. Turpentine dull.

London, July 3.—Consols for money 86¼ to 86¾. U. S. 5-20's 65 to 65¾.

Lord Derby has formed a ministry, prominent among which are Derby as Premier, Disraeli as Chancellor of Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons, and Lord Stanley as Foreign Secretary.

Derby's ministry are: Lord Derby, Premier; Disraeli, Chancellor of Exchequer; Lord Stanley, Secretary of the Foreign Office; Walpole, Home Secretary of War; Parkington, First Lord of Admiralty; Northcott, President of the Board of Trade; Duke of Buckingham, President of Councils.

The Prussian march in Bohemia is thus far triumphant.

Benedek is concentrating his forces for a great battle.

The Austrian loss was 4000, besides the prisoners captured at Gitschin. The Prussian loss was heavy. Several Austrian regiments were cut to pieces. Seventeen pieces of artillery were also annihilated to the last man.

The Austrians claim a minor success at Turnau on the 28th.

Berlin dispatches of the 1st give official accounts from the Crown Prince, giving the result of the three days' combats. The fighting was severe, in which has been largely exaggerated, cannot be too highly estimated. On the 29th, it was opposed by the 6th Austrian corps, which was met on the 28th. The 5th Prussian corps was commanded by General Lecomte and Gen. Tenneiy, and the fighting on those days was over extended lines. Bobiesta's corps fought on the morning. At 8½ o'clock 1600, wounded and prisoners. The Austrians have evacuated Oswecin. Dresden is being fortified.

A Berlin dispatch of the 2d, says, notwithstanding the arduous campaign and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in high spirits and confident.

Benedek was compelled, in consequence of the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to withdraw his forces from near Gitschin and concentrate at a distant point.

The Austrians claim the capture of 4000 men and 3 guns at Custoza. The Austrian hussars also captured on the Italian territory near the Mincio, but were driven off. The division that suffered the most at Custoza is not dispirited, and wish to be placed in the next battle.

The Prussians carried Gitschin by storm after a obstinate defence, and a junction was effected between the army of the Elbe, under General Herwarth, and that of the Crown Prince of Silesia, under the Crown Prince. Five thousand prisoners were captured at Gitschin, and the Austrian loss in the engagement at Gitschin are altogether estimated at 30,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners. In the battles on the 28th and 29th the corps of Austrians under Gen Gablenz were nearly broken up. It lost four guns and eight flags.

It is officially denied that the Prussians lost 18,000 men at the battle of Vienne.

The Austrians have retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggrats. Their retreat is said to have been precipitate.

The army of the Elbe has advanced beyond Gitschin. The King of Prussia was at Gitschin on the 30 on a visit to the army.

The Paris *Constitutionel* says: "Horrible as the carnage has been it is more preside to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will be engaged on either side."

King Victor Emanuel sent a telegram congratulating the King of Prussia on the victory of Gitschin.

The operations between the Italians and the Austrians is confined to skirmishing. No engagement of importance has occurred in that quarter. The Austrians are preparing for a desperate struggle, and the soldiers are eager for the fray.

The revolt in Spain has been suppressed. The Prince of Wales, while riding in a street of London, was thrown by a collision with a runaway horse. His horse rolled over him, but he was not injured.

The Great Eastern, with the cable, passed the Isle of Wight on the 1st, en *route* for Valentia.

Reverdy Johnson, the United States General, has resigned. Judge Stanbery, of Ohio, and Browning, of Illinois will be his successor.

The resignation of Secretary Harlan is said to be true.

Notwithstanding the Republican caucus on Saturday night voted to adjourn on the 22d, it is believed the session will be prolonged until August 1st.

Southwest Pass, July 15.—The steamship Matamoras, for New York, went to sea at 6 this A. M., with a large number of passengers.

The steamship Mexico, G. W. Pontexter, 72 hours from Havana, passed up at 11:30 with a large cargo of sugar and cigars, consigned to H. S Hall. Just before leaving Havana her Captain was informed that all vessels leaving Havana and New Orleans would be kept under observation from three to five days.

The steamship Gen. Grant went to sea at 4 P. M. with the Memphis, which was anchored outside has gone to sea.

There is Nothing else New, and nothing in sight. Weather fine; tide very low; wind S. S. E.

List of passengers per steamship Mexico—Charles Trudbe, P Ridencie Cajuis, Silverio Laudo, Key Cajuis, Desidero, Ramonrovie Fraiza, David Alexander, Carr.

