The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1866.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings of the City Council last night were unusually important, and readers interested in the affairs will find an interesting account of these proceedings, in more than ordinary detail, under the head of City Intelligence elsewhere. Among their more salient features was a decided step taken in the lower Board for the impeachment of Recorder Vennard, of the Fourth District, on the charge of malfeasance in appropriating fines alleged to be due to the City Treasury. Another such feature was the passage of an ordinance in the lower Board for letting an extensive railroad contract, applying to Claiborne, Common, Poydras and other streets. The routes of the proposed roads are described in full in our Council report. The measure was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings in the upper Board, in which body there is little doubt of its passage.

THE SOUTH IN SUMMER.

The telegraph daily reports the heat in New York City as "terrible." We can well credit the applicability of almost any intensifying epithet to the atmospheric temperature in a place where deaths from sunstroke occur at the rate of twenty a day. There is no need to tell our old citizens, for they know it as a matter of personal experience, that New Orleans, in common with other Southern cities bordering on the Gulf, is an utter stranger to the thermal agonies in which New York writhes, reeks, groans, swelters, and perhaps—*sotto voce*, being so pious a city!—swears. But it is a fact which it behooves the suffering New Yorkers to learn, and to turn at once to practical account. And not only those victims of fierce Northern summers; the populations of the great inland cities of the North and the West are also palpitating in torrid airs under blistering skies; they also would feel blest if they could feel the touch of the refreshing breezes that lave these Southern shores. But if these breezes will not extend their dewy arms and downy fingers over the expanses of unblest borean latitudes where lie New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, we do not see how the inhabitants of those cities can obtain a sure relief from their summer tortures except by summering in the pleasant places of the South. New Orleans would welcome a reasonable share of them with a promise of all the essentials of a comfortable estivation.

The distressed fugitives from the rigors of a Northern summer would find us deficient in nothing save house-room, and in the genial season circumstances admit of abundant succedaneous provisions to correct that sort of deficiency. Those who might not get houses to live in could encamp on our battures, our esplanades and boulevards; and if these spaces should prove inadequate, in our suburban commons there would be ample room and verge enough for several large armies of estival migrants to pitch their tents and pass the campaign in comfort and safety. Many might prefer to bivouac. Before [?] would advise them not to pursue this [?]; July and August nights are too cool for [?] sleeping in the open air. But, filtered through Venitian windows or duly perforated canvas, [?] mitigated by a prudent medium of bedcovering, the sea breezes that come up with nightfall are positively delicious. Thus modified and regulated, they afford a temperate and salubrious refrigeration after the fervors of the day, such as may be surpassed nowhere else on the face of the globe.

Those who are well versed in geography and climatology, who have studied [?] most thoroughly aerial, oceanic, and terrestrial phenomena, and have gone farthest in ascertaining their laws, know that much of that popular opinion in the world which associates high heat with low latitudes is a mere traditional prejudice. It is not yet scientifically established that the degree of heat must necessarily vary according to the obliquity or the perpendicularity of the sun's rays. There are in southern Mexico at this moment table lands which are many times cooler than the prairies of northern Illinois; and there are in equatorial South America mountain tops as cold as the most arctic cape of Greenland. Various degrees of atmospheric density or rarefaction, various degrees of humidity or dryness in soil or air, various results of aerial and oceanic currents, along with causes yet unexplained, combine to make those differences of climate which the general mind is prone, without reflection, to ascribe to mere differences of latitude. This fact is enough to suggest many of the conditions which render New Orleans so much more eligible for summer residence than New York.

To specify these conditions would be tedious and out of place in the columns of a newspaper; it is enough to know that they certainly exist. Hence it is no facetious fancy, sportively defying facts and probabilities, to suppose future migrations of Northerners to enjoy the advantages of summer residence in New Orleans or its vicinity. In former years there was nothing to prevent the occurrence of such an annual hegira except the expected annual prevalence of yellow fever. That expectation is no longer interposed. It has no ground to stand on. For eight years there has been no verified yellow fever in the city. For six years there has not been enough suspicion or imagination of it to alarm the most nervous and timorous of the vomito-phobists. Precisely why it no longer appears, is a question which may as well be left to our admirable medical faculty to decide; and if the yellow fever shall not reappear before they agree, *nemine contradicente*, upon a decision, we may congratulate us with the assurance that its reappearance and doom's day are equally remote. Meanwhile, however, there is reason to believe that a judicious and faithfully administered quarantine is at least one of two indispensable guarantees of its continued absence. The other is internal cleanliness. We should, therefore, bear in mind that the price of health, as the price of liberty, is eternal vigilance. And this vigilance must be universal not partial. Vigilance without will be worth nothing—will be worse than nothing, for it will prove only a delusion and a snare—without vigilance within. Personal and general impurities will engender morbific agencies anywhere, such as in times past have made so many of the oriental cities vast lazar-houses of filthy, loathy, leprous populations. Let New Orleans, then, look well to the outward and inward conditions of her health, and, with her notable advantages of climate, there is not the least reason to doubt that in time the people of Northern and Western cities will be as much attracted to her in summer as they have been usually repelled from her in the same season.

Strategic Position of the Austrian Army of the North.

[Military Correspondence of the London Times.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, OLMUTZ, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Until an attack is intended to be delivered, or a menaced point protected, Olmutz is well fitted to be the point from which to organize and direct an army which is face to face with the Prussian boundary line. In the centre of a circle, of which the [?] to Vienna, Prague and Cracow are radii, and these cities points in the circumference, the commander of the *Nord Armée*, like the spider in her web, is sensitive to the touch of the farthest extremities, and well prepared to direct his troops or to present himself whenever needed at the shortest notice.

Only two great roads by which an army could enter Moravia lead over the Sudeten Gebirge, and both pass through Olmutz, so that it stands in the direct route of an invader, and must be taken if his artillery and heavy stores are to pass.

Before the days of rifled guns the fortress itself was strong enough for all purposes, but long range cannon must be kept at a respectable distance, and a series of more than 30 lunettes, with central casemated batteries, have been or are being built round it at distances of from 6,000 to 8,000 paces from the enceinte.

All is now activity here. The silence is broken; war is a *fait accompli*; the troops are moving, and on Thursday next, headquarters will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly direction.

The Saxon army has formed a junction with the Austrian, and the actual clash of weapons cannot be long delayed.

Gablenz arrived to-day, and is to take command of the Tenth Corps d'Armée. The Sixth, about 40,000 strong, marched through to-day from Weisskirchen, a distance of about 22 English miles, and go on to-morrow, but as to whither the oracle is mute.

The men look well and hearty. The army [?] is free from sickness, and desirous to [?] against the enemy. People still say that [?] attack is to be made on the edge on the Silesian [?], but till I see it I shall not believe [?].

[?] Marshal Benedek's headquarters move [?] to Trubau, in Bohemia.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* nominates Gen. Grant for next President, and for Vice President, "A man we can trust."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.
EUROPEAN NEWS.
NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Gen. Sickles Resists U. S. Judicial Process in South Carolina.

BURNING OF ONE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON IN MOBILE—LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Washington, July 10.—The President received visitors to-day. Rumors are afloat of a rupture between the President and Secretary Stanton, consequent on the arbitrary measures of the latter in the case of Paymaster Paulding, whom he hurried off to Fort M'Henry under guard. The President directed to stay the proceedings until the bureau of military justice could review the case and report to him, and issued an order for Paulding's immediate return.

Secretary Stanton has also dismissed three paymasters, Lieut. Cols. Dodge, Jamison and G. B. Ely, who testified in the courtmartial in defense and justification of Paulding.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution which was laid over, requesting the President to interpose in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada.

The House bill fixing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court was passed with an amendment, which provides that no vacancies shall be filled in the office of associate Judges until the number shall be reduced to six, that thereafter the Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and six associates, and makes certain changes in the places of holding the Courts. Under this bill Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina are in the fourth circuit, and Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Texas in the fifth circuit.

The bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds, and appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the same, passed. The estimated cost of the property is about $300,000.

House.—The tariff bill passed by yeas 94 and nays 53. The tax on cotton is fixed at 3 cents per pound, and on all foreign coal at $1 50 per ton.

Thad. Stevens is a candidate for U. S. Senator.

The Senate bill, reducing the number of Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, was another plan to head off the President. He had nominated Hon. Mr. Stanbery, of Ohio, for the vacancy, caused by Catron's death. Under this bill there is no vacancy.

Coffroth, Democrat, of Pa., will be turned out, and his seat in the House will be given to Koontz, the Black Republican competitor.

It is not believed the Senate will pass the tariff bill.

