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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1866.

In consideration of the due and customary observance of the Fourth as a National holiday, no paper will be issued from the *Bee* office on Thursday morning. Advertisements, which would have otherwise appeared on that morning, are published on this.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE.—The Military will observe the Fourth by a general parade on Canal street, and by three salutes of 27 guns, one at sunrise, one at noon, and one at sunset.

The Firemen's celebration of the Fourth.

There is every appearance that the present anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated with a spirit and brilliancy not witnessed in this city for many years. The Firemen's Association, which is in a sort the official representative of the Municipal Government in this regard, has adopted a plan somewhat novel in detail and in proposed results, but none the less felicitous and laudable. Its committee having this matter in charge have arranged for a grand fete on the Fair Grounds, commencing to-day and ending on the 8th inst. As soon in the programme elsewhere here, it will comprise every legitimate and reasonable kind of amusement, recreation and refreshment. The price of admission to the grounds is fixed at $1 for one day, and $2 for the entire festival. This will be paid with more alacrity from the fact that the proceeds of the occasion are to be devoted to a fund for the erection of a fit monument to firemen and soldiers of the city who died in the faithful and brave discharge of duty.

The ceremonies of the anniversary celebration at the Fair Grounds will begin at 10 A. M., when the Declaration of Independence will be read by I. M. Marks, President of the Association. Then will be delivered an oration by Judge M. G. H. Branchu. After this a series of exercises, sports and exhibitions will follow in the order of the programme.

THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—By reference to notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the above solid institution, under the strong official administration of Edward Bigney, President, and H. P. Janvier, Secretary, is now prepared to take fire, marine, river and inland transportation risks, on the most favorable terms. The Company's office is at No. 132 Gravier street, between Camp and St. Charles.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TRAINS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—For the benefit of excursionists who may desire prompt, agreeable and cheap conveyance to the Lake to-day, it is arranged that trains will leave either end of the Pontchartrain Railroad every half hour from 2 P. M. until 8 P. M.

SENDING FREEDMEN TO THE NORTH.

Not long since negro criminals were shipped from Alexandria, Va., to extreme Southern States, whether for industrial or penal purposes was not clearly manifested. If from either consideration, the proceeding was an outrage and insult to the Southern population, Labor the South certainly wanted, but not the labor of moral or legal graduates for the penitentiary or the chain gang. And as for punishment, the South, let it candidly be said, has never seen the day when she could not furnish an abundant supply of material for the penal mill out of her own resources. Until Mr. Thaddeus Stevens shall succeed in his gentle separation or converting her whole territory into the "penitentiary of hell," she can hardly be regarded, however unhappy her plight in many respects, as a proper receptacle into which to empty the miscellaneous criminality and villainy of all the rest of the country, with the assurance that there they could neither hurt honest people nor escape their own deserts.

In noteworthy contrast with the Southward deportation of negroes above mentioned, are several shipments of negroes which have been recently made from another part of Virginia to Boston and other places in the North.

This last movement is thus referred to in the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Times:

The steamer Wm. P. Kennedy touched here this afternoon, and took on board 30 colored men and women for Boston, Mass., where homes in various families in that city have been procured for them. On a previous trip, the Kennedy took a like number. Others of installments will be shipped North rapidly. This is being done by the Freedmen's Bureau. The movement is looked upon with interest by the farmers and residents of the Peninsula, the whole of which swarms with freed people of all ages and sexes, confident that it will lead to similar movements upon a larger scale, and be productive of the most important results to the farming interests of the section of the State. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau of this District are entering with great zeal into the enterprise, and the fact that 62,000 Government rations are issued monthly to the destitute and helpless freed people under their charge, within a circle of about twenty miles, doubtless acts as an additional stimulus to their exertions.

