The New Orleans Bee.

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Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Rene Gutierrez sells real estate at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Messrs. Walton & Dodsonde sell this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, very eligible building lots on Prytania street and on Napoleon Avenue, in the city of Jefferson.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—We acknowledge complimentary attentions from the management of a grand dramatic entertainment to be given by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association at the New Orleans Opera House on Saturday next at 8 P. M. The proceeds are to be at the disposition of the Ladies' Southern Benevolent Association. The performance will comprise Hamlet, and will commence with the recitation of "Shamus O'Brien."

CONCLUDING EXERCISES OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—According to the programme arranged by the worthy and efficient Superintendent, Wm. O. Rogers, the literary exercises, etc., to conclude the present annual session of the High Schools in this city, will take place in the following order:

Wednesday, the 27th inst., the Lower Girls', from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Thursday, the 28th inst., Lower Boys', from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Upper Boys', from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.—The U. S. mail steamship Morning Star, Horatio Nelson, commanding, from New York 16th inst., with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, arrived at her wharf last night. The following is a list of her passengers:

Miss Reed; J. K Cushing and wife, E. D Bruce, F Fisher, Wm. McKinney, W Crawford, Alex. Baker, Mr Mortimer and lady, S Messmer, J Kelt, E Goodby, G Dixey, M Feeny, F Dinsmore and wife, C Fox and wife, J Schiltz, J H Vien, Miss E J Dufour, Miss A Frith, A E Kinley, M Bonnaffon, M Dubig, J Wilson, J F Edmeon, Mrs Edmling, Saint Kath, J Bingham and wife, Wm Bailey, W Wardle, O Kemler, J Parker, J O Gonzales, and others in the steerage.

PROPOSED UNITED STATES OF EUROPE AND PROTECTION AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

M. Michel Chevalier, whose relations to the present Government of France as Councilor of State, as Senator, and as a prominent and influential adviser and actor in French commercial policy, are supposed to impart peculiar significance to his political writings, has an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 1st on the subject of the European crisis and the impending war. The remarkable feature of this article consists in its despair of the establishment of a permanent basis of peace by the Conference, which, when the author wrote, was expected to assemble in Paris, and its consequent advocacy of the organization of a constitutional United States of Europe, provided with a perpetual international Senate in which all differences between nations should be discussed and decided. The precise plan recommended by M. Chevalier may be more clearly given by quoting his own words. He says:

"Would war be permanently avoided even if, as is to be hoped, the Conference should have for result to reclaim for the moment the belligerent ardor of Austria, Italy and Prussia? There is reason to fear that we should only arrive at an adjournment of war, unless we go further on the road toward conciliation and an establishment of the bases of Europe. At present there is no constituted law, no sanction of international law in Europe. The code of Europe having no longer any solid foundation. A serious attempt at the survey of an accident, of a sudden blow dealt by this power, or the intrigues of that power. The great States need be constantly on the alert; the little ones need be constantly in a tremor; their sovereignties never sure, on retiring for the night, that they will find their crowns on their heads on awaking next morning. No; if, as we will hope, the Conference succeeds in solving the three questions to which its talk and water effort at solution is properly confined, that is, succeeds in staving off imminent war, then let the governments represented in it, from that vantage ground of temporary success, go on to the institution of a European Congress, in which all European States shall be represented. Let this Congress draw up a European Constitution, a Constitution of the benefices the United States of Europe and, as needful supplement to this eminent work, let it provide for some sort of permanent European council, an international tribunal which shall have cognizance for the hearing and decision of differences between nations—which shall be, in a word, the conservative Senate and the sanctioning Supreme Court of the European Constitutional United States of Sovereigns."