Washington, July 10.—*House*—In the debate on the tariff bill, Mr. Wentworth said it would be prohibitory.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, thought it was in the main just, and notwithstanding the clamor against it, would prove beneficial.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., declared that New England did not need more protection, and he did not want the responsibility of the bill to rest on his people, but on the West whose people had more interest in it than any other section.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, said it ought to be passed. It was the first tariff bill that had ever given anything like protection to agriculture. He appealed to the New England members to stand by it.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, spoke in opposition and said its title should be a bill to prevent the blessings of Divine Providence from being employed by the people of the United States. He thought the bill should be recommitted and fundamentally changed; if it were not the American people would protest until they could not buy a single thing that is protected. It was legislated for special interests and sacrificed the interests of one-half the people for the other half.

Messrs. Wilson, Garfield and others spoke. Amendments were offered and passed, reducing the duty on railroad iron to 70 cents per hundred pounds, striking out all amendments increasing the duties on agricultural products, reducing the duty on tea to 12 1-2 cents per pound and on coffee 2 1-2 cents.

The House refused to allow the Alabama and Florida railroad to be credited with the duty on railroad iron for five years.

Other amendments were adopted and it was moved to recommit or postpone, or to lay it on the table. The motions were all voted down and the bill passed.

Washington, July 10.—The fourth section of twenty miles of the Pacific Railroad in the eastern division being completed, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of $320,000 to said road, to which it is entitled by law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also ordered bonds to be issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, of California, to the amount of $640,000 due the company, it having completed one quarter of a section, the cost of which exceeded $1,000,000.

Washington, July 10.—The Republican caucus has been postponed until Wednesday evening. One of their purposes, it is said, is to consider the best means to thwart the action of the President during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Trumbull's bill, if passed, virtually takes the appointing power from the President and likewise prevents removal from office without the consent of the Senate. The President will undoubtedly veto this measure, and it is a question whether it can be passed over the veto.

It is understood the President will remove the Radicals from office after the close of the session, hence the action of the Republican members which was agreed on in caucus.

New York, July 10.—The following additional foreign news is brought by the City of London:

Vienna, June 27.—Gen. Benedek's passive attitude is accounted for by his desire to have the Federal troops form a junction with his army, and also allow the Prussians to advance into Bohemia, so he can cut off their retreat.

There is dissension among the Hungarian Liberals, the Deak party being opposed to insurrection unless the Austrians suffer defeat, and the other party favoring immediate insurrection.

Florence, June 27.—The King of Italy yesterday requested assistance of the French against Austria, offering in exchange the Island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions upon the Roman question. The King addressed a dispatch to the President of the Council saying the battle of the 24th was neither lost nor won. He adds: "I have ordered the concentration of all our forces to resume the campaign. Our army is in excellent spirits and anxious to be led to battle."

New York, July 10.—The United States steamer Nipsic, at Panama from Rio Janeiro, reports having seen on the 9th ultimo about fifty miles east of Maldonado, the iron clad Peruvian frigates Huescar and Independencia. They subsequently remained some time at that point, when they succeeded in capturing and destroying four Spanish vessels.

There were five cases of cholera in Brooklyn on Sunday and two here.

New York, July 10.—A Vera Cruz letter of the 25th says Gen. Tignora has taken Tehuacan by storm, and Toluca, only forty miles from the City of Mexico, is in danger of capture by the Liberals.

A french gunboat, disabled at Tabasco by the Liberals while attempting to go up the river Tampico, is in danger, and French reinforcements are to be sent there.

New York, July 10.—*Evening.*—U. S. 6's coupons of '61, 109¼; U. S. 5.20's, '62 coupons 106¾; Treasury 7 3-10's, 103¾ to 103⅞. The market is firm and active for Government. Over $1,000,000 of 5.20's of '65 was sold in one lump. Gold closed at 149⅞.

Cotton closed firm with sales of 1500 bales at 36 to 38c. Flour dull and 10c to 15c lower; sales of 6000 bbls—state $6 40 to $10, Ohio $9 70 to $13 75, Western $6 40 to $10 75, Sout'n drooping, sales of 3000 bushels at $10 10 to $17. Wheat dull and declined 5c; sales of 28,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukie Club $2 28 to $2 30. Corn active; sales 264,000 bushels at 87 to 87½c. Pork heavy; Mess Pork $31 75. Lard heavy at 18½ to 21c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Molasses dull. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 79 to 81c. Rosin $2 75 to $3. Tar $2 75 to $3 25. Crude Petroleum dull at 23½c.

Charleston, July 10.—Gen. Sickles made the following endorsement on a writ of attachment served on him by the United States Marshal this morning for contempt in compliance with orders from superior authority:

"I decline to be arrested on this process.
"Signed: DAN'L E. SICKLES,
"Maj.-Gen. Commanding."

Gen. Sickles received the Marshal courteously and told him he had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The reply of Stanton endorsed Gen. Sickles's course and ordered him not to be arrested, and if force was used, to resist with whatever force was necessary. This action is taken in compliance with President Lincoln's proclamation of 1863. Judge Bryan has ordered all proceedings to be laid before the President.

Mobile, July 10.—The Shippers' warehouse was destroyed by fire this afternoon with 1000 bales of cotton, involving a loss of $150,000, which is covered by insurance.

Vicksburg, July 10.—Passed up, steamer M. S. Mepham, at 9 A. M., and down, Fashion, at 5 P. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, July 10.—Passed up at 6 P. M.: steamship Texas, Stanton, master, from Galveston on the evening of the 8th, to Hawes & Brown, with a cargo of 240 head of cattle to Ben Foster & Co., and sundries to the Texas Express Company.

The purser, Mr. Cummings, is thanked for his favors. I extract the following from the papers she brings:

The election passed off very quietly. The Conservative ticket was elected by a large majority. In Jefferson the drought was severely felt. Lieut. Gen. Longstreet arrived in Marshall on Tuesday. He was received with great demonstrations of esteem. Business was generally more active. The fluctuations in currency had caused holders to evince more firmness. Cotton—the stock is so light as almost to preclude business; sales about 20 bales on a basis of 21 cents in specie for middling. The arrivals of wool are numerous, and speculators are firm; sales 200 bales half merino, free of burrs, 17c. in gold, and 500, partly burry, at 16c. in gold with an upward tendency. Gold 149.

The cattle market is active. Beeves $10 to $18 in specie, calves $6 to $8 in currency.

Cleared—Galveston, July 7, steamship Lillian, Gians, Indianola; steamship W G. Hewes, Austin, New Orleans; steamship Morgan, Lawless, Indianola; schooner Sasanna, Hoffeche, Pensacola; sloop Kate Ryan, Magrath, Calcasieu; sloop Texas, schooner Eiber, Calcasieu; steamship Mexico, Lewis, Havana. Outside bark Orlando. Vessels in port, steamers Mexico, Ricker, Paulana; U. S. steamship Clinton, Tabbot, Brazos St Iago; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, N. Y.; F. Read, Sinkler, New Orleans; barks Geo. Kingman, Hammond, N. Y.; [?]nada, Jason Thalos, Bremen; British Helen, Jones, Liverpool; British The Prince, Cook, Liverpool; brigs Jessie Ryne, Jones, Boston; E. Rowe, Jones, New York; Probus, Harmes, N. Y.; British Price of Wales, Liverpool; schooners Mary, Smith, Nautia; P. P. Russell, Nickerson, N. Y.; P. Nutleolb, Philadelphia; Nancy Mills, Kralbe, Tampa Bay.

Quarantine, July 10.—The ships Castine and Kate Davenport passed up in tow of the Lone Star, and America at 6 P. M.; also a United States gunboat and the Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch passed up at the same time.

Southwest Pass, July 10.—The ship Estell went up from Head of Passes this morning. There is nothing here except the brig Papino, outward bound. There is nothing outside or in sight. Nothing else passed in or out since morning. Weather fine, with a fresh breeze from the E. S. E. Tide low.

Southwest Pass, July 10.—List of passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:—George Loopsin, George Kennedy, R. H. Anderson, E. D. Quays, J. Blaine, M. M. Shaw, F. M. Oldin, L. D. Duvall, A. J. Harris, Mrs. Smith, N. Wells and lady, J. M. Bryand and three on deck.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Later from Europe—Defeat of the Prussians in Bohemia—Foreign Markets—From Vicksburg and Galveston—From Southwest Pass and Quarantine—The Prussians Successful near Turin—Gold and Cotton in New York To-day.

New York, July 10.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool the 27th, via Queenstown the 28th ult., has arrived.

The Prussians have been defeated by the Austrians in Bohemia.

Liverpool, June 28, P. M.—The cotton market is quiet. Middling Uplands are barely quoted at 13½d.

London, June 28, P. M.—U. S. 5-20's 64¼ to 64¾. Consols 86⅞ to 87.

Galveston, July 9.—The steamer Rhodes, some days since disabled off the coast of Indianola, proves to be the steamer Potomska, from Vera Cruz for New Orleans. She was out of coal, and has been supplied by the cutter Delaware.

The steamer Virginia is off the bar.

Vicksburg, July 10.—Passed up, Mollie Able at 1 P. M. yesterday, Virginia at 12 M., and Olive Branch at 1 P. M. to-day. Passed down, Luminary at 9 P. M. to-day. River falling.

