The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Gabriel de Feriet sells cloth, merino shirts, handkerchiefs, perfumery, towels, socks, books, soap, etc., at 12 o'clock, M., at his auction store, No. 42 Royal street between Conti and Bienville streets.

A New and Beautiful Lake Steamer.—Our across-the-Lake excursionists have reason to congratulate themselves in the near prospect of the addition of a new and beautiful steamer to existing facilities of Lake travel. We refer to the "Lady of the Lake, built at Wilmington for the line of Messrs. Harris and Morgan. That estimable gentleman, and enterprising and public-spirited member of the firm, Mr. J. C. Harris, is informed by telegraph that the above steamer, which is described as a rare piece of workmanship, skimming the water with the grace and the swiftness of a sylph, left Wilmington on the 24th inst. She is expected here in about a week.

Revival of the Berwick's Bay Line.—The regular steam connection with the Texas coast via the Opelousas Railroad and Berwick's Bay, which in former years was furnished by Messrs. Harris and Morgan, is to be renewed by the same wealthy and energetic firm. We understand that there will be no material difference from the old programme except in the fact that the line will comprise a class of steamers superior to those formerly employed in the same trade. The new line, three steamers a week will commence running on the 1st of August. This will be a welcome event to the merchants and planters of Texas, to our own commercial community, and to the Opelousas Railroad, which is now in excellent freight condition for the trade and travel connected with the line.

The Convention of 1864.—The 30th instant is the day fixed for the meeting of this redivived body, by its reconvocational "President pro tem.," the Hon. R. K. Howell. It will be curious and interesting to observe to what lengths this politically distraught gentleman and his coadjutors may be led by the hallucination that they hold in their hands the constituent authority and functions of the State and its people. It is to be hoped that if their case take a virulent development, sufficient room for their accommodation may be found in some asylum or retreat adapted to their proper keeping. Meantime Gov. Wells, in response to the call of the "President pro tem," has remitted to the Secretary of State, for due authentication and promulgation, a proclamation ordering an election on the 23d September to fill vacancies in the Convention. As the original Convention represented but a small number of Parishes and an insignificant portion of the people, and as the seats of many who served as members will be vacant, the newly elected members would constitute a very large part of the body.

The Governor's proclamation provides that they shall be elected by voters qualified under the existing Constitution and laws. Thus elected it is not probable that they would be favorable to the objects for which the Convention is reconvoked. Should they be numerous enough to defeat those objects, it would render the reconvocationists a spectacle of equal amusement and commiseration. But it is need less to speculate in this connection. The 23d September is far off. Congress will be in vacation then. The National Union will have met and acted then. The Grand Jury may have, ere that time, have given a practical import to Judge Abell's recent charges.

Fictitious and Real Dangers.

One of the most sinister omens attending the political situation is the combination of levity and incredulity with which some of the journals and politicians of the North treat the idea of an ultimate appeal to revolutionary force by the Radical faction and the breaking out of a second civil war. The New York *Tribune* scoffs at the revelations made by Mr. Raymond touching the recent plans and calculations of the leading Radicals in Congress, and characterizes all expressions of alarm connected with the matter of these revelations as merely "Chinese thunder" and "gong-beating," intended to drive the timid and the ignorant from the support of the Congressional war against the President. The New York *Sun* denounces the warning of Mr. Montgomery Blair, at Reading, Pa., in regard to the danger of two Congresses and two Presidents, contending for the possession of the Government, as a paltry political trick, and advises its readers to pay no heed to the cries of alarmists who would have them believe that the country is approaching a grave crisis which threatens an indefinite period of anarchy and intestine strife and carnage. Affairs have certainly come to a bad complexion, if there is any ground whatever for such a belief, but the situation would be lamentable, indeed, if the danger really existed and all attempts to point it out and ward it off were met with general incredulity, impatience and derision. Irrational alarm and irrational confidence are twin sisters, and each holds a Pandora's box of calamities. They are born of the same unhealthy condition of mind, and they sow with equal profusion the same seeds of disaster. The only line of safety is in the rigid avoidance of both. Unfortunately, the Radical leaders and agitators avoid neither, but eagerly embrace both, and multiply and complicate perils by implicitly accepting the most pernicious counsels which either may suggest.

The New York *Tribune* in its alternate characters of alarmist and of confident decrier of alarm, helped powerfully to usher in the late war between the North and the South. To believe the *Tribune*, in the time referred to, Pro-Slavery—a monster compounded of "fire-eater," bandit, ogre, afrite, dragon, hydra and all other fabled and imaginable rapacious, cruel, insatiable, horrid creatures—already had possession of the Government, though it was sorely wounded in Kansas, and it was necessary to strike it wherever assailable before its wounds could heal, and utterly crush it, otherwise, we guard the *Tribune*, no man, woman, or child, from Maine to Oregon, could be safe from its deadly greed and power. On the other hand, as soon as the North, by such representations, had been induced to organize a distinct and declared hostility to the institutions of the South, the *Tribune* hooted the idea that this hostility, no matter how displayed or developed, could provoke any resistance on the part of the Southern people. To suit the purpose of the *Tribune*, as the aggressive agitator, the same Pro-Slavery which it had once depicted as so fierce and so terrible, was to be quite a phenomenon of meekness, and to walk under the guillotine erected by Abolition as placidly as a calf goes to the shambles. The *Tribune* laughed wildly at the warlike uprising in the South. Even the bombardment of Sumter did not drown its hideous cachinnation. Not until Bull Run did its lunatic hilarity begin to give way to equally lunatic fright and despair. It is melancholy to observe in its recent exhibitions that, in the school of experience, it has learned nothing and forgotten nothing; that in politics its forte, its special talent, and vocation is still to cultivate false alarm and rash confidence, to disseminate belief in dangers that are fictitious and disbelief in dangers that are real.

In the way of fabricating dangerous fictions, the *Tribune* and the other Radical agitators have the field nearly altogether to themselves; but, unhappily, in the way of depreciating real dangers, they have only too much assistance from some who are regarded as Conservatives. Mr. Raymond, for example, even while revealing a plot on the part of the Radical majority in Congress to organize, in a certain contingency, an armed insurrection against the President and to drive him, his Cabinet and supporters into the Potomac, takes occasion to quiet public apprehension by declaring that this plot is one that the Republican party in general would never endorse. But its authors claim to be the faithful representatives of that party, and when we bear in mind that Mr. Raymond is in a minority of one to about two hundred in denying their representative fidelity, we may judge how much his declaration above referred to is worth.

Mr. Seward, too, is too much inclined, out of his elegant vocabulary of political euphemism, to "prophesy smooth things" for every body. It is to be feared that his portfolio is now as well supplied with "sixty days," and "ninety days" checks on the future, as it was in 1861. He ought surely to have learned by the disastrous protests of that period the impolicy of issuing large transactions on this kind of paper. Some one has said that the best way to avoid danger is to advance to meet it. No doubt Mr. Seward, if a true Conservative, would do much more to serve his cause by observing this maxim, than by acting on the theory that to deny the existence of danger is to defeat it.

