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

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1866.

ADDITION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, sells real estate at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conteulemen and Gentilly streets.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans; and also comprise:

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

1. Property at the corner of Levee and Eighth streets, Fourth District.
2. Property on St. Mary street, between Tchoupitoulas and Synnemon streets, same District.
3. Property on Levee street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, same District.
4. Property on Independence street, between Levee and Clouaslaye streets, Third District, with Citizens' Bank stock.
5. Property on Congress street, between mid streets and same District, with Citizens' Bank stock.
6. Property on Congress street, between mid streets, same District, with Citizens' Bank stock.
7. Property at the corner of Independence and Clouaslaye streets, same square and District, and with Citizens' Bank stock.

VACANT REAL ESTATE.

Three squares of ground, situate partly in the Fourth District and partly in the Parish of Jefferson.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN EDGAR D'AQUIN.—By reference to notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the funeral of the lamented and chivalrous officer and soldier, Capt. Edgar D'Aquin will take place this day, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father, Mr. Adolphe D'Aquin, No. 16 Bienvenue street, between Canal and Conteulemon streets.

In behalf of his old command, the Louisiana Guard Artillery, we are requested to tender a special invitation to the officers and members of all other commands of this city, who consented his memory to honor, to unite with them in paying this last tribute of respect to their lamented and gallant commander.

TEXAS STEAMERS.—New Orleans has never possessed a line of steamers under better administration, and one attended by more satisfactory results, than that established by Mr. Morgan between this port and the coast of Texas. The vessels of this line have been constructed with especial view to the particular trade, and combine in a remarkable degree the qualities that combine to the safety of passengers and cargo. Light draught and with powerful engines, they are perfectly sea-going in any kind of weather and in places where other vessels would be grounded or driven ashore. The hulls are of iron, all the pieces of which are strongly fastened. In point of speed and in general sailing qualities they are unequalled in the waters of the Gulf.

In what may be called the household accommodations of these vessels, there is visible in the minutest details the evidence of an able, careful and faithful administrator. The preliminaries given by passengers to these steamers is, therefore, easily accounted for; and it is not less easy to understand why their popularity is sustained against the persistent competition of other lines.

It may be well to remark that no accident has yet occurred to any steamer of the present line. The officers on board are not only experienced sailors but courteous and affable gentlemen, unceasingly attentive to the comforts of passengers.

One of the fastest steamers of the line, the Harlan, commander Lewis, leaves this morning at 8 o'clock for Galveston and Indianola. It is needless to suggest the eligibility of the opportunity of a safe and agreeable trip thus offered to those who may desire to visit Texas. The deputy purser of this steamer, Mr. Caro, was formerly the Purser of the Matanzas. Under his hospitable and genial auspices, the trip becomes a positive pleasure, and on reaching the city the passenger feels that he can number one friend more.

CHARITABLE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—New Orleans, which is equalled by few cities in the world in the way of charitable institutions, was until recently destitute of one whose need had been long felt with increasing urgency. We refer to an asylum intended principally for the reception of the insane. We are glad that we can point to such an institution now in actual existence, under the beneficent auspices of the Sisters of Charity, situated in Bouligny, at the corner of Magazine street and Nashville Avenue. We understand that it is rapidly developing and promises to be one of the largest and most perfect establishments of charity appertaining to the city. It now contains about forty insane inmates supported out of its own funds, as they are without parents or guardians who are able to pay their expenses. But this is not the case with all the inmates of the city.

There are many whose parents or guardians are unwilling to send them off to the State Asylum, but would not hesitate to confide them to care of the Sisters in an establishment near at hand and to pay for their support at the same time. The amount realized from these sources will go far, we trust, to relieve the Sisters of the pecuniary burthens of the establishment. But for its complete continued development as a charitable institution, it behooves the entire public to volunteer what contributions they can afford to assist in the praiseworthy and needful enterprise.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH SCHOOL.—We referred a few days ago to this peculiar character and merits of this school for boys and girls, at No. 3 Franklinton, between corner of Esplanade street. It combines, as we stated, an English, classical, and an industrial education. The excellent teacher, Professor McCarthy, is its acting head master. We now call attention to a card in another column, giving details regarding terms, studies, matriculation, &c.