Consignees—S. Pernaple, J. Villarubia, S. Goyol, D. A. Chaffraix, M. A. Delliardi & co., Jarau & co., Bermudez & co., Manuel Fernandez, Puig Bros., Juan Garcianoure, Joseph Sirtum, Fernandez Vills, E. Tronsgros, Jose Garcia, Gonzalez & co., Bermudez & co., Bros.

Vicksburg, July 15.—Passed up: Steamers Ad. 4, and Luminary at 5 A. M. Passed down: Carroll at 11 A. M.

The Russian iron clad Admiralteenoah after visiting Cherbourg proceeds to London.

Washington, July 15.—The President, having on Friday signed the Internal revenue bill, the bureau at once commenced its computation with the laws which it is amendatory and the preparations of instructions and regulations to put the same.

The nomination of A. W. Randall as Postmaster General was referred to the Postoffice Committee as is usual in such cases.

Attorney General Speed's letter to the President tendering his resignation, is very emphatic in its disapproval of the President's policy.

A Hayti clerk has been recognized by the President as Belgian consul at Galveston.

The Postoffice Committee on Foreign Affairs will be presented early this week. It strongly sustains the Monroe Doctrine. There is a large majority in Congress who endorse this and are ready for measures more effective than the mere declaration of the principle.

A NEW ORATOR.—In an article on the displays of eloquence called forth by the debate in the House of Commons on the Reform bill, the London *Metropolitan* thus speaks of Mr. Robert Lowe, whom it designates "the hero of the session":

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A NEW MODE OF BETTING.—The "game of calls" is announced as the last invention in European cities of young men with plenty of money, and a lack of brains or knowledge or disposition how to use it properly. Two players sit at a table, one having a watch before him, the calls that pass by, one betting that more or less numbers will pass, and the other that the odd numbers will have the majority. A young duke recently lost $100,000 in this way by unfortunately betting on even numbers at Paris. A fool and his money were soon parted.

A new Catholic Cathedral is about to be erected in Boston. It will occupy the square bounded by Washington and Union Park streets, Harrison Avenue and Malden street, and will not be finished for at least five years.

NAPHTHA.—In the southern part of Russia, in what is an important trade is springing up in mineral naphtha. Borings are made similar to those in Pennsylvania for petroleum, and the naphtha flows out and is collected, and sent to market.

TRICHINA IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper of the 10th says: A genuine, authenticated case of this disease is now undergoing medical treatment by two experienced physicians in this city. The name of the patient is withheld, but no hopes are entertained for his recovery. The case has been examined by the Cooper Union Scientific Association.

Our German Citizens and the War in Europe.

The progress of the war among the German states will be watched with great solicitude by the people of this country. The large German element in our population, says the *N. Y. Sun*, the constant stream of immigration that has poured into the United States from Germany, and the intimate acquaintance with the character of the people, which has resulted from these circumstances, cause a deep interest to be felt in the struggle by all classes of our citizens. But in the case of our German population there is more than a general interest attached to the war which is now in progress. Every German soldier now in the United States has relatives and friends who will be likely to suffer, to some extent at least, by the war. Two States of the Confederation—Hanover and Saxony—have been already overrun by the Prussian army, and no doubt much loss has been entailed upon the people. Should the war be one of great magnitude, as appearances now indicate, desolation will, of course, be spread throughout Germany, and the already heavy burden of taxation will be doubled, perhaps tripled. But the pecuniary loss is comparatively of little consequence. The inexhorable conscription will be likely to drag into the army all the able bodied men, and the late war in this country shows what the result will be. The military system will be drawn around the frontiers, preventing the escape of conscripts, and, of course, an appalling emigration to the United States. Intercourse between the Germans in this country and their friends in the fatherland will be practically suspended, and much anxiety will be felt here with regard to the safety of those at home. The war, therefore, is specially to be regretted by the people of this country, for its evils directly affect a large class of our population in the end, however, it may prove to be for the best, for it will convince the people of Germany that petty monarchies are not worth fighting for, and that the best thing for them to do would be to establish self government, or, failing in this, follow their kindred to the "Great Republic."

The New York papers record fatalities by sunstroke with a matter of fact and matter of course brevity that requires its own commentary. We subjoin from the *Sun* of the 9th and the 10th. The highest range of the mercury in the shade was 99.

The following persons died from sunstroke on the 8th:

John McDonald, No. 116 East 42d street, died at house. Charles Kiesgenhaus, a native of Germany, and 33 years of age, found in Gedney's slip. Taken to New York Hospital, where he died. Michael Murphy, aged 21 at residence 168 West Broadway. Patrick Maddy, aged 22 years, and residing at 340 Oak street, died yesterday at the residence of the latter. Coroner Gamble held inquests on all these cases as well as that of an unknown man who died at the New York Hospital on Saturday, having been found prostrated in Greenwich street. The usual verdict was rendered in each case.

