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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BAIRD AND THE MAYOR.—The correspondence between Gen. Baird and Mayor Monroe, published in another column, and dated last week, indicates the position then held by the Commander of the Department towards the attempt to revive the Convention of 1864, and helps also to explain the reasons which induced the Mayor to issue his proclamation on Monday morning enjoining upon citizens to carefully abstain from molesting or disturbing the anticipated assemblage at Mechanics' Institute.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of the "Indian Mixture prepared by Dr. Canfield" called the "Mosquito-scarer," of which the stationery store of Mr. Francis Bouvain, 62 Bourbon street, is the general depot for wholesale and retail. It is a seasonable and considerate present.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant, it is stated, has abandoned the "Universal Suffrage Association." Some time since he expressed his disapproval of the attempt to revive the Convention of 1864 as unwarranted and irrational.

LESSONS FROM THE EVENTS OF LAST MONDAY.

Those who will not learn the logic of events may be accounted unteachable. We trust that in this community the number of such is few. Let us hope that for the great body of the people here, and in the country at large, the events of last Monday, painful and regrettable as they were in many of their aspects, will not be void of profitable instruction.

In noticing some time since a document issued by the so-called "President *pro tem.*" of the Convention of 1864, we charitably assumed that he was the victim of one of those hallucinations which have so frequently, in periods of excitement, seized upon certain minds which have greater mobility than strength, and which, if not originally and habitually insane, have unquestionably a lunatic diathesis. It was incredible that any well informed man of sound intellect and of healthy conscience could join with political bankrupts and desperadoes in a scheme to subvert the Government of the State and to put it under the feet of a Jacobin cabal. Laying aside all theories and questions of abstract political rights, the result proclaims the madness as well as wickedness of the attempt. It proclaims that in time of peace men must pursue political ends by peaceful and legal methods, or bring upon them whatever power of resistance and of conservation the existing authority may possess. It proclaims that those who deliberately commit or induce a breach of the peace cannot expect the conservators of the peace to support them, that those who rise up against the law must expect the officers of the law to do what is requisite to suppress them. Its instruction, if wisely heeded, will give a perpetual quietus in this State to illegal methods and "short cuts" for getting rid of political enemies and obtaining political supremacy. Reckless Heart's Content by their activist Arrangements have been made which will insure the more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from port on the Basque henceforth until the Gulf cable is laid.

London, Saturday Evening, July 28.—The latest reports from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the belligerent parties were progressing, but no details have been received.

New York, July 28.—Private dispatches quote Middling Orleans, in Liverpool, at 14½d on the 28th, with a firm market.

The grade of Cotton quoted in this after noon's market report was omitted in the dispatch, but as Middling Upland is uniformly given when the price of one description alone is reported that is probably the description referred to.

The *Herald* has the following over the cable:

London, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks has been virtually signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and other German States. The propositions embrace lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Friday night says: In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley, said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation growing out of cases connected with the war between the North and the South. If the American Cabinet present claims to the English Government it was intended to issue a royal commission inquiring into the neutrality laws.

New York, July 31—4 P. M.—Wool quiet and rather low. Arrived—steamer Gen. Sedgewick, from Galveston. Uplands, 35 c. of '65, 32½c; cotton of '62, 108½c; do. of '63, 105½; 10 40s, 98½; Treasurers, 104 to 104¼; Virginia, 66c; Carolina new issue, 65.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company Limited, capital of the Atlantic Cable, July 28th, 1866.

New York, July 31.—The provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic cable from any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including the address of sender and receiver, twenty-one pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty one shillings sterling per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, twenty-one pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty one shillings per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty five pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a whole word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content and will be observed until further order.

(Signed) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Consulting Engineer.

Aix la Chapelle, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at four o'clock on Monday afternoon and will be delivered to the Queen probably about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Greenwich time.

New York, July 31.—It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in this city, but not to an alarming extent. At a meeting of the Board of Health held last Monday evening, extraordinary measures will be proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the city. In consequence of the neglect of physicians to report cholera cases, orders have been issued insisting upon their so doing. The number of deaths in the city for the past week was 771, being a decrease of 402 from the previous week. Sixteen persons died of cholera at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island from the 27th to the 29th of July. A comparative table of three years of the cholera epidemic shows a smaller number of deaths during the month of July than on the same day in 1849 and 1854. At the Battery Barracks Hospital matters appeared rather favorable. An injunction will be applied for to compel its removal.