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

At 6 o'clock, A. M.	Fahrenheit,	82	deg.
12 "	M.	91	"
3 "	P. M.	95	"
6 "	"	92	"

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

DINNER TO TENNESSEE MEMBERS BY SECRETARY SEWARD—GOVERNORS SHARKEY AND PARSONS, OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA PRESENT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONSERVATIVE UNION CONVENTIONS IN TEXAS AND WEST TENNESSEE.

Building for the National Union Convention in Philadelphia.

INCREASE OF CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

THE GERMAN SANGAER BAND IN LOUISVILLE.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Washington, July 26.—When the credentials of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, were read, Mr. Sumner moved their reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether he could take the oath. Sumner said he was judge under the Confederate Government, and therefore disqualified. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Senate has confirmed Major General Sherman Lieutenant General, vice Grant promoted, and Rear Admiral Porter as Vice Admiral, vice Farragut promoted.

Washington, July 26.—The President sent a message to the House enclosing a communication from Secretary Seward in reference to the application made to the British Government for the release of the Fenians, and, also, as to the discharge of those indicted in the United States. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General, and it is probable that they will not be prosecuted.

A resolution was passed employing Miss Minnie Ream to execute a life size statue of Lincoln for which she is to be paid $10,000.

A bill passed granting lands to a Company to build a railroad from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, about the line of the 35th parallel.

The House made the awards to the captors of Booth and Harrold, giving Col. Congor $15,000 and cutting down detective Col. Baker to $3,750. Mr. Stevens said Baker made more money out of the war than any one else, and he was opposed to giving him anything.

Banks' resolution modifying the neutrality laws passed by a unanimous vote.

Washington, July 26.—The Select Committee on the Memphis riots made their report, Mr. Spaulding dissenting. It says the outbreak resulted from a collision between some policemen and discharged colored soldiers, which was seized upon on pretext for an organized and bloody massacre of the negroes of Memphis, regardless of age, sex or condition, inspired by the teachings of the press and led on by the sworn officers of the law, comprising the City Government and others. The Committee declare there is little or no loyalty in Memphis, or in that section, so far as they can learn, and that there will be no safety for loyal men if the troops are withdrawn. The Committee believe it to be the duty of the Government to arrest, try and punish the offenders by military authority, and also by the same authority levy a tax upon the citizens of Memphis sufficient to cover the losses of all the property destroyed.

Washington, July 26.—A board of officers has been appointed by the Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs for the purpose of revising the regulations for the government of the Bureau, to meet the requirements of the recent act of Congress, extending the duration of the Bureau two years. Generals Telson, Sprague and Gregory, constitute the Board.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner party to-day to the Tennessee delegation. Among those present were ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The building for the accommodation of the National Union Convention is being constructed at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. It will be of monstrous size.

Three cases of cholera are reported to-day.

Nacogdoches, Texas, July 26.—The Conservative Union Convention organized to-day by the election of Hon. Ashbel Smith, of Houston, as President. All portions of the State were represented and great unanimity prevailed. The delegates appointed to the National Convention at Philadelphia represent the original secession and anti-secession parties. The delegates from the State at large are David G. Burnett, John Hancock, W. B. Ochiltree and Lemuel D. Vaus. The district delegates are S. P. Dowell, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. F. Moore, A. H. Willie, Richard Cooke, D. B. Culbertson, James M. Burroughs and W. H. Sellers. Among the delegates are the five Supreme Judges elected at the late election.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the principles and objects set forth in the call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August next, and that the delegates to that Convention are appointed on the basis of that call.

Resolved, That a plot and conspiracy is on foot and being carried on by the Radicals of Texas to falsify and defame the people of Texas to the people of the Northern States, to represent us as hostile to the Constitution and Government of the United States as vindictive and violent towards citizens adherent to the Federal Union during the war, and as unjust and oppressive towards the freed people in our midst; that these charges severally and collectively are false and malicious, made solely for political objects to inflame and embitter the North against Texas, to prevent the restoration of the regular government, harmony and good order, and to obtain political rule and power in defiance of the choice and will of the great mass of the people of the State; that we invoke the people of the North of every party in spirit of candor and justice to give no credence or confidence to falsehoods only calculated to mislead them to wrong us and to promote, deepen and prolong sectional illfeeling,—the iniquitous attempts of unjust political power.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of Texas are due and hereby tendered to President Johnson, for the spirit of wisdom and magnanimity in which he has endeavored to restore the Federal Union.

New York, July 26.—The cholera is again increasing with the return of warm weather. Sixteen new cases were reported yesterday, of which several were fatal. A very bad state of affairs prevail on Ward's Island. Several persons have died of cholera, and there are now eleven hopeless cases there. It was believed the epidemic could be controlled. A cholera nest has been discovered in the lower part of State street. At No. 113 Mulberry street there were four cases of cholera in one room. In Brooklyn the disease has also found more victims, eleven cases being reported. On Governor's Island affairs looked promising, no new cases having occurred. The number of burial permits since Sunday last was 420, and the number of fatal cases of cholera 20; which gives a more favorable report than during the same number of days last week.

Four Fenians were discharged from custody in Toronto yesterday. It is probable that several more will soon be released. The Canadian militia, it is officially announced, will be armed with repeating rifles.

The steamer Westchester and the schooner Peconic were both sunk off Absecom lighthouse on Saturday by coming in collision. No lives are known to be lost.

New York, July 25.—U. S. 6's coupons of '81, 106¾; do of '65, 105¼. Gold closed at 149⅞. The cotton market closed active and with an upward tendency; sales 3000 at 36 to 38c. The low grades of flour are steady, but the high grades are lower; Southern $9 40 to $15 50. Wheat advancing; sales 46,000 bushels. Pork closed buoyant at $32. Lard heavy. Sugar steady. Coffee firm.

Memphis, Tenn., July 26.—A large and enthusiastic convention of the Conservatives of West Tennessee was held here to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The statue of Andrew Jackson and stand were draped with national flags. Speeches were made by Gen. Phil Glenn, the chairman, Hon. Landon C. Haynes, Gen. Chalmers and others. Resolutions were adopted strongly endorsing President Johnson and his adhesion to the Union under the Constitution, and setting forth the inevitable ruin that would follow, should the Radical Party succeed in the fall elections.

The weather is hot. The thermometer stands at 95.

The river is falling slowly.

Business is very dull.

Savannah, Ga., July 26.—There have been twelve deaths and twenty-two new cases of cholera since yesterday morning—sixty-seven in all, and they are entirely among the troops on Tybee Island.

Baltimore, July 26.—The great railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre-de-Grace, was destroyed by a tornado last night, involving a loss of $1,000,000.

