The New Orleans Bee.

BUREAUX: Rue ...

G. F. WEISSE & ...
PROPRIETAIRES ...

PRIX 20c ...

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1866. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,859.

All bills with regular subscribers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Lewis A. Deslonde sells a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, in the Third District, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange. Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

G. de Ferriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

J. M. Henriques sells a tract of land on the bayou Gentilly, parish of St. Martin, also, a certain claim for upwards of hundred and twenty acres of land, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

The attention of our readers is called to the sale of splendid building lots on Prieur and St. Philip streets, opposite the St. Ann Church, also, on Rocheblave street, which will be made by G. DeFeriet, auctioneer, on Saturday, 21st July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Messrs. Walton & Deslonde sell this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, a one story frame house, on Washington street, between Urquhart and Morales streets, in the Third District, and a two story frame house, on Rocheblave street, between Terpsichore and Robert streets. The last names property is well improved and is a desirable one in all respects. For full particulars, persons wishing such properties, are referred to the plans and advertisements at the Exchange.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE WITH OPTEERS' BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff sells at Auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate, at the corner of Rousseau and First streets, fauxbourg Livaudais, Parish of Jefferson, with Opteers' Bank stock. For particulars and details see advertisement.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This road, which is under the management of Judge Brown, one of the ablest railroad presidents in the country, is provided with luxurious sleeping cars, and all the convenience for rendering a trip North, by means of the connection with the magnificent steamers from this city to Mobile, exceedingly agreeable and expeditious. Those desirous of travelling on an excellent road and fine boats will find these facts of material consideration, particularly such persons as prial to the war, our sister city is paying visit to their relatives. There is not a change of cars from Mobile to Ohio river, the whole route being under the management of one company.

ARREST OF JUDGE ABELL.—Hon. S. Abell, Judge of our First District Court, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Shannon, for alleged misdemeanor in office, on account of the Judge's recent charge to the Grand Jury against the late proceedings of the "Conventioners, of 1864," and for jeopardizing the liberties of citizens, in declaring the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional. The affidavit is made by R. F. Dauney, of this city. The Judge waived examination, and gave bail in said $500, to answer the charge at the November term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

THE GREAT MOBILE ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST.—Mr. J. F. Boyd, as appears in another column, is general ticket agent for the Memphis and Louisville Railroad line, which will be in operation on the 1st of August, affording a direct line without change of cars from Memphis to Louisville, and making North-ern and Eastern connections via Cincinnati and Louisville. This route has the advantage of being 180 miles shorter from this city to New York than that via Cairo and Chicago. It will be observed that considerable deductions in fare are made in correspondence with the reduced distance.

SAILING OF THE HERMANN LIVINGSTON.—The steamship Hermann Livingston, Captain Baker, sails from her wharf, foot of Jackson street, at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Capt. Green, U. S. Lighthouse Inspector, Mill Springs, Gen. Wolstenholme, Col. T. E. Rankin, Geo. Palmer, Mrs. Gillespie, Geo. Hibbard, Jas. Caldwell and lady, Rev. L. A. Parkman and child, E. H. Yerke, Dan Sephoen, Thos. Waddy, Capt. Tripp and lady, and others.

Military Prohibition of Monumental Commemorations, etc.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., July 18, 1866.

General Orders No. 14.

I. Notification is hereby given for the information of all concerned that no monument, intended to commemorate the late rebellion, will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the Military Division of the Gulf.

II. All recognizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades or divisions, within the limits of this Military Division, for whatsoever purpose, are hereby dissolved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner is prohibited.

III. Department Commanders will be held strictly responsible for the faithful execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE LEE, J. A. G.
Official: GEORGE LEE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CROPS IN CARROLL PARISH.—The Carroll Banner, of July 14, says:

It is really distressing to hear our planters talk of the prospects of their crops. But few will make corn enough to last till the first of January and not one makes an allowance for more than a third of the crop of cotton per acre made before the war. Many have sold and portions of their crops that they may be enabled to work out the remainder.

CROP PROSPECTS.—We read in the Rapides Gazette:

The prospect is most encouraging. The cane will yield at least 10,000 hogsheads of sugar and 2,000 barrels of molasses, the cotton about 500 bales, and the rice between 25,000 and 30,000 sacks. There will be an abundance of sweet potatoes. The corn crop looks well. The sweet potato fields will produce gratifying results. The reports from the melon fields are generally favorable.