In Brooklyn the number of deaths for the past week was 304. The cholera has not increased but no decrease is observable. There were forty two deaths from cholera during the past week.

The Atlantic Cable and news which was flashed over it excited a considerable influence in business circles yesterday, especially in the grain trade. Prices were generally unsettled by the fall of gold, and currency values were lower. Cotton was more active and firmer.

New York, July 31.—Gold closed at 149 Cotton of 52 108½; ditto of '65 105¾. Treasuries 101¾ to 104¾. Cotton unchanged; sales 1000 bales; receipts for the week 5000 bales; exports for the week to Great Britain 5000 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Beef lower; new plain Mess 19 to 20c. Mess Pork $31 56. Lard quiet. Sugar firm Coffee firm; sales 1600 bags of Rio at 13½c in gold. Naval Stores steady. Rosin $2 to $2 50.

The steamer China has arrived at Boston Her mails leave New York to morrow morning for Southern.

Houston, Texas, July 31.—A dispatch from Austin says J H Bell, Secretary of Texas, has been notified by the President that the Legislature would be permitted to assemble without hindrance on the 6th of August, also, that Throgmorton would be inaugurated soon after without interference as Governor, and that the President has notified that orders would be given for the transfer of the State Government to the elected authorities.

Louisville, July 31.—Sales 155 hhds tobacco at full prices. Flour—superfine $6 75. Prime white wheat $2 40. Mixed corn 73c. Mess pork $32. Bacon shoulders 16½c, clear sides 21½c. Packed lard 20½c. Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, July 31.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 62c. Oats 37 to 44c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions active—sales 1000 bbls mess pork at $32, 500,000 lbs bulk meats at 15 to 17½c. Bacon sides 19½c, shoulders 16½c. Lard dull. Gold 148.

Cairo, July 31—Passed up M. S. Mephan at 9 A. M. and Armadello at 8 P. M., and down W. H. Osborne at 12 M. and Fashion at 7 P. M. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, July 31—The steamship Raleigh, from New York, passed up at 11:30 A. M. The United States revenue cutter, Hugh McCulloch, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen Sheridan and staff on board, passed up at 4 P. M. The light house steamer Jessie, arrived down at 2 P. M., and is abreast the light house here.

The following are the consignees: Perkins & Hersey, Frederic Kantz, Fred Zaserden, Advendarro Brothers, Alfred Dacosta, P. Page, Mariano Orosko and Chas. Perillat.

The steamboat Any One which started to see the meteoric shower last night, she found the weather too heavy to proceed. The bark reported this morning is still outside the bar. Two tugs tried to bring her in, but the tide was too low. There is very little rise in the tide now. Wind S. W.—light. Nothing in sight.

Quarantine, July 31, 6 P. M.—The steamship Raleigh passed up at 3:30. The steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz, arrived this P. M. and is in Quarantine.

Southwest Pass, July 31.—The Am. ship Alliance, three days and a half from Vera Cruz, consigned to Perkins & Hersey, crossed the Bar at 12 o'clock to day. She left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 27th instant. Left in port schooner Maj. Hardenburg, master, to sail on the 29th for New Orleans; schooner Oriental, Otterson, master, schooner Island Belle, Stockton, master; schooner Pagnets de Tampico, all for New Orleans, French bark St. Denis, and schooner Ben Willis sailed for New Orleans on the morning of the 27th instant. There was no yellow fever at Vera Cruz. The Alliance brought the following passengers: J. B. Loor, F. E. Adams, W. G. Williamson, L. C. Wise, J. Postell, A. Campbell, F. Munson, N. Newton, George Flournoy, W. Flournoy, Virginia Flournoy, Oceana Flournoy, Marguerite Flournoy, Marcus Flournoy, J. J. Ogles, A. Coston, A. Desplés, Raymond Chamant, N. H. Wilson, A. H. Levy, M. Fitzwinter, Frank Meek, D. Bouza, M. Maneston, J. Terry.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening]

From New York and Savannah—Progress of the Cholera—Gold and Cotton in New York.

New York, July 30.—Arrived steamer Sheridan, from New Orleans; Valley City, Richmond and Albemarle, from Norfolk.

Fourteen cases and four deaths by cholera in this city; three deaths on Blackwell's Island, and fourteen cases and eight deaths in Brooklyn are reported since this morning.

New York, July 31.—1 P. M.—Cotton firm. Gold 149. Sterling Exchange quiet at 110 for sight.