Gump's Petroleum Stove.

Every housekeeper her own servant. No excuse for being troubled with servants. The Petroleum Stove Company has, by its untiring efforts, succeeded in manufacturing in this city a plentiful supply of cooking stoves. It is the most serviceable invention of the age. The stoves give no *heat*, make no *dirt*, or *smoke*, and cost better and in for less than any other. What adds to the perfection of the stove is that it is the most *economical*, as is attested by a hundred certificates from families using these stoves in this city. No. 106 Camp street

[From the Baton Rouge Gazette, July 1]
The Gunter system.

The ingenuity, skill and experience of both practical and scientific men, have thus far been equally baffled in their attempts to control and keep within its bounds the annually swollen waters of the Mississippi by means of levees.

We have, within a few days past, had the pleasure of meeting with an old friend, Colonel Gunter Van Winkle, of the parish of Pointe Coupée. Col. Van Winkle is widely known and esteemed for his clear-headed, sagacious views on subjects connected with the welfare of great public interest and importance. For the last forty-six years he has resided upon the alluvial levee of the Mississippi, and has therefore had unlimited opportunities for study by the peculiar characteristics of that stream at its various periods of high and low water.

For a great many years he has devoted himself to the planning and constructing of levees—some of them, in conjunction with the Grand Levee of Pointe Coupée, which was built by him years ago.

Having thoroughly and for so long a period of his life studied and tested the levee system, he has come to the conclusion that it cannot, without some concurrent system of protection, be made effectuous for the purpose intended. This concurrent system, which he believes should be made the chief one for reliability, he proposes to be regarded rather as an adjunct, in the one instance as the lateral outlet system. Without this, and with the exclusive dependence upon levees, he contends the alarmed regions of the Mississippi can never be rendered secure from inundations. Levees of our levees may be built at the cost of thousands, half millions of dollars of the people's money, as has been the case in the past, and yet, after all, it amounts to one vast patchwork of sandbags repeatedly to be rebuilding, which always gives way at the last moment, leaving the surrounding and washings entire and sowing hands ruin.

Gunter, judicious, yet bold, not too far down the river, would, in his opinion, carry off the redundant waters so as to afford permanent security to the inhabitants of the alluvial regions, and would prove in the end immeasurably profitable to the score of economy to the present immense extravagant and often abortive system of levee protection.

Col. Van Winkle expounds it as his firm conviction that under the present levee system, the dense parish of Point Coupée would be almost absent for levee purposes all that the State of Louisiana could appropriate for such objects for the next twenty years. A conviction of this nature, coming from one so skilled and experienced in levee building, might well cause any people or the powers that be, to hesitate in any future plan which seeks, by levees alone, to secure protection to the alluvial lands of the Mississippi.

It is thought the Confederation of the British Provinces will be proclaimed in August next.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,638.

CANADIAN CONSIDERATIONS.

A new impulse has been given to the scheme of Canadian Confederation by the late Fenian foray into upper Canada. About a year ago, when a somewhat pretended agitation, it was held to sleep under the influence of several adverse votes and demonstrations, and nothing, perhaps, but arguments deduced from the existence, the designs and the attempts of the Fenian organization could have at this time broken its slumber and brought it before the British American public as an active, urgent, and momentous question. It now appears that the Legislature of New Brunswick, which formerly the scheme encountered the most vigorous opposition, is now favorable to it, and that in common with Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Foundland, New Brunswick will send at the end of the present month delegates to England to lay the subject before the Government and to procure from Parliament enabling act under which it is hoped that a confederate organization may be completed in the month of August next. No doubt is expressed as to the disposition of the Ministry and the Parliament in England to do what may be needed to forward the speedy accomplishment of the project. It is not to be questioned that they have been long strongly predisposed in its behalf. Not only this; but coupled with the explicit wish for the confederation of the provinces, there has been, on the part of official and unofficial exponents of English opinion, an implied and intimated hope that those provinces, once confederated, would come to feel a sense of dependence on the home Government and would ask to be recognized as a national in dependency. England, for several reasons has not the least desire to dominate over her North American provinces; and they, for reasons that may or may not be well founded, have heretofore had no desire to throw off English rule, either peaceably or by force. So far from hoping at length to dissolve their connection with the Mother country, they have contemplated such a contingency when suggested as a calamity, rather than a blessing. They will nevertheless, after establishing the projected confederation, be confronted with the idea of release from the authority, and privation of the protection, of England, more distinctly than ever before.