COTTON IN HERVILLE.—The Herville Sentinel says:

Cotton is mostly made. The yield will be small and the quality inferior.

Corn came through well for the season, looks healthy and with favorable weather from this time forward, will probably do well. "King Cotton" generally looks sickly, giving many hopes to the cultivators of an excess of "legal tender" after picking.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 13th says:

Statements have been going freely to the press in regard to the intentions and plans of the President in the future many of which are wholly unauthorized to say that the President has no intention whatever of being present at the Philadelphia Convention. He does openly and undeniably sympathize with that Convention, and will exert all his influence to make it a success; but as the Convention is called to express the views of the people, and to the whole people, on the questions now agitating the nation, the President does not think it delicate nor proper that he should be present, more particularly so as his own acts will be passed upon more rapidly than any others.

ASSIGNMENT OF LOUIS U. S. COLONEL IN RAPIDES PARISH.—The Alexandria *Democrat*, of Wednesday, the 11th inst., says:

Mr. H. J. Bridges, formerly Colonel of a negro regiment, gave an expensive dinner on Bayou Boeuf in this parish, and invited last Wednesday for an affair of one of his negroes, charging him with enticing away negroes from their employ before the term for which they had contracted had expired. The offense is made punishable by fine and imprisonment by a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly. After a full investigation before Justice Hildreth and argument by counsel the prisoner was bound over in the sum of $3000 to answer the charge at the next term of the District Court. Mr. Wm. A. Seay appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. J. G. White for the defense.

SUICIDAL MANIAC WOMEN.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 5th has the following:

A most horrible suicide occurred last Friday morning, in the city, in which Mrs. Richard Stewart, wife of Capt. John Stewart, was the victim. The deceased, by a woman, Mrs. Harper, who was just entering the hall and ascending the stairs, was found, when Mrs. Stewart was discovered, in a state of insanity. Two or three days before, she had, when Mr. Stewart left home, expressed a desire to go, she stated, she was entirely unprovided for, although parties were brought to town, and were to have been hired yesterday evening, to fill her place. Mrs. Stewart is in a very prostrated condition, but it is thought that with proper care she will recover.

General Leo Marquez, of the Italian army, has declared that the example of Marshal Benedek, and absolutely forbidden all his officers to hold any communication with the newspapers. He has also refused to allow any newspaper correspondents to remain at headquarters.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

Both the mail and telegraph have ceased to bring us tidings of good cheer in regard to the results of the visit to Washington of Messrs. Dutrulle, Claiborne and others of the Board of Levee Commissioners, sent to solicit the assistance of Congress in the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees. We confess that our hopes, however sincere our wishes, were never able to keep pace with the confident expectations of a triumphant issue of the project expressed by sanguine and energetic gentlemen who had it immediately in hand. We do not purpose here to recite the known, the probable or conjectural obstacles to its success. It is enough to know that among the Radical members where a bill for a levee appropriation originated, and where for a while it met with liberal encouragement, a formidable opposition, said to owe its principal weight to the influence of Gen. N. P. Banks, has been developed, and that in the presence of this opposition the prospect of obtaining the desired aid is so diminished as to reduce doubt almost to positive conviction of failure. If we suppose the matter to have come to this conclusion, we are forced to contemplate as an invincible fact the situation in respect to the levee question depicted in forcible terms in the appeal of the Board of Levee Commissioners addressed to Congress. The Commissioners have there distinctly stated that neither the planters in the alluvial districts nor the State Government, nor both combined, are able to rebuild and to maintain an effective system of levees. What is the plain inference from this statement which corroborative circumstances, independent of the reputation of its authors as able, well-informed, and truthful men, will not permit us to doubt? Manifestly, that we should make another attempt such as the one which came to such signal failure in the high water of last winter and spring, which plunged the State several hundred thousand dollars deeper in debt, and which, instead of protecting populations in places previously overflowed, allowed them to make investments and engage in labors there which were doomed to watery ruin.

To repeat such an attempt, with no more guarantees of satisfactory results than are now possessed, would be about as reasonable as to take several hundred thousand dollars from the State Treasury, did it contain that sum, and sink it into the deepest abyss of the Gulf of Mexico.