While M. Chevalier finds his immediate argument for the assembling of a constituent Congress of Powers, and the framing of a European constitution, in the disjointed, precarious, unsecuring, and explosive condition of Europe under its present international relations, he deduces from the example and from the career of the United States of America another argument for the need as well as for the feasibility and efficiency of the proposed international confederation. M. Chevalier's manner of presenting and amplifying the latter argument is certainly interesting, and we subjoin his words in this connection:

"America offers a model of a confederation of independent States, strong by Union, freely independent sovereignty. The growing strength of this political Colossus is a chief reason for Europe to combine for self-protection against American aggression. The United States present an admirably interbound group of sovereignties, whose exterior power is already formidable, and the rapid augmentation of which should set European statesmen thinking. Before the end of this century—a brief period in the life of a nation, long as it seems to an individual—most plausible calculations, that any one may read if he can't make them, show that the United States will count a population of 100,000,000. Now that, in general, the American is more productive, more enterprising in all ways, than the European, so that these 100,000,000 Americans will represent a far greater force than the same number of Europeans. The United States have been taught the military art by four years of civil war. They have displayed great military talent. Their citizens are ready to meet as well as deal out death. They are ready to make the greatest sacrifices to their country, to what they think is her honor or her grandeur. In thirty years from now, North America will be the rival of Europe, ready to compete with her in all respects. This is not saying that she will be systematically the enemy of Europe. It is to be supposed that as the main the relations between the old world and the new will be friendly; but national pride is strong on both sides, and among the virtues of the great American Republic, modesty and reserve are not among the most remarkable. It is apt to affect an attitude of provocation and haughtiness toward the monarchies of Europe. How many affronts had not England to undergo at the hands of Jackson and his immediate successors! And at this moment the conduct toward Austria in respect to the volunteers for Mexico is not remarkable for its moderation. In a future that, measured by a nation's life is not distant, we may expect that struggles will break out between North America and Europe. During such wars, which we must look forward to, Europe, if divided and disunited, would be feeble and exposed to grave disasters. These disasters would be guarded against in advance by an organized system of common action among European Powers. It would be the means of establishing the balance of power between the Old and New World, and the means of diminishing at least a number of still possible conflicts."

M. Chevalier's speculative drafts on future contingencies are somewhat heavy, and to minds content with limiting contemplation and policy to a narrower horizon they may even appear baseful and visionary. The misconstrue tone of a large number of American journals and public men towards nearly all European countries, and the distorted shape and exaggerated proportions into which the Monroe Doctrine has been wrenched and stretched by a sensational class of American writers and politicians, have no doubt done much to create the impression abroad that the United States, as the great representative of American Power, is essentially and invincibly hostile to everything which is not American. And where such an impression exists it is only natural to infer that this Power, already a dangerous enemy for any single country of the Old World, would not hesitate, when proportionately strong, to organize upon European rights and interests in general and to pursue a course that would seriously imperil the safety of some of the weaker Powers of Europe if not sheltered by a common system of defense.

The policy of Washington in respect to Europe is but too much ignored in high political and official circles in the United States at this time, but is difficult to believe that representatives of this policy is destined to take the rather fantastic form which is apprehended by M. Chevalier about the end of the century—"Why quit own to stand on foreign soil?" asked Washington at a time when the territory of the United States was scarcely a third of what it is now.

Give it the population of 100,000 anticipated by M. Chevalier, and it would be still thinly populated in comparison with the least densely populated countries of Europe; it would still have ample room and verge enough for another century of growth, and would have reasons as now, instead of invading Europe, to invite Europe to invade it. M. Chevalier was preceded by M. Lémartine in urging the policy of Europeanconfederation against the United States. But the latter urged it with the view of leaving Europe to appropriate America, whereas the former proposes it as a means of preventing America from appropriating Europe. In a certain sense, M. Lamartine's idea that America belongs as common property to Europe, is more strongly

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION—THEY FAVOR THE CONVENTION BUT NOT THE FOUNDATION OF A NEW PARTY.

Probable Adherence of the House to the Five Cents Tax on Cotton—A Compromise on 2½ Cents Expected.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL PASSES THE SENATE AMENDED AND GOES BACK TO THE HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL, MARINE AND OTHER NEWS.

Cotton in New York 35 to 39 Cents—Gold 138 to 140.

Washington, June 26.—The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress in relation to the Union Convention called at Philadelphia, is thus stated: They are favorably disposed towards such a Convention believing that the representation of the South, even States in Congress is not only a right but necessary to the harmony and prosperity of the country. They are willing therefore to cooperate with the Union Convention for this purpose, but that it shall not be perverted from its original and patriotic design for its founders, but little inferior in their sagacity to that of the Corsican tyrant. The Democrats seem to further the movement.