Southwest Pass, July 10.—The American ship Castine, Thurston, master, from New York on the 5th of June, twenty-five days to the Bar, drawing eighteen feet of water, was towed in this morning, and proceeded up in tow. Has a large assorted cargo to many consignees, including one street railroad car. The agents for her cargo are Bastjer & De Verta, and for the owners of the ship, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

Had moderate weather all the passage. Saw many vessels, but took the names of none. Towed down and anchored brig Papina. Nothing else new. Wind south, with a heavy sea. High tide this A. M. at 6.

Quarantine, July 10.—Arrived this morning schooner Mountain Home, from Brazos, with a cargo of hides and wool. The brigs R. N. Brown and Sir Robert Peel and schooners Welcome and Salvador left at 12 M., in tow.

London, June 28.—The bank rate of discount is unchanged.

A telegram from Pardubitz, Bohemia, says: The Prussians were beaten in a fight near Neustadt and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. It is not stated, but supposed it was not a general engagement.

A Berlin telegram states the Prussians were successful in an encounter near Thuringia, capturing seven officers and five hundred privates. The Austrian army at Custozza numbered 80,000.

A Florence telegram admits that the whole Italian loss was equal or greater.

The cavalry and Boxco's division covered the retreat, which was effected in good order.

New York, July 10, 1 P. M.—Cotton is quiet at 36 to 38c.

Gold 149⅞. Sterling exchange active at 110¼ for sight bills.

The Manifesto of the Austrian Emperor—Necessity of Remodelling the Map of Germany.

[From the London Times, June 22.]

The manifesto of the Emperor of Austria is a dignified expression of the feelings which now prevail at Vienna. There will be few to allege that the Emperor has provoked this war. From the beginning of the disputes with reference to the Elbe Duchies he took the side of comparative legality, and sought to make his ambitious rival respect the decisions of the German Diet. The conduct of Prussia, whether or not it be rewarded with success, is clearly a violation of the laws by which the several States were bound, and the secession from the Bund is technically illegal. The Emperor of Austria is justified in saying that Prussia has violently severed the ties which unite the German races, and in complaining that she employs military force against the Sovereigns who have discharged their Federal duties. But complaints and recriminations are of little avail. Prussia has carried matters with a high hand; the morality of her Government may be condemned, its intrigues and pretences may excite indignation in Germany as well as abroad. But it must not be forgotten that the Prussian Government has allied itself with a great principle, and that the political interests of Germany may ultimately be advanced by taking the same side. Count Bismarck aspires to be something between Frederick the Great and Count Cavour, and to unite the States of Northern Germany, at least, under one head. If he succeed in this, the country at large will have the benefit of his work long after his dissensions with the Prussian Parliament are forgotten. He has certainly not approached the work of patriotism in a very amiable and liberal spirit. He has made himself everywhere an object of suspicion, if not of hatred, and his Government was but a few weeks ago so unpopular even in its own country as greatly to interfere with the mustering and organization of the army. But whether Bismarck or another do it, there is certainly a great work to be done in Germany by a strong hand and a clear head urging the people in the direction of unity.

Unity is the first and most indispensable achievement of any European nation which desires to attain political greatness. England, France and Spain have had it for centuries; Italy has just won it; Germany is wasting and becoming enfeebled for the want of it. The people, divided as they are among thirty-four Princes, each with his separate interests and his aptitude for petty domination, cannot possibly win it for themselves. The work must be done by a great Power, well armed, and gifted with unconquerable resolution. Whether Prussia will be able to achieve the task must be decided by the events of the next few months. But one thing at least has been demonstrated by the campaign of last week. The strength of the minor States is even less than might have been expected when opposed to a great power. In every little kingdom and principality and electorate of Germany conscription and drinking have been going on for the last fifty years. The youth of each territory have been conscribed, and when their time came they have been dragged to the colors, there to be treated often with brutality which the soldiers of hardly any other country would bear. When the rudimentary process was at an end, and little armies were exercised and reviewed, and manœuvred in sham fight until they might be pronounced perfect by any military spectator. Yet two kingdoms have succombed without a blow. Even the Saxons, 25,000 strong, and boasting themselves to be among the best disciplined troops of Germany, have not been able to hold a single position in their own country, but have hastily quitted it to act as a contingent to the Austrian army. What is the use of political organizations which thus fail at the first moment of trial? What is the use of armies whose first strategical movement is to evacuate the territory they were raised to defend, and the inhabitants of which have been taxed both in blood and money to maintain them? Such a system cannot last. Whatever be the event of this war, the useless political divisions of Germany must disappear, and give place to a great national authority which may enforce moderation on its neighbors and obtain the respect of the world.

JAMAICA.—The report of the Commissioners sent from England to Jamaica to investigate the causes of the recent outbreak has been laid before Parliament. It is a lengthy document. The Commissioners say the disturbances originated in St. Thomas-in-the-East, in a planned resistance to lawful authority, the principal object of the insurgents being to obtain lands free of the payment of rent; and that additional incentives to violations of the law were personal and political hostility and distrust of the tribunals of justice. The outbreak spread with great rapidity over the island, and the Commissioners praise Governor Eyre "for the skill, promptitude and vigor which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection, to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed." They also say that the naval and military operations were prompt and judicious, but that martial law was continued in force after the necessity for it had ceased. The punishments inflicted they consider excessive, the punishment of death being unnecessarily frequent, the flogging reckless, and in some cases positively barbarous, and the burning of so many houses wanton and cruel. Governor Eyre is partly praised and partly censured; he is not restored to his position, nor, on the other hand, is he recommended to punishment. A new Governor for Jamaica has already been chosen.

A PRE-ADAMITE FROG.—The Louisville *Courier* states that recently some masons, who were dressing stone for a building in Springfield, Kentucky, discovered a live frog in a large block of marble. He was walled in with solid stone on all sides, but as soon as a crack was made by one of the masons which let in the air, he gave signs of life. He soon became very lively, but subsequently seemed in pain, and finally he was corked up in a glass jar for preservation, where he lived for four days, and then died. This is not the first case of the kind, and the problem "How he got into the solid stone?" is much harder to solve than the famous puzzle of the Third King George of "How the apple got into the dumpling?"

GOLD GRAVITATION TO PARIS.—Financiers are much puzzled to account for the enormous accumulation of specie in the Bank of France, which to-day holds the unprecedented sum of 27,000,000*l.*! And the shipments of gold arriving from New York are still flowing into that vast reservoir. Who can explain this financial phenomenon?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE UNIFORMS.—The balance of the police uniforms, manufactured in New York, have arrived, and in a few days we may expect to see the "city guardians" turn out in full force in their official dress. The uniforms arrived on the steamer Gen. Grant, and were to be delivered to the Chief of Police yesterday. The suits are furnished at $18 each and are of light worsted material, suitable for summer. The coats are sacks, with metallic buttons, on which are raised a crescent with the letters "police" underneath. The hats are of panama, on the bands of which are to be designated the respective numbers of the officers, coupled with the words, "city police." They are furnished at $3 75 each. Thus habited he, that runs may see who is a policeman, though he may not read. Now that these uniforms have to be paid for, let our city guardians be paid their salaries at once.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last evening, President Bosworth presiding.

A resolution from Recorder Vennard announcing a change in the clerical funds of his court, was laid over to be acted on in secret session.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported unfavorably on the resolution relating to those occupying stands between the markets in the Third District.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for building 100 vaults in Lafayette Cemetery and for enclosing said Cemetery, was adopted.

A resolution that the City Surveyor have the Recorder's Court and Station of Third and Fourth Districts repaired, white-washed and painted, was adopted.

A resolution that the Mayor be authorized to purchase of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde that portion of ground situated corner of Baronne and Poydras, owned by the Carrolton Railroad Company—provided cost do not exceed $10,000, as adopted by the Lower Board, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution that the following adjudications made by the Controller be approved, and that the Mayor be authorized to enter into contracts with the several purchasers:

1. With Geo. Cronan, for repairing the paved streets of Sixth Ward for $9600.
2. With Andy Connell, for repairing the paved streets of the Seventh Ward for the sum of $1000 per annum.
3. With Pat. Lane, for repairing the paved streets of the Eighth Ward, for the sum of $600 per annum.
4. With James Buckley, for repairing the unpaved streets of the Ninth Ward, for $750 per annum.
5. With J. O'Connell, for cleaning all the streets of the Eighth Ward, at $5,000 per annum.
6. With Daniel Crooley, Ninth Ward, at $4,800 per annum.
7. With Dan Mulligan, for repairing street bridges in the First, Second and Fourth Districts, as follows: First District, repairing bridges at $6300 and constructing new bridges at 5 cents per foot. Fourth District at $4800; for constructing new bridges 5¼c. per foot.
8. With J. B. Fitch, for repairing bridges in Third District at $5250, and for constructing new bridges at 5¼c per foot. Was adopted.