Louisville, Ky., July 26.—This was the third day of the National Saengerbund festival. The Saengerbund Hall was again crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the city. An audience of equal size was outside. The performances are unrivalled, and the enthusiasm is unbounded. To-morrow the musical societies will have a gala day at the Fair Grounds, and on Saturday, they will visit the Mammoth Cave. Their next annual meeting takes place at Indianapolis.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. The higher grades are worth from $9 50 to $12. Wheat is unchanged; no demand. Oats dull at 35c. Mess pork $32. Bulk meats unchanged, but firmer. Bacon 16¼ to 21c. Lard dull at 20c. Gold 148¼.

Louisville, July 26.—Captain Phil. Richardson, an old steamboat man, died suddenly yesterday, it is supposed of apoplexy.

It is reported more coal has been pushed out of Pittsburg on the present rise than were before on the same stage of water.

Southwest Pass, July 26.—The steamship I. C. Harris, from Galveston and Indianola, passed up at 6 A. M. She left no papers, consignee or passenger lists.

A ship, name unknown, arrived at the bar this evening and is awaiting high tide to cross. The steamship W. G. Hewes went to sea at 5 P. M. Wind west—light.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Europe—Arrival of the Hibernian—Alleged Defeat of the Prussians—From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Farther Point, July 25.—The Hibernian passed this point yesterday with Liverpool advices to the 16th, which report the cotton market opening that day with decided improvement in demand. The market was firm, but prices had not developed. No other markets since the sailing of the Scotia.

Bombay, July 16.—Cotton is firm and advancing.

The Great Eastern had laid nearly 300 miles of cable up to the evening of the 15th, and was progressing favorably.

Nothing further had transpired about the peace negotiations between Napoleon and the contending powers.

The Prussians were defeated in a sanguinary conflict at Aschaffenberg, and marched towards Frankfort, which was evacuated by the Federals. The Diet had removed to Augustenburg.

The Prussian headquarters were at Brunn. It was reported the Prussians occupied Islau.

The London *Times* thinks the Prussians would be before Vienna by the 17th, and doubts that the Austrians can withstand the victorious Prussians.

Cialdini occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the railroad to Venice.

It was declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia has no present intention to abandon her neutral attitude and will not, excepting a foreign power shall intervene in the affairs of Germany.

Unless Cialdini is dislodged from Padua and Vicenza, on the railroad to Vienna, he will prevent the Austrians from rendering any aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The London *Times* believes the repeated Austrian losses in Bohemia will deter the Emperor from a final encounter near the capital, and that an interview between the two monarchs will take place before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset.

The Austrian Emperor told his people that Vienna should be treated as an open city, and that he should limit the operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, which might bring the Prussian attack on Floredoff, two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses entire sympathy with the Italian cause, and favors the annexation of Rome to Italy.

Sunberfi advices say all the Russian soldiers on furlough have been called in. Military trains start every day from Warsaw to the Silesian and Gallacian frontiers. Russian troops are marching from Padolia to Bessarabia.

The Spanish Government has prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

Baltimore, July 25.—The Baltimore National Union State Convention indorses the President, denounces the policy of Congress as fanatical and malignant, and of a destructive tone; that the interests of the country demands a modification of the registry law, and approve the Philadelphia Convention, to which Governor Swan, Reverdy Johnson, Montgomery Blair and Chrisfield are appointed delegates.

Southwest Pass, July 26.—The steamship Ex act, from Ruatan, with a cargo of fruit consigned to Perkins & Hersey, crossed the bar at 4 this A. M. The Russian bark Sophie went to sea at 6 A. M., in tow of two tugs. The Norwegian bark Auguste went to sea at 9 A. M. in tow. No other arrivals or departures since the last report. Wind N. W.—light. High tide at daybreak.

Savannah, July 25th.—Thirteen deaths from cholera among the soldiers on Tybee Island and twenty-eight new cases have occurred. One soldier was shot trying to desert. There are no cases on the San Salvador or in the city.

New York, July 26, 1:36 P. M.—Cotton firmer at 36 to 38c. Gold 149¾.

Sterling dull—eight 110¼. U. S. 6's of '67, 128¾; coupons of '81, 109; do. '62, 106¼; do. '64, 104¼; do. '65, 104⅞; 10 40's 98⅞.

Treasury notes 103⅞; North Carolina 6's, 84½.

The Assassination Testimony and Mr. Davis.

In the House of Representatives, on the 21st, the following occurred:

Mr. Rogers rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred the inquiry as to the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln, had been refused access to the testimony and papers before the Committee, and that he was therefore deprived of all opportunity to form such a judgment in the matter as would enable him to join in the report of the Committee.

Mr. Boutwell explained that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Committee to keep the testimony and papers secret until a report should be made, some important portions of them had been communicated to and published in the New York *Herald*. The publication had led the Committee to exercise a closer care over the papers. They had been referred to him (Boutwell) as a sub-committee, and yesterday he had instructed the clerk of the Committee to permit Mr. Rogers to see the papers, but he had learned that he (Rogers) had employed a photographic reporter to take the extracts from them, and he (Boutwell) had taken possession of the papers. He added that the reporter engaged by Rogers was a man who had been engaged in editing a rebel paper in Memphis, Tenn. Rogers protested that he knew nothing of that, and asked the House to let him employ a reporter, either at his own expense or that of the House.

Mr. Finck said he would advise the member from New Jersey to resign as a member of that Committee.

Mr. Rogers said that all he wanted was for the country to know the facts.

The Joint Resolution Admitting Tennessee.

Washington, July 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull rose and said: The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the House joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to representation in Congress, have instructed me to report it back, with an amendment. It meets the views of the Senate, as it is a matter that ought to be acted upon, I shall move that the Senate proceed to its consideration at the present term.

Mr. McDougall.—Let it be read for information.

Mr. Trumbull.—It is on all the desks, printed. The chair ordered the reading of the resolution and amendment.

A long, exhaustive debate followed, in the course of which, various propositions were offered and discussed. Finally, the following preamble and resolution were adopted. The preamble is that which Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the resolution is that which was adopted in the House, with the exception of the words, "duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oath of office required by the existing laws."

Whereas, As in the year of 1861, the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State in a pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and,

Whereas, Said State Government can only be restored to the former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law making power of the United States; and,

Whereas, The people of said State did, on the 22d of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution and government republican in form, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, whereby slavery was abolished and the ordinance and laws of secession and the debts contracted under the same were declared void; and,

Whereas, The State Government has ratified an amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery; also an amendment provided by the Thirty-Ninth Congress; and,

Whereas, As the people of Tennessee have by proper spirit of obedience, shown to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States a return of said State to due allegiance to the Government and laws of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper and practical relations to the Union, and is again fitted to be represented by Senators and Representatives.

Prussia Nothing to Gain from an Armistice.

[From the London Daily News, July 5.]

