THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

O. de Feriet sells a general household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, tables, sideboard, washstands, bedding, bed mattresses, etc., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 145 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

RELIEF FOR EXILED AND DESTITUTE SPANISH FAMILIES.—It is known that, by decree of the Chilian and Peruvian authorities, all Spanish families resident in Chili and Peru were expelled. Suddenly deprived of homes and other possessions, they were cast in a state of extreme destitution and suffering on the inhospitable shores of Panama. It is with the object of raising funds to relieve these unfortunate victims of war and also to assist the families of the marines who fell before the forts of Callao, that a meeting is to be held this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the Hall of the Spanish Benevolent Association, on Bayou Road, No. 102. We acknowledge from the Secretary of the Committee, J. M. Oriol, Esq., and from the editor of our esteemed contemporary, *El Imparcial*, E. R. Foribio, Esq., an invitation to attend this meeting, whose humane object has our hearty sympathy.

HEROIC WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—Mr. John Esten Cooke, of Winchester, Va., purposes to publish next fall a "full and reliable record of the noble actions of Southern women—their charities, self-sacrifice, and patriotic courage and devotion—during the trying scenes of the late war." We have before us a circular in which he requests all who are interested in the undertaking to send him whatever material they may possess adapted to illustrate the subject. Mr. Cooke's literary abilities are of a high order, and we may expect from him on this attractive and pleasing theme a rarely interesting book.

TOBACCO IN MIDDLE LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* asks the planters of Middle Louisiana can they afford to raise cotton under present taxes? Cost, and save. "This is not a cotton growing section, and sugar requires too great a concentration of labor and capital. The cultivation of tobacco should engage the attention of the planting community. It is a profitable and sure crop."

THE NEEDLE GUN—OLD SCHOOL MILITARY PREJUDICES.

The London *Times*, when the press teemed with speculations as to the influences concurring to bring on the conflict now raging in Europe, remarked that the immediate cause of war would be the needle gun. The Prussians, proud and confident in the possession of what they deemed a superior weapon, were supposed to be anxious to try it in actual combat on a large scale, just as a child, rejoicing in a new knife or hatchet, burns with a desire to cut and hack until he has thoroughly proved its qualities. [illegible] they may not have been either the immediate or the remote cause of the war, it is scarcely to be denied that it has been the principal cause of decisive military results thus far, and, perhaps, of the final issue of the contest.

All accounts of the recent battles in Bohemia agree that the Austrian troops displayed all military qualities in an admirable degree. It is not only celebrated troops, in science and tactics, they fought with their proverbial tenacity and perseverance. It broken, they rallied again and again. If repulsed, they renewed the charge the second, third, fourth time, until whole regiments were annihilated and the scantest skeleton of a formation was not left on the field. History does not record an instance where such discipline and such courage were all required by fortune. When we have made due allowance for generalship, energy and prowess on the part of the Prussians, it is impossible to explain the deep disaster of the Austrians without taking into account the potent fact that the former had the exclusive use of the breech-loading rifle, known as the needle gun, while the latter were condemned to obsolete military prejudices to the sole use of muzzle-loaders and the deadly slow firing.

Matters. Besides, becoming too late to appreciate this organic disparity, endeavored to provide against it in his inaugural order to his troops at the opening of hostilities, but in so indecisive a manner, as results show, that the very discipline, courage and tenacity of his soldiers were made the sources and the aggravation of disaster. He hoist them despite the boasted superiority of the enemy's firearm, and, relying on the bayonet to decide the battle, to cast off their knapsacks and bring the opposing masses to the trial of cold steel. It appears that in every encounter the Austrian veterans followed this injunction with only too stern and implicit a fidelity. To those who reached the end of cold steel thousands lay cold in death. The needle gun kept them at a deadly distance, separating them from personal collision with their adversaries, and almost as effectually as though an ocean of flame had rolled between.