There would seem, then, to be nothing left for the inhabitants of the alluvial districts, but to accept the situation as it has been stated by the Levee Commissioners, and as it may be shaped by imperious facts, moral as well as physical. And let it be noted that, infelicitous as in some aspects it may be, it is not comparable to a water-waste where there are spots or spots, islands, capes, or promontories on which hope and labor may find a footing and the hand of diligence and skill may lay firm foundations and erect solid and enduring monuments of prosperity. Were every foot of levee refloved to-morrow with no chance of restoration, the case would be by no means one of utter hopelessness and desolation. It has been so, until within 30 years, with half or a third of rich swamp lands to the Mississippi levee. It was in some sort the idol of our agricultural and commercial superstition. It was as voracious as Dagon and as remorseless as Baal. Its shadow was over almost every interest and transaction of life. It demanded sacrifices without end. It involved the community in inextricable anxieties. It carried poised on high a cup of rich brimful, which a breath or a feather might tilt. The dread necessity of propitiating it weighed heavily and without ceasing. Should the idol be shattered along with its temples, it would be some consolation at least to know that this superstition, this painful weight, this nightmare of enterprise and bugbear of capital these sacrifices and anxieties were no longer to oppress and perplex in the present and to qualify the brightest pictures of the future.

In the absence of the levee system as heretofore developed it would not be more difficult for us to find secure sites for agriculture in the Mississippi bottom than in hill and mountain regions. There would be no need of scientific measurement to ascertain the high places where seed might be planted with safety, and the low places where crops would be submerged. The river would perform the office of hydrographic surveyor. Its natural outlets would go far to replace by drainage the artificial protection afforded by levees. And it is drainage, after all, which is needed and sought for, whether through many lateral passages assisting the disgorgement of an excess of water or through the single channel of the river in which it is adapted to confine the water by prison-walls in the shape of levees. Whether the former or the latter mode is the better, has long been a mixed question. Engineers have contended certain advantages to the outlet system, but the practical preference has been given to the plan of leveeing, uncombined with lateral drainage, as promising more general protection than any other. But if this plan must be at length abandoned for want of ability to sustain it, then we will be thrown back to obtain what exemption from overflow we may upon the basis of the natural regimen of the river; and then will bring us to the necessity of turning to advantage the natural outlets of the river and making the most of lands unreclaimed in the natural spread of its waters.

We have once before referred to the contingency of the failure of the levee system from financial and political causes alone, though it is well to observe that not a few have long held that the fact that its failure is inevitable from physical causes.

This opinion still has intelligent adherents in this State, and also elsewhere, as may be seen in the subjoined communication which we find in the New York *World* of the 14th. We will remark that the name of the engineer to whom the *World's* correspondent refers, was not Gardere, but Hébert. Louisiana has had two State Engineers by that name, who have advanced the same theory in regard to the Mississippi. The first was Ex-Gov. Paul O. Hébert, who announced his views in a report about fifteen years ago, and the second Gen. Louis Hébert, who made a similar report six or seven years after wards.

[From the New York World, July 14.]

NEW YORK, July 9.

To the Editor of the World—Your editorial today on "Who Shall Relieve the Mississippi?" is spoken on the only point raised, viz: Federal power to build levees. The government has no such power. States and individuals can do all that needs be done. The engineer of the State of Louisiana about ten years ago, made a report on the subject. I recollect the ability with which the subject was handled, as well as the high esteem in which the author was held by all classes of intelligent citizens, then brought more seriously than ever before to the consideration of a subject which they have always had two minds for even the people most interested. His argument was addressed to the State authorities, and in opposition to the theory of public interference.

He started with the proposition that nature regulated the terms upon which the rivers made flow to their best advantage, and the overflow annual or more often, of the Mississippi, was the best friend to the occupant of the soil in the long run.

He then proceeded to show that the first levee of four or two ever built, at a few miles below the City of New Orleans, *necessarily* caused the planter's next neighbor *alone* to build a similar protection, unless the one would take the accumulated surplus of water on his land, thus retarded and thrown back by the walls near to him.

He went on to show that each addition of elevation of the river bank was only the cause of a new levee above, until the more permanent elevations of the natural banks were reached, and the range of levee was complete at its then elevation.

Each year, however, brought its new experiences, and soon it was discovered that the very remedies adopted in the continued progress of levee building, rendered of less avail the artificial bank built by the first man low down stream; so that to be of use his levee had to be raised a few feet more—and so on and on, year after year, to the end of the chapter.