It is difficult to exaggerate the effect of the Prussian victory, which is, indeed, nothing less than a great overthrow. For many days it must have been apparent to Marshal Benedek, or, at all events, to the officers at Vienna, that the grand struggle would take place in the northeast of Bohemia. Every effort, therefore, must have been made to strengthen the army in those regions by hurrying up whatever troops could be spared from other quarters of the Empire. After the defeat of the Italians at Custozza every available regiment must have been dispatched to the north, and for the same reason every regiment that could be spared from the army in Bavaria or on the Main must have been dispatched through Prague to join Benedek. From what quarter then, can reinforcements be obtained now? It is a tedious journey from Venitia to Vienna; and now that the Prussians are in possession of the line of railway which connects Pardubitz with Prague and the west, the reinforcements from that quarter must make a detour of many hundred miles through Vienna in order to reach the camp of Benedek.

Already the Prussians have succeeded in concentrating eight corps of their army, which they found it necessary to divide in order to enter Bohemia, but the victory which they have just gained will enable them to call in all their scattered corps, especially those in the southeast of Silesia, and to pour down with overwhelming fury on the flying fragments of what was the great Austrian army of the north. Nor is this all. For the result of their occupation of Pardubitz must be to cut off all communication between the Austrians and the Federal army in the West. Henceforth, therefore, those opposed to Prussia are divided into two distinct bodies, which must act separately and cannot come to the aid of each other. The Prussians perceive their vantage ground, nor is it probable that they will relax their grip upon the army of Benedek until it has either crumbled to pieces, or until the Emperor, its master, sues for peace. To those who have watched the progress of the war, nothing appears more striking than the extraordinary promptitude of the Prussian movements. From first to last there has been no sort of doubt or hesitation.

The plan of operation must have been clearly defined before a single man was moved, or a single shot was fired. The distribution of the troops, the roads which they were to traverse, the length of time which each operation was to occupy, must have been accurately foreseen, and the most admirable arrangements must have been made for procuring and forwarding to the front the necessary supplies. In order to move an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men, it is not enough that ample supply of food, ammunition and clothing should be provided somewhere. The necessary amount of such material must be at the particular spot and at the particular hour at which they may be required. The Prussian army is obviously commanded by brave and intelligent officers in the field; but, besides this, it is equally obvious that the Chief of Staff and the Commissary-General must possess the highest capacity for organization and arrangement.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in Special Session last evening—President Bosworth, presiding.

A resolution rejecting the contract for repairing Poydras, St. Bernards, Trémé, Dryades and Washington markets, and authorizing the Comptroller to re-sell the same, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, that the Mayor be requested to inform the Board of Aldermen how many Policemen are detailed as Special Officers to his office, what services they perform, and how many of said Policemen are dispensed from wearing the uniform as prescribed by law.

And that the Mayor be requested to inform the Board of Aldermen the number of Policemen drawing pay as such, and who are engaged in other avocations. The resolution was adopted.

A Committee of Conference was appointed to consider the resolution entering into a contract with the Gas Light Company.

The Health Ordinance, as amended by the Lower Board, was adopted.

A resolution that the City Attorney be directed to take the necessary steps to set aside the injunction in the case of John P. Becker vs. the Mayor and Chief of Police in the Fifth District Court was adopted.

A resolution that the Mayor be authorized to enter into a contract with John Birtry for repairs to be made on Lafayette market for $1500 was rejected.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the right of way to establish railroads on Claiborne and other streets was laid over to next meeting.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last night, Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

Considerable time was spent in obtaining a quorum, owing to a number of the members being engaged on the Investigating Committee in Recorder Vennard's case, and it was a late hour before a quorum was obtained.

There was some discussion as to parliamentary usage, and without transacting any business the meeting adjourned.

Bigamy.—Mrs. Caroline Hawkins was arraigned yesterday before Assistant Recorder Moore to answer the charge of bigamy. James Hawkins deposed that he married Mrs. Hawkins May 25, 1865, she representing to him that she was a widow, well knowing that her husband was alive. Her first husband returning to the city after the close of the war, she deserted Mr. Hawkins and returns to her first love. The case was postponed until next Tuesday.

Assault and Battery and Attempt to Rape.—Wm. Yancey, colored, was arraigned yesterday before Assistant Recorder Moore, charged with assaulting and attempting to violate the person of Elizabeth McGrell, (white.) He was further charged by the officer who arrested him with assaulting and resisting him while in the discharge of his duty. He was committed to prison in default of bail to await a further hearing to-day, at 11 A. M.

Robbery.—The house No. 505 St. Charles street, occupied by Mr. H. Isaacs, was forcibly entered yesterday morning and robbed of some silver ware and various other articles of no great value.

The house of Mr. Hoyle, No. 228 Felicity street, was also entered and robbed of $13 in currency and several articles of wearing apparel—the latter robbery is supposed to have been committed by some negroes living adjacent.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Assistant Recorder Moore presiding.—J. Prophet and Mary Jane Prophet, colored, were arraigned charged with arson, in attempting to set fire to the premises occupied by them, the accused were both discharged, the prosecution failing to sustain the charge.

Aleck Holson, Chas. M. Day, and Henry Mitchell, all colored, were arraigned on a charge of highway robbery, in having assaulted Mr. John Stumff on Melpomene street, knocking down and garroting him and relieving him of such valuables as he had about his person. The accused were remanded to prison to await a further hearing.

The Cession of Venetia to Napoleon and Reasons for the Act—Feeling in Paris Towards Prussia and Italy.

[Paris (July 6) correspondence London Times.]

The great event of the day is, as you will readily believe, the note in the *Moniteur* announcing that the Emperor of Austria, "acceding to the ideas of the Emperor Napoleon as expressed in his letter of the 11th of June to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the Emperor of the French, and accepts his mediation for peace between the belligerents." And that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed himself to the Kings of Prussia and Italy with a view to an armistice. The *Siècle* in the imperial letter is to this effect.

We desired, so far as we are concerned, for the secondary States of the Confederation a closer union, a more powerful organization, and a more important part; for Prussia, more homogeneousness and strength in the north; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Germany. We desired, moreover, that for an equitable compensation, Austria should cede Venetia to Italy, for if, in concert with Prussia, and without regard to the treaty of 1852, she made war on Denmark on behalf of German nationality, it appeared to me just that she should recognize in Italy the same principle by completing the independence of the Peninsula.

Some weeks ago I mentioned that the Emperor Napoleon had been informed that Austria would not consent to cede Venetia until her army had beaten the Italians; but she, at the same time, appeared confident of doing the same by the Prussians, and even of winning Silesia from them. One of the conditions—the defeat of the Italians—she has fulfilled. In the other she has not been so fortunate. It now remains to be seen whether Prussia, flushed as she is with her hard won victories, will accede to arrangements which remove her enemy the "great position he has held in Germany." In fact, whether this idea of the imperial letter will be adopted by her. The Italians, at all events, have now what they want, and will, perhaps, rest and be thankful. For a second time they are indebted to France, for the Emperor will, of course, hand over Venetia, as he did Lombardy, to them.