Unless views in English Government circles regarding the provinces greatly change, the confederation will very probably be regarded as a sufficient reason for abdicating the profitless interior office which England holds towards them and which, in addition to being problem, exposes her to unpleasant and dangerous complications and controversies with the United States. Should the wish on the part of England for political separation from Canada and the neighboring provinces be developed into the imperative, they can do no less than to accept the new situation and shape their future policy accordingly. Whatever may be their ideas of the right of secession, if England chooses to secede, they must, for the present at least, acquiesce.

Now, as the provinces in question have as yet shown no ambition or aptitude for independent political existence, it is much to be doubted whether they will find in a confederation coupled with independence a satisfactory solution of their fears and their troubles. Yet in a confederation increased strength and facility of self-defense; but they may consider this increase as quite inadequate to compensate for the loss of English protection. Where could they find such compensation unless under the shelter of some other powerful Government? It is the consideration pressing of the United States which now causes the painful feeling of insecurity manifested in Canada and New Brunswick. And while they have just seen to what danger and injuries they are liable in that quarter, they have also just seen a striking illustration of the power there which is able, when it chooses, to protect their borders and to guarantee their general safety. Separation from England would only deepen the impression of these facts, mature reflection upon which could hardly fail to suggest annexation to the United States as the least of the evils which the future offered to selection, as the only sure and practical solution of accumulating anxieties and difficulties.

Aside from the question of safety and tranquillity strong commercial considerations plead for annexation. The reciprocity treaty, whose benefits were universally acknowledged, was simply, as far as it went, commercial annexation. And how large is the scope for such benefits on both sides may be judged from the recently published statistics of the trade between the United States and British America, showing this trade to be only second in volume and value to that between the United States and England.

There are political reasons affecting this country why the annexation of Canada and the neighboring provinces to it might be considered desirable. More northern, geographically, than the North, their people in general are not in sympathy with the Radical politics which now prevail in the North. By tradition, by education and habits of thought, they are mostly conservative. If annexed to the United States, therefore, they might be expected to reinforce the conservative elements already existing in the latter, but hardly able to oppose the torrent of fanatical opinion and of reckless lust of power and oppression which threatens the country with chronic revolution. With the South, if ever restored, on the lower side, and the annexed States of the St. Lawrence on the upper, and with the West on another side, ready to unite on great questions of domestic policy, the country might have at last a fair prospect of complete deliverance from the domination of the sectional, selfish, and licentious politics of what is commonly known as the "North." The Radical politicians seem to divine by instinct this tendency of the suggested annexation, and hence the measures was never less agitated in the Northern press than now.

THE MARITIME CODE OF ITALY.—In the House of Commons, on the 8th of June, Mr. Gregory asked the Ministry if they had any objection to the use of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on a former occasion, viz: Whether, by the new mercantile code of Italy, the right of capturing an enemy's merchant vessels had been abandoned by the Italian Government in all cases where the same concession had been made to Italy; and, if that were so, he wished to know whether it was a fact that in the war which it appeared had ensued the principle of immunity of private property from capture at sea had been recognized by the two great Powers of America and Prussia, and also by the kingdom of Italy.

Mr. Layard stated that, as he had informed the House the other evening, the American and Prussian Governments had intimated a desire to the effect that they were willing to respect the merchant vessels of belligerents at sea. With regard to Italy he was not then able to state what course the maritime law of that country would enable the Government to pursue. He had since learned that the right of capturing an enemy's merchant vessels had been given up.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—In the General Appropriation bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, money to the amount of $11,094,420 was appropriated for the Freedman's Bureau. The Senate, however, thought this too much, and struck out and reduced various items, so as to make the appropriation $6,542,560. $18,000 for telegraphing, $500,000 for the medical department, $15,000 for quarters and fuel, and $65,000 for stationery, printing, wagon stations and whilst the item for clothing was reduced from $1,750,000 to $1,170,000, the item for commissary stores from $4,100,320 to $3,306,250, transportation from $1,980,000 to $1,220,000, and the item for school houses from $3,000,000 to $500,000.