It is eminently proper that those of the blacks who are reduced by their freedom to destitution and dependence on private or public charity, should be taken to the doors of their peculiar friends in the North, whose irrepressible sentiments for their welfare would not rest until the fruit for the tree of liberty was thrust under their noses, into their mouths. If this fruit has very much the taste of asses' thistles sprinkled with gall, if it chokes and nauseates instead of nourishing, the fact seems ought to be a sufficient and urgent reason why these "martyrs of liberty" should go at once to the donors and ask for *bona fide*, wholesome bread and meat. This demand would be critical and convincive as to the genuineness of the philanthropy, as to the sincerity of the negro public sentimentality, as to how much, if touched by those whose labors in the cause of humanity have done so more than enrich the negro with a barren emancipation and left to others, Government agencies or private parties, to provide for him, when cast helpless on the shores of freedom, the substantial needs of existence. Then if he has seemed more likely than, in such a case, the applicants would receive more pleasingly of scones and surpassing show of beefsteaks and pies, it would be a hope that this likelihood is to be contradicted by the experience of the blacks when the Freedman's Bureau are deporting from idle Virginia Peninsula to various parts of the North. Let us hope that they will be as welcome and will remain as satisfied in their Northern homes, as white immigrants from the North who come to pursue honest industries or professions and prosecute to success in the South with an assurance of circumstances, special and material, that will continue to make their situation agreeable and profitable. Destituted as freedman labor is in the South, whenever such labor is practicable, it is not probable that the Southern people will grudge the Bostonians or any others in the North the domestic and industrial assistance which they may obtain by furnishing homes in their families to deported blacks from Virginia or any other Southern State. Every negro thus added to the North counts that much more room in the South for industrious and thrifty white immigrants and in the same proportion increases the chances of getting them.

There are political reasons for regarding a Northward movement of blacks with satisfaction. For years it was held in the North that slavery, as an exceptional and opprobrious institution, was sectional, as a "man and brother," and that the negro ought to be emancipated. Slavery having been destroyed by the force of this theory, it remained for its advocates to carry it out to its full extent by nationalizing the freedman. Theoretically, to be sure, by the Constitutional amendment and by the Civil Rights bill, they have made him citizen. But in point of fact, they have been almost as intent on nationalizing freedmanship by their same views on nationalizing slavery, regardless of the letter and spirit of Cobbsisiana or Elwa. If it was believed by many to be an adjunct and unwholesome proceeding in regard to the slavery question, it is undoubtedly wrong and pernicious in regard to the freedmen question. It will be better for the whole country to have the freedmen population distributed as widely as possible, so that it may be spared convulsion by congesting to particular spots. The South might be then relieved of what thoughtful alternately to be an incubus or a danger, and Northern communities, by personal contact with the negro, would be better able to appreciate them, our opinion and temper in regard to negro suffrage, and better prepared to vote intelligently on the question.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEEDNSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,843.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the Mississippi Press Line.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STIRING MANIFESTO TO THE ITALIANS.

CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Washington, July 3.—The Senate has, during the week, rejected an unusual number of the President's nominations, many of whom were soldiers with bright records. Peter L. Fay, nominated for Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., was rejected for the second time.

Senator Lane did not die immediately. A Leavenworth dispatch says he was alive at the latest accounts, but unconscious and without hopes of recovery.

The joint resolution authorizing the purchase for five thousand dollars of the law library of James M. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, has passed the Senate.

Congress has adjourned over until Thursday.

Washington, July 3.—A letter has been received here from Major Gen. Magruder, late of the Confederate army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf. Writing from the City of Mexico, Magruder says: "I want permission to return to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to hell and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price, myself and a few others yet remain, but we must look out for some place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here."

Washington, July 3.—The address issued by the Democratic members of Congress is as follows:

To the People of the United States:

Dangers threaten the Constitution. The shield of our liberties is directly assailed. The future is dark upon the people will come to the rescue. In the hour's peril "National Union" should be the watchword of every true man. As essential to the National Union we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress and the executive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution, for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of liberty. A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present, eleven States are excluded from the National Council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of those States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent and in disregard of the fundamental principles of free Government.

This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but through representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great question of the day. Thus has been so nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Liest. General, it is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the several sections, particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power. This state of things should be removed at once and forever.