Savannah, Ga., July 30.—Later accounts from Tybee report the cholera subsiding. Three sporadic cases of yellow fever are reported in this city.

Louisville, July 30.—Sales 88 hhds of leaf tobacco at full prices. Flour, superfine $6 75. New wheat $2 10. Corn 72c. Oats 45c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon shoulders 16½c, Clear sides 21½c. Lard 20½c. Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 62c. Oats 37 to 44c. Whisky firm. Provisions quiet and unchanged; sales 160 hhds of bacon sides at 19¼ to 19½c, and 1,500,000 pounds of shoulders at 15½c; packed hams 22 to 24c. Lard 19½c. Groceries unchanged.

Southwest Pass, July 31.—A bark, name unknown, is outside the bar. The tide is very low, and she cannot get in. Nothing new in sight. The weather is oppressively warm.

The steamer Any One went to sea at 7 A. M. Wind west—light.

Quarantine, July 31.—Went up in tow last night bark T. Cushing and schooner Bella.

From Washington — Victoria to the President—The President to the Queen—Foreign Markets by the Cable.

(Special to the Times.)

Washington, July 30.—The following is the message of the Queen and the response of the President over the cable:

OSBORNE, July 28, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking in which she hopes may serve as an addition band between the United States and England.

The following is the President's reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 30, 11:30 A. M.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The President of the United States announces with profound gratification the reception of Her Majesty's kind congratulations, and reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Eastern and Western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

London, Saturday evening, July 28.—Consols 88¼. U. S. 5-20s 70¼.

Liverpool, July 28, Evening.—The cotton market is firm. Middling Uplands 14¼d.

THE CASE OF SENATOR PATTERSON, OF TENNESSEE.—*Washington*, July 27.—The investigation into the case of Judge Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, shows that he was a Union man throughout the war. He stated before the Judiciary Committee that he accepted the office of Judge under the Confederate Government solely for the purpose of aiding Union men and the Union cause; that when he took the oath of office he distinctly declared that he would not consider it binding. One of our best officers from East Tennessee testified that he constantly received valuable information from Mr. Patterson, and in particular was informed by him of rebel plans and strength just prior to the siege of Knoxville. This state of facts induced the majority of the committee to conclude that he should be allowed to take the seat. He declares himself ready to take the test oath, in notwithstanding he admits that he took the oath to the Confederate Government as Judge Trumbull concurred with the committee in thinking Mr. Patterson a proper man to take a seat in the Senate but thought it advisable to suspend a part of the test oath in his case, and accordingly resolved and carried through, only Chandler and Wade dissenting, a joint resolution to accomplish that purpose. The House at this writing has not decided thereupon.

The Expeditions from New York to Matamoras.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes on the 25th ult the following about the expedition to Matamoras referred to in recent dispatches.

There is good reason to believe that an important expedition is fitting out at this port, for Matamoras, in the interest of the Liberals, commanded by an officer who served with some distinction in the United States army during the late war—sometimes in West Virginia, and sometimes in Baltimore. I am most liberty to publish all the facts in the case, but a hint or two may suffice to enable the reader to under stand what is in the wind.

A Philadelphia steamship, lying at one of the North river wharves, not far from Courtlandt street, figures prominently in the business. Arms, in cases, have been placed on board in large quantities during the last few days past. She has likewise an extensive supply of gunpowder, and other munitions of war, the destination of which, it is understood, is Matamoras. The money to defray expenses is part of the specie recently captured by General Caravaral, on its way up to Monterey. No men are to go from this port direct, but it is believed that should the steamer get safely out of this harbor, she will touch at some point further south, to take on board a sufficient number of able-bodied men to shoulder the bearer of the arms.

These facts are known to sundry persons in this city, and as they are much talked about this afternoon, it may be that the United States authorities may be notified of them, and pay a visit to the Northern river wharves. The United States Marshal and his aids are double, I guess, smart fellows, but they don't know half what is transpiring, often under their very noses, and this is a case in point.

Parties who are connected with the expedition, assert that it is to break up the neutrality laws, inasmuch as our Government does not recognize Maximilian, and has no treaties, therefore, of any kind with him. An individual who has had something to do with placing the arms on board also says it is not a fighting expedition at all, but only a speculative adventure of old rookeries, that are to be sold, one here, to a market where there is a lively demand for them, at remunerative prices.