COTTON ESTIMATES.—We have before us an estimate of the probable cotton crop of 1866, sent to a New York mercantile house by a Southern tourist, and which states the crop at 1,300,000 bales. The New York Tribune shows its own opinion to be that the crop will range from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales.

FORTIFICATION VERSUS RAILWAYS.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Minister of War to the Emperor, proposing modifications in the situation of military fortifications in towns in France; the changes, he observes, have been rendered advisable by the development of railway communication in the country. The Minister proposes to divide these towns into four classes:

In the first, consisting of eighteen, the military buildings, only will be preserved; in the second, nine in number, the fortresses will be retained under military jurisdiction; in the third, thirty-seven, the zone beyond the external built of the fortifications will be abandoned; and in the fourth class, consisting of thirty-four, the fortifications, outside the works, but subject to military servitude, will be decreased in extent. The Emperor has approved the modifications.

MEN ENTITLED TO SEATS IN RAILROAD CARS.—In Buffalo a railroad conductor has just been fined for ejecting a colored man who, the latter alleges he refused to give his seat to a woman. In the decision the Court held that women are entitled legally to the same privileges in railroad cars as men, so long as accompanying the latter pay for seats they have a perfect right to occupy them no long as they conduct themselves properly.

NEW SYSTEM OF ENGAGEMENT.—The French papers speak of a new system of defense from the invasion of M. Audiffret. It differs from the systems hitherto in use in the manner of fortifying the preservative Rapid. Heretofore it has been necessary to make barriers in the form of a square, or a circle, but M. Audiffret introduces in lieu the mesh, and also rules the skin with a vegetable powder impregnated with the juice of the cactus. The latter part of the process is not absolutely necessary, and the embalming may be dispensed after the body has been placed in the Rapid. The official report states that after the lapse of twelve months, during which had been submitted to the process were still cases where the same commodities had been made to linty; and, if that were so, he wished to know whether it was a fact that in the war which it appeared had ensued the principle of immunity of private property from capture at sea had been recognized by the two great Powers of America and Prussia, and also by the kingdom of Italy.

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Gen. Santana W. Smith is now engaged in the superintendence of a rolling mill at Chapitoulas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

FIRE AT NATCHEZ.

The Suffrage Bill Postponed.

A TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

A Convention of Cotton Planters.

NEW ALBANY CONVENTION.

Resolutions in Favor of the President.

APPROBATION OF THE VETOS.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS.

Washington, June 28.—Some time ago the House passed a resolution calling on the President to furnish any information in his possession showing whether officers of the Government have united in Georgia and other Southern States in bestowing honors on Confederate living or dead. All the heads of departments have sent in separate replies, which are enclosed with the President's message, each of them saying in effect they have no information or knowledge on such conduct.

Washington, June 28.—The Senate postponed the regular order which was the district suffrage bill and engaged if the consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal bill upon which no conclusion was reached.

The House was engaged on the tariff bill upon which very little progress was made.

New Albany, Ind., June 28.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic Convention was held here to-day. M. C. Kerr was nominated for reelection to Congress. Resolutions were passed approving the President's restoration policy and opposing the proposed Civil Rights bill, approving the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, opposing all amendments to the Constitution at the present time, declaring that no States were out of the Union during the rebellion, disapproving the exemption of three thousand millions of the wealth of the country from taxation, and demanding of the next Congress that every species of wealth shall bear its usual share of taxation.

Augusta, Ga. June 28.—A tornado ranging from northwest to southeast passed over this afternoon blowing down a house, trees and wounding a number of persons.

A call appears in the *Macon Telegraph* for a convention of cotton planters to meet in Nashville in September to consider the system of free labor and other subjects of interest.