Therefore, to preserve the National Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admired Constitution to guard the State from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for those great national purposes only we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, the 14th of August next, and endorse the principles therein set forth. We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon our citizens in each State, Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of the Union and in a spirit of harmony, and in the exercise of the privilege conferred in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said convention to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, that the Constitution shall be maintained and peace bless the whole country.

Washington, July 3.—The Fourth will be generally celebrated in the Northern cities. But little business was done yesterday in New York and other commercial cities in consequence of the preparations for the holiday. The President will not go to Philadelphia to attend the flag reception as has been reported.

Augusta, Ga., July 3.—Scott the Commander South Carolina, has issued stringent orders, in consequence of the increase of theft, ragtrary and disorder among the freedmen, in which he says that the total disregard by the freedmen to keep their contracts, must result in their immediate starvation, unless the evil is checked; therefore, it is ordered that the men or women who neglect their labor shall be arrested and made to work on the public road. Those convicted for non-compliance shall be imprisoned and compelled to labor as convicts on the islands, from sunset to sunrise.

New York, July 3.—By the arrival of the steamer Northern Light we have late advices from Central and South America. There is much excitement in Nicaragua over the discovery of Gold fields in the Chontales District. The Government of Chili has forbidden Spanish subjects to enter the territory of the Republic, and order those residing to leave within thirty days. Great rejoicing was probable in Chili. President Pezet's message was received with hisses and exclamations of derision.

New York, July 3.—There were two cases of cholera yesterday.

Halifax, July 3.—The Cuba brings the following additional news:

The report of the Jamaica Commission of Enquiry had been presented to Parliament. The Commissioners commended the prompt and energetic action of Mr. Eyre on the first news of the outbreak, but condemns him for allowing martial law to continue after the outbreak had been suppressed, and for not exercising a proper control over those sent out against the blacks. There is no evidence, they say, of an intended general insurrection. The blacks Mr. Eyre is not to be reinstated as Governor of Jamaica.

A communication from Paris states that the United States Cabinet had made a positive non-intervention agreement with Napoleon as regards Mexico, and that it is in the field of this understanding the French troops are to be withdrawn.

Victor Emmanuel has issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy and regrets that for supreme reasons the noble Provinces of Venetia was then allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians, but a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the liberation of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges Austria with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontier to disturb the peaceful progress of reorganization in Italy. He had replied by again taking up arms, but nevertheless had shown his desire for peace by accepting the proposal for a conference. Austria having refused, it affords a fresh proof, if she relies on her strength that she does not equally rely on the goodness of her cause. The manifesto concludes with a patriotic declaration and expression of the assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe, and hands over the Government of the State to the Prince of Carignanc, while he again takes up the engine of Gaeta, of Pentagnano, of Palestrina and of Marino.

New York, July 3.—Receipts of cotton for the week at all points, 14,000 bales; exports of the week from all points, 9000 bales; stock on hand at all ports, 298,000 bales. Cotton to-day closed dull at 36 to 36½c. Gold 1500 bales. Flour $5 60 to $9 25 for State; $5 85 to $13 75 for Western; $10 20 to $17 for Southern. Sales 18,000 bushels Wheat—near Milwaukie at $2 26 to $2 27. Corn 1 to 2c advanced 1 to 2c; sales 68,000 bushels at $1 16. Pork 1c higher; mess $28 to $28 25. Lard dull. Whisky dull. Naval Stores dull. Gold closed dull at 153.

New York, July 3.—The extensive stables of S. C. Jackson, in Brooklyn, were burned last night, and many horses perished in the flames. Among them was the Hamiltonian stallion Mystery, valued at $4000, Red Jacket, Sunshine and other valuable horses. Edward Clack, a fireman, was run over by an engine in the vicinity of the fire and killed.

St. Louis, July 3.—The Conservative State Convention met to-day. John S. Phelps was elected permanent Chairman. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the Verandah Hall resolutions passed some months since. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the voters in the State. The Convention will send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is still alive but there are no hopes of his recovery.

Boston, July 3.—Captain William Grant, charged with being with fraudulent intent the ship Young Mechanic, of the South American coast, while on route for Hong Kong with a cargo of ice last year, was before Commissioner Hall to-day. The ship was insured for $90,000 and the cargo for $22,000. Grant was held to answer in $50,000 bail.