A resolution that the Mayor be empowered to enter into contract with E. M. Stack for repairing all the ballast roads of the city for three years, at $10,500 per annum, was adopted.

A resolution that the adjudication made by the Controller to Frank Marquese, for $26,006 per annum, for keeping in repair all the shell-roads above Canal street, and to the same party, for $31,750, for the shell-roads below Canal street, be approved, was adopted.

A resolution that the Surveyor be authorized to issue to John Coleman & Co. certificates of monies retained as guarantees for completion of contract suspended by resolution No. 5620, and that an extension of two years be granted to John Coleman & Co., commencing on Nov. 1st, 1866, for the completion of works, was adopted.

A resolution to pay costs and fees in connection with release from confiscation of the city property, corner of St. Charles and Havia streets, was adopted.

A resolution granting a sixty days' leave of absence to Recorder Gastinel on account of ill health was adopted.

A resolution that the City Surveyor be required to cause the contracts of R. Nugent to lay the 30 inch pipe across the pond previous to making the connection with the Water Work pipes at Calliope street was adopted.

A resolution that the counsels in case of the City vs. New York Steamship Company be authorized to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Mayor be requested to secure the services of Charles O'Connor, Esq., as assistant counsel to defend the city, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution that the Controller adjudicate sixteen contracts for three years, to-wit: for cleaning the paved and unpaved streets and repairing the unpaved streets of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, to go into effect September 10th, 1866, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Mayor enter into contract with Wm. Tobin, for supplying 250,000 feet of wharf plank at $22 75 per 100 feet, and with J. E. Vose & Co., for supplying 100,000 feet stage plank at $21 per 100 feet, was adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the Controller to draw on the Treasurer for an amount sufficient to cancel certificates of Scrip, and to notify the holders of the same that interest will not be allowed if not presented for payment in the thirty days, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution, that the Surveyor be authorized to draw the plan for building the extension of Poydras market and sell the contract for the building of same and the farming of the revenue for ten years, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, that Phillip Drumm, lessee of the Fourth District ferry, be authorized to run said ferry till the expiration of his contract with the city, was referred.

An ordinance providing for the sale, after twenty days' notice, of the right of way for twenty years for a railroad single track on Claiborne and other streets, came up for concurrence. The route proposed is as follows: From centre of Canal street at junction with Peters, up Canal to Front, thence up Front to Poydras, thence down Poydras to Carroll, thence down Carroll to Perdido, thence down Perdido to Basin, thence up Basin to north Poydras, thence down Poydras to the southeast side of the Promenade in the centre of Claiborne, there branching so as to have a single track up Claiborne to upper limit of the city, or upper line Avenue, thence down the northwest side of the Promenade in front of Claiborne to Common, and a single track down southeast side of the Promenade in the centre of Claiborne to Lafayette Avenue, thence up northwest side of the Promenade in the centre of Claiborne to Common, where the two branches running up and down Claiborne will connect to run through a single track running up Common to Fulton, thence down Fulton to Canal, thence down Canal to the starting point at the intersection of Canal and Peters streets.

2. A branch to extend from the track of the main trunk, on the southeast side of Claiborne, running down North Poydras to Broad, thence down southeast side of Broad to Common, thence up Common to the main trunk, on the southeast side of Claiborne, where it will connect with the main trunk on Common.

3. A branch from the main trunk on southeast side of Claiborne, running down Dumaine to Bayou St. John, thence along the Bayou to St. Peter, thence up St. Peter to the main trunk, on northwest side of Claiborne.

4. A branch from main trunk on southeast side of Claiborne, running up west side of Elysian Fields to the north side of St. Claude; thence down north side of St. Claude to Lafayette Avenue, thence down the Avenue to Urquhart to east side Elysian Fields, thence down east side of Elysian Fields to main trunk on Claiborne.

5. A branch from main trunk on southeast side Claiborne, running down Bourbon (late Bagatelle) to Hope, thence on Hope to Broad, thence up east side Broad to Lapeyrouse, thence up same to main trunk on west side of Claiborne. The city is to have bonus per passenger or percentage on gross receipts; the right to main trunks, by giving contractors compensation reasonable and rolling stock, &c., to revert to the city at the end of 20 years. Referred to Streets and Landing's Committee.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. McCulloch in the Chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed balance on hand of $66,283 22.

The Coroner and city Physicians recommended, through the Mayor, the appointment of a city Chemist to assist in inquests. Referred to Police and Health Committee.

The Mayor announced that Gaty McCune & Co., of St. Louis, would furnish the unfinished water works machinery at the foot of Canal street, costing $16,500 on payment of $6000 yet due. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The Controller submitted a report that Recorder Vennard had in one instance returned to him but $[?] of a fine of $25 imposed by him; that he fined a party $5 and returned [?]; and another party $15 and returned $10, and so on in other instances. Laid over to await a report of a special committee.

A communication from the Assistant City Attorney, relating to dispute of accounts between Sheriff Hays and ex Sheriff Bienvenu, was read. Mr. Paisley proposed that the Assistant Attorney be instructed to act according to his best judgment in the matter. Approved.

A monthly report of Capt. Andress, keeper of the Workhouse, showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of $70. Referred.

A resolution from the Upper Board, to allow collectors of levee dues to sue delinquents, was adopted on first reading.

A resolution to require the Gas Company to lay the main pipes along the levee, was laid on the table to await report.

The pay roll of the Board of Police Commissioners, sent in by them for $1000 each, was read and laid on the table, it being doubtful that the city is liable therefor.

A communication from H. H. Fulkerson and associates, stating that they are in treaty to procure the rights of the Canal and Carondelet Navigation Company, authorized by the Legislature to run a railroad from the Canal Basin at Toulouse street along the canal and Bayou St. John, and to transport freight and passengers without use of steam within certain limits, and asking the substitution of another route along Basin and north side of Canal street, on the neutral ground of Basin, thence down Basin to Bienville, with a single track to Claiborne, thence across Claiborne and out Bienville, with a double track to Carrollton Avenue, thence down Carrollton Avenue with double track to Bayou St. John, there to strike the route indicated by the charter; down Claiborne, at junction of Bienville, with single track to Basin, thence up the neutral ground of Basin to the starting point. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Wm. Randolph, desiring to run a ferry at foot of Elysian Fields street was referred.

An ordinance requiring an annual license of $500 to the city from lottery dealers, under penalty of from $500 to $1000 for not taking out the license, was finally adopted and sent up for concurrence. [They are already required to pay a State license.]

A resolution to sell the contract to build the First District steamboat wharves at $41 per square foot, etc. to H. Ellerman, was adopted finally.

A resolution to advertise and sell a contract to build a foot bridge over Bayou St. John, was finally adopted.

A resolution to define the construction and effects of a previous ordinance relative to riding and driving along the Levee, and imposing penalty of from $25 to $100 for damages, and imprisonment under certain circumstances, was adopted finally.

The report of the Committee on Police and Health was adopted.

The Special Committee regarding the Comptroller's charge against Recorder Vennard, reported having examined his books and accounts and found the charges substantiated by erasures, etc., which the Recorder failed to explain.

Mr. Paisley read from the city charter, Sec. 29, showing the Council has power of impeachment, and moved that Recorder Vennard stand impeached.

Mr. Montamat proposed reference to the City Attorney.

Mr. P. replied that the Board of Assistant Aldermen had all power to act in the premises.

The matter was finally referred back to a committee to draft articles of impeachment.

The Board then adjourned.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Emma Poydras, eight months old, found dead at 177 Lafayette street. Verdict—"died of destitution."

Also, at 176 Tchoupitoulas street, on the body of a Mrs. Murphy, 30 years old, and a native of Ireland. Verdict—"death from chlorosis."

Also, at a place not stated, by some oversight of our worthy Coroner, on the body of a white man, aged about 30 years, and supposed from papers found on his person to be named P. Fraser. Verdict—"died of apoplexy."

Drowned.—The Coroner was notified, at a late hour last evening, of a boy, whose name is not given, having been drowned in the New Basin. The body was taken to the residence of Mr. Yeakers, corner of Julia and Claiborne streets.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Jacob Kaiser, charged by W. Jacobs with assault and battery, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court.

Joseph Morris, colored, for attempting to create a riot, was fined $20, with the alternative of spending sixty days in the Workhouse.

Dick Hall, for sleeping out on Gasquet street, was Workhoused sixty days.

Bill Davis, colored, six months for stealing a keg of butter from the steamer Louisville.

Caroline Berry, colored, six months for insulting Agnes Washington.

There were other cases of minor importance, in all about forty, some of which were dismissed, and the others mainly disposed of by the parties being fined or required to furnish vouchers for good behavior.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Eliza Campbell, charged by G. W. Watkins with robbing him of $27, was examined yesterday and dismissed. Charlotte, colored, was held to answer to a charge of larceny, some articles having been found in her possession belonging to Eugene Dupré.

Hy. Williams, colored, was workhoused 60 days for stealing; also, Ellen Brooks, Clara Brown, Mary Peters and Josephine Lewis, all colored, alleged lewd and abandoned women, for fighting on Bienville street.