In Paris the note of the *Moniteur* has produced the most intense pleasure—not at the victory of Prussia, for the Prussians are as little liked as ever, nor so much for the gain to Italy, but because the war is now believed to be virtually at an end without active intervention on the part of France. This satisfaction is particularly manifested among the trading population. In half an hour after the news became known the tradesmen of the Rue Montmartre, from the Halle to the Boulevards, began to hang out flags in signs of rejoicing, and many of the houses in the other principle streets and thoroughfares exhibit similar signs of joy.

Up to a late hour on Wednesday there was no definitive answer from Vienna to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon, though the telegraph had been constantly at work between Paris and the Austrian capital. The Emperor at last required a categorical answer, yes or no, and at ten or eleven o'clock Prince Metternich hurried to the Tuileries with a telegram giving him full authority to accept the proposition. It was past midnight when the note, which was written by the Emperor's own hand, was sent to the *Moniteur*. No official answer has as yet been received from Berlin and Florence, but it is known that in the former court the news has produced discontent, and, as I hear, still greater in the latter.

La Presse closes its article on this great event with these words: There is another consideration which it is impossible to omit. This short war has proved the impotence of Italian democracy. A few regiments of the garrison of Verona sufficed to drive into the Mincio the revolutionary army which was to conquer not only Venice, but Istria, the Tyrol, and Dalmatia. Had Austria wished, her troops might at this moment be in Milan. It is to France, and to France only, that Italy will owe Venetia. But if France gives Venice to Italy—which could not conquer it—she has unquestionably the right to attach a condition to this magnificent present, and this condition can only be the definitive and absolute renunciation of Rome. The independence and safety of the Holy See once secured, as the consequence of the cession of Venetia to Italy, is the last, but not the least, cause of the unmixed satisfaction which the great event announced by the *Moniteur* inspires us with.

The *Débats* says: As regards Italy the question is much simplified by the cession of Venetia, but it is otherwise in Germany, where we must expect to see Prussia making demands in accordance with the new situation which her military success has brought about. We must not, therefore, take it for granted that peace will follow from the step which Austria has adopted, and to this we must for the present confine our observations.

The *Avenir National*, while hoping that the cession of Venetia will satisfy Italy, says: On the side of Prussia the situation is more serious and may lead to grave complication. Will King William stop in his victorious career? Will he accept the armistice? If he does, on what conditions? We know the intractable ambition of Count Bismarck. Excited by victory will not he and King William make demands which our government will regard as incompatible with the interests of France and force them to abandon the "attentive neutrality" which they have hitherto observed? These are some of the grave questions arising out of the unforeseen resolution of the Emperor of Austria.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 21.—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic C, 37-inch wide, 25c.; do. D, 36-inch wide, 22c.; do. E, 31-inch wide, 21c.; do. 30-inch wide, 17 1-7c.; do. 36-inch wide, 23c.; do. 33-inch wide, 20 1-7c.; Indian Head, 36-inch wide 24c.; do. 30-inch wide, 19c.; Coahassott, 36-inch wide, 22c.; do. E, 37-inch wide, 20.; do. H, 36-inch wide, 24c.

Sheeting and Shirting, Bleached—Amoskeag, 45-inch wide, 37½c.; do. C, 36-inch wide 32½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 36-inch wide, 27½c.; Ballou & Son, 30 do. 27c.; 34 do. 33, 19c.; Bartlett, 36 do., 30c.; do. 33 do., 24c.; do. 20, 22½c.

Prints—American, 19c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Arnold, 16½c.; Cocheco C, 24c.; Dunnell's, 19½c.; Neaman, 17c.; Carner & Co., 21½c.; Hamilton, 28c.

Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; LaCobs, 21c.; Naumkeag, 21 to 26c.

Shirts—J. W. L. standard dress shirts, No. 210, $27; No. 430, $37 50; No. 525, $40—less 30 per cent.

Hoop Skirts—Bradley's duplex elliptic, per dozen hoops, 37½ to 105; Bradley's empress trail, $1 —.

Magic Ruffles—Genuine, with trade mark No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $8 50; No. 5, $9 50—with discount.

Champagne Drinkers.—We learn that 20,000,000 of bottles of champagne are annually sold and thus distributed: Africa consumes but 100,000 of these; Spain and Portugal, 300,000; Italy, 400,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland as much; Germany, 1,500,000; Russia, 2,000,000; France, 2,500,000; thirsty England, 5,000,000; India, ditto; and North America, 10,000,000 bottles. These figures refers to the consumption of wine really grown in the champagne country, and by no means include the tens of millions of bottles of gooseberry, rhubarb, and other villainous compounds annually sold and drank as the true and genuine produce of the Epernay vines.—*Paris Letter.*

Depressing Effects in Vienna of the Austrian Defeats.

Vienna, July 4, 1866.—I have never seen such deep depression so plainly depicted upon the whole face of a people as that which has overhung Vienna during the last four days. It is now pretty well known that in the combats of the 27th, 28th and 29th of June, the Austrian loss was much more severe than that of the Prussians, amounting to some fifteen thousand men. Officers who were present in these fights came back despairing of the result. The troops, they say, fought bravely as lions, but could do nothing against the murderous effects of the terrible "*zundnadelgewehr*"—the Prussian needle rifle—which, being loaded and fired from five to seven times a minute, swept down their advancing squadrons as a hail storm sweeps down the headed grain.

The result, too, of these three days' fighting was altogether favorable to the Prussians, they having accomplished by it what they desired—the junction of their two armies, which, now amounting to some three hundred thousand men, are probably fighting to-day a general engagement, commenced yesterday between Josephstadt and Koniggratz.

SADOWA THE LAST AND FATAL FIGHT.

The result of this terrible battle you will know more about by telegraph before this letter reaches you. If Benedek is beaten in it the Prussians will get possession of the railway at Pardubitz, and thus have the control of the entire line from here to Dresden.

If Benedeck loses it, it will be felt here that Austria is lost and must make the best terms she can with her haughty foe.

We hear no more now about marching on Berlin; on the contrary, there is considerable fear that we shall see the Prussians in Vienna, and workmen are now engaged upon the fortifications on the other side of the Danube, night and day.

WHERE A STAND MAY BE MADE.

Should the Prussians obtain possession of the railway and rush their troops to Vienna, a desperate, decisive battle would be fought probably somewhere on the marsh fields in the neighborhood of the old battle field of Wagram, about ten miles from Vienna.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, which was extremely dull throughout the day. The movement in our leading staple exhibited rather more animation than yesterday, but still the sales were only a little over 1000 bales, which, with less than 100 bales yesterday, can hardly add much to the basis of exchange.