The war correspondents of the English papers say that the Prussians fired three times before the Austrians could reply, that six Austrians fell to one Prussian, that the proportion of wounded Austrians to wounded Prussians was five, six, seven, and even eight to one. These figures need no commentary to enforce their meaning. In the actual circumstances, they show victory for the Austrians to have been, so to speak, an arithmetical impossibility.

What is most wonderful in relation to this terrible proof of the efficiency of the Prussian rifle arm, is that its effects were not more intensely anticipated, and that other Powers could not long since taken measures to supply themselves with the precise arm, at least with one constructed on the breech-loading principle, which is the main secret of the terrible superiority manifested in the Prussian service, as given to the Austrian muzzle-loader. It is especially strange that Austria, fighting side by side with Prussia as an ally in the Danish war, failed to perceive the advantages of the rifle's fire arm, and to appropriate them without loss of time. She has had ample time to emulate herself in this respect.

There is little doubt that, had the late American war lasted a few years longer, both the Northern and the Southern infantry would have been armed with breech-loaders. The cavalry on both sides used them, and if the infantry on one side had adopted them, there is no reason to suppose that their use would have been monopolized by one belligerent, as such weapons are now monopolized in the European war by Prussia.

But it is a notable fact of the late war that, from epidemic to end, the North and the South proceeded with a strange sympathetic activity in the invention and the application of improved methods of warfare both on sea and land. As regards numbers and material resources there was as the event proved, a fatal disparity, but as regards the merits of the various weapons voluntarily adopted by each, the North and the South were doubtless, about equally matched throughout the war.

Whatever else may result from the present war in Europe, it is not to be questioned that the general recognition of muzzle-loading guns for soldiers will be one of them. The wife in the old story who said that, for her part, she was afraid of a gun even if it were without stock, lock, or barrel, if she is still living, may take comfort; the terrible rumrod, with which her husband was wont to vindicate marital authority, will soon cease to be a present reality, and be a thing of memory and historical record merely along with flint locks and sail frigates.

PENITENTIARY BRICK.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 20th instant says:

The continued demand for building purposes in New Orleans has caused brick to rise in price to twenty dollars per thousand has brought the market rate. The Penitentiary is now making a superior article by the half million and a great chance is open to tugboats or large proprietors to make money.

The prison authorities will deliver brick at a low rate on the wharf ready for shipment.

WARLIKE PREDICTION OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Gen. W. T. Sherman recently held forth to the Yale students, giving them various items of advice, and he added: "As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for the old flag—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight, and I have had enough."

A Paris letter says:

General Beauregard is among the Americans staying at the Grand Hotel. He has called at the United States Legation; but he says his dignity by Prostituting his name and style, which are thus given on his visiting cards, "Monsieur le Général Tottant de Beauregard."

A Paris letter of the 6th says:

Under the revenue of Navy, Fox, was received two days ago by the Emperor, who deed at to know all about the monitor Miantonomoh, now in the port of Cherbourg. His Majesty was pleased and satisfied at the description and performance of this vessel, and promised to go and see her if he could possibly get time.

Gen. Dix has signified his intention to attend the Philadelphia National Convention.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,862

Judge Abell's Charge of Special Instructions to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You ask me for more specific instructions relative to your powers to suppress unlawful assemblies, dangerous to the peace and good order of the State, such as is advertised to take place on the 30th inst. Everything is comprehended in the instructions already given.

The Constitution of 1864 is the fundamental law of the State, and furnishes ample protection for its supremacy, and can only be altered or amended in accordance with the provisions contained in the instrument itself. The oath required to support a Constitution by officers of a State who are entrusted with its administration, is one of the guarantees that it will not be betrayed. In some governments, a violation of that oath would not only be perjury, but treason, which being a higher grade of felony, perjury is merged in it.

Under the Constitution of this State, violation of oath of office would be perjury and no more. I, and every officer in the State of Louisiana, have sworn to support the Constitution, and substantially made oath that it shall not be altered in any other manner than is provided in the 147th article of that instrument.