Assistant Recorder Cunningham presided yesterday, Recorder Gastinel having obtained 60 days leave of absence from the Council.

The General Plan of the Campaign in Germany.

[From the London Times, June 22.]

Gradually the form of the campaign in Central Europe begins to unfold itself. We cannot say whether the Austrian plans have undergone a change, because we know not what they originally were, but it seems certain that those which a fortnight ago were attributed to them in Germany can hardly be carried into execution. It was said that the Austrians, having amassed a powerful army in Bohemia, and completely secured the alliance of Saxony, would make the best use of these advantages. A railway and several good roads unite the countries; a few hours would be sufficient for the Austrians to take possession of the most defensible parts of Southern Saxony, and two or three days would place the whole of the little kingdom in their hands. What, then, would be more natural than that their first move should be the occupation of Dresden, and that in a few days after a declaration of war their lines should extend from Leipsic to Bautzen, menacing the capital of their adversary? The event has proved widely different. The Austrians have no doubt, some reason for their apparent inactivity, for their Generals are able, their troops are ready, and it is their obvious interest to be successful at the beginning of the campaign. But as yet all the advantages have been on the side of the Prussians. Yesterday the telegraph announced the occupation of Dresden, and to-day the world learns that the Prussians have taken possession of Pirna, and that the Saxon army, evacuating the country it was raised to defend, has by this time probably retired in safety into Bohemia. No future generalship on the part of the enemies of Prussia can repair the advantages thus gained. It was from the strong territory of Southern Saxony that the Austrian legions were to issue and to make the campaign of Brandenburgh.

A prosperous country and a sympathizing people were to be at their service, the large towns of the kingdom were to afford accommodation for their wounded, and the spectacle of a small State sharing in their toils and their victories was to excite the other sovereigns and peoples of Germany to espouse their cause. The promptitude of the Prussians has dissipated these visions. Saxony is now, within a week of the opening of the war, completely subjugated. Its resources are in the hands of the Prussian Generals, its people will, for ought we know, be conscribed like the peasants of Schleswig-Holstein, and all the advantages of possession be transferred to the conquerors. The Prussian commander is preparing to hold the conquest he has made. He is throwing up earthworks before Dresden, and erecting batteries on the beautiful Bruhl Terrace, which commands the passage of the Elbe. If the Prussians push on and gain strong positions on the north side of the mountains, they may effectually prevent the entrance of the Austrian army into Saxony, while they themselves threaten Bohemia and compel the enemy to keep a considerable force on the south of the frontier. With respect to the movements of the Austrians, we must be very cautious in attributing importance to the statements which reach us. From the telegraphic dispatches it would seem that the attention of Field-Marshall Benedek is concentrated on the extreme southeastern portion of Silesia, and that he proposes to wage a purely local war on a remote region of King William's dominions. It is said that the Austrians have invaded the Prussian territory opposite Troppau, and that the extreme left of the Prussian army may have to bear the brunt of a hostile attack. But it may be that this movement is merely subordinate to some grander scheme about which it is useless to speculate at present. Though railroad bridges be torn up and telegraphs be cut, the news of bloodshed will come quickly enough, and it is not likely to fall short of any anticipations that may be formed. The successes of the Prussians against the allies of Austria will make the latter Power all the more anxious to gain a signal victory, and the tone of the Imperial Government shows an anger and bitterness which will not stop until either decisive victory be attained or defeat be encountered.

The Austrian Commander-in-Chief to His Army.

Austrian Headquarters, Olmutz, June 16.

Field-Marshal von Benedek has issued the following general order to the troops under his command:

Soldiers—We are upon the eve of serious and sanguinary events. As in 1859, you have rallied courageously and in numbers around our flags. Soldiers, we have to wipe out the stains of that period from before the eyes of the world; we have most emphatically to chastise an overbearing and unconscientious foe. I feel the utmost confidence that you will show yourselves thoroughly acquainted with, and adequate to, your task. Bestow the same confidence upon me, and be assured that every effort will be made upon my part to bring the campaign to a rapid and glorious close. We are opposed to a force consisting of two portions, the line and the landwehr. The former are composed solely of young troops, unaccustomed to hardships and fatigue, who have never seen an important campaign. The latter constitute extremely unreliable, discontented elements, who would rather overthrow their own unpopular government than fight against us.

In consequence of long years of peace the enemy has not a single general who has had the opportunity of gaining experience upon the field. Veterans of the Mincio and of Palestro, I believe you will consider it an especial point of honor under your old and tried leaders not to let such an opponent gain the slightest advantage.

In the day of battle the infantry will wear the light field-cap, and lay aside all baggage, in order to throw itself with the greater ease and rapidity upon the heavily burdened enemy. Every soldier will have his fieldflask filled with wine and water, and receives an easily carried ration of meat and bread. The officers will lay aside broad scarves during an engagement, with all unnecessary symbols of rank by which they would be conspicuous. Every man, without distinction of name or rank, who distinguishes himself upon the battle-field will be immediately promoted. As the bands shall take up suitable positions behind the front, and play us on with our old heroic marches to the dance of arms.

For a long time the enemy has been boasting of his more rapid small-arm fire, but I think, my men, he will find that of little use. We shall, probably, leave him but little time for that, but dash in upon him at once, hand to hand, with bayonet and butt. As soon as, with God's help, the enemy is beaten and compelled to retreat, we shall follow close in pursuit; you will rest yourselves in the enemy's country and claim to the fullest extent, all the refreshment a victorious and heroic army will have earned with the utmost right.

(Signed) BENEDEK.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—This is the grandest improvement ever undertaken in London. The redeemed land will more than pay the cost of the work, while the new Boulevard along the bank will immensely relieve the present overcrowded thoroughfares.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE MILLENNIUM.—The Rev. M. Baxter, author of the "Coming Battle," belongs to the same sensational School of Biblicists with Doctors Cumming and Faber. His latest sensation may be judged by the following extract from the title page of a new work on the Prophecies:

Louis Napoleon the Destined Monarch of the World, Foreshown in Prophecy to confirm a seven years' covenant with the Jews about seven years before the Millennium, and (after the Resurrection of the Saints, and Ascension of Watchful Christians has taken place, two years and from three to five weeks after the Covenant) subsequently to become completely supreme over England and most of America, and all Christendom, and to cause a great persecution of Christians during the latter half of the seven years, until he is finally Perishes at the Descent of Christ, at the end of the War of Armageddon, about, or soon after 1874.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market to-day. There has been, however, a continued demand for Tobacco, the sales of which for the past three days sum up 550 hogsheads, more than one-third of which was sold to-day. The movement is mostly but not entirely for French account. Our leading staple continued extremely dull, and in the absence of any active competition among buyers, factors were compelled to accept lower prices. The sales comprised nearly 1000 bales, which may add somewhat to our supplies of Domestic Exchange.

The Gold market opened under the depressing influence of low quotations from New York, where prices gave way instead of advancing as was expected, under the decline reported in 5-20's on the London Stock Exchange. The anomalous course has been a subject of some speculation in financial circles. Some account for it on the supposition that the London quotations are ex the July coupons, and others on the presumption that large orders for the 5-20's had come out by the steamer.

Prices ranged during the day from 146 1-2 to 151 3-4, the closing rates being 148 1-4 to 148 1-2, against 151 1-2 last evening. The sales at the first Board embraced $5,000 at 148 3-4, $5,000 at 149 7-8, and $15,500, (2,000, 4,000 and 9,500,) at 150; and in the open market $4,000 at 150¼, $31,000, (two lots of $2500, $5,000, $6,000 and $15,000,) at 147 1-2; $5,000 at 147 3-4, $5,500, (2500, 3,000, and five lots of $10,000,) at 148, $20,000 at 148 1-4; $1600 at 148 3-8; $25,000, (5,000 and two lots of 10,000,) at 148 1-2; $2,000, (5,000 and 20,000,) at 148 3-4; $20,000 at 149, $57,000, (7,000, 10,000 and 40,000,) at 150, $10,000 at 150 1-4; $26,000, (10,000 and 16,000) at 150 1-2; and $2,000 at 151 3-4. We heard of but few sales of Silver. American half dollars sold at 138 in round lots, while dealers paid 136 for the small amounts offered at their counters. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was on a much less liberal scale than yesterday, and, in consequence of the decline in gold at New York, rates were decidedly easier. The sales of Sterling included £800 A 1 clear at 156, £5000 Bank at 161, and £500 at 166. Nothing of any moment was reported in Francs.

Domestic Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium, but we learn that in some cases even less than ¼ was accepted for round sums. The sales outdoors included $40,000 New York sight at par, a further amount at the same, and $20,000 thirty days' at ¾ to 1 discount.