Louisville, July 3.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 265 hhds. Flour steady; superfine $7 75; plain extra $8 75; family $11 00. Corn 70 to 75c. Oats 50c. Mess pork $33 25. Bacon advancing; shoulders 16½c.; clear sides 21½c. Lard were sales of bulk meats at an advance. Cotton nominal. Lard and groceries quiet. Whiskey $2 25.

Cincinnati, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat $2 20 to $2 40. Corn 63 to 70c. Oats 40 to 45c. Whisky $2 25. Mess Pork $33. Bulk meats higher, 14½ to 19½c. Holders asked 15c. for Shoulders. At the close Bacon was firm. Lard dull at 21½c. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Sugar 12 to 16c. Coffee 25 to 31. Gold 152.

St. Louis, July 3.—Flour dull and unsettled at $6 to $9 75 for single extra, $10 50 to $11 75 for double extra and $13 50 to $14 50 for fancy. Wheat drooping. Corn, Bacon, Lard and Whisky unchanged.

Vicksburg, July 3.—Passed down: Fashion at 7 P. M. River falling.

Southeast Pass, July 3.—The ship Castine, Swanson, master, from New York, twenty five days, has arrived at the Bar and anchored. Wind N. N. E. fresh. Nothing else new.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.

From the Rio Grande—Surrender of Matamoras by the Liberals—Arrival of Dispatch from General Getty—Fifteen months' Pass and Brazoria City—News from Texas—Raguet Abandoned by the Imperialists.

Galveston, July 2.—Flake's *Bulletin* extra of Sunday evening, July 1st, has the following:

Dispatches have been received at the headquarters of Gen. H. P. Wright, at Galveston, from Gen. Geo. W. Getty, commanding at Brownsville, dated June 24th, P. M., containing the following highly important news:

The right bank of the Rio Grande is now in possession of the Republican Government of Mexico. The battle between the forces of Gens. Escobedo and Mejia, on the 16th inst., near Camargo, resulted in the total rout of the latter and capture of the train of merchandise. Raguet was abandoned by the imperialists on the night of the 19th inst. The city of Matamoros capitulated on the 23d instant to Commissioners appointed by Gen. Carvajal; General Mejia, with the Imperial troops embarking between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., under the protection of the United States flag.

The most liberal terms were granted the Imperialists. The city was given up without bloodshed, pillage or plunder, and is now under the command of Gen. Jose de la Garza. There was no violation of the neutrality laws. Escobedo, with his forces, said to number three thousand, entered Matamoros about one o'clock, June 25th. A train, said to contain specie from Monterey, arrived recently above Mier, under the protection of an Imperial escort and some twenty wagons. The train started back from Monterey under the same escort.

Southwest Pass, July 3.—Arrived: Bredlen bark American, Seiler, master, forty five days from Liverpool, to Thiel, Seiler & Co.; also British schooner Fancy, Hawthorne, master, leaking, from Rustan, with a cargo of fruit to to Bostock, Grace and Jones. Both have gone up in tow.

Steamship I. C. Harris, from Galveston the 1st inst., passed up at 3 A. M. She left neither passenger nor consignee list.

I extract the following from the papers: The corn crop was generally improving.

The Mormon settlement of Bandera was broken up.

There was little probability of the Fourth of July being much celebrated anywhere in Texas.

There was a battle at Camargo on Saturday. The Austrians fought bravely, contesting every inch of ground, but being greatly outnumbered surrendered and stacked their arms, notwithstanding which they were brutally massacred by the Republicans in cold blood.

General Olvera was wounded. Although the Republicans are decidedly obtaining the advantage, they are fated for their conduct by the populace. General Escobedo has cut off the communication from the Imperial forces, and it is probable that Matamoras will be surrendered.

Gold in Galveston ruled at 119. Exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium, and on New Orleans ¼ per cent. Cotton declining.

Freights very dull for foreign ports, but more active for coastwise. Flour, low grades scarce; others in full supply.

Southwest Pass, July 3.—The bark at anchor outside is the Ida C. York.