We have very little movement to notice in Gold. The market was dull throughout the day—in fact, nearly at a stand-still. Nothing was done either at the first or second Boards, and the only sales reported outside were $10,000 at 147¾, $10,000 at 147½, $1000 mixed at 147¾, $13,500 (1500, three lots of 10,000 and 12,000), at 148, $2500 (1000 and 1500) at 148¼, and $6000 at 148⅛. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American Half Dollars at 140½; also, 800 Mexican Dollars at 150.

An increased amount of business was done in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included £2000 at 157, £3500 (1500 and 2000), at 158, £2000 at 160, and £4750 Bank (250, 1000, 1500 and 2000) at 161½; also, £3000 at 103¼ for Gold, and £1000 at 103¼. Nothing transpired in Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 156 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158 good clean, 160 to 160 for A1 to first class, 162 for private bankers', and 162 to 164 for Bank; and Francs at 3 57½ to 3 50 for A1 Commercial, and 3 45 to 3 40 for Bank.

Domestic has been in rather better supply. The Banks continued to check on New York at ¼ discount to par, mostly at the latter rate. The sales outdoors included $25,000 New York sight at 5/16 discount, $10,000 at ¼, and $10,000 at ⅛, $40,000 Providence sight, payable in New York, at 5/16, and a small amount of sixty days on New York at 1⅛.

The only sales of Stock reported were, at the Board, 100 Shares Citizens' Bank at $152 50 and in the open market 65 Shares City Railroad at $125 50, 500 Opelousas Railroad at $6 25, 20 City Railroad at $126, and 30 Jackson Railroad at $1 50, and 30 at the advanced rate of $10. The 100 Shares of Citizens Bank, included in our last report of yesterday's proceedings at the Board, sold at $152 50 instead of $152, as erroneously reported by the buyer in his memorandum.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed the sale of $1,180 Bank of Louisiana notes at 68½c. per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 63 to 68c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 70 to 71c. Dealers pay the usual rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7½ to 12½ per cent discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¾ to ½ per cent discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, July 26, 1866.

Cotton.—The market opened with only a limited enquiry, but subsequently became rather more animated, and 1050 bales changed hands without any material falling off, but at prices more in favor of buyers. This was particularly the case with regard to the lower qualities, and we accordingly reduce our outside figures for Ordinary and Good Ordinary 1c, but with the remark that even running Strict Good Ordinary will still occasionally command 31c. Eight brokers participated in the business. Referring to the above remarks, we now quote as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c. Good Ordinary 29 to 30, Low Middling 32 to 31, and Middling 35 to 36.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 87,259
Received to-day	33
Received previously	745,152—747,551
Total	834,772
Cleared to-day for Providence	1004
Cleared previously	741,089—742,093
Stock on hand	92,001

Sugar and Molasses.—There have not been any receipts since yesterday. The market is nearly bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, but the supplies of the foreign productions are fair, though not large. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, however, and there is scarcely anything doing even at retail. A lot of 4 hhds Molasses, old, good color, but light, sold at 35c per gallon. Prime to Choice Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar has been retailing at 16 to 16¼ and 16⅜c. Yellow Clarified 17c, and White 17¼c per lb. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55c per gallon.

Tobacco.—The enquiry on foreign account, previously noticed, still continues, and we have heard of sales of 200 hhds taken for the French contract, further particulars of which are suppressed. We continue to quote, however, 1 to 3c for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5¼ to 7c for Good do, 7¾ for Common Leaf, 12 to 15c for Fair do, 15 to 18c for Good do, 17 to 19c for Fine, 20 to 25c for Choice and Selections.

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

Flour.—The market continues dull, and the sales to-day were confined to 600 bbls, of which 70 Fine at $7, 131 Low Extra at $10, 200 Good do on private terms, and 50 Choice do at $13 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $8 75 to $9 per bbl.

Corn.—The market is quiet, but steady and firm, with a moderate supply and a fair demand. About 3500 sacks were sold to day, of which 200 Mixed and 500 Yellow and Mixed at 90c. 200 and 1800 White at $1 10, and 300 do at $1 12½ per bushel.

Bran.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand. There were sales to-day of 150 sacks at $1 10, and 100 do at $1 12½ per 100 lbs. Yesterday there were sales, by auction, of 270 sacks at $1 16, and 100 at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Oats.—Are scarce, they are firmly held, and prices are looking up. A lot of 700 sacks were sold at 48c. The market is very firm at 52c for Prime, and 53c for Choice.

Hay.—The market continues very dull. There is no demand for large or round lots, and small lots sell slowly at $23 per ton for Prime Ohio. It is retailing at $25 per ton.

Pork.—The market is well supplied, but continues dull. The only sale of any importance was a lot of 65 bbls over-weight Mess at $34 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 50 to $35 per bbl.

Bacon.—A lot of 10 casks Clear Ribbed Sides sold at 21c, and one of 6 casks Clear Sides at 22c per lb. 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 25¼ to 26c for sugar-cured Hams. Fancy brands sugar-cured Hams command 27c per lb.

Bale Rope.—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 18c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 18¼c per lb.

India Bagging.—Is scarce, and continues very much in request. Offers of 34c per yard were refused to-day for round lots. A lot of 169 bales brought 34¼c per yard. Subsequently 35c was asked. There is a brisk demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 32c in rolls, and 34c in bales.

Whisky.—Round lots are unsaleable, and only a jobbing business is doing at $2 32½ to $2 35 per gallon for very Choice and desirable brands of Western Rectified, and $1 85 to $2 for Ordinary Western. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 65 per gallon.

Lard.—The market continues very dull. There is only a small retail business doing at 22 to 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 25c in kegs.

Butter and Cheese.—There is a fair stock of Butter on hand, and a good demand for Western, while Northern is dull. Northern is selling at 40 to 43c, Western 25 to 35c per lb. There is not much Cheese on hand; it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 20c for Northern, and 25 to 26c for English Dairy.

Star Candles.—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, 21½c for 14 oz and 25c for full weight.

Sundries.—Potatoes are selling at $1 65 to $3 per bbl, according to condition, for St. Louis, $3 25 to $3 50 for Louisville; Onions $3 25 to $3 50; Apples $3 to $4 50 per bbl; Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl, and Cabbages 18 to 25c apiece.

Rice.—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11¼ to 13c.

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

Malt.—Is in very little demand. Canada is jobbing at $1 80, and Western is offered at $1 10 per bushel.

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

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

Gunny Bags.—There are not many in the market; they are selling in a small way at 27c apiece.

Coffee.—Is in fair demand, and the market is steady and firm. There were sales from first hands yesterday of 700 sacks Fair to Good Fair Rio at 18c per lb, gold. The medium grades are in fair supply, but the low and higher grades are scarce. Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at 27 to 27½c per lb, currency, for Low Fair to Fair Rio.