I now charge you that a violation of that oath is perjury in the officer or officers who violate it, and subordination of perjury in all who procure it to be done.

The 147th article of the Constitution of 1864, made by the late Convention, clearly points out the mode of amending it. It reads: "Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected in each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. Such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by the said Legislature, and held within ninety days after adjournment of the session, and thirty days publication, according to law, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

This, gentlemen, is the only mode pointed out by the Constitution, and it being fully ratified by the people, it can only be altered by their own consent, expressed at the ballot box or by the Legislature.

By the second clause of Article 140 it is declared that "All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted."

These laws furnish ample vindication for the integrity of the Constitution. Among the laws thus adopted by the convention itself, are several sections against breaches of the peace, misdemeanor in office, unlawful assemblies, vagrancy, perjury and subornation of perjury. And it is my duty, as one of the conservators of the peace and judge of the Criminal Court, and you as a grand inquest of the parishes of Orleans, and of all other peace officers, to use all lawful means to prevent any unlawful assembly or assemblies, and such as would have a natural tendency to create a breach of the public peace.

Any attempts to alter the Constitution of State in defiance of its provisions, by any body of men, unauthorized by the provisions of the Constitution, or emanating directly from the people through the ballot box, is illegal and unconstitutional, and punishable by law.

The members of the late convention seem to be loyal men, this I concede. With a few honorable exceptions, they were loyal to the Confederacy under apparent prosperity—loyal to the United States, while they could get their offices a day as members of the convention. And after the division of offices among them, they became so exceedingly patriotic that they declared the Constitution of 1861 the best ever made. Some of these men were [illegible] the Confederate army [illegible] Constitution of the United States should be filled by appointment till the number shall be reduced to six.

Washington, July 23.—A delegation of black men, headed by Dr. Randolph, an octoroon of New Orleans, had an interview with the President on Saturday, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the charge that he was more [illegible] the education of the black race. Said the President: "I am desired by all means to let learning advance among them. I most cordially endorse your efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power, for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, in morals and civilization more than I do, for on their shoulders his future usefulness to himself, his race and his country."

Washington, July 23.—The House to-day concurred in the Senate's amendment to the resolution admitting Tennessee. It is probable the President will sign the resolution as it passed both Houses and the Tennessee representatives will be allowed to take their seats. It is said there is nothing to do with the action of the President in Congress, and he will further protest that the president has not stated the truth, inasmuch as it appears that the Tennessee Legislature has accepted the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, in fact, it has not been adopted by a quorum of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, calling on the President to know if application has been made to him for the pardon of Major General Pickett, and if they have been taken for his trial on the charge of executing Union soldiers, which was passed.

Mr. Spalding offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to cause the prosecution of U. S. Courts, against the Fenian Prisoners to be discontinued, if incompatible with the public interest.

The President has pardoned A. E. Maxwell, formerly a Confederate Senator from Florida.

Little Rock, July 23.—A portion of the members of the late Convention, Speaker declines granting more leaves of absence.

Washington, July 23.—Nashville dispatches from high authority state there was no quorum present when the Constitutional amendment was ratified by the House. The presiding officer of the House peremptorily refused to certify that such a resolution was passed by the Legislature, there being no quorum present.

Washington, July 23.—The Senate has confirmed Henry Stanbery to be Attorney General to the United States, and John A. Cline to be Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss. Andrew McDowell is to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.

New York, July 23.—Of Mexico correspondence on the 4th of July was celebrated by the people of Anticaum with great spirit. General Magruder and other eminent Confederates participated. Magruder responded to a toast to the United States Infantry and Navy, and in memory to the late President Lincoln, which was received with respect by the Confederate officers.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Seven hundred and forty deaths occurred last week, ten of which were of cholera.