Weather overcast, with a fresh breeze from the north northeast.

Brazoria City, July 3.—The steamer Marion and steamer Foote, with twenty passengers and a large mail, nine days from Brazos Santiago, arrived here this morning in distress. The steamer Marion is a wreck. The steamer Foote is out of coal.

Matamoras was surrendered on the 24th of June by the Imperial General Mejia to General Garza of the Liberal forces, General Olvera and staffs, with a portion of their commands, were in Brownsville *en route* for Vera Cruz.

The latest dates report Matamoras quiet.

New York, June 3, 1 P. M.—Cotton market inactive at 36 to 36c. for middlings. Pork heavy. Gold 153¾.

New York, July 3.—In the great trot on the Fashion Course yesterday for a purse of $2000, contested by Dexter, Lady Thorn and Commodore Vanderbilt, Dexter was the winner.

All five boats were made in the 30s, and the last in 2½ m's, the fastest time on record.

BAILING OF THE FUNG SHUEY.—The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, commander, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, full freighted, and the following passengers:

Mrs Capt Austin, J Barnett, wife & children and Mrs W C Howard, Mrs Shepard, Mrs M A Bishop, Thos N Johnson and family, Mrs W Harris, Mrs Dupont, A S Hart and lady, Miss Aiken, Miss E Quick, W C Andrews, H Gillis, W Bergner, J Savage, G B Remington, W W Coleman, L Hooten, W Howard, Mrs Fitzsimmons and child, Miss Flanders, Mr Bolton, Mr Grimes, Mrs Capt Cummings, Mrs Capt Cummings, Robert Dale, S Salter, G Porcifico, M M Mitchell, M Roberts, H Henry, C Keeler, and others.

LETTER FROM NORTH LOUISIANA.

Condition of Agricultural Affairs in the Ouachita Region—Improved Weather—Mr. Eyre's Cheap Emancipation Doll—Money and Credit Both Scarce.

OUACHITA PARISH, June 24, 1866.

Editor of the Bee: Jupiter Fluvius has at last vouchsafed us a respite from his copious visitations, and we have now had one of the finest cotton-growing and grass killing weather that could be desired, so that even those who have a chronic tendency to be dissatisfied are without a wish in that respect, unless indeed that these genial, scorching June days may continue, until the farms mature and their labor be made successful beyond a peradventure. The corn begins to languish and would be none the worse of a daily light shower, if we could only guarantee the proper terms. As things considered, there is an evident improvement in our condition, and planters are more cheerful in the prospect of obtaining a full price for what they make, if the quantity may be somewhat short of their expectations. The river lands have in time past produced a bale to a bale and a half of cotton to the acre; but no such yield is looked for under the disadvantages of the season and the present system of labor; not that there has been any serious flagging on the part of the "freedmen," but that former rules cannot now be enforced, and I do not know of any planter in this neighborhood who has force sufficient to gather what will in all probability be made.

We are just approaching the sickly months, and as the river falls slowly, we may count upon more or less withdrawals from the force on that score. There is a decided tendency to "fax" among the negroes, but the complaint so far has been manageable when properly and promptly treated.