Pending the decision of Judge Bryan, of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on the constitutionality of the test oath, orders have been given for the reception of writs, and permission has been granted to attorneys to practice without taking the oath.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 28.—An informal meeting of soldiers favoring Johnson's policy and the election of Clymer for Governor was held here to-day. It was resolved to call a State was Convention the 1st of August in this city. Resolutions were adopted thanking the soldiers and sailors for suppressing the rebellion.

New York, June 28—Evening.—5 20's closed at 103¼, 7-30's at 105¾, and Gold at 152¼.

Flour dull—Southern Tennessee $10 to $17 wheat dull—sales 135,000 bushels, Chicago spring $2 10; white Kentucky $3 20; Canadian $3 25; Corn declined 1 to 3c. Beef quiet, Pork firm—sales 9,500 bbls. at $31 50 to $31 75; Whisky dull.

Cotton dull—sales 1000 at 37 to 39c. Sugar quiet. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 80 to 82c. Rosin dull at $3 00 to $3 50

Natchez, June 26, via Bayou Sara, June 28.—An extensive fire occurred here this morning, by which four stores were completely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000.

Louisville, June 28.—Sales: 341 hhds leaf Tobacco; market active at full rates. Breadstuffs and Grain unchanged. Mess Pork $32. Bacon Shoulders 16c. Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 22c. Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, June 28.—Flour dull and declined 25 to 50c. Corn advanced 1c. Oats declined 2 to 3c. Whisky $2 25. Provisions held more firmly. Mess Pork $32 50 to $33. Bulk Meats 14 to 19c. Bacon 16 to 21½c. Lard dull at 21½c. Cotton dull at 35 to 36c. Gold 151.

Louisville, June 28.—A very large meeting was held at the second congregational church last night. They sustained Dr. Stuart Robinson, their pastor, elected a new elder and endorsed the Louisville Presbytery against the late General Assembly at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 28.—Flour lower and nominal at $6 50 for superfine, $8 25 for single extras and $9 50 for double extras. Wheat lower. Corn better at 64 to 75c. Mess pork and Bacon unchanged. Whisky $2 22.

Vicksburg, June 28.—Passed up W. R. Arthur at 7 A. M. River stationary.

Southport Pass, June 28—Passed up, U. S. Revenue Cutter, Hugh McCullough, Marryman, commander, from a cruise to the westward. Left at Salem Pass the 26th instant, steamer Philadelphia, to sail about July 1st; also, steamer Kate, of Galveston. The Kate is to ply between Sabine City and St. Beaumont. At Calcasieu left schooner Sola, of Galveston, with lumber bound for Brazos Santiago. No vessels at Vermilion or Atchafalaya. Arrived off the bar and anchored, ship R. Boynton, Fyles, master, 26 days from Boston. The ship Hermine remains on the bar. The Lotta Henry, so long outside, is to be lightered. Nothing new at anchor here, except U. S. surveying schooner, and nothing else in sight.

Weather fair—strong wind from North.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

New York, June 28.—The New York dry goods commercial bulletin says the estimate of the growing cotton crop based upon the reports of Sheriffs and other prominent persons in every county of the cotton growing States. It is reported that the average crop is between one half and five-eighths of the total of 1860.

St. Louis, June 27.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, is quite ill, and threatened with paralysis. His physician does not think it will be possible for him to take his seat in the Senate again this session.

The case of Gen. Blair against the judge of election, for refusing to take his vote without first taking the oath prescribed, was decided against Gen. Blair, in the general term of the Circuit Court, yesterday.

The trial of the Ex-Sheriff, for the alleged murder of Hugh McCulloch is at anchor outside.

List of passengers per steamship Fang Shang, from New York:

E B Moylan, L Backmore, E K Wilson and lady, Miss Wilson, J J Bowman, Mrs Bowman and child, Mrs R W Lowndes, Jr, and lady, R Smith, Lewis Francis, J Simpson, W A Beamer, W F Downing, Mrs R F Gardner, Miss H Gardner, Miss E W Walker, J F Walker, Lewis Morgan, F Richardson, F G Bernard, Lyman F Huntington, Mr Van Dyke, J Arnold, S Townsend, E W Murphy, John Byrnes, F J Hall.