New York, July 23.—Cotton firm at 37 to 38c. Gold 150½. Sterling exchange quiet at 110½ to 111 with bills.

New York, July 23, evening.—Flour dull, and 10 to 20c lower. Southern lower. Sales 250 barrels at $9 80 to $10 75. Wheat very dull; No 1 Milwaukee at $1 35 to $1 37. Corn advanced 1c, sales 96,000 bushels at 81c to 84c. Mess Pork heavy at $31 50. Lard heavy. Naval Stores steady. Turpentine 70 to 75c. Rosin $4 75.

New York, July 23.—Cotton closed dull, with sales of 1,200 bales at 36 to 38c. U. S. 5-20's, coupon, of 1862, closed at 109½; 10-40's 103½. Treasury Notes 103½ to 104¼. Gold closed at 150½.

Arrived steamers Mariposa, Virgin and Gen. Grant, from New Orleans, and Flambeau and Leo, from Savannah.

New York, July 23.—Twelve new cases of cholera have occurred up to noon to-day, since yesterday, four of which were fatal. There have been only one fresh cases in Brooklyn and four deaths.

Fifty remotals were made at the Customhouse during the week.

A boiler exploded in Harrison & Dayton's sugar refinery on Leonard street, which is contiguous to a tenement house. The steam rushed into the lower part of it and scalded ten or twelve persons, two fatally.

The Board of Aldermen this afternoon directed the Street Commissioners to immediately remove the factory barracks, which the Health Commissioner proposed to use for cholera hospitals.

New York, July 23.—The Great Eastern may arrive at Heart's Content on Friday, when the Associated Press will receive by telegraph early and full details of the operations connected with the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Communication between New Foundland and Nova Scotia is now made by a vessel yacht, in consequence of the break in the cable. The cable will be laid in four weeks.

New York, July 23.—Decrease in loans, $1,165,000; in specie, $3,201,000; do in circulation, $223,142. Increase in deposits, $489,336; do legal tenders, $4,983,000.

New York, July 23.—The Cunard steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port to-night at a late hour.

Liverpool, July 13.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 98,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators and 21,000 bales for export. The sales to-day, (Friday) were 8000 bales.

Liverpool, July 14—P. M.—The cotton sales for one day (Saturday) amounted to 7000 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency and a decline in prices of ¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¾d.

London, July 14—P. M.—British consols closed at 87¼ for money and U. S. 5-20's at 68. The war continues.

Charleston, July 23.—Accounts from all sections of this State represent the crop prospects as good and corn as being very gloomy. The injury is considered by the want of rain and is now considered beyond remedy. The rice crop however, wherever planting operations have been resumed is in a flourishing condition.

Louisville, July 23.—Col. Samuel C. Reed, of New Orleans, has written an appeal to the people of the Northwest in behalf of the South, political relations, and suppressing Johnson's policy. It will appear in the *Courier* to-morrow.

Thomas Scrack, of Marion county, has been arrested for selling whisky in fraud of the revenue laws.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Cholera in New York, Philadelphia and Savannah.

CONFEDERATE SENATOR PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

TREATY BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN MEXICO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

Washington, July 23.—Letters from the city of Mexico assert that Maximilian has signed a treaty with Dano, the French Minister, which agrees that several French troops will remain in Mexico, serving under the Mexican flag. Napoleon agrees to furnish Maximilian five hundred thousand dollars per month for five years, receiving as security for this and other claims the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, the revenues to be collected by French officials.

New York, July 23.—There were 1,130 deaths last week, and yesterday 14 deaths from cholera in this city, and 5 new cases in Brooklyn. The epidemic is increasing on Governor's Island. Two deaths and more than the usual cases occurred yesterday. Of the twenty four cases there, all are boys from 16 to 20 years old. The disease is severe on Hart's Island. The number of cases is 20 to 30 daily, with a proportion of 10 to 15 per cent in deaths. Cholera hospitals have been established in the infected district in Brooklyn, which is near Hamilton Avenue ferry.