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

Hides.—There are not many in the market the demand is good, prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9½ to 9¾c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

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

Freights.—A bark was taken up for New York yesterday at 9/16d per lb. for Cotton. There is not much doing, but the rates are firm, at ⅝c to ¾c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour by steam for New York, ⅝c per pound for Cotton by sail for New York and Boston, ⅝ to 9/16d. for Cotton by sail for Liverpool, and 1¼c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 27, 1866.

Arrived yesterday, 87 Hogs.

Sold: 292 Texas Beeves, 265 Calves and Yearlings, 62 Hogs, 152 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale, 1,118 Texas Beeves, 367 Calves and Yearlings, 254 Hogs, 5,246 Sheep and 28 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	— 00 @ — 00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	— 00 @ — 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔	— 00 @ — 00
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	35 — @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	— @ — 10
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	9 00 @ 20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— @ —
Western Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	— 12 @ 13
Creole Hogs	— @ —
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 25 @ 4 25
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	1 25 @ 1 45
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	80 00 @ 100 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00 @ 14 00
Veal, ℔ head	— @ —
Calves ℔ head	9 00 @ 12 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 27, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Texas, Stanton, for Galveston. Hawes & Bowie.
Steamer Blue Wing No. 2, Lottie, for Mobile. Master.
Steamer Olive Branch, Best, for St Louis. Master.
Bark E C Litchfield, Crockett, for Providence. Theodate & Norton.
Schr Guadeloupe, (Mexican) Borja, for Tampico. S Fernandez.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Kensington, Hedge, from Boston 16th inst, to Crowe, Nickerson & co—4th district. 31
Steamship Exact, Washburne, from Ruatan Island, to Perkins & Hersey—2d district. 21
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Armadillo, Swaney, from Cincinnati.
Vulkein, Thompson, from St Louis.
W R Arthur, Carson, from St Louis.
M S Mepham, Woods, from St Louis.
Fashion, Pratt, from Vicksburg.
Vicksburg, Tobin, from Ouachita City.
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
A G Brown, Quesant, from Fort Jackson.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th—Arrived, bark Lorena Berry, from New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVRE, July 4th—Arrived, ship Expounder, Irvine, from New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Maximilian I, (French) Nez, from Mobile in ballast, to W R Budder. drag

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Schr Volumnia, Ryan, from Havana, ballast to J B Morton & co—Cargo, 60 hhds sugar J B Morton & co.
Schr A [illegible], from Vera Cruz.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—[illegible] bbls flour [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Blue Wing No. 2 [illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch [illegible]
PROVIDENCE—Per bark E C Litchfield—1094 bales cotton [illegible]
TAMPICO—Per schr Guadeloupe—[illegible] bbls flour [illegible]

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—Assd mdse.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per steamship Exact—Fruit to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Armadillo—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Vulkein—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer M S Mepham—[illegible]

OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Vicksburg—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Fashion—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Live Oak—64 sks rice F Martin—sundries to order.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

July 26—4 bales moss A Fernandez—2 bbls rice 1 box wax L Rillio—1 box mdse 1 bbl pecans E Montagne, jr—173 head stock and sundries to order.

Dr. J. A. Cantrelle

RESUMES actively the practice of his profession. Residence—Congress street, No. 26, between Chartres (formerly Moreau) and Royal (formerly Casa Calvo.) jy27 1m

Succession of Charles Wagner.

ALL persons having claims against the late Charles Wagner are requested to present them to the undersigned, No. 26 Exchange Alley, up stairs.
A. DERBES,
jy 27, 31 and 3 aug Attorney of the Executor.

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

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that from and after this date he becomes the sole agent of the world-known brands of Whisky, Brandy and Cognac of the firm of O. Kearnell, at Cincinnati. Keeps always on hand, to suit buyers, a large stock of choice goods. WHISKY and BRANDY, 1st Class, by taking a barrel, at $1 75 per gallon, and less. Good CLARET, at $43 per cask. jy25 1m

I HAVE this day admitted Mr JOHN A. HALL a partner, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at my old stand, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, under the style of J. MORGAN HALL & CO.
J. MORGAN HALL.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. jy8 1m

To Rent,

BY the first of August, a ONE STORY HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, located on Casacalvo street, between Clouet and Louisa. No. [illegible]. Apply within the place, or at C. A. FABOT & CO. No. [illegible]

Roman Loan.

AMERICAN ISSUE $4,000,000.

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

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK. [illegible]

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.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, 9th day of July, 1866.—By virtue of resolution 144 new series, of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans and in accordance with section 121 of the City Charter, notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened Carrollton street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, and also Royal, Gate, Casacalvo street, from Louisa to Congress street, according to an act entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the City of New Orleans, and the suburbs incorporated and to be incorporated, and the banlieue of the same," approved April 3, 1832.
jy12—w3w JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Lost,

ON the evening of the 25th of July, a small MEMORANDUM BOOK containing different papers [illegible] LAPENE & FERRE, Nos. 85 and 87 Old Levee street. [illegible] jy26 2t

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

NEW ORLEANS, July 1866. [illegible]
JULES A. BLANC, President pro tem.

Cotton Presses—Cotton Presses.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office [illegible]
HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
Sheriff's Office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, July 23d, 1866. jy24 2aw3t

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

LANDRETH'S warranted TURNIP SEED growth of 1866. Just received from Philadelphia per steamship General Sheridan. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Theatre. jy20 1m

Notice.

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

Referring to the above notice the undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. F. O. Woodman in the firm of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., will continue the Importing and Wholesale Dry Business at the same stand, under the firm and style of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & BALL.
E. B. WHEELOCK.
THOS. K. FINLAY.
WILLIAM BALL.
New Orleans, July 19th, 1866. jy20 1m

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

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

Copartnership.

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

For Sale.

THE undersigned keeps a constant supply of the following:
FIRE-WOOD, hard and soft.
PICKETS for fencing.
CLAP-BOARDS.
SHINGLES.
BARREL STAVES and HEADS.
HALF do. do.
S. & A. SOULIE, No. 57 Bourbon street,
or at the depot No. 1,300 Greatmen street, (city railroad) to E. RILLIEUX.
jy13 1m

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned, that Dennis Cronan has by mutual consent, THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of John Coleman & Co., composed of John Coleman, George Cronan and Dennis Cronan.
JOHN COLEMAN,
GEORGE CRONAN,
DENNIS CRONAN.
jy20 10t

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

50 CASKS ordinary CLARET.
20 do. old CLARET, Chs. Beaureck 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, Cha. Nost brand.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN, No. 30 Toulouse street.
jy19 tf

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.

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

DISSOLUTION.

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

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

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

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

SATURDAY, July 28th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction,
A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Burgundy, St. Louis, Dauphin and Conti streets [illegible] together with the TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
Terms [illegible]

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

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

TUESDAY, July [illegible] [illegible]

Succession of Theo. F. Sexé. No. 25,907.