Quarantine, June 28.—Remaining in Quarantine, Barque Bark Bay Bee, Dickson. The Dove and schooner Trinidad left last night in tow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 28.—The dry goods market is very quiet. Brown Sheetings—Unbleached, 44c; Bleached super extra unbleached, 48c; extra bleached, 55; colored domestic, 45c; twisted towels, 24c; Manchester, 30; Pantaloons, A, 50; do B, 60; Kentucky Jeans, 45c; Cassets, Thompson Twist, 70; Jeans, B. 19 to 12. Hoop Skirts—Brayley's Perfect Bilipatic, per dozen hoops, 75 to $1 50; Tremont's French Elastic Spring, 75 to $1; Morgan's I. X. L., wide tapes, $1 to $1 10. Rubber Corsets—in bath, $4; in bath, $4 25; in bath, $6 50; in bath, $6 75; in bath, $8.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN OPELOUSAS.—We have been blessed with beautiful weather for the last few days, though rather unseasonably cool, and under its influence the crop in the parish begins, as we are informed, improved very much. It is of course too soon, backward as they are, to predict with any certainty the result, but that the prospect is much more encouraging than it was some weeks ago, cannot be disputed.—*Opelousas Sentinel, 23d.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN EAST BATON ROUGE.—The bright, sunny weather seems prevailing in all that is desirable for the crops, and if it will continue a little longer most of them will be able to outlive the big grass crop which the wet, cool spell inflicted on them. As a general thing the cotton has been badly injured, and in many cases to an extent from which it cannot recover however favorable the balance of the season may be.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 23d.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE.—The exhibition that distribution of prizes at this excellent Institution, 275 Dauphin street, under the management of Mrs. Levillebeuvre, were of an exceedingly interesting character.

The exercises were enlivened with excellent music, vocal and instrumental, Miss Annie McLean and Miss Emma Fairex volunteering their assistance in the "song divine" very materially, Miss McL. singing "Beautiful Dreamer," and several choice selections in her usual superb soprano style. Miss Fairex, though quite young, sang some opera selections, including the aria "Ah Mon fils."

The young ladies beautifully dressed in white and bloom and seated in amphitheatre style were the picture of happiness, and the successful debutantes bore their honors gracefully. There are about one hundred and fifty scholars in attendance.

THE FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.—We acknowledge the receipt of polite tickets of invitation to the "Firemen's Festival," on the occasion of their anniversary on the Fourth of July and three days following. We shall certainly be on hand.

Dr. Heard Violently Beaten by Firemen.—As Dr. O. Heard, late City Physician for the Second District was visiting patients, the other night a fire engine collided with his buggy when the Doctor to save himself from the impending dangers of the catastrophe jumped out of his buggy upon the engine, and as it was passing along very rapidly he concluded not to endanger himself by jumping off. When the engine was finally stopped, one of the firemen, unlike the Doctor on the engine, and not apprised of the true state of the case, the Doctor's involuntary predicament, pitched into him in a violent manner and without waiting for an explanation on the suspicion that he was an interloper. The Doctor defend himself gallantly when a member the firemen joined against him and some pulling and hauling. In the meantime his buggy had been taken care of by the police. A man named Thomas Hodgson, was subsequently arrested as the principal offender. We do not know what was his company.

Woman Brutally Beaten.—Two men, Edward Priedde and Oscar Von Rosenfels, were arrested in the Second District last night, on charge of having committed a violent assault and battery on Mrs. Kiefer, on St. Peter street. Mrs. Kiefer is stated to have been in a delicate situation at the time and was brutally kicked by one of the parties. Rosenfels, without any provocation whatever, if we are correctly informed by the officers.

First District Court—Judge Abell. — The case of R. B. Bell, late a city contractor, charged with obtaining money by false pretences, to-wit: $6,000 from Mr. A. Marchand, on the pretense that such amount was due him, Bell, by his contract with the city, District Attorney Lemonnier, assisted by Mr. Schmidt as special counsel of Mr. Marchand, for the prosecution, and B. C. Lynch and J. E. Holland, for the defense.