A moderate business was done in Stocks, the sales of which at the first Board embraced 100 shares Opelousas Railroad at $5 50, and at the second Board 100 of the same also at $5 50. In the open market 50 shares Citizens' Bank sold at $[?]2 50, 10 Bank of America at $121 50, Mechanics and Traders' Bank at —, and 500 Jackson Railroad, (100 and 400,) at $9. We are gratified to learn that the General Superintendent, General Beauregard, has been successful in his mission to London in relation to the back coupons, and other important matters, the particulars of which, we understand, will be published in a day or two. In consequence of this favorable news, there is more enquiry for both the Stock and the Bonds, at advanced figures.

In City Bonds we noticed a sale at the Board of 2 Consolidated, January coupons, at 96¼, and 6 in the open market, same description, at 97, which is an advance. 7 Louisiana State sixes sold at the Board at 78¼.

Uncurrent money continued quiet. $8165 (7000 and 1165) State Treasury notes sold at 6⅜ per cent. discount, $10,000 at 7, and $10,000 at 7⅛. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 62½ to 66 and 68c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 97. Dealers pay 80 to 92½ for State Treasury notes, and sell at 93 to 94. Many retail houses receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount, national currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Tuesday Evening, July 10, 1866.*

COTTON—The market opened this morning with only a limited inquiry, and continued dull and drooping throughout the day, with very little competition among buyers. Factors who desired to realize were consequently compelled to make further concessions, and the prices paid indicated a decline of fully 1c from yesterday's rates. The sales comprised 950 bales, taken by five brokers, at figures approximating to the following quotations: Ordinary 24 to 26c; Good Ordinary 28 to 29c; Low Middling 30 to 32c; Middling 34 to —. At the same time it should be observed that most factors are holding above these figures, while on the other hand some parties claim that they can buy still lower. The sales of the past three days sum up 2250 bales. The receipts proper since Friday evening (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) embrace 1340 bales, against 2028 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 688 bales. The exports comprise 4476 bales, 1371 of which were to foreign ports, and 3105 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865		bales 63,236
Received to-day	182	
Received previously	758,[?]	758,[?]
Total		822,[?]
Cleared to-day	130	
Cleared previously	716,2[?]	716,[?]
Stock on hand		105,574

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprised 33 hhds. Sugar and 63 bbls. Molasses from the lower coast. Supplies of the domestic production are very small and nearly exhausted, but those of Cuba are fair and ample. The movement continues on a very small scale, the demand being only local and in a retail way. The sales to-day comprised 22 hhds. Sugar, classing common, at 12½c per pound, and a few hhds. Louisiana at 12 to 13½c per pound for common, 14c. for fair, 14½c. for fully fair, 15c. for prime, 16 to 17c. for yellow clarified and 17 to 17½c. for white. There is no movement in Cuba Sugar; it has been retailing at 13 to 13¾c. per pound for No. 12, 14c. for No. 14 and 14½ to 15c. for No. 15. Of Molasses 500 bbls. and 400 hhds. Cuba were sold to a dealer on private terms. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55c. per gallon, but we are informed that round lots could have been purchased during the past few days at about 49 to 50c. per gallon.

TOBACCO—The stock on hand is fair, the assortment is very good and there is a fair inquiry on foreign account. There were sales to-day of 313 hhds., of which 78 hhds. refused, Western district, taken for the French Government, and 235 hhds. at full previous prices, ruling within the range of the following quotations: Low refused, light and heavy, 4 to 5c. per pound, currency, good do. 5½ to 7c., common leaf 7½ to 11c., fair 12 to 15c., good 15 to 17c., fine 17 to 19c., choice selections 20 to 25c. per pound.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—We have not any important change to note in the condition of the general market to-day. The demand is only local but fair, and prices are about the same as previously. For full particulars we refer to the following remarks given in detail:

FLOUR—The supplies are small and there is a fair local demand at yesterday's prices. About 1000 bbls. were sold to-day, of which 250 superfine at $9 25; 150 do. at $9 37½; 100 low extra at $11 00; 100 good do. at $12 37½; 200 do. at $13 50, and 50 very choice extra at $15 75 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9 50 per bbl.

BRAN—Prices having further declined about 2½c. per 100 pounds, purchasers came forward and took about 2000 sacks, all at $1 10 per 100 pounds, excepting one or two small lots which brought $1 12½ to $1 15 per 100 pounds.

CORN—Is in good supply and fair demand. The market is steady and prices are about the same as yesterday. The sales to-day embraced 9000 sacks, of which 300 yellow at 84c., 396 yellow, 590 yellow mixed, and 2000 mixed and yellow at 85c., 300 yellow at 87½c., 1000 and 3500 white at 95c. per bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet but steady, with a fair demand at yesterday's reduction. About 2000 sacks were sold, of which 100 and 1500 at 50c., and 300 at 52c. per bushel.

HAY—The market is extremely dull—there is scarcely anything doing and we cannot give accurate quotations. Yesterday some small lots St. Louis sold at $20 per ton. Some parties quote prime Western at 20 to $23 per ton.

PORK—Is in good supply, but is very dull. There is no demand for round lots which are offered at $35 per bbl. for Mess. It is retailing at 35 20 to $35 50 per bbl.—a lot of 50 barrels brought $35 25 per bbl.

LARD—The market is well supplied, but is very dull and depressed. There is no demand for round lots which are quoted at 23½c. per pound for Prime in tierces. It is retailing at 24c. in tierces and 25½c. in kegs.

BACON—The stock on hand is small. There is no demand for round lots but a brisk retail business is doing at yesterday's prices; Shoulders 17c.; Ribbed Sides 20½c.; Clear Sides 22c., and Sugar-cured Hams 25 to 25½c per pound.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 40 to 43c., Western 28 to 32c; Western Cheese 15 to 18c., Good Western 15 to 20c. and English Dairy 25 to 26c. per lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are selling in lots to the trade at 20c. per pound for 12 oz. 13c. for 21 oz., and 25c. for full weight.

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

BALE ROPE—The market is very firm and held at 16c. per pound, an advance of ½c. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 18½c per pound.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock on hand is small, and is held at 32½c. per yard in bales. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 31c. per yard in rolls and 33c. 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.

HIDES—There are not many in the market, the demand is good, prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

WOOL—The market is bare. Receipts would sell readily at remunerative prices. Previous sales were at 15c per lb for burry, 24c for unwashed, and 28 to 35c for washed Texas.

NAVAL STORES—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote No. 2 Rosin at $2 50, No. 1 at $9, Virgin Dip at $10 to $12, Pitch $6, Tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl, and Spirits Turpentine at 90c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 65 to $3, Onions $4 to $4 25, Apples $5 to $8, Eggs $20 to $21 per bbl. Chickens $12 50 per dozen, Geese $10, Turkeys $30.

COFFEE—The market is dull and prices in currency have declined with the fall in Gold. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 25 to 28½c. per pound for ordinary to prime Rio.

SALT—The stock is firmly held, and Liverpool is quoted by the cargo at $1 55 to $1 70 per sack. It is selling from store at $1 85 for coarse and $1 85 to $1 90 for fine.

FREIGHTS—The market is very dull both foreign and coastwise and the rates are merely nominal. Engagements were made for Tobacco by sail for Liverpool at 35 shillings but 40 shillings are now asked. Some little Cotton was taken for Liverpool at ⅝c. and some for Havre at 1⅛c. Cotton was shipped for New York by steam at ⅞c and for Boston 1c., and flour at 40c per bbl. by sail.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 11, 1866.

Arrived yesterday—486 Texas Beeves, 164 Calves and Yearlings and 200 Sheep.

Sold—237 Texas Beeves, 233 Calves and Yearlings, 25 Hogs, 112 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—563 Texas Beeves, 298 Calves and Yearlings, 365 Hogs, 5663 Sheep and 55 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₩ lb net	14	16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb	12	14
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	—	10
Texas Beeves, Choice, per head	35	50 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ net	—	10
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	25	35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	15	20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	—	— 00
Western Hogs, ₩ lb gross	12	— 12
Creole Hogs	—	—
Choice Sheep, in lots, ₩ head	3 25	4 25
Texas Sheep, ₩ head	3 25	4 25
Creole Sheep, ₩ head	—	—
Milch Cows, ₩ head	80 00	100 00
Yearlings, ₩ head	10 00	14 00
Veal, ₩ head	—	—
Calves, ₩ head	7 00	12 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 11, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis for Galveston — I C Harris
Steamship N P Banks, Pepper, for Pensacola — Hawes & Bowen
Steamship Virgin, Couns for New York (having returned in distress on her former clearance) — Marcy Meggett & Maury
Schr Island Belle, Stockton, for Vera Cruz — F R Pride
Schr L L Davis, Keiffer for Corpus Christi — Master
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, for Philadelphia — Master
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile — Master
Steamer W R Arthur, Carson, for St Louis — Master
Steamer Orleans, Wayne, for Mobile — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Estelle, (British) McCulloch, from Liverpool May 1st, to Ashbridge, Dewan & co—2d district. 34
Brig H C Brook, Boyce, 18 days from Minatitlan, to Delee Dumaine & co—1st district. 25
Steamer Admiral Foote, Chase, from Brazos Santiago, to T Shanter, jr—2d district.
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

J M Sharp, Strech, from Thibodeaux.
Irene, Hinckley, from Washington.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, 27 days from Boston to O A Fosdick—Cargo, 527 tons ice to Gage, Badger & co—assorted mdse
Ship Castine, Thurston, 35 days from New York
Schr Mountain Home, Hanson, 5 days from Brazos Santiago.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Sir Robert Peel, (British) Conner, 6 days from Havana, to F. Trolagros—Cargo, 320 hhds molasses
Schr R N Brown, Harrison, from Havana, to Thorndike & Norton
Schr Welcome, (British) ——, from Matanzas to master in ballast
Schr Salvador, Hanson, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 790 bxs sugar to A Thomson & co.

IMPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Estelle—Assorted mdse
MINATITLAN—Per brig H C Brook—mahogany, log wood, etc to order
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Virgin—$10,000 in gold $1300 in Mexican dollars
GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—500 bbls flour 100 bbls corn and sundries
PENSACOLA—Per steamship N P Banks—75 bbls pork 100 bbls flour 13 casks bacon 440 sks corn
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Island Belle—100 bbls pots tons 20 bales hay 100 bxs soap, 60,000 feet lumber
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—140 bbls flour 18 bbls lime 110 sks bran 845 sks corn 160 sks oats 30 bales hay
ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—Sundry under
CORPUS CHRISTI—Schr L L Davis—80,000 feet lumber
MOBILE—Per steamer Orleans—50 bbls flour 6 hhds tobacco 4 hhds bacon 100 sks coffee 2200 sks corn and sundries
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Lizzie Batchelder—125 bales cotton 70 bbls ale 25 tons iron 57 empty casks 80 empty bbls and sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer J M Sharp—1 bag cotton to J Bethancourt—10 sacks cotton; F Seattle 172 do do—do cotton Deynitre—1 bble [?] to L Surie [?] to J Reeves—17 pkgs [?] sundries to order
WASHINGTON—Per steamer Irene—30 bales cotton to R Flower—21 do A B Charpentier—8 do Blanchin & Gurard—1 bag cotton 3 bags wool A F Dunbar—31 hides Morgan, Long & Hoey—15 bbls flour Blasse & [?] 11 hides—B Gerard—1 bbl pork H [?] Phau, jr & co—100 calves owner on board—sundries to order—Total, 37 bales and 1 sack cotton

SPOKEN

July 2—In lat 26 37 lon 74 31 brig Sevilla (of Liverpool) from New Orleans for St John
June 23—In lat 23 lon 77, Amer ship Zephyr, from New Orleans for Liverpool
June 15—In lat 49 lon 48 30, ship Missouri, Edwards, from Havre for New Orleans

DOMESTIC PORTS

Providence, July 5—Arrived from New Orleans, schr Sallie J Aiken, Godfrey

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, June 20—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Concordia Sears, ship Persia Doane. June 19—Entered for New Orleans ship Emily Thusell
Elsinore, June 13—Arrived from New Orleans, bark Uaam, Anderson for Cronstadt.

NOTICE TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS AND Ditchers—Specifications and plans for making lakes, cleaning canals, digging new ditches, and filling up with dirt a portion of the Fair Grounds can be seen at the office of the Association, Mechanics' Institute. Contractors are requested to hand in their proposals on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant.
jy11 5t L. HOLMES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—SPECIFICATIONS and plans for a number of buildings to be erected on the Grounds of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, can be seen at the office of James Freret, Architect, No. 25 Commercial Alley. Builders are requested to hand in their proposals on or before MONDAY, the 16th inst.
jy11 5t L. HOLMES, Secretary.

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 Counsellor at Law,
jy8 1m No. 11, Exchange Alley.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. JOHN A. HALL a partner, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business at my old stand, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, under the style of J. MORGAN HALL & CO.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. J. MORGAN HALL. jy3 1m

Property at Mandeville for Sale.

A two-story house, with the furniture, on Lafitte street, between Jefferson and Claiborne streets. Apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker,
jy8 6t No. 56 Exchange Alley

House for Rent and Furniture for Sale.

A NEAT Two-Story Brick House, desirably situated and newly furnished, on Rampart street, not far from Canal street, Second District. For particulars apply to No. 56 Gravier street, first floor. jy8 1w

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 Postoffice box 612, New Orleans. EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Agent and Representative Paris
jy8 tf Universal Exposition, 1867

Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of LION & ANDRÉE having expired, is dissolved by mutual consent. LION & ANDRÉE.

The undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style of LION & FINSARD, for the importation of Fancy Goods, at No. 172 Canal street.
jy8 6t A. LION, J. FINSARD.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, NOS. 669 AND 679 BROADWAY, New York, June 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honor to inform the travelling public that I have become the proprietor of this beautiful hotel, and am now painting, frescoing, decorating, refurnishing, &c., in the most splendid and luxurious style. The building is of white marble, five stories high, fronting two hundred feet on the gayest part of Broadway; most commodiously and comfortably arranged for families and single persons, and it is in the very midst of the most elegant stores and shops, and the most fashionable places of amusement.

Elegant Coaches and Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Railroad Depots and Steamers.

The proprietor is determined that the SOUTHERN HOTEL, in no respect, shall be excelled by any house in this city, and therefore feels confident that he can and will give entire satisfaction to his friends and the travelling community. HENRY BRUCE,
jy8 6t Late of Kentucky, Proprietor.

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, (old and new), Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, the Whites and all Diseases arising from impure blood are both cured, having been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of Itching in twelve days. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jy8 tf Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Wheelbarrows and Shovels and Spades.

400 SUPERIOR SCOOP WHEELBARROWS 400 dos SHOVELS and SPADES, assorted D and long handled. For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB,
jy8 2w 71 Canal and 56 Common street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Port Wardens' Sale.
HIDES AT AUCTION
BY McCERREN & CO.,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer
Office and salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, July 12th, 1866, at 10½ A. M., at Post No. 25, between Thalia and Terpsichore streets, First District, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for the benefit of whom it may concern—
233 HIDES, more or less damaged on board of the steamship Virgin, bound hence to New York, which steamer put back to this port in distress.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. jy11 2t

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Corner Lot of Ground.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer
Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley

SATURDAY, 14th July, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND measuring 25 feet [?] inches front on Conti street by a front and depth of 109 feet 4 inches on Miro street. See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—One half cash, balance at one year's credit, for notes secured by mortgage and bearing 6 per cent interest per annum from date. jy11 td

Splendid Lot on Royal Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

ON SATURDAY, 14th July, 1866, will be sold, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
That FINE LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet front on Royal street between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, by 125 feet [?] in depth.
See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale before C. F. Fonlon, notary public. jy7 td

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Splendid Residence, with Spacious Grounds Fronting both on Bayou Road and Esplanade Streets, between Derbigny and Roman Streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, July 14th, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—
A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Esplanade, Roman, Derbigny and Bayou Road, measuring 104 feet 1 inch and [?] lines on Esplanade street, 97 feet 11 inches front on Bayou Road, by 275 feet 3 inches and [?] lines in depth on the line towards Roman street and 26[?] feet [?] inches and 3 lines in depth on the line nearest Derbigny street.

Together with the very elegant House thereon containing four rooms with fire places, front and back galleries, two splendid rooms in the attic, also with fire places, two-story back building containing six rooms, dairy, laundry, stables, cisterns, privy, &c. Attached to the premises there is a handsome garden, tastefully laid out and planted with choice shrubbery, rare plants and ornamental trees, and a beautiful orange grove, the trees being all in full bearing. In the rear of the premises there is a splendid [?] yard and vegetable garden. The front yard and walks are well paved with bricks.