Thomas Kennedy, aged 25, died from the effects of the 105th street. Philip Quinn, died suddenly at P. M., at 53 West 29th street. Gottlieb Phil. Lang, aged 34, was found dead at his residence, 517 Broome street. Valentine Schiely, aged 39, took ill on Saturday night (disease not telegraphed), and died yesterday morning. At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning. At 8½ o'clock 1600, wounded and prisoners. The Austrians have evacuated Oswecin. Dresden is being fortified.

A Berlin dispatch of the 2d, says, notwithstanding the arduous campaign and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in high spirits and confident.

Benedek was compelled, in consequence of the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to withdraw his forces from near Gitschin and concentrate at a distant point.

The Austrians claim the capture of 4000 men and 3 guns at Custoza. The Austrian hussars also captured on the Italian territory near the Mincio, but were driven off. The division that suffered the most at Custoza is not dispirited, and wish to be placed in the next battle.

The Prussians carried Gitschin by storm after a obstinate defence, and a junction was effected between the army of the Elbe, under General Herwarth, and that of the Crown Prince of Silesia, under the Crown Prince. Five thousand prisoners were captured at Gitschin, and the Austrian loss in the engagement at Gitschin are altogether estimated at 30,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners. In the battles on the 28th and 29th the corps of Austrians under Gen Gablenz were nearly broken up. It lost four guns and eight flags.

It is officially denied that the Prussians lost 18,000 men at the battle of Vienne.

The Austrians have retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggrats. Their retreat is said to have been precipitate.

The army of the Elbe has advanced beyond Gitschin. The King of Prussia was at Gitschin on the 30 on a visit to the army.

The Paris *Constitutionel* says: "Horrible as the carnage has been it is more preside to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will be engaged on either side."

King Victor Emanuel sent a telegram congratulating the King of Prussia on the victory of Gitschin.

The operations between the Italians and the Austrians is confined to skirmishing. No engagement of importance has occurred in that quarter. The Austrians are preparing for a desperate struggle, and the soldiers are eager for the fray.

The revolt in Spain has been suppressed. The Prince of Wales, while riding in a street of London, was thrown by a collision with a runaway horse. His horse rolled over him, but he was not injured.

The Great Eastern, with the cable, passed the Isle of Wight on the 1st, en *route* for Valentia.

Reverdy Johnson, the United States General, has resigned. Judge Stanbery, of Ohio, and Browning, of Illinois will be his successor.

The resignation of Secretary Harlan is said to be true.

Notwithstanding the Republican caucus on Saturday night voted to adjourn on the 22d, it is believed the session will be prolonged until August 1st.

Southwest Pass, July 15.—The steamship Matamoras, for New York, went to sea at 6 this A. M., with a large number of passengers.

The steamship Mexico, G. W. Pontexter, 72 hours from Havana, passed up at 11:30 with a large cargo of sugar and cigars, consigned to H. S Hall. Just before leaving Havana her Captain was informed that all vessels leaving Havana and New Orleans would be kept under observation from three to five days.

The steamship Gen. Grant went to sea at 4 P. M. with the Memphis, which was anchored outside has gone to sea.

There is Nothing else New, and nothing in sight. Weather fine; tide very low; wind S. S. E.

List of passengers per steamship Mexico—Charles Trudbe, P Ridencie Cajuis, Silverio Laudo, Key Cajuis, Desidero, Ramonrovie Freiza, David Alexander, Carr.

Consignees—S. Pernaple, J. Villarubia, S. Goyol, D. A. Chaffraix, M. A. Delliardi & co., Jarau & co., Bermudez & co., Manuel Fernandez, Puig Bros., Juan Garcianoure, Joseph Sirtum, Fernandez Vills, E. Tronsgros, Jose Garcia, Gonzalez & co., Bermudez & co., Bros.

Vicksburg, July 15.—Passed up: Steamers Ad. 4, and Luminary at 5 A. M. Passed down: Carroll at 11 A. M.

The Russian iron clad Admiralteenoah after visiting Cherbourg proceeds to London.

Washington, July 15.—The President, having on Friday signed the Internal revenue bill, the bureau at once commenced its computation with the laws which it is amendatory and the preparations of instructions and regulations to put the same.

The nomination of A. W. Randall as Postmaster General was referred to the Postoffice Committee as is usual in such cases.

Attorney General Speed's letter to the President tendering his resignation, is very emphatic in its disapproval of the President's policy.

A Hayti clerk has been recognized by the President as Belgian consul at Galveston.

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