Bell's contract with the city was for over $40,000. There was a change of the city government, and some disagreement between the outgoing Street Commissioner and his successor, and for some cause Bell's contract with the city was annulled, or attempted to be annulled, on counsel claiming that the latter was the fact, and Bell still a contractor with the city. The new Commissioner refused to recognize the acts of his predecessor. Bell turned over to Marchand his rights against the city, to the extent of his obligation with Marchand, and received the balance in his private property, by purchased for $3,000 besides. Mr. Lynch contended that the fact that Mr. Bell had been refused payments on his contracts was not con-

Mr. Bell would yet have his resources against the city on his contract.

About 4 o'clock P. M. the case was submitted to the jury, after argument by counsel for the defense and a brief response by Mr. Lemonnier.

About ten minutes afterward the jury reported that they were unable to agree, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock at night to enable them to conclude on a verdict. About 9 o'clock they returned a verdict of not guilty.

Previous to the Bell case the following business was transacted:

Edward White, charged with robbery, plead guilty of larceny and his plea was accepted.

The case of John Smith, charged with swindling, was dismissed.

The case of C. W. Carpenter, charged with perjury, was continued with privilege to counsel of filing briefs on the motion to quash.

Charles Brown was tried and convicted of assault and battery.

Rodolphe Lemonnier, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted.

Jean Baptiste Arthur Gutierrez de Arroyo was adjudicated on, presenting his diploma as a member of the Bar.

Recorder Ahern's Court—John Scott, George Walsh, C. Baptiste, Ed. Diggs, M. Nimil, B. Kane, Robt Williams, Ed. B. Williams, John Thompson, James Bailey, Charles O'Brien, Henry Taylor, Moe Harris, Robert Williams, William Cooes, Benjamin J. Hennen, Richard Lyons, Charles Douglass, George Jones, Alexander Walker, Charles McDowell, Albert Green, Charles Chevalier, William Keating, Stephen Hogan, Thomas Green, William Cook, Dan Hawkins, William Chapman, Nap Williams, Henry Armstrong and Ben Garret, charged respectively with drunkenness, incivility, riotous or disturbing the peace, were all arraigned yesterday and sent to the Workhouse for two, three and six months, according to the degree of their offending. Their friends, if they have any, will know where to find them.

Patrick Gallagher and John O'Dell were fined $10 each for idleness, and M. A. Boswell $20 for carrying concealed weapons.

Thos. Williams and Thos. Thomas were sent before the First District Court for assault and battery. Also, John Brady and Bartley Sullivan, charged by M. Kelly with stealing $60 worth of lumber from the steamboat landing.

Wm Hipper, charged with having a stolen horse in his possession, was handed over to the authority of a commission from the parish of Jefferson, where the animal was stolen.

Robert Williams, colored, charged with stealing a gold watch from Major Major Gilchrist, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

The negro soldiers, charged on suspicion with stealing $6000 from the Provost Marshal's office on Camp street, were delivered to the military.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mary Green, Mary Smith and Sarah McCoy were respectively fined $25 each, for violating a city ordinance.

Ed Jones, for idleness, Ed Perry, for keeping one, and Lou Anderson and Nelly Brown, for vagrancy, were yesterday workhoused for 60 days.

Recorder Leonard's Court.—E. C. Manden, for carrying concealed weapons, was yesterday sent for trial before the First District Court.

Hy. Johnson, colored, for being found on Mr. Ryan's premises, with felonious intent, was, for idleness, sent to the workhouse for 6 months.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—All the cases of any importance in this court yesterday were continued, including a charge against John Johnson, of horse stealing, and one against Thomas Barlow, insulting Mr. Leopold and causing his dog to bite her son severely.

Important Circular From Count Bismarck.