REPUBLICAN EFFORTS FOR THE POLICY OF RESTORATION.—A few days since we published a letter of George M. Weston, Esq., founder of the Republican newspaper of this city, in favor of the policy of the Administration in respect to the restoration of the late insurrectionary States. The letter was remarkable for its apposite historical illustration, so instructive to true patriots. We today present, from another gifted pen of the editorial profession, one of the most convincing arguments that we have yet seen from a Republican source in support of the President, as against the pervenious hostility of the selfish and bitter partisan cabal in Congress. It is the production of F. A. Macarthy, Esq., some time since leading editor of the *Chronicle* newspaper under Colonel Forney. In the profession he is regarded as one of the highest ornaments. As a man, his sincerity, conscientiousness, honor, and integrity endear him to host of friends. Historians will but more to the long lists of the superior writers and thinkers of the land that adjure Radical destruction.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Needle Gun in Austria.

Vienna (July 7) Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

In the last battle, which was victorious up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had three times as many killed as the army of the North; at some points the dead lay in such heaps that it looked like hills painted blue and red, and the slain and wounded did not lie, but leaned against each other; but the latter had three or four times as many wounded as the enemy; but as to these, the proportion of slight to severe wounds was like 7 to 1.

The Kamerad (official military journal of Austria) speaks of the prospect that LIMBURK's Prussian needle rifles will rapidly be introduced into the army. For near fourteen months a Company was busily engaged in testing and experimenting, and the late events in the field have shown that in long range, certainty of aim, simplicity of mechanism and celerity of firing, it is superior to the Prussian needle gun.

COTTON CROP AND PRICES.—About a month ago the dry goods trade of New York estimated the cotton crop of the present season at only eleven hundred thousand bales. More recently the *Independent*, an organ of that trade, estimated the crop at three millions of bales. This, with a reorganization, and better, a good deal, to guide buyers than previously, gave the same organ state, as a fact, that cotton agents have contracted for the delivery of crops at Southern ports at twenty-five cents, currency, and that they have contracted with planters in Georgia and Alabama for the product of their farms at eighteen cents. It states, further, that planters are desirous of selling their growing crops, deliverable in November, at prices much less than present rates.

TOURNAMENTS AND OTHER OLD GAMES REVIVED.—Of tournaments a most unpalatant Southern editor says that they "consist in a parcel of awkward fellows trying to poke a stick through a ring suspended by a cord." The successful knight gains the prize, which is, according to this editor, "a nosegay of roses or other vegetables," presented by the Queen of Love and Beauty. He then goes on still more ungalantly to explain how this fashionable pastime is a modification of an old game called "Hooken Snivey," with the difference that in the former the gentleman tries to poke a stick through a ring, whilst in the latter he tries to throw a ring so that it will hang upon a hook fastened in the wall. All this can be borne, however, but when the gallant man travels so far out of his record as to make the gratuitous and unnecessary charge that the well-known game of "croquet" is notthing but a modification of that youthful pastime known as "snivey," the fashionables might to repel the charge by calling it "hooken snivey," "croquet," or "tournament," it is all the same, however; young people will indulge in these games for out-door diversion, and that which furnishes the most innocent amusement and exercise, whatever its name may be, will be the most popular.

The expenditures of New York city and county for 1866 are estimated at $18,000,000.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HIS EXPLICIT VIEWS REGARDING A STATE CONVENTION.

THE MILITARY TO AID THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN SUPPRESSING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1866.

By telegraph, from Washington, 30th, 1866.

To Andrew S Herron,

Attorney General, Louisiana:

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities, in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic Law of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and, thereby, peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Correspondence.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 29, 1866.

Brevet Major Gen. Baird, commanding, etc.

General—A body of men, claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the Municipal and State Governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city Monday next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility unlawful, and, as such, to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same.

It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly.

I am, General, very respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., July 30, 1866.

Hon. John T. Monroe,
Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

Sir—I have received your communication of the 25th instant, informing me that a body of men, claiming to be members of the convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and, therefore, unlawful, I believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer based, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meeting.

I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority to meet, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have not interfered in any way with the civil interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part, I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either side of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government. When asked if I intended to further the Convention by military guard, I have replied—No; the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings. If there should be any assemblage, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the unwarranted, and recled rashness of all loyal citizens of the United States, to meet peacefully, and discuss freely, questions concerning their civil governments, a right which is not recognized by the laws and the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions.