Levees walls were raised on the river bank, in which was to be confined the world's mightiest river. What with the walls there was some thing also raised that had not been taken into account, viz., *the bed of the river*. The deposit had not been allowed to overflow as before, and the continuous one simply the formation of a huge trough in which the river was expected to run.

Did it do so? or could such a plan ever succeed? Let the history of that river alone answer. Do you ask, in imagination, if the levee system has been a failure? I reply, unhesitatingly, Yes, if it is spoken from an intelligent consideration of other and equally important action in the keeping open of lateral passages for the barce of surplus water in times of a heavy rise.

I could tell of one instance after another where the breaking of levees at inaccessible points had been the means of greatly enriching and making more valuable, in course of two or three years, the river plantation that at the time was considered to be ruined, at least for that season, to the extent of $50,000 to $100,000.

I have a faint idea that Gardere was the author of the proposition, but my memory will not serve either him to assist your application to those parties as may serve you, on the spot, in handing up a bumper—and this I beg you to do at an early date.

[We should be obliged to any friend in Louisiana who would send us a copy of the document alluded to by our correspondent.]

☞ Send in your advertisements for the Louisiana Almanac for 1867, at the sign of the "Bronze Pen," Rue de Bonchon street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CROPS INSURED IN GEORGIA BY DROUGHT.

Cholera at Savannah, Ga.

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

Insurance Rates Advanced 10 Per Cent.

Quarantine at Havana Against U. S. Ports.

RESOLUTION RESTORING TENNESSEE.

PASSED BY 125 AGAINST 12.

General Applause in the House.

STEVENS'S RESOLUTION TABLED.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The Cholera Raging in New York.

COTTON 36 TO 38—GOLD 150.

Washington, July 20.—It is understood that ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, will be rejected as Minister to San Salvador on the ground of his participation in the rebellion.

Washington, July 20.—The Senate has concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill, by which the mission to Portugal is abolished, the Minister James Harvey having strongly endorsed the President in a letter to Secretary Seward, which found its way into print.

The amatatory tariff bill from the House was reported with an amendment suspending the collection of the direct tax imposed by the act of 1861, until January, 1868.

The House passed by 125 against 12 the joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and declaring her again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oaths of office required by the existing laws. The result was received with general applause on the floor and in the galleries. The resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House then by a large majority laid on the table the bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Reconstruction specifying the terms on which the Southern States may be readmitted and also tabled Stevens's resolution by 48 against 75 providing for the recess of Congress till the first Saturday in December, and giving the presiding officers of both Houses authority to convene the members at the earliest period they should think necessary.

The President to day sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Henry Stanbery, who has been nominated for the position of Attorney General of the United States.

The President has nominated Jos. Wilson for Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Judge Edmunds, who was removed on account of extreme radicalism.

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The Insurance Convention has agreed to advance the rates ten per cent.

The Havana Board of Health has established a quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States, even those with clean bills of health will be quarantined three days.

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Large quantities of tobacco were seized here yesterday for violation of the Revenue laws.

New York, July 21.—Special dispatches say E. G. Ross has been elected the successor of Senator Lane, from Kansas.

New York, July 20.—Cotton closed firm with sales of 4000 bales at 36 to 38c, including 2255 on Government account at 38 to 38c. Low Ordinary to Strict Middling Gold closed at 149. Registered 6's of '81, 122; do of '62, 105; Coupons of '62, 106¾.

New York, July 20.—Flour dull and unsettled, and 10 to 25c. lower. Southern dropping 100 at $9 65 to $12 75. Wheat has a declining tendency, closed 15 to 25c. lower. Corn opened firm, but closed dull with sales of 166,000 bushels at $1 to 85c. Beef steady; plain Mess $16 68 to $20 50, Mess Pork buoyant at $31 50. Lard heavy. Whisky dull. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine 79c.

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Savannah River Passes and Quarantine—Cold and Cotton in New York To-Day.

Southeast Pass, July 20.—Arrived inside and anchored off here, American bark Joshua Loring, F. H. Loring, master, twenty-eight days from Boston, drawing 12½ feet and 500 tons burthen, with a cargo of ice and merchandise. The merchandise is consigned to G. A. Foodick.

Sailed in schooner Village Belle, Seilman, master, twelve days from Matamoros, in ballast.

The British brig Dashing Wave is still at anchor here. Has a general cargo. Consignees, C. Cortois, G. D. Scholcs, Daniel, Seiler & Co., Mayer Bros., D. Blardedu, J. B. Murison & Co., Vredenburg Bros.