Bismark has issued an important dispatch to the Prussian representative abroad, in very bitter terms toward Austria, and in one passage says:

"All our information agrees that the determination to make war by Austria is finally settled in Vienna. On the other hand, it is certain that Austria, in spite of her preparations for peace, but the corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. Not only was the Austrian ultimatum of a character of conditions to enter into confidential negotiations and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but the expression of the Austrian statesmen and counsellors of the Emperor. We have communicated to the King from an authentic source, which leaves no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in hope of success in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties. May, even with the expressed intention of Austria to make war, Austrian and Prussian contributions on by honorable bankruptcy. We can only see a decided intention on the part of Austria of forcing war with Prussia, and of at most making use of negotiations, but to a Congress, to gain time by presentation for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but, unless she can hope for her allies, the fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose the favorable moment for beginning.

Referring to the Duchies, Bismark says: "Perhaps we shall at least be believed when we say that we have not the intention of wishing to make good our claim to the Duchies by force, or disregard to the rights of the co-possessor. Now, the question is, it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the agitation by which Austria has given rise to the present crisis, and whose removal by means of the Congress she has further taken up the order in possible by the attitude she has assumed.

The circular is dated June 4.

The London *Telegraph* says: "With this dispatch the last hopes of peace have disappeared, and hostilities become inevitable."

FELT.—A new species of felt, made of cows' hair, is coming into the market, it is said, durable, a non-conductor of heat, water-tight, and incombustible. It is used for sheathing ships, being placed between the wood and the copper; for roofing, and for many other purposes which gutta percha is applied. It is stated, also that this species of felt is used in Paris for carpets, for preventing the evaporation, when a shot strikes the turrets, from injuring the people inside.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, 1866.

The general market exhibited increased dullness to-day, and the business in our leading stocks was not only of limited extent but of feeble dealings.

The gold market opened quite buoyant at 154½ to 154¾, against 153¾ to 154 last evening, but soon after the adjournment of the Board was depressed by the receipt of telegrams reporting unfavorable commercial news in Europe, and the subsequent business was at from 150½ to 151, the market closing at 150¼ to 150½. The sales at the Board Board embraced $1000 and $18,000 in two coal gold, at 154¾, and two lots of $5000 and two of $10,000 at 154½; and at the Second Board $5000 and $15,000 (which the 'cpt. gold limited on Cotton. As a general thing the cotton has been badly injured, and in many cases to an extent from which it cannot recover however favorable the balance of the season may be.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 23d.*

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 29, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Benefact, Hutchings, for Apalachicola.
Steamship Herlen, Lewis, for Galveston. Morris, Dunbar, Mobile.
Steamer Lewis Smith, Hughes, for Mobile.
Steamer Atlantic, Thompson, for St. Louis.
Bark Shawmut, Hunnewgwyr, for Boston.
Brig Copernicus, Mir, for Barcelona.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fang Shang, Hilbert, from New York June 27th, to O A Fredick—1st district.
Steamer Mary, Morgan, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Mississippi, Hard, from St Louis.
Live Oak, Bennett, from Fort Jackson.
Vicksburg, Tobin, from Vicksburg.
Fashion, Pratt from Vicksburg.
Alabama, Harrison, from Shreveport.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Hildreth, of the steamship Fang Shang, arrived yesterday from New York, reports, on the 20th instant, at 8 30 A M, having met the steamship Star of the Union, bound for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE—Per Hatteras, steamship Cuba, Rollins, for New Orleans, via Havana and Key West.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Lewis Mangy, Meyrier, from Marseilles March 18 Bark Wyndall, (Russian) Wilers, from Bordeaux May 16th, to Cassard Bros
Bahe Tyrrhenia (Norwegian) Mortsfelt, 11 days from Matanzas, to J H Orbel

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Bark Bay Bee Dixon, (Danish) Carlstone 5 from Havana May 8th, via Cienfuegos 16th inst—Cargo, 300 hhds and 1 tierce sugar D A Chaffraix
Bark Scotch, Gilduh, 7 days from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, sugar to J S Harrison & Co

EXPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Benefact—1,000 bbls flour 30 bbls whisky 2000 sks corn.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Herlen—300 bbls flour 20 bbls whisky 2000 sks corn.
MOBILE—Per steamer Morgan—89 bbls whisky 20