The public is invited to examine the property.
The plan can be seen at the Exchange.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. interest until final payment.
The buildings to be kept insured, and policy transferred to vendor.
In case of nonpayment of the notes at maturity, and suit is instituted for the recovery of the amounts of the same, the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. attorney's commissions.
Act of sale (including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps) before Oct. de Armas, notary public, at the purchaser's expense.
The property is leased up to 1st October, 1866.
jy9 td

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1866:

Fire Premiums	$382,131 71	
Marine	138,305 15	
River	506,[?] 59	
		$1,027,[?] 45
Amount of Earned Premiums		8[?],[?]61 44
Losses paid and estimated:		
Fire Losses	$24,492 76	
Marine	79,646 55	
River	349,241 39	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	79,762 57	
Paid Taxes	5,192 44	
Paid reinsurance	61,807 21	
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, &c.	149,[?] 90	
		6[?]8 7[?] 21
Net Profits		$257,751 25
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		$4[?]4,711 00

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	$60,44[?] 00
Loans on pledge of stocks	39,[?] 43
Bills Receivable	51,[?] 5[?]
Real Estate	[?] 00
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds	76,[?] 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	90,[?] 00
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account	5[?],[?] [?]
Valette Dry Dock Company	1,87[?] [?]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	10[?],[?] [?]
Cash on hand	257,4[?] 52
	$847,1[?] 9[?]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2[?] day of May, 1866. O. 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, C. T. Buddecke, Sam'l B. Newman, P. H. Foley, J. Norman Jackson, A. Thomson, Sam'l H. Kennedy, James I. Hanna, A. Duthill, Wm. Edwards, A. G. Ober, A. B. Reading.
my24 3md

UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending April 30th, 1866:

Premiums on Fire Risks		$122,387 94
River		61,721 16
Marine		78,[?]38 78
		262,637 88
Less Return Premiums		2,435 44
		260,222 44
Unearned Premiums April 30th, 1865		32,274 30
		$292,506 74
Paid Losses during the year viz:		
Fire Losses	$23,615 79	
River Losses	24,209 00	
Marine Losses	35,411 43	
Total Losses	$83,236 22	
Reinsurances	7,616 00	
Expenses, Interest on Scrip and Profit, Loss account less Discount and Interest Account	74,391 25	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	7,054 72	
Fifteen per cent Returned	39,524 67	
Reserved for unterminated Risks	39,047 12	250,871 44
Nett Profits		$41,6[?] 30

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$129,120 30
Loans secured by Mortgage	6,786 66
Loans secured by Pledge	37,859 12
Bills Receivable for Premiums	28,3[?] 77
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	125,6[?] 83
Cash	61,724 41
Individual accounts for premiums	39,976 77
Real Estate	18,567 73
	$4[?]8,[?] 31

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Ninth day of May, 1866. S. MAGNER, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the Stockholders of Sixteen 66-100 dollars per share. Said dividend to be placed to the credit of unpaid Stock account. They have further resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, on and after Monday, 14th inst.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss or damage by fire at the current rates of premium, and return Twenty per cent cash to parties insuring.

—DIRECTORS—
J. H. Eimer, A. Chiapella, F. Durrive, C. Kohn, J. A. Beignouret, Jno. J. Adams, Victor Burthe, L. F. Generes, R. W. Ogden, W. B. Schmidt, J. J. Fernandez, A. Contin, A. Brousseau, C. Blanchin, S. Saloy.
my10 1y

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 op

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.
jy4 6t tf sod H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Commercial firm of Frats & Fresant, and of F. Frat are requested to present them to the undersigned for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the same to make payment to MANUEL PESANT, Liquidator.
jy7 6t No. 5 Carondelet street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULIEN MICHEL, Esq., ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 31 Royal street, Up Stairs.
WILL immediately attend to the cases of parties claiming Exemption or reimbursement under the act entitled "An act in relation to Exemption from State, Parish and City Taxes for the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865; No. 122 Session Acts, 1866. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. jy6 6t

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants. Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. O. O. NAVAL STORES, No. 30 Canal street.

JULIEN MICHEL, *ATTORNEY AT LAW.* No. 31 Royal street, (up stairs.) jy4 6t

Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Corner Main and Commerce Streets, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Lewis & Co's Building, Strand, near 22d st., GALVESTON, TEXAS. je26 tf

Dr. SABOURIN, 166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Between Burgundy and Dauphine. je24 3m

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap15 6m

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, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.
je14 3m LEEDS & CO.

J. V. GOURDAIN, STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER. Office, No. 34 Exchange Alley, Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.
BUSINESS entrusted to him will be transacted with dispatch and to the satisfaction of the parties interested. A limited amount to loan on mortgage on city property. jy1 1m

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, also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs and Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. my25 3m

BACHELORS' HALL, BAY ST. LOUIS, KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened at Bay St. Louis a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort on moderate terms.
may10 tf J. H. KREBS.

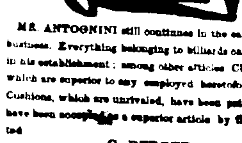
MISCHE & CO., (Successor to Barrett & Huber.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS. 71 POYDRAS STREET.
HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices. Country orders promptly attended to. feb8 6m

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 e d p

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. 44 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 e d p

Cholera! RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.
THE CHOLERA CORDIAL by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged, and is used by the European population threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery. For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. jy3 tf

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



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to Billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated
C. BERGER, The Champion Billiard-Player.
MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.
He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers; also, a new style of Square Tables for Poole players and Caroms.
In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.
MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.
☞ BALLS turned and dyed.
☞ Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pine Balls and Pins. ap12 3m

THE FAIR.
OFFICE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 6, 1866.
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS. The Fair Grounds Committee desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association and to erect suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 20th November next, offer the following premiums:
1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $500
2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $200
3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, $250
A commission of 5 per cent, will be paid for the superintendence of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.
All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed and in accordance with specifications and conditions on file in the office of the Association at the Mechanics' Institute.
je8 tf C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds.

St. Peter's Church School. ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. No. 3, FRENCHMEN STREET, Corner of Esplanade street. Opened June 18th, A. D., 1866.
PROFESSOR M. B. McCARTHY, Acting Head Master, with competent assistants, male and female.
Terms—Boarders: Board, Clothing, Washing, Books and Stationary with medical attendance for twelve months, [?], in advance.
Day Scholars: Highest Department, $6 per month, in advance.
Intermediate, or Grammar School, $4 per month, in advance.
Primary Department, $2 per month, in advance.
No extra charge for vocal or instrumental music, Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish languages. Evening school: Full Commercial Course, from 7 to 8½ o'clock, $5 per month.
A. D. McCOY, Proprietor and Rector.
John S. Maunsell, of the firm of J. S. Maunsell & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 21 Chartres street, has full power of attorney from the Rector to receive all monies and give receipts. je25 1y

NOTICE.
Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 21st June, 1866.
IN consequence of an arrangement made with the Bank of America, for the occupation of a part of this Banking-House, all persons having Bank Boxes or Special Deposits of any kind in the vaults are requested to withdraw them immediately, otherwise it will be necessary to have them removed to the vaults of the Branch of the United States mint at the risk of the owners.
je22 tf JNO F. IRVINE, Cashier.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company, June [?], 1866.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of five per cent was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th day of July next.
je28 1m WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ... Reisau, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ... Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 3000 tons ... ——, Commander
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ... Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ... [?], Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ... Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ... Whitman, Commander
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, 28 Carondelet street. dec5 1y

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 3; CITY OF MANCHESTER, 10; CITY OF NEW YORK, 17; and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE: Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. FIRST CABIN $90 00, to London 95 00, to Paris 105 00, to Hamburg 95 00; STEERAGE $30 00, to London 35 00, to Paris 40 00, to Hamburg 37 00. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 105 Gravier street. mh5

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: NAPOLEON III., Bocande, July 14; PEREIRE, Duchesne, July 28; VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, August 11.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 88 Carondelet st.
☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 88 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York. aug6

SEA SHORE LINE. WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.
THE elegant and very fast low-pressure steamer CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master, will continue her trips as follows: MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M., Pontchartrain R. R. Train; TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock, do; THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M., do; SATURDAYS, 5 o'clock P. M., Pontchartrain R. R. Returning will leave Ocean Springs on SUNDAY Evening, MONDAY Evening, WEDNESDAY Evening, FRIDAY Morning.
All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.
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 3 o'clock P. M. train.
For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street. ap24 tf

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca. MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Leaves on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, at 8 A. M. Passage to Galveston $25 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 steamer now up for either of the above ports. Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.
THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship HARLAN, John Lewis, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage, apply to 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 for above ports. jy11

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca. MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Leaves on SATURDAY, July 14th, at 8 A. M. Passage to Galveston $25 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 steamer now up for either of the above ports. Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.
THE low-pressure side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. B. Austin, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. ☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office. 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. jy11 3t

For Mobile and Watering Places. DAILY PACKETS. TOUCHING AT BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN AND MISSISSIPPI CITY. MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Leaves WEDNESDAY, July 11th, 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 12 M. train. ☞ Both going and returning daily trips will be made as above, unless prevented by low water or bad weather.
jy11 1t I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp & Common streets

THE FIRM existing under the style of TURCOTTE & LAROSE, was dissolved on the 31st May by mutual consent. Mr. Larose assumes the settlement of all debts and will liquidate the affairs of the Copartnership. New Orleans, June 4th, 1866. J. TURCOTTE, L. R. LAROSE. je7 1m

NOTICE. WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAUNOLATTI. New Orleans, June 1st, 1866. L. R. LAROSE, F. CAUNOLATTI. Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts. je7 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows: Departure of Cars. FROM CITY END: 4 o'clock A. M. horse car [?]. FROM LAKE END: 5½ o'clock A. M. steam train [?]. [Time table illegible.]
Sunday Arrangement: Steam Trains from City every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car. An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M. On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 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. Fare 15c. GEORGE PANDELLY, General Superintendent.

NOTICE. THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 5 St. Louis street. A. PEPIN, J. TURCOTTE. New Orleans, June 5, 1866. je10 1m