The ship John Sidney arrived down, in tow, this A. M., and will proceed up. Two schooners are in sight to the westward. One is reported to be the Henry Travers from Rustan.

Wind S. S. E.

Quarantine, July 20.—Steamship Mexico leaves for the city to-night, and will arrive at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Remaining in quarantine, brigs Quebec, Cosmopolite and J. Banks.

New York, July 20, 4 P. M.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

Gold 150¾. Sterling exchange 109¾ at 110¾ for sight.

The Prussian school war steamers Arcona, Hertha and Gazelle, each mounting twenty-eight guns, and the Augusta and Victoria, fourteen guns each, have been ordered to the port of Kiel, with provisions for three months, but no one knew whither they were bound. The harbor would be protected by the sailing frigate Gefion and the ship Barbarossa, with a few gunboats. Some rumors have it that the steamers were destined for the Adriatic, to operate against the Austrian coasts in conjunction with the Italian fleet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer, yesterday, were as follows:

At 6 o'clock, A. M.		Fahrenheit,	80 deg.
12	" M.	"	89 "
3	" P. M.	"	84 "
6	" M.	"	83 "

There was a heavy shower of rain during the day.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Bosworth presiding.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A resolution that the ordinance No. 3978 relative to the salary of the Coroner is still in force, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, was adopted. This fixes the salary at $2000 as before the war.

A resolution that the Controller warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Mayor for the sum of $1000, for contingent expenses and charitable purposes, was adopted.

A resolution that the city of New Orleans enter into a contract with the New Orleans Gas Light Company for 10 years, commencing August 1st, 1866, to light all public thoroughfares, markets and squares, requiring said Company to lay down within three years from July 1st, 1866, thirty-two miles of mains, allowing eight miles to each of the four Districts, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of R. H. Bell for the sum of $3000, provided said Bell shall abandon all claims against the city for work performed under any of the contracts heretofore awarded to him, was adopted.

A resolution that the Mayor be empowered to enter into a contract with H. S. Armstrong for the delivery of 150,000 barrels of lake shells at 24¾ cents per barrel, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution that the Mayor be empowered to enter into a contract with W. H. Wells for the privilege of building stands and stalls between the Meat and Vegetable Markets of the Second District, and also of collecting dues on said stands and stalls for 12 months, commencing August 1st, 1865, for the sum of $27,250, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Mayor be authorized to enter into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company to cancel a contract entered into with the military authorities—said Company binding itself to return to the city all that portion of the levee and wharves and all improvements thereon, provided the city of New Orleans will return the notes furnished by said Company for rent of said levee and wharves, and pay to said Company $25,000 for work performed by them on said levee and wharves, was adopted.

A resolution, granting permission to all city Railroad companies to erect shelters for the starters of cars and for the comfortable man on the floor and in the galleries. The resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate then by a large majority laid on the table the bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Reconstruction specifying the terms on which the Southern States may be readmitted and also tabled Stevens's resolution by 48 against 75 providing for the recess of Congress till the first Saturday in December, and giving the presiding officers of both Houses authority to convene the members at the earliest period they should think necessary.

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[From the New York Herald, 16th.]

Verdict of Manslaughter Against a Railroad Company.

A coroner's jury in Jersey City has rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company on account of a man having been killed by being struck by a locomotive. The coroner reports that other facilities of a similar character have lately occurred at the same place, and the company has been repeatedly censured by other coroners' juries for its criminal negligence in not having proper watchmen stationed at this railroad Slaughter House Point. This verdict is a just and timely one, and the jury deserve praise for their prompt and decisive action. The numerous wholesale butcheries that have happened on our railroads within a year past have very naturally and very justly aroused public indignation against the managers of the roads, who regard the declaring of unwarranted slayings more seriously than they do the lives and comfort of passengers. Coroners' juries are too apt to whitewash all cases of mismanagement brought against these companies, who are generally let off with a few words of censure. The example of the New Jersey jury can therefore be followed with much benefit to the traveling community all over the country, and where a verdict of manslaughter is rendered the juries of the roads for final action being refused. A resolution, to sell a contract as to the Fifth District was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

Upon the petition of Cornelius Walters, claiming pay for ballast stone, unfavorably. Adopted and sent up.

Upon the petition to have Mr. McCrory's Square filled up, favorably. Adopted and sent up.