If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State government, it should be protected in so doing, if it has not, then its action must be treated by us simply as a harmless pleasantry, to which no one would pay heed. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you, sincerely, I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action.

This doubtless will, in the end, be properly decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind if it was deemed proper and necessary. What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect good order and the supremacy of the laws. Should I have occasion to speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to under stand that you regard the number of persons who may be expected to participate in it, as so insignificant as to be of no consequence, but a hint or two may suffice to enable the reader to understand what is in the wind.

A Philadelphia steamship, lying at one of the North river wharves, not far from Courtlandt street, figures prominently in the business. Arms, in cases, have been placed on board in large quantities during the last few days past. She has likewise an extensive supply of gunpowder, and other munitions of war, the destination of which, it is understood, is Matamoras. The money to defray expenses is part of the specie recently captured by General Caravaral, on its way up to Monterey. No men are to go from this port direct, but it is believed that should the steamer get safely out of this harbor, she will touch at some point further south, to take on board a sufficient number of able-bodied men to shoulder the bearer of the arms.

These facts are known to sundry persons in this city, and as they are much talked about this afternoon, it may be that the United States authorities may be notified of them, and pay a visit to the Northern river wharves. The United States Marshal and his aids are double, I guess, smart fellows, but they don't know half what is transpiring, often under their very noses, and this is a case in point.

Parties who are connected with the expedition, assert that it is to break up the neutrality laws, inasmuch as our Government does not recognize Maximilian, and has no treaties, therefore, of any kind with him. An individual who has had something to do with placing the arms on board also says it is not a fighting expedition at all, but only a speculative adventure of old rookeries, that are to be sold, one here, to a market where there is a lively demand for them, at remunerative prices.

Burying the Prussian Dead after the Battle of Sadowa.

[From the Military Correspondent of the London Times with the Prussian Army.]

Horitz, July 1.—The field of battle on the morning shows the severity of the fight. The wounded have all been removed, but few of the dead have been buried, for the number of wounded was so great that every man who could be spared from duty was required to look after them. All night long the "Krankentransport" have been at work, and have been assisted by a large number of soldiers. Every village near the field of battle has all its standing houses converted into hospitals, and all the surgeons in the country have been hard at work. In the woods and in the broken ground the bodies of Austrians and Prussians are tolerably equal in number, and they are lying in groups of four to five of either nation together, marking the spot where a shell has burst, but in the open ground and down the reverse side of the Lipa slope the Austrians are terribly thick, and hardly a Prussian uniform is to be seen. Wherever the Austrians fought unprotected by cover, and wherever the Prussian rifleman, armed with the needle gun, could use his enemies, the proportion of the dead becomes immediately apparent. There is trodden down all over the field as flat as it were straw laid out a stable floor, and the ground is ploughed up and broken into holes with shells so thickly that it is hardly possible to ride in a straight direction for twenty yards.

On the top of the Lipa ridge, and near the village, stand a large number of the captured guns, with all their wagons and carriages beside them, and on the slope away from Sadowa are the guns placed under the direct fire of the corps of the Guard, which in the Crown Prince's attack silenced the batteries. Everywhere about the field, fatigue parties are digging large trenches in which the Austrian and Prussian killed are being laid side by side, clothed in their uniforms. No other tombstone is put to mark each grave than a plain wooden cross, on which is written the number of each regiment that lies below. The officers are placed in single graves near beside the men. But here and there we have seen a lonely carrying some comrade to a more retired spot. On one part of the field a Prussian general with his staff was burying his son, who had fallen in the attack on the Austrian right. Close by, the wife of a private soldier who had found her husband's body on the field, had it buried by some soldiers of her husband's regiment, and had the tie wooden cross at the head, and was sitting on the freshly turned heart sobbing her heart out with his musket standing in her lap. She had followed his regiment in order to be near him from the beginning of the campaign, through all the long marches the army has made.

The less severely wounded have been moved to Horitz, from which, on the approach of the Prussians, the inhabitants had nearly all fled. The vacated houses have been converted into hospitals, and at nearly every window and every door men are hanging about listlessly, with bandages or arms bound up, with a half stupefied look, as if they had not yet recovered from the stunning effects of the blow which had disabled them. Many are Austrians, and are prisoners of war; but the greatest liberty seems to be accorded them, for they are allowed to wander about the streets and to mix freely with the Prussian soldiers.

Why Old Generals Should Not Command.