Washington, July 23.—The President is said to have determined to remove Isaac Newton, the present Commissioner of agriculture, and John Dickens, the Superintendent of the Government printing office. Numerous applications for both vacancies have already been received.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes regarding our neutral relations with other Governments.

Washington, July 23.—Thos. M. Wells was to-day sentenced in the Senate as naval officer at New Orleans.

[illegible] Constitutional Convention, Speaker declines granting more leaves of absence.

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New York, July 23.—Gold a shade firmer, opening at 151¼, declining to 150⅝ and closing at 150⅝.

Savannah, July 23.—Ten deaths from cholera have occurred since yesterday morning, all among the troops. H. D. Cooper, the lighthouse keeper, died of fever. About fifty desertions have occurred from the troops. The passengers on the San Salvador are all well.

Savannah, July 23.—Only one death occurred by cholera to-day among the troops on Tybee. There are nonew cases. The physicians do not apprehend further spread of the disease. The passengers on the San Salvador are healthy.

Cincinnati, July 23.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat a shade better. Prices unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull at 35 to 40c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sales 200,000 pounds bulk and shoulders at 14½c, loose at 15½c. Packed Lard 20c. Bacon 17 to 21½c. Hams, sugar cured 24c. Groceries unchanged and firmer at full prices. Gold 149½.

Louisville, July 23.—Sales 66 hhds of leaf tobacco at higher rates, logs $3 to $7, common leaf $7 to $11, medium $12 to $15, good $16 to $20, Clarksville $21 to $24, cutting and manufacturing $34 to $40. Flour—superfine $7, extra family $10. Grain unchanged. Mess pork $32. Bacon—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 21c. Cotton 35c. Lard 21c. Whiskey $2 21c.

Vicksburg, July 23.—Passed down: Olive Branch, at 8 A. M., and Armadillo at 9 P. M. Passed up: Ruth, at 1 P. M. River falling.

Quarantine, July 23.—Went up at 5 P. M., in tow bark Phenodon, Wells, master, from Boston; brigs S. Baldwin and Cosmopolitan and schooner Julia. Arrived a schooner Volumnia, W. W. Ryan, master, from Havana the 16th instant, consigned to J. B. Murson & Co. She has a cargo of sugar and three passengers. The consignees are J. B. Murson & Co., 430 boxes of sugar and J. R. Causer, 99 boxes sugar. The schooners Talisman, Neptune and United States were to sail soon for New Orleans.

Remaining in Quarantine, schooners Volunia, Alsopers and Village Belle.

Southwest Pass, July 23.—No arrivals or departures since this A. M. Wind S. E. fresh. Weather fine.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

More Cases of Cholera Below Savannah—The Texas Conservative Convention—From Sonthwest Pass and Quarantine.

Savannah, July 22.—There were seven new cases of cholera among the troops on Tybee Island yesterday and five additional deaths, including Lieut. J. F. May. Twelve deaths in all have occurred since they left New York. The passengers on the San Salvador are well. Reports about the cholera being prevalent in this city have been afloat, but are entirely erroneous.

Houston, Texas, July 22.—The Conservative Union State Convention at Navasota to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The call has met a general and hearty response.

Southwest Pass, July 23.—The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch went to sea at 9:30 last evening. The ships Artesian and Rival went to sea yesterday afternoon, and the schooner Lenora went to sea yesterday morning, and went up in tow, bark Pleiades, 22 days from Boston, with a cargo of ice, consigned to the Tudor Ice Company.

Weather hue. Wind southeast—fresh.

Quarantine, July 23.—In quarantine, brigs Cosmopolitan and J. Banks, and schooners Village Belle, Julia and Aurora.

Breech-loaders for France and England.