Upon the report of the Controller of his adjudication on the 7th inst. of contracts to repair the markets: Satisfactory in the contracts excluding Poydras and Dryades markets, unfavorably as to the contract to repair the Magazine, St. Mary's, Vegetable, Fruit and Fish markets, unfavorably as the contracts in relation to the Tremé and Washington markets, and favorably as the contracts in relation to the Lafayette and Soniat markets. Report with resolutions in accordance therewith adopted and sent up.

The Commissioner further reported:

On the resolution to dispense with the publication of the specification of sales made by the Comptroller, unfavorably. Adopted and sent up.

On the resolution to purchase the Water Works machinery partially erected at the foot of Canal street, unfavorably. Adopted and sent up.

The resolution to increase the salary of the Coroner from $2000 to $10,000 was read.

Mr. Fraser proposed a substitute reviving the old ordinance fixing the salary of the office, virtually at $3000. Substitute adopted and sent up for concurrence.

Leave of absence (30 days) was granted to J. H. Minole, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph office, to visit other cities to notice the workings of various alarm telegraph offices. Adopted and sent up.

The Board adjourned.

Stabbing at the Lake.—Mr. H. Pettigrew, at the Second District, was arrested at 5 o'clock P. M., on the charge of stabbing Victor Gerodias in the abdomen, at Miguel's Restaurant, Lake Pontchartrain. Gerodias and man was taken to his residence, corner of Galvez and Dauphine streets, by his friends. The parties, we learn, were talking with each other when they got to quarreling, and words quarrel ensued. We regret to add that Mr. Ernest Canonge, who interfered to separate them, was very painfully stabbed in the thigh accidentally by one of the parties. Mr. P. is the brother of the clerk of Recorder Gelpinet's office.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.—E. S. Cannon presiding.—The Commissioner decided yesterday to admit the parties, charged with shipping Geo. T. Ruby, a colored teacher, of Freedmen's Bureau, to Cuba, to bail, viz: Fellows George Schultz and Frank Norsworthy $5000; Eldridge Atkinson, Fleming Stewart, James Bell and Thomas J. Hawkins $2000 each, and Eugene Craft $1000, all for their appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court on the 3d Monday in November, and Geo. Cox and Alfred Bayard $10,000 each for further examination and to procure other witnesses before the Commissioner's Court, again on the first Monday in November.

In the case of Judge Abell, charged with misdemeanor in office, the Judge waiving examination before the Commissioner, was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the United States Circuit Court at the November term. C. Rouelius, Esq., his counsel became his surety.

The case of Joseph Jackson the policeman, charged with false imprisonment of two freedmen in the city, was continued till the first Monday in November.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Georgiana Drew, the "frail one," who committed suicide Thursday evening in a house of ill fame, No. 211 Customhouse street. The testimony elicited nothing beyond the fact that she took poison, more probably opium.

Acting Chief.—That excellent and experienced officer, Smith Izard, is now acting Chief of Police during the absence of Col. Ed. Jones. The welfare of the city will not suffer under his charge.

Recorder Aiken's Court.—The case of Sutter, charged with attempted rape of a little girl only six years old, which he had invited at a wedding party near by, was again continued yesterday. This is the man upon the mother so indignantly pursued and kicked down, thereby the ravisher of her child.

The case of Caroline Hawkins, alias Hinchey, charged by James Hawkins with being or having been a Hinchey without authority, and in detriment to his (Hawkins') marital rights, or in other words, committing bigamy, was fixed for the 27th inst.

Hester Fox, as a fit subject, was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Recorder Gaiennie's Court.—Asst. Recorder Cunningham presiding.

Emile Haas, Henry Cook, Wm. Miller, alias Donahue, Louisa Whittaker, Albert Sherman, and Pierre Hesse, were all workhoused yesterday for ninety days, as vagrants.

Baptiste Mayone (c) for entering the premises of and assaulting Theresa Dorbigny (c) with a knife, was workhoused for ninety days.

Charles Stokes was arrested by Officer Donnelly, charged by Asst. Recorder Cunningham, with soliciting a man supposed to be one C. J. Veschard, with intent to commit murder. The shooting occurred about 9½ o'clock last evening, near the corner of Tremé and Canal streets. Veschard was wounded in two places, one, it is feared, mortally, as the ball entered the abdomen. It is supposed the parties were quarreling over a card table.