The following note is published in the London *Times*:

To the Editor of the Times: SIR—I take advantage of your admirable summary of the Austrian military history, in one of your leading articles of this morning, to point out a fresh which, after some reading is deeply impressed on my mind as justly deducible from the history of the German empire, as for every other military State, and which would scarcely impress upon British public men, that no army in the field should ever be entrusted to a general above fifty years of age. Wellington was 68 at Waterloo, Gurlay and Benedek—names selected by yourself—are all examples of exaggeration or octogenarian leaders, under whom the Austrian arms have been successfully overshadowed; while, pursuit me to remark, they shone forth in brightest splendor under Eugene of Savoy and the Archduke Charles, both men of about thirty years of age. Our own great Duke and Napoleon shambled their swords, after unexampled careers of glory, at forty five years of age; and all their lieutenants, with the exception of the full enjoyment of manly energy and activity, while the rank of file of every army are men of the same stamp.

"Let me be indulged, from the evidence of all history, that however many exceptions may prove the rule, no general, be his experience what it may, be his strategical knowledge ever so sound, can ever compete in the field with the fresh morning of mind and muscle.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"EDWARD CURT,

"Author of *Annals of the Wars*."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,870

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

DECISION OF A REVENUE RESTRICTION REGARDING PRODUCTS IN THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Additional From Europe by the Atlantic Cable.

ARMISTICE OF FOUR WEEKS BETWEEN THE GERMAN BELIGERENTS.

Negotiations Propose a Lasting Peace for the Continent of Europe.

PROVISIONAL CHARGES OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cotton in Liverpool on the 28th, 14 3-4d.

THE NEW CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS TO BE INAUGURATED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SANCTION.

Gen. Grant Declines to Interfere in Behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Commercial and Marine News.

Washington, July 31.—The restrictive regulations adopted by the Internal Revenue office, October 9th, 1865, for the removal, under bond, without the prepayment of taxes on taxable products or manufactures within the limits of the late insurrectionary States, have been rescinded by the Secretary of the Treasury, so that manufacturers and producers in those States will be allowed to ship their goods under bond without the prepayment of taxes.

Washington, July 31.—A report was made to the Freedmen's Bureau a short time ago by its agent at Annapolis, Md., of interference with the operations at that place by white citizens. Gen. Howard presented the report to Gen Auger, commanding this military department and asked for a company of white troops to assist the agent in the discharge of his official duties. Auger referred the matter to Grant with whom Howard had a personal interview. Grant declined to furnish the troops on the ground that Maryland was not one of the late insurrectionary States in which the army is required to support the bureau, and moreover he was opposed to the interference of the military wherever it could be avoided, such interference only tending to increase the evils it attempts to allay and excite the people to increased bitterness.

Cairo, July 30—Midnight.—By the arrival of vessel from Fort Pickens, we have this further dispatches from Europe have been received. Several messages to private parties from England are among those brought from Fort Pickens by the arrival. Arrangements have been made which will insure the more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from port on the Basque henceforth until the Gulf cable is laid.

London, Saturday Evening, July 28.—The latest reports from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the belligerent parties were progressing, but no details have been received.

New York, July 28.—Private dispatches quote Middling Orleans, in Liverpool, at 14½d on the 28th, with a firm market.

The grade of Cotton quoted in this after noon's market report was omitted in the dispatch, but as Middling Upland is uniformly given when the price of one description alone is reported that is probably the description referred to.

The *Herald* has the following over the cable:

London, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks has been virtually signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and other German States. The propositions embrace lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Friday night says: In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley, said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation growing out of cases connected with the war between the North and the South. If the American Cabinet present claims to the English Government it was intended to issue a royal commission inquiring into the neutrality laws.

New York, July 31—4 P. M.—Wool quiet and rather low. Arrived—steamer Gen. Sedgewick, from Galveston. Uplands, 35 c. of '65, 32½c; cotton of '62, 108½c; do. of '63, 105½; 10 40s, 98½; Treasurers, 104 to 104¼; Virginia, 66c; Carolina new issue, 65.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company Limited, capital of the Atlantic Cable, July 28th, 1866.

New York, July 31.—The provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic cable from any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including the address of sender and receiver, twenty-one pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, twenty-one pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty one shillings per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty five pounds sterling in gold, for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a whole word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content and will be observed until further order.

(Signed) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Consulting Engineer.