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

FRIDAY [illegible]

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

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

SATURDAY [illegible]

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

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

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

SATURDAY [illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Jean Peyrassan.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. Widow de St. Romes, vs. Mrs. Widow Fanny Blain & als. [illegible] against P. E. Wiltz and J. V. Cataland.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

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

St. Peter's Church School.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
NO. 3, FRENCHMEN STREET.
Corner of Esplanade [illegible]

Opened June 18th, A. D., 1866.

PROFESSOR M. B. McCARTHY, Acting Head Master, with corps of assistants male and female. [illegible]
Primary Department, $4 per month in advance. [illegible]
A. D. McCOY, Proprietor and Rector.

Wheelbarrows and Shovels and Spades.

400 SUPERIOR SCOOP WHEELBARROWS. 600 doz SHOVELS and SPADES, assorted D and long handled.
For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal and 85 Common street.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, June 25th, 1866.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents per share, being five per cent on the reduced shares of the Bank, was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.
jy26 3td CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Office Superintendent Magnolia Leather Manufacturing Company.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., July 19th, 1866.

TEN or twelve good CURRIERS and FINISHERS wanted at the Works in Magnolia. Good wages paid for first-class workmen.
J. D. KNOX, Superintendent.
P. S.—For further information apply at 100 Canal street. jy19 10t

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 RIGNEY, President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.
jy4 6t tf sod

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam under the name of QUEYROUZE & BOIS, for the transaction of a general Grocery, Wine and Liquor business as per act before Selim Magner, a Notary Public in this city.
LEON QUEYROUZE,
OSCAR BOIS,
J. AVET, in commendam,
at the Blue House, corner Bienville and Old Levee.
The undersigned continues, as heretofore, a general Commission and Importation business.
jy18 1m J. AVET.

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD.
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 102 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is, beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. [illegible]
MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical abilities form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember M'me La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritist, Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.
N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.
Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate to suit the times.
Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.
jy12 3taw

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is not only preventive, the efficacy of which [illegible] is acknowledged and is used by the European [illegible] populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Choleraic Diarrhea and Dysentery. For sale by
J. GAUDOS, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon Streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANFOUX, Auctioneer,

HAVING removed to a larger stand better adapted to his business at No. 17 Crossman street, rear of 27 Canal street, and having secured the services of Jos. A. Rousseau, as clerk, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to Real Estate, Successions, Port Wardens and Underwriters Sales, [illegible] Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, etc. [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at [illegible] A. M. jy18 1m

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

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated [illegible] NAVAL STORES.
[illegible] No. 50 Canal street.

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

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

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

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, [illegible] 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 for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. [illegible]

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

THE [illegible] J. H. KREBS.

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

HAVE [illegible]

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

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and the District. Attend to business before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
74 Chartres Street 72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation. [illegible]

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 28 Third Circle or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

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

BEING to the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices a selection of SIX POCKET and FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut. Marble and Bed, Cushions, Balls, Cues, with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS [illegible]
E. RICHARD, box 1710, P. O., New Orleans.

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

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

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

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of May, 1866.
G. H. BRAUGHN, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES.—
Thos. A. Adams, Sam'l H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke, James J. Hanna, Sam'l B. Newman, A. Duthill, P. H. Foley, Wm. Edwards, J. Norman Jackson, A. G. Obey, A. Thomson, A. B. Reading.
my24 3m

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

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE, Comprising the Memphis and Ohio, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

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

COMMENCING AUGUST 1, 1866,

Trains will run through from Memphis to Louisville WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, making direct connection at Louisville via Cincinnati or Indianapolis, for principal Northern and Eastern cities.

This route is 160 MILES SHORTER from New Orleans to New York than via Cairo and Chicago.

In consequence of the great saving in distance by this route, rates of fare will be reduced to $17 45 from Memphis to Louisville and $13 45 from Humboldt to Louisville. [illegible]
Ask for tickets via Louisville.
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 [illegible] 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 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.

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

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STEAM LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT [illegible]
New and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2400 tons Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2800 tons — Commander.
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons Vanaice, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class upper cabin screw steamship MERRIMACK, (2000 tons,) VASSICK, Commander. Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Julia Square, on SATURDAY, July 28th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

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

Passage at reduced prices.
Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
dec5 1y 33 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin $90 00 | Steerage [illegible]
" to London 95 00 | " to London [illegible]
" to Paris 95 00 | " to Paris [illegible]
" to Hamburg 90 00 | " to Hamburg [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE Duchesne [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS Surmont [illegible]
EUROPE Lemarie [illegible]
NAPOLEON III Bosande [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $4 for first, and $3 for second class.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the above, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre [illegible]
VERA CRUZ, Capt. Hebard Saturday, August [illegible]
TAMPICO, Capt. Gobert Pierre Saturday, August 11.
FLORIDA, Capt. — Saturday, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, including wine [illegible]
Steerage, with superior fare [illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 4 Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 34 Carondelet st.
Persons leaving for France may obtain passage tickets in New Orleans by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 34 Carondelet street, 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 7 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible] do do
THURSDAYS [illegible] do do
SATURDAYS [illegible] Pontchartrain R. R.
Returning will leave OCEAN SPRINGS
SUNDAY Evening.
MONDAY Evening.
WEDNESDAY Evening.
FRIDAY Morning.
On MONDAY'S TRIP will go direct to Ship Biloxi—returning same evening, via all the Watering places.
The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 5 o'clock P. M. train.
For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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

THE elegant and favorite low pressure side-wheel and fast steamers
Laura and Ella May.
will leave as follows:
The Ella May on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] train.
The Laura will leave on MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock P. M.
The Wednesday steamer will be the Laura at 12 o'clock noon.
Sundays—Returning Ella May on arrival of half past [illegible]
The Laura on arrival of half past 5 o'clock train.
Freight for Covington to be sent not later than 3½ past [illegible] train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than 5 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr. 28 Chartres street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SUNDAY, July 29th, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Galveston $21 00
do to Indianola 30 00
Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other line now up for either of the above ports.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship AUSTIN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to
N. B.—Freights for Indianola and Lavaca subject to lighterage, at the expense of consignees.
I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.
Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.
Coal Oil received in metal packages only.
A steamer of this line will leave every third day at 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 FRIDAY, July 27th, on the arrival of the 12 M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mails.
Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office.
Freight for Mobile will be received until 10½ A. M., after which it will go per steamer of following day.
Freight for watering places received daily until 11 A. M.
Both going and returning daily trips will be made as above, unless prevented by low water or bad weather.
I. C. HARRIS,
jy27 1t Corner Camp & Common streets.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
To Sail on or About the 20th August.

THE splendid A 1 steamship FIRE QUEEN, Williamson, Commander, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to
ASHBRIDGE, DECAN & CO.
jy27 13t Common street.

STAR CANDLES!

AGENCY
N. SCHÆFFER & CO.

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

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.

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 [illegible] have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure if living is twelve days.
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist.
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

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., 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.