Merchants are grumbling at the dullness of business. The fact is, people have no money if they have the disposition to buy, and the circulation of the article will continue very limited until the crops have been realized. Many persons have had the utmost difficulty in obtaining indispensable supplies in the cultivation of their crops, and so far have only "rubbed through," not being out of the woods even yet. The former system, under which the factors in the cities advanced the means necessary to the making of crops, has been to a very great extent broken up and planters thrown upon their own resources, so little able to respond to so sudden and unexpected a demand. In the future it will be all the better, both for planter and factor, as economy and prudence will take the place of carelessness and extravagance, and the producer will be able, as he always ought to have been able, to control and dictate in the disposal of his crop. D.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 29.—Jobbers' prices—Amoskeag A 25c; do B 24; Appleton A 24½; do C 23; do D 23; do E 14; Atlantic A 26; do D 23; do E 23; do G 17½; Augusta 21½; do 17; Bangor 22; Broadway 21½; Howard A 20; Indian Head 24½; Sheetings and Shirtings—Bleached Amoskeag 27½; Anthony 27½; Bartlett 30; do 25; do 28; Berkshire 4-4 35; do BB 31. Shirts—I X L, standard dress, No. 25 per dozen, $16; No. 150 do $15; No. 130 do do, $17; No. 60 do $32 50. Corsets—Thomson's French woven, BB, 12 to 13, gold; CC $11 50 to 12 50, gold. Paper Collars—Manufacturing Company, Byron No. 10, extra corrugated silver and French enamelled, $16 to 25. Gold smith, Hoffman & Co.'s Patent Perspiration Proof—Byron 30; Shakespeare 40; cuffs 50, two 20 per cent. Garrold 20, less 10 per cent. Corset Jeans—Bates 16; Laconia 21½; Naumkeag 21½ to 27; Pepperell 23½; Washington Jeans 22. Glove—Glasgow 36; Hartford 30. Tapes—Dyers 12½, wide tapes 68 to 72; Lyons, 65 to 73.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF MR. WALSHE.—Quite a large procession attended the funeral yesterday of Edward C. C. Walshe, the late popular Purser of the Mobile Steamer Louise, and a gallant member of the 6th Louisiana Regiment, Hays' Brigade.

RETURNED TO THE BAR.—It will be seen by an advertisement that our talented friend Mr. Julius Michel, late Minute Clerk of the Second District Court, has returned to the practice of law, locating his office at 31 Royal street. Mr. Michel graduated in the Law University of Louisiana, in 1855, and after honorable service in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner and paroled 26th June, 1865. His practical knowledge of the duties of the Clerk's office, which he filled with perfect satisfaction, will all the better qualify him for the practice of his profession.

Board of Aldermen.—Session last evening, President Bosworth in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor, in relation to raising a certain mortgage, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from P. G. Mohan, requesting a leave of absence, was referred to the same committee.

A petition from merchants and others, protesting against the sale of merchandise on the levee, between the Meat and Vegetable Market, in the Second District, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution that the New Orleans Gas Light Co. be required to lay pipe along the levees, in compliance with their charter, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted.

An ordinance exempting from payment of taxes such property as was taken possession of during the years '62, '63, '64 and '65 by the civil or military authorities of the United States, was adopted and sent to the Lower Board.

An amendment was offered to the resolution granting one month leave of absence to P. G. Mohan, provided his securities consent to such absence. The resolution was adopted.

The ordinance in relation to the School Board, being the order of the day, was called up; it provides for the election by Council of 24 members—6 from each District.

The Board shall have power to establish rules for the government of Public Schools, appoint and suspend teachers when occasion shall require. Any member absent for three successive meetings, unable to give satisfactory excuse for such absence, his place shall be filled by electing another member. The ordinance was then adopted.

The Health ordinance was then called up. It provides for the appointment of four health officers, one for each District, at a salary of $1500 each per annum. The ordinance was then adopted.

A resolution that the City Surveyor be requested to have the Lower Court House and Jail up of the Third and Fourth Districts white-washed and painted, and the necessary repairs made at once, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, that the Controller be authorized to sell a contract for the building of a foot bridge across the New Canal Basin at the foot of Liberty street, was adopted.

A resolution, that E. H. Chadack be authorized to remove a small frame house from Roman street along Canal street to Broad street, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Mayor be requested to advertise that councils intend to open Chartres street through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets; and also Royal, late Cascalvo street, from Louisa to Congress street, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Assistant City Attorney be authorized to discontinue a suit instituted by him in behalf of the City vs. L. A. Bellanger upon his paying all costs and charges of said suit, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Street Commissioner be authorized to put in repair Liberty street, between Josephine and Jackson streets, and Jackson street, between Liberty and Apollo streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, that the Comptroller sell a contract for lightening, cleaning and keeping in repair the public lamps in the different districts of the city, for one year, contract for each district to be sold separately, was adopted.

A resolution, that the 12th section shall comprise all that of the 1st, from Third street to the upper limit of the city, of which that portion from Third to Washington streets is assigned as a flatboat landing and the remainder as a landing for such small vessels was adopted.