Aix la Chapelle, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at four o'clock on Monday afternoon and will be delivered to the Queen probably about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

New York, July 31.—It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in this city, but not to an alarming extent. At a meeting of the Board of Health held last Monday evening, extraordinary measures will be proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the city. In consequence of the neglect of physicians to report cholera cases, orders have been issued insisting upon their so doing. The number of deaths in the city for the past week was 771, being a decrease of 402 from the previous week. Sixteen persons died of cholera at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island from the 27th to the 29th of July. A comparative table of three years of the cholera epidemic shows a smaller number of deaths during the month of July on the same day in 1849 and 1854. At the Battery Barracks Hospital matters appeared rather favorable. An injunction will be applied for to compel its removal.

In Brooklyn the number of deaths for the past week was 304. The cholera has not increased but no decrease is observable. There were forty two deaths from cholera during the past week.

The Atlantic Cable and news which was flashed over it excited a considerable influence in business circles yesterday, especially in the grain trade. Prices were generally unsettled by the fall of gold, and currency values were lower. Cotton was more active and firmer.

New York, July 31.—Gold closed at 149 Cotton of 52 108½; ditto of '65 105¾. Treasuries 101¾ to 104¾. Cotton unchanged; sales 1000 bales; receipts for the week 5000 bales; exports for the week to Great Britain 5000 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Beef lower; new plain Mess 19 to 20c. Mess Pork $31 56. Lard quiet. Sugar firm Coffee firm; sales 1600 bags of Rio at 13½c in gold. Naval Stores steady. Rosin $2 to $2 50.

The steamer China has arrived at Boston Her mails leave New York to morrow morning for South.

Houston, Texas, July 31.—A dispatch from Austin says J H Bell, Secretary of Texas, has been notified by the President that the Legislature would be permitted to assemble without hindrance on the 6th of August, also, that Throgmorton would be inaugurated soon after without interference as Governor, and that the President has notified that orders would be given for the transfer of the State Government to the elected authorities.

Louisville, July 31.—Sales 155 hhds tobacco at full prices. Flour—superfine $6 75. Prime white wheat $2 40. Mixed corn 73c. Mess pork $32. Bacon shoulders 16½c, clear sides 21½c. Packed lard 20½c. Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, July 31.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 62c. Oats 37 to 44c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions active—sales 1000 bbls mess pork at $32, 500,000 lbs bulk meats at 15 to 17½c. Bacon sides 19½c, shoulders 16½c. Lard dull. Gold 148.

Cairo, July 31—Passed up M. S. Mephan at 9 A. M. and Armadello at 8 P. M., and down W. H. Osborne at 12 M. and Fashion at 7 P. M. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, July 31.—The steamship Raleigh, from New York, passed up at 11:30 A. M. The United States revenue cutter, Hugh McCulloch, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen Sheridan and staff on board, passed up at 4 P. M. The light house steamer Jessie, arrived down at 2 P. M., and is abreast the light house here.

The following are the consignees: Perkins & Hersey, Frederic Kantz, Fred Zaserden, Advendarro Brothers, Alfred Dacosta, P. Page, Mariano Orosko and Chas. Perillat.

The steamboat Any One which started to see the meteoric shower last night, she found the weather too heavy to proceed. The bark reported this morning is still outside the bar. Two tugs tried to bring her in, but the tide was too low. There is very little rise in the tide now. Wind S. W.—light. Nothing in sight.

Quarantine, July 31, 6 P. M.—The steamship Raleigh passed up at 3:30. The steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz, arrived this P. M. and is in Quarantine.

Southwest Pass, July 31.—The Am. ship Alliance, three days and a half from Vera Cruz, consigned to Perkins & Hersey, crossed the Bar at 12 o'clock to day. She left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 27th instant. Left in port schooner Maj. Hardenburg, master, to sail on the 29th for New Orleans; schooner Oriental, Otterson, master, schooner Island Belle, Stockton, master; schooner Pagnets de Tampico, all for New Orleans, French bark St. Denis, and schooner Ben Willis sailed for New Orleans on the morning of the 27th instant. There was no yellow fever at Vera Cruz. The Alliance brought the following passengers: J. B. Loor, F. E. Adams, W. G. Williamson, L. C. Wise, J. Postell, A. Campbell, F. Munson, N. Newton, George Flournoy, W. Flournoy, Virginia Flournoy, Oceana Flournoy, Marguerite Flournoy, Marcus Flournoy, J. J. Ogles, A. Coston, A. Desplés,