Changes affecting the private character of General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, are said to have been presented to the State Department. If true, it will no doubt cause his speedy return.

It is thought the House will adhere to its tax of 5 cents on cotton, which will cause a conference committee. The action of that committee will probably be a compromise on the Senate's amendment and the rate be fixed at 2½ cents.

D. H. Strother, of West Virginia, has been confirmed as Consul to Buenos Ayres.

The Secretary of the Treasury will redeem all the certificates of indebtedness falling due after August 31, with the accrued interest thereon if presented in or before July.

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Mr. Banks objected as not being germane; if this country objected to the presence of French troops in Mexico, it should have the good sense to order them to leave. The indemnity of this country should not be attached in this backhanded and unjust manner. If the gentleman from Illinois, or any other members of the world introduce a bill for the expulsion of the French from Mexico, he would give it his support. But in the name of the country he protested against the assault on their interest and their honor by pressure of this kind.

Mr. Stevens said he was glad to hear the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs declare his readiness to compel Maximillian and those who sustain him to give justice to this county and he suggested whether it was not time for that committee to take some action in that direction. He would go for it in the shape proposed by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would do its duty faithfully, and he promised that if this question was left to stand on its own merits, the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have an opportunity to express his opinion, and to give his vote on the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the French.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he did not know what Mr. Banks meant by charging him with giving a back-hand blow to the interests of mechanics. He proposed before this country should be represented at the French exhibition, that the little five cent piece now in Mexico should be taken down. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts who now talked so loudly, why he did not take some preliminary steps to vindicate the honor and glory of the country. He wished that gentlemen would agree with him in having no connection with the French nation so long as it kept up this threat upon our border. It was not a question that concerned mechanics alone, but every man who had a drop of American blood in his veins. It mechanics were to be told that this stigma was to be endured for their benefit, they would repudiate it. It was to all Americans a most humiliated, to which they were subjected by the present state of things in Mexico.

Mr. Banks said the remarks of his colleague, opposite Cohasset, and now thanks several regiments under inspection, and ready to march to the Saxon frontier. They were composed of the good material as any company in Europe perhaps could turn out, and they were well equipped. Prussian uniforms and Prussian firearms are, in fact, not to be criticized; but the men did not look soldierly; they stared about and were gawky and middle-like; their accoutrements lacked compactness, and when they marched they showed a fault which is a fatal despair of all old Generals—they supported their knapsacks on their backs with the hand. The American way, on the contrary, looked hardy and machine like; when the men marched they stared neither to the right nor the left, but walked upright and lithe, like the French; but they looked so experienced and professional, so unlike the ordinary individuals one daily associated with, that the only impression left on the mind was that of a ramshackle machine, made to execute orders without knowing why. As to the physique of the men, the Austrians are a fine people, but they appear not to be an advantage in war, since we recollect having seen the little *gamins* of the French army put the tall Austrians to flight at Solferino.

The soldiers of the Austrian Imperial Staff, so far as we have seen them, although fine-looking men, lack the most miserable frame, and appear infinitely inferior in their physique to the Prussians. It is fortunate for them, personally speaking, that they are not to be enemies of America in the threatened conflict.

The Paris Exposition in the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th the Senate substitute to the Paris Exposition bill was taken up, and Mr. Stevens moved that that bill be also laid aside. [Laughter.]

The motion was negatived and the substitute was read, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Banks, general debate on the bill was closed.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 to provide additional accommodations in the Park.

The amendment of Mr. Washburne was rejected.

Mr. Washburne then moved to add to the 3d section the following:

Provided this act shall not take effect until the French troops shall have been withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. Banks objected as not being germane; if this country objected to the presence of French troops in Mexico, it should have the good sense to order them to leave. The indemnity of this country should not be attached in this backhanded and unjust manner. If the gentleman from Illinois, or any other members of the world introduce a bill for the expulsion of the French from Mexico, he would give it his support. But in the name of the country he protested against the assault on their interest and their honor by pressure of this kind.