There is evidence of a strong desire on the [illegible]

New York *Times*, writes from Paris on the [illegible]

The unlocked for, and, so to speak, brutal energy of the Prussians in the commencement of the campaign, united to their superior firearm, have done the work. The Emperor Napoleon is furious with his officers for having refused as useless the breech-loading guns. If it had been France instead of Austria which [illegible] Prussian lead [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] well it may. The other day, [illegible] given to furnish the French army with the guns with the greatest possible rapidity. It may to-we en be too late for French workmen to do their work so well, and the enemy in wildness into exception so. Only that the question of the Rhine may yet be decided against France, and all on account of these guns.

A friend furnishes me the following description of the needle gun, which he says is far superior to the American breech-loaders. "The arm, already adopted in the Prussian army, is called the needle gun, that is to say, a central firing gun, being loaded from the breech, on a system similar to that of the arms which are beginning to be used by for great amateurs of the chase. The cartridge is placed in the chamber with the rapidity which is required to discharge the gun of Lefaucheux, and all other pieces in which the barrel is discharged displaced by a simple movement. The barrel receives its charge and is restored to its place in a few seconds. The firing, in place of being determined by the explosion of a cap, as in other fire-arms, is produced by the contact of a needle with the cap, which cap is placed in the reverse of the cartridge, and the movement of this needle is produced by the play of a battery which works upon a strong spiral spring placed behind the lock of the gun. This spring runs through the powder and bushes against an explosive lozenge cap or priming placed between the chamber and the ball. The firing then is central, intense and instantaneous. The powder taking its full force of expansion at a time, the charge may be less considerable—the piece being rifled, the precision is much greater. The portable fire-arm being light does not fatigue the soldier, and being loaded by the breech, and the priming being attached to the cartridge, the discharges may succeed each other in as rapid succession as those fired from a revolver. Such is the murderous weapon which has excited so much ridicule in so many military circles in Europe, and of which Prussia is making such terrible use today to her own aggrandizement."

The London *Times*, referring to the effects of the Prussian needle gun in the late battles, says:

With these facts before us not a day should be lost in arming our own infantry with breech-loaders of the best available pattern. There is no official in the War Department who would hazard himself think of using a muzzle-loader in cover shooting, if he had the option of a breech-loader, and we would like to know why the former an enemy provided with the latter. Then, why delay to place the better weapon in the hands of our army? The smaller the force we maintain as compared with our neighbors, the greater the difficulty we experience in recruiting it, the more essential it is that we should forthwith appropriate improvement which multiplies its effective strength, and makes one man, under certain circumstances, a match for two or three. Whether the single Breech-loader, or one invented by Prince, like that of Spencer, adopted in the United States, would on the whole be more serviceable, is a matter to be determined by professional commissions. Spencer's rifle is a repeater, which can receive charges are put in at once into a chamber in the stock, but as the breech must be opened after each shot to get rid of the empty cartridge, it is possible that very little time is gained and some risk of derangement incurred by this additional complication. Such points may safely be left to the judgment of scientific officers, but the expediency of substituting Breech-loaders for Muzzle-loaders is another affair. Scientific officers will never succeed, by themselves, in forcing the change upon the authorities, and the only power capable of doing so is the power of public opinion.

Reconciliation of the King and Count Bismarck to the Berlinians.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writes on the 5th inst.:

Encouraged by the advantages gained, and desirous of animating the troops, to fresh exertions by his presence, the King this morning left for Bohemia. With him went Gen. Moltke, the Commander-in-Chief, who, like a chess player with his back to the board, has so long superintended the general conduct of the operations without leaving his study in Berlin. Count Bismarck, the hero of the campaign, and a large number of Generals, diplomatists, and Councilors of State, and among them the military attaches of the various foreign embassies. Before leaving, the King had the satisfaction of hearing, after many years of estrangement, heartily cheered by his Berliners. The Bohemian successes had so soothed them announced in placards, publicly posted up, than a crowd assembled "Unter den Linden," and with flags, and amid the singing of such-at-battle-songs, began to parade the streets. In triumphant array they approached the palace. Thundering hurrahs informed the King that his people were paying him a visit. His Majesty opened the window of his room, but twelve feet above the parade ground, and in a few cordial words thanked them for their patriotic sympathy with the achievements of the army.