L'Opinion Nationale, of Paris, has an article upon the "coming revolution" in Europe, by which it seems, a good understanding between Prussia and Austria under the auspices of Russia, Russia, it says is sleeping in silence and denouncing revolution, and if such an alliance be formed and Austria should be victorious it will be almost a death blow to liberalism in Europe. Such a combination of that kind, in which the principle of subjection of nationalities is allied to Oriental despotism and clerical bigotry, would never be brought about without calling for the immediate intervention of France.

Placards are (June 26) posted up in all the streets of Hamburg announcing that the King of Prussia had assumed to himself the title of Protector of Germany.

OATS—Are in good supply, but not much in demand. There were sales to-day of 600 sacks, of which 300 Ordinary at 50c, and 300 Prime at 51c per bushel. The demand has been limited throughout the week, but previous prices have been sustained. About 300 sacks were sold previously at 50c per bushel for Ordinary, and 55c for Prime. Week's receipts 9397 sacks; cleared 1500 sacks.

HAY—The market is well supplied but continues dull, and there is little or no demand for round lots. To-day, however, 350 bale Prime Ohio river sold at $24 per ton. Only 1500 bales were sold previously, during the week, at $16 for Ordinary St. Louis and $24 for New York, Prime Ohio river has been quoted at $22 to $24 per ton. Week's receipts 1221.

LARD—The market is well supplied but continues dull, and there is little or no demand for round lots or for export. A lot of 25 kegs was disposed of to-day at 22c per lb. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at 23c per lb for Prime in tierces and 25c in kegs. Week's receipts, 369 tcs, 400 bbls, cleared, none.

BACON—Sugar cured Hams are in good supply, but Sides and Shoulders are scarce. There is no demand for round lots, however, and only a retail business is doing at 17½c per lb for Shoulders, 20½ to 21c for ribbed Sides, 22c for clear Sides and 23½ to 24c for sugar cured Hams. Country brands—sugar cured Hams command 22c per lb. The principal sales for the week embrace 105 casks, in four lots, at 17¾ to 17½c per lb for Shoulders and 24c for sugar cured Hams.

PORK—The market is very dull. There has been a demand for round lots and only a retail trade is doing at $35 to $35 25 per bbl for Mess. There have not been any round sales during the past week. Week's receipts, 511 bbls; cleared, 942 bbls.

MALT—Is in very little demand. Canada is jobbing at $2, and Western is offered at $1 to $1 25 per bushel.

HOPS—The market is bare of good, but there is very little or no demand. Prices are nominally 37 to 70c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Round lots may be quoted at 18c per lb. There is a little demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 18½c per lb. Week's receipts 1,230 coil.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market, they are selling in a small way at 22c apiece.

STAR CANDLES—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 19c per lb for 12s, 20c for 13s, 21½c for 14 oz and 22c for full weight.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is small. Dealers are supplying the demand at 23½c per yard in rolls and 25c in bales.

SALT—Offers of $1 70 per sack for cargoes of coarse Liverpool have been refused. The jobbing demand for the country is supplied by dealers at $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 75 to $1 90 for Fine.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is a fair stock of Butter on hand, and a good demand for the same from the Northern trade. Northern is selling at 40 to 42c. Western Reserve New York at 40c. There is not much Cheese on hand, it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 16c per lb for Western; 15 to 16c for Northern, and 25 to 26c for English Dairy.

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

WOOL—The market is bare of nearly all. The last sales were at 17 to 18c per lb for washed.

NAVAL STORES—We quote No. 1 and Virgin Tar in demand at $8. Spirits Turpentine at 65 to 72c. No. 1 Rosin at $2 50. No. 2 at $1 50. No. 1 at $2 75. Pale at $2 50 to $4 per bbl. There were sales of 60 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 69, 55 at 77½c, 74 at 77c, and 22 at 65c per gallon. It is selling in lots at 65c and in small lots at 70 to 72½c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $3 40, Onions $3 25 to $3 50. Apples $4 to $5 per bbl. Eggs at $16 to $20 per bbl, and Cabbages at 12 to 25c apiece.

RICE—The stock is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11½ to 13c.

SOAP—Palm is selling in lots at 8c per lb.

COFFEE—There is only a jobbing demand for the country at the following quotations: 31 to 35c per pound, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—There is not much doing, but the rates are firm, at ¾c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour to Liverpool. From New York per pound for Cotton by sail