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[Associated Press Dispatches.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill to Go to the Senate Committee—Cotton in New York.

New York, June 26, 1 P. M.—Cotton firmer at 36 to 36c.

Gold 155¾. Sterling exchange sight bills 110¾. Taxes wool 10 to 20c.

New York, June 26.—Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has been consecrated with $6,000, to assist in rebuilding the cathedral of that city, by the Committee of the War Prisoner's Association.

Washington, June 26.—The President is announcing to secure the release of all Americans citizens now held as Fenian prisoners in Canada.

It is believed the Secretary will consent with a favorable response from the British Government.

The Democrats in Congress, with perhaps the exception of Senator Harris, of Maryland, favor the call of a Union Convention at Philadelphia.

The reservation of the Southern States is carried by them paramount to all other political issues.

Southport, Pa., June 26.—Arrived and sailed, Russian bark Histad, Myhrig, master, from Bordeaux. Left the river the 16th of May, to Costavia Bros. Has a general assorted cargo.

A brig, a bark and a schooner have arrived down in bay. Weather overcast. Light wind from N. N. W. We had a thunder storm last night from the N. W. A vessel is coming from the westward.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVENTION OF 1864.—This body, somewhat unofficially revived, met in caucus yesterday, at the Mechanics' Institute. We are instructed, beforehand, that Governor Wells did not consummate participating, and presume that he was not present. It was difficult to learn any thing that was done on the occasion. Gen. Walker presided, and the proceedings were secretly conducted. It is stated that Judge H. K. Howell, of the Supreme Court, was chosen President pro tem. in caucus, in place of Mr. Durant, who, it is consequently to be presumed did not attend. Mr. Shelley, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, was admitted, the only representative, we believe, of the press. Judge Durell, we believe, was not present.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Bosworth in the chair.

An ordinance providing for the appointment of four Constable officers by the Board of Health, one for each district, at a salary of $1500 per annum, was made the order of the day for the next meeting.

After joint session the Board again proceeded to business.

A resolution that a contract be sold for repairing and keeping in repair all the streets in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, was adopted.

An amendment to ordinance No. 3979 making the compensation of the Coroner $10,000 per annum, payable monthly, was adopted.

A resolution to annul the Dredging contracts entered into between the city and Messrs. Brandtsdel & Sutton—and that the draining machine be placed under charge of the City Surveyor, who shall employ skilled mechanics to run the same, was referred.

A resolution that the City Surveyor be directed to prepare plans for the necessary alterations to be made in the Breton market, now occupied as a public school, so that it may be used as a market house, was adopted.

A resolution that the city Surveyor prepare plans, &c., for the paving of a central house on the ground situated corner of Myrtle and Grand route St. John, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for lighting, cleaning or keeping in repair the oil lamps throughout the city and one year—contract for each district to be sold separately—was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, that the Controller be authorized to sell after 30 days notice the right of way of a single track railroad commencing at the intersection of Canal and Chartres street, down Chartres to Canal—down Dumaine to Bayou St. John, along east bank of Bayou St. John to St. Peter, up St. Peter to west side of Rampart, up Rampart to Canal, down north side of Canal to the starting point—referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

An ordinance was read defining the duties of officers of the city in relation to the act of the Legislature of the 10th of March, 1866, exempting property from taxation during the years 1866, '67, '68 and '69, which was ordered to be printed.

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The London *Daily News* correspondent at Florence says that a first hostile movement of Italy will be to throw eighty thousand men in one body across the Po, following this up by pouring 200,000 into Venetia.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* describes the positions of the Austrian army of the North. The centre is between Olmutz and Prague. The right wing extends from Prague by the north-western frontier of Bohemia and the right wing from Olmutz to Cracow whence Gen. Benedek's strongly entrenched camp. It was stated that a body of Austrian troops is about to concentrate near Frankfort, on the Main.

Gen. Goblentz and the Duke of Augustenburg had proceeded thither.

Garibaldi issued an address to the Hungarians, dated Turin, commanding them to wait for the success of events and remain in their country or enroll themselves in a Hungarian legion, and if matters progressed in such manner as to offer a field for action due notice will be given.