Count Bismarck, on leaving the palace, also became the object of a regular ovation, and for more than an hour, the Minister of War, had people shouting and huzzaing in front of his hotel all day long. In the evening many thousands congregated in front of the palace, with banners, bands of music, and other demonstrations of joy. A deputation, hastily formed, took the liberty of demanding an immediate audience, and were most graciously received by the King. To convey his reply direct to the people, the King stepped on to the balcony, thanked them again, and begged them to stand by him to the end, as they were only in the beginning of the campaign. To the most skeptical observer it must have been obvious that the military instincts of old Brandenburg had been aroused, and that the people glad to forget the Parliamentary quarrel on the details of their military institutions, were happy to be able to feel proud of the army, and regard it as the cornerstone of the State, as in the days of Frederick II and Blucher. I know not whether this military enthusiasm will be permanent enough to dispose the people to assume a more conciliatory attitude in the constitutional difference when the war is over; but thus much is certain, that those were in the right who predicted victory in the field, not in the Parliament, would be the aim and purpose of the Prussian yearnings while the war lasted.

COURT SUITS IN ENGLAND.—The Paid Mall *Gazette* says that at a dinner given on June 27th by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Court suits were dispensed with for the first time. It describes the appearance of John Stuart Mill and John Bright in plain black clothes, instead of the dress worn with the frills, bag-wigs, swords and knee-breeches that belong to the last century, and, commending the change, recommends it to the attention of the Queen and Lord Chamberlain for general observance.

Here is an Oriental maxim just translated: "If a man knows, and knows what he knows, he will lead a happy life. If a man does not know, and knows that he does not know, he may lead a tolerable life. But if a man does not know, and does not know that he does not know, he will lead a miserable life."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met last evening at the City Hall, and disposed of the following cases:

C. Cousinne, charged with sleeping in his boat, was dismissed from the Police force.

The resignation of Sergeant Aleck White, First District Police, was accepted.

M. Scally, of First District, charged with drunkenness, was suspended for 30 days.

M. Garraghty, charged with being drunk and asleep on his beat, was dismissed.

Phillip Clark, charged with forcibly entering the premises of a citizen and assaulting him, was suspended for 30 days.

Pat Walsh, suspended for 30 days for being drunk.

Corporal D. O. C. Brady was suspended for 30 days for false imprisonment of citizen P. Bourke.

Gross Receipts of the Olympic Theatre.—Through the courtesy of the Collector of the United States Internal Revenue we have been furnished the subjoined statement of gross receipts, as returned by the Olympic theatre, to-wit:

For the month of April	$1 327 00
" May	2 435 00
" June	4 6 355

This exhibit, showing a steady increase during the last quarter, must be highly gratifying to the enterprising Manager of that popular place of resort.

First District Court.—*Judge Abell*.—Emanuel Dennis, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to hard labor for two years in the Penitentiary, and required to pay the cost of prosecution.

Edward White, charged with robbery, plead guilty of larceny, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and costs of Court.

Benj. M. Dowell, charged with assault with intent to kill, [illegible] guilty, and sentenced to five days imprisonment and costs.