A resolution, that the Mayor be authorized to make the following appointments for the Lunatic Asylum: A matron and with all her strength Prussia was, it is said, about to send an *ultimatum* to Vienna; but Vienna has still plenty of men and money left of course a diplomatic rupture is not necessarily followed by war, and it is still possible that the two Powers may yet be saved from the calamity of a bloody conflict by a suspension of relations.

The message relates the facts in the case: That a portion of Prussian troops had been sent from Prague towards the frontiers of Saxony, that in the military control of the city to the Lower Austrian Government, which has given it occupies the Archduke Albrecht, which the city under an ordinance of the present City Council removed, with its fortresses of Prague, Olmutz, Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Cracow, is very strong, and that the Prussian positions between Koeln, Neisse, Glatz, and Gerlitz. The troops of Saxony contained in the mirenched camp of Pirna are forming the extreme right of the Army of the North, is, in fact, all a strategical manoeuvre to Prussia of a very serious character. The Austrian force issuing from Cracow might, if it pleased, cut off the Prussian line of the left Prussian wing, and in spite of the strongholds of Koeln and Neisse, operate a vertical movement on the Prussian line of communication, Oppeln and Breslau, and even on the central points, Breslau, which would have a decisive effect on the campaign in Silesia. Nothing is neglected to make Cracow an immense intrenched camp.

"Who's there?" said Robinson, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend." "What's your name?" "Wilkes." "Do you mean?" "Want to say here all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But say there, by all means," was the benevolent reply.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, July 3, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened with more enquiry to-day, but the demand was checked by some disinclination to operate on the part of factors, some of whom asked 1 to 2c. more than they would have accepted yesterday, and the buyers were consequently confined to 800 bales taken by estimate, the sales footing up only 1500 bales, with the following quotations, viz: Ordinary 25c to 27c, Good Ordinary 28 to 30, Low Middling 31 to 32, and Middling 34 to 36. At the same time it is proper to state that even running lists of Low Middling, particularly if of good staple, commanded more than the outside figures for that grade, or about 32c. We also noticed a shipment to-day of 300 bales, which we do not include in the sales. Yesterday a business in the order of 500 bales, including about 100 taken by obs broker, which is none of business. The business of the past three days comprises 2300 bales. The receipts proper for Friday evening, inclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 3226 bales, against 1960 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 68 bales. The exports embrace 6593 bales, 2222 of which were to foreign ports, and 4371 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 86,200
Received to-day	3,226
Received previously	795,122—795,972
Total	882,172
Cleared to-day	2,222
Cleared previously	797,450—799,672
Stock on hand	82,500
Stock on hand last year	109,795

The clearances comprise 798 bales for New York, 1189 for Boston, 50 for Vera Cruz and 40 for Bordeaux.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are very small but those of Cuba are liberal. The market continues extremely dull, however, and we have not a sale worthy of note to report, excepting a lot of 50 hhds Cuba Molasses, reboiled in Boston, on private terms. Louisiana Sugar is retailing slowly at 12 to 12½c. per lb for Common, 13c. for Fair, 14½c. for Fully Fair, 15c. for Good Fair, 16 to 17c. for Yellow Clarified and 17c. for White do. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 12½ to 13½c. per lb for No. 12, 14c. for Medium and 14½ to 15c. for No. 15. Cuba Molasses is selling, in a small or retail way, at 50 to 55c. per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The demand is altogether confined to the local trade and the movement is consequently on a small scale, but the stocks on hand being small and mostly in store, prices are fully sustained. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market.

FLOUR—We have to note a dull market and drooping prices. About 2200 bbls were disposed of, however, of which 100 very Choice Superfine and 200 do., in two lots, at $8 75, 50 and 100, on its its merits, at $10; 100 Low Extra at $11; 300 Extra, on private terms, 100 and 200 Fair Extra at $12 25, 300 Good Extra at $12 75; 300 Good Extra at $13 50, 150 Choice do. at $14 75, and 50 very Choice Extra at $15 75 per bbl. In addition to the above we have heard of considerable sales of Superfine at $9 25 to $9 50 per bbl, not reported, which are the actual market prices from first hands.