On the 20th of May the Prince of Bokhara, with 6,000 men and 21 guns engaged a Russian fort and suffered a defeat—the latter was next time for that committee to take some action in that direction. He would go for it in the shape proposed by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would do its duty faithfully, and he promised that if this question was left to stand on its own merits, the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have an opportunity to express his opinion, and to give his vote on the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the French.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he did not know what Mr. Banks meant by charging him with giving a back-hand blow to the interests of mechanics. He proposed before this country should be represented at the French exhibition, that the little five cent piece now in Mexico should be taken down. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts who now talked so loudly, why he did not take some preliminary steps to vindicate the honor and glory of the country. He wished that gentlemen would agree with him in having no connection with the French nation so long as it kept up this threat upon our border. It was not a question that concerned mechanics alone, but every man who had a drop of American blood in his veins. It mechanics were to be told that this stigma was to be endured for their benefit, they would repudiate it. It was to all Americans a most humiliated, to which they were subjected by the present state of things in Mexico.

Mr. Banks said the remarks of his colleague, opposite Cohasset, and now thanks several regiments under inspection, and ready to march to the Saxon frontier. They were composed of as good material as any company in Europe perhaps could turn out, and they were well equipped. Prussian uniforms and Prussian firearms are, in fact, not to be criticized; but the men did not look soldierly; they stared about and were gawky and middle-like; their accoutrements lacked compactness, and when they marched they showed a fault which is a fatal despair of all old Generals—they supported their knapsacks on their backs with the hand. The American way, on the contrary, looked hardy and machine like; when the men marched they stared neither to the right nor the left, but walked upright and lithe, like the French; but they looked so experienced and professional, so unlike the ordinary individuals one daily associated with, that the only impression left on the mind was that of a ramshackle machine, made to execute orders without knowing why. As to the physique of the men, the Austrians are a fine people, but they appear not to be an advantage in war, since we recollect having seen the little *gamins* of the French army put the tall Austrians to flight at Solferino.

The soldiers of the Austrian Imperial Staff, so far as we have seen them, although fine-looking men, lack the most miserable frame, and appear infinitely inferior in their physique to the Prussians. It is fortunate for them, personally speaking, that they are not to be enemies of America in the threatened conflict.

Recorder Akers's Court.—John Lynch was arraigned yesterday on a charge of robbery and assault with battery on Julius Wolmesberg, and was held to bail to answer on the 30th inst.

Pat Donahue, charged by Isaac Abrahamson with assault and battery was examined for trial before the First District Court. Also, Edward Murphy similarly charged by Joseph Alexander.

George Martell was fined $10, or required to get in prison twenty days for fighting.

H. B. Stedman, for hiring a cab and refusing to pay the fare, was required to furnish a voucher or be worthoused ninety days.

Mike Moran, whom Mrs. Moran had arrested for assault and battery, was discharged, and Mrs. Moran fined $10 for contempt of court in not appearing to prosecute.

John Connors and Martin Connors were committed for trial to the First Disct Court for fight by. Several others, charged with being concerned in the same affair, were dismissed.

Moses Meau, charged by Mesrie Brown with assault and robbery, was committed for trial to the First District Court.

M. Bryant, (c) for carrying concealed weapons, was fined $20, with the alternative of thirty days imprisonment.

James Dundy, charged with fraudulently get ting goods from Mr. Steinbach, was required to furnish a voucher or be worthoused for ninety days.

There were other cases of minor importance, in all of these fifty cases before this court yesterday, a motley range of colors and sexes, the Ethiopian largely in the ascendant in point of numbers, and but little inferior in their appearance.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Sam Williams, colored, is to answer before this Court, charged by Henry Melvin with an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill him, on Gallatin street.

Jean Dumeau is to answer to a charge by G. Cannavet of obtaining goods by false pretenses.

Recorder Letting's Court.—Charles and Joseph Black are under arrest to answer before this Court to a charge of having feloniously cut and wounded John Pierson with intent to kill, on Spain street.