Accident.—Frederick McLaughlin, while unloading on the Levee near Beauville street, yesterday, had his right leg broken, by a bale of lumber falling upon it. He was conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

Attempt to Commit Rape.—Isaac Suter, who it will be recollected surrendered himself on the 15th instant, charged with an attempt to commit a rape on a child six years of age, was arraigned yesterday evening before Asst. Recorder Moore. The attempt, as shown by the evidence, was perpetrated at the boarding house corner of St. Joseph and Baronne streets, while the ceremony of a wedding was in progress. The father of the child was absent from town at the time of the occurrence, and the mother, frenzied with rage upon hearing it, took it upon herself to visit with condign punishment the alleged perpetrator of so horrid a crime—setting a piece of iron—she sought the accused and felled him to the earth. Dr. Merritt, who made an examination of the child an hour after the occurrence, stated, to the best of his belief there was not attempt to have carnal intercourse, although the parts bore evidences of being bruised and [illegible]. J. H. Overacker, acting as counsel for prisoner, and Col. Fields for defendant, [illegible] number of witnesses were examined, but beyond what already has been published nothing further was elicited. The accused was held in $1000 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Stolen Sugar Recovered.—Five barrels of sugar were recovered by virtue of a search warrant yesterday, by officer McConnell, at a grocery store corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets. The property was identified by Mr. Edw. Evans, as having been stolen from the Levee several days ago.

Recorder Abell's Court.—Anne Page, colored, was arraigned, charged with perjury, in having wilfully given false testimony before M. O'Connor, Esq., First Justice of the Peace, thereby causing an unjust judgement on an innocent party. She was held in $250 bonds for her appearance in the 5th inst.

Hen. Kenner was arraigned, charged with [illegible] for, or of which he was fined $25, or 30 days in the Parish prison, and required to give $250 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Recorder Gautnell's Court.—Assistant Recorder Cunningham presiding.—Emile Maberry was arraigned, charged with violating a city ordinance in the [illegible] market and fined $[illegible] [illegible] Recorder Bonzano [illegible] Ordinance No. 201 on Hospital street, [illegible] fined $[illegible] days in the workhouse.

Eugene Degar, colored, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Recorder Lewis's Court.—Mary Wilson was arraigned, charged with being drunk and disorderly. She was fined $[illegible] or the alternative of [illegible] days in the Workhouse.

John Thayer was arraigned on a charge of [illegible] having been arrested on a warrant issued from the Recorder's Court. He was remanded to prison to await the action of the authorities.

Alarming Progress of Prussia—Defending the Treaties of 1815.

[From Le Pays, July 6.]

Let us ponder well on the fact, the situation [illegible] Europe and ought even to awaken it to reality. At the opening of the campaign, we immediately participated in the sympathies of our hearts for the Prussians and some with the Austrians, we recalled the impulses and attached ourselves strongly to the ideas and feelings that ought to direct French policy—that of France. But now when the turn of war seems to open for Prussia a distinct way, we feel and not even doubt of its loss. We feel all the chances that seem likely to correct our calculations being swept away. When, already established in the Duchies, holding in her hand Saxony, Hesse, Hanover and Bremen, the map of Germany, [illegible] the mind of every [illegible] Prussia doubtless on [illegible] the [illegible] Europe has forced the [illegible] enterprise, has been negotiating so long, the general feeling of Europe will keep her in check. Prussia, sovereign in Germany, substituting her supremacy for the Federal compact which kept the German forces in equipoise, would be a great danger for France that no administration could possibly accept it.

The Cession of Venetia to France.

[From the Constitutionnel, July 6.]

The news of the cession of Venetia to the Emperor caused great excitement throughout Paris this morning, and the wisdom and grandeur of a policy which could obtain such results was unanimously acknowledged.

It is well known that we are one of those who have always regarded with confidence the line of conduct pursued by the Emperor's Government relative to passing events. Far from participating in the mistakes of certain minds, we have always felt implicit trust in a solicitude which has never deceived us when the great interest of the country were at stake. France and Europe receive to-day the benefits of the wise attitude so firmly and loyally set forth in the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Emperor of Austria, after having secured the honor of his arms in Italy, spontaneously acknowledges that Venetia is a perilous charge for the Austrian Monarchy; he offers to place that province at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon, and appeals to his mediation for the re-establishment of peace. We are proud of the homage paid to the superior judgment and the personal influ