CORN—The stock is small, it is all in store and is firmly held at full prices. The sales today embraced 7500 sacks, of which 804 Mixed at 86c, 300 Mixed and 500 Yellow and Mixed at 87½c., 1500 Yellow and Mixed at 88c., 300 Yellow at 92c., 300 do at 92½c., 800 White and White Mixed and 998 White and White Mixed at 98c., 800 and 1000 White at $1 per bushel.

OATS—The stock on hand being moderate and all in store, is firmly held, although there is not much demand. There were no importations to-day, but Prime would command 50c. per bushel. A lot of 245 sacks damaged sold at 40c. per bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and fair demand at previous prices. The sales to day embraced 1000 Sacks, F which 330 and 450 at $1 15c. and 210 at $1 20c. per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is well supplied and is firm although the demand is small. The sales to-day were confined to 125 bales St. Louis and 225 New York at $23 per ton.

PORK—The market is very dull, there is no demand for round lots and prices are drooping even at retail. Dealers are now supplying the local demand at $35 to $35 25 per bbl for Mess.

BACON—The supplies are small. There is only a retail demand, however, at 16½c. per lb for Shoulders, 20½c. for Ribbed Sides, 22c. for Clear Sides, and 25½ to 26c. for Sugar cured Hams. There are no plain Hams in the market.

LARD—The market is now well supplied, but there is no demand for round lots and prices are declining. Prime in tierces is offering at 21 to 23½c. per lb without selling. It is retailing in tierces at 24½c. per lb and 25 to 25½c. in kegs. A lot of 25 kegs sold at 25½c. per lb.

HIDES—Are in demand, but there are not many in the market. We have sold very readily at 8½ to 9c for Green, 10c for Kip Skins and 12 to 13c for Dry Hides.

STAR CANDLES—Are selling at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 18c for 14 oz, and 17c for 16 oz.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is small, and round lots are held at 31½c per yard. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 30c per yard in rolls and 32c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS—There are few in market. They are held in large numbers at 26½c, and are selling in small lots at 27c a piece.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c. Western 30 to 35c and Common at 25 to 30c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 18 to 20c. for Northern. A lot of 50 boxes Good Western Cheese sold on the landing at 18c per lb.

WOOL—The market is bare. Receipts would sell readily at remunerative prices. Previous sales were at 55c per lb for berry, 24c for unwashed, and 58 to 55c for washed Texas.

BALE ROPE—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 9½c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 10½c. per lb.

WHISKY—Is extremely dull, and cannot be quoted better than $2 to $2 30 per bbl for rectified, even at retail.

NAVAL STORES—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote Rosin at $2 50, No 1 at $9, Virgin Dipat $10 to $12, Pitch $6, Tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl, and Spirits Turpentine at 97½ to 1 00 per gallon.

SALT—The stock on hand is far, the demand is good and prices have advanced, owing to the probable increase of import duties. We quote Liverpool, by bulk cargo, $1 85 per sack; Coarse is selling from store at $1 85, and Fine at $1 90 to $1 95 per sack.

COFFEE—There is some little demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 25 to 28½c. per lb currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—The freight market continues very dull, both foreign and coastwise. There is a little going forward at 7 and 8c per lb for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour by sail for New York and Boston, 1c per lb for Cotton and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam to Boston, by way of Cuba, with the following quotations, viz: Ordinary 25c to 27c., Good Ordinary 28 to 30, Low Middling 31 to 32, and Middling 34 to 36. At the same time it is proper to state that even running lists of Low Middling, particularly if of good staple, commanded more than the outside figures for that grade, or about 32c. We also noticed a shipment to-day of 300 bales, which we do not include in the sales. Yesterday a business in the order of 500 bales, including about 100 taken by obs broker, which is none of business. The business of the past three days comprises 2300 bales. The receipts proper for Friday evening, inclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 3226 bales, against 1960 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 68 bales. The exports embrace 6593 bales, 2222 of which were to foreign ports, and 4371 coastwise.

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