Joseph Smith, colored, is charged with robbing the till of R. Ashley on Carey.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Edward Lawson, colored, is under arrest, charged with having a counterfeit note in his possession and in to answer before this Court.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market which continues quiet in nearly every branch of trade. Our leading staple, in the aggregate transactions, notwithstanding the favorable news, is somewhat easier than last week. Gold, on the contrary, has exhibited increased animation, and sold at higher prices. We subjoin in our local report that the market closed quiet at 139¾, but at a later period, after usual business hours, the rate of 140 was reported by telegraph from New York as ruling. Sterling exchange is also firmer, and has renewed the movement and $5000 sold at 110¾; $20,000 at 153, $25,000 at 153¾, $30,000 at 154, and $10,000 at 154¾. To-day it opened at 153 to 153, and after rising to 154, closed at 154. The sales at the first Board embraced $5000 at 153¾, $5000 at 153¾, and two lots of $2000, and $15,000 at 153¾; and at the second Board $10,000 and $2000 at 154¾. In the open market $25,000 at 153, $5000 at 153¾, more lively, the sales being $3000 and $10,000, early in the day, at 153, $2000 at 153¼, $5000, $6500, $10,000, $25,000 at 153, $5000 and $25,000 at 153¾, $10,000 at 153¾, $20,000 in two equal lots at 153½, $15,000 and $30,000 at 153¾, $10,000 at $2500 and $10,000 at 153¾, $30,000, in two equal lots at 154, $10,000 at 154, $5000 and two lots of $10,000 at 154¼, two lots of $5000 and $25,000 at 154¾, and closed selling at 154. Clearings $1,000,000.

Specie was exported from New York per Cuba to-day, $15,345.

The Bank of Louisiana declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

GUNNY BAGS—There are very few in market—they command 26c a piece.

BALE ROPE—There were no round sales today, but we quote 16c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 15¾c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is small and round lots command 30c per yard. Dealers are obtaining 29c per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

SALT.—We have heard of sales of 5000 sacks Liverpool, taken for the West and $10,000 for the trade on private terms. Previous sales were at $1 85 to $1 60 per sack for Liverpool, Coarse and Fine, but these prices were scarcely realized in the recent sales. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at $1 80 to $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 90 to $2 for Fine.

NAVAL STORES—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote No. 2 Rosin at $7 50, No. 1 at $8. Virgin Dip at $10 to $12, pitch $6, tar $2 50 to $3 per bbl, and turpentine at 92¾c to $1 05 per gallon.

COFFEE.—There is some little demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 25 to 25½c per lb currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—The freight market continues very dull, both from and to coastwise. There is a little going forward at 5c per bbl for Flour and 50c per bbl for Flour by sail for New York and 60c per bbl for Flour by steam. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are 7d per lb for cotton and 25 shillings for Tobacco—for Havre 1c per lb for cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 27 1866.

Arrived yesterday 26 Texas Beeves, 294 Cows and Yearlings, and 60 Sheep.

Sold—200 Texas Beeves, 174 Calves and Yearlings, 12 Hogs and 33 Block Cows.

Left over—12 Western and 437 Texas Beeves, 40 Cows and Yearlings, 40 Sheep, and 40 Block Cows.

Prices—Western Choice, @ lb net ..... 14 @ 15
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb ..... 12 @ 13
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb ..... 10 @ 11
Western Cows Choice per lb head ..... 35 @ 40
Western Cows, 2d quality, per lb head ..... 30 @ 35
Western Cows, 3d quality, per lb head ..... 25 @ 30
Texas Beeves, @ lb net ..... 11 @ 12
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb ..... 10 @ 11
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb ..... 9 @ 10
Texas Cows, @ lb net ..... 8 @ 9
Texas Cows, 2d quality, @ lb ..... 7 @ 8
Texas Cows, 3d quality, @ lb ..... 6 @ 7
Calves, @ head ..... 10 @ 15
Yearlings, @ head ..... 8 @ 10
Calves and Yearlings, @ head ..... 18 @ 25
Sheep, @ head ..... 3 @ 4
Lambs, @ head ..... 2 @ 3
Hogs, @ lb net ..... 10 @ 11
Cows, @ head .....